











THE  
Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E LII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXII.

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PRODESSE & DELECTARE

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N:

Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*  
and sold by E. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard,*  
*Lincolns-Inn-Street.* 1782.

To MR. URBAN, on completing the LIId  
Volume of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

U R B A N, again with joy I hail  
Your progress through Life's chequer'd vale,  
Your circuit round this earthly ball,  
Where Arts, and Arms, and Commerce call;  
Tracing, with philosophic eye,  
The starry wonders of the sky;  
Exploring, through its verdant rust,  
The long-lost coin, or from the dust  
Recalling towers, of Time the prey,  
Like Ninon, beauteous in decay.

Long may your labours, SYLV', engage  
The wise and witty, bard and sage!  
Long may your penetrating view  
Science through every maze pursue!  
Or, painted by your faithful hand,  
May laurels bloom on sea and land,  
While RODNEY vindicates the main,  
And ELLIOTT baffles haughty Spain;  
Till Peace her halcyon wings once more  
Extend o'er every sea and shore!

But come it will, the time will come,  
When Britain, like old Greece and Rome,  
Must perish, and submit to fate,  
A servile, mean, dependent state!  
The time will come, when earth and sky,  
The works of man, the worlds on high,  
Shall sink in one destructive flame,  
And Virtue only endless honours claim.

Dec. 31, 1782.



# P R E F A C E.

**T**HE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is so well known, and the conduct of it so generally approved, that room only is wanting to render our Plan complete. We have the pleasing satisfaction to receive commendations from every quarter, with requests to enlarge our limits for the admission of favours, which the Virtuous and the Learned most liberally communicate, and which we with pain most unwillingly suppress.

Our Readers, we believe, will do us the justice to acknowledge, that no means have been left unattempted to make room for variety, nor a line left void that could be usefully filled. The chief complaints of our purchasers are the smallness of the type, and the compression of the subjects.

Among other inconveniences attending our narrow limits, not the least has been the unavoidable procrastination of the parliamentary debates. Those of the first session are completed in the Supplement to the present volume; the second session shall be soon closed; and in future we shall be enabled to comprise the whole within the year to which they immediately belong.

The great and important events of 1782 have been so various and diffused, and have crowded upon us so copiously and rapidly, that though we collected them with care, we were not able to arrange them with precision. Where all could not be admitted, the chain was necessarily broken; nor could it be resumed, as the same cause subsisted the second that obstructed the first; and thus, month after month, in proportion as matter increased, room diminished, till at length we are overwhelmed with an accumulation of various kinds, which we can no otherwise discharge than by enlarging our limits, and in consequence increasing our price.

We may truly say, that this is our last resort. Hardly any subject has escaped our retrenching hands; naked argument has been preferred to florid declamation; bare facts to long details; yet, with all our care, we have not been able to keep within our usual bounds, and must rely on a generous Public to encourage our enlarged Plan.

We shall now refer (as usual) to some of the more striking articles in our bill of fare for the last year, as a short summary of the entertainment exhibited in 1782 is the best preface of what may be expected in 1783.

In January, Debates in parliament; *The Fourteen Alls*; Letters from Clinton and Cornwallis; Letters of Ferguson and Blair on Ossian; Strictures on Rowley; War-ton's Originality vindicated; Explanation of a plan of a Lincolnshire road; Dr. Johnson vindicated; Strictures on Gray discussed; Observations on Lyric Poetry; The ancient Coronation Chair illustrated.

In February, Parliamentary debates continued; Critique on the Count of Narbonne censured; Remarks on Dean Milles's commentary on Chatterton; Chatterton *versus* Rowley; Remarks on Mr. Gibbon; Anecdotes of the barons of the exchequer painted in Guildhall; Judge Gascoigne; Sir Hugh Middleton, projector of the new river; Anecdote of Gen. Murray.

In March, Parliamentary debates continued; Shaw's addresses to his opponents on Ossian; Arguments for the authenticity of Rowley; Character of Sir Michael Foster; Memoirs of Sir John King; Critique on Rowleian javelins; Vindication of Young's Biographer; Two medals of Lewis XII. explained; Subterranean road in Switzerland described; New observations on the Orcheston grass; Anecdote of Sir John Hawkwood; Linnæus vindicated; Anecdote of Sir W. Blackstone; Historical subjects pointed out to Painters; Harmer's Observations, whence enriched.

In April, Parliamentary debates continued; Franklyn's conversation with the French minister; Gen. Murray's letter to Ld. Hillsborough; Sir Sam. Hood to Mr. Stephens; Ophidium Barbatum Linnæi described; North Ailes and Sentry Fields; A Dissenter's complaint impartially rated; Strictures on Jenyns; Brown-tailed moth;

moth; On commutation for tythes; Fragment of an ancient Sermon, Premium for the discovery of the real author; Father Feyjoo on Buck preaching; Hyper-critique on Mr. Barrington's observations on Linnæus; Misrepresentations of Mr. Gibbon.

In May, Parliamentary debates continued; Inquiries after eminent men; Ground-work of Chatterton's fragment; Letter of Dr. Henry More; A Roman inscription illustrated; Medal and seals explained, &c.; On a subterraneous passage in Switzerland; Some particulars of Dr. Young; Description of Sturry bridge in Kent; Memoirs of Sir Ralph Sadleir; Original letter from Bp. Green; Anecdote of Newton; Attempt to explain the nature of Volcanos; Anecdotes of Blackmore; Sydenham's translations of Plato; Publication intended by the Earl of Corke; Rousseau's character of himself; Gazette account of Adm. Rodney's signal victory.

In June, Parliamentary debates continued; Curious account of Cheddar, a poet older than Rowley, with his head; Strictures relative to Mr. Granger's collection of portraits; Description of Roman antiquities; Dr. Goldsmith's notions of the cause of præternatural conceptions considered; Original anecdotes of Dr. Young; Humorous advertisement relative to the portrait of Turgot; A curious trait in the character of Bp. Warburton; Critique on Warton's Virgil.

In July, Parliamentary debates continued; Query, to law-historiographers; Original letter from the E. of Strafford to his daughter; Subterraneous passage through Mount Durvus in Switzerland; An affecting complaint of general concern; Original letter to Mr. Owen of Gwyder; Proof that Sir Isaac Newton borrowed largely from Jacob Behmen; Plan for reforming academical education; An allegory after the manner of Swift; Queries to state economists; On the education of young ladies; Query relative to a History of Derbyshire; Remarks on the sea-fight of April 12; Verses by a noble writer.

In August, Parliamentary debates continued; Royal college address to physicians, of G. Britain; Original letters relative to the first institution of the corporation of the sons of the clergy; Curious letter from Newton to Dr. Madock; Brief memoirs of George Sandys; Remarks on Mr. Howlett's treatise on population; Brief account of Dr. T. Blackburne; Ode to Edm. Malone, esq; Detached characters of eminent authors, from Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope; Letter from a poor maid to the K. of Prussia; Address to the freeholders of Kent; Curious particulars relative to Sedgebrooke; Specimen of a dictionary of derivations.

In September, Parliamentary debates continued; Blount's Ancient Tenures illustrated; Archæologia. Vol. V. criticized; Tom Bell, an adroit young impostor; Sir Horace Mann's answer to Mr. Robinson; Biographical Memoirs of James Greeme and Major White; Anecdotes of Mr. West; The ancient Balista, attempt to explain; Memoirs of Lord Wenlock; Statues of six kings in Westminster-Hall; Biographical notices of eminent men; Error in the Liturgy; Critique on Greene's Apollonius Rhodius.

In October, Parliamentary debates continued; Planet discovered by Mr. Herschel noticed; Monument to Lord Chatham described; Useful hint to Divers at sea; Character of Dean Swift; Abp. Tillotson's prayer for Q. Mary; Proposed reform in universities; Original Latin poem by Locke; Mr. Howlett's new remarks on population; On paintings, &c. for St. Paul's church; Singular anecdotes of Gen. Ginkle; Poetical description of Harwood church; Gothic buildings, St. Catharine's church, &c.; Remarks on Organs.

In November, Parliamentary debates continued; On the orthography of Shakspeare's name; Gazette account of the relief of Gibraltar; Monument to Major André described; Mr. Robinson's reply to Sir H. Mann; The Georgian Planet; Gibbon's objections to the Three Witnesses (John v. 7.) supported; Authenticity of the text established; Method of rearing Cattle without Milk; Warton's History of English poetry defended; References to Arch. Bower's character; Voltaire's last moments described; Miscellaneous remarks; Fall of rain in Suffolk.

In December, Parliamentary debates continued; Choiristers house at Lichfield described; Various articles of Antiquity illustrated; Anecdotes of Sir Abraham Reynardson; Anecdotes of Judges painted in Guildhall; University revenues inconsiderable; The Controversy on Ossian materially illustrated; The Observations on Warton justified, and again censured; Sir Isaac Newton vindicated from Behmenism; Anecdotes of Gen. Monckton; Essay on the Prophylactic Symbols of the Ancients; Elliot's life of Fothergill corrected; Epitaph on Mr. Dairymple.

For the Contents of this Supplement, see p. 601.



*On the First of February next will begin to be* REPUBLISHED *in*  
*Monthly Volumes (Price Six Shillings and Six Pence*  
*each Volume, neatly sewed in Boards),*

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
FROM THE BEGINNING  
IN M.DCC.XXX. TO M.DCC.LXXX.  
WITH  
AN INDEX COMPLETE.

IN WHICH WILL BE COMPRISED,

THE HEADS OF MANY THOUSAND CURIOUS ARTICLES,  
EXPLANATORY OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED AT LARGE  
IN THE SEVERAL VOLUMES; WITH REFERENCES TO  
THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR FIFTY YEARS.

**T**HOUGH the Reputation which the GENTLEMAN'S  
MAGAZINE has maintained, for more than *Fifty Years*,  
renders all other Recommendation unnecessary; yet, that it  
was the first that laid the Plan which has been followed by so  
many Imitators; that it is read and approved wherever the  
English Language is understood; and that the Learned of all  
Nations are occasionally its Correspondents, may, we hope, be  
urged as an additional Proof of its intrinsic Merit.

The inestimable Value of a Periodical Work formed and  
continued for more than Half a Century, on the Plan of the  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, if executed with tolerable Accu-  
racy, must be obvious to every Man, conversant with the  
World, at first Sight.

In the wide Range of Literature there is not a Subject that  
the most fertile Genius can suggest, but must, in the Course  
of so many Years, come before the Tribunal of the Publick to  
be discussed, and consequently furnish Materials for such  
a Work; nor is there an Invention, or a Discovery of Im-  
portance to the Improvement of Science, or the Advantage  
of Mankind, that does not serve to increase the same Stock.

In

In the Work we now offer to the Publick, the original Compiler is known to have made every Thing that was new the first Object of his Care; nor have those who succeeded him been less attentive. There has scarce a new Subject been started, a new Invention introduced, or a Discovery of any Kind, either by Land or Sea, of which a satisfactory Account is not to be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Nor are these the only Materials of which the Compilers have availed themselves. The great controversial Subjects in which the Publick have borne a Part are all to be found impartially stated, whether respecting Individuals, as Rundle, Hoadly, Canning, Blandy, Dodd, &c. &c.; or those in which whole Bodies of Men, and even States, have been involved, as Churchmen and Dissenters, Britain and her Colonies, &c. To these may be added the lesser Controversies that have arisen concerning the Interpretation of doubtful Passages in the Sacred Text, of which there is hardly one to be met with in Scripture that has not either been explained or elucidated.

The Mineral and Fossil Kingdoms have likewise contributed largely to enrich this Compilation; and the rare Productions which they exhibit, together with the obvious Utility of Maps, furnished the first Hint for embellishing and illustrating it with Copper Plates.

Other Materials are, a Profusion of Prescriptions in the Medical Art, so liberally interspersed, that there is scarce a Disease or Disorder to which the Human Frame is subject, for which a Remedy is not to be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; in which likewise many of the most celebrated Nostrums are analysed, and the Ingredients of which they are compounded laid open for the Benefit of the Publick.

Extraordinary Cases in Surgery likewise abound, which are not less interesting to the Faculty in general, than instructive to the young Practitioner.

The Rudiments of almost every Science, as deduced from first Principles, will also be found so clearly explained, that those who are bent on Improvement, either in Language or Art, need no other Tutor.



Physics and Metaphysics are occasionally introduced; Mathematical Questions resolved; and the Phænomena of Nature, according to the Systems of ancient and modern Times, accounted for, and scientifically demonstrated.

The Antiquary who shall purchase these Volumes, will find Materials sufficient to gratify the amplest Curiosity. The Memorials of ancient Families; the Antiquities of particular Cities, Churches, and Monasteries; the Topography of Provinces, Counties, and Parishes; with the Laws, Customs, and Prescriptions peculiar to each, that are interspersed in these Volumes, are innumerable.

Nor will those who read for Entertainment only, have Cause to regret their too scanty Allotment. Affecting Narratives, interesting Stories, Novels, Tales, Poetry, and Plays, take up their full Proportion of that Room in which the whole is necessarily comprized.

Add to these the Lives of eminent Men, the Recital of whose illustrious Actions, at the same Time that it fires the Mind to virtuous Emulation, cannot but fill it with the most refined Pleasure. Even those who have transmitted their Memories with Infamy to Posterity, and who have rendered themselves notorious for Acts of transcendent Villainy, are not wholly excluded, but are recorded as Examples of atrocious Vice, to deter others from like Enormities.

But the Materials of greatest national Concern remain still to be noticed. The Parliamentary Proceedings during those Periods in which the Debates in both Houses were carried on with the most spirited Opposition, will be found amply recorded, and stated with the strictest Regard to Truth. By a curious Inspection the Gradations by which the National Debt has risen from the moderate Sum of SIXTEEN MILLIONS (the Debt due at the Accession of the present Royal Family of Hanover to the Throne) to the enormous Sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Millions, the Debt now due at the End of 1782, may be traced, and all the fallacious Pretences that have from Time to Time been urged by successive Ministers to increase it, developed.

The Revolutions that have happened in the political Systems of Europe, in the Course of the Period included in these Volumes, will be apt to bring to the Reader's Mind the Uncertainty of all Human Affairs. The Nations whose Interests were thought to be inseparable, will be seen warring against each other; while those, on whose Opposition the Balance of Power was thought to depend, are now connected in the closest Amity; nay, so strange are the Vicissitudes which the short Period of Fifty Years has produced, that neither the People on this Side the Globe, nor the other seem actuated or governed by the same political Principles.

Nor will this Revolution in Politicks be found much more remarkable than the Revolution that has happened in Religion. From an Abhorrence of Popery, which marked the Reigns of the Two first Georges, the mild Reign of George the Third has set the Example of Tolerance and Moderation to every Sect, and to the People of every Persuasion. At the same Time may be observed that lenient Spirit spreading wide and far among Nations the most intolerant. Even the Pope himself has felt its Influence.

An attentive Enquirer, enlightened by the Means which these Volumes will furnish, will be able to trace the Spring of all these Revolutions to its Source; and will probably be inclined to conclude, that the same Power that produced all these astonishing Alterations in the short Period of Half a Century, will in Time bring forth still greater Changes, of which Human Foresight can have no Conception.

N. B. To make this Work of the greater Value to the Purchasers, no more than One Hundred Sets will be perfected by the Proprietors; but a Few will be printed over, to perfect the Sets of former Purchasers.

\* \* \* Gentlemen who are desirous of being supplied with complete Sets are requested to send their Names to J. NICHOLS, Printer, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where our Correspondents will be so good as to address their Favours.

Jan. 22, 1783.

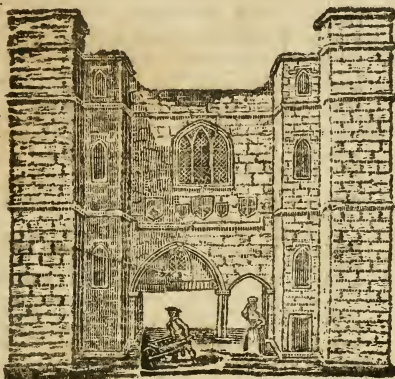


# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer

Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
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## For JANUARY, 1782.

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Illustrated with an accurate Plan of the great Road of Communication between the Counties of NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, and LINCOLN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, .Gent.

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

# A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1781.

January,  
1781.

	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	little	29 6	51 in general cloudy, some misting rain
2	Ditto	fresh	29 5	47 slight frost, exceeding fine bright day
3	N W	ditto	29 7	44 stronger frost, ditto
4	S W	little	30	39 ditto, ditto
5	S S W	ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	35 hard frost, heavy day, but little sun
6	S W	ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	38 frost gone, a very foggy moist day
7	S S W	ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	43 fine mild day, chiefly cloudy, misting evening
8	N E	fresh	30 $2\frac{1}{2}$	46 some flying clouds, but a fine day
9	N N E	ditto	30 $4\frac{1}{2}$	44 slight frost, very fine bright day
10	E N E	strong	30 $4\frac{1}{2}$	40 hard frost, black churlish day, some little snow
11	N E	stormy	30 $3\frac{1}{2}$	37 ditto, no snow
12	N	little	30 2	37 frost slackened, heavy black day
13	N E	ditto	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	40 no frost, heavy black day
14	E N E	fresh	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	41 ditto
15	N E	ditto	29 9	38 smart frost, fine bright day
16	Ditto	little	29 8	38 ditto, black churlish day
17	ditto		29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	40 exceeding foggy, misting rain all day
18	S W	little	29 5	43 ditto, very wet day
19	N N W	ditto	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	45 a very fine bright day
20	S	fresh	30	42 frost in the night, heavy moist day
21	S W	ditto	29 4	47 heavy black day, a good deal of small rain
22	E N E	ditto	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	44 smart frost, very dark and churlish
23	N N E	little	29 4	37 an exceeding heavy snow and slight frost
24	S S W	fresh	29 1	42 a rapid thaw, accompanied with rain
25	N W	stormy	29 $2\frac{1}{2}$	38 tempestuous night, smart frost and snow in the day
26	Ditto	little	29	41 a gentle thaw, very black and cold
27	Ditto to S	fresh	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	37 bright and frosty till noon, cloudy aftern. wet evening
28	S S W	ditto	29 8	46 a black moist day, neither sun or rain
29	Ditto	strong	29 7	51 ditto
30	W	stormy	29 5	52 mild day, sunshine and rain alternately
31	ditto		30	45 ditto, bright morning, cloudy afternoon

February,

	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	strong	29 9	46 very wet morning, fair afternoon
2	ditto		29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	52 misting rain most part of the day, very warm
3	S W	fresh	30 2	47 a very heavy moist day, but no rain
4	W	ditto	29 9	47 a very fine bright day
5	S W	ditto	29 6	50 a dull heavy day, but no rain
6	ditto		29 7	51 a very fine bright soft day
7	ditto		29 9	45 white frost in the night, fine bright day
8	S	fresh	29 6	48 chiefly cloudy in the day, wet evening
9	W	ditto	29 $3\frac{1}{2}$	49 wet night and morning, fine bright day
10	S W	strong	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	49 sunshine and cloudy alternately, very warm
11	Ditto	stormy	29 7	49 coarse stormy day, neither sun or rain
12	ditto		29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	48 ditto, tempestuous evening
13	W S W	stormy	28 $7\frac{1}{2}$	51 violent storm all night and day, abated at night
14	S W	strong	29 2	50 strong wind, chiefly bright, with some smart showers
15	N W	fresh	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	47 chiefly bright, some smart showers of hail and rain
16	W N W	ditto	29 9	44 white frost early, bright day, with a few showers
17	ditto		30	42 ditto, a storm of thunder, lightning, and hail about noon
18	ditto		30 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 heavy dull day, wet evening
19	N N W	strong	29 7	44 chiefly cloudy, but fair
20	N E	fresh	30 1	43 chiefly bright, sharp wind
21	N N E	little	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	43 continual snow most part of the day
22	N N W	ditto	30	41 frost in the night, fine bright day
23	N W	fresh	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	45 a coarse day, a great deal of misting rain
24	W N W	ditto	29 7	47 chiefly cloudy, some smart showers
25	W	strong	29	51 turbulent day, some showers of hail and rain
26	W N W	ditto	29	44 white frost early, heavy day, several strong showers
27	S W to N W	stormy	29 2	45 excessive strong wind, and violent showers
28	N W	fresh	29 7	43 bright and cloudy at intervals, some trifling rain



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J A N U A R Y, 1782.

*Proceedings of the House of Commons in the present Session of Parliament.*

Nov. 27, 1781.



His Majesty opened the second Session of the fifteenth Parliament of Great Britain with an animated speech from the throne (already inserted in Vol. LI. p. 540.).

As soon as the Commons returned from attending his Majesty in the H. of Peers,

The hon. *Ch. Geo. P—rc—I* (as has already been noticed, Vol. LI. p. 536.) moved the address. He began by expressing his wishes for peace, but at the same time recommending a firm, vigorous, and unremitted prosecution of the war, as the only means of attaining it. If, said he, a general spirit of unanimity were to rise within the walls of Parliament, and thence diffuse itself throughout the body of the people, the gloom that hovered round us would rapidly disperse, and great successful conduct the nation back to all its pristine splendor and felicity. Never was it more requisite, that the Legislature should determine with one accord to support the Crown, and for placing us again in that seat of power which we so long maintained among the states of Europe. The present was the time not to relinquish hope, but to resolve upon exertion; not to tarnish by indolent pusillanimity the national and dear-bought glories both of remoter and of recent eras, but to oppose with augmented force a combination, whose inveterate efforts were strengthened by the late victory acquired in Virginia. Whatever temporary pre-eminence the event of the war may have given the enemy, the issue of some future battles may enable us still to dictate articles of

peace between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and introduce a plan of lasting amity and union at once honourable and prosperous for the parties which embrace it.

He thought no apology could be advanced in extenuation of the conduct of gentlemen who in their parliamentary capacity had even ventured to express their anxious wishes that the rebellious Colonists might succeed, had listened with the strongest marks of joy and triumph to the relation of their conquests, and openly presumed to boast that they approved of their contention against the Parent State. How could such persons excuse themselves in the face of an injured country, when daring to profess a friendship for criminally revolting subjects, and, not content with mere insinuations, they proclaimed that the majority of the people looked with a favourable eye upon the struggles of America, and were desirous that her cause might prosper? Such proceedings must naturally excite the indignation and concern of every zealous advocate for the maintenance of the rights and privileges of Great Britain, and for the advancement of her true prosperity. It were devoutly to be wished, that men of all ranks and denominations would embrace a different line of conduct, victory would then crown the operations of the war, and we should triumph in the full accomplishment of our efforts, to uphold the justice of our pretensions to govern the dependent colonies of America.

Mr. *Tho. O—d* seconded the motion. He believed, that whatever differences of opinion might prevail amongst gentlemen relative to various points of politics, they were actuated by one sentiment and one wish for the re-establishment of peace. It was just to conclude, that on the present day every breast glowed with patriotism, with as fervent anxiety for the

the total restoration of that national splendor by which G. Britain was distinguished, till the most powerful confederacy that ever turned its arms against any state was formed against her. Thus circumstanced, the only path to a permanent and honourable peace must be through a spirited and victorious war. These, he said, were the sentiments of his heart. To the Address, therefore, he felt a pleasure in giving his most unlimited assent. He concurred with his hon. friend in opinion, that the dignity of Parliament was at stake. This was the period at which, instead of nourishing despair, the Commons should appear in arms before the throne. The moment had arrived, in which an awful train of circumstances demanded from them spirited resolves.

Mr. O—d insisted, that all the ministerial measures adopted in consequence of the prosecution of the war against America were unexceptionable; that the attempt, however violent in appearance, to tear America from the French, was an act glowing with friendship and paternal tenderness; an affectionate, though from necessity a dreadful, struggle to lead her back to prosperous and more indissoluble connections with the Mother Country. A prey to the flagitious artifices of their new associates, the deluded Colonies had first mortgaged their possessions, and at length grew wanton in profusion: had chosen rather to surrender to them the whole estate, than to continue it in the hands of a parental guardian, who had fostered them throughout the course of helpless infancy, who had invigorated their maturer age, and raised them to the full-grown state of opulence, felicity, and splendor.

As the speech from the throne had not signified what particular quarters should be fixed upon as the theatre of war, and no proposition relative to any future modes of hostility would now fall under the consideration of the House, Mr. O—d trusted, that gentlemen would confine their argument to the important question of the day, and, as lovers of their country, as men desirous of a peace, but conscious that no circumstance except the firmest and most vigorous prosecution of the war could lead to the attainment of it, come forward with spirited unanimity, and show at once a virtuous determination to vote.

Mr. F—x rose to move for an amendment. He thought that all apologies for lingering on the patience of the House

were needless, after the example that had been given him by two of the youngest members who sat within it. Their parliamentary inexperience would operate as an excuse for lengths to which they certainly would not have ventured if they had known and marked the conduct of those who still were suffered to hold within their feeble and corrupted hands the reins of government. Even the most slavish, venal, and unprincipled dependent of administration, by whatsoever artifice he might have procured a seat within the House, and by whatsoever ignominious tenure he might be suffered to retain it, could not, although the lots of sinecures and pensions should stare him in the face, have moved, if he had long possessed a seat in parliament, for the address, recommended to the House through the medium of young members by a traitorous administration, who were deserving the appellation of ministers of France more than that of ministers of G. Britain. When all ranks of people imagined that their benign Monarch would have cheered them with the glad tidings of peace, and have confessed that the prospect of succeeding in the present mode of carrying on the war was vanishing; how great must be their concern to find, that we must pursue it at all events, nor rest until we had totally lost the power of contending with the force that has risen against us? Here Mr. F—x adverted to the charge levelled at the gentlemen in the minority by the hon. member who spoke first in the debate, and who had taxed the members of opposition with having exulted over the conquests acquired by America. Why, said Mr. F—x, did not he speak out? Why hesitate to come particularly to the point at once, and with more open language mark out the circumstances to which distant allusions were but little short of the unworthy artifice of totally misrepresenting? Then would the House have been reminded, that he [Mr. F—x], during the course of the preceding session, remarked, that he verily believed the liberties of Englishmen would have received even at the root a fatal ministerial blow, if those intrusted with the management of affairs had proved successful in their attempt to overlet the freedom of America, considering the profligacy, the impotence, and the fruitlessness of their measures. He did not wonder, he said, that the miscreants who had brought the empire to the precipice of destruction, the real criminals who had proceeded with

with equal meanness and injustice, should point to those members of opposition that uniformly raised their uncorrupt but fruitless voice against the measures which gave occasion to national disgrace, and to the bitterest misfortune. But how weak! how wretched! and how contemptible! must be the ministerial system, if the speech of any gentleman could tear it from its ground! Upright and able ministers, whose principles of public conduct originated from virtue and from wisdom, would never stand in awe of opposition. Studying the great interests, and advancing the real welfare of the people, they would obtain a sure and constant sanctuary in their affection and esteem. But the present ministers were guilty beyond example. They were accused of that country over the affairs of which they had been too long suffered to preside. Their impudence, their folly, and their turpitude, were themes of general astonishment and indignation on this day, a day when they might have expected to hear of their enormities, and to have been reproached for the incapable and flagitious conduct which they invariably pursued. From their first entrance into office, they had dared to sport with the calamities of the people, and to insult their understanding with such a speech as no history could parallel; and all this when ruin hung over her diminished empire, that ruin which was the certain consequence of their abandoned plan of politics. Such were the present servants of the people, who, notwithstanding all their vice and folly, could never have submitted to operations so likely to accelerate the destruction of the state, if they did not reap a mercenary advantage by prostituting themselves to the abandoned will and power of the secret contrivers of the present execrable schemes. Surely the time would shortly come, when an oppressed and irritated people would firmly call for signal punishment on those whose council, together with the measures that have originated from them, conspired to sink the nation into irretrievable ruin. Surely an indignant country would in the end compel them to make some faint atonement for the magnitude of their offences on a public scaffold. The learned Advocate of Scotland was pleased to listen to this last expression with a smile. On the subject of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis, his troops, and a considerable part of the British fleet, to the Americans and

French, Mr. F—x remarked, that although the noble and gallant commander had merited the warm encomiums bestowed upon him by an hon. gentleman [Mr. O—d], and by every admirer of intrepidity and good conduct, yet there existed in another quarter such instances of neglect as called for the severest reprehension; he therefore thought fit to caution ministers not to be lavish in their encomiums. The shameful precedent was in the memory of all who heard him. When a brave and honourable commander [Gen. Burgoyne] obtained a victory at Ticonderoga, the ministers were at a loss for language to express his panegyric; but how soon afterwards did they change their tone! What sanguine, what astonishing, expectations were formed of the advantages that must arise from the important acquisition of Charles-Town! On this occasion it was, that an hon. gentleman [Mr. R—gby] observed during the last session, that if the capture of Charles-Town produced no serviceable effect, he should grow sick of the American war. This was the time therefore to enquire what serviceable effect the capture of Charles-Town really had produced. The melancholy answer was too obvious. It had produced a victory over seven thousand men, the flower of the British troops, all, with their commanding officer, becoming prisoners of war. It was then natural to expect, that the right hon. gentleman would lift his voice against the continuance of this unnatural and destructive war; even the victories of which, if gained by our troops, were the forerunners of defeats. The conquest acquired at Camden led to the disgrace and overthrow at York-Town. The successes at Ticonderoga were swallowed up in the capitulation of Saratoga. One of the most capital delinquents, and not the least amongst the chief authors of the national misfortunes, was the first Lord presiding at the board of admiralty. To him might be ascribed the wretched and humiliating situation into which the gallant but unfortunate Earl Cornwallis was thrown when cut off even from the usual opportunity of re-embarking, afforded on such occasions to unsuccessful armies by the British fleets; he had no alternative, but either to perish with his troops upon the spot, or to surrender to a victorious enemy. The ocean, whilst our ships were riding on it, had hitherto been considered as at least a place of mere protection to our land forces when re-

duced

duced to the necessity of retreating from the scene of action. But our once invincible dominion of the sea was quite extinguished; and the minister of the marine department assumed the effrontery, whilst all discovered that he was incapable, to tell the great assembly of the nation, that the first Lord of the Admiralty who could not produce a fleet equal to a successful competition with the armaments of the House of Bourbon, was unworthy to hold his place, and should be dragged to ignominious punishment. Why therefore was the justice, which he appeared to have called down upon his guilt, so long hindered from overtaking it? In America, as elsewhere, the British squadrons were inferior to those of France; and administration, together with their dependents and their friends, insolently exulted because our fleets had not hitherto been able to bring the French to an engagement. They had even dared to venture upon greater lengths, and to represent it as meritorious that our fleets had dexterously contrived to keep clear from all necessity of giving battle to the enemy. So sunk, so covered with incapability and disgrace, was the naval power of Great Britain! The hon. gentleman observed, that he was so far from meaning by these remarks to cast the slightest imputation on the naval character of Adm. Graves, that he actually believed if the late illustrious Lord Hawke, the gallant preserver, the father of his country, had been in the same predicament, he could not have done more. The earnest solicitations of the movers for an unanimous acquiescence to the motion for an address, Mr. Fox considered as a gross insult to the understanding and to the principles of those members of opposition, who had with equal firmness, rectitude, and uniformity, endeavoured to defeat the baseless measures of the ministry. When they expatiated on the consequences that would inevitably result from the continuance of the war against America, and foretold, that Earl Cornwallis and his forces would fall at length, in spite of their preceding victory at Camden, an easy prey to the combined armies the Colonists and the French; when they gave warning to administration of the calamities that were on the point of covering their country; the only answer was, 'Let us listen to the voice of unanimity, and we may set our enemies at defiance.' The true but ridiculous meaning of these expressions appeared to be, the opposition have con-

stantly voted against the perseverance in the American war, and the event bore witness to the justness of their proceedings; for this reason, it would become them to unite with ministers to assist the latter in the farther prosecution of hostilities against the Colonists. The ambition and perfidy of the House of Bourbon have been vehemently censured. It was a truth, not indeed recommended by its novelty, that perfidy and ambition were the characteristics of this formidable power, against whose wiles and enterprizes the minister should have guarded; mere abuses availed but little, hard words levelled at the French and Spaniards would not weaken their power of annoying us. To baffle and subdue them, we should have recourse to hard blows. But these, administration, pusillanimous to an extreme, and bent upon a different kind of carnage, industriously avoided. They were told when the Americans were on the point of forming an alliance with the French: they affected not to believe it, and made not the smallest efforts to hinder it from taking place. They were apprized in time that naval armaments had failed from France: yet they studiously avoided every means of frustrating their designs. The only motive for this astonishing, this criminal procedure, was a fixed malignant and ridiculous aversion to turn aside, even for the sake of executing any great and serviceable enterprize, from their inhuman, wild, and unavailing project of compelling the Americans to cast themselves with unconditional submission at the foot of England. He called upon the House to know, whether they were still ready to go on with this accursed and abominable war. He called upon them as the representatives of the people, and not as the creatures of the minister, to do their duty; to execute the trust reposed in them; and to act up to the sentiments that they really felt. Did they really believe that we could ever conquer America? He desired them to lay their hands upon their hearts, and proclaim in the presence of God and men, whether they thought that all the power of Britain strained and exerted was equal to the task. He would leave the question to this conscientious test, and he would venture to say, that if no man but he who thought the contrary of this would presume that night to vote for the address, the minister would be left in the smallest minority that ever was known in that House; nay, he believed in his soul, that



that the minister himself would vote against the war, were they determined rashly and vehemently to go on? Had they not done enough for the minister, and was it not now sufficient time to do something for their constituents? In his own opinion, no address whatsoever should be sent up to the Throne, until they had an opportunity of going down to their constituents, and consulting with them on the matter. They, and they only, were to pay for the continuance of the war, and it was fit and necessary that they should give their instructions; but though this was his own immediate opinion, he was willing to take a more gentle course, for he desired unanimity as much as the hon. gentleman who spoke before him; and therefore he would move to amend the motion for the address, by the substitution of a clause in the room of a great part of that now in the hand of the Speaker. The violent epithets against the French, though he did not approve them, were yet become so familiar to the House, and the ministry were become so fond of them, perhaps using them to conceal their good offices in a more substantial way, that he did not very earnestly object to them. The part to which he could not agree was, all that which went to the continuance of the American war, and which was couched in the most cunning and insidious language. The amendment which he should propose would give his Majesty the assurance of their loyalty and zeal, and would promise in a more effectual way to support the essential rights and permanent interests of his empire. He concluded with moving, that after the first paragraph in the motion, concluding with the words "diligent exertion to restore the public tranquillity," there should be inserted in this sentence in lieu of all the rest: "And we will without delay apply ourselves with united hearts to propose and digest such councils as may in this crisis excite the efforts, point the arms, and by a total change of system command the confidence of all his Majesty's subjects."

Mr. M—ch—n seconded the amendment. He remarked, that the address contained the most insidious and detrimental flattery, at a time when the necessity of approaching the Throne with the language of plain and striking truth was more urgent if possible than ever. Either to misrepresent or to conceal alarming facts would prove an instance of the most flagrant criminality, and warrant the idea that the representatives of the people con-

cluded, that the preservation of the state was not an object which in the least merited their notice. He expressed his cordial wishes for the discontinuance of the war, in the destructive course of which the national vigour had been almost exhausted, the commerce weakened beyond the prospect of recovery, and the public purse drained nearly to the last shilling.

Mr. R—by expressed his resolution to vote in favour of the address, observing that whatever part the late surrender of E. Cornwallis might induce him to take, either as opposing or giving his assent to the continuance of the American war, and even allowing for the sake of argument that he had ceased to think the capture of Charles-Town could be productive of any great advantage; yet he did not, by the line of conduct which for the present he had determined to pursue, pledge himself for the support of any specific measure, adverting to an intimation of a design to convene councils of electors that they might instruct and direct their representatives. The rt. hon. gentleman observed, that such measures would probably prove repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and an offence against the laws.

Gen. C—m—y approved of the amendment, declaring, that in the present dangerous situation of affairs, it was a kind of treason against the country to approach the Throne with an address similar to that which had been now submitted to the judgement of the House.

At two o'clock in the morning the House divided on the amendment, when the numbers were, Ayes 129, Noes 218. The question was then put, and carried on the original motion for the address.

(To be continued.)

*Translation of a Political Squib handed about at Paris.*

[The Fourteen Alls.]

France undertakes	all
Spain does nothing at	all
England fights	all
The Emperor takes part with	all
Russia balances	a l
The King of Prussia deserts	a. l
Denmark bewares of	a. l
Sweden will have nothing at	a. l
Portugal differs from	all
Turkey wonders at	a. l
Holland will pay	all
The Pope is afraid of	all
If God has not pity on	all
The Devil will take	all

Thus the French treat their allies. The great empire of America is forgotten in silent contempt; and Holland and Spain are brought forward only to be laughed at.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received on the 16th instant by Lord Dalrymple, who arrived in the Swallow Packet, which left New-York the 17th of November.*

My Lord, New-York, Nov. 13, 1781.

**I**N my last dispatch I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship with my fears respecting the fate of the army in Virginia.

It now gives me the deepest concern to inform you, that they were but too well founded, as your Lordship will perceive by Lord Cornwallis's letter to me of the 20th ult. a copy of which, and the papers accompanying it, being inclosed for your information.

Had it been possible for the fleet to have sailed from hence at the time it was first imagined they would have been able to do, I have not the least doubt that Lord Cornwallis would have been relieved by the joint exertions of the navy and army; and I therefore sufficiently lament that they could not have been made sooner.

Your Lordship will be informed by Lord Cornwallis's letter to me (a copy of which accompanies this) of the force which was opposed to his Lordship in Virginia; besides which, by rebel accounts which I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, Gen. Greene seems still to have an army acting in that quarter, and there are, at this instant, above 3000 Continental troops at West Point and in its vicinity.

My dispatches will be delivered to your Lordship by Lord Dalrymple; and I cannot put with his Lordship without testifying to you the high opinion I have of his merit, and my entire approbation of his conduct since he has been on this service, acting as one of my aides de camp, having always shewn the greatest attention to me, and highly distinguished his spirit, by attending as a volunteer upon every expedition and excursion which have taken place since his being here.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Sir Hen. Clinton, dated York-Town, in Virginia, Oct. 20, 1781.*

SIR,

**I**HAVE the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation, on the 19th inst. as prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in a very favourable light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it, in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence; for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of Gen. Washington's troops at Williamsburgh, or I would, not-

withstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command; but being assured by your Excellency's letters, that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts: Therefore, after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the enemy were taking measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time; and receiving, on the second evening, your letter of the 24th of Sept. informing me, that the relief would fail about the 5th of Oct. I withdrew within the works on the night of the 29th of Sept. hoping by the labour and firmness of the soldiers to protract the defence until you could arrive.

Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops; but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of intrenching tools, which did not much exceed 400, when we began to work in the latter end of August, was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the night of the 30th, and constructed, on that night and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which came from the river on each side of the town. On the night of the 6th of Oct. they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the center of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the distance of 600 yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th against our left; and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our right, and defended by about 120 men of the 23d regiment and marines, who maintained that post with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers, throwing shells from 8 to 16 inches, until all our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the 11th they began their second parallel, about 300 yards nearer to us. The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flanks, but proceeded in every respect with the utmost regularity and caution, I could not venture to large sorties as to hope from them any considerable effect; but otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt this work, by opening new embrasures for guns, and keeping up a constant fire with

all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man. On the evening of the 14th they assaulted and carried two redoubts that had been advanced about 300 yards for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion. Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it, but a little before day-break on the morning of the 16th I ordered a sortie of about 350 men, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Abercromby, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and to spike the guns. A detachment of the guards, with the 80th company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lake, attacked the one, and one of light infantry, under the command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other, and both succeeded, by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking 11 guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loss on our side. This action, though extremely honourable to the officers and soldiers who executed it, proved of little public advantage; for the cannon, having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete. At this time we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked, in which we could throw a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to chuse between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops; and I endeavoured to attempt the latter, reflecting, that though it should prove unsuccessful in its immediate object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of further enterprises. Sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock; with these I hoped to pass the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage, and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the town's people, and for the sick and wounded; on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to Gen. Washington. After making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy, the light infantry, greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester; but at this critical moment the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, some of which had troops on board, down the river. It was soon evident

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that the intended passage was impracticable, and the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops that had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning. In this situation with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed; but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loss. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin; and not having been able to strengthen them by abatis, nor in any other manner than by a slight fraizing, which the enemy's artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion entirely coincided with that of the engineer and principal officers of the army, that they were in many parts very assailable in the forenoon, and that by the continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to attempt to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun, only one eight-inch, and little more than 100 cohorn shells remained; a diversion by the French ships of war that lay at the mouth of York-River was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness; and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty. Under all these circumstances I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate; and I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Washington and me on that subject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament, that better could not be obtained; but I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and distresses of both officers and soldiers. The men are well clothed and provided with necessaries, and I trust will be regularly supplied, by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general that we have received from the enemy, since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper; but the kindness and attention that has been shewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both publick and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe, and will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever

whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity under a persevering fire of shot and shells that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserved the highest commendation and praise.

A successful defence, however, in our situation, was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy could have induced any person to erect works upon it; our force diminished daily by sickness and other losses, and was reduced, when we offered to capitulate, on this side, to little more than 3200 rank and file fit for duty, including officers, servants, and artificers; and at Gloucester about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many Continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned. The constant and universal cheerfulness and spirit of the officers, in all hardship and danger, deserve my warmest acknowledgments; and I have been particularly indebted to Brig.-Gen. O'Hara, and to Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie, the former commanding on the right, and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occasion. The detachment of the 23d regiment and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by Capt. Apthorpe, and the subsequent detachments commanded by Lieut.-Col. Johnson, deserve particular commendation. Capt. Rochford who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and soldier of that distinguished corps, and Lieut. Sutherland, the commanding engineer, have merited in every respect my highest approbation; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to Capt. Symonds, who commanded his Majesty's ships, and to the other officers and seamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I transmit returns of our killed and wounded; the loss of seamen and town's people were likewise considerable.

I trust that your Excellency will please to hasten the return of the Bonetta after landing her passengers, in compliance with the article of capitulation.

Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every particular relating to our past and present situation. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, Oct. 17.

S I R,

I Propose a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Gen. Washington to Earl Cornwallis, Oct. 17.

MY LORD,

I Have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this date.

An ardent desire to spare the further effusion of blood will readily incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts, as are admissible.

I wish, previous to the meeting of commissioners, that your Lordship's proposals in writing may be sent to the American lines; for which purpose a suspension of hostilities, during two hours from the delivery of this letter, will be granted. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, Oct. 17,  
*half past Four P. M.*

S I R,

I Have this moment been honoured with your Excellency's letter dated this day. The time limited for sending my answer will not admit of entering into the detail of articles; but the basis of my proposal will be, that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war, with the customary honours; and, for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under engagement not to serve against France, America, or their allies, until released, or regularly exchanged; that all arms and public stores shall be delivered up to you: but that the usual indulgence of side-arms to officers, and of retaining private property, shall be granted to officers and soldiers; and that the interests of several individuals in civil capacities, and connected with us, shall be attended to.

If your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer, I shall have no objection to the hour that you may propose. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Gen. Washington to Earl Cornwallis, Oct. 18.

MY LORD,

TO avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I shall at once, in answer to your Lordship's letter of yesterday, declare the



the general basis upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation may take place.

The garrison of York and Gloucester, including the seamen, as you propose, shall be received prisoners of war. The condition annexed of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible; instead of this, they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistence; and the benevolent treatment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honours will be granted to the surrendering army, as were granted to the garrison of Charles-Town.

The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, stores, tackling, furniture and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and publick stores of every denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of the departments to which they respectively belong.

The officers shall be indulged in retaining their side-arms; and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects; with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whose interests your Lordship wishes may be attended to until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores, and be attended by British surgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take place. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, Oct. 18.

S I R,

I Agree to open a treaty of capitulation upon the basis of the garrisons of York and Gloucester, including seamen, being prisoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being sent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compensation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Gloucester in its present state of defence. I shall in particular desire, that the Bonetta a loop of war may be left entirely at my dis-

posal from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid-de-camp to carry my dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, such soldiers as I may think proper to send passengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew, and to be permitted to sail without examination, when my dispatches are ready, engaging on my part, that the ship shall be brought back and delivered to you, if she escapes the dangers of the sea; that the crew and soldiers shall be accounted for in future exchanges; that she shall carry off no officer without your consent, nor publick property of any kind; and I shall likewise desire, that the traders and inhabitants may preserve their property, and that no person may be punished or molested for having joined the British troops.

If you chuse to proceed to negotiation on these grounds, I shall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you at any time and place that you think proper, to digest the articles of capitulation. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, being in substance and nearly verbatim the same with those inserted in our Mag. of November, in last Volume.]

Total return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the following corps, from Sept. 28, to Oct. 29, 1781.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 131 rank and file killed; 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 11 drummers, 285 rank and file wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file missing.

Rank and names of officers in the above return.

Hon. Maj. Cochrane, acting Aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, killed. Light infantry: Lieut. Campbell, 74th company, killed; Lieut. Lyllar, 63d ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Duun, 63d ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Lightburne, 37th ditto, wounded. 23d regiment; Lieuts. Mair and Guyon, killed. 33d regiment; Capt. Kerr, killed; Lieut. Curson, wounded. 71st regiment; Lieut. Fraser, killed. 76th regiment; Lieut. Robertson, wounded; Capt. Rail, killed; Ensign Spangenberg, wounded. Commissary Perkins killed.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

The three Advertisements relating to OSSIEN'S Poems, printed in our Magazine for December last (p. 567), have been succeeded by the following, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, January 10, 1782.

IV.

IN an advertisement, dated Carlisle, November 10, and signed Thomas Percy, the attention of the public is recalled, among other particulars, to a declaration, signed by

me on the 21st of July last \*. My sense of how little consequence the subject is to the public, would hinder my intruding myself again in this manner; and my very great respect for the station in which Dr. Percy is placed would incline me to be silent, where I have the misfortune to differ from him on a matter of fact, if I did not apprehend that silence in this case might be interpreted against me.

At the date of my former declaration, I had found myself charged in a pamphlet, on the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, as accessory to a cheat which was put upon Dr. Percy, in a recital of some pretended specimens of that poetry, by a young Student from the Highlands. Whoever may have been the author of this charge, I thought and think myself entitled to say it is false.

I had many reasons likewise to deny my having ever been present at the recital of verses to Dr. Percy, by a young Student from the Highlands; and it caused me much surprise to find, in a correspondence on this subject, which took place between Dr. Percy and Dr. Blair, that Dr. Percy had conceived of me as having not only been present at the recital of verses by a Student, but as sending for a Student into his company, who, in a deliberate manner, passed upon him what he afterwards believed to be an imposition.

Dr. Percy may not have been aware of the part which he assigned to me in this imposition, as it depended upon an inference to be drawn from my knowledge of the Earse language; nor was it credible that he meant to apply it to a person for whom he still professed some esteem. But whatever may have been the idea I flattered myself that upon recollection he would think it more probable that he himself had committed some mistake in the fact, rather than that I should have concurred in such a cheat. In this persuasion I wrote to Dr. Blair the following letter, to be transmitted to him; and am now very sorry to publish this or any thing else on a controversy in which neither the attack nor the defence can do credit to any person whatever †.

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Ferguson to Dr. Blair.*

*Edinburgh, 18th Aug. 1781.*

"Dear Sir,

"I Have just seen in the hands of Dr. Black the letter which you have received from Dr. Percy, and am exceedingly vexed

to have a difference on a matter of fact with a person whose character I so much respect; I did not imagine that Dr. Percy, any more than you, could have been affected by the late declaration relating to a passage in a pamphlet, on the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, farther than by the repetition of your names, which were already made free with. If I had thought Dr. Percy any way committed, I should certainly have troubled him with a copy of my declaration, and waited his commands before it was published. But it did not occur to me that he, any more than you, could be cited in support of any allegation which it concerned me to deny.

"The most respectful thing I can now do to Dr. Percy is to remind him, as far as my memory serves me, of the fact in the only conversation which I had the honour to have with him. Among other subjects that Earse Poetry was mentioned, and I remember to have shewn him, in my own hand-writing, some scraps which I had received from Mr. James Macpherson, or from Mr. MacLaggan, Chaplain to the 42d regiment. I remember a line, or expression, in which the Poet, describing the time and the scene, said, *the sun of day was scorching the mountain*, and that Dr. Percy was pleased to say it was a Pleonasm, but a beautiful one. I remember to have left the paper with Dr. Percy, and have long since lost every other copy of it.

"The difference between Dr. Percy and me is perhaps not very material; no more, as he states it, than that he remembers what I have forgot. If, nevertheless, what he is pleased to publish shall seem to corroborate the charge which I have already thought myself called upon to deny, I must recur to the intire sense and consciousness of my innocence, and renew my declaration, that I was not present at the repetition of verses to Dr. Percy, by a young Student from the Highlands; and I give my denial in these positive terms, because I not only do not remember the repetition of verses in Earse, by a Student from the Highlands, on that occasion, but because I do not remember the repetition of verses in Earse, by a Student, upon any other occasion; and because, though intimate with some Students from the Highlands, I do not remember that any of them ever repeated verses in my presence beyond a song or a catch; and this circumstance remains with me with respect to some of them, as a circumstance I noted; so that I am entirely persuaded Dr. Percy, in recollecting the passages of his few days stay at Edin-

\* It seems very odd that Dr. Ferguson here should talk of Dr. Percy's recalling the attention of the public to his declaration of July 21: when Mr. Clarke's pamphlet, published at the latter end of October, had just before come forth with a most illiberal attack on Dr. Percy, as authorised by Dr. Ferguson himself, which the latter has not once contradicted in this long address: although from circumstances we may collect that Clarke exceeded his commission. EDIT.

† This is meer unmeaning flourish; for a person charged with falsehood must defend himself, or the charge will be received as incontrovertible. EDIT.

burgh, must have jumbled together circumstances that, in point of time, were actually separate; the repetition of verses by a young Student, with the communication of verses in writing by me. If this supposition does not compose the difference, I must despair of being able to remove it, and must leave the matter to the candour of those who are pleased to bestow any thought on me or my affairs.

"If I should be under the necessity of publishing any more on this subject, I shall, with your leave, send a copy of this letter to the press. In the mean time, as I have not the honour of a personal correspondence with Dr. Percy, must beg the favour that you will transmit it to him. I am, with great regard and esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) ADAM FERGUSON."

*The Rev. Dr. Blair.*

To the contents of this letter, I must now add, that although the facts stated by Dr. Percy might be admitted on less authority than his, yet as they are entirely contrary to any feeling or recollection I have of the matter, and have been employed to convey a very injurious imputation against me, he must excuse me, if I do not admit them. And if he still persist, that over and above the specimen of Earle poetry, which I gave him in my own hand-writing, I likewise procured a Student to recite other specimens to him, he will farther excuse me, if I insist, that every passage, of which the interpretation was vouched by me, was in truth what it was given for. As he allows, that I may not have been conscious of any deception in what passed between the student and him\*, I must, in return, allow that he may not be conscious of any misrepresentation of the fact. But I cannot allow that he has made the best use of his understanding, in thinking it credible, that any person, possessed of a decent character, could be concerned in such a cheat, as he supposes to have been practised upon him.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Our readers will compare the above with Dr. Percy's Advertisement No. III †, to which this paper of Dr. Ferguson's seems to be intended as a kind of compromise, and is in truth as decent and conceding a termination of their difference, as could be expected

from this gentleman, after he had so far committed himself, as he seems precipitantly to have done in his first Advertisement No. I ‡. And therefore, as it is more than probable, that Dr. Percy will not think it necessary to carry on this controversy any further, which indeed seems to be brought to a sufficient issue, we hope we shall be excused for hazarding a few remarks on the subject.

The above paper of Dr. Ferguson includes in it two distinct periods, which properly divide it into two parts.

The first, which comprizes his letter to Dr. Blair, dated August the 8th, must be allowed to be answered by the Advertisement of Dr. Percy, dated November 10th §, who, having seen and maturely weighed the contents of this letter, must be considered as having had a particular respect to it, in his said Advertisement.

The other concluding part of Dr. Ferguson's Advertisement, which follows his letter to Dr. Blair, is now to be regarded as his final sentiments on the matter, after he had seen Dr. Percy's Advertisement, to which this concluding paragraph is properly the answer.

And therefore the intelligent reader will best be able to form a true judgement of the real state of the dispute, if he reads the several Advertisements of these two gentlemen in the following order, viz.

1. Dr. Ferguson's Advertisement, dated July 21, 1781.
2. Dr. Ferguson's Letter to Dr. Blair, dated August 18th, 1781.
3. Dr. Percy's Advertisement, dated November 10th, 1781.
4. Dr. Ferguson's concluding paragraph in his Advertisement, printed January 10th, 1782.

After all, considering how illiberally these two gentlemen had been attacked, Dr. Ferguson by Shaw, and Dr. Percy by Clarke, &c. it was hardly possible for them to terminate this disagreeable and personal dispute with more temper and decency than they have shown on this occasion.

\* \* \* Since this article was drawn up, Mr. Shaw has again appealed to the public in a manner which occasions our suspending the Review of Mr. Clarke's pamphlet, and all further account of the controversy, till next month.

\* The words of Dr. Percy's advertisement are—"As I never believed Dr. Blair to have been conscious of any deception in what passed between the Student and me, so the same may be the case with Dr. Ferguson also, as he now appears so entirely to have forgot the transaction."

† December Mag. pag. 567.

‡ Ibid.

§ Dr. Percy seems to have refrained from publishing any answer even to the foregoing attack, as long as he possibly could: but after he was so rudely insulted by Clarke in his reply to Shaw, it must have been impossible for him to have been silent any longer: and it cannot be denied, that he has expressed himself, under such gross provocation, with equal firmness, moderation, and decency; yet with a circumstantial minuteness that carries irresistible conviction with it. It is observable, that neither Dr. Blair nor Mr. Professor Ferguson attempt to controvert any of his dates, nor any of the local or personal circumstances detailed in his Narrative.

MR. URBAN,

Wigan, Jan. 23.

IN a critique upon "Rowley's Poems," p. 557, of your December Magazine, is the following remark: "It is observable, that throughout these poems we never find a noun in the plural number joined with a verb in the singular; an offence against grammar which every ancient poet, from the time of Chaucer to that of Shakspeare, has frequently committed; and from which Rowley, if such a poet had existed, would certainly not have been excepted." I agree with the ingenious author in his conclusion, but must take leave to deny his premises. Had he read Rowley with attention, he would have discovered in one of his poems only, the SECOND on "The Battle of Hastings," MANY offences against grammar; no fewer than SEVEN of the kind above specified.

1. "So tapre WAS her ARMS and shape  
"ygrove." Ver. 434.
2. "Forth from the easterne gatte the  
"fyerie steedes
- "Of the bright sunne awaytynge SPIRITS  
"LEADES." Ver. 214, 15.
3. "As when a flyghte of CRANES, that  
"TAKES THEIR waie." Ver. 241.
4. "And now the JAVELYNs barbd with  
"deathhis wynges—
- "Whyzz dreare alonge, and songes of terror  
"SYNGES." Ver. 261, 3.
5. "His HATCHMENTS rare with him  
"upon the grounde was prest."

Ver. 280.

6. "With case at one felle stroke full  
"MANIE is laid low." Ver. 460.
7. "So OLYPHAUNTES in kingdome of  
"the sunne

"When once provok'd DOTI throwe theyr  
"owne troopes runne." Ver. 619, 20.

To these may be added two instances in which a verb in the singular number is joined with two nouns:

- "DANCYGE and HEIDRIGNES WAS the  
"onlie theme." Ver. 16.
- "And RAGE and PROWESS FYRES the  
"counsell lad." Ver. 88.

Four, in which a verb in the plural number is joined with a noun in the singular:

1. As when the SHEPSTER in the shadie  
bowre  
In jintle slumbers CHASE the heat of daie.  
Ver. 81, 2.
2. And YELL of men and dogs and wol-  
fins TEAR the skies. Ver. 90.
3. As when a DROVE of wolves withe  
dreareie yelles  
ASSAYLE some flocke— Ver. 361, 2.
4. Whyllste rattlynge THONDER FORKEY  
oer his hedde. Ver. 529.

And, lastly, an ungrammatical use of the pronoun ITS instead of THEIR:

AS DIAMONDS onlie can ITS fellow DIA-  
MONDS harme. Ver. 350.

In the same critique is the late editor of the poems attributed to Rowley asked, "In what English poem of the fifteenth century will he find families dressed up in the modern garb with which Chatterton has clothed them throughout these pieces? AS WHEN a flight of cranes, &c.—so prone, &c.—AS WHEN a drove of wolves, &c.—so fought, &c." And the critic, taking it for granted that "neither the editor, nor his colleague (Mr. B.), can find this kind of phraseology in any one poet of the time of K. Edw. IV. or even for fifty years afterwards" urges this as a capital argument against the authenticity of the poems. I know not, Mr. Urban, whether any instance of this mode of expression can be produced from the poetical compositions of that age, which have yet been published; nor, indeed, do I think it much to the purpose. But if the inquirer will look into the ancient poets of Greece and Rome, he will find the "garb" in which the author of the pieces under consideration has clothed his families, to be by no means a "MODERN" one, but as old as Virgil and Homer; for it is the garb in which far the greatest number of THEIR \* families will appear to be clothed. And I see no great difficulty in supposing, that a man who was capable of writing a volume of such excellent poetry as is the subject of this letter, might be capable also of adopting in HIS families the introductory terms made use of by the Greek and Roman poets in theirs; and that

\* ὅς ἐστι "ὅτε χεῖμασι ποταμοὶ κατ' ἐρεσσὶ βίοντες. II. A. v. 452.

"ἡμεῖς" δ', ὅς ἐστι "ὅτε πρὸς ἡμῖν, ἢ ἀγροῦς. II. Π. v. 482.

UT cibus in membra atque artus CUM diditur omnes. LUCRET. III. 703.

Nam VELUTI, pueris absinthia tetra medentes

CUM dare conantur—

Ac, VELUTI magno in populo CUM sepè coorta est:

Seditio—

Fluctus UTI primo exipit CUM albescere vento.

Idem, IV. 11.

Virgil, Æn. I. 148.

Æn. VII. 528.

That the author of the SECOND "BATTLE OF HASTINGS" was acquainted with the Greek and French languages, is evident from his use of the words "PROTO-SLENE," and "DOUGHTRE-MERE" (D'OUTRE MER):

"The PROTO-SLENE manne of the fælde he felle," Ver. 38.

"Hue de Longevillè, a force DOUGHTREMERE." Ver. 485.

But Chatterton, it is well known, was totally ignorant of both; nor could he, I presume, be furnished with either of those expressions by any of the Glossaries or Dictionaries he is said to have consulted.



with just as much reason in the FIFTEENTH as in the EIGHTEENTH century. The argument, indeed, would have applied, with some small appearance of force and propriety, had there been no model for an author to work after in the reign of Edward IV; and had not this form of ushering in a simile been known to the world, in any language, till near a century afterwards. But Homer and Virgil were read in the days of Edward, as well as in those of Elizabeth; and a priest of Bristol, for aught I can perceive to the contrary, might just as well have been the first translator of those two formidable words, *ut*, *et*, or *VELUTI CUM*, as a member of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge.

The same may be said of the terms which we frequently meet with in the two BATTLES OF HASTINGS, at the conclusion of speeches: "THUS HE," "THUS LEOFWINE," "HE SAID, and as, &c.;" which your correspondent alleges as another proof of the recency of the poems. "This latter (says he) is a form of expression in heroic poetry, that Pope has frequently used in his Homer (from whence Chatterton undoubtedly copied it), and was sometimes employed by Dryden and Cowley; but I believe it will not be easy to trace it to Harrington or Spenser; most assuredly it cannot be traced up to the time of Edward IV." But it may most assuredly be traced in almost every page of the ancient classic poets. For brevity's sake, I shall refer to the first book of the *Æneid* only; where we have, "SIC VENUS," ver. 325; "DIXIT, et, &c." ver. 204; "DIXIT, et," ver. 736. Now what probable reason can be assigned, why an author of such exquisite taste, as is evidently displayed throughout the whole of the poems in question, might not have copied the elegant simplicity and conciseness of Virgil a century and half before the same taste pointed out to Cowley or to Dryden the propriety of copying them? Had the poet, instead of those ancient classical forms of transition, happened upon a very peculiar one, which, if I mistake not, made its first appearance in print in Dryden's Translation of Virgil, namely, the expression "WITH THAT;" I should have considered such a coincidence of diction as something more than accidental, and would instantly have given up the authenticity of every piece in which such a form is to be found. The use of this form in the first "BATTLE OF HASTINGS,"

"WITH THAT, his lance he enterd at  
"his throte," ver. 435,  
together with certain modern epithets, and hackneyed \* and even vulgar phrases (none

of which are to be met with in the SECOND poem on this subject) has induced me to believe, that Chatterton spoke the truth when he acknowledged himself to be the author of that FIRST poem. Q.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31, 1781.  
IN the truly beautiful "Hymns to the Supreme Being," Lond. 1780. occurs an excellent note, at p. 17, 18, to prove the "great partiality every man, of every nation under the sun, shows for his own country." It brought to my mind the following reflections of the learned Bishop Stillingfleet, on this laudable partiality; extracted from his preface to "*Origines Britannicæ*," p. ii. — "Whatever the reason be of that love mankind do naturally bear to the country they are born in, we find it so universal, that even the Laplanders and Samoyeds admire no country like their own; and are impatient of any contradiction to their fancies of the beauties and conveniences of it. — And so strong is the inclination that is rooted in mankind to the love of their country, that some learned and witty men, who have been born in none of the most tempting climates, have used great art and industry to represent them with such advantage to the world, as though Paradise were but another name for their native country. — And it is to little purpose to go about to alter such mens opinions, which are not so much founded on reason, as on an overbearing passion for their native soil: which hurts no other part of the world, and makes their own seem more pleasant to themselves. Some will be apt to think, the greatest punishment to such persons is to let them live at home and enjoy their own opinions: but I rather look on it as an effect of the wisdom of Divine Providence, to make men contented with the places of their habitations: for if all mankind should love and admire one and the same country, there could be nothing but destroying one another in hopes to enjoy it: whereas now, since the true paradise is lost, it seems to be most convenient for the world, that every nation should believe they have it at home." In Rieuart's "*Present State of the Greek Church*," Lond. 1679, p. 355—7, the disposition of the Greek islanders is a further confirmation of the foregoing assertion.

The curious note (at p. 120—2, of these "Hymns,") relative to stone walls mentioned by modern travellers as supporting terraces, for the cultivation of vines, from the bottom to the top of the mountains, might have been enlarged from p. 18 of: "A brief account of the Vaudois;" Lond. 1753, 8vo.

\* CHYCKEN-HARTED — sonne was come to BID US ALL GOOD DAIE — KEPT WATCH and WARD — SCRITCHED and SCRFEMDE — SPENDYNG LANDLORD IS CROWNE POORE — a HARD BLOWE HYTT — they THOUGHT MOUCH of the pile — fyghthyng OTHER WHERES — at his POLE the spear came out — the bravest IN THE LONDE — the synest stedde ALIVE. — before his OPTICS — the GREY-GOOSE pynion — TEN THOUSAND thoughtes PUSHED IN upon his mynde.

pamphlet; the ingenious performance of Mr. Lewis Devisme, who died in 1776, envoy extraordinary at Stockholm.

In p. 208, among the "*Irish BARONS*" read "*Hatley St. George*." As to the title of "*Ligonier*," the *Irish* Viscountship still survives; but the *English* Barony and the *Irish* Earldom are extinct. There was no *English* Earldom with this title.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 19, 1782.

I Know not whether any of your correspondents has sent you an answer to Mr. Montagu Bacon's question, how

"Beggars under hedges,  
Make dead horses

Their spiritual judges of divorces?"

See *Gent. Mag.* 1781, p. 171.

If you have received no better solution, perhaps the following may not be thought very wide of the mark. It is taken from the Dictionary of the Canting Crew. "*Patrico*, or *Patercove*, the fifteenth rank of the Canting tribe; strolling priests, that marry under a hedge without gospel or common-prayer book, the couple standing on each side a dead beast, are bid to live together till Death them does part; so, shaking hands, the wedding is finished."

Now this dead beast may be a horse as well as any other animal. It is easy then to conceive how a dead horse may be made a judge of a divorce: for being placed between the contracting parties, at the time of the ceremony, the marriage, according to

the wit of these vagabonds, was a nullity *ab initio*; and so the carcase might be said to be a judge, or a decider of the divorce, whenever the parties should think proper to appeal to it.

J. C.

P. S. The dictionary I mentioned above is not dated, but from circumstances I conjecture was printed early in this century. Butler therefore could not take the hint from that work—perhaps from common report—*Patrico* is the title of one of the vagabond orders, in Harrison's Description of Britain.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent in your December Magazine, has ventured to assert all the facts in Warton's Sections on the Origin and Progress of modern Psalmody, are taken from Hawkins's History of Musick, without acknowledgement. On examination, this assertion appears to be totally false. The same facts (as they are called) will of course be adopted by those who treat the same subject. This way of arguing will prove that Hume's History of England is borrowed from Rapin. That Warton had inspected Archbishop Parker's Version of the Psalms, is evident, from his large citations, and his account of a curious edition at Oxford. The best part of Warton's Deduction of Psalmody, is his philosophical investigation of the principles of Psalm-singing, and of its fitness to the Calvinistick system. This part, will, I believe, be found to be of a very different complexion from any of the ideas of Sir John Hawkins.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 14, to Jan. 19, 1782.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	3	2	6	2	1	1	7	2	6

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	7	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	0
Surry	5	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	5
Hertford	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	11	3	2
Bedford	5	3	3	0	1	11	1	9	2	9
Cambridge	4	11	2	7	1	9	1	5	2	7
Huntingdon	4	7	0	0	1	10	1	5	2	8
Northampton	4	8	3	1	1	11	1	5	2	11
Rutland	4	8	2	6	2	0	1	6	2	9
Leicester	4	8	3	2	2	0	1	6	2	10
Nottingham	4	6	2	10	2	2	1	10	3	3
Derby	4	10	0	0	3	2	1	7	3	3
Stafford	5	3	0	0	2	4	1	7	3	4
Salop	5	5	3	4	2	4	1	6	2	11
Hereford	5	5	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	7
Worcester	5	5	3	1	2	2	1	9	2	11
Warwick	5	5	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	10
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	1	11	1	9	3	0
Wilts	5	9	0	0	1	11	1	9	3	7
Berks	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	8
Oxford	5	3	0	0	1	11	1	8	2	9
Hucks	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	11

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

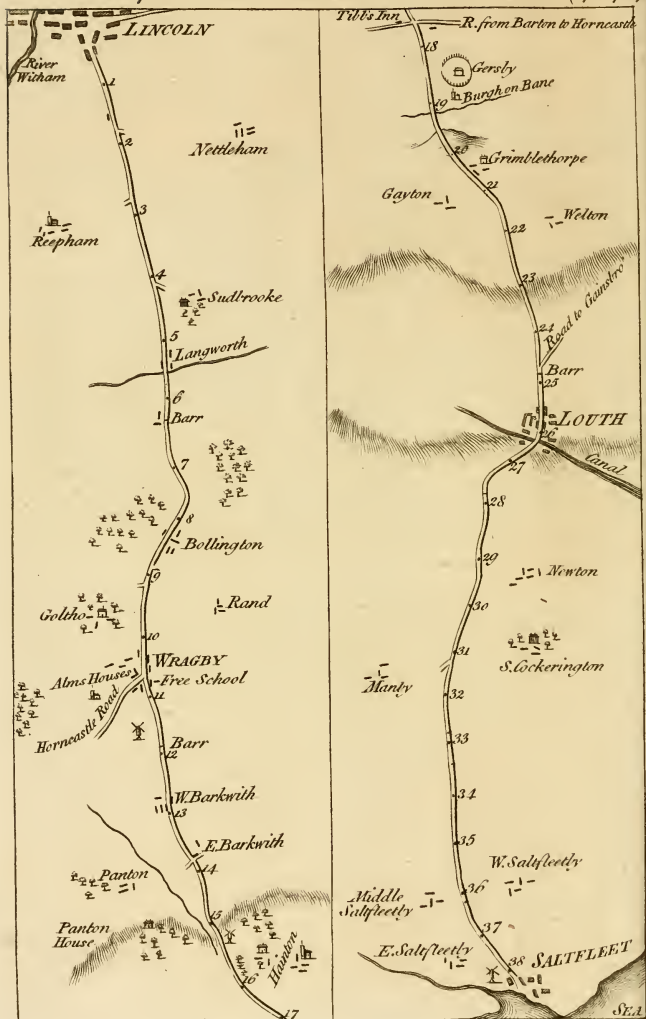
## WALES, Jan. 7, to Jan. 12, 1782.

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

Ma.



ROAD from LINCOLN to the EASTERN COAST. {Gent Mag. 1782. p. 17.



MR. URBAN,

Nov. 27.

**A**MONGST the many valuable plans to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, few can be said to exceed in utility those of the great roads of this kingdom. There is one, however, of considerable importance, which has not yet been given; I mean the great communication between the counties of Nottingham and Leicesters, and the eastern coast of Lincolnshire. Saltfleet being a place of public resort for sea bathing, the plan annexed cannot but be interesting to many of your readers, and with the addition of a few remarks, we hope our labours will not be unthankfully received.

As far as Hainton on this road is turnpike, and perhaps one of the best in the north of England. From Hainton to Louth, though not turnpike, is over a hilly country, and is a good road. From Louth to Saltfleet is turnpike again.—Wragby and Louth are market towns.

The gentlemen's seats near the road are as follows:

Sadbroke,	Ellison, Esq.
Goltho,	Maynwaring, Esq.
Panton House,	Turnor, Esq.
Hainton,	Henceage, Esq.
Gerby,	Lister, Esq.
Grimblethorpe,	Rev. Mr. Walshe.
Cockerington,	Scroope, Esq.

MR. URBAN,

Wigan, Dec. 27.

**I** Send you a few miscellaneous observations on some strictures in your Nov. Magazine, p. 506—9. The design of them is to clear up certain passages in Dr. Johnson's admirable "Lives of the Poets," which are there criticized, and which, when attentively considered, will appear to be as just as they are curious.

Q.

P. 506. Though "a privation of sound's invading the ear" may, in strict propriety, be "mere nonsense," yet is not the STILLNESS of the most profound silence PERCEPTIBLE BY THE EAR? If not, by what sense is it perceptible? And if STILLNESS be perceptible by the ear, may it not, in the flowery language of poetry, be said to "INVADE the ear?" That we ARE sometimes SENSIBLE of such "an horrid STILLNESS" as is here mentioned, particularly before a thunder-storm, every one has experienced. Will not this justify Dr. Johnson's apology for the poet, in placing the personification of STILLNESS on the same footing with that of DEATH? Milton personifies SILENCE—"SILENCE WAS PLEASED"—and Virgil ascribes it to the exciting of terror—"ipsa SILENTIA TERRENT."

IBID. If the faculties of the mind are as powerfully affected by indisposition of body, as they are generally supposed to be, may not a grossness of humours, and a fullness of blood, render a LITERARY man (whether POET or not), who for a given time

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is obliged to apply to study, less fit for intense application to it? And may not "phlebotomy" be "useful" on such an occasion? Dryden was a free liver. There seems, therefore, to be nothing "strange" in a man of his habit, finding it not useful only, but even necessary to bleed, when compelled by his circumstances and his engagements to furnish out "a Hero" for the stage in a certain time limited.

P. 507. The Remarker's doubt conceiving the "verses named Alexandrine" is resolved in the MENAGIANA: "Alexandre de Paris a été le premier qui ait fait des vers François de douze syllabes: ce fut ainsi qu'il fit un Poème de l'histoire d'Alexandre le Grand; et c'est de là qu'est venu le nom de vers Alexandrins. Cet Alexandre de Paris vivoit vers la fin du XII. siècle."—MENAGIAN. TOM. II. p. 286.

IBID. Smith's play ["Phædra and Hippolitus"] might "please the critics, and the critics only," when considered merely as a poetical composition; viz. by the propriety of its sentiments, the beauty of its images, the elegance of its language, and the harmony of its numbers. In all these respects its merit is certainly great. Viewed in this light only, it stands, perhaps, unrivalled in the English drama. Although "the learned"—those very same "critics"—when they considered it as a composition for the stage, might "reject it as a school-boy's tale," hackneyed in almost all ages and languages, from the days of Euripides down to the present hour. This is evidently Dr. Johnson's meaning, in terming it "a scholar's play;" and in this manner his several accounts of it seem very well to "agree."

P. 508. It does not appear how Dr. Johnson "mentions AN EXECUTION, as if it were the first, instead of the last, legal process." If Steele were in parliament at the time of Addison's reclaiming his loan, as he most probably was, the loan could be no otherwise reclaimed than by "an execution" on his property.

IBID. On due reflection it will not, one would think, "seem impossible for a critic to give a DISCRIMINATIVE CHARACTER of a poem without having READ it." Who that is pretty conversant in the elaborate critiques which have been written upon Homer, might not give a discriminative character of the Iliad or the Odyssey, without having read either of those poems in any language?

P. 509. The witty turn of expression in the following sentence, "THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR has naturally sunk by its own weight into neglect," can hardly be supposed to leave it "difficult to determine, whether Dr. Johnson meant it "a compliment or a disparagement," when it is immediately added, "This cannot be said of the few papers entitled THE WHITE EX-

MINER."



MINER.\* For these words are clearly intended to compliment this latter performance; in which the Remarker himself observes, "Our Biographer does full justice to this paper, written by Addison in answer to the *"EXAMINER."*

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

LET me beg the favour of you to give the following extract, from a letter of a friend, a place in your Magazine, as it tends to remove an imaginary blemish in the character of a poet, who is an honour to our country, and which, on no good grounds, seems to gain credit with some gentlemen of eminence and learning, but which, on due consideration of the premises, seems to be totally ill-founded.

I feel myself happy in having it in my power not only to vindicate the character of our glorious countryman, the divine MILTON, but to place it in a true and amiable point of view. So far from having suffered corporal discipline at the university, till there is any evidence of it, I will not even admit that he underwent it at school; though, as I shall make it appear, he was under a severe master. Nay, it is very evident that he shewed a manly resentment to his threats:

*'Nec duri lubet usque minas perferre magistri.'*

What properer explanation can be given of this passage? But, surely, his opponents must either have been very ignorant, or very desirous to condemn. A moment's reflection will shew that this elegy, from which the passage is taken, and on which they ground their charge, as it is the first in place, was also most probably his earliest performance, and seems to have been drawn up in the first vacation after his admission at the university. That it was wrote at London is certain, and the—*Nec dudum vitii nec laris angit amor*, can only allude to the common cessation from academical business during that interval. That the Nonjurors made use of this as a handle to gratify their own malevolence, is not to be wondered at, nor is it any credit to them that Mr. Peck was on their side. It is very evident, that none of them paid any regard to the important article of time. From the date of the first of his *Epistolæ Familiæ* to his tutor Londino, Martii 26, 1625, it is certain that he did not stay long at Cambridge on his first admission, which was the 12th of February preceding. That he soon returned thither; that he was pleased with his situation, and preferred it to his father's house, where, notwithstanding he was happy in his favourite pursuits, is fairly deducible from *'Sic sit hoc exilium patrios adesse penates,*

*'Et vacuum curis otia grata sequi,'*  
*'Non ego vel profugi nomen, fortemve reuoco,'*

*'Lætus et exilii conditione fruor.'*

His wish to return made him consider his situation at that time, as a state of exile.

The last distich but one—

*'Stat quoque junctas iterum remeare paludes'*

*'Atque iterum rauce murmur adire scholæ,'* demonstrates a resolution to return thither, and proves Peck's notion of his being expelled or rusticated to be a silly surmise, and no more entitled to rational credibility, than the supposal of a misunderstanding between Milton and King on the score of a fellowship, which carries no appearance of probability from the circumstance of the former's being four years the senior. His sincere affection for him is most apparent from his *Lycidas*, the last and best composition in the collection of the obsequies to his memory. But his cordial attachment to his select friends, is conspicuous in his first and sixth Latin elegies to *Charles Diodati*, and his *Epitaphium Damonis*, particularly written on his death. His *Epistolæ Familiæ* furnish abundant testimonies of the amiableness of by disposition at his earliest outset. To his tutor Thomas Young, he mentions his *incredibilis & singularis animi gratitudo, quam tua ex debito vendicant in me merita*; he expresses his reverence and esteem for him, and acknowledges the receipt of a Hebrew Bible—*'pergratum sane munus tuum'*. The same uniform spirit of benevolence is observable in another letter to the same, three years afterwards, dated from Cambridge, July 21, 1628. Though he somewhat resented the intentions of his master Alexander Gill; this no way interfered with his correspondence with his son, to whom he rather pays unmerited compliments. As the son was named after the father, and in the fifth *Epistle* there is this expression—*ex quo ludum vestrum reliquerim*, I had my doubts, which of the two was the person to whom the letters were directed, till Wood informed me, that the son had been usher to the father. But it is time to come to the character *duri magistri*: at the end of certain verses to Gondibert, Lond. 1653, 8vo. I find a lampoon on Dr. Gill, master of Paul's School, beginning,

*"In Paul's Church-yard in London \*, &c."*

There is another on the son, called 'Gill upon Gill, of a different stamp.'

In confirmation of what is above advanced, and to make it the object of general belief, this position seems necessary; viz. that Milton had neither sense nor honesty. He must have been no better than an idiot, to have been the trumpeter of his own infamy, to have proclaimed it to the world within

\* It may be sufficient to refer to this lampoon; as the wit of it will scarcely atone for its indecency. EDIT.

twenty years : he must have had a total disregard to truth in asserting of himself, *Vacuum curis otia grata sequi*, if he had *suffered*, how unmerited forever, any public indignity : discontent and uneasiness must have clipped the wings of his muse in her earliest flight, if such an event had happened. Had he had (in his own divine language) *a dark soul and foul thoughts, he would have brightened walked under the mid-day sun, himself his own dungeon*. But Milton, notwithstanding the virulence of party, was an honest man, and in this persuasion I am not singular. Your constant reader,

JOHN BOWLE.

TO MR. URBAN.

The humble Petition of Z sheweth, THAT your petitioner labours under the same grievances as *Wbs* and *Which* formerly laid before your great predecessor of immortal memory, the *Spektor*. That your petitioner having, by long usage, enjoyed the right of being employed in *Surprize*, *Chastize*, and various other words of that fraternity, has of late been discarded without the assignment of any reason for such his disgrace.

What hurts your petitioner the more, is, that his merit is overlooked in this age of politeness, in favour of S, a competitor of harsh and rough manners, always injurious to our tongue ; who has given our enemies a handle to compare us to certain large fowl. Yet he does not so much wonder, that the *Hisser* is made use by the male sex, and the wielders of goose-quills : but that the delicate of the soft sex should be insensible to the merit of your petitioner is very extraordinary. He contentedly resigned his claim to *Xenophon*, though a great scholar ; yet has really the same right to him as to *Zara* : as likewise a right to *Xantippe*, though he is in great need of her, being in want of a person of spirit to support him under his oppressions. Besides, he has no share in her husband, notwithstanding every one of candour and ears must acknowledge your petitioner's right to conclude his name : nevertheless he will not deny, that the goose (if not converted to a serpent) has some colour of pretence for the pun, that his belly has a right to the *Sage*. But then how unconscionable is it, that on giving up the *Scold*, he should have no share in the wave-lashing *Xerxes* ! Your petitioner is apprehensive, that he shall soon lose both *prize* and *prize*, unless he accepts the generosity of some of the lottery-brokers, or goes to whale-fishing, or takes his abode at the end of the world, as well as of the alphabet. And he defies his unprovoked antagonist to say, that he has ever attempted to infringe his rights in *enclise*, the substantive *rife*, &c. Your petitioner can also justly tax him with forming a faction with C, and even the heterogeneous T, as well as X aforesaid. Similar complaints are urged by y against i, an insignificant fellow,

a notorious punster, and a Lilliputian ; who affirms his title to various possessions, notwithstanding the innumerable proofs of the antiquity of the claims of the former, who has been robbed of *Lyon* and *Tyger* ; and, what is still harder, of *dys*, the only blessing of life, &c. &c. Nay, the Jackanapes even pretends to be a Crowned Head. The usurpers know very well how necessary ambiguity is to support a bad cause.

Your petitioner has too much confidence in your justice to believe, that you will suffer language to be modernized to a whip-syllabub, as Friendship is already a shadow (though he has too much reason for complaining even of you) and his rights, and those of his next neighbour, to be sacrificed to puns, or a foolish and paltry proverb, *The Devil take the Hindmost*.

And your petitioner, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE late poetical biography of Dr. Johnson has transformed all his readers into critics : but unfortunately, though the charms of his composition have deluded our imaginations, they have not taught us his skill ; we may put on his mantle, indeed, but the double portion of his spirit we have not received ; and though we can all see in his light, we are not clear-sighted enough to distinguish good from evil by our own. Hence all his prejudices ;—and their number, who can reckon up ?—are adopted as truths ; and all his errors are sanctified. He has thought proper to issue his fiat, against the introduction of flowers and sheep into poetry : instantly all pastoral poetry is condemned, without exception ; and the mention of an amorous nymph, a grove, and a dawn, is sufficient to damn the best poet in the world. If the pedantry and old age of Dr. J. have taken away his relish for pastoral pleasures, shall the world, for that reason, be blind to the beauties of Shensloe, even though the fastidious vanity of Gray should confirm his censure ? or, shall the superlative merit of Gray himself be overlooked and forgot, because the jealousy of Johnson would not suffer him to see such merit in his contemporaries ?

When Dr. Hawkesworth, the great friend of Dr. J. published his *Almorán* and *Hammet*, Dr. J. being asked, if he had read the book ? replied, as I have heard, “ No ! I like the man too well to read his book.”

Far the greater part of Dr. J's censures, however, are just ; and if it be true, that men of genius are prone to censure each other, it is also inevitable, that it should be so ; since they feel each other's defects with a sensibility much more poignant than that of other men.

Your valuable Magazine has already contained many useful strictures on Dr. J. the number of which I should not have increased,

but that I see some of Dr. J.'s errors also retained in them. A writer in your last volume has repeated Dr. J.'s condemnation of the third line in Gray's Ode on the death of a favourite Cat; which always seemed to me to be highly unjust.—“The azure flowers that blow.”—The two last words are a novel and elegant method of expressing the force of an epithet, neither improper nor tautological. I cannot persuade myself, that Gray wrote these words merely for the sake of the rhyme. Your correspondent also finds fault with the words “tide,” “lake,” and “stream,” in the same poem, as not strictly applicable to water in a tub: but had your correspondent read the poem, which is a species of burlesque, with a proper degree of taste and candour, he would never have hazarded this criticism. Another objection he has to the word “trim,” as applied to the gaudy habit of butterflies, in the Ode to Spring. In respect to the poetical propriety of this word, I would refer him to the second part of Dr. Beattie's excellent Essay on Poetry and Music; or to the fourth letter of Gray himself, in the third part of his Memoirs by Mason, edit. 2. But I would also add farther, that the sportive use of this word in common conversation gives peculiar accuracy to its use in this instance, as applied to these glittering insects.

Your correspondent's next censure, on the third line of the Hymn to Adversity, is perfectly just. Indeed, though this ode pleased the grave Dr. Johnson, I cannot help owning, that it affords me less pleasure than almost any other of its author's poems. It seems to me, like the Rambler, to be mere critical morality, most critically put together. Indeed, I by no means think Gray without faults; but I think that Dr. J. has turned an unwilling eye upon his Beauties. That Gray's Ode on the Progress of Poetry is, like the Odes of Pindar, obscure and slighty, who will deny? But Dr. J. forgot to notice the exquisite charms of its numbers, which are almost sufficient to obtain reverence even for its absurdities. Dr. J.'s unmerited censure of “The Bard,” a correspondent, in your Magazine for November, has already justly reprobated—Of Gray's “Fatal Sisters,” “Descent of Odin,” and “Triumphs of Owen,” I am not inclined to make the eulogy.

It is by no means necessary to follow your correspondent through the remainder of his criticisms on Gray; of which some are just, and some are unjust. In the line he quotes from “The Progress of Poetry,” the word “*even*” is adopted, for the sake of sound, in stead of the word “*and*,” but improperly; especially since the latter verb is still poetically current—“In gliding state she winds her easy way”—“Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn” can deserve no censure; nor yet the use of the word “*scowl*,” in the two lines quoted by him:

Fell Thirst and Famine scowl,  
A baleful smile, upon their baffled guest.

The hypercritic alone could find cause for censure here: but I should have thought, that even the severest hypercritic would not have dared to find fault with that lovely line of the Elegy:

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn—.

The imitations which Gray has acknowledged are not many, nor very material; those he has omitted to notice are more numerous, and of more consequence. In the Elegy, so generally thought original, he has borrowed much from a contemporary poet: whoever compares it with Collins's Ode to Evening will find such marks of particular imitation as are of more importance than all those with which Gray ornamented the bottom of his pages, exclusive of the general similarity of design of the two poems:

Now air is hush'd, save where the weak-  
ey'd bat, [wing;  
With short shrill shrieks flits by on leathern  
Or where the beetle winds  
His small, but sullen, horn.

Collins's Ode to Even.

Now———  
—— all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his drony flight,  
Or drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Gray's Elegy.

The Curfew, in the first line also, though more directly borrowed from Milton's Penseroso, might perhaps be originally pointed out by the following lines of Collins in the same poem, notwithstanding the quoted authority of Dante:

“Views hamlets brown, and dim-discover'd  
“spires,

“And hears their simple bell———.”

That exquisite stanza which once concluded the Elegy, but which Gray afterwards omitted, to avoid a harsh elision in the sense, is still more immediately borrowed from Collins than any of the rest: the original passage is in the “Dirge in Cymbeline,” supposed to be sung over the grave of Fidele:

“The female saps shall haunt the green,  
“And dress thy grave with pearly dew;  
“The red-breast off, at evening-hours,  
“Shall kindly lend his little aid,  
“With hoary moss, and gathered flowers,  
“To dress the grave where thou art laid.”

— — — — —  
“There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,  
“By hands unseen, are showers of violets  
“sound;  
“The red-breast loves to build, and warble  
“there,  
“And little footsteps lightly print the  
“ground.”

Collins has had the misfortune not to please Dr. J. His works also are encumbered with a mass of absurd criticisms, written by his editor Langhorne, only to piece out a volume, and his four eclogues are mere trash; yet a part of his Odes will, notwithstanding, com-

mand



mand the admiration of mankind, as long as poetical genius or poetical taste shall remain in the world.

Gray has also imitated the verbose, but original, Dr. Young. The beautiful comparison of the Gem and the Flower, in the 13th stanza of the Elegy, seems to have been taken from the Doctor's Universal Passion, Sat. V.

"——— Such blessings Nature pours,  
"O'erstock'd mankind enjoy but half her  
"stores,

"In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,  
"She rears her *flowers*, and spreads her vel-  
"vet green :

"Pure gurgling rills, the lonely *desert* trace,  
"And *waste* their music on the savage race.  
"Is Nature, then, a niggard of her bliss ?  
"Repine we guiltless, in a world like this ?"

YOUNG.

"Full many a gem of *purest* ray serene,  
"The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear :  
"Full many a *flower* is born to blush unseen,  
"And *waste* its sweetness on the *desert* air !"

GRAY.

*Serene* in this verse seems to have been merely introduced on account of the rhyme.

The foregoing passage from Young, which is one of the most poetic in the Universal Passion, seems to have been impress'd on Goldsmith's imagination, when he wrote those lines in the Traveller :

While thus Creation's charms around com-  
bine,

Amid the *forest* shall thankless man *recline*, &c.

The image of the mountain raising its head above the clouds in Goldsmith's Deserted Village, is also borrowed from Dr. Young, with some little alteration. The original concludes the Second Night of the Night-Thoughts :

"As some tall tower, or lofty mountain's  
"brow,

"Detains the sun, conspicuous from its height ;  
"Whilst rising vapours, and descending  
"shades,

"And damps and darkness drown the spa-  
"cious vale ;

"Undamp'd by doubt, undarken'd by despair,  
"Lorenzo thus awfully rears his head."

YOUNG.

"To them his love, his hope, his grief,  
"were given ;

"But all his serious thoughts had rest in  
"heaven.

"As some tall cliff exalts its awful form  
"Above the vale, and midway leaves the  
"storm ;

"Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds  
"are spread,

"Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

GOLDSMITH.

The force and splendour of original genius is weakened by Goldsmith, in his copy of the latter comparison ; but Gray seems to have added both force and elegance in the similitude of the Gem and the Flower. The

genius of Goldsmith was beautiful and pathetic ; but that of Gray was nervous and sublime. Of Gray it has been said, that he polished his verses even to harshness ; a consequence of the *limæ labor* peculiar to himself. The poetaster may polish his verses till they terminate in mellifluous nonsense ; but none less than a Gray can add to their force, by repeated corrections.

I cannot conclude without remarking, that there is, however, in Johnson's life of Gray, one sentence which deserves to be written in letters of gold : that "all claim to poetic honours must be finally decided by the taste of the common, unprejudiced, unpedantic reader."

One of your correspondents (p. 564) in commendation of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, observes, that "he delivers his criticisms in a style so nearly familiar and colloquial, as renders them much more interesting;" but how Dr. J.'s style, even the style of his conversation itself, can be called "familiar and colloquial," according to the vulgar sense of those words, is a problem more difficult to solve than any in Newton or Leibnitz. H.

*Epitaph on a Mural Monument of Stone in  
LEE Church, Kent.*

WHEN that Quene Elizabeth full five years  
had rain'd,

Then NICHOLAS ANSLEY, whos corps  
lyes here interred,

At five and twenty yeres of age was enter-  
tain'd

Into her servis, where well him self he  
carred

In each man's love till fifty and eyght yeres  
ould,

Being sergeant of her seler, death him  
then controul'd.

1593.

The monument is adorned with the effigies in bras of a man in armour kneeling at a desk, with a book open before him.

Above the figures, on an escutcheon of bras, are these arms ; Paly of six pieces, on a bend, a crescent for difference ; crell, a blackamoor's head with a band round it.

*Epitaphs in Welwyn Church, Herts.*

Mary Harper 1771, 58.

To thee my great Redeemer do I fly,  
It is thy death alone can change my dye.  
Tears mingled with thy blood can scour so  
That scarlet sins will turn as white as snow.

Sarah Harper died 1776, aged 41.

[See her Epitaph, Vol. L. p. 535.]

Richard Ba t 1776, 16.

Drop not the tear, suppress the needless sigh,  
Tho' early called, I did not fear to die :  
This jarring life I willingly resign'd  
For one more suited to a tuneful mind.  
Where my enraptur'd soul I hope shall sing  
Unceasing praise to heaven's all-gracious  
King.

## ANOTHER.

True as the Scripture says, man's life's a span,  
The present moment is the life of man.  
Of life, the present moment's all we are sure,  
We can't call back one part, nor one to come  
infore.

I would by no means be understood to abet the vulgar error, that the late Rector of Welwyn's son was a Lorenzo, or an Altamont; but when I assert, on undoubted authority, that his father refused the most powerful sollicitations of his friends to see him on his death with this severe reply, "It cannot be, consistently with the happiness of either of us;" it would suggest no unfair suspicion, that he treated him with a severity to which the worst excesses are hardly entitled on such an occasion, though all that the world lays to his charge were only the errors, or the follies of youth. R. H.

## MR. URBAN,

AS I believe that very few periodical publications are more distinguished for taste than *The Gentleman's Magazine*, I shall, without any further apology, beg leave to be indulged with making a few observations on Lyric Poetry. I am led, Sir, to these remarks by reading Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets*; "Magnus Aristoteles, sed major veritas." I admire, as much as any man living, the Doctor's style and general sentiments; but I own that I felt myself hurt by the liberties which he has taken with two of our most celebrated Lyric Poets, viz. *Gray and Collins*. In regard to the former, notwithstanding all that learning can say to the contrary, his *Bard* and his *Ode on the Progress of Poetry* are by far the two best in the English language, not even excepting Dryden's most admired *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*. And let Dr. Johnson, with all his erudition, produce me another Lyric ode equal to Collins on the *Passions*: indeed the frequent public recitals of this last-mentioned poem are a mark of its universally-acknowledged excellence. Lyric pieces are the more valuable, as few puny bards, in these degenerate days, are hardy enough to attempt any thing in that bold style.

Tasso's *Warlike Ode*, his *Ode to Speculation*, and some others, are proofs, that true lyric spirit is still extant; but this man publishes so rapidly, and so incorrectly, that his poetry is very defective in point of polish: his translations of Pindar are very just, and such in the spirit of the original; but it is pity, that genius should be thrown away upon the inferior odes of Pindar, which are scarcely worth preferring. Hayley is the first poet of the age in the allegorical style; but his lyrics, with all their beautiful correctness, are void of lyric spirit. There is, however, a poetess of the age, in whom almost every poetical excellence seems to be united. I need not tell you, that it is Miss Seward; produce me any female writer who

equals that lady; "eteris mihi magnus Apollo"—her merit is so universally acknowledged, that I trust I shall not be suspected of flattery even to a female.

PHILO-LYRISTES.

## MR. URBAN,

THE Remarker on Dr. Johnson's *Lives*, in p. 454, contemplating the famous word *Smectymnuus*, is puzzled "that the initial letters of the names of Six persons could form a word of eleven letters."—Now, not to mention that it is very possible that one person might have several names, and consequently more than *six* initial letters;—if this remarker had looked into Wood's *Athenæ*, or any expositor of the controversies of that time, he would have found, that this famous word *Smectymnuus* was formed from the initial letters of a club of Puritan writers, who attacked the established church of England, in a book published 1641; written by S [Stephen] M [Marshall], E [Edmund] C [Calamy], T [Thomas] Y [Young], M [Matthew] N [Newcomen], W [William] S [Spurflow]; of whom and their book a sufficient account may be found in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, under the names of some of these writers. Yours, &c. X.

## MR. URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent Antiquarius perplexes himself without cause about the stone on which the Kings of Scotland used to sit at their coronation. The original historians whom he cites call it a *stone* like a round chair; which last expression detracts not at all from the present form in which we see it in Westminster Abbey, a *roundish* stone, under St. Edward's chair; though it has led the learned modern Antiquist to use the terms *stone* and *chair* controversially, with out that precision which is so essential to an historian, and in which he so rarely fails.

Alexander was crowned King of Scotland "super carbideam regalem, scil. lapidem." Fordun. p. 758, ed. Hearne; where indeed the Harl. MS reads *lapideam*. Wm. Pakenington's Chron. in Lel. Coll. I. 460, says "King Edward offered to St Edward at Westminster the *chair*, sceptre, and crown of gold of the Scottish King." Carte II. 264, calls it "the *stone-chair*." Knighton (2481) "fecit carari lapidem ad Londonias in quo Reges Scotiae solent esse positi in sua coronacione." Math. West. p. 409, "Rex obtulit beato regi Edwardo regalia regis Scotiae, tribunal videlicet, sceptrumque aureum cum corona." Hollinshed, vol. III. p. 213, Hist. of Scotland, "King Edward took the *chair of marble* with him, and did place it at Westminster, where it remaineth yet unto this day." And in his Hist. vol. II. p. 391, he says, "he took from Scone the marble *stone*, whereupon the Kings of Scotland were accustomed to sit as a chair at the time of their coronation,

coronation, which King Edward now caused to be transferred to Westminster, and there placed to serve for a chair for the priest to sit in at the altar." Stowe 207, and Fabian Pt. VII. p. 130.

It is remarkable, that Grafton, p. 177, calls the regals of Scotland the crown with the sceptre and the cloth of estate, which King Edward offered at Saint Edward's shrine. Heest. Boetius, XIV. fol. 3096, calls it *cathedram lapideam*. Stowe says, as Grafton and Fabian, that he found the regalies; but adds, he offered the chair.

But Buchanan's account of it will completely solve the difficulty, and perhaps justify the giving it the double name of *stone* and *chair*. He tells us, that King Kenneth, in the ninth century, transferred from Argyle to Scone the marble stone (*saxum marmoreum*) which had travelled hither from Ireland and Spain, and inclosed it in a wooden chair, in *cathedram ligneam inclusum ibi posuit*; and VIII. 26, speaking of its removal by Edward, he calls it "*lapideum marmoreum rudem*, in quo fatum regni contineri vulgo persuasum erat." In the order for restoring it in the reign of Edward III. it is "la pierre sur quele les rois d'Escoffe seulesient seer au temps de sur couroument."

Harding is still more explicit. He says of Edward:

And as he came homeward by Skone away,  
The regall thereof of Scotland then he brought

And sent it forth to Westminster for aye,  
To be there in a cheire clenely wrought.

For a masse priest to sytte in when he ought;  
Which was there standyng besyde the shyne  
In a cheire of old time made full fyne.

Yet this rhyming Chronicler seems hardly sufficiently clear whether Edward made a chair for the stone and the priest, or whether the stone was in its original chair. The applying it to the use of a priest, was a degradation of it from its original use.

That this *stone* and *chair* continued in Saint Edward's Chapel from the time of Edward I. to Elizabeth, is evident by Mr. Camden's account of them in his description of Westminster Abbey and its Monuments. "*Quod quidem solum adhuc in hac regia capella servatur cum saxo Jacobi, ut vocant, impresso.*" He adds the following inscription hung on a board by it, which being, with all such written memorials with which this abbey abounded, long since gone, and serving to ascertain the points in question, I have here transcribed:

*Si quid habent veri vel Chronica, cara fideles  
Clauditur hoc cathedra nobilis ecclesie.  
Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam patris, eha  
Quem posuit cernere numina mira poli;  
Quem tulit ex Sotis spoliis quasi videret honoris,  
Edwardus primus, Mox relictis armipotens,  
Scotorum devotus, noster valdissimus Hecstus,  
Anglorum dominus & gloria mirifica.*

Robert of Gloucester only mentions the

white marble stone, and that Edward "Besyde the shyne of Scynt Edward at Westminster let hitte sette."

Drayton in Polyolb. Song XVII. says,  
The seat on which her kings inaugurated were.

On which Selden comments from Boetius as before.

(Weever Fun. Mon. 458, 9.) Speed Chron. p. 558, calls it the *marble chair*.

Camden. Brit. in Scotl. calls it *saxum ligneum cathedra inclusum*.

If these hasty observations do not satisfy your Correspondent's doubts, I trust he will be candid enough to tell us so.

#### AN ENGLISH ANTIQUARY.

The Critick on Fitzosborne's Letters, p. 469, had not seen the Elzevir editions of Seneca's works, 1672, Vol. III. p. 22, which gives *trecentos* as Erasmus, Freinshemius, the Palatine and Vossian MSS read. This other reading conveys no meaning.

Q. If the Arabic Athmolean Inscription, p. 270 and 298, is the last among the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, p. 500 CXIV.

Du Cange gives instances of *Cassa* and *Casse*, signifying a chest of gold and silver.

The Roman Hypocaust, mentioned p. 485, to have been just discovered at Cirencester, is no other than that which was opened in the summer of 1780 in Mr. Master's garden; of which an account was communicated by Mr. Barrington to the Antiquarian Society last winter. In fact, it had been opened more than once before. Your account was copied from the news-paper of the day, which, for want of something to fill up, invented a ridiculous story of a second application from that learned body to open Edward the First's tomb again.

P. 504. *Timely-parced* is by Shakspeare 2d Part of H. VI. Act III. Scene 2, p. 215. beautifully opposed to the *untimely* death of the Duke of Gloucester. S. H. correcting the extraordinary misconception of Mr. Trinder, falls into an extraordinary dilemma himself. Dr. Johnson rightly for *ghost* reads *corse*.

Mr. Oldys's life of Judge Gascoigne in B. Brit. is one of the worst-composed, worst-written in that compilation. The medal was certainly a seal. It is remarkable, that the face you have engraved, p. 516, is said to be the judge's 2d life.

\* \* A Correspondent requests some learned Reader to inform him who was the author of a book intitled "A GENTLEMAN'S RELIGION," printed in 1697 and 1698, for A. and J. Churchill in Paternoster-Row, and R. Sare at Gray's Inn Gate, and whether it has been reprinted since.

It appears from a letter of Mr. Pope to Mr. Moyer of Beverley, dated in 1743, that Mr. Bethel (see vol. LI. p. 570) was then very ill, and probably died abroad.

Remarks,

Remarks on Dr. JOHNSON'S Lives of the Poets.  
(Continued from vol. LI. p. 564.)

POPE.

Vol. IV. p. 4. "This, and this only, is told by Pope, who is more willing, as I have heard observed, to shew what his father was not, than what he was."

He defined his father, as Cowley has done wit, and Congreve humour, negatively. It has since appeared that he was a linen-draper.

P. 8. *Ode on Solitude.*

A penetrating person might have perceived that this poem marked him for a poet, according to an observation of Horace, and another of Virgil, and another of Cowley, who says, that "a poet never thinks any woods thick enough to hide him."

P. 9. "As he read the Classics, he amused himself with translating them; and at fourteen made a version of the first book of the *Thebais*, which, with some revision, he afterwards published."

And an admirable one it is. His modernization of Chaucer was not less to

P. 11. "*Alcester*, the epic poem, was burnt by the persuasion of Atterbury." For which I don't thank the Bishop. It cannot be doubted, that it contained many noble lines, as he "confesses" to have thought himself the greatest genius that ever was, when he was composing it. Who is the worse for the publication of such juvenile performances? He was very dubious of his *Temple of Fame*. It is to be lamented, that any one would throw away dirt and jewels together.

P. 13. "At this time began his acquaintance with Wycherley."

Wycherley seems to have infected Pope at that time with Cowley's affectation of being on the constant stretch after wit; but Dryden and Addison had intervened. Pope was a full match for the antiquated scribbler at his own weapons.

P. 14. "He was fond, and perhaps vain, of amusing himself with poetry and criticism; and sometimes sent his performances to Pope, who did not forbear such remarks as were now and then unwelcome."

How few are there that can bear the sincerity of friendship, especially if a little indiscreet! Indeed a spice of flattery is necessary, and often spurs a man on to worthy attempts. Cromwell and Atterbury were too sincere, or possibly enviously or inversely insincere. The former blamed rhyme and his Shakspeare, striking immediately at his all. Cromwell taxed him with stealing his rondeau. Wallis was wiser, and thereby, without flattering him to his injury, retained his regard and gratitude as long as he lived, with

the credit of initiating so great a poet in his art. Any man can bolt his thoughts at random. Something is to be allowed for the way of the world. If one bluntly tells his friend all he knows to his disparagement, the latter will naturally suppose, in addition to his mortification, that part is still suppressed. What is good-breeding but deference, and deference but negative flattery? Lowering one's self has the same effect as raising our companion.

Pp. 16, 17. "The same year was written the *Essay on Criticism*; a work which displays such extent of comprehension, such nicety of distinction, such acquaintance with mankind, and such knowledge both of ancient and modern learning, as are not often attained by the maturest age and longest experience."

Circumstances so extraordinary and wonderful deserve investigation. The generality of mankind are unqualified for reading. Their heads are like ground frost-bound, on which men and books make no impression. On the other hand, those of ingenious men are like cultivated lands, in which every plant takes root. More than this, they seem to have an intuitive knowledge; that, to continue the allusion, resembles soils that, according to some, have seeds\* interspersed by nature at different depths. But I presume, that the principal means by which they know mankind is instinct, assisted by analogy; by which we have probably some imperfect conception of superior beings. Locke says, that "the difference between the ratiocination of human kind and animals consists in the ability of the former to combine, compare, and discriminate ideas." This distinction may be carried on and separated into the remark, that persons excel one another in proportion to their greater or less endowment with such power; and that this is very contributory and necessary to genius.

P. 17. With whatever contempt Dennis was treated, he was a *stumbling-block and rock of offence* to the poets; as appears from our author's frequent occasion to mention him. In truth he was a man of letters and acute criticism, with a competent share of envy and malignity. His taste exposed him continually to the vexation of being pleased.

P. 19. "So far Dennis is undoubtedly right; but, not content with argument, he will have a little mirth."

Nobody can deny that if humour arises from the representation of images in odd circumstances and uncommon lights (*Spectator*, 616), Dennis, with all his dullness had some share of it.

\* The spontaneous growth of plants is, I think, generally exploded; but I wish to be informed why plants arise (plants whose seeds are not liable to be waisted by the wind) quickly on earth taken from the bottom of wells? Some have recourse to the flood, and assert, that a new stratum was accumulated on the earth at that time; which appears very strange, and little satisfactory. For wells, every one knows, are of different depths.



P. 20. "What is this wit—  
Where wanted, scorn'd; and envied where  
acquir'd?"

"Pope acknowledges, in a letter, that it was a *"bill"* in the expression, but not in the sense; which is the truth."

There are two duplicities in the line, which may be both made sense or nonsense, as they are taken by the right or wrong handle. It is plain he meant that those who had not wit, scorned it in others; and that those who had it, were envied for it by others. But by taking it the wrong way, it might be made to mean, that those scorned the self-possession of it, who had it not; and that they envied it in themselves, who had it. So that the latter part is equally exceptionable with the former.

Ibid. "I have preserved, I think, all that is reasonable in Dennis's criticism; it remains that justice be done to his delicacy."

Our author should have enquired whether the lines

"But Appius reddens at each word you speak,  
And stares tremendous with a threat'ning eye,  
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry,"  
which Dennis applied to himself, were personally aimed at him; the two last are excessively pointed. Addison observed, that Pope had *admitted some strokes of ill-nature*; and our author informs us, in the next page, that "Pope seems at first to have attacked him wantonly." But Dennis's manner of treating Cato demonstrates his coarseness.

P. 24. "In the *Spectator* was published the *Mssiah*, which he first submitted to the perusal of Steele, and corrected in compliance with his criticisms."

It is pleasing to see such men as Pope pay a deference to their friends; it must have been flattering to Steele, who, notwithstanding he was undoubtedly a man of wit and genius, was not regarded as a great critic. Steele might be compared to Champagne; Addison to Cyprus.

P. 25. "From this account, given with evident intention to raise the Lady's character, it does not appear that she had any claim to praise, nor much to compassion."

I am vexed to see the Doctor argue in this manner, which I have always understood to characterize minds of a cast very different from his. Hasty and culpable she was undoubtedly; but it ought to be considered, that no person ever has been or ever will be happy, married against violent inclinations, with constancy to the partner forced upon either sex. It is generally allowed that parents, and perhaps guardians, should have a negative voice; but this is not confirmed even by the marriage-act to parents when the parties become of age. And what power soever either the one or the other may be naturally or legally possessed of, they ought to exert no longer than to find out whether the young ones are really engaged by a settled affection,

or only by fancy or caprice. To those on whom love has made a deep impression, nothing but its object can give happiness or peace of mind. Indeed the arguments, *pro* and *con*, have been so often urged, that it is impossible to add to them; I will therefore draw the matter to this point: an indulgence of a passion may be attended with happiness; but disappointment cannot.

P. 26. "He seems to have done only that for which a guardian is appointed; he endeavoured to direct his niece till she should be able to direct herself."

This, to be sure, is something to the purpose. Yet "amorous fury" is too dangerous, as it proved, to be pent up. Can a foreign country cure it? *Can madness with reason agree?*

P. 30. "Of the Epistle from *Eloiza* to Abeldar I do not know the date."

This and his *Unfortunate Lady* are replete with poetical fire, and strike the imagination with a captivating horror. A person endued with a true relish of poetry can never be tired of reading them.

"Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds  
arise."

Pope's poetry has certainly a charm hardly to be equalled. Tickell's elegy on Addison has a great resemblance. They might well be rivals.

P. 31. Why should Addison receive any particular disturbance from the last lines of *Windsor Forest*?

P. 33. "The superiority of Pope is so ingeniously dissembled, and the feeble lines of Philips so skilfully preferred, that Steele, being deceived, was unwilling to print the paper lest Pope should be offended."

It is ridiculous in me to say that I thought the *Guardian* in earnest. Pope's *Pastorals* have generally been affirmed to be too polite; and to contain too many borrowed plumes. Be it as it may, it is certain that most readers were deceived.

P. 45. "He that runs against Time, has an antagonist not subject to casualties."

This curious remark puts me in mind of a proverbial saying, which attended to would have prevented a thousand bankruptcies, and which, with the addition of one word to make it always practicable, I strongly recommend to the consideration of the reader: "Never defer till to-morrow what may be apparently as well done to-day."

This, with *method*, would not often fail to procure a fortune to men in business. Horace has some verses to the same purpose, which the learned reader will easily complete, on my setting down the first:

"*Sic mihi tarda fluunt, ingrataque tempora, quæ  
spem,*" &c.

It is by perseverance, not snatches, that steady John Trotti, who may be compared to Time, gets money. A foot-pace is preferable to a gallop, by which the rider will be likely



likely to be thrown; which the Dutchman well knows. It is the hound, not the greyhound, that catches the hare at the long run. I look upon intervals to be necessary in literary works of length, either between composing or reading, as by unremitted attention the head becomes moped, and delight ceases; in which business and letters differ. A man need not be always in his closet to become a scholar or author; nor should he. But he should always have a pencil and paper about him, that he may unite profit with pleasure; and that he may not regret his *fugitive ideas*, or be revolving them in his mind, to his own anxiety, and the disgust of his company. As sayings and pence accumulate to pounds, words accumulate to pages, and thoughts to works.

P. 46. "While the translation of Homer was in its progress, Mr. Craggs, then secretary of state, offered to procure him a pension, which, at least during his ministry, might be enjoyed with secrecy."

This was a high reciprocation of friendship and disinterestedness. I fear Oxford was but a frigid friend.

P. 49. "Apollo's awful ensigns grace his hands."

It appears that *grac'd* was first written. This arbitrary use of the present and preterite tenses is very frequent and convenient at least.

P. 55. *Burst*, in this line, "A flood of glory bursts from all the skies," by no means tallies with this admirable still scene. It might have been *brightens*.

P. 61. "It is not likely that Halifax had any personal benevolence to Pope; it is evident that Pope looked on Halifax with scorn and hatred."

Why should Pope look "with scorn and hatred" on a nobleman, who had raised himself to eminence and peerage, and had "thought of making him easy all his life," probably with an intention of doing it, as he had already done by other men of letters? He mentions to a third person, that he had his lordship's patronage.

P. 70. I wonder our author should be so severe on Pope's grotto, which however he praises in the same breath. He relates his wish for a statue, in some verses such as those for which he testified his fondness. The following translation that he mentions, has something inimitably soothing and delightful in it; and is in my opinion superior to the Latin. Nor do I fear to risk, that our language is susceptible of more tenderness and pathos than either the Latin or Greek:

"Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,  
And to the murmurs of these waters sleep,  
Ah! spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave;  
And drink in silence, or in silence lave."

P. 77. "He grew dexterous by practice, and every sheet enabled him to write the next with more facility. The books of Fenton have very few alterations by the hand of Pope."

It seems very strange that Fenton should translate Homer in such a manner, as with a "very few alterations" to be equal to Pope; and when he was "grown dexterous by practice." Nor are Parnell's *Frogs and Mice* unequal, I think. Probably they were all corrected by Pope. What glory was this, for one man to translate, or preside over the translation of, all Homer's works! Perhaps it would puzzle a much better critic than me to determine which was superior, Addison's pre-eminence in prose, or Pope's in poetry. Sitting one against the other, the Latin poetry of the former turns the scale. Addison's life was shorter by nine years.

Ibid. "The work was finished in 1725, and from that time he resolved to make no more translations."

I hate to caviil, but I cannot reconcile myself to "*making translations*."

P. 78. "Of the English *Odyssey* a criticism was published by Spence, at that time Professor of Poetry at Oxford; a man whose learning was not very great, and whose mind was not very powerful."

I have heard Addison's critique on Milton called the best that ever was, except this of Spence.

P. 91. "I have heard of an idiot, who used to revenge his vexations by lying all night upon the bridge. "There is nothing," says Juvenal, "that a man will not believe in his own favour." Pope had been flattered till he thought himself one of the moving powers in the system of life."

This is altogether a very odd sentence, and above my capacity to understand any of its meaning; unless it be an insinuation that Pope was an idiot. Wits frequently want sense, but are seldom idiots. "There is nothing," says Cicero, "so absurd, that has not been advanced by some body."

P. 93. "I know not whether there does not appear something more studied and artificial in his productions than the rest, except one long letter by Bolingbroke, composed with all the skill and industry of a professed author."

He speaks of himself as throwing out his thoughts in his letters at random; as seems to be the case, excepting one pretty long one to Addison, to whom he confesses in himself an inclination to shew off. I believe women of education more ready at their pen, as well as at their tongue, than men. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's and Madame Pompadour's letters are written with exemplary fluency and carelessness.

[To be continued]

1. *Observations upon the Poems of Thomas Rowley, in which the Authenticity of those Poems is ascertained.* By Jacob Bryant, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. BRYANT sets out with the same position that occurred to us some time ago (see vol. XLVIII. p. 277,) "that the poems of Rowley, from their numberless peculiarities, were written in a provincial dialect;" as (he observes) were the writings of Caxton, who lived in the same age, the author of *Pierce Plowman's Vision*, *Gawin Douglas*, &c. of all which he gives some instances, and then very ably discusses and ascertains the great diversities in our early language, and its various dialects. Thence proceeding to his subject, the *postulata* premised are, that "a person who 1. does not understand the context of a learned and excellent composition which he transmits to another, and 2. has in transcribing varied any of the terms through ignorance, and the true reading appears from the context, cannot be the author." I. Of such mistakes and ignorance in Chatterton fifty-six examples\* are adduced: e. g. his interpreting *grange*, p. 3. v. 35, "*liberty of pasture given to the parker*," instead of "*a granary*;" and *borne*, in *Ælla*, v. 734, "*burnish*," instead of "*ridge of a hill*," are two instances. The true meaning of the word *knopped* might, as we have before observed, have also been exemplified from *Psaln XLVI. v. 9.* "Twayne loneye shepherdes dyd *abrodden* fle," *Ecl. I. v. 6.* *Abrodden*, interpreted by Chatterton, "*abrusly*," and in the Saxon *erutus*, or *exiled*, we may add, is very similar to the modern word *abroad*, which, therefore, it might here signify—and *flying abroad* is analogous to being *exiled*. Among several admirable and easy corrections we cannot help instancing those of *paimor* for *almer*, and *hail-form* for *hail-stone*, in the excellent *Ballad of Charity*. II. and III. Fifty-one subjects† mentioned in these poems, which at first appear obscure and unintelligible,

are here illustrated and ascertained from the evidences of the best historians. *Lordynge*, one of them, or *lourdan*, a dull heavy fellow, is (elsewhere) said to be a corruption of *Lord Dane*, coined by the oppressed English. Authorities for the names mentioned in the *Battle of Hastings* are given from various Histories, with observations. *Minster* is proved not to be appropriated exclusively (as Mr. Warton contends) to a cathedral, and Bristol to have been styled a *city* before it was a bishop's see. Spenser and other old writers are compared with Rowley, to shew that he was not singular in the easy and natural flow of his verses, but in the variety of his metre he seems unrivalled. Some succeeding observations on the real poems of Chatterton, his mistakes, his parts and attainments, and also the external evidence obtained from his mother and sister, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Catcott, &c. as to the discovery of the MSS, his abilities, resources, and mis-conceptions, tend to shew, that by poaching and purloining in dictionaries he could "no more have composed those excellent poems than a pedlar could have built York cathedral by stealing a tile, or a stone, in every parish that he passed through. It has been justly said, that there is great pleasure, as well as propriety, in detecting a fallacy, and exposing an impostor. But the converse of this is equally true; for there is the same propriety, and, I am sure, ten times more satisfaction in doing justice to departed merit, and restoring those honours which have been unduly awarded." In the Register of Wells it appears we are told that a "Thomas Rowle (undoubtedly this author) was ordained colyth 31st of May 1439." Others of the same name are also mentioned in the Ledger-book of St. Ewin's, Bristol.

We must add, that two most remarkable events, unknown before, but mentioned by Chatterton, doubtless from Rowley, have been confirmed by collateral evidence that has appeared since Char-

\* Viz. "Slughorne, *grange*, *borne*, oares, bollengers, cottes, barks, *knopped*, deyside, grow-  
ing, abounde, *abrodden*, bysmare, cleare, dyghte, victuallie, honde-poinct, aledge, onyghr,  
alut, to the ourt array, drawen, legges, bordels, go do, bic thanks, blent, cuyen, coven, ay-  
plynges, blynn, fraye, amenges, amenged, *almer*, bectful, cherifaunce, bistoikerre, amenued<sup>2</sup>,  
amafed, corven, breme, thee and theie, an omission, betrayed, bulric, brond, adventayle,  
borne and brun, dolo, keppened, poyntelle, alyfed, amenued<sup>2</sup>, adente after, la goure."

† Viz. "Ælla, ravennae, Watchet, *Bristol*, Summertons, gronsyre, argent horse, St. Cuth-  
berte, Turgote, *Battle of Hastings*, Standrip Toter, Matraval, Powys-land, Howelap Jerah,  
Oswald, Hibernie's wood, Goodrick, elms, thue Bruton, Minstrel's song, Green voute, delie-  
vretie, snette, aborne, flemed, *lordynge*, nedder, bertin, Tynyan, Dynefarre, nyghte-mares,  
shoon-pykes, paramentes, wooden-blue, Hoke-day, convent of Goodwin, Tempic church,  
history of Will. Canynge, Widdewille, Sir T. Gorges, Sir Ch. Baldwin, Rob. Consul, Row-  
ley's tower, Gannas, Fitz Hardyng, Brithric, Felschampe, Nigille, Christmas games, fer-  
gues, Farther Observations upon the ordination of Mader W. Canynge."

terton's death, viz. 1. the burning of Redcliffe church spire by lightning, which Chatterton mentioned to his friend Mr. Smith, and which is also thus related by William of Worcester, published by Mr. Nasmith in 1778: "*Latitudo (lege altitudo) turris de Redclyfe continet 300 pedes: de quibus 100 pedes sunt per fulmen dejecti*," p. 120. And 2. the sinking of the Temple church, in consequence of its being founded upon piles, which were accidentally discovered by some workmen in 1774. If these had been forgeries, they could never have been authenticated.

Mr. B's. Recapitulation (which, if we had room, we would insert at length) concludes as follows:

"In the process of my enquiry I have brought accumulated proof of the Mss. having been seen, and acknowledged as authentic. I have mentioned the manner of their being carried away and secreted; of their being afterwards copied; and of the person, who transcribed them, being seen in the article of transcribing; of their being uniformly attributed to the real author, Rowley; concerning whom no doubts were ever entertained by the best judges, the people upon the spot, who were eye-witnesses to the facts upon which my evidence is founded. Not the least suspicion prevailed, till scruples and difficulties arose at a distance. This external evidence is necessarily blended with the internal; and through the whole course of my enquiry I have endeavoured to prove, that these compositions required far more learning than fell to the lot of the young man at Bristol. I have shewn, that he many times did not comprehend the purport of the lines which he copied; and that he mistook the very characters in which they were described; so that he substituted one word for another. This alone, I think, falls little short of demonstration, that the poems were by another hand. On this account I must recur to the proposition with which I set out, that every author must know his own meaning. And whoever brings a copy of a prior writing, and does not understand that writing, that person cannot be the author. In short, if a boy produces a reputable exercise, and cannot construe it, there is not an usher at a boarding-school but will tell him he did not make it."

Though "Doctors may differ" as to the argument, all must agree in applauding the heart of this *writer* for giving the profits of his publication to Chatterton's mother, a good woman, who has been starving, while book-sellers, &c. have been fattening on the spoils or discoveries of her unfortunate son.

2. *Philological Enquiries. In Three Parts. By James Harris, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. (Continued from our Mag. for December, p. 579.)*

THE first place is attributed to the Fable, the second to the Manners, the third to the Sentiment, and the fourth to the Diction. Remarks and cautions are added, both for judging and composing. And the II<sup>d</sup> Part ends, as does the 1<sup>st</sup> volume, with a defence of rules: great authors who wrote without rules, or before they existed, are said to have been a rule to themselves; and, in particular "among the innumerable beauties of Shakspeare, scarce any thing will be found which is not strictly conformable to the rules of sound and ancient criticism."

VOL. II. Mr. Harris, in his III<sup>d</sup> Part, fixes the limits and extent of the Middle Age to the interval between the fall of the Western and Eastern empires, being near 1000 years, in which three classes of men were conspicuous, the Byzantine Greeks, the Saracens or Arabians, and the Latins or Franks. Each of these classes he considers apart: Simplicius, Ammonius, Philoponus, with the fate of the noble library of Alexandria, in the first, (from whence he makes a beautiful digression to Athens, ancient and modern, her philosophers and gymnasia, her olives and her honey) with Suidas, Jo. Stobæus, Photius, Michael Psellus, Eustathius, Eustratius, Planudes, Nicetas the Choniata, from whom a curious narrative is extracted of the mischiefs done by the Barbarians of Baldwin's Crusade, when they sacked Constantinople in the year 1205, and many of the statues which were then destroyed are described, &c.; and, to shew that the Greeks still remember "their ancient glory," our author adds this short narrative: "When the late Mr. Anson (Lord Anson's brother) was upon his travels in the East, he hired a vessel to visit the isle of Tenedos. His pilot, an old Greek, as they were sailing along, said, with some satisfaction, 'There 'twas our fleet lay.' Mr. Anson demanded, 'What fleet?' 'What fleet!' replied the old man (a little piqued at the question), '*Why our Grecian fleet at the siege of Troy* \*."

In the second class the Arabians are characterised at first as barbarous; Almanzur and Almanun, two of their caliphs, are celebrated for their love of learning; and of their historians, Abulpharagius, Abulfeda, and Bohadin, from which last several curious extracts are given concerning Saladin. Their poetry and works of invention follow, with some anecdotes

\* "This story was told the author by Mr. Anson himself."

relating to their manners and characters, their love of medicine and astrology, with their present wretched degeneracy in Africa.

Of the third class, the Latins or Franks, are enumerated Bede, A'cuin, Joannes Erigena, Gerbertus, Bacon, Petrarch, Faust, Ingulphus, Q. Egithia, William of Poictou, &c. with the plan of education, places of study, debauched manners, of the times, &c. Some incidents are added concerning William the Conqueror and his sons, and some fine Latin verses are quoted and translated from Archbishop Hildebert, who died in 1139. The schoolmen come next, with Abelard and Heloise, John of Salisbury, the author's countryman, Giraldus Cambrensis, Walter Mapps, and Richard Cœur de Lion, with some anecdotes of him and Saladin, from Bohadin. The poetry of the latter Latins is the next in order, the origin of rhyme, samples of it in Latin, and even in the classics, among the Arabians, and in modern languages: Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Chaucer, &c. And even the lowest species of poetry; Acrostics, Chronograms, &c. are mentioned, exemplified, and admirably described from the *Scribleriad*. As travellers, Paul the Venetian and Sir John Mandeville are introduced; as a great lawyer, Sir John Fortescue; and as an excellent specimen of Gothic architecture in that period, King's College Chapel in Cambridge. Passing from the works of Art to those of Nature. Guy's Cliff, as described by Leland, Mergilline by Sannazarius, and Vaucluse by Petrarch, are produced as instances of taste in gardening even in those times, which naturally introduces the great improvements made in these, a Stourhead, a Piercefield, a Mount Edgecumbe, &c. Proofs are given of the barbarism and ignorance of the Greek and Latin laity, of the ingenious devices to check the former, to save the poor Jews, to stop trials by battle, &c. The ferocity of the Northern laymen is partly attributed to their climate and the nature of their country, and partly to their profound ignorance. In conclusion, comparing the present times with the past, the author finds abundant reason to feel, and to impress the sentiments of good humour and complacency upon his readers; as, if in some instances the present times are worse, in others of more importance (which he recapitulates) they are beyond comparison better. And such are the opinions which this benevolent writer wishes to inculcate, as the contrary (he says) lead naturally to

misanthropy, and ultimately to atheism; on which account he reprobates, with a becoming indignation. Swift's *Houyhnhnms* and *Taboos*.—Four pieces in the Appendix contain accounts,

I. Of the Arabic MSS. belonging to the Escorial Library in Spain;

II. Of the MSS. of Livy in the same Library;

III. Of the MSS. of Cebes in the Library of the King of France at Paris. and

IV. Of Literature in Russia. and of its Progress towards being civilised, communicated by Sir James Harris.

The 1st volume is embellished with a profile of the author by Bartolozzi, and the 11d with a view of the wall and portal of a *Gymnasium*, with statues in niches of Mercury and Hercules, two youths and a philosopher, &c. as described pp. 264 and 268. designed by Mr. Stuart, who has decorated the author's former works, and whose *Ruins of Athens* are honourably mentioned in this: and an engraving of Hercules by Bartolozzi, from a gem, probably antique, and perhaps a copy or memorial of the famous statue destroyed at Constantinople in 1205. and described by Nicetas, as mentioned pp. 306, 7.

3. *A Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Dioceſes of Canterbury and Rochester.* By Dr. Ducarel, F.R. and A.S.S. *Commiſſary of the City and Dioceſe of Canterbury.* 8vo.

THIS Repertory is a second edition of a work printed in quarto in 1763. It is now much enlarged and improved by many discoveries made since that time in the Records, Registers, &c. of the see of Canterbury, and those of the dean and chapter of that cathedral. The Account of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Dioceſe of Rochester is also an acceptable addition.

A short extract may serve as a specimen:

“WHITSTAPLE, Vic.

Augmented by Archbishop Juxon 10l. per ann. By Indentures, dated 14 March, 22 Car. II. and another 14 May, 22 Car. II. (Lambeth Leaves.)

Appropriatio ecclesiæ de Whitstaple, et assignatio stipendii xii. marc. capellani dictæ ecclesiæ, per Thomam Archiepisc. Cant. apud Lambeth. sub anno incarnatione Domini 1477. die Febr. 10. (Regist. S. E. l. 102, 103, 104, 105.) MSS. Cantuar. Confirmatio Prioris et Capit. Cant. Dat. 27 die Martii, A. D. 1512. (Ibid. fol. 105. b.)

The following anecdote is illustrated by an engraving:

At Biddenden there is “a farm called Bread and Cheese Farm, rented at about 18l.



per ann.<sup>3</sup>, and for its being given for a free-gift of bread and cheese, to be given on every Easter-day, which is thus bestowed, viz. To all the poorest sort a three-penny loaf of bread and nuncheon of cheese; and to the richer, a little manchet and bit of cheese; the remainder to be distributed in money to the poor. Given by two persons, women, who were twins, and joined together in their bodies, who are said to have lived together 'till they were betwixt 20 and 30 years old. The estate in the hands of seoffees; and the bread and cheese is distributed by the parish-officers to all that are at church on Easter-day, after divine service. *Ibid.* p. 55."

The Doctor's good intentions deserve the acknowledgements of the clergy; but if his researches should conduce *movere quæta*, and involve them in contentions with their parishioners, none will be ultimately benefited—but the lawyers.

4. *A short Historical Narrative of the Rise and rapid Advancement of the Mahrattah State to the present Strength and Consequence which it has acquired in the East. Written originally in Persian, and translated into English by an Officer in the East India Company's Service, [Capt. James Kerr].* 8vo.

THIS account was given to Captain Kerr above two years ago by a Mahometan native of Hindostan, a man of integrity, intelligence, and observation, whom he retained in his pay as a teacher of the Persian language. What is now called the Mahrattah State had its origin, we are told, but about 200 years ago. The first Mahrattah chief who settled at Sattarah (the chief seat of the still nominal sovereign of that people) was one Rhumba, a native of Oodapoor, the capital of Marawar. He was not then called Rajah, but only Chief, or Rowfaib. His father was cousin to the Oodapoor Rajah, and being imprisoned and threatened with death for a murder, he contrived to make his escape, and fled to the Rajah of Asseer, into whose service he entered as a sepoy, and at length was promoted to the command of 100 horse. When his benefactor died, he settled at Sattarah (as before-mentioned) ravaging the neighbouring countries with 2 or 3000 horse, in which manner he lived there 40 years. Rhumba was succeeded by his son Sumba, who extended his ravages so as to awe the whole Decan with a body of 5000 horse, and by an act of perfidy to the governor of Dowlatabad (which we shall not particularise) came latterly into the possession of great wealth, and was made a Rajah by the King of Bejapoor. Sum-

ba lived to the age of 90, and was succeeded by his only son Sewajee, who was also confirmed in the title of Rajah. Aurungzebe, about this time, being sent by his father, Shaw Jehan, to subdue the young king of Bejapoor, who fell in battle, afterwards pursued Sewajee to his own capital of Sattarah, which he plundered and burnt. Sewajee escaped to Gueriah, but after a year he was restored to his dominions. Taking advantage of the civil dissensions between Aurungzebe and his brothers, Sewajee threw off his allegiance, and laid waste the Decan; but when Shaw Jehan died, and Aurungzebe peaceably succeeded, he determined to punish this refractory Mahrattah, which he did by defeating and taking him and his family prisoners, and subduing his capital in the year of the Hijera 1102, (A. D. 1690). After three years imprisonment Sewajee made his escape by stratagem, and again fled to Gueriah, where he remained concealed two years, but then died of grief and vexation. Aurungzebe afterwards consented to let his widow and family reside at Sattarah, his son, the young Rajah, only excepted, whom he kept near his person, but in two years he restored him also to the tributary sovereignty of Sattarah, and its original districts. The Saw Rajah (so called) remained quiet at Sattarah till Aurungzebe's death, A. D. 1707, when he took advantage of the disputes between his two sons to restore his family to the power and authority which they had formerly enjoyed. These were farther increased by the subsequent commotions in the Mogul empire, and the change of government in the Decan. During the invasion of Nadir Shaw in 1738, of which they hoped also to avail themselves, the Mahrattas sustained a severe defeat from Nazir Jung, son to Nizamul Mulick, Subah of the Decan. This Subah died, aged about 100, in 1748, and was succeeded in the government of the Decan by his son, above-mentioned. Soon after, the Saw Rajah also died, having appointed for his successor the son of a Brannin (whom he had adopted) by the title of Ram Rajah. Nazir Jung being treacherously murdered at Gingee, Ballajie Row, the Mahrattah Prime-minister, the Ram Rajah being a boy, took the field, levied large contributions on Aurungabad, Hyderabad, &c. most of which, however, the two victorious brothers, Nizam Ally and Sallabat Jung, obliged him to refund, and in return plundered and laid waste



Poonah. But in three or four years after, the Mahrattahs grew so powerful as to oblige Nizam Ally again to pay the refunded contribution. Their invasion of Hyder Naig's (or Hyder Ally's) dominions again involved them in disputes with the Subah of the Decan, to whom he complained; but being inferior in force to the Mahrattahs, Nizam Ally had reason to repent espousing Hyder's cause, being obliged to purchase peace by a cession of districts, which brought an annual revenue of 30 lacks of rupees\* (about three millions sterling). In the next year Ballajie Row having seized 150 horses of a high value, belonging to Nizam Ally, coming from Surat, this insult occasioned a fresh war, in which Nizam was defeated with great loss at Ballampoor, which, in consequence, with the whole province of Kandesh, was yielded to the conqueror. Shawanaz Cawn, Dewan (or receiver-general) to Nizam Ally, being convicted of treachery, was displaced, imprisoned, and soon after executed, and his dignities and powers were conferred on M. Buffy. On the Mahrattahs refusing to deliver up a son of Shawanaz, another war ensued, in which Nizam Ally was again defeated, and was obliged to yield up to his enemies almost the whole Decan, Hyderabad only, with its dependencies, excepted. Since that period there has been no exertion in the Mogul government to regain its superiority in the Southern provinces. — The Narrative concludes with a short account of that family of Bramins, who for several generations have possessed the office of Perishwa, Prime-minister originally, but now Chief, of the Mahrattah State, the Rajah of Sattarah being only a nominal sovereign. Annexed is "An Explanation of India Words."

5. *Observations on the Natural and Civil Rights of Mankind, &c.* By the Rev. S. Northcote. [Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

AFTER a short and too seasonable Introduction, the author notices that the selfish passions of power and personal interest, being naturally "most bold, active, and persevering," have always a tendency to prevail over superior principles of a general and social nature; whence the numerous examples of states, which "in the strength and manhood of natural rights

and virtue, commenced republics, or limited monarchies, expiring under the gripe of tyranny;" the spirit of oppression gaining appetite and force by the increase of wealth and dominion, which enervates the vigour by whose exertions it was obtained.

He then points to the sole effectual barrier against corruption and despotism, the *complete, equal, and universal exercise of the primary and essential rights of men*; "in which both their liberties and their governments are founded."

He refutes, with indignant eloquence, the glaring absurdity of pretending that the civil magistrate, whose powers are secondary in their nature, can limit, impart, and restrict at pleasure, those natural franchises which are the source of his own authority: for that the *elective right* in the choice of representatives, of whatever kind, is but a modification of that inherent unalienable right of self-government; and for the illustration of this great truth he defines the different properties and extent of natural and civil rights; the former being such as belong to man in all times and places, however intermitted by negligence, obscured by subtilty, or overborne by force, because they are necessary to the end of his existence, and to his conduct of himself according to the intelligent moral faculties, which God hath committed to him; these, therefore, are *divine* rights: the latter, the creatures of man's own making, for his welfare and convenience in civil society, and not rights originally and absolutely, but trusts; subject, therefore, to be restricted, annulled, or transferred, as shall be judged by the society to be most conducive to their common benefit. Such are the magistrates, and all functions exercised by individuals in right of the community.

From these premises he demonstrates the incompetence of the crown to create partial exclusive franchises in boroughs, to the prejudice of that common-right which is inseparable from the person of every man of the commonalty, while he retains his reason, and is entitled to the character of a citizen. And having proved the inconsistency of imagining that the executive magistrate can transfer to part the inherent rights of the whole, he contends against the incongruous supposition by

\* In the "Explanation" "a lack of rupees" is said to be "an hundred thousand pounds sterling," and "a crore of rupees" "a hundred lack, or a million sterling." But according to the former definition "a crore" should be "ten millions." Which is right? Say, ye Nabobs!

which boroughs are said to have a *property*, a *freehold*, or, in other words, a first and constitutional right in exclusive suffrage; contrary to justice, and for that cause, if there were no other, incompatible to the constitution; to the very principles and forms of which it is likewise repugnant: and shews that the people can neither lose, surrender, nor alienate, in any manner, those rights which are not only privileges but duties: which they are bound as men, and responsible to the supreme Providence, to retain and exert. And this argument is farther enforced from their natural equality of right as one common species; to which a third argument is subjoined, from their common concern and interest in the events which result from public councils and the national administration. A fourth argument, from reason and experience, follows: manifesting that no other mode of election and representation than *equal*, *annual*, and *universal*, can answer the end of any; which is, *“to guard the rights, the persons, and the property of the people from the abuse of office and the encroachments of power.”* “We have,” says he, “had proof enough, to our shame and sorrow, that a partial representation, while it becomes an instrument of fraud and tyranny to the government, is only a trap and an insult to the people.” For the people to chuse a parliament to increase the power of the crown, to appoint a representative of the nation to betray and enslave the nation, what name can it deserve but that which our author gives to it; a degree of folly and guilt reserved for the last stage of human depravity!

The author proceeds to expose the unalterable causes which render equal representation, and a parliament not dependent on themselves, an object of dread and hatred to ministers, and crowned heads, and factions; as being fatal to all servile pursuits and dependencies, to the aggrandizement of ill-deserving individuals, to profusion and corruption. “They know full well, that the sovereign, under a real constitutional controul, could not presume to make war with half the world, even when their great council was sitting. They would let him know, that the people, who supplied the blood and treasure, had not only some right to be consulted about the justice of the quarrel in which they were to bleed, but that they were, in truth, the *principals* in the war. Nor would they suffer him to exhaust the strength of the different parts of the em-

pire in a bloody civil war, founded in no one principle of justice or policy, but calculated merely to destroy the motives of union and the means of defence, and thus to subject the whole to the traitorous lust of arbitrary dominion.” Hence he derives, in strong and animated language, a fifth argument for the genuine rights of representation, as a necessary guard on the executive power.

Thus he establishes the efficacy and necessity of this right against tyranny, whether of kings or senates; equally reprobating all powers independent of the will and voice of the people; and exemplifying an instance of aristocratic oppression in the Septennial Bill, the idol of ministry, and the just execration of the sons of freedom.

He then enters into a full and clear discussion of the point intimated before, the invalidity of the claims of the boroughs against the right of the whole commons; and shews the insufficiency of the objections which allow the right of equal representation, but suggest expedience, except in given circumstances; or suppose it impracticable; or throw the blame on the temper of the nation, as not adapted to the contest for substantial reform.

He places, in a clear and just view, the notion of men resigning natural rights on becoming members of civil society, which is nothing but an implied compact for the maintenance of those rights with additional security and advantage; and shews the ignorance which at best is at the bottom of such reasoning, contrary to the nature of just government and the particular system of our English constitution.

He suggests to those who would have and merit the confidence of the people, or be successful in their efforts against a corrupt ministry, the indispensable obligation and necessity of having no party but that of the people only; and appeals to his countrymen, exhorting them to shew that there is a *Public*, and “to confide only in God, their country, and their rights; trusting that the people of England will yet be found when they are least expected, to their own honour and triumph, and the confusion of all their enemies.”

His concluding words are so forcible, and at this time so peculiarly demand attention, that it would seem unjust to the public not to quote them. They are these:

“And now, my countrymen and fellow-citizens, what remains but that ye  
forthwith

forthwith assert those rights, and be what Nature made you—men; or, by neglecting and abandoning them, become the reproach of Nature and the scorn of the universe! Lost to liberty as well as to virtue! and doomed, in the sweat of slavish brows, to till the ground for tyrant masters, both spiritual and temporal:

“Universal suffrage is the great character of Nature! Assist her grants, and be free and happy! Resign them, and you renounce the authority of universal Nature—the dignity of your own. You are then no longer fit subjects for government, divine or human.

“To the well-disposed and virtuous, attached to liberty and their country, I have said enough; on the dissipated, debauched, corrupted, and selfish mind, argument is thrown away; truth, honour, and the rights of their fellow-citizens, make no impression. They must be left to other instructors, not far distant; even to Adversity and Sorrow, Hunger and Nakedness, Oppression and Misery, the never-failing attendants upon Tyranny and Usurpation!”

6. *A Cursory Examination of Dr. Johnson's Strictures on the Lyric Performances of Gray.* 8vo.

IN Dr. Johnson's Remarks on this celebrated poet we could not help observing (vol. LI. p. 276) an unusual and unaccountable want of candour. “His Strictures on Gray,” says the present Examiner, “seem to be influenced by, I know not what, prejudice; and he takes up Gray's Lyrics, apparently, with a fixed resolution to condemn them.”

With what dexterity this writer wields the weapons of defence may be collected from the following specimen:

“It is observable of the next stanza [of the *Progress of Poetry*], that our great critic has singled out for commendation almost the only thing that former critics have chosen to reprobate. This thing is the poetical account of Milton's blindness. Whether it is commended justly, or not, it is certain a reader of very moderate abilities and poetical experience may decide.—With regard to the ear of Dryden, I can by no means agree with the Doctor, that it will suit every rider. Gray, as he tells us in his notes, means here to characterise the *bounding energy* and *stately march* of Dryden's versification; and he has done it very happily and discriminatively in the following lines:

‘Behold where Dryden's less presumptuous car

‘Wide o'er the fields of glory bear

‘Two coursers of ethereal race,

GENT. MAG. January, 1782.

‘With necks in-thunder cloath'd, and long  
‘resounding pace.’

“Can these lines, with equal propriety, be applied to Waller, Prior, Addison, or even Pope himself? Surely not!

“We are now arrived at the concluding stanza, of which the Doctor, apparently unwilling to praise where he cannot blame, says nothing at all. Few readers, however, of any poetical discernment or feelings, will, I think, acquiesce in this neglect. Few, but those of the dullest heads or coldest hearts, can, I am persuaded, read this part of the Ode, without feeling, in a peculiar manner, the effect of the transition, the beauty of the imagery, and the glowing warmth of diction.”—The circumstance of Dryden's having written but one ode of the sublime and truly lyric kind, and suddenly withdrawing his masterly hand from those chords he knew so well to strike, is here exquisitely expressed by an image of a musician unexpectedly pausing in the midst of his strain:

‘Hark! his hands the lyre explore!

‘Bright-ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er,

‘Scatters from her pictur'd urn

‘Thoughts that breathe, and words that  
‘burn.

‘But ah! 'tis heard no more.’—

“The remainder of the stanza must necessarily appear feeble after animation like this.”

After parrying, in like manner, some thrusts which the biographer has made at the *bard*, “the Doctor,” says this writer, “is determined not to be pleased; he will not be interested at all in the affair: like the *ruthless Edward*, he turns a deaf ear to all the poor *bard's* threats and exclamations; and, without the least remorse, resolutely pursues his plan of critical vengeance.”

On the whole, we cannot help thinking, that this Examiner has, in his own words, “shewn the visible injustice of some of the great critic's remarks, and the no less visible futility of others.”

7. *Poems. By the Rev. Thomas Penrose, late Rector of Beckington and Standerwick, Somersetshire.* 8vo.

“THOSE who peruse these Poems,” says the editor, in an Introduction prefixed to this publication, “may perhaps find themselves sufficiently interested in them, to wish for some account of their author.

“He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Penrose, rector of Newbury, Berks; a man of high character and abilities, descended from an ancient Cornish family, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Penrose, jun. being intended for the church, pursued his studies with success at Christ Church, Oxon, till the summer of 1762, when his

ager turn to the naval and military line, verpowering his attachment to his real interest, he left his college, and embarked in the unfortunate expedition against Nova Colonia in South America, under the command of Capt. Macnamara. The issue was fatal. The Clive (the largest vessel) was burnt. And though the Ambulcade escaped (on board of which Mr. Penrose, acting as lieutenant of marines, was wounded), yet the hardships which he afterwards sustained in a prize-ship, in which he was stationed, utterly ruined his constitution. Returning to England with ample testimonials of his gallantry and good behaviour, he finished, at Hertford College, Oxon, his course of studies; and, having taken orders, accepted the curacy of Newbury, the income of which, by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, was considerably augmented. After he had continued in that station about nine years, it seemed as if the clouds of disappointment, which had hitherto overshadowed his prospects, and tinged his poetical essays with gloom, were clearing away; for he was then presented by a friend, who knew his worth, and honoured his abilities, to a living worth near five hundred pounds per annum. It came, however, too late; for the state of Mr. Penrose's health was now such as left little hope, except in the assistance of the waters of Bristol. Thither he went, and there he died, in 1779, aged 36 years."

The following poem is selected from this publication, as a specimen of Mr. Penrose's poetical abilities:

"TO MISS SLOCOCK.

*"Written on board the Ambulcade, Jan. 6th, 1763, a short Time before the Attack of Nova Colonia do Sacramento, in the River of Plate."*

"The Fates ordain, we must obey;  
This, this is doom'd to be the day;  
The hour of war draws near.

The eager crew with busy care  
Their instruments of death prepare,  
And banish every fear.

"The martial trumpets call to arms,  
Each breast with such an ardour warms,  
As Britons only know.

The flag of battle waving high,  
Attracts with joy each Briton's eye;  
With terror strikes the foe.

"Amidst this nobly awful scene,  
Ere yet fell Slaughter's rage begin,  
Ere Death his conquests swell,  
Let me to Love this tribute pay,  
For POLLY frame the parting lay;  
Perhaps my last farewell.

"For since full low among the dead,  
Most many a gallant youth be laid,  
Ere this day's work be o'er;  
Perhaps ev'n I, with joyful eyes  
That saw this morning's sun arise,  
Shall see it set no more.

"My love that ever burnt so true,  
That but for thee no wishes knew;  
My heart's fond, best desire!  
Shall be remember'd ev'n in death,  
And only with my latest breath,  
With life's last pang, expire.

"And when, dear maid, my fate you hear,  
(Sure love like mine demands one tear,  
Demands one heart-felt sigh)  
My past sad errors O forgive,  
Let my few virtues only live,  
My follies with me die.

"But hark! the voice of battle calls;  
Loud thundering from the towering walls  
Now roars the hostile gun.  
Adieu, dear maid!—with ready feet  
I go, prepar'd the worst to meet,  
Thy will, O God, be done!"

Mr. P. we doubt not, fought, preached, and lived, better than he sung. *Ex quo vis ligno non fit poeta.*

8. *Letters which passed between the Rev. Reginald Bligh, E. A. and others, on account of his being rejected as a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, on Pretence of his Want of Scholarship, and his Intention of publishing his Case, which has since appeared: Together with the Part expunged, reflecting on the Character of Dr. Plumtre, the President: and the Letters of Mr. Morris, at whose Request the same was expunged. With Notes and Observations. 8vo.*

BY his Case, or "Defence," (see vol. L. p. 179), Mr. Bligh, in our opinion, did himself no honour; by these "Letters" he does himself less; and we heartily wish that he had taken the advice of one of his correspondents, some of whose questions appear to us unanswerable, viz. "What is abuse to your vindication? Is it any argument? What is Mr. Milner's being called a knave to your proving yourself a scholar? Will making another to be a devil prove you to be an angel?" &c. As to his now printing "the part expunged," after telling Mr. Morris, p. 36, "you may rest assured that every syllable of it shall be omitted," we are sorry that a Protestant divine should be such a Jesuitical vaquist as to "think himself (in his own words) at liberty to recede from his engagement, and to be guilty of no breach of honour from doing it, far from it," &c. because "he was tricked out of that promise by fraud and collusion," &c. "Out of his own mouth" he must here be condemned both by reason and by scripture. Of the private conversations here betrayed, and the letters thus exposed, we shall only say, that such proceedings tend to dissolve the cement of society. The good pretender's chief crime is his false pronouncement



nunciation of some Latin words, which were thrown into a kind of hexameter verse:

*Rogatus\* immemor Robertum denotat bebitem.*

As to other matters, what he says in the following letter is much to the purpose:

“Dr. Plumptre to Bligh.

“Rev. Sir,

“Your letter of the 11th instant, directed to Queen’s College, came to me here yesterday. I have heard of your design to print a pamphlet, but neither have read, nor will read it, previous to the publication, which I have not the least wish to prevent or retard. If you have given me a place in it, and have adhered to truth in what concerns me, I have no fears that any thing will be found there unbecoming my situation as master of Queen’s College, or the character of an honest man. If there shall be any falsehoods or misrepresentations, they will disgrace the writer only. My conduct respecting it will be revealed by its contents, when published.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
R. PLUMPTRE.”

In a word, all such publications are utterly inconsistent with that charity which “beareth all things,” and which every preacher of the Gospel should both inculcate and practise.

9. *Extract of a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount H\*re, on his Naval Conduct in the American War. Second Edition, 8vo.*

SOME shrewd animadversions are here made on his Lordship’s conduct, both as a naval commander and as a commissioner, by one who seems well acquainted with America and its inhabitants. In the first capacity he is charged with “not having destroyed their naval force in their ports, nor blocked it up in their harbours,” and refusing commissions to privateers. Censures also are passed on his conduct at Rhode Island. But to descend to particulars is equally painful and useless. From this being printed at *The Foundry*, and other circumstances, we have no doubt that *Mr. Wesley* is the author, whom some, perhaps, will compare to the sophist who instructed Hannibal in the art of war.—The “whole” letter, we suppose, was sent.

P. 9. In the list of Lord H.’s fleet, the Ambuscade is misprinted “64,” being only 44; and the Jersey, 50, was only an hospital-ship.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Dec. 31. School for Scandal—Robins. Crusoe  
Jan. 1. Carnival of Venice—The Critic.  
2. Beggars Opera—All the World’s a Stage  
3. The Fair Circassian—*Lun’s Ghost*.  
4. The Stratagem—Ditto.  
5. The Runaway—Ditto.  
6. Carnival of Venice—Ditto  
8. Ditto—Ditto.  
9. The Way of the World—Ditto.  
10. Carnival of Venice—Ditto.  
11. Ditto—Ditto.  
12. The Fair Circassian—Ditto.  
14. Carnival of Venice—Ditto.  
15. The Fair Circassian—Ditto.  
16. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.  
17. Hamlet—Ditto.  
18. Carnival of Venice—Ditto.  
19. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.  
21. Lord of the Manor—*The Maid of the Oaks*.  
22. She would and She would not—*Lun’s Ghost*.  
23. Carnival of Venice—The Maid of the Oaks.  
24. She would and She would not—Comus.  
25. The Fair Circassian—The Maid of the Oaks.  
26. Provok’d Husband—Gentle Shepherd.  
28. Carnival of Venice—The Maid of the Oaks.  
29. King Arthur—*Lun’s Ghost*.  
31. School for Scandal—The Divorce.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Dec. 31. Hamlet—The Choice of Harlequin  
Jan. 1. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.  
2. Count of Narbonne—Ditto.  
3. The Gamester—Ditto.  
4. The Stratagem—Ditto.  
5. Measure for Measure—Ditto.  
7. Richard the Third—Ditto.  
8. The Earl of Warwick—Ditto.  
9. The Chances—Ditto.  
10. Zara—Ditto.  
11. The Wender!—Ditto.  
12. The Count of Narbonne—Ditto.  
14. Macbeth—Ditto.  
15. The Belle’s Stratagem—Ditto.  
16. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.  
17. Zara—Ditto.  
18. The Provok’d Husband—Ditto.  
19. Count of Narbonne—Ditto.  
21. Jane Shore—Ditto.  
22. As You like It—Ditto.  
23. Jane Shore—Ditto.  
24. The Man of the World—Ditto.  
25. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.  
26. Count of Narbonne—Ditto.  
28. Jane Shore—Ditto.  
29. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.  
31. The Man of the World—Ditto.

\* The late master of Pembroke; who said, on that occasion, he was always *Long*, before.



## ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By W. WHITEHEAD, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

O Wond'rous power of inborn worth,  
 When danger calls its spirit forth,  
 And strong necessity compels  
 The secret springs to burst their narrow cells!  
 Tho' foes unnumber'd gird her round,  
 Tho' not one friend is faithful found;  
 Tho' impious Scorn derides,  
 Yet still unmov'd amidst the band,  
 Like her own rocks does Britain stand,  
 And braves the insulting tides.  
 A world in arms assaults her reign!  
 A world in arms assaults in vain!

'Tis Britain calls: ye nations hear!  
 Unbrace the corselet, drop the spear;  
 No more the insidious toil pursue,  
 Nor strive to weaken what you can't subdue.  
 'Tis Britain calls:—with fatal speed  
 You urge, by headlong fury led,  
 Your own impending fate.  
 Too late you'll weep, too late will find,  
 'Twas for the glory of mankind  
 That Britain should be great.

In Britain's voice 'tis freedom calls,  
 For freedom dies, if Britain falls.

She cannot fall! The same Almighty hand  
 That rais'd her white rocks from the main,  
 Does still her arduous cause maintain,  
 Still grasps the shield that guards his fa-  
 vour'd land.

Obedient to his word,  
 Not to destroy, but to reclaim,  
 The avenging angel waves the flaming sword.

Revere his awful name!  
 Repentant in the dust  
 Confess his judgements just,  
 The avenging sword shall cease to wave,  
 And whom his mercy spares, his power shall  
 save.

## PROLOGUE to the COUNT OF NARBONNE;

Written by Mr. JEPHSON.

Spoken by Mr. WROUGHTON.

O F all who strive to please the publick ear,  
 Most bold is he who dares attempt it  
 here;  
 Where four tribunals, a tremendous show,  
 Plain folk above, and finer folk below,  
 All sit to try an anxious author's cause,  
 Each by its own, and all by different laws.  
 This beauteous circle, friends to polish'd verse,  
 Admires soft sentiments in language terse;  
 While the stern Pit all ornament disdains,  
 And loves deep pathos, and sublimer strains.  
 The middle order, free from critick pride,  
 Take genuine nature for their faithful guide;

At ears and eyes they drink the full delight,  
 And judge, but as they feel, of wrong and  
 right:

While those above them, honest souls! de-  
 light in [fighting.  
 Processions, bustle, trumpets, drums, and  
 Hard as it is, we think our play to-night  
 Has something fit for every appetite.—  
 For tender souls are tender griefs prepared,

[To the Boxes.  
 And scenes of direr woe for breasts more  
 hard; [To the Pit.  
 By interesting your passions we must try,

[To the Middle Gallery.  
 To bribe the heart while we defraud the eye;  
 And tho' no trumpets sound, nor drums will  
 rattle,  
 You, friends, shall bear of a most desperate  
 battle. [To the Upper Gallery.

Thus provident for all, we trust you'll own,  
 Our poet's zeal may for some faults atone:  
 In this, at least, he hopes you'll all agree,  
 To shield him from the critick's treachery;  
 Who, with sly rules upon your judgement  
 stealing, [feeling;  
 Would set your pride against your honest  
 Would shame the generous drops that swell  
 your eyes,  
 And teach you your own virtues to despise.

Permit me, ere I go, one short relation,  
 And just three words by way of application.  
 A home-squa country 'squire, who took his  
 stand

To see a dextrous juggler's sleight of hand,  
 Was thus accosted by an envious wight,  
 Who sought to hurt the artist from pure  
 spite: [“them;

“Sir, for these tricks I'll presently expose  
 “There's nothing in't, I'll show you how he  
 “does them.”

How think you the proposal was receiv'd?  
 “No (says the 'squire) I pay to be deceiv'd.”  
 Thus wit, which favour'd authors would  
 condemn, [them:  
 Means nothing kind to you, but spleen to  
 Then still mistrust, whate'er he may profess,  
 The friend who strives to make your pleasure  
 less.

PROLOGUE \*, intended for the  
COUNT OF NARBONNE;

Written by the Rt. Hon. LUKE GARDINER.

WHENCE comes it that our bards old  
 times explore, [yore?  
 And choose their tragick tales from days of  
 Is there not vice nor virtue, now, to raise  
 The poet's indignation, or his praise?  
 Is generosity, is honour fled?  
 Are jealousy, revenge, ambition dead?

\* This Prologue, not arriving in London time enough for the first exhibition of the  
 Count of Narbonne, was not spoken.

Or by the willow'd brook, or in the grove,  
Sighs there no nymph or swain for hopeless  
love?

There does;—and urge the opposite who can,  
Nature is nature still, and man is man.

Yet such are we, that objects, ever new,  
Passing in bright succession to our view,  
Delight us not; 'till they at distance stand,  
Removed by sacred Time's mysterious hand.  
The pond'rous statue, if beheld too near,  
Would but a huge, mishapen mass appear;  
Yet placed aloft on the high temple's brow,  
The rugged rock is graceful Venus now.  
What odours the Arabian coasts dispense!  
Which, breathed too near, o'erpower and pall  
the sense;

But if at sea the breeze their sweets exhale,  
Vigour and life ride on the perfumed gale.  
Antiquity can thus her sweets impart,  
Sweep o'er the expanse of time, and charm  
the heart.

But look around; the sister arts pursue  
The great antique, and keep her still in view:  
Behold on canvass Mira's charms display'd!  
A Grecian altar flames beside the maid;  
Tho' Mira's eyes and auburn locks are there,  
'Tis Flora's drapery, 'tis Juno's air;  
Thro' every touch the ancient forms we trace,  
And English beauty's deck'd with Attick  
grace.

Nor does the Gothick taste neglected lie,  
Still York and Lincoln's ailes delight the eye;  
Ev'n modern mansions to this stile are  
changed,

The indented battlements in order ranged;  
The fretted roof, the pointed turrets rise,  
And in fantastic grandeur pierce the skies.

That æra marks the story of our play,  
Which here the Tragick Muse unfolds to-day:  
Yet ere the fable was to verse consign'd,  
'Twas by a master's skillful hand design'd;  
Who now, retired, neglects the wreaths of  
fame,  
And more than poet, shuns a poet's name.

If by this visionary tale to prove  
The sacred rights of Hymenæal love;  
If the deep workings of the heart to scan,  
And curb the passions of that tyrant, man;  
If to avenge a virtuous fair one's cause,  
From generous sympathy deserve applause,  
Our poet in this ill must favour meet,  
Where chastity has fixed her chosen seat;  
Where beauty clad in virtue's garb appears,  
And Cyprus Queen Diana's crescent wears.

## EPILOGUE,

Written by EDMOND MALONE, Esq.

Spoken by Miss YOUNGE.

OF all the laws by tyrant custom made,  
The hardest, sure, are those on authors  
laid.

No easy task, in this enlighten'd time,  
It is, with art "to build the lofty rhyme;"  
To choose a fable, nor too old, nor new;  
To keep each character distinctly true;  
The subtle plot with happy skill combine,  
And chain attention to the nervous line;  
With weighty, clashing interests, to perplex,  
Through five—long acts—each person—of  
each sex;

And then, at last, by dagger, or by bowl,  
With poignant grief to harrow up the soul:  
All this achiev'd, the bard at ease carouses,  
And dreams of laurels and o'erflowing houses.  
Alas, poor man! his work is done but half;  
He has made you cry—but he must make you  
laugh;

And the same engine, like the fabled steel\*,  
Must serve at once to wound you and to heal.

Our bard "of this had ta'en too little care,"  
And, by a friend, besought me to appear.

"Madam, he said, so oft you have graced  
the scene,

"An injured prince's, or a weeping queen;  
"So oft been used to die, in anguish bitter,  
"And then start up—to make the audience  
"titter, [vogue.

"That, doubtless, you know best what is in

"And can, yourself, invent an epilogue:

"You can supply our author's tardy quill,

"And gild the surface of his tragick pill;

"Your ready wit a recipe can bring,

"For this capricious, serio-comick thing."

A recipe for epilogues!—"Why not?

"Have you each vaunting chronicle forgot?

"Have we not recipes each day, each hour,

"To give to mortal man immortal power?

"To give the ungraceful, timid speaker,

"breath, [death?

"And save his quivering eloquence from

"Have we not now a geometrick school,

"To teach the cross-legg'd youth—to snip

"by rule? [your eyes,

"When arts like these each moment meet

"Why should receipts for epilogues surprise?"

Well, Sir, I'll try—I first advance with

simper, [per]—

(Forgotten quite my tragick state and whim-

\* The Spear of Achilles.

Myfus et Æmonia juvenis qua cuspide vulnus  
Senserat, hac ipsa cuspide sensit opem.

† A quack medicine has been long recommended, in a printed advertisement, for its efficacy in composing the agitated nerves of those who speak in publick.

‡ A taylor has lately informed the publick, in most of the news-papers, that he fits his customers by geometrick rules.

"Ladies, to-night my fate was surely hard :  
 "What could possess our inconsiderate bard,  
 "A wife to banish—that his miss might wed,  
 "When modern priests allow them both one  
 bed?"

Thus I'll begin—But it will never do,  
 Unless some recent anecdotes ensue.—  
 Has no frail dame been caught behind a  
 screen?

No panting virgin flown to Greta Green?  
 Have we no news of Digby—or the Dutch?—  
 At some rich Nabob can't I have a touch?  
 Or the famed quack, who, but for duns ter-  
 restrial,

Had gain'd the Indies by his *bed celestial* \*?  
 "Bravo, Miss Younge; the thought my  
 friend will bless;

"This modish medley must ensure success."  
 Won by this smooth-tongued flatterer,  
 I've dared

To do what ev'n our fluent author fear'd.  
 If I succeed to-night, the trade I'll follow,  
 And dedicate my leisure to *Apollo*;  
 Before my house aboard shall straight be hung,  
 With—*Epilogues made here by Dr. Younge*;  
 Nor will I, like my brethren, take a fee;—  
 Your hands and smiles are wealth enough  
 for me.

THE following EPILOGUE, which was  
 spoken on the first two nights of the exhibi-  
 tion of this tragedy, was obligingly writ-  
 ten by

R. J. GOODENOUGH, Esq.

who did not know that an Epilogue had been  
 prepared for it by Mr. Malone, at the au-  
 thor's request.

**T**IS an old maxim with dramatic fages,  
 To draw their tragic lore from dis-  
 tant ages.

The ruder manners and impetuous vein,  
 Which no trim rules of *etiquette* restrain;  
 The gen'rous plainness of th' unpractis'd  
 heart,

Nature's free powers yet unsubdued by art;  
 The rough simplicity—the darksome time—  
 Improve the *pathos*—heighten the sublime:  
 While all the Poet's deepest skill might fail,  
 If used to decorate some modern tale.

In me you've seen a wife—who, tho' ab-  
 horr'd,

Abandon'd, threaten'd by her tyrant lord,  
 Did patient long her firm affection prove,  
 'Midst the keen tortures of insulted love.  
 You've seen a maiden—fair, and nobly born,  
 Attach'd to merit, wretched and forlorn;  
 And then, her lover, in a mean disguise,  
 In native worth above all titles rise.

A priest—with zeal and holy ardour fraught,  
 Practise the lessons which his preaching  
 taught.

—But while at scenes like these your bo-  
 soms glow,

You'll recollect, they happen'd—long ago.  
 In our gay times, a wife forsaken, scorn'd,  
 Had ne'er in doleful guise her fortune  
 mourn'd;

But with frail schemes, in fashionable course,  
 Had been the *first* to furnish a divorce.  
 The maiden had her peasant swain despis'd,  
 And stars, and lace, and liv'ries, more had  
 priz'd.

Nor could, in this, perhaps, her choice be  
 For say, what lover now had other merit  
 claim'd?

As for our priests—in rev'rence let them  
 rest;—

On modern saints—the least that's said, is  
 [best.]

Of manners, then, so different in their  
 kind,

The old are rude—the new are too refin'd,  
 That author well deserves our warmest praise,  
 Who those examples which we need displays;  
 Who, 'midst the placid murmurings of *Ton*,  
 Rolls the rough tide of Gothic force along;  
 And when true worth seems withering at the  
 root,  
 Turns the rich soil whence towering virtues  
 [shoot.]

Ne'er can the Muse be more our nature's  
 friend,  
 Than when she strives its wide extremes to  
 blend;  
 Bids simple truth with polish'd fashion join,  
 And ancient strength with modern grace  
 combine.

*On the Rev. THOMAS WARTON'S Escape,  
 after falling into the River between Winches-  
 ter and St. Cross.*

—et rapidus vorat aquare vortex I

I.

**O**N Itchin's fringed bank as Warton  
 stray'd

And, pensive, sought his lov'd Aonian maid,  
 Who whilom sung bold Pindar's lyric,  
 And bad the youth to heav'nly strains aspire;  
 'Twas she who, from the sacred fount  
 That cools the blest Pierian bowers,  
 Chac'd the profane, and on the mount  
 Of Hybla, crown'd with ever-blooming  
 flowers,

Wove frequent, at the blush of morn,  
 New wreaths, the brow of Horace to adorn;  
 'Twas she who, weeping over Maro's tomb,  
 Gave Tibur's yellow stream a long adieu!

To Britain's favour'd isle she flew,  
 And taught its sons to rival Greece and  
 Rome!

II.

Of did he call upon the wanderer's name,  
 The conscious herds return'd a plaintive  
 sound;

\* "If he were not prevented by unprecedented cruelty, he would, in a few years, have become one of his majesty's richest and most respectable subjects." Dr. Graham's advertisement from the Temple of Hymen.

For she, the constant guardian of his fame,  
With fault'ring steps forsook the faithless  
ground! [vine,  
Too well she knew, endued with powres di-  
What dangers did her chosen bard await,  
Who rescued from oblivion's darksome state  
The early offspring of the tuneful Nine!  
Whose learned labour now restores  
Imprison'd verse from Gothic shores,  
And from the castles of the ruthless Dane  
The hoary Minstrel calls again!

III.

Plunging beneath the silver flood  
She sought old Itchin's dark abode,  
And told her sorrows there;  
How Envy, mutt'ring o'er the page,  
Had tutor'd Dulness into rage  
Against a life so dear!  
Soon as the ruth-crown'd god had heard the  
tale,  
His vocal shell resounded thro' the vale.  
Borne on the breeze the Naiads all,  
And nymphs obey the potent call;  
Be yours the pleasing task, he said,  
To shield the poet's laurel'd head  
From each insidious foe;  
Left, rapt above all meaner things,  
He soar on Fancy's magic wings,  
Nor heed the gulph below.

IV.

Thrice croak'd the raven on the neigh'ring  
dome, [meads;  
And thrice the owl untimely skimm'd the  
A deeper murmur rustled thro' the reeds,  
Portentous all of dire events to come!  
Now, traitor to the worth it bore,  
The bank repell'd the stream no more,  
But sunk beneath his feet;  
He fell! and all Parnassus sigh'd  
As erst when Thracian Orpheus died,  
And Cath'rine's classic Hill did ev'ry sigh  
repeat?

V.

But see, where, springing from the guiltless  
wave,  
His nervous arms the yielding waters cleave;  
And see, the busy throng  
Of spirits waft him safe along  
Where Chaucer's reverend shade yelad in  
bayes  
His chaplet vails, meet guerdon of his layes;  
Where peerless Spenser, pride of Faery  
Londe,  
In glitterand stole, Elifa's guise bedighte,  
Bends all impatient o'er the pebly-ronde,  
Viewing with eyne of joyance and delighte  
The unhop'd faistie of the lerned-wighte;  
Moche lever they'd recall each pleasaunt  
straine, [nighte,  
Moche lever lose their fame in mirkie  
With nameless carls forgotten aye remaine,  
Than see him done to die by whom they live  
again!

VI.

Songs of triumphs round him rise,  
To Pæan rend the skies!

He lives again! he lives! they cry,  
He lives, the echoing woods reply,  
And lift their verdant heads;  
Instead of sighs that swell'd the gale,  
Joy revels through the winding vale,  
And laughs along the meads!  
Now to yon venerable piles he hies  
Where Wykeham bade neglected Science rise;  
There folded in a brother's honour'd arms  
He smiles at dangers past and rude alarms!  
Genius of Learning, would'st thou be ador'd,  
To men like these thy patronage afford;  
Bid Nobles haste to call their merit forth,  
Nor gild with empty praise such sterling  
worth!

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

IN your 48th Volume, p. 88, you have  
printed some verses written by the late  
Mr. Gray, which have so much merit, that  
one cannot help lamenting, that he did not  
apply himself more to satire, in which un-  
doubtedly he would have excelled. Permit  
me to take this opportunity of mentioning  
an error that has crept into those lines, ei-  
ther from the imperfection of the copy, or  
the inadvertence of your compositor. The  
last stanza runs thus:

"Push'd by the sword, and purified by fire,  
"Then had we seen proud London's hat-  
"ed walls; [chair,  
"Owls should have hooted in St. Peter's  
"And foxes stunk and litter'd in St.  
"Paul's."

*Chair*, in this place, affords neither sense  
nor rhyme. We should undoubtedly read  
"*St. Peter's chair*," or *quire*; i. e. West-  
minster Abbey.

The following *jeu d'esprit* by the same hand  
is too good to be lost, and will therefore, I  
hope, find a place in your valuable reperto-  
ry. It is what the painters call a very pro-  
per *companion* for the piece above-mentioned.  
I have only to add, that it was written not  
long before the last election of High-steward  
of the University of Cambridge. ADURST.

JEMMY TWITCHER, or the  
CAMBRIDGE COURTSHIP.

WHEN fly Jemmy Twitcher had  
smugg'd up his face,  
With a lick of court white-wash, and pious  
grimace,  
A wooing he went, where three sisters of old  
In harmless society guggle and scold.  
Lord! sister, says PHYSICK to LAW, I  
declare, [air!  
Such a sheep-biting look, such a pick-pocket  
Not I for the Indies!—You know I'm no  
prude,— [so lewd I  
But his name is a shame,—and his eyes are  
Then he shambles and straddles so oddly—  
I fear— [my dear.  
No—at our time of life 'twould be silly,  
I don't know, says LAW, but methinks for  
his look  
'Tis just like the picture in Rochester's book;  
Then

Then his character, *Pibizy*,—his morals—  
his life— [wife;—  
When she died, I can't tell—he once had a  
They say he's no Christian, loves drinking  
and whoring, [roaring,  
And all the town rings of his swearing and  
And filching and lying, and Newgate-bird  
tricks;—  
Not I; for a coronet, chariot and six.

DIVINITY heard, between waking and  
dozing,  
Her sisters denying, and Jemmy proposing :  
From table she rose, and with bumper in  
hand, [her band—  
She stroked up her belly, and stroked down  
What a pother is here about wenching and  
roaring! [whoring :  
Why David loved catches, and Solomon  
Did not Israel filch from the Egyptians of  
old,  
Their jewels of silver and jewels of gold?  
The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie;  
He drinks—so did Noah;—he swears—so do I:  
To reject him for such peccadillos were odd;  
Besides, he repents—for he talks about God—  
[To Jemmy]  
Never hang down your head, you poor peni-  
tent elf, [myself.  
Come bask me—I'll be Mrs. *Twitber*

*The Praises of HURLECH.*  
*A Fragment from the Welsh of*  
MIRVAN \* GOCH of Eryri.  
I.

HEARD ye not the din from far?  
'Twas *Hurlech* led the embattled war :  
† *Lloeger*'s terror, † *Cymry*'s shield,  
'Twas *Hurlech* scoured the routed field.

II.

She-wolves, that hear their young ones cry,  
Less fierce upon the spoilers fly.  
Harvests, to the flames a prey,  
Perish slower far than they.

III.

Thine, swift *Cynan*! thine the race,  
Where his glorious line we trace.  
Brave *Tyndarbo*! boast to own  
*Hurlech* for thy braver son.

IV.

Swift the rapid eagle's flight  
Darting from his airy height;  
Swifter *Hurlech*'s winged speed,  
When he bade the battle bleed.

V.

Strong the stream of Ogwen deep,  
Thundering down his craggy sleep;  
Stronger *Hurlech*'s matchless might  
Raging thro' the ranks of fight.

VI.

§ *Wyddfa*'s snows, for ages driven,  
Melt before the bolts of heaven;  
Blasted so by *HURLECH*'s eye,  
Hearts of heroes melt, and die.

VII.

Stung with terror flies the deer,  
The pack's wild uproar bursting near;  
So, by *Hurlech*'s voice dismay'd—  
Hells of heroes thrunk, and died.

VIII.

Raise your harps, your voices raise,  
Grateful o'er to *Hurlech*'s praise.  
*Hurlech* guards this peaceful plain,  
And bloody Henry thins in vain.

IX.

Louder strike—and louder yet :  
Till Echo from her caves repeat,  
“ *Hurlech* guards this peaceful plain,  
“ And bloody Henry thins in vain.”

X.

Hence aloof! from *Camus* far,  
Rage, thou friend of horrid war!  
*Camy*'s strength in *Hurlech*'s spear  
Mocks the rage which threatens here.

XI.

Long, too long a ruffian band  
Of murderous *Saxons* spoil'd the land;  
*Hurlech* rose—the waste is o'er—  
Murderous *Saxons* spoil no more.

XII.

*Lloeger* now shall feel, in turn,  
*Cymry*'s vengeance too can burn :  
Thirst of blood, and thirst of spoil  
Shall on the plunderers' head recoil.

XIII.

Fly the doves when kites pursue?  
Dastards! so we rush on you.  
Nor flight shall save, nor force withstand;  
But death and horror fill your land.

EPIGRAM.

THE Antiquarians' skill, how bright!  
Who out of darkness formeth light;  
And makes this contradiction true,  
That something old is something new. W.O.

*Translation of the French Verses of VOL-  
TAIRE, in Vol. LI. p. 532.*

SAY, ye first favourites of Heaven's king,  
Ye fiery seraphs who expand each wing  
Around the throne, where sits in solemn  
state [clete!

The Governor of all, the sov'reign para-  
Have not the powers to great *Newton* giv'n,  
Caus'd earthly jealousy to reign in heav'n?

Dec. 6, 1781.

H.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

ELECT of God! Immortal! Glorious!  
Bright!

Angels! Arch-angels! Blessed sons of light!  
Whose radiant beams illumine, whose silver  
wings [of Kings,

Surround that throne where reigns the King  
Teem not your heav'nly breasts with mortal  
rage, [fruitful page?

When *Newton*'s soul explores fair Nature

JUVENIS.

\* Mirvan with the red hair.

† England.

‡ Wales.

§ Snowden.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**I**N the beginning of October, as one of the king of Sweden's frigates, of 44 guns, was escorting a fleet from the Texel, bound for different parts in the Baltick, Com. Keith Stewart met them, and attempted to search them: but the Swede having opposed it by virtue of the articles of the armed neutrality, the convoy was not attacked. The British ministry complained of the conduct of the Swede; but the court of Stockholm approved of it, alledging that every vessel under the immediate protection of the flag of a sovereign Power is not liable to be visited.

The Swedish minister having, by express order of his court, communicated to that of St. Petersburg the complaints of the court of England to that of Sweden, relative to what passed on the above occasion, as also the answer which the court of Sweden gave to those complaints; the vice chanceller Count d'Osterman informed the said minister, that her Imperial Majesty highly approved of the answer of his court, as being in every respect conformable to the principle on which the herself would act in similar circumstances; and that, consequently, if, contrary to all appearance, the court of England will not be contented, but still exercise the power of visiting neutral merchants ships which may be under the king's protection, or under any other sovereign's flag of either of the allied powers, her Imperial Majesty will be always ready to concur and co-operate with his Swedish Majesty and the other allies in opposition thereto, and assist in supporting, in such case, the independence of the reciprocal flags. All the Russian ministers residing at the courts of the belligerent powers will, it is said, receive orders to communicate this resolution to the courts, where they respectively reside. According to these advices the ministers residing at the court of St. Petersburg dispatched a courier to Holland and England, charged, among other business, with the resolutions above-mentioned for the ministers of her Imperial Majesty at those courts, and with the acts of accession and acceptance of the emperor of the Romans to the principle of the armed neutrality, with orders to communicate the same to the courts where they reside.

A commercial treaty lately entered into between the Empress of Russia and the court of Portugal bids fair to be of the highest utility to both nations. A scheme is also in agitation to build ships for the purpose of extending this commerce in the ports of the Black Sea, which will navigate through the Mediterranean; thus will Russia establish a commerce, which it is easy to see will be envied, when the belligerent Powers have finished their dispute.

A circular letter has been sent through all the different districts of Bohemia, with the following notice: that his Imperial Majesty was resolved to grant to all the Protestants in

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his hereditary dominions liberty of conscience, and that all the natives of his hereditary dominions, who had become voluntary exiles on account of religion, might return in the fullest conviction that they never should be disturbed in future on the score of religion.

The emperor has likewise caused an edict to be published at Brussels, absolving the religious orders in the Low Countries from all foreign independence whatsoever.

In consequence of permission from his majesty, a steeple was building in the church belonging to the Lutherans, and another was also to be built for the French church. The first had been raised to the height of 130 feet, when, by an inconceivable fault in the architecture, it gave way, and fell with a dreadful crash at about half an hour after midnight; fortunately the inhabitants were all in bed, and no one was hurt by the fall. When the king heard of the accident, he rejoiced that it had not proved fatal to any of the people; but he spoke in very harsh terms of the architect, through whose ignorance in the art of building, or negligence of the principles of the art, the accident happened.

In a rally made by a detachment of the garrison of Fort St. Philip on the 11th of October, 80 men, employed in the advanced works, and eight officers, were taken by the English. The only gentleman who ventured to make head against the enemy was a young cadet, who, with 10 men, defended himself in the signal tower while he had any ammunition left; and when that was all expended, he threw down a shower of stones upon the English; nor would he consent to surrender himself and his men till he saw the assailants were just ready to blow up the tower. Gen. Murray, when the boy, who is a son to a lieutenant colonel in the artillery, was brought to him in the fort, was prodigal of his compliments to him for his spirit. He also treated the eight officers with a great deal of politeness, and returned them their swords immediately, after which he invited them and the young cadet to breakfast with him; after three or four hours stay in the fort, they were permitted to return on parole to the Spanish camp. The English officer, who had headed the detachment that had made them prisoners, was sent by Gov. Murray to see them safe back to the camp; and the Duke de Crillon, hearing from them how nobly and generously they had been treated in the fort by Gen. Murray, kept the English officer to dine with him; and in about two hours after sent him back to the fort, with his sincere thanks to the Governor, for his generous treatment of his prisoners.

*Dec. 22.*

In a joint address of the Lords and Commons of Ireland in Parliament, they think it peculiarly incumbent on them to declare their warmest zeal for the honour of his Majesty's crown and the prosperity of the British empire.

Conscious,

Conscious, say they, that our interests are become inseparably united with those of Great Britain, we feel that the events of war have involved both countries in a common calamity; and we entreat your Majesty to believe that we hold it to be our indispensable duty, as it is our most hearty inclination, cheerfully to support your Majesty to the utmost of our abilities in all such measures as can tend to defeat the confederacy of your Majesty's enemies, and to restore the blessings of a lasting and honourable peace.

His Majesty's answer is warm as the address is loyal. He assures the Lords and Commons of Ireland, that his regards all his subjects with one and the same parental affection; and that, notwithstanding the calamity of some late adverse events, his Majesty, confiding in the assistance of Divine Providence, the justice of his cause, and the affections and resources of his brave and loyal people, does not doubt that he shall be able to defeat the confederacy of his enemies, and restore the blessing of a lasting and honourable peace to all his subjects.

*Dec. 28.*

Preston-hall, near Alnwick, in Northumberland, by some unknown accident took fire, and was burnt to the ground.

*Dec. 30.*

The Elizabeth Packet, Capt. Summister, on her passage from Cork to Bristol, struck on the Culver Sands, near the Steep Holmes, and bulged. In this dreadful situation a young gentleman from Canada and some of the crew got the boat out, into which 13 men and a woman ventured, entreating the Captain and the other passengers to come also, which they refused, chusing rather to abide by the wreck than venture a more immediate death in the boat. About a quarter past 10 at night the boat left the wreck, leaving behind them 24 persons. The boat was left entirely to the mercy of the waves, and was thrown on shore near Uphill, about half past six the next morning. It is supposed the poor souls on board the wreck continued in their dismal situation till the flood tide swallowed them up.

*Dec. 31.*

Hon. Laurens, esq; late president of the Congress of America, was brought from the Tower of London by the deputy governor, in consequence of an order from the secretary of state, before earl Mansfield, at his lordship's chambers at Serjeant's-Inn, in Chancery-lane, and upon certain conditions was discharged. He has since gone to Bath, for the recovery of his health.

*Tuesday, Jan. 1.*

Being New-Year's Day, there was a drawing room at St. James's, at which were present their Majesties, the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cumberland, with the Dukes of Queensberry, and Argyll; Lords Bathurst, Brudenell, Clarendon, &c. &c.

At two o'clock the ode was performed in the great council chamber, before their Ma-

jesties, &c. after which the governors of Christ's Hospital presented, according to annual custom, the forty boys educated by royal donation at that School in mathematicks, &c.

*Wednesday 2.*

An Address and Petition, which was presented to his Majesty from the West India merchants, concludes as follows: 'Your petitioners, alarmed by the inefficacy of their former applications to your Majesty's ministers, humbly implore your Majesty to enforce and extend the present assurances they have given us, and to direct, that without delay reinforcements, naval and military, adequate to the permanent defence of your Majesty's West-India islands, may be sent out, so that, by the blessing of Providence, those most valuable possessions may still be preserved to the British empire.'

*Thursday 3.*

The weather in France was very unhealthy. It was as warm as Spring; and sickness so prevalent that all the physicians and apothecaries were making fortunes. Accounts from the southern provinces say the rains have been incessant for 15 days.

*Friday 4.*

Extracts of the following letters were published in the London Gazette.

*Carlyle Bay, Barbadoes, Nov. 30, 1781.*

His Majesty's ships St. Alban's and Eurydice arrived here the 26th with the convoy from Cork for the different islands, all of which have arrived here, except the Peace and Plenty of Belfast, 200 tons burthen, James Hamilton, master, which foundered off the Western Islands on the 30th of October, and only one man saved.

Capt. Harvey, of the Convert, writes, from Gros-Isle, in the island of St. Lucia, to Gen. Christie, that he had seen 12 sail of the line go into Martinico on the 26th. Signed by Capt. Ingas of the St. Albans.

State of the French fleet at Martinico, as taken by his Majesty's ship Triton, Captain J. M'Lauren, Nov. 30.

At half past noon, saw lying at anchor one or two three-decked, and 23 two-decked ships, with French colours flying; four of them had their top-masts down; two their top-masts struck; and two, one her fore, and the other her mizen top-mast struck. One of them with her top-masts down appeared to have lost the head of her fore-mast; there was also one without her bowsprit; besides two which appeared to be hauled up in the carenage. The whole number plainly discovered was 28 ships of war, frigates included. JOHN M'LAUREN.

*Wednesday 9.*

A full board of admiralty was held, when the following resolutions were made and agreed to, viz. That all captains serving under an admiral commanding a fleet or a squadron, consisting of 20 line of battle ships, whether his Majesty's own ships, or those of his allies who are united with his Majesty's ships, and on the same service, shall rank with rear admirals, and be entitled to the same share of prize-

prize money. Also that all surgeons in the fleet shall in future receive the same share of prize-money with lieutenants, captains of marines, and masters.

About 30 of the Dutch prisoners of war, confined in Winchester Castle, endeavoured to effect their escape, by digging a subterraneous passage from the yard to the castle-ditch, which they had so far effected that seven of the number had actually got out, but being discovered, pursued, and fired at, they were again brought back, and with their accomplices more securely lodged.

*Thursday 20.*

The following proclamation for a General Fast was issued:

“GEORGE R.

“We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary hostilities in which we are engaged, and the unnatural rebellion carrying on in some of our provinces and colonies in North America, and putting our trust in Almighty God, that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on our arms both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our privy-council, hereby command, that a public Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Friday the 8th day of February next, &c.

A similar Proclamation was issued for a General Fast, to be observed in Scotland, on Thursday the 7th of February.

*Friday 11.*

By his Majesty's Proclamation of this day's date, it is ordered, “That the first captain to the admiral and commander in chief of our fleet, and also the first captain to our flag-officer, appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, to command a fleet or squadron of 20 ships of the line of battle, whether all our own ships, or united in the same service with those of our allies, shall, in the distribution of prizes, be deemed a flag-officer, and shall be entitled to a part or share of such prizes as the junior flag-officer of such fleet, but without prejudice to the distribution of prizes taken before the day of the date hereof.

By this proclamation every physician (by which it is supposed is meant surgeons) shall be entitled to share with the sea-lieutenants with respect to the eighth part of such prizes, which, by the said proclamation, is allotted to the captains of marines and land-forces, sea-lieutenants, and masters on board, and be allowed to share equally with them; provided such physician be actually on board at the time of taking such prizes.”

*Tuesday 15.*

John Fowler, who was to have been executed on Tuesday the 8th, but then respited at the gallows, was carried in a cart from Newgate and hanged at Tyburn pursuant to his sentence.

Whitehall, Jan. 12, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Major General Christie to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, Dec. 15. Received by the Ranger Sloop.

It is with real grief I am obliged to communicate to your Lordship the disagreeable news of the capture of St. Eustatius and St. Martin's, the 26th and 27th ult. by a handful of the enemy, not exceeding 300 men, landed from three frigates, and some small craft at Jenkin's bay, at the back of the island, under the command of the marquis de Bouille, without the smallest opposition from the garrisons; the former consisting of 723, and the latter of 63 effective men, including officers.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 12, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood to Mr. Stephens, dated Barbadoes, the 10th of December, 1781; received by Capt. Montgomery, of his Majesty's Sloop the Ranger, who left Barbadoes the 16th ult. and arrived at Spithead the 9th instant.

I sailed from off Sandy Hook on the 11th of last month, with his Majesty's ships under my command. And having previously dispatched the *Nymph* and *Bellequeux* to reconnoitre the Chesapeake, the latter joined me at my given rendezvous on the 16th, and informed me, that not a French ship was in the Chesapeake on the 10th. I immediately pushed away for my station, not caring to wait a moment for the *Nymph*, and without meeting with any occurrence in my passage deserving notice, I arrived here on the 5th, with all the line of battle ships, except the *Royal Oak* and *Monarch*, which parted company in a gale of wind and thick weather on the 17th.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 12, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cooper, of his Majesty's ship *Stag*, dated Dublin, Jan. 5.

Having received intelligence of a cutter privateer in this channel that had captured some vessels, as soon as the weather would permit I went in pursuit of her, and was fortunate enough in falling in with her on the 4th, and took her. She proves to be the *Anti-Briton*, of 22 six-pounders and 104 men, commanded by John Kelly, the man that took the *Hope* Cutter last August. I have great pleasure in taking this cutter, as she is quite new, and has done a great deal of mischief in this channel.

List of prizes taken by his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, Benjamin Caldwell, Esq.; Commander, at Sea, the 25th day of December, 1781,

Ship *Murchais*, M. Dugay, Master, 350 tons, bound from Bordeaux to Martinico, laden with 15 large cables from 16 to 24 inches, cordage, wine, 300 barrels of gunpowder, flour, provisions, sundry kinds of linen, and Indian goods.—Ship *La Elizabeth*, M. Gardier, Master, 380 tons, from Bordeaux to



to Martinico, with wine, flour, cordage, cloathing for soldiers, sundry merchandize, and some India goods.—Ship *Le Compte Denoë*, M. Tennet, master, 350 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with wine, flour, beef, pork, silks, and sundry merchandize.—Ship *La Catharine*, M. Hozot, master, 280 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with wine, flour, beef, pork, and all sorts of merchandize.—Ship *La Navigation*, M. Carpeutic, Master, 220 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with flour, provisions, and a little merchandize.

The *Agamemnon* was dispatched by Adm. Kempenfelt to pick up some stragglers from the Brest fleets, but fortunately fell in with and captured the above from Bourdeaux to Martinique, and intended to join M. de Guichen.

The fleet that sailed from Brest consisted of 150 sail. Two battalions of the regiments of *La Mark*; two of *Acquitaine*; two of *Royal Roussillon*; two companies of artillery, and several detachments from other regiments, were embarked on board of it, making together 7974 men; exclusive of 1000 belonging to the Colonies, and the ships crews which usually amount to 3000 men. It carried besides 100 pieces of cannon, 12 pounders, 12 of 16, and mortars and ammunition in proportion. At the same time sailed for Martinico, a convoy of 100 sail, escorted by the *Nereide* and *Terpsicore* frigates.

As the postboy who drives the Chester mail was going out of town, he was stopped near Highgate by three footpads, who led the horses, with the mail-cart, down a lane, and then taking out such bags as they chose, and setting the horses loose, tied the boy in the cart, and went off in a single-horse chaise that was there waiting for them. The boy being soon after found by some of the men belonging to Bow-street; they first released him and then went in pursuit of the thieves, whom they traced to town as far as Upper Moorfields, where they picked up some bags that the robbers had dropped finding themselves pursued.

*Monday 14.*

By letters from different quarters it appears that the savage practice of plundering the wrecks of ships cast away on the western coasts of England, and on Ireland, still prevails. Two remarkable instances that have lately happened are melancholy proofs of its existence. The ship *Catarina* lately stranded on Skerr Sands, near Bridge-end, was attacked by the populace, and defended by the Sheriff and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, on which a battle ensued, in which three persons were killed, and many wounded, among whom was the Sheriff himself. Six of the ringleaders were secured, and it is hoped will be severely punished. A like attempt was made to plunder the *Lancaster Witch*, lately stranded on Gilway-bay, when a party of the 66th regiment, with most of the Revenue Officers,

marched to protect the wreck, when the country-people pressed so hard upon the soldiers that they were obliged to fire in their defence, when one or two were shot dead, and more than twelve wounded; whereupon the mob dispersed, and the goods saved lodged in the King's warehouse.

*Wednesday 16.*

The *Prince de Selem*, a French Lugger Privateer of 10 guns and 64 men, was captured by his Majesty's sloop *Artois*, Captain Macbride. She had been only three days from Cherbourg, and had taken nothing.

*Monday 21.*

This day the House of Commons met, according to adjournment, and a call was had, in consequence of Mr. Byng's motion previous to the recess. The defaulters names were taken down as usual, and to be called over on the 31st instant.

His Majesty's ships *Dædalus* and *Hind* arrived in the Downs, with a convoy from Quebec, together with some coasters, and brought in with them a French lugger privateer, of eight guns, and 37 men, taken by the *Dædalus* near the coast of France; she had been only a few hours out of Calais.

*Thursday 31.*

Letter from Gen. Murray, Governor of Minorca, to the Duke de Crillon, Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces at Mahon.

SIR, Fort St. Philip's, Oct. 16, 1781.

When your brave ancestor was desired by his Sovereign to assassinate the Duke de Guise, he returned the answer which you should have done when the king of Spain charged you to assassinate the character of a man whose birth is as illustrious as your own, or that of the Duke de Guise. I can have no further communication with you but in arms. If you have any humanity, pray send cleaving to your unfortunate prisoners in my possession; leave it at a distance to be taken up for them, because I will admit of no contact for the future, but such as is hostile in the most inveterate degree. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

P. S. Your soldiers do not act with that honour they should do, they having attempted to corrupt one of my drummers yesterday, who was at your first post.

Answer from the Duke de Crillon.

SIR, Mahon, Oct. 16, 1781.

Your letter places us each in our proper stations; it confirms me in the esteem I have always had for you. I accept with pleasure your last proposition, and am your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

B. B. Duc de CRILLON.

Your drummer should not have mixed himself with the soldiers from my first post; I shall give orders to punish those who have committed the offence you complain of. I send the cloaths for the prisoners in your possession,

B. B. Duc de CRILLON.

BIRTHS,

## BIRTHS.

- Dec. 25. Countess of Carlisle, a son, at Dublin-Castle.  
 30. The Princess of Prussia a prince, at the palace of Potsdam.  
 Jan. 11. Countess of Winterton, a dau.  
 28. The lady of Sir John Henderfon, bart. a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

EDW. Roche, esq; of Trabulgan, in Ireland, to Miss Wombwell, dau. of the late Sir Geo. W. bart.

Dr. Reeve, to Miss Buckle.

Dec. 31. Sam. Clarkfon, esq; of Cambridgeshire, to Miss H. Bradshaw.

Christ. Todd, esq; to Miss S. Woodward.

Jan. 1. Mr. Nath. Bogle French, to Miss Skottowe.

2. Rev. Lef. Iremonger, to Miss Morgan.

Anth. Woodford, esq; to Miss Thornton.

Rev. Tho. Qwen, of Ruthin, to Miss Giles.

3. Robt. Raynsford, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Steward.

At Derby, Wm. Haynes, jun. esq; to Miss Harcastle.

Mr. Sam. Entham, of Dover, merchant, to Miss Henshaw, only dau. of Mr. Edw. H.

8. Rev. John Jenkins, V. of Everscech, Somersetshire, to Miss Jane Banister.

Mr. John Hodgson, secretary to the late and present Bp. of Lincoln, at Buckden palace, to Mrs. Douglas, of Buckden.

9. Rev. Isaac Goffet, of Edward-street, Portman-squ. to Miss C. Hill, of Newman-str.

10. At St. Martin's in the Fields, Moleworth Philips, esq; captain of marines (who commanded the party that accompanied Capt. Cook in his last South Sea voyage), to Miss Susan Burney, 3d dau. of Dr. B.

John Cleveland, esq; of Tapley, to Mrs. Hawese.

15. At Edmonton, Geo. Kirton, esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Diana Sheldon.

17. Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law, to Mrs. Thomlinson, of Carlisle, Cumberland.

22. Rev. Mr. Preston, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Mrs. Hyde, relict of Tho. H. esq;

25. The Earl of Lincoln, to Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope.

## DEATHS.

LATELY, at Edinburgh, William Earl of Panmure, of the kingdom of Ireland, M. P. for Forfarshire, colonel of the royal N. British dragoons, and a general in the army. His father was attainted as a Scotch peer in 1715. Dying without issue, his title is extinct, and his estate devolves to his nephew, the E. of Dalhousie.

At Tiverton, in Devonshire, aged 100, Mr. John Beedel. He has left children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, to the amount of 240; one of his daughters having 70 children and grandchildren.

At Swansea, C. R. Jones, esq; a justice of the peace.

Mrs. Eliz. Mostyn, dau. of the late Roger M. esq; of Kilkenny.

At Carr, in the forest of Rossendale, Hen. Lord, aged 106; he was a soldier in Queen Anne's wars.

At Peckham, John Munnitt, esq; formerly of Evelham.

At Culver-Lodge, near Hadham, Herts, Miss A. Plumer, sister to Wm. P. esq; M.P.

At Gloucester, Edmund Philips, esq;

At Henley, Mrs. Mountenay, a maiden lady, aged 86. She went to bed in perfect health, was seized with a pain in her stomach about five in the morning, and was dead before six. She was very intimately acquainted with the unfortunate Miss Blandy, who was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, and was a principal witness against her; and it is remarkable, Miss Blandy's fortitude never appeared shaken till this lady was called to give her evidence.

At Falmouth, on his way to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, John Parkhurst, esq; eldest son of the rev. John P. of Epsom, and a captain in the Northamptonshire militia.

At East-Retford, in Nottinghamshire, John Hurst, esq; one of the aldermen of that borough, and upwards of 20 years clerk of the peace for that county.

At Yarm, in Nottinghamsh. Mr. J. Coates, well known amongst the gentlemen of the turf as the breeder and owner of Melpomene, Thalia, Atalanta, Orpheus, Duchess; and several other famous racers.

At his house near Gravesend, Geo. Sanders, esq; who had a 10,000l. prize in the lottery of 1779.

The hon. Miss Eliza Maxwell, young. dau. of Lord Farnham.

In Mill-str. Hannover-squ. aged 80, Mrs. Hildyard, a maiden lady.

At Enfield, Capt. Loving, aged 71, the oldest master of the navy. He was with Rear Adm. Rowley in the fleet under Mathews and Lestock, Jan. 1743.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. Wm. Hayward, architect. He had lately contracted to build a bridge over the Thames at that place.

Rev. Mr. Theo. Goodfellow, rector of Gr. Houghton, and V. of East Haddon, co. Northam.

At Cheltenham, the hon. Wm. Howe, aged 69, uncle to the present Lord Chedworth.

Nov. 28. At Sligo, in Ireland, Mrs. Eliz. Jones, wife of Geo. Jones, esq; now an officer in the 91st reg. of foot. She was sister to Sir Rich. St. George, bart. and niece to the late E. of Darnley, and Lieut.-gen. Bligh.

Dec. 6. At Round-Oak, near Egham, Surrey, Hen. Revell, esq; many years supercargo in the East-India service, which he discharged with the utmost honour and fidelity.

11. Lieut. John Day, aged 57, late of the 64th reg. of foot, and of the Cambridge militia; and on the day following, aged 84, Mr. John Day, father of the above-officer.

15. At Forfar, in Scotland, the rev. J. Carr, M.D. and minister of the Gospel at Forfar.

17. Wm. Hallet, esq; of Canons, near Edgeware, Middlesex, formerly an eminent cabinet-



cabinet-maker in St. Martin's-lane. After the fall of the late D. of Chandos's magnificent house piecemeal, he bought the site and estate, together with large quantities of the materials, which other purchasers refused or neglected to clear, and with them built himself a house on the centre vaults of the old one. This house and estate he has bequeathed to his grandson, a minor.

24. At Colchester, the rev. Chapel Fowler, rector of Torrington and Fraten, in Essex.

25. At Kinsale, the hon. Mrs. Pigott, wife of the rev. Dr. P. She was daughter of the late Lord Brandon, and sister to the late, and aunt to the present, earl of Glendore.

27. Mr. Benj. Alvey, aged 81.

28. Mr. John Kitchingman, miniature painter, of King-st. Covent-garden, immediately after suffering the amputation of his leg, the bone of which was, in consequence of a strain, so much disordered as to baffle the attempts of the most eminent of the faculty.

29. In Queen's-lsq. Bloomsbury, after eating a hearty supper, Jona. Delaval, esq; aged 51, formerly a West-India merchant.

At Hedgrove, Herts, aged 82, John Skey, esq; upwards of 50 years in the commission of the peace for that county, and one of the commissioners of the lieutenancy for London.

Rev. C. Douthwaite, M. A. rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, and V. of Rushmere, formerly fellow and tutor of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge. Stoke is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Ely; and Rushmere, in that of the rev. P. Edge, sen. of Ipswich.

30. Lieut.-gen. Fra. Grant, col. of the 63d reg. of foot.

Rev. Mr. Pearse, vicar of Milton, Oxfordsh. and Steeple Moredon, Cambridgeshire.

At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Smith, son of Alderman Smith, printer and bookseller.

31. Mrs. Eliz. Edmondson, wife of Mr. Jos. E. coach-painter to her Majesty, and Mowbray herald extraordinary.

Jan. 1. In Hanover-square, Mrs. Berners, wife of Wm. B. esq; of Woolverston-Park, co. Suffolk.

Signor Christian Bach, musick-master to the Queen. Mr. Schroeter, performer on the piano forte, succeeds Mr. Bach in the above appointment at Buckingham-House.

At Galtoun, in Scotland, Jas. Sawyer, aged 101 years and 9 months.

In the Circus, Bath, the right hon. Lady Trevor, relict of John Lord Trevor, and dau. of the late Sir Rich. Steele.

2. At Chelsea, Mr. Jos. Jennings, of Fenchurch-street, aged 57. He was descended from, and related by marriage to, several learned and eminent men and writers amongst the Dissenters. It is not therefore surprising that he was a well-principled and firm Dissenter, but much esteemed by those who knew his worth, and honoured with the friendship of some of the first dignitaries of the establishment. Though in a private station of life, and engaged in trade, he possessed considerable

knowledge of the sciences, and was frequently a contributor to this Miscellany on a variety of subjects. His only publication was "Some short Memoirs of Dr. Lardner," prefixed to a volume of his posthumous sermons.

Rich. Fuller, esq; banker, in Cornhill.

At Gloucester, Col. John Jennings.

3. Rev. Sam. Beaufeville, B. A. near 24 years minister of the French Protestant Church, in St. John's-st. Bethnal-Green. He was editor, in 1778, of Dr. Durand's "Vie d'Ostervald."

Mr. Divettes, woollen-draper, in Smithfield.

At Baldock, Herts, Isaac Wilkinfin; esq;

At Bourton, Gloucestershire, aged 82, Sir Jas. Harrington, bart. one of the first baronets of England, and nearly allied to the royal houses of Scotland and Portugal. His title and estate devolve to his son Major Jas. Harrington, late of the horse guards.

5. At Bavington, co. Northumberland, aged 82, Geo. Delaval, esq;

6. Near Barnet, aged 76, Tho. Geo. Townley, esq; formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies.

7. At Norwich, aged 76, Mr. Barow.

At Glasgow, Mr. Tho. Hamilton, emeritus professor of anatomy and botany in the university of Glasgow.

At Byrling, in Kent, the rev. Mr. Edw. Holme, aged 72, many years vicar of that parish. He died possessed of a considerable fortune, in the funds, the major part of which he has left for the endowment of two charity schools, which he erected, at a great expence, in the parishes of East-Malling and Leybourne.

8. At Stepney, aged 89, Ben. Lancaster, esq;

At Bath, the rev. Wm. Bower, M. A. son of Mr. B. in High-street.

At Hertford, aged 90, Mrs. Reynolds, relict of Rich. R. esq; formerly recorder of that town.

At Northampton, Mr. Alderman Jackson, one of the coroners for that county.

9. In a private apartment in Bermondsey-street, totally ruined by the American war, Mr. Fielding Jerrison, possessed of upwards of 9000l. at the commencement of the troubles.

10. Geo. Costard, M. A. vicar of Twickenham in Middlesex, and formerly fellow and tutor of Wadham Coll. Oxford; whose great Oriental learning and many valuable publications entitle him to an honourable eulogy, which we hope some of his intimate friends will enable us to lay before the publick.

11. In Mount-st. Grofvenor-sq. aged 90, Sir Sam. Cholmondely, knt. formerly representative in parliament for Devon.

At Derby, Sam. Crompton, esq; banker, and one of the aldermen of that town.

12. Mr. Jn. Brown, silversmith, Cheap-side.

At Ilington, Wm. Whitaker, esq;

13. At Chelsea, Jos. Desbrisley, esq;

14. At Harwich, Capt. T. Forbes, aged 102.

At Stepney, aged 96, Sam. Etherington, esq;

15. On Blackheath, Geo. Pearce, esq; a

Hamburgh merch. but had retired from business.

Of a consumption, in the 24th year of his

age, at Weymouth (whither he went for the recovery of his health), J. S. Coningham, esq; of Trin. Coll. Dublin, B.A. and student of the hon. society of Lincoln's-Inn.

Wm. Clement, M.D. representative in parliament for the city of Dublin, and vice-provost of Trinity College.

17. In Bolt-Court, Fleet-str. at the house of his friendly patron Dr. Johnson, Mr. Rob. Levett, a very useful, skilful, and charitable practitioner in physic, in full possession of every power both of body and mind, though supposed to have been 80 years old. He was born near Hull in Yorkshire.

18. Sir John Pringle, bart. physician extraordinary to the King, and physician in ordinary to the Queen, and late president of the Royal Society. He was esteemed by his friends, as a man of the most perfect honour and integrity; by his country, as an eminent physician; and over all Europe, as a man of science, entitled to universal respect. He is succeeded in the title by the son of his elder brother, now Sir James Pringle.

Hen. Berners, esq; of Hanwell, co. Midd.

Mrs. Farmer, widow of the late unfortunate but brave Capt. Farmer, and dau. of Wm. Fleming, esq; of Witton, in Norfolk; the pension granted to Mrs. Farmer, in consideration of the captain's valour, now devolves to her son, Sir Geo. Farmer, made a baronet in honour of his father, &c.

19. At Highgate, Osborn Thoroton, esq;

20. At Page-str. Hendon, John Nicoll, esq;

In St. James's-street, aged 63, Mrs. Melisina Sophia Charlotte Harcourt, a maiden lady, sister to Rich. Bard Harcourt, esq; of Penley, Herts.

21. John Raymond, esq; who for these 24 years last past held the office of brewer to the board of victualling.

24. Mrs. Gale, relict of the late Roger Henry Gale, esq; of Scruton, in Yorkshire.

Miss Winn, only dau. of Sir G. A. W. bart.

John Calmady, esq; of Croombhead, Corow.

25. Mrs. Amy Luther, spinster, aged 79, aunt to John Luther, esq; one of the representatives for Essex.

28. At Hertford-bridge, on her journey to London from Sherborne Castle, Mrs. Kewler, relict of John K. esq; of Canterbury, and mother to the right hon. Lady Digby and Mrs. Penton.

Jas. Walton, esq; merchant, aged 74.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTION.

Jan. 5. **L**ORD Viscount Dalrymple appointed his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the King and Republick of Poland.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT hon. Hen. Dundas, his Majesty's advocate for Scotland, admitted lord rector of the university of Glasgow.

Earl of Chatterfield, lord-lieutenant of the co. of Buckingham.

Lord Visc. Bulkeley, lord-lieutenant of the co. of Carnarvon.

Dr. John Turton, physician in ordinary to the Queen, and knighted.

C. Townley, esq; Lancaster-herald at arms.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Rob. English licensed to the augmented perpetual curacy of Horsham St. Faith's, in Norfolk.

Rev. Cyril Clough, B.A. Gaywood R. Norf.

Rev. Jeremiah Trist, Elarky otherwise Verran V. co. Cornwall, vice rev. Tro. More, instituted to Bishops Nympton V. void by the death of the rev. Mr. Rice.

Rev. Philip Fisher, B.D. fellow of University Coll. Oxford, to be one of the preachers at Whitehall.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Jas. Ramlay, M.A. to hold Foston V. with Nettlested R. both in Kent.

Rev. Chas. Coldcall, M.A. Ashburnham V. in Suffex, with Kingidown R. and Mapiscombe R. united, in Kent.

Rev. John West Carew, LL.B. Haccombe rectory or archpriesthood, with Bickleigh R. co. Devon.

Rev. Robt. Thistlewaite, M.A. Well V. with Kirby Fletham V. both co. York.

Rev. Jos. Hall, M.A. Dullingham V. with Bartlow R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. John Ramsay, B.D. Abbots Langley V. and Bushey R. Herts.

#### B-NK-TS.

**G**EORGE Longstaff, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter.

Sam. Smith, Bedminster, Somersetsh. manufacturer of mustard.

Jas. Falkner, Ship-yard, Temple-bar, baker.

Wm. Palliser and Jas. Paul, Moorfields, timber-dealers.

Eliz. Gray, Woodstock-str. Hanover-squ. livery-stable-keeper.

Tho. Watson, Reading, Berks, timber-dealer.

Wm. Baker, Abingdon, Berks, grocer.

Edw. Tomkies, Wrexham, Denbighsh. tann.

Alex. Phillips, Monmouth-str. Midd.

Wm. Bacon, Kensington, peruke-maker.

Jn. Garbrand Scudder, Worcester, maltster.

Rich. Peachey, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgesh. dealer.

Wm. Buck Coln, Lancashire, mercer.

Rich. Oliver, Manchester, money-seriv.

Isaac Hancock, John-str. Berkeley-squ. baker.

Tho. Deverell, Swanbourne, Bucks, maltster.

John Laird, Bell-savage-yard, Lond. dealer.

Wm. Gough, Holborn-hill, Lond. poulterer.

Wm. Buckler, Milk-str. Lond. warehousem.

John Stocks, Shelte, Yorksh. stuff-merch.

Sam. Jeffer, Frome Selwood, Somersetsh. money-ferivener.

Jas. Lavers, of the Strand, Midd. stationer.

Hen. Page and Tho. Burrows, Gr. Queen-street, saddlers ironmongers.

Robt. Oliphant, of the City Chambers, in Bishopsgate-str. merchant.

Tho. Fairfax, Tottenham-co.-road, horse-dealer.

Jn. Challans, Burnham, Essex, shopkeeper.

Tho.

Tho. Rawstorne, of Long-acre, brazier.  
 Jas. Ellis, of Argyle-str. merchant.  
 Geo. Crump, of Bethnal-green, dyer.  
 Rich. Roufe, of Oxford, shopkeeper.  
 Rich. Stocks and Michael Best, Bradford,  
 Yorkshire, woolstaplers.  
 Keneth Ross, Aishburton, Devon, dealer.  
 Wm. Mynd, Ross, Heref. iron-founder.  
 Wm. Herring, Hampstead-road, Midd.  
 Rich. Brooke, of Exeter, woollen-draper.  
 Ben. Goodman, H. ncklay, Leice. maltster.  
 Jn. Thorne, Weymouth, Dorset, rope-mak.  
 Clem. Olivant, Sowerby-row, Cumberland.  
 John Openshaw, Redivals, Lanc. clothier.  
 Wm. Crawley, St John-str. West-Smith-  
 field, tin-plate-worker.  
 Walter Pearce, Ross, Herefordsh. surgeon.  
 John Richards, of Birmingham, japanner.  
 Geo. Walleit, Sutton St. Mary's, Lincoln-  
 shire, merchant.  
 Tho. Friker, New-street-square, London,  
 linen-draper.  
 John Newcomb and John Ball, Dean's-co.  
 St. Martin's-le-grand, carpet manufactura.  
 Jas. Gilbert, Walthamstow, Essex, dealer.  
 Tho. Pittman, Wardour-str. Soho, dealer.  
 Robt. Walsh, Castle-str. St. Mary-le-bone,  
 wine-merchant.  
 Hen. Page, Great Queen-street, Midd. sad-  
 lers-ironmonger.  
 Geo. Champion, of Bristol, merchant.  
 Tho. Gill, Pontefract, Yorksh. linen-draper.  
 John Pearson, Kirtos in Lindsey, Lincoln-  
 shire, shopkeeper.  
 Obadah Moore, Handsworth, Staffordshire,  
 horse-dealer.  
 Peter Hawkefworth, Gray's-inn-lane, sadler.  
 John Barnard, Uppertorp, Yorksh. tanner.  
 John Peake, of Birmingham, maltster.  
 Abra. Abrahams and Hen. Berthand, Pet-  
 ticoat-lane, Spitalfields, tobacconists.  
 John Oliver, Worship-str. Moorsh. chemist.  
 Edw. Chapman, of Ilington, poulterer.  
 Hen. Payne, of Pall-Mall, bookseller.  
 Robt. Platt, Deptford, Kent, mariner.  
 Ja. Bevan, King-str. Guildhall, victualler.  
 Jasper Baverstock, Upton Lovell, Wiltshire,  
 dealer.  
 Mary Parker and Fell Parker, of Wapping,  
 merchants.  
 Chas. Mackelarey, Norris str. Westm. grocer.  
 Tho. Young, Lemon-str. Goodman's-fields,  
 cordwainer.  
 John N-wton, Windmill-Hill, near Moor-  
 fields, brewer.  
 Peter Andrews, of Southwark, plaisterer.  
 Rob. Batteris, Kilkhampston, Cornw. farmer.  
 John Overton, Tooting Graveney, Surrey,  
 carpenter.  
 Mart. Sidney Marlowe, Gracechurch-str.  
 Lond. grocer.  
 Hen. A. derson, Great St. Thomas Apostle,  
 Lond. merchant.  
 Jones Fox, Boxton, Derbysh. vintner.  
 Joh Craven, Cow-Cross, Midd. druggist.  
 Tho. Belchamber, Godstone, Surrey, tim-  
 ber-merchant.

Rich. West, of Southwark, hop-factor.  
 And. Snoulten, Milton, Kent, sellmonger.  
 John Green, Cornhow, Cumberland, dealer.  
 John Johnson, Birchin-la. Lond. merchant.  
 John H-nshaw and Jas. Sunderland, Willen-  
 hall, Staffordshire, factors.  
 Rich. Glover, Tho. Harris, Tho. Lees, and  
 Wm. Bosworth, all of Yardley, Worcestersh.  
 brickmakers.  
 Sam. Johnson, of Liverpool, ironmonger.  
 Hen. Walker, Thurmaiston, Leice. dealer.  
 Robt. Weeding, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer.  
 Mark Cramer, Broad-str. Lond. merchant.  
 Jos. Paxton and John Hodgson, Newcastle-  
 upon-Tyne, sail-cloth-manufacturers.  
 Tho. Howitt, Woodhall, Yorkshire, wine-  
 merchant.  
 Wm. Mathison, Hatton-str. Holborn, merch.  
 Hen. Rigg, of Holborn, confectioner.  
 Rich. Boucher, Eastham, Wore dealer.  
 Wm. Jolly, Dorset-str. Spitalfields, grocer.  
 Tho. Tinkler, Gayton, Norfolk, dealer.  
 Jas. Corinton, of St. Thomas, Devonshire,  
 lime-burner.  
 Rich. Nichols, Lower Clatford, Southamp.  
 shopkeeper.  
 Jas. Stroude, Shepton Mallett, Somersetsh.  
 leather-cutter.  
 Ezek. Timberlake, A. dton, Midd. corn-chand.  
 Jas. Moffatt, of Southwark, hop-merchant.  
 Benj. Martin, Fleet-str. Lond. optician.  
 Benj. Betts, of Southwark, dealer.  
 Wm. Cole, Binstead, Surrey, dealer.  
 Jas. Graham, Stoke, Suff. hair-merchant.  
 Jas. Pettit, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordsh.  
 lace-manufacturer.  
 Robt. Oliphant and Hen. Anderson, Pen-  
 church-street, merchants.  
*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*  
 Hen. Edmonds, Alvecot, Oxfordsh. carpenter.

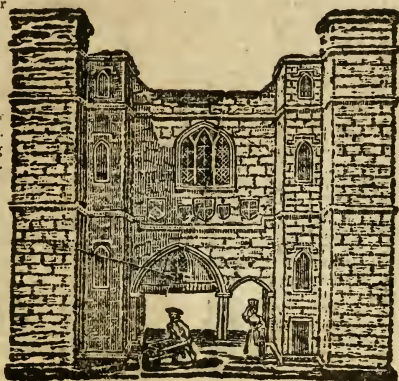
## PRICES of STOCKS.

Jan. 15.	Jan. 30.
Bank Stock, —	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Ditto New Ann. shut	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 1726, shut	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 1751, shut	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds, 7s. a 9s. Pr.	10s. a 12s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities, shut	16 $\frac{1}{10}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity 1778, shut	—
Lottery Tickets, —	—
Exchequer Bills 6s a 7s pr.	— pr.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

## For FEBRUARY, 1782.

### CONTAINING

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

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Embellished with a beautiful Plate, explanatory of a new Order of Architecture proposed by Mr. EMLYN of Windfor.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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



# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 11, to Feb. 16, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 5 4 2 6 1 0 1 10 2 6

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	5	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	0
Surry	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	8
Hertford	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
Bedford	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	9	2	9
Cambridge	5	2	1	8	1	9	1	5	2	7
Huntingdon	4	10	0	0	1	10	1	7	2	8
Northampton	4	11	1	0	1	11	1	5	2	9
Rutland	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	2	8
Leicester	4	10	3	2	2	0	1	4	2	11
Nottingham	4	7	2	9	2	0	1	6	2	10
Derby	4	10	0	0	2	2	1	6	3	5
Stafford	5	4	0	0	2	3	1	7	3	3
Salop	5	5	3	5	2	4	1	6	3	1
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	6
Worcester	5	6	0	0	2	1	1	8	2	9
Warwick	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	10
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	1	11	1	9	2	9
Wilts	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	9	3	8
Berks	5	4	0	0	1	11	1	10	2	8
Oxford	5	3	0	0	1	11	1	8	3	0
Bucks	5	4	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	11

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Feb. 4, to Feb. 9, 1782.

North Wales	5	4	3	8	2	3	1	2	3	2
South Wales	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	3

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MARCH, 1781.

March,	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1781.					
1	S W	fresh	30	41	a missing rain most part of the day
2	Calm		30	$\frac{1}{2}$	47 an exceeding foggy moist day
3	W S W	little	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	51 heavy dull day, but fair
4	S W	fresh	30		52 ditto, a little moisture fell at times
5	N	ditto	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	50 dull morning, fine bright day
6	W S W	ditto	30	2	47 white frost early, fine bright day
7	W	ditto	30	1	48 clouds and sunshine at intervals, but a fine day
8	S W	little	30		49 heavy dull moist day
9	W	fresh	30		52 bright morning and evening, cloudy mid-day
10	W to N W	ditto	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	53 a very fine day, in general bright
11	N N E	ditto	30		49 white frost early, fine bright day
12	ditto		30	1	46 very foggy morning, heavy dull day
13	N E	fresh	30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	49 white frost early, fine bright day
14	Ditto	little	30	2	47 ditto, thick fog till 11, bright afterwards
15	ditto		30	3	46 smart frost early, bright day, cold wind
16	ditto		30	2	47 foggy till ten, very bright after
17	ditto		30	$\frac{1}{2}$	46 ditto, ditto
18	W	fresh	29	9	50 ditto, exceeding bright fine day
19	W N W	ditto	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	52 ditto, bright in general, a few clouds
20	S W	little	30		53 an exceeding bright fine day
21	ditto		29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	54 some flying clouds, but in general bright
22	S W to N	little	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	54 chiefly cloudy, but many bright intervals
23	N E	fresh	30	1	54 very bright fine day
24	S W to N E	little	30	3	50 white frost early, bright day, but hazy in the distance
25	N E to S W	ditto	30	2	52 ditto, exceeding bright fine day
26	N E	strong	29	7	51 sunshine and clouds at intervals, coarse churlish day
27	N	ditto	29	9	48 ditto, several showers of hail and sleet
28	N E	ditto	29	8	46 ditto, some very trifling ditto
29	ditto		29	8	44 very bright frosty day, cutting wind
30	E N E	strong	29	8	45 ditto, ditto
31	N	ditto	29	9	47 chiefly cloudy, but little sun, very cold wind

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 5, to Feb. 19, 1782.

Christened.	Buried.		Between	and	and	and
Males 545	Males 627	} 1212	5 and 10	40	60 and 70	114
Females 514	Females 605		10 and 20	43	70 and 80	60
			20 and 30	87	80 and 90	35
			30 and 40	116	90 and 100	9
			40 and 50	150	100	
Whereof have died under two years old 337						
Peck Loaf 25. 43d.						

Peck Loaf 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Whereof have died under two years old 337



# THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY, 1782.

*Proceedings of the House of Commons in the present Session of Parliament.*

Nov. 28, 1781.



R. P.—*re*—I brought up the report of the Address voted the day before (see p. 3.), when

Sir Wm. W—*ke* begged to be indulged a word or two previous to its

being decided upon. He adverted to what had been said the day before by the gentlemen who moved the Address, of the necessity of a total coalition of parties in order to give energy to government in the prosecution of the war. If by the war, the American war was meant, he declared that such a coalition should never take place while he had a dissenting voice in that House. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had boasted of the resources we had still remaining. If he meant the guineas in the pockets of his friends, contractors, and dependents on government, they might be numerous, and it were illiberal to contradict him; but if those resources were to be drawn from the industry of the people, his Lordship's own tenants would furnish a melancholy proof of the exhausted state to which they were reduced; the price of labour rising, owing to the advance of every necessary of life; wool, the staple commodity of the kingdom, by which the tenant was enabled to pay his rent, decreased from 20 and 22s. to 10s, that is, at least one half, owing to the decay of trade; in every county of England rents falling, and the price of lands decreasing at an alarming rate. At such a time as this, when the real riches of the kingdom were almost all swallowed up in the miscarriages and calamities of the American war, to approach the throne with assurances, *that the war is just and*

*necessary, and that nothing on our parts shall be wanting to give efficacy and success to the valour of the British fleets and armies, by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties of the nation,* was little less than treason to the people. It was betraying the trust reposed in parliament, and most inhumanly sacrificing the lives and fortunes of our fellow subjects.

Sir P. J. C—*ke* followed the same line of argument. He charged every man with the highest criminality who had given the least encouragement to the American war subsequent to the delivery of the petition brought from the united body of the Colonies by Wm. Penn. That petition breathed the spirit of justice and of loyalty. That petition stands upon record as an irrefragable contradiction to the assertion of ministers, that the war against America was just and necessary. Whoever therefore suggested the baneful measure of rejecting that petition was, he said, responsible for all the mischiefs that had followed, and ought to answer for them. If ministers had any bowels, the miseries of their own tenants would induce them to put an end to this consuming war. He knew, he said, an estate in the possession of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, the situation of the dwellers on which was such as must convince every man of common humanity of the cruelty of continuing this more than frantic war, which pressed with such a heavy weight on this sinking empire.

Mr. D—*nc*—*be* believed there was not a man in the kingdom who was not heart-sick of this ruinous American war. His constituents, he said, and he believed the constituents of almost every other independent member of the House, considered it with abhorrence.

Hon. Wm. P—*tt* rose, he said, to give vent to those sentiments of indignation which in the present disastrous situation

of our affairs he found it impossible to suppress. The duty he owed his sovereign would not permit him to remain in silence when he saw ministers running headlong into measures which could end only in the ruin of the state; and he wished to discharge his duty to his country by endeavouring to prevent parliament from precipitately voting an Address, which pledged the House in the most direct terms to support that fatal system which had led this country step by step into the most calamitous and disgraceful situation that a once flourishing and glorious state could possibly be plunged. He implored the representatives of the people to pause a moment, and consider what they were going to do. He declared that the Address was the most artful and delusive that ever was offered to that House; and if it were suffered at this alarming crisis to pass to the world as the real sentiments of the British House of Commons, it would be an additional misfortune greater than any that had preceded it. It would at once deceive the King, prostitute the honour of parliament, degrade its dignity, insult the people, and bring on a train of consequence fatal to the very being of the empire. He was, he said, unable to account for the confidence of ministers in proposing an Address which pledged parliament to measures, without vouchsafing to give that parliament any sketch or outline of those measures which the House were called upon to sanctify. He was desirous to force ministers to break that supercilious silence by which their plans were concealed, or to silence the insignificant loquacity by which they endeavoured to argue men out of their senses. To say, that the Address did not pledge the House to support the war with America, was to endeavour to persuade men that the sun would not shine if they would shut their eyes. Such a contempt of the understanding of the House in the better days of parliament would have brought down upon the offenders the censure it deserved. At such a moment as the present, when the hearts of all men were sinking under the pressure of a fresh and heavy calamity, how unworthy, how unbecoming the parliament of a free people, to echo back the words which ministers, long practised in the arts of delusion, had by plausible pretences prevailed upon their sovereign to deliver from the throne! It is not the base and deceitful language of adulation which parliament should adopt, but that

style, and that manner, which become a body of men equally attached to their sovereignty and their constituents. In the sincerity of his heart he protested, that nothing but his earnest wish to rescue the British Commons from the disgrace and infamy that must attend the presenting such an Address (of a stamp with all the other measures that had so deeply wounded the honour of parliament, and so fruitlessly wasted the blood and treasure of the kingdom) could have induced him to call thus earnestly upon the representatives of the people to read and judge for themselves. What rights, or what interests, have we now to contend for? The noble Lord in the blue ribbon declares upon all occasions, that he ever has, and ever will consider the American war as a war just and necessary, founded on the claim of a moderate exercise of a right that was undisputed; and yet the same noble Lord has offered to abandon that right\*, provided the baneful right of extending the influence of the crown by the disposal of places of trust and profit in America might be preserved. If then the right of raising a revenue in America is no longer the object of the war, what other object can parliament think worthy of their pursuit? What necessity, short of physical necessity, can be pretended for continuing the war? Is it never to have an end? Ministers must have some secret purpose to serve by continuing the war in America, which they dare not openly avow. Perhaps by their dark mode of proceeding they hope to entrap parliament to assist in forging those chains for our brethren, with which it may be their intention ultimately to fetter ourselves. With this treacherous view every artifice is devised, and every craft practised, to delude parliament, and to make it a party in its own degradation. What other motive can be assigned for their obstinate perseverance? This war, this cursed American war, seems the strong hold of ministry, founded on the ruins of the constitution, by which they are enabled to bid their enemies defiance, and on which they rely to effect their purpose. Is there a member in this House who can have forgotten by what fallacious pretences parliament has been led on from year to year to protract this disastrous war? Fatal experience has proved, that the longer it has been continued, the farther it has removed the only ostensible

\* The right of levying money by parliament.  
object

object for which it is pretended to be carried on. Though it is no longer thought possible that America, assisted as she is by France and Spain, can be made the victim of British arms by conquest, yet the noble Lord [Ld G. G-ne], to whose province the conduct of the war A more immediately belongs, placing his confidence in the more lenient arts of refined policy, endeavours to make it believed that the loyalists, whom he represents as more numerous than their opponents who have usurped the power, want only a very moderate force to assist them B in effecting that for G. Britain which G. B. cannot obtain for herself. But to shew the futility of this conceit, Mr. P—it referred the House to the tenth article of the Capitulation between Earl Cornwallis \* and Gen. Washington, where they might see, he said, that the fate of those unhappy people, those friends of this country, those loyalists who had risked their lives and fortunes in the British cause, by being deserted in the hour of their distress, and abandoned to the *civil justice of their country*, must have damped the zeal of men of that description, and rendered any advantages grounded on their exertions not only precarious but quite hopeless. What the civil justice of America might be, it was impossible for him to say; but if the same treacherous system that has long C disgraced the annals of Gr. Britain is to be continued, he hoped the civil justice of *this country* would soon interpose, and cut short in their career those traitors to their country, who by their delinquency were far greater objects of its vengeance than those deluded wretches, who, looking up to the British standard with that confidence of protection which in better times it was wont to inspire, had foolishly put their trust for safety on the empty promises of an abandoned and unprincipled administration. He again adverted to the Address, which he termed a dark and daring attempt to impose D upon the Sovereign, and to render the people desperate. He asked where, under the dreadful pressure of national calamity, was the monarch of a free people to find refuge? Would fallacy in the day of trouble administer comfort to the wounded mind? Would fraud support a E falling state? Among the numbers who

filled the treasury-bench in whom could the Sovereign put his trust, when none so situated could trust his neighbour? Mr. P—it declared to God, that he spoke for no private end. His feelings were for the public. He dreaded the approach of that tremendous cloud that hung with foreboding mischief over this seemingly devoted country. He implored the House with a fervency that shewed it came from the heart, not to vote for carrying to the throne an Address so fraught with hypocrisy and treachery, as not only to deceive the King, but to make parliament the instrument of that deception. He called upon the confidential servants of the crown, if there were one among them who dared to speak out, to declare, what he insisted parliament had a right to know, their intention with regard to the farther prosecution of the American war, and to lay before the House some outline of the manner in which they intended to pursue it. On these two heads he called for and expected information.

*Ld. Adv. of Scotland* rose, and after complimenting the young speaker on his exalted understanding, and astonishing powers of elocution, which seemed to have descended to him as an hereditary portion of inheritance from his late illustrious father, he declared his inability, being no minister, to give the hon. member the information he required. He however thought himself bound to give the House his reasons for voting for the Address, so forcibly opposed by the hon. gentleman who had just been heard. He said, he had heard of the recent misfortune that had happened, and had read the Address with a jealous eye, to discover whether there was a word in it by which he should be pledged to concur in the prosecution of the American war; but finding not a syllable that had any such tendency, he felt no difficulty in voting for it. After the late misfortune, F he did think it would have been improper to have come to any resolution on the American war; but it surely would have been more improper for parliament not to have used manly and firm language in the Address, by which all Europe might be convinced that no disaster, however great, could depress the minds of a valorous nation. This was his opinion; and he was happy, that those who framed the Address, and those who had voted for it, understood it in the very same sense. And yet the gentlemen who G opposed it would force a meaning upon

\* Here Mr. P—it took occasion to speak in high terms of commendation of E. Cornwallis. His merit, he said, was above the feeble voice of panegyric, though perhaps not yet beyond the reach of ministerial ingratitude and detraction.

it which those who framed it utterly disavowed. The American war, he said, as used on both sides the House, was an indefinite term. It might mean a continental war, or a war of posts; a war through woods and forests, over lakes and rivers, into the bowels of the country; or a more confined war by garrisoning the forts of Halifax, New-York, and Charles-Town, if those were still in our possession. On these two points gentlemen might be divided. It would therefore be absurd to reprobate the American war all together, till the sense of parliament were fully known. Matters were now nearly brought to a crisis. Ministers must soon come to a resolution, or the country may be undone; but whether for peace or war, at all events a bold, energetic, and spirited promise of assistance was the fittest for that House at this important crisis to adopt. Insinuations, he said, had been often thrown out, as if ministers were divided, and that measures were often approved by one part of the council that were diametrically opposite to the sentiments of others. Respecting those charges, thus much he would be bold to say, "That the minister who, to preserve his situation, could submit to concur in measures that he condemned, must be one of the meanest of wretches; he betrayed his trust, and deserved the execration of his country." One of the most dear and sacred principles of our constitution is, *That the King can do no wrong*. It was that which placed responsibility where it ought to rest, and informed not only him, but the whole nation, that when any language came from the throne, the cabinet council were answerable for the plans which it suggested. The learned Lord adverted to what had been said, as if ministers held one language in the Address, and meant another. He asked, what end could such an artifice be brought to serve, since the delusion must be so soon detected? It could not enslave parliament, because parliament could not be the dupe of such a weak and wretched imposition. [*Some members on the opposite side cried out, 'Parliament will receive any imposition.'*] If, said he, parliament will receive any imposition, what need the noble Lord in the blue ribbon have taken such a roundabout way of deluding them? He concluded with arguing on the fair import of the words of the Address; said, he is no great master of the English language; as the House well knew; but

from the little knowledge he had acquired, aided by a small share of common sense, he was convinced, that the Address, as it was penned, pledged no one member to any specific line of conduct in that House. He trusted to the candour of the House to put a fair construction on what he had said. He wished to be clearly understood, and, if called upon, was ready fully to explain his meaning.

Mr. T. T—nsh—d spoke with energy against the Address, and referred the House to the speech of his hon. friend Mr. P—tt for arguments that carried conviction against it. He applauded the learned Lord for execrating ministers who could meanly submit to execute measures which they did not approve. He trusted his conviction in this point would lead to his conviction in many others, and that he would soon institute the question at which he hinted, of investigating the propriety or impropriety of the American war. He said, when his hon. friend had talked of the supercilious silence and empty loquacity of those who had undertaken to palm an Address, penned with the grossest adulation of the House, he expected that the empty loquacity would have taken refuge in their supercilious silence; but he had found his mistake, and that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, trusting in the seven-fold shield of his learned friend, had himself declined the contest. The learned Lord had spoken out, and he thanked him for so doing. On mentioning the capture of Ld Cornwallis, he expressed the different emotions of sorrow and applause. He applauded the hero, while he lamented his misfortune; owing, he said, to the criminal neglect of the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose shameful inattention had proved the leading cause of this extreme calamity. While the fleets of England under his misconduct were hastening to irrecoverable decay, he was astonished to hear it asserted that our naval inferiority to France might be lamented as a misfortune, but ought not to be considered as a disgrace. He hoped that language, so preposterous and insulting, would ever be confined to the advocates of Ld Sandwich, or to the member for Huntingdon.

Ld M—g—se rose in some heat. He said, that not being able to say in what sense to take the words "*Advocate for the E. of Sandwich*," he thought them too contemptible to merit his notice;

\* Alluding to what Lord M— had said on a former occasion.



but with regard to the Member for Huntingdon, he must beg leave to tell the right hon. gentleman that he had the interest of his country as much at heart, was as ready to serve it, and to the full as capable, as honest, and as disinterested, as the Member for Whitechurch.

Mr. T—n—b—d said, the noble Lord was free to put what sense upon the word *Advocate* he thought proper. He should neither alter nor explain it. Sensible that he had neither exceeded the rules of decency, nor transgressed the rules and standing orders of the House, he thought himself justified, in speaking of the defenceless and ignominious condition of the fleet, to express his indignation in the most humiliating terms. He said, the noble Earl at the head of the naval department was in that capacity a great criminal, a public delinquent. That, so far from altering or retracting a syllable of what he had said, he still insisted that the assertion already repeated was so exceedingly preposterous and insulting, that he trusted the advocate for the E. of Sandwich, or the member for Huntingdon, stood single in advancing it.

Ld M—lg—ve rose a second time, less agitated, declaring, that in future he should treat all illiberal insinuations (similar to those of the right hon. member) with silence and contempt; but, at the same time, retorted the word advocate, and with a significant look added, that if the word advocate had been applied to him in any sense not absolutely consistent with probity and honour, it was a *fa'stity*.

Visc. M—b—n now spoke to order, and begged leave to remind the noble Lord how strenuously the Advocate of Scotland had maintained the doctrine, that no gentleman was entitled to wrest the language of another into a meaning which the latter did not acknowledge that it was intended to convey. He hoped, therefore, that his Lordship would be guided by his learned friend.

Col. O—st—w said, he beheld with great concern the unwarrantable liberties to which gentlemen had too frequently proceeded. The contempt for the rules of the House made its appearance in last parliament, and it had come forward in this much more ungovernably. He felt, he said, the highest respect for the chair, and hoped for the future to see its interposition more quick, spirited, and effectual. The most unpardonable liberties have been taken. On the first day of the session the word Villain had been introduced, and on this (the 2d) the word

Traitor was resorted to with indecent rudeness. Without these irregularities were instantly restrained, the dignity of the House would sink under them.

The *Speaker* returned thanks to the hon. gentleman for his admonition. He admitted the justice of his remarks; expressed his own feelings on such occasions as extremely painful, and he doubted not were equally so to every other gentleman. In the present case, he thought it his duty to say, that to call any member by his name, or to point him out by the place he represented, was exceedingly improper and disorderly. He was happy, however, to observe, that both the gentlemen had so soon recovered their tempers.

Mr. F—x followed the Ld Advocate, in complimenting the great abilities of his hon. friend [Wm. P—t], who, he said, by a single speech, had effected that which many other gentlemen of inferior talents, and indeed himself among the rest, had for years endeavoured in vain to accomplish; namely, to oblige some one person or other, obviously connected with ministers, and notoriously in their confidence, to do something like speaking out honestly and openly. He used the words *something like speaking out*, he said, because till the learned Lord had satisfied his doubts, and cleared up some points that seemed to want explanation, he could not say, that his Lordship's speech was so explicit and so open as he possibly might have wished the House to be satisfied with. If, said he, the learned Lord is really sincere in his declarations, he will have no objection to state what day and what question he alluded to, when he said the day was near on which ministers must speak fully and fairly of the American war. That day, Mr. F—x said, he longed for with the most eager impatience.

The *Ld Advocate* answered, that when ministers called upon the House to vote a substitution of force to replace the 7000 men lost with E. Cornwallis, they must meet the question fully.

*This interesting Debate will be completed in our next.*

*Continuation of the Proceedings of the First Session of the present Parliament, from vol. LI. p. 605. [Errata. Col. 2. l. 24. for parliament, r. session.]*

Feb. 13, 14.

NO debate relative to the public.

Feb. 15.

The Earl of L—st—ne presented an account



account of the money laid out on the head of extras of the navy between Dec. 21, 1779, and Dec. 31, 1780, pursuant to an order of the House, when the gross sum appeared to be 817,371*l.* os. 7*d.*

The same day the call of the House took place, which produced warm alterations relative to the partiality shewn to some absentees in preference to others.

Mr. B—*ke* brought forward his favourite bill “for the better regulation of his Majesty’s civil establishments, and of certain public offices; for the limitation of pensions, and the suppression of sundry useless, expensive, and inconvenient places; and for applying the monies saved thereby to the public service.” He prefaced the revival of this bill with a long and animated speech; and concluded with calling upon the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who was to be the arbiter of its fate, that, if he meant ultimately to give it a death-stroke, he would save himself and the House much fatigue, and the nation much anxiety, by strangling it in its birth.

Ld N—*th* said, that as the hon. gentleman had called upon him to declare his opinion of the bill, and to inform the House what line he meant to pursue, he would very candidly declare, that his opinion on the subject was not at all altered from that he entertained last parliament, and that, though he did not disapprove of the plan *in toto*, yet the parts that appeared to him proper to be adopted were so small in comparison, that he should be obliged to oppose it in some future stage; but that, as there were many new members in the House whose opinion upon it was not yet known, he presumed the hon. gentleman would move to have it printed, by which means the new members would be put in possession of all the necessary information; and when the bill was read, it would then, he said, be his duty to oppose it. The bill was ordered, and to be presented on the 19*th*.

Feb. 16.

Sir R. S—*tt—n* moved in committee, that 13,452*l.* be granted as a compensation to the trustees for putting in execution an act of last session, for vesting lands for the security of docks, stores, and shipping at Plymouth and Sheerness, and for defending Tilbury Fort. And 20,671*l.* for the like purpose at Chatham.

Mr. T. T—*nsb—d* made some objection to the mode of expressing the motion, the same being different from the

usual mode. The hon. Baronet, he said, had moved for a specific sum, whereas the usual way was to move for a sum *not exceeding* such a sum, &c.

Sir Richard said, that his motion was in consequence of the verdicts of the juries that sat upon each estimate, and had determined the specific value; he was not, however, attached to that particular mode, which might be changed if the House thought proper.

Feb. 19.

Mr. B—*ke* now brought up his bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed. He moved, that it should be read the second time on Thursday the 22*d*.

Mr. N—*g—t* offered an amendment, that, instead of Thursday the 22*d*, Monday the 26*th* should be inserted.

This called up Mr. B—*ke*, who, with some warmth, ridiculed the reasons assigned for this amendment; one in particular, that Wednesday was a fast-day—so much the better, he said; the House would find the humiliation that was befitting the day in that bill. But it was not because Wednesday was the fast-day, but that Thursday was the benefit-day of Vestris, the French dancer. It would be shameful to think of their constituents or their country when Vestris was to dance! What was the salvation of the state in comparison to the interest of Vestris! In the piping times of peace, he said, he would dance as willingly as any of them; but now his mind, and, he hoped, the minds of the better part of the House, were more importantly employed.

On the question being put for the amendment, it passed in the affirmative, 89 to 77.

Sir P. J. Cl—*ke* gave notice, that he would move for leave to bring in the contractors bill the first open day; and being asked, what day that was, he answered, Thursday next. This produced a loud laugh, and Poor Vestris! was echoed from every corner of the House.

Mr. M—*ch—n* rose, and moved for an account of the number of ships of the line, frigates, and fireships, under the command of V. A. Darby, on Friday the 1*st*, and Wednesday the 6*th* of December last, distinguishing their rates.

Ld N—*th* observed, that such a motion was far from a motion of course; and therefore it was unusual to make such a motion without acquainting the House with the reasons for which it was made.

Mr.

Mr. M—ch—n frankly owned, that he wished by it to discover the truth or falsity of a rumour, that on those days Adm. Darby might have brought the French fleet to action; but that, instead of so doing, he had come into the channel to avoid them.

Ld N—th said, he must object to the motion, as it could not be properly gone into in the absence of Adm. Darby.

Ld Adv. of Scotland added another objection, and that was, that in a time of war there were many incidents and circumstances which parliament ought not to enquire into; not that he combated their omnipotence, but only in point of wisdom and good policy.

In the course of the debate it came out, that when Adm. Darby first saw the French fleet, it was so late that it would have been folly to have attempted to engage them; and when afterwards he saw them, they were so much to windward that he could not force them, nor could he continue at sea to pursue them for want of provisions. On the question being put, it passed in the negative, 97 to 63.

In the committee of supply voted, 15,587l. 17s. to Duncan Campbell, for maintaining convicts.

22,221l. for monies issued by addressees. 57,910l. 10s. to American refugees. 30,999l. 11s. towards making good deficiencies of 1777.

191,664l. 7s. to make good others of 1778.

193,663l. ditto of 1779.

222,745l. 4s. ditto of 1780. And That a provision be made for cloathing the militia when from home.

Feb. 20.

Mr. O—d reported the resolutions of the committee of supply, when

Sir P. F. J—nn—gs objected to the sum granted for American refugees. He wished to have the manner of application laid before the House, and the rather, as he knew there were many of those refugees who ought to be rewarded with hal- ters instead of pensions. It was from the false information which ministers received from these sycophants, that all the calamities that had befallen their country had taken their rise. He understood, he H said, that if any of these adventurers could hatch a tale to tickle the ears of ministers, they presently received such pensions as they had the audacity to petition for; and that the public money was thus thrown away, not only with profu-

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sion and negligence, but to feed a set of vipers, who were gnawing the very entrails of Great Britain, and spilling her best blood.

Ld N—th said, the pensions given to each sufferer were granted in proportion to their necessities. What would be a decent support to one, would not meet the distresses of another; and he would take upon him to say, that no person had more than a decent support. Persons who had forfeited their estates for their loyalty had, he thought, a just claim to some compensation; and he did not think a stronger proof could be expected of their attachment to this government, than by forfeiting their estates rather than live under any other.

(To be continued.)

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY-LANE.

- Feb. 1. The West Indian—Maid of the Oaks.
2. Provok'd Husband—Gentle Shepherd.
4. Lord of the Manor—Maid of the Oaks.
5. Macbeth—Gentle Shepherd.
6. Way of the World—Maid of the Oaks.
7. Provok'd Husband—Robinson Crusoe.
9. The Fair Circassian—Gentle Shepherd.
11. Carnival of Venice—Maid of the Oaks.
12. The Tempest—Robinson Crusoe.
14. Trip to Scarborough—Maid of the Oaks.
15. L'Allegro Il Penferoso.
16. Lord of the Manor—The Apprentice.
18. The Fair Circassian—Robinson Crusoe.
19. Provok'd Husband—The Quaker.
20. Judas Maccabeus.
21. School for Scandal—Maid of the Oaks.
22. Acis and Galatea.
23. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Gentle Shepherd.
25. Variety—The Quaker.
26. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.
27. Solomon.
28. Variety—Comus.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Feb. 1. A New Way to pay Old Debts—The Choice of Harlequin.
2. The Duenna—Ditto.
4. Hamlet—Ditto.
5. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
6. The Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
7. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
9. Which is the Man?—The Golden Pippin.
11. Ditto—Tom Thumb.
12. Ditto—The Jovial Crew.
14. Ditto—The Devil to pay.
16. Ditto—Tom Thumb.
18. Ditto—Midas.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Vertumnus & Pomona.
23. Ditto—Comus.
25. Ditto—The Jovial Crew.
26. The Duenna—Tom Thumb.
28. Which is the Man?—Choice of Harleq.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IT is one of the lesser evils to which our present contest with America has given birth, that it entirely engrosses the attention of the young and the old, the wise and the ignorant; and that scarcely any subject but politicks is now attended to. Yet why should not literary as well as political grievances claim our regard? And ought not dunces, or tyrants, in the republic of letters, to excite some little share of our indignation, as well as despotick ministers at home, or incapable commanders abroad?

The grievance that I particularly allude to at present is, the monstrous and unprecedented height to which the arts of *puffing* on the one hand, and *depreciation* on the other, are arrived in this town; by which the vilest and most contemptible productions are extolled, and passed off as finished performances; and the most elegant and happy efforts of the human mind are represented as wholly devoid of merit, and not worth a perusal. Some of the arts of puffing have lately been very happily ridiculed in one of the daily prints; but I beg your indulgence, Mr. Urban, while I endeavour to pierce a little deeper into the subject, and to prevent the unvary from being imposed on by either of the practices above-mentioned.

The first caution that I beg leave to recommend most strongly to your readers is, to trust to their own understanding, and to judge for themselves, without paying the least attention either to the eulogiums or censures that are passed upon every piece that is offered to the publick. The liberality, candour, and propriety, with which your valuable work, Mr. Urban, has now for more than half a century been conducted, distinguishes it so eminently from all other periodical publications, that it cannot be at all affected by the second caution that I shall suggest; which is, to observe who are the proprietors of the news-paper, magazine, or review, which contains these criticisms; as it will often be found, that the production praised is printed for the same bookfeller that has the property of the review, &c. and that the performances decried generally belong to some other person. A set of low players and half-damned authors have, I observe, contrived to worm themselves into many of the monthly publications, and extoll to the skies their own wretched stuff: if we are to take their own words for it, Shakspeare, Otway, and Rowe, hide their diminished heads, when placed in comparison with them.

I have been led into this train of observation by a criticism which was published a few days ago in the MONTHLY REVIEW, on the late admirable and applauded tragedy of the COUNT OF NARBONNE; which may be safely pronounced to be the falsest and the most tasteless critique that has appeared since the days of John Dennis. There is scarcely a single line of it in which there is

not either some false position or some gross misrepresentation. It has all his froth and venom, without a particle of his spirit; for old John was not always without some lively strokes of ridicule and wit.—That readers of any taste or literature should pay the smallest attention to the malicious attacks of some literary assassin, who vents his spleen, often perhaps against his better judgement, through the channel of a REVIEW, has always appeared to me very surprising. If, indeed, these monthly publications were conducted as they ought to be, they would be extremely useful. A literary Review ought, in my apprehension, to give in the first place a complete and correct list of all the books and pamphlets published in the preceding month;—a general outline of the contents of each work, accompanied with a short specimen:—and, lastly, some account of the works that have been already published in this or any former age on the same subjects, specifying the best editions of them. When this is done, all is done that is necessary; for, as I have already observed, it is very immaterial to the reader what judgement of the merit or demerit of any work may be formed by the doer of a monthly pamphlet, or by a voluntary *gentleman-contributor*, who thinks himself at liberty to utter any nonsense under the mask of a Review.

It might be a sufficient answer to what has been published in the MONTHLY REVIEW relative to the *Count of Narbonne*, to appeal in the first place to the opinion of their CRITICAL Brethren, who have applauded this piece as one of the most finished dramatic productions that has appeared for many years. An appeal might also be made to the numerous audiences that have seen it, and never seen it without tears: for it has been performed nineteen or twenty times to crowded houses. I am an old frequenter of the theatres, Mr. Urban; but I never remember at the representation of any tragedy to have observed so marked an attention as was paid to this, or to have seen the whole of the audience (men as well as women) so much affected, as they were by the catastrophe of this drama. I will not, however, shelter myself under the unbiassed suffrages and feelings of all those who have been spectators of it, that test, by which (as a judicious writer has observed) after all the refinements of subtilty and the dogmatism of learning, all claim to poetical honours must be finally decided; but will proceed to a short examination of this extraordinary critique.

The first observation of this Reviewer is, that *Ruynd* [the Count of Narbonne] is by poetical transmigration no other than *Manfred* of OTRANTO; Mr. Walpole's novel, on which the drama is founded. This does not seem to be a very high poetical crime; if it were, Lord have mercy upon poor Shakspeare, and every other English dramatist, who have generally founded their

ys, and often borrowed even the names of their characters, from some tale or other. But (says the critick) "the honourable velvet would have exhibited a very different play from this. His magick would have been produced on the stage; and he who had a ludicrous simplicity in the deportment of the domesticks, would not, like his theatrical follower, have allotted to all his personages a sameness of character."—Mr. alpole has given so admirable a proof of dramatick talents in his beautiful unpublished tragedy, that there can be no doubt, if he had formed a play on the subject of *Otranto*, it would have been a most elegant and animated performance: but most surely he would not have fallen into the absurdity of introducing *magick* in the scene. Having mentioned this very excellent judge, as well as great master of dramatick writing, I cannot forbear to add, that he is so far from agreeing in opinion with our Reviewer, that he considers the *Count of Narbonne* as a most masterly performance, and looks that the author has shown infinite art in the conduct of his drama, as well as very common talents in the language, sentiments, incidents, and catastrophe of it \*.

The attributing a sameness of language and character to all the personages of this tragedy, is one of the many misrepresentations with which this critique abounds, and which there is not the smallest foundation for.

The language of the attendants is remarkably simple and unadorned; that of the Count is discriminative, and so peculiarly suited to his character, that some over-scrupulous persons have even objected to it as of a holy and religious cast. That of *Horatia* is the language of a dignified maçon; allotted to the daughter, the warm effusion of an elegant mind, unconscious of affect, and breathing forth the tender dictates of first and innocent passion. The language of *Theodore*, and the other characters, is equally appropriated; and indeed the diction of every part of this drama appears to me to be a perfect model of simple and familiar poetry; of that style most happily suited to dramatick dialogue; uniting at once the strength of our elder tragick writers with the politeness of our best modern dramatists. Its very seldom metaphorical. Now and then a bold figure is shortly and happily in-

troduced; but we never meet with any of those long-tailed similies (as they have been humorously called) with which many of our modern productions are decorated.

The second objection to this drama (that of the language, and the change of *Manfred* to *Raymond*, being the first) is, that there is a perpetual reference from the play to the novel. If by reference it is meant, that the play has a relation to the novel, this is a mere truism; being founded upon it, it must have a relation to it; and this objection, if it be one, lies to the plays of *Shakespeare*, and all our other dramatick poets, who have formed their pieces on some novel or other. If by reference it is intended to be insinuated, that part of the story is told on the stage, and that the remainder must be learned in the closet from the romance, this only answer that can be given to the assertion is, that it is absolutely false. The play is in itself complete, and would be perspicuous to any intelligent spectator or reader, though no copy of the novel at this day existed. The author has indeed sometimes adhered to, and sometimes departed from, it: a liberty that he has taken in common with every other dramatist.

But the opening, we are told, is perplexed and obscure; the death of the son, the flight of *Isabel*, and the challenge of *Godfrey*, are opened darkly, and are unintelligible. — From this observation it may be perceived, how determined this critick was to hazard any assertion, however absurd, relative to this beautiful tragedy; for since the *Venice Preserved* of *Otway*, perhaps no play has opened more happily than the *Count of Narbonne*; nor has, I believe, any piece been exhibited within these fifty years, that so forcibly seized the attention of the audience, as the first act of this tragedy. The very same observation might be made on the chief d'œuvre of the poet just mentioned—"Not hear me! by my sufferings but you shall;"—and on *Shakespeare's Orsello*—"Tush; never tell me," &c; for if the opening with a reference to a preceding conversation makes a drama unintelligible, these are equally faulty. But this, instead of being a defect, every reader, except this tasteless critick, immediately perceives to be a beauty, and to give great animation to the outset of the piece.—He, however, Mr. Urban, would have proceeded in a very different method (and I am sure every reader will readily believe him); he would have had *Isabella's* flight not slightly touched, but the lady herself brought upon the scene; and I suppose, had he been the writer of the drama, he would have introduced her in the true Grecian style, "*Lo, I, Earl Godfrey's daughter*," &c. In the same spirit of frigid criticism he tells us, a herald from *Godfrey* ought to have been introduced, and he would have made him, I suppose, like another *Dymock*, throw down his glove on the stage, and then march off with

Some of the ignorant editors of the play prints have expressed their surprise that *Walpole*, in his postscript to his *Mystère de Mober*, which contains a short review of principal writers for the stage, should have omitted the author of the *Count of Narbonne*, and one or two other modern dramatists. They might just as well have wondered he did not commend the unborn poets of the next century. The *M. M.* was printed in 1766; and Mr. *Jephson's* first play was introduced till 1775.



with due form; which no doubt would have been very interesting, and have made this tragedy very stately and magnificent.

We are next informed, that the novel is much superior to the play, and in no instance more eminently so than in the characters of Matilda and Isabella.—That Isabella should be better delineated in the romance, where she is a principal personage, than in the play, in which she is not introduced, is not very surprising. Whether Matilda (the Adelaide of the drama) is exhibited to more advantage in the prose or poetical delineation, it is very unnecessary to enquire. In the drama, she certainly appears with infinite spirit, sensibility, and elegance. But Theodore (for no part of this tragedy is to be allowed the smallest merit) is but a mere drawing after Dorilas, Tancred, and Douglas. This kind of depreciation Mr. Jephson may bear very patiently, since almost every dramatick poet, from Terence down to Rowe, has endured it, these two thousand years past. Theodore resembles Douglas, &c. in nothing but in being of a higher rank than he appears to be in the outset of the drama. In his whole demeanour, in his sentiments, and language, there is an ingenuous spirit that marks this character as very original, and renders it one of the most pleasing parts for a young actor, that has been exhibited for many years.

We are now come to the summing up of this most extraordinary critique, which breathes the true spirit of Zoilus. Old John Dennis, when he sat down, determined at all hazards to pronounce every line of the *Essay on Criticism* nonsense, did not go beyond this his humble imitator;—for in the last place we are told, that this execrable tragedy is maimed—is defective—is cold—is obscure—is narrative—is uninteresting—is unimpassioned:—and, to show the critick's learning, we are further informed, that this is all very wrong, for that Horace has pronounced, *Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures*, &c. Never was this trite but most just observation of the Roman poet more unfortunately applied; for in the drama which we are now examining, unluckily there is scarcely any narration; all is brought *before the eyes of the spectator*. Isabella, though not actually represented, is almost produced upon the scene, her very foot-steps being traced by the attendants of the Count, at the opening of the play. Theodore is discovered to be the son of Austin in the sight of the audience; and the discovery is so naturally and happily effected, as to make a considerable impression on the spectators, notwithstanding the ridicule that a certain comick writer for *prudential* reasons has endeavoured to throw on this and every other part of tragedy: and even the fatal stroke on which the catastrophe depends is only so far removed from sight as the decorum of the scene necessarily requires. So far is it from being true, that all the great incidents are thrown into narrative, that it is

one of the most striking features of this tragedy, that it is in perpetual motion, and that nothing is lost in description or extraneous matter; of which there can not be a stronger proof than the following circumstance. Most of our modern tragedies, there is so much of narrative and declamation, that in the presentation near a fourth part of them is omitted. In the present drama, on the contrary, the current of business is so rapid, that there is so little lost in cold and unnecessary description, that almost every line of it is spoken on the stage.

To preserve, however, some little appearance of candour, it is at length hardly known, that the discovery in the third act, and the catastrophe in the fifth, highly interesting; but not a word is said the first, though it has been universally known to be more animated than that of any play that has been produced in the century: and by way of alloy to this scarce praise, we are told that all the characters are stolen. The Count is no other than Macbeth; the youthful Adelaide is a second Juliet; and the amiable Hortensia, with the address of a modern Harlequin, represents at once two different personages—Imogen and Desdemona.

Let us for a moment take a view of the characters. Macbeth is excited by the stigation of his wife, and the delusive prophecies of the Weird sisters, to murder king, in order to possess his throne. He liberately kills Duncan, enjoys a short-likeness of royalty, and dies in combat. The Count having got possession of the Signiory of Narbonne, not by his own act, but the guilt of his father, who destroyed the rightful owner, endeavours to repudiate his wife, that he may marry the daughter of the nobler who lays claim to his territory; and this lady (who was under his protection) having fled from his castle, and taken refuge in a neighbouring convent, he pursues her there, and having an obscure view of a male giving her hand at an altar to the woman whom he considers as his rival, he, in a frenzy of passion, stabs her; and she unfortunately proves to be not the person he imagined, but his own daughter. In the whole compass of the English drama, can there be found characters or situations more distinct?

Hortensia is represented as a *matron* of great spirit and dignity; conscious of her own worth, and of the wrong offered to her, cool, collected, patient, but at length repelling the injurious treatment of her husband with the scorn that it deserves; and at last sinking under accumulated woes. The single trait of similitude is there between such a character and the young British Princess,—married to a peasant, accused unjustly of infidelity to his bed—disguised in beggar's cloaths—at length cleared from the imputation thrown upon her, and made happy by a re-union with her beloved Posthumus;



the newly-wedded cheerful—unsuspecting—simple-minded—murdered Desdemona? Sure—not the smallest. Not the situations alone, but the language, the sentiments, the deportment of these characters, are wholly different from each other. Adelaide, indeed, like Juliet, is about fifteen years of age, and is in love; and herein consists the whole similitude. In *Cymbeline*, and in *Romeo and Juliet*, there is a wife and a daughter, as well as in the *Count of Narbonne*; and this circumstance is fully sufficient for our critic, whose resemblances are in the true FLUELLEN style:—"there is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth, and there is salmon in both."

Your readers, Mr. Urban, are, I fear, wearied with an examination of such absurd remarks. I will therefore hasten to a conclusion. The last observation is, that the diction of this tragedy, though it is acknowledged to be beautiful, is not *original*.

Nothing is more easy than to hint, that the most striking beauties of a piece are borrowed: to give some single and solitary instance of an accidental, or fancied similitude, and to *insinuate*, that, if there were time for it, a great many more might be produced. This is exactly what our *Volunteer* Reviewer has done. He quotes a single passage from Shakspeare's *Henry VI.* in which the death of Duke Humphrey is described; which he supposes Mr. Jephson had in view, in his picturesque and animated description of the dying Alphonso. Whether this was the case, I have no means of ascertaining; if it was, he is countenanced by the example of most of our eminent writers; for Massinger, Lee, Otway, and Rowe, have often imitated our great dramatick poet. But however this may have been, nothing can be more absurd than the observation that accompanies this remark;—that he had also at the same time another passage in view, in which a person "innocently murdered" is described to be "of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless." This word *ashy*, it seems, Mr. Jephson has happened to use, and has thus, we are told (for that is the only proof of the imitation) "fallen into the impropriety of ascribing to a guilty death-bed some of the circumstances originally ascribed to an object *innocently* murdered."—If this writer had ever attended by a sick-bed, he would have known that, whether guilty or innocent, the *dying* as well as the *dead* are of an *ashy* hue; and he would not have added this to the many absurd remarks that we have now examined.—What he means by "*innocently* murdered" it is very difficult to determine. Shakspeare, in the line that has been quoted, is speaking of a person who died a natural death,—"*a timely parted ghost*."

To prove to this critic how eminently beautiful the diction of the *Count of Narbonne* is, would not be very easy; for what sounds can reach the organs of the deaf, or what colours, however vivid, affect the eyes

of the blind? But it may perhaps lie level with his understanding, to observe, that Mr. Jephson's language might seem to have some claim to originality, if on no other ground, than that of its being totally different from every other dramatick poet.

I have now mentioned what this Reviewer has said upon this admired tragedy.—Let me briefly state what he has omitted to say.—He has taken no notice of the many happy images introduced in it—of the affecting situations—the gradual progress of the fable—and the climax of distress and interest to the very natural yet unexpected catastrophe. The several little traits which are judiciously thrown in to save the Count from too much detestation, are unobserved; and the great art of the poet, in making a story so complicated, and depending so much on what precedes the opening of the play, and what is not done on the stage, so very perspicuous and interesting, he had either not taste to feel, or not candour to acknowledge.

By the malevolent censures of anonymous writers on the one hand, and the unceasing arts of extolling and puffing the most contemptible productions on the other, by such means, Mr. Urban, it is, that the compositions of our finest writers is reduced to a level with the trash of a circulating library.—It may perhaps be asked, how it comes to pass that such stupid criticism has any effect whatsoever, or can gain any attention. The reason is very obvious. Three-fourths of the world never think for themselves, and are very ready to embrace any opinion of books or men that is offered to them. The authors of many admirable performances look down with silent contempt on the absurd cavils and interested censures that their compositions give rise to;—"they wish the men a dinner, and sit still." Many readers of taste and discernment are disgusted with the various artifices both of puffing and depreciation that I have now endeavoured to describe; but are too indolent to commit their thoughts to paper. If at any time an author himself condescends to take notice of these arbiters of the publick taste, they immediately cry out, that his vindication is nothing but the effusion of spleen, the effect of disappointment and *ill-success*. It is for this reason, Mr. Urban, that I have taken this early opportunity of exposing malignity and absurdity; and have made a criticism in the M. R. on a very *successful* and *admired* tragedy the ground-work of my observations, at a time when it could not have reached the author of it, who resides in another kingdom, in order to shew the retailers of *other men's* dullness or malignity, that there are other persons besides the authors whom they impotently endeavour to depreciate, who are disgusted with the jargon that is sometimes attempted to be passed upon the world for just and liberal criticism, and among them none more than

ANTH. ZOLLERS.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

**A**S some readers, being terrified at the bulk of Dean Milles's commentary on Chatterton, may decline the perusal of it, and thereby lose the benefits they would otherwise derive from a work pregnant with such amazing discoveries, I have selected a few passages for the service of those who have not leisure to examine the whole volume. The world has hitherto been misled by an opinion, that Homer, Virgil, Spenser, Shakspeare, and a few others, were the best poets extant; but it will now appear from the following extracts, &c. that *one Rowley* (i. e. an attorney's clerk at Bristol) has many advantages over them all.

*Preliminary Dissertation*, p. 28. The Dean, speaking of Chatterton's imitations, &c. assures us, that "in many of them there appears a spirit which exceeds and improves upon Homer's idea."

*Battle of Hastings*, p. 45. The Dean informs his readers, that "Rowley not only copies, but exceeds Homer."—In p. 51, that "the simile of the two wears, resembles Homer's description of the winter torrents; but the idea is improved by our poet's contrasting the noisy foaming wear with the subsequent tranquillity of the stream, &c."

P. 82. "The simile of the falling oak is enlivened beyond that of Homer"—"the oak living again on the sea, dignifies Homer's image."—P. 105. "It may be observed, that Homer and Rowley agree in the circumstances of this simile, &c. to which Rowley has given an additional beauty, &c."

P. 114. "Rowley makes his numbers harmonious without weakening the force of his ideas: he is sonorous, but not bombast, and can describe the great convulsions of nature in terms more majestic and significant than Mr. Addison's

"Wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

P. 116. "The variety that graces these two descriptions will make the Mornings of Homer and Virgil appear insipid in the comparison."—P. 142. "These beautiful images greatly surpass that of Virgil, &c. or of Spenser, &c."

*Tragedy of Ella*, p. 163—"contains specimens of the author's abilities in judicious criticism and pleasant railery; in neither of which does he appear at all inferior to Mr. Pope."—P. 227. "The scene of the Danish enchantment, like that of the witches in Macbeth, exhibits a picture of northern superstition. This in Ella, however, is dignified by more noble ideas. Shakspeare has presented to his readers a disgusting combination, &c."—P. 233. "It is sufficient to observe, that this scene yields neither to Shakspeare's *Timon* and *Apemantus*, nor to Ben Johnson's scene of *Subtle* and *Face* in the *Alchemist*."

*English Metamorphosis*, p. 359. "The description of the Giant Knight is one of Rowley's capital images, far exceeding that of Polyphemus in Homer and Virgil."

In the course of the present winter, the *Art of Puffing* is said to have received material improvements; but though dramatic poets and managers of playhouses, together with the friends of both parties, have on this score been very justly applauded, no one has hitherto taken sufficient notice of the honour conferred on so useful an invention by the Dean of Exeter's adoption of it in his commentary on the poems of Chatterton. I therefore mean to propose at the first general meeting of Puffers (the Author of the *Puff* Circassian in the chair) that the freedom of this society be presented to the Rev. Jeremiah Milles in a box that has once been filled with *Rowley's* celebrated herb tobacco, which, on account of its name, the said commentator is supposed to smoke in preference to the unadulterated Indian weed. To his title to such a mark of respect may yet further be ascertained, accept, Mr. Urban, these additional specimens of his skill in the *Puff Direct*, for he scorns to deal always the comparative mode of recommending lures to the public.

*Battle of Hastings*, p. 113. "The first object is illustrated by a most majestic simile which shows the poet's wonderful powers of combination, and his unrivalled excellence in the terrific sublime."—P. 134. "The rapidity of Rowley's imagination is a strange repose; the mind of the reader can hardly have digested the torrent of similes on Kinelwalche's beauty, when he finds the valor of Adhelm celebrated by three allusions in the course of one stanza."—P. 140. "The tempest which the poet raises, may be compared to the celebrated storm of Poussin well known in the schools of painting as an engraving; nor can the colouring be heightened by any pencil but his own\*, as he has painted it in the *Ballad of Charity*, which is a master-piece in its kind." *Ella*, p. 20. "They who compare the Song with the *Idyll*, will discover the traces of imitation and admire the art and delicacy with which our English poet has treated the subject. [It may be observed, by the bye, that the *Idyll* of Theocritus had been translated by Dryden, from whom Chatterton adopted many hints as suited his purpose.]—P. 22. "How far does Spenser's description of Housell short of our poet's image!" *Tournament*, p. 309. "The title of this song is truly original, and its merit consists in the powerful assemblage of horrid objects combined in the third stanza, which no pen but Rowley's could have displayed in such strong colours." *Ballad of Charity*, p. 368. "The succeeding storm of wind, the trees bending under its fury, with the return of thunder, lightning,

and hail, compleat a description *not to be excelled either in ancient or modern poetry*."—*Risum teneatis amici?*

Show me, Mr. Urban, a series of puffs equal to these already quoted, and I will pledge myself to undertake any task, however tedious and disgusting—I would even promise to read the Dean's Commentary over again.—Ye puffers of the *Count of Narbonne*, the *Fair Circassian*, and the *Choice of Harlequin*, put your penny trumpets in your pockets! Here's a son of the Church shall out-found the loudest of your whole fraternity; one who will *blow* (as Ajax says in Shakspeare's *Troilus and Cressida*)

*till his siber'd bias check*

*Out-swell the ebolic of puff'd Aquilon.*

To conclude, Mr. Urban, I should recommend this reverend operator to your service, but that I am convinced the Gentleman's Magazine has no occasion to plead any such benefit of clergy. I am, &c.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I Congratulate your correspondent (whose letter, dated Wigan, Jan. 23, was inserted in your Magazine of last month) on his having discovered that *ΩΣ ΟΤΕ* is found in Homer, and *VELUTI CUM* in Virgil, and on the dexterity with which he has kept quite clear of the argument that he seems to think he has confuted.

The observation of MISOPICLERUS was, that in the poems of the Pseudo-Rowley similes were found dressed out in the garb of the eighteenth century;—that the *usual* phraseology of the poets about a century after his time was, "*Look hew, &c. So, &c.*" or "*Like as—Even as—So,*" &c.;—that the phrases, "*Thus he*"—"He said, and as," &c. were not used by *English* writers for two centuries afterwards. In answer to all this, we are told, that *Virgil* has "*Sic VENUS*" and "*Dixit, et;*" and old *Homer* *ΩΣ ΟΤΕ*! I wonder your correspondent did not likewise inform us, how *Dante*, or *Luigi da Pulci*, expressed themselves in Italian, or *Camões* in Portuguese.

That Rowley, if such a poet had existed, might have read and even imitated Homer and Virgil, may readily be granted; but that in his imitations of those poets he should employ precisely the phraseology of the eighteenth century, is not very credible. What language Virgil, or Homer, or Petrarch, or Lopez de Vega, used, is surely nothing to the purpose.

Let me, however, do justice to this gentleman. He appears to be a scholar and an antiquarian. Some one has remarked, that many of the customs of our ancestors are preserved pure and unmixed in the sports of children. This writer appears to have so great a veneration for antiquity, as even to have copied, in his mode of argument, the well-known children's play, called *QUESTIONS and COMMANDS*.—"The question

asked me was, Whether I had rather see a play or a puppet-show? and the answer given me was, *goosberry fool*." Yours, &c.

AN ANTI-ROWLEYIAN.

P.S. In one of his remarks, however, your correspondent is certainly right. MISOPICLERUS was mistaken in saying that Rowley's poems afford *no* instances of that disregard of grammar which is so common in our old poets. In a second edition of his *OBSERVATIONS*, which are considerably enlarged, he has, I perceive, acknowledged his error in this respect; remarking at the same time, that these grammatical inaccuracies are not nearly so *numerous* as they would have been if Rowley's poems had been a genuine ancient composition.

*Strictures on a Letter by W. L. intituled "Original Remarks on the Mathematical Rules for drawing in Perspective."*

IN your Magazine for December, p. 564, I was entertained with some "Remarks on the Mathematical Rules for drawing in Perspective, by W. L." which are curious, and, in some cases, rather extraordinary. If you think these Strictures on that letter worthy of communicating to the public, through the same channel, they are heartily at your service, and I shall be obliged.

Mr. L. sets off on Brook Taylor's first principle, in supposing the scenography, or perspective of an object projected by means of a pyramid of visual rays, cutting a transparent plane, interposed between the object and the eye; after which he says, "It is evident that the rays from the several points or lines of such a perspective drawing, when viewed in the proper place, fall on the eye in the same manner as if they came from the corresponding points or lines of the object itself; and hence it is concluded that such a drawing, properly coloured and shaded, must of necessity excite the same idea that the object itself does." Most undoubtedly it will. He then adds, "However plausible this may seem, it is by no means universally true." This is, indeed, a most extraordinary assertion; it is not merely plausible, but infallibly true; which, I should suppose, no person would offer to controvert; for I could not imagine it would admit of a doubt. He then says, "In many cases experience, and the suggestions of the other senses, greatly alter the ideas originally acquired by sight only." I must own that I cannot conceive how the suggestions of the other senses can affect, much less alter, the ideas excited in the mind by vision. Again, "Nothing shews this so plainly as viewing any landscape, first in that posture in which we are accustomed to see all objects; and then in any unusual posture; as lying along on one side, looking between the legs, &c. In the latter case these objects will appear remote and diminished." What can he mean by *these* objects? What objects? and that they appear remote and diminished?

he

he is here speaking of a landscape, a *picture*, and not of original objects, but of representations; in which I perceive no sensible difference by looking at it in all these various ways; although he says, that "The ideas excited in the mind, though the rays fall in the same manner on the eye, are yet very different." How can the rays fall in the same manner on the eye, when it is, in the latter case, absolutely inverted? A natural landscape, or a view of Nature by reflection on a plane mirror is not altered in the proportion of the several parts; but I must beg leave to differ in opinion with Mr. L. in respect of either a convex or a concave mirror; for I am of opinion that the proportion of the parts are altered; although I allow that the view looks, or rather *appears*, more pleasing to the eye; not more *picturesque*, but more like a *picture* than simple nature, for the eye is naked in both cases, seeing that, it does not see the images of the objects, reflected on the mirror, through any other medium but air.

His next remark, viz. when the eye is not perpendicularly opposite to the centre of the picture, nor at the true distance by which the representation was projected, is also liable to censure; although an idea is suggested of the same object, and in the same colours; also, by a familiarity with objects; we judge them to be square or oblong, right-angled or otherwise, or those ideas would not be annexed to the object, when the eye is not in the true point of view; especially when seen obliquely, although the change of place be not very great. Mr. L. must know, that, when the eye is in the true point of view, and suppose the object in the very place which its image indicates; that is, at the distance, and in the true position for which the picture was delineated, the image would then coincide with the object in every part, and in every line; and consequently every part of the image, or representation, is seen under the same optic angle as the corresponding part of the original; which, he must also know, could not be the case in any other point of view whatever; and yet an idea of the same object would be suggested, whose parts, had the same affinity with, or mutual relation to each other. "In the former case (he says) the ideas are *different*, though the rays fall on the eye in the *same* manner; in the latter, the ideas are the *same*, though the rays fall on the eye in a *different* manner."—To the former I object, that the rays do not fall on the eye in the same manner, yet the ideas are the same, although the eye is not affected the same; because the rays fall on the eye in a *different* manner. The conclusion he draws, from what he has advanced, is more extraordinary.

"It follows from what has been said, that, if we would have a picture excite the very same idea with the object itself, we must, in many cases, depart from the geometrical rules

of perspective." How this conclusion can be drawn, from what has been said, I cannot devise; or how any person can adopt such an opinion, who knows any thing of perspective, and presume to expose it to the public, in print, I am astonished. I maintain, that, whoever departs from the strict rules of perspective, in order to excite, by his picture, the very same ideas as the object does, leaves a true and infallible guide to follow an *ignis fatuus*, a chimæra of his own brain; which will assuredly lead him into error, and involve him in a labyrinth, from which all his genius cannot extricate him.

Mr. L. surely must know (or why did he attempt to write on perspective?) that every picture has a particular point of view. That, indeed, *does* follow from what he has said. Let us suppose then, a picture of St. Paul's cathedral, or any other fine building, delineated strictly true, by the rules of perspective, and the position of the picture judiciously chosen. Now, the picture exhibits a just portrait of the object from a determined station and point of view; but, I presume, that if we depart but a little from that station, the picture is no longer a perfect image of the original; for the parts of the object will bear differently on each other; also, if we move nearer to, or farther from the object, the several parts which are remote, and perhaps detached, will vary in their apparent proportions to each other. But, the parts of the representation being fixed on a plane surface, cannot vary their bearings or proportions; and thence it is, that, although we deviate a little from the true point of view, the idea of the same object, from the determined station is still suggested. Again, suppose another picture of the same object, truly delineated from the same station, but the position of the picture injudiciously chosen, so that, in a direct view, it is a manifest distortion; yet, I say, that in the true point of view it will exhibit the very same appearance as the first picture, or as the object; yea, so perfectly, that, being both truly coloured and shaded, if one could be removed, and the other placed instantly and imperceptibly before the eye, in the true point of view, we should not perceive the difference; yea, I will undertake to produce a picture, delineated strictly by rule, though greatly distorted, which, in the true point of view, shall appear so like the original, that, removing the picture imperceptibly (the object being where it appeared) or, viewing the object first, and then imperceptibly placing the picture before the eye, the deception shall not be immediately discovered. How then can this be effected, if we depart or deviate from the geometrical rules?

With permission, Mr. Urban, I shall resume this subject; and am, for the present,

Yours, &c. T. MALTON.

\* \* \* With the greatest reluctance we are under the necessity of still postponing an infinite number of valuable communications.



MR. URBAN, *Somerſet, Dec. 28.*

ON peruſing ſome of your old volumes of Magazines between the years 1750 and 1760, I find Meteorological Journals at that time were very much in repute, but at preſent they ſeem as much neglected, eſpecially in diſtant parts of the kingdom; or at leaſt if they are kept, being only for private amuſement, they are never communicated to the public. Whether the experimental philoſophers of this time think it beneath their notice to attend to ſuch trivial matters, or whether to impute the neglect of it to ſome more favourite ſcience which now engroſſes their general attention, I know not. However, as the variation of the atmophere is certainly the principal cauſe of moſt of the epidemic diſeaſes incident to our climate, I imagine ſuch journals from different parts of the kingdom would, if properly attended to, lead to the investigation of the cauſe. In this idea I preſume to offer to the public, through the channel of your Magazine (if you think it worth inserting) the annexed journal, in which you will oblige your future correſpondent.

B. M.

\* \* \* If this correſpondent would favour us with a Meteorological Table ſimilar to that kept at London, it would be acceptable, and ſhould be regularly inserted. The length of that now ſent is the only reaſon for not inserting it; half a page allotted for it would ſerve as a comparison to mark the difference between the two ſtations, and furniſh data to judge of the general ſtate of the weather in the ſouthern part of the iſland.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 8.*

MR. Gibbon, in his celebrated History, (vol. I. chap. IX.) taking notice of the opinion that Europe was formerly much colder than it is at preſent, adds two proofs in confirmation of this ſuppoſition, of which the following is one: "The great rivers " which covered the Roman provinces, the " Rhine and the Danube, were frequently " frozen over, and capable of ſupporting the " moſt enormous weights. The barbarians, " who often choſe that ſevere ſeaſon for their " inroads, tranſported, without apprehenſion of danger, their numerous armies, " their cavalry, and their heavy waggons, " over a vaſt and ſolid bridge of ice. Modern ages have not preſented an inſtance " of a like phenomenon." That armies have not croſſed thoſe rivers on the ice in modern times, may perhaps be a fact; but that the hiſtorian's inference concerning the want of froſt ſtrong enough for this purpoſe, is groundleſs, he might have learned from authorities acceſſible to any common reader. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in her admirable letters (Let. 23) relating her journey from Vienna to Belgrade, ſays, "On the " 26th (of January) we paſſed over the fro-

" zen Danube with all our equipages and " carriages." It is to be obſerved, that her ſuite and eſcort were almoſt as numerous as a ſmall army. Mr. Bell, in his account of a journey from Petersburgh to Conſtantinople, performed in the winter of 1737, mentions arriving at the mouth of the Danube on Jan. 15. The river here, he obſerves, is very broad and rapid, and divided into ſeveral branches. He paſſed the north branch in a boat; "but the other branches being faſt frozen over," he ſays, "we mounted, and rode and walked by turns, the reſt of the way, on the ice." *Bell's Travels, vol. II.*

I ſhall juſt add, that Lady M. W. M. in a ſubſequent letter, dated from Belgrade, Feb. 12, O. S. ſpeaking of the coldneſs of the weather, ſays, "We have a very large ſtove conſtantly kept hot, and yet the windows of the room are frozen on the inſide." Theſe ſurely are not proofs of diminiſhed cold!

I cannot refrain from mentioning another moſt extraordinary inſtance of the miſtake of a writer (though a leſs eminent one) which lately came in my way. The Marchionefs de Lambert, in her *Advice to her Son*, gives the following anecdote, as I find it expreſſed in an indifferent Engliſh tranſlation. "Ageſilaus was told, that the king of Perſia was the greateſt king;" "Why " ſhould he be greater than me," replied he, "ſo long as I have a ſword by my ſide?" I was pretty confident, that this could not be a truly antique ſentiment; and upon examination I found the real apophthegm to be as follows. Ageſilaus, hearing the king of Perſia frequently mentioned as the *great king*, ſaid, "How greater than I, if not more juſt and temperate?" Your readers will doubtleſs be ſurpriſed to find this noble ſentiment of a Heathen ſo ſhockingly depraved and diſtorted by a good Chriſtian. I do not ſuſpect, that the Marchionefs was guilty of an intentional miſrepresentation. I ſuppoſe the quoted, as moſt of her countrymen do, from memory. But it is obvious to remark, that the ſource of her miſtake was an habitual depravation of principle, owing to the prevalence of thoſe ſentiments of falſe honour, than which nothing can be more repugnant to the whole ſpirit of Chriſtianity as a moral ſyſtem.

Y. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

I ſhall make no apology to you or to Mr. Gibbon for the following addreſs. It is cauſed by certain aſſertions contained in a work which Mr. Gibbon has lately given to the public, and you have transferred \* into your laſt Magazine; in the truth or falſehood of which, the public is materially concerned.

\* Gent. Mag. for Dec. 1781, p. 521.

The assertions, here meant, are contained in the following note to Mr. Gibbon's second volume of his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

"The three witnesses (1 John, v. 7.) have been established in our Greek Testaments by the prudence of Erasmus; the honest bigotry of the Complutensian Editors; the typographical fraud or error of Robert Stephens in the placing a crotchet; and the deliberate falsehood, or strange misapprehension, of Theodore Beza."

The verse of *St. John*, here alluded to, stands thus in our common Testaments—

"For there are Three that bear record in Heaven; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these Three are One."

As the charges, which Mr. Gibbon has thus brought against the *Complutensian Editors*, *Stephens* and *Beza* (Erasmus being rather praised than censured by him, for a reason which may hereafter appear) seem expressed in terms purposely obscure,—it appears necessary, in the first place, briefly to enquire, whether they have done any thing to deserve these several accusations; making, however, some previous mention of *Erasmus*.

I. *Erasmus* published his first edition of the Greek Testament at *Basil*, A. D. 1516, in less than a century after the invention of the art of printing. It was the first Greek Testament which the world had then seen issue from the press. He published a second edition of the same work, at the same place, in 1519. In these two editions the verse (1 John, v. 7.) was not inserted; which omission first cast the imputation of imposture upon it. Being publicly reprehended for this omission by our country-man, *Edmond Ley*, and *Lopez Stunica*, a learned Spaniard, *Erasmus* afterwards, in 1522, published his third edition, in which he restored this text of the *three Witnesses*; declaring, as his apology for having left it out of his two former editions, that he had not found it in five Gr. MSS. which he had then consulted, but that he had now replaced ("*reposuimus*") the verse, because he found that it did exist in a very ancient Gr. MS. in England.

II. The famous *Polyglott* of the Old and New Testament was printed in Spain at *Complutum* (or *Alcala des Henares*) under the patronage of Cardinal *Ximenes*, A. D. 1514; but it was not published until several years afterwards. It was the result of the joint labours of many learned men, who were selected by the Cardinal for that purpose, and furnished with all the Gr. MSS, and other aids, which his great political, as well as personal, influence could procure. In this work the "Complutensian Editors" have inserted the text of 1 John, v. 7: which insertion, it seems, deserves no better an appellation, from Mr. Gibbon, than that of

"honest bigotry."

III. In 1546 *Robert Stephens* published his valuable edition of the Gr. Testament. That this work might be as perfect as possible, great industry was used to collect such Greek MSS. as had escaped the enquiries of the editors of *Complutum*: and those endeavours were attended with such success, that *Stephens* himself declares, that, in the prosecution of that work, he had "collated \* the Greek text with sixteen very ancient-variant copies." This edition of 1546, and a subsequent one in 1549, not being printed in a volume large enough to admit of marginal remarks and notations of different readings, contained only the plain Greek text of the New Testament; and in both these editions stands this testimony of the *three Witnesses*. In 1550 *Stephens* gave a third edition to the world, on a larger scale; in which he distinguished the different Greek MSS. which he had collated by Greek letters (*α, β, &c.*) and the various readings by an *obelus* and *semi-parentthesis* (or crotchet) which, wherever inserted, were to denote, that, from the word before which the *obelus* was placed to the station where the *semi-parentthesis* was found in the Greek text, the whole of that verse or verses, word or words, was wanting in the particular MSS. cited in the margin. In this third edition, *Stephens* has thus marked, in a great variety of instances, sometimes a single word alone, and sometimes several words following each other. As he found in several of his own Greek MSS. and in the *Complutensian Bible* (which was itself the digest of many more Greek MSS. than he could pretend to procure) this 7th verse *entire*; so in some others he remarked the particular words ("*ἐν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*") "in Heaven," to be wanting. At the head of these three words, therefore, *Stephens* placed an *obelus*, in his edition of 1550, and a *semi-parentthesis* at the end of them; thereby denoting, to the reader, that those three words were wanting in the particular MSS. referred to in the margin. And this Mr. G. calls "the typographical fraud or error of R. Stephens."

IV. *Theodore Beza* (whose erudition and piety did honour to the age in which he lived) was born at *Vezelai*, in or about A. D. 1519, and died in 1605. He published an edition of the New Testament, with annotations, at Geneva † in 1551. He was urged to this work by *R. Stephens*, who, on *Beza's* compliance with his solicitations, permitted him the free use of all his Gr. MSS. In his notes on this passage of *St. John*, he says— "This verse does not occur in the *Syriac* version, &c. but is found in the *English* MS. in the *Complutensian* edition, and in some ancient MSS. of *Stephens*. In the *English* MS. the words Father, Word, and Spirit, are written with their articles; but

\* See his Preface.

† *Beza's* letter to Queen Elizabeth.

"they are without their articles in our \* MSS." The English MS has simply the word "Spirit," without adding to it the epithet "Holy;" in ours they are joined, and we read "Holy Spirit." As to the words in *Heaven*, they are wanting in seven ancient MSS. And he further uses these remarkable expressions (which indeed seem to have drawn down the plenitude of Mr. G's. anger upon him)—"I am entirely satisfied that we ought to retain this verse."

This is the plain truth, briefly stated, of the proceedings of *Erasmus*, *R. Stephens*, *Tb. Beza*, and the editors of *Complutum*, relative to the verse in question. To this short statement, permit me to add the following observations.

I. Mr. G. is not more happy in his indirect commendation of *Erasmus*, in this matter, than we shall hereafter find him to be in his direct censures of the other editors. In whatever light we view the conduct of *Erasmus* in this affair, it betrays great weakness. If he was really possessed of five ancient MSS. in which this verse had no place, and had thought it his duty to expel it accordingly from his two former editions, he ought not to have restored it, in his third edition, upon the authority of a single MS. only. The behaviour of *Erasmus* in this matter, taking the whole of it into contemplation at once, seems not to be accountable for, but on one of these suppositions: either he could not produce the five MSS. in which he had alleged the verse to be omitted; or he had other authorities, much superior to the testimony of a single MS. for placing the verse, which he was not, however, ingenuous enough to acknowledge. And this conclusion will not, perhaps, seem altogether unwarrantable, when the testimonies which I mean to produce, in my next letter, in favour of the originality of this verse, shall be fully weighed; and when it is further considered, that *Erasmus* was secretly inclined † to Arianism; a circumstance, which rendered him by no means an indifferent editor of this Vth chapter of *St. John*. Upon the face of his own Apology, then, the conduct of *Erasmus*, in this instance, was mean; upon the supposition of his having kept back from the world his true motives of action, it was highly disingenuous, and grossly unworthy: and yet for a proceeding which must fall under one of these inevitable alternatives, Mr. G. cannot find a more severe stricture than "the prudence of *Erasmus*!" If *Erasmus* had not possessed the merit of first casting the imputation of imposture on this verse, which others have since been industrious to prove,—his subsequent recantation, his "repusmus" would hardly have met with so mild a rebuke from Mr. G.

II. The admission of the text in question

into the several editions of *Stephens's* Greek Testament was not owing to a "typographical error" of that editor. Mr. G. it is presumed, would say, that *Stephens* meant to have placed his obelus and crotchet so as to have denoted the whole of 1 John, v. 7, (instead of the three words, ἐν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ) to have been wanting in seven of his MSS.; and that his not doing so was a mistake. Without requiring from Mr. G. his authority for so arbitrary an assumption, we may satisfy ourselves from the best authority possible, the internal evidence of the volume itself, that the whole of Mr. G's. assumption is groundless. To this edition of 1550 *Stephens* has annexed a list of *Errata*, or "typographical errors," wherein he has been so assiduously corrected, as anxiously to point out to the reader one comma forgotten, and another misplaced, in that laborious volume: but there is no reference in the *Errata* to this verse of *St. John*.—If an argument, like this, could want support, it might be further remarked, that *J. bn Crispin* (an advocate of the parliament of *Paris*, who had retired to *Geneva* for the sake of the free exercise of the reformed religion) published a new edition of the Gr. Testament at *Geneva* in 1553; wherein the obelus and crotchet retain the same place, in regard to this verse, that they possessed in the edition of *Stephens*: which is a proof that *Stephens*, who was then a fellow-citizen with *Crispin*, never found out (what Mr. G. it seems, has now found out for him) any "typographical error in the placing his crotchet." Nor,

III. Was this text inserted in *Beza's* Gr. Testam. through the "strange misapprehension," or any misapprehension at all, "of *Theodore Beza*." The debate between *Erasmus*, *Ley*, and *Sturica*, had awakened the attention of Christians in general to this subject, upwards of 20 years before *Beza* began his commentary. As a principal member of the reformed church, as a man famed for erudition and integrity, the eyes of all Europe were fixed on *Beza's* expected publication. Indeed, he seems to have felt himself called to the task; and accordingly his own words, before quoted in this letter, shew that he gave the matter a full consideration; that he contrasted the *Syriac* version, &c. with his other authorities, and compared them together so attentively, as even to note in which of them a single article, or epithet, was wanting; that he had, in short, fully weighed the reasons on both sides, and found those for the authenticity of the text so greatly to preponderate, as to enable him to speak his serious conviction in the most decisive terms:—"I am entirely satisfied that we ought to retain this verse." Such motives for caution, and such marks of diligence, in such a man, leave no room for the idea of misapprehension.

\* *Beza*, throughout his notes, calls the MSS. of *Stephens* "*nostri codices*,"—our MSS.

† Inter al.—*Cyclopæd. Tit. "Arianism."*

Thus acquitted of "error and misapprehension," it remains for Mr. G. to shew how he can substantiate the other parts of his charge against *Stephens* and *Beza*—namely, of "*fraud and deliberate falsehood*." It will become one, who aims to live to posterity as an historian, to consider well how he can justify himself either in literary candour or Christian charity, for accusing men so evidently conscientious; men, whose characters have hitherto been not unfulfilled only, but illustrious, of the complicated crime of a deliberate falsification of Scripture!

IV. Nor are the *Complutensian* editors justly chargeable with *bigotry* (either *bonnet* or *disbonnet*) for the part which they took in this transaction. They did no more than insert, in their *Polybott*, a verse, which, we have every reason to believe, was found in every MS. consulted by them. Assembled to collate the MSS. of the original languages of the Scriptures, and to perpetuate their contents to posterity by means unknown to former ages—is Mr. G. offended that they did not abuse the confidence reposed in them? Are they *bigots*, because they would not falsify the text which they were convened to ascertain? *Bigotry* may be defined to be *a perverse adherence to an opinion of any kind, without giving to the evidence, on the contrary part, an open bearing, and a candid judgement*. Surely, then, it is *bigotry* in Mr. G. (leaving him at liberty to chuse his own epithet for it) to express what might, by any mode of inference, be construed into a wish, that these editors had, in *favour of the opinion to which he adheres*, mutilated those records which they were urged, by every principle that ought to govern the human mind, to deliver down to future ages unabridged and unperverted. I would not willingly remind Mr. G. of the reproaches of his learned opponents\*, respecting the quotations and authorities by which he *aimed* to support the positions assumed in the two well-known chapters of the first volume of his history: I should still more unwillingly permit myself to draw any inference, either from those instances, or from his present indignation against the editors of *Complutum*, as to the probable manner in which he would have proceeded, had he been the sole editor there. But I trust I may be bold to say, that if these editors had acted as Mr. G. more than seems to wish they had done, they would have merited the appellation of *a dishonest bigots*—would have proved themselves unworthy betrayers of their trust, and unfaithful stewards of the oracles of GOD!

I now beg leave, Mr. Urban, to submit the question to the public decision, how far these three Editors have deserved the charges of *error and misapprehension* on the one hand,

or of *bigotry, fraud, and deliberate falsehood* on the other, which have been thus brought against them by Mr. G.—And I request your permission to establish, in a future letter, the authenticity of the text in dispute by proofs, all of them antecedent to the days of *Stephens, Beza*, or the editors of *Complutum*. I am, Sir, your constant Reader, T.

*Biographical Anecdotes of the Judges whose Pictures are painted in Guildhall.*

MR. URBAN,

THE City of London, in testimony of gratitude to the judges who settled (without expence of law-suit) the properties of the citizens after the fire in 1666, caused their pictures, painted at full length, to be put up in Guildhall. Sir Peter Lely was to have painted these portraits, but refusing to attend the Judges at their chambers, Wright, a Scotchman, got the business, and received of the City 60 guineas a-piece †.

As to the general character of the Judges appointed immediately after the Restoration, it is remarked by a very learned ‡ historian, that "the Lord Clarendon put the justice of the nation into very good hands, and employed some who had been on the bench in Cromwell's time, and the famous Sir Matthew Hale in particular." O. R.

JUDGES of the Court of EXCHEQUER §.

EDWARDUS TURNOR, Miles, Capital, Baro. Saccarij Dom. R. S. An. 1671.

*Arms. Ermines, on a cross quarter pierced Argent four ser-de-moulins Sable.*

He was the eldest son of Arthur Turnor of Parendon in com. Essex, serjeant at law, by Anne his wife, daughter of John Termy, of Gunston in Norfolk, Esq. He was bred at school under Dr. Godwin, author of the Roman Antiquities; from thence sent to Queen's College, Oxford, and removed to the Middle Temple (where for four generations his immediate ancestors had been placed) and there he studied the laws, until upon King Charles's restoration he was made a knight, and of the King's council in the law, and attorney-general to the Duke of York. In the year 1661 he was chosen burgess for the town of Hertford, to serve in that parliament, and then chosen speaker thereof; and during the time of being speaker, he was made solicitor-general to his majesty; and in Easter term 1671 made serjeant at law, and sworn lord chief baron of his majesty's Court of Exchequer, and died March 4, 1675, at Bedford, during the assizes there, being then one of the judges itinerant for the North circuit. Several speeches of Sir E. Turnor, Knt. speaker of the House of Commons, are printed sepa-

\* Dr. Watson, Dr. Chelsum, Mr. Dawlet, and others.

† See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.

‡ Burnet's History of his own Times, fol. 1724, vol. I. p. 175.

§ The judges are classed according to the courts they presided in.



rately, and in the Parliamentary History; and his speeches at the trial of the regicides, published in the State Tryals.

ROBERTUS ATKYNS, Miles Balnei, un.  
Justic. Dom. R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Arms. Arg. a cross Sa. fretty at the edges between 4 mullets pierced of the second.*

He was son of Sir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and Ursula his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, born in the year 1621, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where his ancestors had been eminent lawyers for several generations: he was made a justice of the Common Pleas April 25, 1672, to which court he belonged when the City of London put up his portrait in Guildhall; but being afterwards made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, he falls in this class, and is ranged before his father: he died in 1709, aged 88 years.—See the life of Sir Robert Atkyns in the Biog. Brit. vol. I. p. 324. 2d edit. by Dr. Kippis; and he was appointed the 8th of February, 1660, a commissioner for discharging, settling, and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king.

EDWARDUS ATKYNS, Miles, unus Baron.  
Seaccarij Dom. Regis.

*Arms. Arg. a cross Sa. fretty at the edges between 4 mullets pierced of the second.*

He was made serjeant at law in 1640, and was one of those lawyers whom the Lords and Commons recommended in their propositions offered to King Charles I. at Oxford in 1643, to be made a justice of the King's Bench. He was father of the lord chief baron before-mentioned, and younger son of that eminent lawyer, Sir Edward Atkyns, Knt. serjeant at law, and reader of the society of Lincoln's Inn in the reign of King Charles I: he was made second baron of the Exchequer June 23, 1660, and died about the year 1669. It is too remarkable to be passed by in silence, that two of this honourable judge's sons were advanced to the high office of lord chief baron in the reign of James II. Edward Atkyns, younger brother of Sir Robert Atkyns before-mentioned, was made chief baron; and was appointed on Feb. 8, 1660, one of the commissioners for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king.

CHRISTOPH. TURNOR, Miles, unus Baron.  
Seaccar. Dom. Regis, A<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Arms. Ermines on a cross quarter pierced Argent, four sur-de-moulins Sable.*

He was the eldest son of Christopher Turnor, Esq. by Helen, daughter of Thomas Sarn, of Printon, in Com. Hert. Esq. and was born at Milton-Erness in Bedfordshire, Dec. 6, 1607. From a handsome present he made towards rebuilding the chapel at Eman. Col-

lege, in Cambridge, it may be presumed he was of that Society; from thence he was removed to the Middle Temple: he was called to the degree of serjeant at law by the king's writ, dated July 4, 1660, made third baron of the Exchequer on the 7th, and received the honour of knighthood the 16th of the same month. He married Joice, sister of Sir Philip Warwick, Knt. secretary to the Treasury, and had issue Edward Turnor, Esq. who was named as a person fit and qualified to be made a knight of the Royal Oak; but King Charles II. did wisely in laying aside such a distinction, as it would certainly have created fresh animosities. He died 1675, aged 68 years, and was buried with his ancestors at Milton Erness. Besides the portrait of this judge in Guildhall, there is a half-length, esteemed a *chef-d'œuvre*, by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of — Turnor, Esq. of Lincolnshire.

TIMOTH. LITTLETON, Miles, unus Bar.  
Seaccar. Dom. R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Arms. Argent, a chevron between 3 escallops Sable.*

He was seventh son of Sir Edward Littleton, of Henley, in Com. Salop. Knight, by Mary, daughter of Edm. Walter, of Ludlow, Esq. and brother of Lord Keeper Littleton, who was made a peer of the realm in the reign of Charles I. He was of the Inner Temple, and made a baron of the Exchequer Feb. 1, 1670. He died in 1679, and was buried in the Temple church, London. For a particular account of the ancient family of Littleton, see Collins's Peerage.

EDWARD. THURLAND, Miles, unus Baron.  
Seaccar. Dom. Regis.

*Arms. 1st & 4th Ermine, on a chief engrailed Gules, 3 Taus Or. 2d and 3d Azure a fret O.*

He was of the ancient family of Thurland, of Thurland Castle, in Nottinghamshire, and was admitted of the Society of the Inner Temple. He was solicitor to the Duke of York, a serjeant at law, and made one of the barons of the Exchequer Jan. 24, 1672. He died Jan. 14, 1682, aged 76, and was buried at Ryegate in Surry. When Sir Edward Thurland took the oaths on being made a judge, he was addressed as follows by the Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; "Let me recommend to you, to manage the king's justice and the revenues, as the king may have most profit, and the subject less vexation. Raking for old debts, the number of informations, projects upon concealments, I could not find (in the eleven years experience I had in this court) ever to advance the Crown; but such proceedings have, for the most part, delivered up the king's good subjects into the hands of the worst of men, clerks of the court, custom-house officers and excise-men &c." O. R.

\* See the list of the Knights of the Royal Oak in Wotton's Baronetage.

† Raleigh redivivus, p. 80.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

AS I do not find that any abler pen has been employed to correct the mistakes of Mr. Croft in his life of Doctor Young, as published by Dr. Johnson, I have ventured to take up mine for that purpose. It appears very evidently, that Mr. C. had no personal knowledge of the Doctor, or of any of his family, except his son; as a friend to whom he has entered into a justification, which I should never have imagined could have been necessary, had he not told us, that the biographical writers had erred so egregiously, as to attribute the character of Lorenzo to Mr. Young. Whoever has read the Night Thoughts with any degree of attention, must know from the very circumstances Mr. C. has pointed out, that the Doctor could not possibly have meant him; and, I may add, that I am *very* sure he was absolutely incapable of transmitting such a character to posterity of his own son. We must be content to remain in ignorance of the real names both of Lorenzo and Philander, as I do not believe the Doctor ever gratified the curiosity of his friends by informing them: but I think it very provable, that the Lorenzo of the Night Thoughts, and the Altamont of the Centaur, was the same man. Mr. C. seems to be of opinion, that Mr. Temple was the person whom the Doctor lamented under the name of Philander. What I have farther to say upon this subject will prove, that it could not be him.

When Doctor Young married Lady Betty Lee, she had a son and two daughters living by her former husband. The son was an officer; he married, and died soon after, leaving no child. Of the daughters, Mrs. Temple was the elder. Mr. Temple saw her for the first time at Court; he soon after made his address, and married her. She fell into a declining state of health, and was accompanied by her mother, &c. to the south of France, and died abroad in 1736; within a year after her marriage, and only seventeen years old. Mr. Temple married again, and left a son by his second wife, who, in 1757, succeeded to his grandfather's title. I find, by the Irish peerage (which I believe is right, except in one point, viz. that the first wife was the *only* daughter of Col. Lee) that Mr. Temple died in 1740. It is not very probable, that so young a man as he must have been should have been the friend of *twenty years* whom the Doctor mourned. Philander died before Mrs. Temple——  
“Narcissa follows, ere his tomb is clos'd,”  
&c.

How long Lady Betty survived her daughter, I cannot say, as these events happened before my remembrance; and, though I have often heard them mentioned, I do not recollect the dates. That the *dd* survive Mrs. Temple I am certain, and that she was abroad with her; as I well remember to have seen a letter to the Doctor from a gentleman

who was present at the burial of Mrs. Temple. The gentleman had never seen the Doctor from that time, and made himself known to him (having some favour to request of him) by recalling to his memory some circumstances attending it. The Doctor, grieved to be obliged to perform the last offices by  *stealth*, proposed that the body should be embalmed, and brought over to England; but Lady Betty objected. I mention this, trifling as it may appear, as a confutation of an idle story I once heard, and others may have heard, viz. that when the Doctor was once asked, “Why, since he so deeply lamented the obscurity of Mrs. Temple’s funeral, he had not brought over the corpse?” he had answered——“I never thought of it.”

Mr. Croft thinks Lady Betty died in 1740: perhaps it was so. She left her youngest daughter under the care of the Doctor, with whom she lived till her marriage with Major Haviland, whom she accompanied to Ireland, and lived but a short time after.

Of the unhappy understanding between the Doctor and his son, I shall say nothing. Those faults which the *father* forgave, ought to be forgotten by the world—only this I must say, in justice to his memory, the parent was *not* lost in the poet. Perhaps there never was a heart more capable of paternal love than Dr. Young’s. He was a kind and indulgent father to the children of his lady; and I well remember that, during the misunderstanding with his own son, on being told of a lively remark made by him, he discovered both in words and manner the true pleasure of a father. His benevolent and condescending tenderness to youth was such, as to engage the filial love and reverence of those who had not the honour to be even allied to him.

It is much to be wished, that the person who drew up the history of the Doctor’s life had been as tender of his fame as he is of the son’s. Surely that son, “who would even almost sooner pass for a Lorenzo, than see his character vindicated at the expence of his father’s memory,” must be greatly hurt by the levity and cruelty with which the little blemishes of that father are pointed out to notice.

Mr. Croft himself remarks, that to the *four volumes* published while the Doctor was living, he had prefixed a very modest advertisement. Why, then, was all *he* judged *not* “excuseable” to be forced upon the notice of those who would never, otherwise, have heard of them? He had consigned to oblivion those dedications for which his memory is now reproached. Yet, candour may suggest some pleas that may at least soften the acrimony of that reproach which has been so wantonly thrown on his respectable memory. Mr. C. himself informs us, that the father of the Duke of Wharton had been  
the

the friend of Dr. Young's father—that the son of the one should patronise the son of the other, was natural. The Duke, it is to be supposed, did not at once attain the height, or, to speak more properly, did not at once sink into the depth of profligacy: that he had great and shining abilities, was acknowledged by his contemporaries (who, as I have heard, entertained the greatest hopes of his becoming an honour to his country), and was never denied by the present generation. Why, then, should the Doctor be censured for having bestowed on him a tribute of praise? Yet he is censured both for writing the dedication, and for suppressing it in a future edition of his works. Mr. C. doubts whether a man has a *right* to withdraw the praise he has once given; and asks, if at the *time* he thought the praise undeserved, “Why did he give it?—if deserved, why withdraw it?” Surely, this is denying a man the privilege of becoming wiser by his own experience! A person in the warmth of party zeal (for a dedication to Queen Anne is likewise censured) or grateful affection, may very honestly and sincerely write a panegyric, which time, and a clearer knowledge of characters, may convince him was undeserved; all he can then do is silently to suppress, as far as he is able, those errors into which an upright heart had betrayed his judgement.

Mr. Croft *hints* at follies which the Doctor was *said* to have fallen into in very early youth. It is not unreasonable to imagine, that the bare acquaintance with such a man as Wharton proved to be, might give rise to such a report, of the truth of which no person now living can pronounce with certainty. Mr. C. does not inform us by whom this was *said*, but chuses to infer, that the Doctor had passed “*a foolish youth, the sport of peers.*” But I will venture to assert, that this quotation could never have been applicable to him in *any* period of his life.

Of the housekeeper I have to relate, that she was the daughter of a rector of All-hallows, Hertford; and that, upon the marriage of Miss Caroline Lee, she was invited by the Doctor, who knew her family, to his house; that she had some fortune of her own, perhaps very small, as her father left many children; that she was advanced in years, and was a woman of piety and good sense improved by reading; and that she was always treated by the Doctor and by his guests, even those of the highest rank, with the politeness and respect due to a gentlewoman. The legacy which he bequeathed her, was not more than might be due to one whom he had never degraded by paying her wages. Why the did not strictly comply with his last injunctions to destroy his manuscripts, I cannot pretend to say; and can only lament that she did not: perhaps as Mr. Young was in the house, she might

fancy she had not the power: but I wish those who, from reading the will, must know what the Doctor had enjoined, had done what the omitted to do; and more particularly do I wish that the letter, of which so cruel an use has been made, had been committed to the flames! Yet, to an unprejudiced eye, that very letter does not convey so much as its publisher has pointed out\*: it does not appear to me, that the Doctor, so late in life, had *solicited* preferment. That his attachment to the late Prince of Wales had given offence was so well known, that when the present King struck out his name from the list of Court chaplains, it caused astonishment and discontent in the Doctor's friends (though I *never* heard it did in himself) which was appeased by his being almost immediately after appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Princess Dowager.

I know not why it should be supposed, that because Dr. Warton dedicated his Essay on the Genius of Pope to Dr. Young, that therefore he must either have changed his opinion of Pope, or have *bartered* his opinion for a dedication. He was neither greedy of praise, nor was he reduced to the necessity of *bartering* any thing to procure it. The compliment paid him was, I have no doubt, a *voluntary* compliment.

That Dr. Young, in his last will, made mention only of two persons, is, I find, imputed to his having lost all remembrance of his friends, or having *out-lived* their affections. The latter was an utter impossibility—Those who had once the happiness of knowing that worthy man, must for ever love and honour him! He had out-lived many friends, and those who remained were such whose rank and circumstances might render any bequest unnecessary. I very much doubt whether Mr. C. who appears to think the thousand pounds left to the “poor woman,” as he calls her, too large a sum, would not have accused him of *vanity*, or of unkindness to his son, had he lessened *his* fortune by such bequests.

As Mr. Croft was unable to give any account of the Doctor's “domestick manners and petty habits,” I will venture to affirm, from my own knowledge, that the noble foreigner's was *literally* true. That “every thing about him shewed the man, each individual being placed by rule. All was neat without art. He was very pleasant in conversation, and extremely polite.” To which is insidiously added—“This, and more, *may* possibly be true; but Ticharner's was a first visit, a visit of curiosity and admiration, and a visit which the author *expected*.” Had the visit been *unexpected*, had it been of the longest continuance, had it *not* been a *first* visit, I am very sure that Ticharner would have had no cause to retract what has been quoted from his letter; he would, rather, have added *much*

\* In Dr. Johnson's Lives.

more. Those who had the happiness to be so intimately received, as to be treated and considered as a part of his family, and that not only once, and for a short time, but oftener, and for many months at a time, saw him always the same. He appeared neither as "a man of sorrow," nor yet as "a fellow of infinite jest" (how shocking are these words applied to so respectable a character!). The dignity of a great and a good mind appeared in all his actions, and in all his words. He conversed on religious subjects with the cheerfulness of virtue. His piety was undebaſed by gloom or enthusiasm; he was regular in the performance of all its duties, both in publick and in private. I have been told, that, before his time, divine service was performed only on Sunday morning; but he likewise read prayers in the afternoon, and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and all holidays. And here let me observe, that I once supposed it almost impossible for him to *let himself down* to the capacities of a country congregation; but I was soon convinced how much this supposition injured him, who, with the Apostle, *knew how to become all things to all men, so that he might gain some*. His discourses were such as must convey information to the meanest, pleasure to the more improved understandings, and edification to both. Every night he read prayers to his own family, and every morning when there was no publick service. I mention these particulars the rather, as Dr. Johnson, in his life of Mr. West, has thought it might not be without effect to observe, that there have been authors to whom may be given the two venerable names of *Poet and Saint*.

I suppose it is generally known that Dr. Young, after his first sleep, spent the greatest part of the night in meditation, and in the composition of his works; and that he had only to *transcribe* them (if I may use that expression) when he arose, which was at an early hour.

In his domestick character he was as amiable as he was venerable in the Christian. His politeness was such as I never saw equalled; it was invariable; to his superiors in rank, to his equals, and to his inferiors, it differed only in the *degrees* of elegance. I never heard him speak with roughness to his meanest servant; yet he well knew how to keep up his dignity, and, with all the majesty of superior worth, to repress the bold and the forward. In conversation upon lively subjects, he had a brilliancy of wit which was peculiar to himself; I know not how to describe it, but by saying, that it was both *lightened and softened* by the great and the amiable qualities of his soul. I have seen him ill, and in pain, yet the serenity of his mind remained unruſhed: I never heard a peevish expression fall from his lips; nor was he, at such times, less kindly and politely attentive to those around him, than when in the company of strangers, who came only to visit him for the *first time*.

Of the last hours of this excellent man, I can only give one passage, which I had from very good authority (for I was not present at this awful scene) that when his son arrived to pay the last duties, he sent to him his blessing and forgiveness, with an assurance, that he did not refuse to see him from any remains of repentment; but that his bodily pain was so exquisite, that he was unable to bear so affecting a meeting; and that he would find, by his last will, that he had always considered him as his son, and never meant to carry his displeasure to the grave.

I have, perhaps, in this little sketch, forgotten to take notice of some things which may require farther animadversion in the late publication, or may have omitted some which might farther illustrate the Doctor's character; for the first, I can only say in excuse, that I have attempted an answer to the author from memory, not having the book by me; and, for the second, I have taken some pains to comprise in a small compass what truth impelled me to say in vindication of his memory.

I shall conclude with observing, that the practice of publishing the lives of eminent men may possibly, in future, deter many from becoming authors, who, by their abilities, are well qualified to be useful to the world. For who would not wish that his memory should be transmitted to posterity with honour, if transmitted at all? Or, if any one should be indifferent to the opinion of the world, knowing that however men may err, his Almighty Judge will, in his own time, make manifest his virtues; yet he may still fear to offer himself a candidate for virtuous fame, when he considers, that the hearts of his nearest relations, or most faithful friends, may hereafter be exquisitely pained, by seeing all his human frailties painted in the most glaring colours, and every virtue thrown into deep shade, by the hand of prejudice or ignorance.

As to myself, I have no motive for writing this (for I never saw Mr. Croft, or ever even heard of him, till I saw his name prefixed to the life of Dr. Young), but the sincerest and most disinterested veneration for the memory of a man who was a credit to religion, and an honour to human nature.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

I Beg leave to submit, whether your correspondent M. E. (vol. LI. p. 516) is not mistaken in respect to Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne not being entitled to the honours that the poet *Shakspeare*, and the historian *Trujel*, have respectively conferred on him, for his integrity and courage in committing Henry Prince of Wales (afterwards *Henry V.*) because Gascoigne died in the last year of Henry IV's reign, viz. A.D. 1412; for it is as true, that our judge lived *nine* months in *that* reign, he not departing this

life



life till Dec. 17, 1413, and Henry V. acceded to the throne the 20th of March preceding. Besides, *Hankford Gascoigne's* successor was not appointed till Jan. 29, 1 Hen. V. which must consequently be the *January* following the month of March in which Henry V. came to the throne, viz. January, A. D. 1413.

Indeed Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Glossary*, informs us, that *Hankford* succeeded to the cushion in the court of King's Bench March 29, 1 Henry V. If that be true, your correspondent M. E. is right, and of course I am wrong; however, please to give me leave to observe, and submit whether it is very probable, that Henry V. should be in so great an hurry to remove this popular Chief Justice, and his successor to take his seat in court so very early in this reign as within only *nine days* after the succession: besides, Sir *William Dugdale* wrote his *Chronica Series* with an express design to ascertain the judicial preferments with precision and authority, and for that purpose was at great expence and trouble to search for and transcribe the *rolls* themselves, for they are his vouchers throughout, and Sir *William* published the *Series* as a detached piece; whereas Sir Henry Spelman collected his judicial tables, *en passant*, as one may say, they being, as it were, only a collateral, not the principal, purpose of Sir *Henry* in his *Glossary*. Yours, &c.

A JUDICIAL BIOGRAPHY.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have selected, in p. 250 of your last volume, from Mr. Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. II, the account of Sir Hugh Middleton's laudable undertaking, of which so very imperfect an account is given by the author of his *Life*\* in the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, where, of all places, one would expect to find the most ample detail, accept from an old correspondent a supplement thereto, from Maitland's *History of London*, first edit. 1739, p. 629. "By the time the river was brought into the neighbourhood of Enfield, the undertaker's fortune being nearly exhausted, and the city of London unwilling to engage in the undertaking, the King, by indenture under the great seal between him and Middleton, dated May 2, 1612, covenanted to pay half the expence of the whole work. In consideration whereof, Middleton, on the 2d of August following, conveyed to him one moiety of the whole undertaking, and on the 24th of the same month delivered to the lord-treasurer an account of all his disbursements to that time. In consequence hereof, there was paid to him, by the crown, between Easter 1612, and Michaelmas 1614, 6347l. 4s. 11½d.

\* Who, by the signature, C, appears to have been the late Mr. Morant.

GENT. MAG. February, 178a.

The sharers in the New River water, being 29 in number, were incorporated by the King's letters patent, June 21, 1619. And though the King was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Middleton, to prevent the direction of the Company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management thereof; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several courts and meetings of the Company, to prevent injustice being done to his royal principal.

"Though the water was brought into the basin at Illington in 1613, no dividend was made among the proprietors till 1633, when 11l. 19s. 1d. was divided upon each share. But the second dividend only amounting to 3l. 4s. 2d. and instead of a third a call being expected, Charles I. proposed to Sir H. Middleton, that if he would secure to him and his successors a fee-farm rent of 500l. per ann. out of the profits of the Company, clear of reprises, he would re-convey to him all his right and interest in the New River; which Sir Hugh readily accepting, the royal moiety, by deed under the great seal, Nov. 18, 1636, was re-conveyed to him; by virtue whereof, the king's inspector, or overseer, ceased to appear at the Company's courts or meetings.

"As the royal annuity abovementioned does not amount to common interest (which was then 8 per cent.) upon the sum of 6347l. 4s. 11½d. paid by King James to Sir Hugh Middleton, it looks as if that sum was the royal moiety of the charge of bringing the New River to London. Be that as it will, when I consider that Sir Hugh had the liberty of carrying his New River through the king's lands, without the charge of purchasing the ground, and that the ground necessary to be purchased on that occasion could not amount to 500l. and also that the wages of a labourer (for labour I take to have amounted to above  $\frac{8}{10}$  of the whole charge) at that time could not be above 6d. per day, seeing the natural interest was then 10 per cent. I am of opinion that the whole charge of bringing the New River to London could not amount to a much greater sum than double that paid by King James, as aforesaid.

Sir Hugh Middleton was no sooner in possession of the royal moiety, than he divided the same into thirty-six shares (answerable to those of the other half called *The Adventurers*), which he not only discretionally burdened with the aforesaid fee-farm rent of 500l. per annum, but he likewise subjected two of the *Adventurers* shares to the payment of the said annuity.

"The shares belonging to this Company being 72, one half is denominated *The Adventurers*, the other *The King's*. The proprietors of the former being originally 29 in number, the government of the Company's affairs was originally lodged in their hands; but

but many of the Adventurers' shares being by alienation divided into fractional parts, Lord Chancellor Cowper, in 1711, decreed, in favour of the several proprietors, that the possessors of two or more fractional parts of a share may jointly depute a person to represent them in the government of the Company. Whereupon every person so deputed becomes capable of being elected one of the 29 representatives of the whole, who are entrusted with the direction of the Company's affairs.

"As the holders of the King's shares are thus precluded from the government of the Company, their shares (exclusive of their being burdened with the said annuity) are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers, which are at present worth 5000 guineas or £5250 each.

"The Corporation consists of a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, and 26 directors, who hold a board every Thursday, for appointing officers, granting leases, and redressing grievances. Their officers and servants are, a clerk and his assistant, a surveyor and his deputy, 14 collectors, who, after deducting 5 per cent. for collecting the Company's rents, pay their money every Thursday to the treasurer, 14 walkmen, 16 turncocks, 12 paviors, 20 borers of pipes, besides horse engines for boring others; and a great number of inferior servants and labourers.

"This stream is ingulphed at Islington by 58 main pipes, of seven inches bore, which convey it in others through the streets of London, and its suburbs, into upwards of 30,000 houses, in leaden pipes of one inch bore." [Thus far Mr. Maistland.]

Sir Hugh Middleton \* gave to the Goldsmiths Company, for the rents of the New River, 30l. a year, which are now worth to them near 300l. a year. *Stryke's London*, b. V. p. 184.

Sir William Middleton was son and heir of Sir Hugh, and his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Mr. John Grene, died in 1675, æt. 43; and was buried in her husband's vault in the North aisle of Enfield church, where is the following epitaph against the North wall, on a tablet of black marble, in a square frame of white marble:

"In a vault beneath lies the body of the virtuous and piously charitable Elizabeth wife of Mr. John Grene, who dyed in travell the ninth of December 1675, and left two sons and two daughters, Giles, William, Elizabeth, and Katharine: she was the eldest daughter of Sir William Myddelton son and heyre

of the renowned Sir Hugh Myddelton baronett, who brought the New River from Ware, through this parish to the cities of London and Westminster.

God in mercy give us his grace soe to follow her example that

as we come to dye our soles may meete her in a joyful resurrection.

Anno ætatis sue 43."

Arms: Az. 3 flags trippant Or. *Grene*.  
Impaling A. on a bend V. 3 griffins heads erect A. *Middleton*.

These arms of Middleton are on monuments of this family and of Sir John Salisbury, who intermixed with them, in the church at Whitechurch near Denbigh 1575a 1578.

A manuscript note of the late George Scot, Esq. of Wolfson-hall, Essex, says,

"The united manors of *Barringtons and Rolt* in Chigwell parish, co. Essex, were purchased by the Harvey family, who at present possess them, of ——— Comyns, Esq. whose daughter was married to Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. father of the late Sir Hugh Middleton, whose whole support was an annual allowance from the New River Company."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

THE question respecting the state of population in this kingdom, is, upon many accounts, a matter of more concern than mere curiosity or speculation. I wished to ascertain the fact within a certain circuit in my own neighbourhood, during the three several periods of ten years each, which Mr. Wales had fixed for his enquiry; I therefore examined several of the parish-registers in this hundred myself, and with the obliging assistance of other resident clergy, procured exact extracts from the rest, and these several returns I readily forwarded to Mr. Wales. It may be some satisfaction to several of your readers to know the result of my enquiry, and a table of the gross amount of baptisms and burials in each parish in one entire hundred or wapentake may not be undeserving of a place in your Repository. Where I have varied in the years which constitute each period, such variation is noticed, and was occasioned by deficiencies in the registers. On account of the supposed influence of inclosures, I have stated the time of each, where I could obtain the knowledge of it, and where I could not fix the time exactly, I have written *generally*.

The greatest part of the Hundred of Boothby-Graffoe is of inferior soil, some heath, but chiefly wood-land, and employed in tillage and breeding of cattle. No part of the district has been subject to the fluctuating influence of any manufacture, or other partial or temporary occasion of any extraordinary increase or decrease of inhabitants. How far this circumstance will help towards

\* Misprinted *Willughbey*, and said to be mayor of London, which neither Sir Hugh Willughbey nor Middleton were; but Sir Hugh Middleton's brother was in 1613, the year in which the New River was brought to London.

wards adjusting the probable state of the kingdom at large, I do not pretend to determine.  
JOHN DISNEY, Vicar of Swinderby.

An account of the Baptisms and Burials within the whole Hundred of Boothby-Graffoe, in the parts of Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln, containing 24 townships and 3 hamlets, during the three several periods of ten years each, desired by Mr. Wales.

	First period from 1638 to 1697, inclusive.		Second period from 1741 to 1750, inclusive.		Third period from 1771 to 1780, inclusive.	
	Bap.	Bur.	Bap.	Bur.	Bap.	Bur.
Aubourn—old inclosure.	26	28	52	52	52	32
Bassingham—inclosed 1656.	102	77	99	84	152	93
Bootham—old inclosure. First period from 1716 to 1725, inclusive.	21	45	19	25	29	24
Boothby-Graffoe—inclosed 1771. First period from 1700 to 1709, inclusive.	30	21	26	29	34	22
Carlton in Moorland—inclosed about 1704.	69	43	62	49	69	34
Coleby—inclosed 1758.	57	54	83	53	99	49
Doddington-Pigot—old inclosure. First period from 1690 to 1699; and the third from 1751 to 1760, inclusive.	37	28	40	29	40	12
Eagle—old inclosure. First period from 1700 to 1709, inclusive.	61	48	44	33	45	35
Haddington—old inclosure. The register here inclosed part in Aubourn and part in S. Hykham.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton—inclosed 1758. First period from 1732 to 1741, inclusive: the second period includes the last year of the first period.	105	61	65	42	105	63
Hykham, South—old inclosure. The register including North Hykham and part of Haddington. The first period from 1695 to 1704, inclusive.	119	66	100	58	137	81
Hykham, North—inclosed 176-. The church dilapidated, and the register included in S. Hykham.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navenby—inclosed 1770.	92	50	155	118	133	82
Norton-Disney—old inclosure.	42	24	37	28	28	21
Scarle, North—old inclosure. First period from 1696 to 1705.	80	41	68	77	112	79
Skellingthorpe—old inclosure.	56	53	75	61	81	40
Skinners—old inclosure. Church dilapidated, only two families, and the register included in Wel- lingore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stapleford—old inclosure. First period from 1698 to 1707, inclusive.	37	16	27	12	35	20
Swinderby—inclosed 1629.	52	57	65	55	88	43
Thorpe on the Hill—inclosed 1773. First period from 1696 to 1705, inclusive.	58	39	44	43	72	41
Thurlby—old inclosure.	47	22	35	23	26	19
Welbourn—inclosed part 1605 and part 177-.	65	59	47	40	87	51
Wellingore—inclosed 1762.	97	72	152	108	237	128
Whitby—old inclosure, annexed to Doddington, and included in the register of that parish. Three hamlets.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle-Hall—old inclosure; included in the registers of Eagle and N. Scarle.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morton—old inclosure; included in the register of Swinderby.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinetorpe—old inclosure; included for the most part in the registers of Doddington and Eagle.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1248	904	1295	1019	1661	972

MR. URBAN,

I Should be obliged to any of your excellent correspondents to inform me of the origin of keeping Twelfth Night, with the game of choosing King and Queen. VIGORNIENSIS.

Adurfi, p. 39, is certainly right in his correction of one error in Mr. Gray's Verses on King'sgate; but he has omitted another equally flagrant, 'Puff'd by the sword' for 'Purg'd.'

CRITO.

Jan. 19.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I Designedly avoided the purchase of *Rowley's Poems*, from a resolution not to engage in an idle controversy: but I am led into it by your pleasing Miscellany, and cannot help espousing the part of your warm and ingenious correspondent, who appeared in your December Magazine and Supplement. And here, in consequence of what he has advanced, p. 609, I cannot but add, that the anachronisms demonstrate with undeniable evidence the impossibility of the whole: more immediately from the affair of the hosen—*Her white hands white hosen were knitting*: there is proof positive from *Stow* of the time when woofed stockings were first made; and what is remarkable, it was the year when Shakspeare was born. 'The first making of woofed stockings in England.' 'The Earle of Pembroke the first nobleman that wore woofed stockings. *Marginal notes*. In the yeere, one thousand five hundred sixtie and foure, *William Rider*, being an apprentice with Master *Thomas Burdett*, at the bridge foote, over against Saint *Magnus* church, chanced to see a "paire of knit woofed stockings, in the lodging of an Italian merchant, that came from Mantua, borrowed those stockings, and caused other stockings to be made by them, and these were the first woofed stockings made in England." *Stow's Annales*. Lond. 1631. fol. p. 369. In answer to a pertinent enquiry, p. 557, 'In what poet of the time of King Edward IV. or for a century afterwards, will the Dean of Exeter find what we frequently meet with in the two *Battles of Hastings*, at the conclusion of speeches—*Thus be*,' *Thus Loefswine*,' 'He said; and as, &c.' In your Magazine for January, p. 14, 15, Mr. Q. supposes these terms and similes adopted from Virgil and Homer. They were read in the days of Edward, as well as in those of Elizabeth. Can the writer suppose what he has here advanced? If he cannot, here is a probable reason assigned for disbelieving the notion of the supposed versifier *Rowley's* having copied them. And here let me inform him, that the earliest edition of the works of Homer is that of Florence, in 2 tomes folio, 1438. And the works of Virgil are supposed to have first appeared from a Roman press about 1469; and three years afterwards the printers addressed Pope Sixtus IV. for some pecuniary aid, as they were starving from their slow sale. That *Rowley* consulted the classics in the original languages, is absolutely improbable from this and every other circumstance. But it is wasting time to dwell on conjectures what he might have done, till we have some satisfactory evidence of what he *bonâ fide* wrote. Upon the whole, to this controversy may be applied these two lines from *Timon*:

Ah come e dero mantener con arte  
Quella ragione, che non risponde al vero!

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

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

AS the St. James's Chronicle seems open to Anti-Rowleians only, you will oblige me by inserting one remark, in answer to a pertinent observation in that paper of the 12th instant, on the epithet *cratchet*.

Adhelm hurl'd a *cratchet* javelyn stronge.

The Critic affects to ridicule the idea of a javelyn made in the form of a cross; but if he will look at the old javelins in the Tower armory, or (to save himself the trouble of going so far) at some of the wooden cuts in the old printed books, which he hath so much signalized himself by ransacking for authorities, it is apprehended he will find them all of that construction.

But this by the bye: I have a great deal to offer on the subject of Rowley, which may perhaps hereafter solicit your notice.

Much has been said, and perhaps impertinently, on Mr. Gray's *azure flowers that blow*. It should be remembered, that the ode in which the expression occurs is descriptive of a fact; and that a real vase is actually described in it. China vessels are generally ornamented with *fictitious* flowers; whereas those on the bowl in question are not *imaginary*, but real ones; they are *azure flowers* THAT BLOW.

AH AH.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

THE letter of General Murray, which you have inserted in p. 44, was written in consequence of the Duke de Crillon's attempting to bribe that General to deliver up Fort St. Philips for 100,000*l.* besides one of the most lucrative employments in the French or Spanish service. To say that the letter stamps his integrity, would be a poor compliment to the eminent qualifications of General Murray. It not only proves his enthusiasm for the glory of his country, but his high sense of honour, and his detestation of a nobleman, who could so far demean himself at to attempt bribing a British officer to betray the post entrusted to his command. In a word, it was entirely consonant with the universal tenor of this gallant soldier's conduct.

M. G.

In your last, p. 35, in Dr. Plumptre's letter, for 'revealed,' read 'regulated.'

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

IN the Obituary of your last volume, Nov. 5, for Mr. *John Senham*, one of the Aldermen of Wigan, read Mr. *John Latham*.

In January Magazine, p. 17, col. 1, l. 8 from bottom, instead of "Virgil ascribes it to the exciting of terror," read "Virgil ascribes to it the exciting of terror;" and col. 2, l. 11, for "conceiving" read "concerning."

P. 19, col. 2, l. 31, for 'dawn' r. 'lawn.'

P. 20, col. 1, 2d paragraph, read "It seems to me, like the *Rambler*, to be mere critical morality, most *trivially* put together."

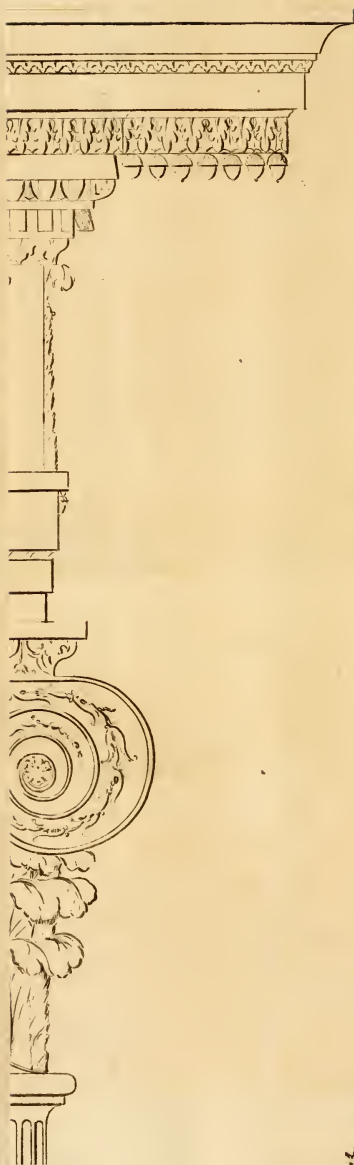
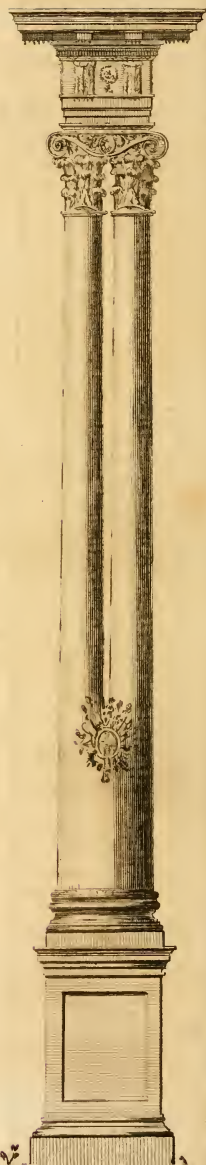
Yours, &amp;c.

Q.

IC. A.







10. *A Proposition for a new Order of Architecture, with Rules for drawing the several Parts.*  
By Henry Emlyn, of Windsor.

WE have, in a former volume of our Magazine, given some account of the first idea of this invention, which Mr. Emlyn has now brought to great perfection, and which bids fair to obtain in general practice, if envy does not interpose to defeat the intention. The composition is very properly dedicated to the Royal Academicians, and is laid open and explained with an accuracy and precision that does honour to the inventor. In his Preface Mr. E. modestly submits his attempt to establish an order in architecture, worthy to be called a SIXTH ORDER, to the great architects of the age; an attempt attended with difficulty had it been proposed by the greatest in the profession, but much more when it comes, he says, from a person of his obscurity. This attempt, however modestly proposed, may plead novelty in its favour. It does not consist, like many others that have been offered to the public, of trifling variations from the Orders already established; but its whole composition is absolutely new. It consists of a different kind of column, and different proportions; the ornaments suited to the glory of the country, and its boasted order of knighthood, to which it is designed to allude.

Mr. Emlyn, after methodically introducing his work with a dedication and preface, proceeds to a more particular detail of the objects that first attracted his notice, and produced those ideas which led to the formation of the columns that he now offers to his contemporary architects, and through them to the public. These, he says, were the twin trees in Windsor Park, which Nature has there distinguished by the most pleasing and regular variety: while at the same time the most noble order of St. George furnished him with hints to embellish it with ornaments.

In pursuance of this *double idea*, to use the author's own words, the conformity to the natural object which first occasioned the design and the allusion to that order of knighthood—the columns are imitations of Nature taken from the twin trees already mentioned, as the capitals are from the plumage of the caps of the knights with the Ionic volutes interwoven and bound together in the front with the star of the order between them, and the supporters of the arms of England issuing out of the foliage of the volute; and in the profile of the capital is a lion's snout

rising out of a rose. In the cleft between the stems there is an ornament introduced instead of the protuberant bark (which sometimes naturally grows in form of a festoon) viz. the knight's shield and armour, with the skin of a wolf hanging down on each side, and bending down twigs of the tree; all which together cap the centre of the trunk on both sides. The upper member of the base is enriched with the claws of that animal, rising out among the leaves. The fluting of the trunk is cabled, and the cables hollow, and filled with the English arrow, the feathered end rising out of each of them. The ornament of the frieze over the columns is a plume of three Ostrich feathers; a distinguishing mark of honour peculiar to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bottom of them comes through the upper member of the architrave, and is mixed with acorns, and tied with a ribbon. In the metops are placed the Great George and Collar; and in a continued frieze other symbolical ornaments, as naval and military trophies. The modillions are enriched on the sides with oak leaves and acorns, and on the bottom with Mosaic work. The pannels in the soffit of the Corona are filled with helmets, stars, and roses.

[The annexed plate will illustrate this description.]

11. *Biographia Dramatica, or, A Companion to the Playhouse: containing Historical and Critical Memoirs, and Original Anecdotes, of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of Theatrical Exhibitions; amongst whom are some of the most celebrated Actors. Also, an Alphabetical Account of their Works, the Dates when printed, and occasional Observations on their Merits. Together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage.* By David Erskine Baker, Esq. *A New Edition: carefully corrected, greatly enlarged, and continued from 1764 to 1782. In 2 Vols. 8vo.*

THOUGH modestly styled *A New Edition*, this is almost a new work, many of the lives being new written, others much enlarged, and the titles of above a thousand dramas added. The former edition, "the least exceptionable and most generally approved work on the subject extant in the English language," was the compilation of the eldest son of the philosophical Mr. Baker, by a daughter of the celebrated Daniel Defoe. He figures also in this Collection for "The Maid of Ossian, a dramatic poem, acted and printed at Edinburgh in 1763," where, though it is not said, we apprehend he soon after died.—Our limits will only allow

allow us to extract an article or two, to shew the nature of this work, from each volume, and to add or supply a few corrections and omissions, that may be useful in another edition, which, we doubt not, this useful and entertaining work will speedily reach.

The extracts we shall select shall be accounts of two living authors, and of an unpublished tragedy.

“JOHNSON, SAMUEL. This excellent writer, who is no less the glory of the present age and nation than he will be the admiration of all succeeding ones, was the son of a bookseller at Litchfield, in the county of Warwick\*. He was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, on the 31st of October, 1728, but left the University without taking any degree. On his return to his native county, he appears to have devoted his attention to the education of youth; and Mr. Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*, p. 7, fixes the beginning of the year 1735 as the period when he undertook, as a private tutor, to instruct Mr. Garrick and some other youths in the *Belles Lettres*. This mode of instruction, however, could not have lasted long; for, in the succeeding year, 1736, we find him advertising to board and teach young gentlemen in general the Latin and Greek languages at Edial near Litchfield. Yet his last scheme perhaps not answering his expectation, he left the country in March 1737, and, what will be thought remarkable, in company with Mr. Garrick, who at the same time first launched into active life. At London again our author appears to have met with disappointments which disgusted him with the town; for in August 1737, we find him desirous of returning again into his native county to take upon himself the office of master of a charity-school in his neighbourhood, then vacant, the salary of which was sixty pounds a year. But the statutes of the school requiring the person who should be elected to be a master of arts, this attempt seems to have been frustrated. Having conceived the design of one of the noblest and most useful, though at the same time the most laborious works that could be possibly undertaken, viz. a complete Grammar and Dictionary of our hitherto unsettled language, he drew up a plan of the said design, in a letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, which being published, gave the strongest proof, in its own composition, how great a degree of grammatical perfection and classical elegance the English tongue was capable of being brought to. The execution of this plan cost him the labour of many years; but the manner in which it was at last executed made ample amends for all the expectations of the public in regard to it for so long a time; and the honours paid him on

the occasion of its publication by several of the foreign academies, particularly by the *Accademia della Crusca*, leave all encomium on the work in this place entirely superfluous. During some intervals of recess, necessary to the fatigue of this stupendous undertaking, Mr. Johnson published many other pieces, which are most truly capital in their kind; among which the *Rambler*, a series of periodical essays, which came out twice a week for two years successively, stood in the foremost rank. In the course of so great a number of these papers as this long period demanded, those which the undertaker of them was favoured with by others were inconsiderable; and yet, on the whole, the product of this single genius, thus perpetually employed, proved at least equal, if not superior, to that of the club of first-rate wits, who were concerned in those celebrated works the *Spectator* and *Tatler*. Dr. Johnson's style in prose is nervous and classically correct; in verse his numbers are harmonious and musical, yet bold and poignant, and, on the whole, approach nearer to Mr. Pope's manner of versification than that of any other writer; and though he has favoured the world with but little in absolute verse (for all his prose is poetry), yet that little, like diamonds of the first water, will ever be held in the highest estimation, whilst gems of larger bulk, with less intrinsic worth, are scarcely looked upon. When Mr. Pope had read his *London*, and received no satisfactory answer to repeated enquiries concerning its author, his observation was, “It cannot be long before my curiosity will be gratified; the writer of this poem will soon be deterred.” In short, while the name of Juvenal shall be remembered, this gentleman's improved imitations of him, in his two satires, intitled *London* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, must be read with delight. His imagination is amazingly extensive, and his knowledge of men and manners unbounded, as may be plainly traced in his Eastern stories in the *Rambler*, in which he has not only supported to the utmost the sublimity of the Eastern manner of expression, but even greatly excelled any of the oriental writers in the fertility of his invention, the conduct of his plots, and the justice and strength of his sentiments. His capital work of that kind, however, is a novel, intitled *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*, too well known, and universally read, to need any comment here, and in which, as he does at present, so he probably ever will, stand without an equal.

“Our author, indeed, was formed to sustain the character of an exalted moralist; and never was known to descend from himself till he became a political writer. When talents designed for the support of religion and truth are prostituted to the defence of royal and ministerial errors, who is not ready to exclaim with Pistol—*Then did the sun on dung-bill shine!*”

\* A mistake for “Stafford.” EDIT.



"Dr. Johnson has written only one dramatic piece, the success of which was not equal to its merit, owing entirely to his having so strictly adhered to the Aristotelian rules of the drama to render his piece agreeable to the taste of our present theatrical audiences, who look for little more than plot and incident, without paying any great regard either to character, language, or sentiment; it was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, and is intitled,

*Irene*. Trag. 8vo. 1749.

"It would, however, be the highest injustice, after bestowing these undeniable encouragements on this genius, were I not to observe, that nothing but that genius can possibly exceed the extent of his erudition, and it would be adding a greater injury to his still more valuable qualities, were we to stop here, since, together with the ablest head, he seems possessed of the very best heart at present existing. Every line, every sentiment, that issues from his pen, tends to the great centre of all his views, the notion of virtue, religion, and humanity; nor are his actions less pointed towards the same great end. Benevolence, charity, and piety are the most striking features in his character; and while his writings point out to us what a good man ought to be, his own conduct sets us an example of what he is.

"His last undertaking, *The Lives of the Poets*, would alone have been sufficient to immortalize his name among his countrymen. The excellence of this work is powerful enough to extinguish even the indignation which his political tenets (so frequently incorporated with his critical remarks) may sometimes have excited in those of an opposite way of thinking.

"Within a few years past, the Universities of Oxford and Dublin have presented him with the honorary degrees of master of arts, and doctor of laws, as their testimonials of his public merits. May it be long before he seeks the place which only can supply a reward adequate to his private virtues!"

"COLMAN, GEORGE. This gentleman is son of Thomas Colman, Esq. resident at the court of the Great Duke of Tuscany at Pisa, by a sister of the late Countess of Bath. It has been said that he was born abroad, where also his father died, 8th April, 1733. He received his education at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ Church College, Oxford, and there took the degree of M. A. March 18, 1758. He afterwards went to Lincoln's Inn, in order to study the law, and was called to the bar, at which he practised a very short time. On the death of the Earl of Bath he came into possession of a considerable annuity, left him by that nobleman, which was augmented on the death of Gen. Putney. It may be presumed, that

his professional pursuits were rather in compliance with the wishes of his friends than from any inclination to such kind of studies. He therefore soon afterwards entirely quitted the law, and devoted his attention to dramatic writing. In the year 1768 he became one of the joint-patentees of Covent-Garden Theatre, and continued in the management thereof until 1775, when he sold his share and interest in it to his partners. On Mr. Foote's intention of relieving himself from the fatigues of management, Mr. Colman became proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre in 1777, in which post he has ever since continued. His genius leads him to works of humour, a considerable fund of which appears in some of the essays which he has written in the course of a periodical paper, called *The Connoisseur*. He afterwards, however, paid his court solely to the Comic Muse, by whose inspiration he has produced no less than 27 dramas, and a translation of the Comedies of Terence, 4to. 1765.

"These pieces have considerable merit. In his *Petites Pieces* the plots are simple, and no great matter of incident introduced into them; yet they contain strong character, and are aimed at the ridiculing of fashionable and prevailing follies, which ought to be made essential points of consideration in every production of the sock. His more regular Comedies have the same merit with the others, as to the preservation of character, which reflect honour on the author and afford us the prospect of an ample contribution from this quarter to the variety of our dramatic entertainments of this more difficult kind. This gentleman has been also supposed to be the author of some essays under the title of *The Genius*, published in *The St. James's Evening Post*."

"THE MYSTERIOUS MOTHER. Trag. by Horace Walpole, 8vo. 1768. This dramatic piece was printed by our author at Strawberry-hill, and distributed among his particular friends, but with such strict injunctions of secrecy, that, knowing his merit, we cannot but express our surprise that its author should wish to withhold it from the public. Mr. Walpole has given the story of it in the following words: 'I had heard, when very young, that a gentlewoman, under uncommon agonies of mind, had waited on Archbishop Tillotson, and besought his counsel. A damsel that served her had, many years before, acquainted her that she was importuned by the gentlewoman's son to grant him a private meeting. The mother ordered the maiden to make the assignation, when she said she would discover herself, and reprimand him for his criminal passion; but, being hurried away by a much more criminal passion herself, she kept the assignation without discovering herself. The fruit of this horrid artifice was a daughter, whom the gentlewoman caused to be educated very privately in the country;

\* He acted Daves in the *Adelphi* there with great applause. Edr 2.

country; but proving very lovely, and being accidentally met by her father-brother, who never had the slightest suspicion of the truth, he had fallen in love with, and actually married her. The guilty wretched mother, learning what had happened, and distracted with the consequence of her crime, had now resorted to the rich-bishop to know in what manner she should act. The prelate charged her never to let her son and daughter know what had passed, as they were innocent of any criminal intention. For herself, he bade her almost despair.

"On this ground-work Mr. Walpole built the admirable play now under consideration, which after he had finished, he discovered to have an earlier origin than he had before known, being to be found in the Novels of *The Queen of Navarre*, vol. I. Nov. 30; and with a strange concurrence of circumstances between the story as there related, and as he had adapted it in the present performance. The tradition, however, was by no means an uncommon one. It had been published at least four times before in the English language, and twice in a dramatic form. The reader may find it related in the works of Mr. Perkins, a puritan divine of the last century, and from thence extracted in the ninth volume of *The Spectator*, p. 274.

"Mr. Walpole has candidly acknowledged that the subject of this performance rendered it totally unfit for the stage. 'The subject,' says he, 'is so horrid, that I thought it would shock rather than give satisfaction to an audience. Still I found it so truly tragic in the two essential springs of terror and pity, that I could not resist the impulse of adapting it to the scene, though it should never be practicable to produce it there. I saw too that it would admit of great situations of lofty characters, and of those sudden and unforeseen strokes which have singular effect in operating a revolution in the passions, and in interesting the spectator. It was capable of furnishing not only a contrast of characters, but a contrast of vice and virtue in the same character: and by laying the scene in what age and country I pleased, pictures of ancient manners might be drawn, and many allusions to historic events introduced to bring the action nearer to the imagination of the spectator. The moral resulting from the calamities attending an unbounded passion, even to the destruction of the criminal person's race, was obviously suited to the purpose and object of tragedy.'

"That the production of such a tragedy at the present, on the modern stage, would be extremely hazardous, we are ready to admit; but we cannot but observe, at the same time, that the delicacy of the present times is frequently carried to a ridiculous degree of abstraction. Vices of greater magnitude are daily represented, and without exciting the smallest disgust in the spectator. We are by

no means convinced that any consequences, unfavourable to the interests of society, could arise from the representation of the result of crimes even so shocking as those which are the basis of the present play, especially when they are painted in such colours as those in which Mr. Walpole's canvas exhibits them. It is certain, that writers of the last century would not have avoided the story for any of the reasons for which the present author has condemned his piece to oblivion; nor do we apprehend that a play, written with the pathos and energy of the present, would have then been refused by managers, or neglected by the town. That former authors, patentees, and audiences were less scrupulous may be inferred from this circumstance, that a contemptible performance, intitled, *The Fatal Discovery, or Love in Ruins*, was actually brought before the public at Drury-lane in 1698. This tragedy is founded on the same circumstances which are the principal objects of the present. The heroine is guilty of incest in the same manner; has a daughter who is brought up unconscious of her real parents, banishes her son, who returns just at the opening of the play; he falls in love with his sister-daughter, and marries her. The discovery is made, the lady goes mad, and in her frenzy kills her daughter, and afterwards herself. In the old play the incestuous commerce between the son and mother is softened, by making the latter ignorant of the person with whom she had been guilty, until after the horrid event. The same circumstance has been again introduced by Mr. Gould, in another worthless piece, called *Innocence distressed, or the Royal Penitent*, 8vo. 1737.

"Of the present tragedy we may boldly pronounce, that for nervous, simple, and pathetic language, each appropriated to the several persons of the drama; for striking incidents; for address in conducting the plot; and for consistency of character uniformly preserved through the whole piece; it is equal, if not superior, to any play of the present century. We intended to have given the reader a specimen of it; but having learnt that the sensibility of the author (to whom every respect is due) would be wounded by such an exhibition, we deem ourselves bound to suppress it, however reluctantly."

*Ayscough, Charles Edward*, misprinted for *Ayscough, George Edward*.

"*Bentley, Thomas*." His elegant designs to Mr. Gray's Odes, and what that poet says of him, should have been noticed.

"*Burgoyne, John*, Esq. This author was lately a lieutenant-general." He is a lieutenant-general still. See the Red Book.

"*Chatterton, Thomas*." Had Mr. Bryant's work been published before this article was printed, our ingenious editor would scarcely have said, "that all the pieces

pieces produced by him were really of his own composition seems now to be generally acknowledged," &c. And in consequence, the dramas of *The Tournament*, *Ælla* and *Godwyn*, would have been given to the Bristol peacock *Thomas Rowley*, and the jay Chatterton would have been stripped of all his plumes but some scenes of "*The Dowager*, a play, in MS."

"*Delap, Mr.*" (Dr.) was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and is preferred in Suffex.

"*Fenton, Eljiah*," was tutor to John Earl of Orrery (when Lord Boyle), and master of Sevenoak School. Other particulars of him might have been taken from Hughes's Letters, vol. II.—In this article is the following remark (which "does" as "much honour" to Hughes as "to Fenton") by Mr. Horace Walpole, taken from the Postscript to his *Mylerius Mather* above-mentioned.

"The excellence of our dramatic writers is by no means equal to that of the great men we have produced in other walks. Theatrical genius lay dormant after Shakspeare; waked with some bold and glorious, but irregular and often ridiculous flights, in Dryden; revived in Otway; maintained a placid pleasing kind of dignity in Rowe, and even shone in his *Jane Shore*. It trod in sublime and classic fetters in *Cato*, but was void of nature, or the power of affecting the passions. In Southerne it seemed a genuine ray of nature and Shakspeare; but falling on an age still more Hottentot, was stilled in those gross and barbarous productions, tragi-comedies. It turned to tuneful nonsense in *The Mourning Bride*; grew stark-mad in Lee; whose cloak, a little the worse for wear, fell on Young; yet in both was still a poet's cloak. It recovered its senses in Hughes and Fenton, who were afraid it should relapse, and accordingly kept it down with a timid, but amiable hand—and then it languished. We have not mounted again above the two last."

"*Francklin\*, Dr. Thomas*," has long been one of the King's chaplains, and has had the valuable rectory of Braited in Kent, by the favour of Lord North, ever since 1776.

"*Hawkefworth, John, LL.D.*" was born in 1716 not 1719, being of the same age with his friend Garrick. That he was bred "a mechanic" we never heard, but he was clerk to an attorney, which is not mentioned. This article, we are sorry to see, is very imperfect, and so every reader will think, when he is told that no mention is made of Dr. H.'s poetical talents, which he exhibited to great

advantage in our Miscellany in the years 1746 and 7, under the name of *Greville*, particularly in his *Death of Arachne*; nor of his Translation of *Telemachus*, 4to. by subscription; nor of his *Adventurer*; nor of his *Almorán and Hamet*, though due eulogiums are bestowed on Dr. Johnson's *Rambler* and *Rasselas*. It should also have been said, that his degree of LL.D. was given him *honoris gratiâ* by the amiable Archbishop Herring. He would have practised in the Commons, but that was opposed by the University Doctors. The story of his *Almorán and Hamet* has lately been brought on the stage with success by Mr. Pratt in his *Fair Circassian*, and from the novel the most striking passages in the play are borrowed. Dr. H. himself originally wrote it in 1756, as a drama in three acts, which, with the corrections of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Garrick, is now in manuscript in the hands of Mrs. H. Garrick would have brought it on the stage had he not been afraid of the expence of decorations, transformations, &c. having just lost £.4000 by the Chinese Festival.

"*Hoadly, Drs. Benjamin and John*." These ingenious brothers were both of the same College, though in one article it is called *Benet*, and in the other *Corpus Christi*, which should have been avoided.

"*Jephson, Robert*," is member of parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, co. Cathelagh.

In the article of "*Jeffreys, George*," l. 11, for "vice-chancellor" read "vice-master."

In that of "*Miller, James*," l. 28, for "Trinity College" read "Trinity Chapel."

"*Potter, R.*" is of Wales, where he has a small living, but is a school-master at Scarning† in Norfolk (not Suffolk), where he resides.

"*Smart, Christopher*," was born at Shipborne in Kent, his father being steward to Lord Vane. His *Old Woman's Magazine* should have been mentioned, and also the assistance which he gave Mr. Thornton in *The Student*, under the signature of *Chimericus Cantabrigiensis*.

"*Sidney, Sir Philip*," was not the "son of a baronet," that order not being then created.

"*West, Richard*." This gentleman wrote *Hæcuba* (here mentioned), 1726,

\* So his name should be spelt.

† In Mr. P.'s Verses (not Sonnet) to Mr. Pratt, in our Magazine for October last, p. 472, for "On *Soar's* lov'd banks," read "On *Scar's*," &c.

which was acted to empty benches by Booth, Wilks, Mrs. Oldfield, &c. so unsuitable is the Greek simplicity to an English audience. He had also a share in *The Freebinker*.

"*Whitcomb ad, William*," is M. A. and was fellow of Clare Hall till it was necessary for him to take orders.

"*Woodward, Henry*," was also the author of *Tit for Tat*, a retort courteous upon Foote, which began thus :

"Call'd forth to battle see poor I appear,  
To try one fall with this fam'd auctioneer.

Harry to Sammy shall, and front to front."  
We know not whether it was printed. Two other lines were (on Foote),

"But when I play'd Othello thousands  
swore  
They never saw such tragedy before."

"*Worsdale, James*, was apprentice to Sir Godfrey Kneller, but marrying his wife's niece without their consent was dismissed by his master." We do not understand this paragraph. Sir Godfrey had no wife; and painters have pupils, but not apprentices.

Pope and Arbuthnot might also have been inserted for their share in *Three Hours after Marriage*.

Vol. I. p. 249, col. 2, l. 13, r. "commitious:"—l. 15, r. "securing,"

12. *Cui Bono? or, An Enquiry, what Benefits can arise either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the greatest Victories, or Successes, in the present War? Being a Series of Letters addressed to Monsieur Necker, late Controller-General of the Finances of France. Second Edition, corrected. With a Plan for a General Pacification. By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.* &c.

THIS publication consists of seven Letters. The 1st is introductory. In it the Dean wishes that all ministers in arbitrary governments were obliged to publish annual *Comptes Rendues*, like that of M. Necker; and, as a warning to future politicians, he tells him, how he formerly foretold in vain the fatal consequences of rescuing the Americans, and expelling the French from Canada in the last war. In the 11d Letter, supposing England to be subdued and a province to France, he shews that France would be a loser, and that it is her interest that England should be a rich country, and not a poor one, by proving that the great riches of England are beneficial to France. The 11d Letter proves, in like manner, that if France should grow poorer, she would be so much the worse customer to England,

and consequently that it is not the interest of England to impoverish and ruin France. The unreasonableness of the jealousy of trade is farther considered in the 15th Letter, when attempting to exclude rivals, and its inefficacy towards attaining any good end whatever. Letter V states the case between England and America, supposing England to be victorious, and America vanquished in this dispute. Letter VI enquires what benefits will accrue to America, supposing her to obtain her utmost wishes of independence in the prosecution of the present war. And Letter VII contains a scheme for a general pacification; with remarks. The outlines of this are, I. All the countries and places taken during the war to be mutually restored, excepting as follows. II. The countries between the rivers Penobscot and Connecticut to be ceded to the American republicans in full right. III. The district from the river Connecticut to Hudson's River, with Staten and Long Islands, to be given to the American loyalists. IV. All the countries from Hudson's River to the Northern boundary of North Carolina to be ceded for ever to the republican Americans. Thus they will possess nine provinces out of thirteen. V. The three remaining provinces, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be retained by the loyalists. [Most part of New York is given them in Art. III.] VI. Those four provinces to retain the same regal and mixed government they enjoyed before, for ten years only, and then each assembly to chuse, if they please, any other form. VII. The Eastern Floridas and Gibraltar to be given to Spain, in exchange for the Island of Porto Rico, of as little use to Spain as Gibraltar is to England. VIII. Minorca to be ceded to the House of Austria, and the whole island to be declared a free port. IX. The Emperor of Germany to invite the powers at war to send deputies for this purpose to Brussels, or any other city in Austrian Flanders, and the great powers of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, to guarantee the treaty.—For many pertinent remarks we must refer to the pamphlet, which well deserves the attention, not only of Monsieur Necker, but of Lord N——, Dr. Franklin, and all the belligerent powers.

A curious anecdote is disclosed in Letter VI, viz. that Dr. Price's celebrated panegyric on America, "She is a rising empire, without bishops, without Nobles, and without Kings," was probably borrowed



rowed from the late Mons. Turgot (M. Necker's predecessor), with whom Dr. Price conversed at Paris. Our political Dean corresponded with that French minister, and in a letter of his, dated Paris, 18 of February, 1777, he said, "*Je fais des vœux pour la liberté des Américains, parceque ce sera le premier exemple de grand peuple, qui n'ait ni Rois, ni Noblesse.*" Without Bishops was an embellishment added.

Without entering into the argument, we will select an important paragraph, which may be easily detached; and will also add the Dean's Postscript.

"As to the future grandeur of America, and its being a rising empire, under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idlest, and most visionary notions, that ever was conceived even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the situation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance such a supposition. On the contrary, every prognostic that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathies, and clashing interests, their difference of governments, habits, and manners,—plainly indicates, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common interest to pursue when the power and government of England are finally removed. Moreover, when the interfections and divisions of their country by great bays of the sea, and by vast rivers, lakes, and ridges of mountains;—and, above all, when those immense inland regions beyond the Back Settlements, which are still unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the highest probability, that the Americans never can be united into one compact empire, under any species of government whatever. Their fate seems to be,—**DIS-UNITED PEOPLE**, till the end of time. In short, the only probable supposition that can be formed of them at present is this:—that, being so very jealous in their tempers, so suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little common-wealths, or principalities, according to the above-mentioned natural divisions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general will be more intent on prosecuting their own internal disputes and quarrels, than desirous to engage in external wars and distant conquests. They will have neither leisure, nor inclination, nor abilities, for such undertakings."—

POSTSCRIPT.

"This moment an account is arrived, that the brave Cornwallis with his little army has been obliged to submit to the united force of superior numbers. I am at a loss what to say on this occasion.—To congratulate my country on being defeated, is contrary to that decency which is due to the public. And

yet, if this defeat should terminate in a total separation from America, it would be one of the happiest events that hath ever happened to Great Britain.—I have no right to congratulate you on this victory, much less to condole with you; though condolence would have been by far the properer compliment. Time will shew what you have got, and what we have lost, by the progress of the present war. The English have been too long in the habit of using the disadvantages even; it will now be the turn of the French to use it. France, without colonies or foreign dominions, is almost invulnerable; but, whenever she is seized with the epidemical madacks of having distant colonies, she will be as vulnerable as her neighbours."

At all events, the Dean of Gloucester *liberavit animam suam*, by his benevolent and christian desire to stop the effusion of blood, has acted a part becoming his sacred function; and, which is

"Above all Greek, above all Roman fame," has proved himself a minister of peace, and a citizen of the world. We cannot but reflect, on this occasion, with unavailing regret, that if Dr. Tucker's advice had been followed some years ago, America indeed would have been independent, and so she will now, of Britain at least, but—she would have been our ally and friend, and many thousands of lives, and millions of money, would have been saved to both nations. But Troy had a Cassandra, and Israel an Achitophel.

13. Clarke's Answer to Shaw's Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian. 8vo.

THE review of this pamphlet having been hitherto delayed by accident, we shall postpone it still a little longer, as we are informed a new edition, with material alterations, is preparing for the public: yet, to oblige such of our readers as would wish to see what answer is given by Mr. Clarke to some of the positive charges of Shaw, we shall select an abstract from that gentleman's publication, which has been transmitted to us by a correspondent, whose letter would have been printed sooner if we had not intended to produce many of the passages in a review of Mr. Clarke's performance.

"MR. URBAN, Dec. 15, 1781.

"I have been, for near forty years, a constant reader and purchaser of your very ingenious and useful Miscellany, which has afforded me much valuable information. From your correspondent's letter in the Magazine for June, p. 251, recommending a pamphlet intitled *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian, written by W. Shaw*, I received the first notice of that publication; and

and the round assertion that "it decided the fate of Ossian," raised my curiosity, and led me to read it with all the care and attention I am master of. But remembering the old admonition, *Audi alteram partem*, I must confess I could not, from hearing one side only, think myself warranted to form a decided opinion on the subject. I have just read a pamphlet, written by J. Clarke, intitled, *An Answer to Mr. Shaw's Enquiry, &c.* a perusal of which may probably induce your correspondent to reconsider what he has said of Mr. Shaw's "skill in the language," his "diligence of enquiry," &c. and perhaps occasion some doubts of the "sturdiness of his morals," if what Mr. Clarke says, towards the conclusion of his performance, shall appear well founded, viz. "We have seen, in every instance where Mr. Shaw appeals to facts, he has been, on the most unquestionable evidence, convicted as an impostor and a violator of truth." Your impartiality will, I doubt not, dispose you to give a very full account of Mr. Clarke's pamphlet, in justice to the publick and to those gentlemen whose moral characters have been attacked. The following short extracts are pointed immediately to the charges exhibited, from Mr. Shaw, in your June Magazine. I am, &c.

"If the reader will examine Mr. Smith's book, he will find *six hundred and forty-eight lines* of the original of Ossian."—"In about two pages only of his own Analysis (p. 157) we have the original of *Mulvina's Dream by Ossian*, extending to *fifty-eight lines*, besides other specimens from that bard.—These were never published by Mr. Macpherson."

"The distance of my place of residence from that gentleman [Mr. Macpherson] prevented me from applying to him in person. I chose, therefore, to request a friend to wait upon him in London, rather than write to him. That friend accordingly called upon him in my name; and he gave him, in substance, the following detail. His words were, as nearly as my friend can recollect, 'That, several years ago, Mr. Shaw called at his house, and introduced himself, without either recommendation or prior acquaintance whatsoever, but merely as a native of one of the Scotch Isles, and a man who had studied the Gaelic language. That the avowed object of his calling was to solicit Mr. M.'s interest to promote a subscription for a Grammar of the Gaelic language, which he had written, or had in contemplation to write. That, as a specimen of his knowledge of the Gaelic language, he left, for Mr. M.'s perusal and judgment, a Translation of Mr. Pope's *Messiah*, which has been since printed, and annexed, by Mr. Shaw, to his Grammar. That Mr. M. upon perusal of this specimen, conceived a very indifferent opinion both of Mr. Shaw's poetical talents and knowledge of the Gaelic; as the language was the very worst dialect of the Gaelic tongue (that spoken in the Isle of Arran), and the words throughout mispelt and scarcely intelligible. That

Mr. S. called repeatedly, but at long intervals, upon Mr. M.; by whom he was received only with a cold distant civility, which might be understood from his not returning any one of Mr. S.'s visits. That he does not recollect, that Mr. S. ever presumed to ask a sight of his manuscripts; and that even if he had, Mr. M. should not have indulged his curiosity, as he both disliked the manners of the man, and knew that he was not capable of forming any just judgment upon the matter. That whatever, farther than what is stated above, has been either written or said by Mr. S. relative to personal interviews with Mr. M. is mere exaggeration, or a fiction meant to deceive and mislead the publick."—Mr. Macpherson also authorized my friend to declare to me, 'That the allegation of Mr. Shaw, that the Mss. in the hands of Mr. Mackenzie are the same that are deposited with his bookseller by Mr. Macpherson, for the inspection of the publick, is an *absolute falsehood*; as the last-mentioned Mss. have never been out of Mr. Macpherson's possession since he withdrew them from Mr. Beck-ett's shop, after they had remained there for many months.'

Copy of a letter from Professor Macleod, of Glasgow, to Mr. Clarke:—"Sir, In answer to your enquiry respecting the use made of my name in the pamphlet against Mr. Macpherson, I beg leave to assure you that the pamphleteer has taken those liberties with my name most improperly, without my knowledge, and without a due regard to truth. In particular, I declare that Mr. William Shaw never did challenge me to produce any number of lines of the original of Ossian's Poems, offering to pay me half a crown *per word* for all that I should produce; and that no such challenge was given, nor offers made, nor any thing to the same purpose said, by any person, at any time, either to me, or to any other in my hearing. I have only to add, that, if any such offer should hereafter be made by any man possessed of half-crowns, I shall not hesitate to accept the condition, assured as I am that I shall find no difficulty in procuring any number of lines of the original poems. Mr. Macpherson, with whom I had the happiness of commencing a very early acquaintance at college, read a considerable part of those poems to me in the original Gaelic, before the publication of his version; and it was owing to my own engagements at the time, and not to any backwardness on his part, that I had not the pleasure of hearing him read the whole. He lately indulged me with the original of several passages of both the poems of Fingal and Temora, to gratify a third gentleman, who wished to have those passages in Gaelic; and I have not the least doubt of his disposition to oblige me, or any man who applies to him like a gentleman, in the same way again; or by giving any other satisfaction on the subject that can be reasonably desired. H. MACLEOD."

"I have

"I have personally applied to those two learned and elegant writers [Dr. Blair and Professor Ferguson]; and they have authorized me to assure the publick, that the whole [Mr. Shaw's charge of their imposing on Dr. Percy] is in every particular a *falsehood* \*."

"He himself [Mr. Shaw] had the folly to declare to several persons, That, as there was no sale for Gaelic literature, he would write something against that literature, which he was sure would sell; and that so he would receive, from the prejudice of the English, what the generosity of his countrymen, the Scotch, had denied."—In a letter to Mr. Clarke he says, "The Gaelic is the worst subject you can use your pen upon. The Highlanders themselves, that have taste, are poor, and buy no book; those who have any thing despise both the language and those who speak it, but when they have regiments to raise."

"Why not produce and publish the *Mss.*?" is the constant cry through every page; yet, if the whole was produced and published, our author gives us to understand he would consider them only as translations from the English.

"Mr. Mackenzie has authorized me to say that 'Mr. Shaw had seen the *Mss.* in his custody before the publication of his pamphlet, had looked at them, and turned over the leaves; but at that time had read only a few

words up and down in different places, but not one complete sentence, though requested so to do by Mr. Mackenzie at that time. That since the publication of his pamphlet, Mr. Shaw has again seen those *Mss.* and again read single words in different parts; but upon being pressed by Mr. Mackenzie, in presence of another gentleman, to try to read a few sentences, he applied himself to one page of a *Mss.* in verse, and after poring about a quarter of an hour, he made out three lines which related, as read aloud by Mr. Shaw himself, to Oscar the son of Ossian. Upon being asked, how these lines agreed with the doctrine of his pamphlet? Mr. Shaw answered, That he believed they were the composition of the 15th century, and not of Ossian."

The Rev. Mr. Mac Nicol, author of *Remarks on the Tour to the Hebrides, &c.* expresses himself, in a letter to Mr. Clarke, as follows: "I can assure the publick, in the most *solemn manner*, and as far as they are *safe to trust the word of a Scots clergyman*, that he [Mr. Shaw] is as entire a stranger to my abilities as to my person. He never saw me, nor corresponded with me."—"I declare I am in the same situation with regard to Mr. Macpherson. I never had the honour of seeing him; I never corresponded with him *upon any subject*; nor has he ever seen my *Mss.* so far as I know."

\* To oblige our correspondent, and to shew our impartiality, we have here inserted this passage as it stands in his letter, although the reader will probably be of opinion that it is rather superseded by Mr. Professor Ferguson's own advertisement, published in our last Magazine, p. 13. However, as it was the above passage in Mr. Clarke's pamphlet that was referred to in our Note subjoined to p. 12, we shall here produce it at length, as it stands in Mr. Clarke's own pamphlet, p. 32, with his own quotation from Shaw, in which it is very remarkable how *unfaithfully* Clarke has copied this one short paragraph, for which reason we shall confront them both.

At the same time we do not by any means justify Shaw, who certainly deserved censure, for having introduced the names of Dr. Blair and Mr. Professor Ferguson in so very illiberal a manner, and this, apparently, without the knowledge or consent of Dr. Percy, as appears from the tenor of his advertisement, dated Nov. 10. (See our December Mag. p. 567.)

*The Paragraph as quoted by Mr. Clarke, p. 32.*

"The truth is, Dr. Blair and Professor Ferguson, when Dr. Percy was at Edinburgh, took care to introduce a *young Student of Divinity* from the Highlands, who *rehearsed* some verses, of which Professor Ferguson said such and such *passages* in Fingal were a translation."

Mr. Clarke then proceeds to make the remarkable assertion copied above, "I have personally applied," &c. to which he subjoins this rude and insulting challenge in a note referring to the word *Falsehood* †:

"† If Mr. Shaw wishes to clear himself of this direct charge of writing a falsehood, he may apply to Dr. Percy, the respectable Dean of Carlisle, for his authority to contradict it in public."

After this gross attack, it was impossible for Dr. Percy to be silent any longer; and yet, from the decent and respectful style of Mr. Professor Ferguson's last advertisement, and from the known urbanity of the Rev. Dr. Blair, we cannot believe that either of these gentlemen would authorize this Mr. Clarke, or any one else, to treat a person of the Dean of Carlisle's character and station in so scurrilous a manner.

\* Mr. Shaw's Two further Advertisements on this subject shall be copied in our next.

*The Paragraph as published by Mr. Shaw, p. 45.*

"The truth is, Dr. Blair and Professor Ferguson, when Dr. Percy was at Edinburgh, took care to introduce a *young Student* from the Highlands, who *repeated* some verses, of which Professor Ferguson said such and such *sentences* in Fingal were a translation."

14. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No III. *Containing a Description of the Chanoury in Old Aberdeen, in the Years 1724 and 1725.* By Wm. Orem, Town-Clerk of Aberdeen. 4to.

THE writer of this description of what he calls *The Chanoury*, i.e. the College of Canons founded 1157, by Edward fifth bishop of this see, which see had been established by St. Bearn, in the beginning of the 11th century, includes a history of the founders of the University by Bishop Elphinston, at the close of the 15th century. There had been, it seems, a *Studium generale*, or common school, in this college, early in the 13th century; but the good bishop, who, with due allowance for Hector Boethius's partiality to his friend who called him from a professorship at Paris to be head of his new foundation, seems to have been a shining and public-spirited character, added to the other services he did to his country, that of establishing a third University for its improvement, which example was followed by the earl-marshall a few years after.

Mr. William Orem is not the most methodical of writers, and the many Scottishisms interspersed make his work less intelligible than it would have been if the editor had added a Glossary; but, till some abler historian in this age, when our neighbours on the other side of the Tweed figure so much in history-writing, arises to second Mr. Town-Clerk's laudable ambition of eternizing his native city and university, *Contenti simus hoc Cautane*. Let us be thankful to the Printer to the Society of Antiquaries for the pains he takes to augment the number of British topographical articles, and sincerely wish his labours may meet with the desired success;—and that not only the works of departed antiquaries, but those of living ones, may swell the numbers of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*; while the Society of Antiquaries content themselves with collecting smaller essays into their succeeding volumes.

To this description is prefixed a Life of Bp. Elphinston, translated from Boethius's Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen, and a description of Old Aberdeen 1771. A plan of Aberdeen, by Paterson, is prefixed, and also sold separate.—We would just observe, that James Fraser, who was such a benefactor to King's College, Aberdeen, was secretary of Chelsea Hospital, and gave a great number of books and 500 guineas to build a library at Aberdeen, for which the University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in

1725. He also gave 500l. to the Society for propagating the Gospel.

The IVth Number of this publication affords an addition to British biography in "*Memoirs of Sir John Hawkwood*," who, though by the confusion of the times in which he lived, may be deemed by many readers little better than a free booter, or perhaps a modern partizan a Simcoe, a Sumpter, or a Butler, yet made no inconsiderable figure in his trade, which was war—we beg pardon of heroes, both ancient and modern, for giving the military profession so hard a name. But when we consider that all the life of a man at arms amounts to little more than that *somebody conquers somebody*, we must be allowed to assert that so few heroes fought for glory, or took for their motto *Pax queritur bello* that plunder and a good fortune were their principal object; and whether Sir J. H. let himself to the Siennese or Pisan in his lifetime, or founded a charity for his soul at Sible Hedingham after his death pay and prize-money were his object, and he lived by the science of attack and defence as much as a fencing-master.

His life, however, a proper appendage to his portrait published by the Society of Antiquaries, may furnish Dr. Kippis with an article for his new edition, and may also be transcribed into some future Bayle or Moreri. A print of his monument is prefixed.

15. *Penrose's Poems.* Continued from p. 33.

OUR opinion of these Poems, which we thought confirmed by an extract, having been charged by "a friend of the late Mr. Penrose," in whom partiality is laudable, with "insensibility, inadvertency, &c." we will now add, as the best "Pallinode" we can make, one of the poems to which he has referred us, that our readers may judge for themselves, premising that it can be no disparagement to an officer or a divine to be told that poetical fame is his secondary merit.

"THE CURATE. A FRAGMENT.

"O'er the pale embers of a dying fire,  
His little lamp fed but with little oil,  
The Curate sat (for scanty was his hire)  
And ruminated sad the morrow's toil.  
'Twas Sunday's eve, meet season to prepare  
The stated lectures of the coming tyde;  
No day of rest to him—but day of care,  
At manie a church to preach, with tedious ride.

Before him spread, his various sermons lay,  
Of explanation deeper, and sage advice;  
The harvest gained from many a thoughtful day,  
The fruit of learning, bought with heavy price.



On these he cast a fond but fearful eye,  
A while he paused, for sorrow stopp'd his  
throat;  
Arousd at length, he heaved a bitter sigh,  
And thus complain'd, as well indeed he  
mote.

"Here is the scholar's lot, condemn'd to fail  
Unpatroniz'd, o'er life's tempestuous wave;  
Clouds blind his sight; nor blows a friendly  
gale  
To waft him to one port, except the grave.

"Big with presumptive hope, I launched  
my keel, [fraught;  
With youthful ardour, and bright science  
Unanxious of the pains, long doom'd to feel,  
Unthinking that the voyage might end in  
nought.

"Pleased on the summit sea I daunc'd a-  
while, [fair;  
With gay companions, and with views as  
Outstripp'd by these, I'm kept to humble toil,  
My fondest hope abandon'd in despair.—

"Had my ambitious mind been led to rise  
To highest flights, to crozier and to pall  
Scarce could I mourn the missing of my  
pride, [fall,  
For soaring wishes well deserve their

"No tow'ring thought like these engag'd  
my breast, [plan)  
I hoped (nor blame, ye proud, the lowly  
Some little cove, some parsonage of rest,  
The scheme of duty suited to the man;

"Where, in my narrow sphere secure, at  
ease, [main,  
From vile dependence free, I might re-  
The guide to good, the counsellor of peace,  
The friend, the shepherd of the village  
swain.

"Yet cruel fate denied the small request,  
And bound me fast, in one ill-om'd hour,  
Beyond the chance of remedie, to rest  
The slave of wealthie pride and priestlie  
power.

"Oft as in russet weeds I scow'r along,  
In distant chapels hostile to pray,  
By nod scarce noticed of the passing thronge,  
"Tis but the *Carate*," every child will say.

"Nor circumscrib'd in dignitie alone  
Do I my rich superior vassal ride  
Sad penurie, as was in cottage known,  
With all its frowns does o'er my roof  
preside.

"Ah! not for me the harvest yields its store,  
The bough, crown'd shock in vain attracts  
mine eye;  
To labour doom'd, and destin'd to be poor,  
I pass the field, I hope not envious, by.

"When at the altar surplice-clad I stand,  
The bridegroom's joy draws forth the golden  
lee,  
The gift I take, but dare not close my hand;  
The splendid present centers not in me."

\* \* It is remarkable, that the expedition  
against Nova Colonia, in South America, in  
1763, on which Mr. P. embarked, is not  
mentioned in the Gent. Mag. for that year †.

MR. UREAN,

Feb. 4.

THE following *Impromptu* on Mr. Gar-  
rick's funeral has, I believe, never ap-  
peared in print, and is certainly worth pre-  
serving. It was written, I have been told,  
by the best actor now on the stage, who is  
no less distinguished by his professional me-  
rit, than by a clear and well-informed un-  
derstanding, and the strictest propriety of con-  
duct in private life. His amiable qualities  
are well known to a numerous circle of  
friends, but that diffidence which almost al-  
ways accompanies merit, has hitherto pre-  
vented many of them from knowing, that  
in addition to his other accomplishments he  
possesses a very happy talent for poetry: of  
which the following characteristick verses  
on his admirable predecessor afford a very  
striking proof.

ANDREW.

AS from the borders of Cocytus' wave,  
Not yet enfranchis'd by the closing grave,  
GARRICK just peep'd into the world above,  
And saw a sombrous, long procession move,  
Saw the STRAND glitter with the tawdry  
state, [plate,  
Part grave, part gay, part tinsel, and part  
The prim deportment of lugubrious mutes,  
And the taught tossings of the feather'd  
brutes,

"Another *Jubilee*, he cried, appears.  
"Go, bid the managers dismiss their fears;  
"No more from empty theatres despair,  
"And dread of duns deliver to the air;  
"Call all my carpenters; bid George\* attend,  
"And ransack Monmouth Street from end  
"to end; [moth,  
"Buy all the blacks: defraud the starving  
"Or let him, if he will, defile the cloth—  
"Bring moth and all—we have no time to  
"lose— [blues;  
"If there's not blacks enough, then buy the  
"Die all my truncheons, and their edges  
"gild, [wield;  
"All but that truncheon I was wont to  
"Buy from the pastry-cooks their *Twelfth*-  
"night flags, [with rags;  
"To flame in front—the train be clos'd  
"The dirtiest wardrobe will the rear supply,  
"Our stage perspective will deceive the eye:

\* Mr. George Garrick, treasurer of Dru-  
ry Lane Theatre.

† It is probable, that, as it miscarried, no  
notice was taken of it in the London Gazette.

EDIT.

"All

"All to your several offices repair,  
 "Whilst I determine; in what shape or  
     "where  
 "This gaudy mummerly may best appear; }  
 "Whether for Juliet yet alive inurn'd,  
 "Or for Lothario by Calista mourn'd."——  
 Thus far he spoke with an imperial tone,  
 And quite forgot the funeral was *his own*.

MR. URBAN,

I Send, for the amusement of your readers, a little poem written on the plan of the ancient ballads, by a young friend of mine; as neither he nor I wish to impose it as a relique of antiquity on the public, he has not arrayed it in any uncouth phrases, nor does he affect to have found it, *Fortuna favente*, among the venerable rubbish of any long-concealed vault or chest.

M. C. S.

EDWIN and EMILY.

HOW wild was her step! Fear and haste  
 rul'd her feet; [night;  
 And darkness yet curtain'd the silence of  
 But the moon in her chariot came pearly and  
 pale,  
 And smil'd as her votary bow'd to her light.

Where? where is my daughter? Earl Ed-  
 mund exclaim'd— [not my call;  
 That she meets not my sight, that she heeds  
 Does she sport with her maids in the spring-  
 painted grove? [hall?  
 Sleeps she yet in the sloth of her silk-woven

Nor the breath of the spring has allur'd to  
 the grove— [woven bed;  
 Nor has sleep chain'd her sense to her silk-  
 But chill'd were her feet with the dews of  
 the night, [she fled.—  
 When, O death to her fame! to her lover

A pilgrim that pensively paced by the mote,  
 Where the alder's wide umbrage o'er-arches  
 the stream,  
 Saw Emily wave on their arms o'er the deep,  
 For the moon, as by magic, shot sudden her  
 beam.

O horror! O haste—let my war-horse be  
 brought! [of yore!  
 Be my age again sheath'd in its war-coat  
 My shame in the shadows of death shall be  
 quench'd; [gore.  
 Or revenge on my helmet fit crowned with

Now I come—O rebuke not thy father's  
 delay— [dower!  
 Lo his fondness has brought for thy duty a  
 Remorse rend with curses the bosom of love;  
 Desolation shall howl o'er th' adulterous  
 bower.

Now heaven thee awake from thy sweet  
 dream of love [hear?—  
 For Edwin! what? what are the cries that I  
 Not a kiss, O my fair, will I lift from thy  
 breast, [thy tear—  
 'Tis the scream of the owl that has startled

It is not the owl that my folly would fear,  
 Tho' he dismally shriek'd by the side of my  
 bed; [that I hear;  
 Hark again!—'tis the trampling of steeds  
 'Tis the woe-utter'd voice of the horn that I  
 dread.—

Shall beauty turn pale on a warrior's couch?  
 Thy heart in these arms shall it beat but  
 with love? [morn;  
 'Tis the forester's call that awakens the  
 'Tis the breath of the hunt that gives speech  
 to the grove.

Behold from my window the gallant array,  
 The spears, and the bows, and the bowmen  
 behold! [son-bred crest,  
 But I know not the knight with the crim-  
 That haughtily glares o'er his helmet of  
 gold!—

O Christ—O I know—O my father's men  
 they—

The knight in the glittering armour is he;  
 Tho' thy valour, my Edwin, must fight for  
 thy love,  
 Yet kill not my father, when fighting for me.

O save me—O whose is that blood which I see?  
 O where are those death-panting groans that  
 I hear? [Edwin—

O God—'tis the blood—'tis the blood of Sir  
 The blood of my lover yet warm on the spear.

Pale, pale is the red of that love-blooming  
 cheek

That was fairer and dearer to Emily's sight,  
 Than the gore-dropping spear to my father's  
 stern eye, [delight.

Now it vaunts o'er the fall of his daughter's  
 That white front which shone like the shine  
 of the moon, [snow,

When she tenderly sits on her mountains of  
 Is as drearily dark as the mists of the lake,  
 For the blackness of death has overwhelmed  
 his brow.

Now, lady, with tenderness speak to thy  
 knight—

Perhaps he but sleeps—he may whisper again,  
 Or O feivently kiss the dumb lips of thy love,  
 And try if thy kisses can quicken the slain.

Fair Emily spoke, in wild woe, to her  
 knight, [reply;

Then with fully look'd, as the corpse could  
 Then eagerly stooping to kiss her pale love,  
 She breath'd out her soul on his lips with  
 a sigh.

EPITAPH at Wansford, Northamptonshire.

"Hic jacet quod restat

GULIELMI MITCHELL, Pharmacopolæ,  
 qui Londini quinquaginta quatuor  
 & Societatis Pharmacæ Socius  
 quadraginta annos vixit.

Obiit die Julii 20, A. D. 1776, ætatis 76.

Placidissimis moribus

& antiquâ probitate memorandus,  
 quorum gratia optimi Civis famam  
 jure merito adeptus est."

## AMERICAN NEWS.

**PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.** Laurence Marr and John Moody, both of Col. Barton's Tory regiment, were apprehended in this city on suspicion of being spies. On the two following days they were indulged with a candid and full hearing before a respectable board of officers, whereof the Marquis de la Fayette was president. It appeared their business was to steal and carry off the secret journals of Congress, and other papers, to New-York. They have made several interesting discoveries. The Board of Officers having reported to the Hon. Board of War, their opinion was approved, and Marr and Moody were both sentenced to die, which sentence was executed on Moody yesterday between the hours of 11 and 12. Marr is respited until Friday the 23d instant.

**Cb. Town, Dec. 15.** This day Gen. Leslie issued a proclamation, assuring his Majesty's loyal subjects in this province, that they may rely on speedy and effectual support being given to them, by the exertions of the forces under his command; and that, in every event and situation, their interests and security shall be considered as inseparably connected with those of his Majesty's troops; giving notice, at the same time, that the severest punishments shall be inflicted on all those who, having solicited for, and obtained the enjoyment of the privileges of a British subject, shall again take up arms against his Majesty's government, or shall serve in any civil capacity under a second usurpation.

To counter-act this proclamation, the American Generals Greene and Hayter have issued an edict for a general pardon to all those persons who took the oath of allegiance during Lord Cornwallis's march to Virginia.

The arrival of the Lord Mulgrave cartel ship at Charles Town has caused universal joy. She had on board 400 passengers from Virginia, 100 of whom were officers of the army. She was blown off the Hook, and was in so wretched a condition, that on her arrival she was condemned as unfit for service.

*Fifthill, November 15.*

*Head Quarters, Continental Village, N.v. 9.*

THE general has the pleasure of acquainting this army, that the enemy have been completely disappointed in their designs on the northern frontiers of this state, in consequence of the measures adopted to receive them in the vicinity of the lakes; for which the General is much indebted to Major-gen. Lord Stirling, Brig-gen. Stark, and other officers and soldiers, both regulars and militia, who, with great zeal and alertness, pressed to meet the enemy. That part of their force which was to proceed over the lakes, has not dared to proceed on this side.

Major Ross, who had advanced from the westward as far as Johnstown, with a body of between 600 and 700 regular troops, rangers, Yagers, and Indians, was met by

GENT. MAG. February, 1782.

Col. Willet, defeated, and pursued into the wilderness, where many of them probably must perish. The number of the enemy killed is not known; Major Butler, who has frequently distressed the frontiers, is among the slain. A number of prisoners, chiefly British, have been taken and sent in.

The General presents his thanks to Col. Willett, whose address, gallantry, and persevering activity, exhibited on this occasion, do him great honour; and while the conduct of the officers and soldiers in general who were with him deserves high commendation, the general expresses a particular approbation of the behaviour of Major Rowley, and the brave levies and militia under his immediate command, who, at a critical moment, not only did honour to themselves, but rendered a most essential service to their country. Transcript of general orders,

THOMAS GROSVENOR, Lt. Col. and D. A. G. of the Western Department.

*New York, Dec. 8.* A detachment of Col. Delancy's Loyal Refugees, cavalry, under the command of Capt. Sam. Kepp, made an excursion as far as King Street, where he fell in with a party of rebels commanded by Capt. Socket, who, together with one ensign and one private, were made prisoners. The command then devolved on Lucius Mather, who at first retreated to some distance; but being pressed to action, formed his men in a solid body, and with fixed bayonets stood firm so as not to be broken; and Capt. Kepp was in his turn obliged to return, which he did without being molested.

The accounts from South Carolina so late as the 2d of December are, that Major Craig, with the troops, were arrived at Charles-Town; that all the out-posts were called-in to reinforce the garrison; and that Gen. Leslie now found himself at the head of so respectable an army, that he is under no apprehension from what the rebels can collect against him; that a chain of redoubts are run across the neck from Ashley to Cooper's River; within which there is a new canal cut, strengthened likewise with redoubts, which effectually secure the town on the land-side.

Last Sunday was brought to the Sugar-House, in this city, the Rev. Mr. R——, minister of a Dissenting congregation at Woolbridge, in East New Jersey, accompanied by several of his neighbours, and some Continental dragoons; they were taken by a detachment of armed boatmen, under the command of a lively partisan, Lieut. Cornelius Blanchard; Mr. R—— has long been an active abettor of the rebellion.

The Congress have formed a resolution to forbid the importation of all goods and merchandizes of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain and its dependencies, on pain of confiscation in case such goods and effects are found in their dominions, or within three leagues

flag e. of the coast, and being intended for that country, except they are taken in prizes, and lawfully condemned. This important resolution is to take place the 1st of May, 1782.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Jan. 3.*

The fleet commanded by Don Louis de Cordova, consisting of 40 ships of the line, 9 frigates, with 70 transports, having 4000 troops on board, sailed from Cadiz on a secret expedition.

*Jan. 19.*

The Vienna Gazette of this day's date contains the following notification :

" Notice is hereby given to all those who have hitherto kept out of their country on account of the religion they profess, that his Majesty pardons them, on condition that they return in the course of the year 1782, promising that they shall enjoy the same benefits as those who, on account of religion, had quitted the place of their birth, and taken up their abode in other provinces belonging to his said Majesty."

*Jan. 20.*

The Marquis Fayette and Vicount Nozille arrived at Paris from their Nations in America.

*Jan. 25.*

The Baron de Kutzleben had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver a new letter of credence, giving him the character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his S. H. the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He had afterwards a private audience of her Majesty.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench the important question between the captors of the Island of St. Eustatius and the British claimants of property in that island, Whether their claims should be determined in the Court of Admiralty, or whether the Court of K. B. should prohibit that jurisdiction from proceeding in the suits instituted in the Admiralty, and leave the claimants to pursue their remedy against Sir G. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan in the courts of common law. This question drew the attention of the first gentlemen of the profession of the law, and was maintained with equal ability on both sides; but was at length determined in favour of the Admiralty Court by Earl Mansfield. His Lordship said, that the English language could not state in clearer terms than the leg. phrase said and understood, that the jurisdiction was in the Admiralty.

*Jan. 26.*

A cartel ship with 300 French prisoners on board, part of the regiments of Arquisaine and Soisson, which were taken by Alm. Kempenfelt in clearing Mount Batten, in Plymouth Road, fell to leeward, mistaking its way, and drove upon the reef of rocks at the east end of it. The poor unfortunate prisoners, who were but the minute before huzzaing in the highest spirits, were now sunk in the deepest distress; many of them wringing their hands as it on the point of perishing. Some that could swim reached the boats that had

put off to their assistance. Six boys got in the yawl, and attempted to reach the shore, but were dashed against a rock, and the boat instantly flayed; the next wave that succeeded cast the lads on the shore, who soon means to crawl up the rocks, and were saved. A cutter that attended the cartel got out among the boats, and with the assistance that instantly came from the shore took almost every man on board, not more than two or three being missing, who it was supposed in the hurry had slipped between the boats.

*Jan. 28.*

The Court of K. B. was moved for information against Sir Nicholas Bayley and Co. Peacecke, on account of several matters relating to the Anglesea militia.

*Jan. 31.*

At a meeting of the Livery of the City of London in Common Hall assembled, the Lord Mayor reported the answer given by his Majesty to the Sheriffs of London respecting the presenting the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition agreed to at the last Common Hall also a letter from the E. of Hartford addressed to him, and his Lordship's answer to the said letter.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Hall be given to the Lord Mayor for the spirit and propriety of his conduct on this occasion.

Resolved, That whoever advised the King to deviate from the accustomed mode admitted by his Majesty respecting the Livery of London sitting on the Throne, is an enemy to the rights and privileges of the citizens of this great capital of the British empire.

They came likewise to some other spirited resolutions; which, however, by their nature, can have little or no effect.

*February 1.*

Was buried at Bolton Abbey, in the parish of Skippen, near Leeds, Stephen Briggs, a trade blacksmith, but of late years a farmer, aged 107; and the week following Eleanor Lowcock, widow, aged 103. And a further proof of longevity in that neighbourhood, the present incumbent, some time ago, buried there in one year four widows whose ages together amounted to upwards of 400 years.

The *Jasen*, Capt. P'gott, one of Commodore Johnstone's squadron, arrived at Falmouth last from St. Helena. She parted with the rest of the fleet in a gale off Scilly.

*Saturday 2.*

In the London Gazette of this day Lieut. Col. Stewart's letter to Gen. Clinton, giving an account of the action between him and Gen. Greene on the 3d of September last is inserted: in that letter he expresses his entire satisfaction in having totally defeated Gen. Greene, and taken from him 2 pieces of cannon \*.

\* It is remarkable, that in Greene's letter to Congress, that General claims the victory. See Vol. LI. p. 385.



The army under my command, continues to be much in want, and there being at the same time a convoy with provisions on the march from Charles Town, I thought it advisable to retire by slow marches to the Eutaws, where I might have an opportunity of receiving my supplies, and disencumbering myself of the sick, without risking my efforts, or suffering myself to be attacked at a disadvantage, should the enemy have crossed the Congaree.

Notwithstanding every exertion to gain intelligence, it was not till the morning before I received intelligence by two deserters (who left Gen. Greene's camp the preceding evening about seven miles from this place; and from their report) that the rebel army, consisting of near 4000 men, were advancing with a numerous body of cavalry, and four pieces of cannon.

About the same time I received information by Major Coffin, that they appeared in force in his front; then about four miles from my camp.

I immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of the army to the Eutaw Branch, and its left crossing the road leading to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps on a commanding situation to cover the Charles Town Road, and to act occasionally as a reserve.

About nine o'clock the action began on the right, and soon after became general.

Knowing that the enemy were much superior in numbers, and at the same time finding that they attacked with their militia in front, induced me not to alter my position.

By some unknown mistake, the left of the line advanced, and drove their militia and North Carolinians before them; but unexpectedly finding the Virginian and Maryland lines ready formed, and at the same time receiving a heavy fire, occasioned some confusion. It was therefore necessary to retire a little distance, to an open field, in order to form, which was instantly done, under cover of a heavy and well-directed fire from a detachment of New York Volunteers under the command of Major Sheridan, whom I had previously ordered to take post in the house to check the enemy, should they attempt to pass it.

The action was renewed with great spirit; but I was sorry to find that a three-pounder, posted on the road leading to Roache's, had been disabled, and could not be brought off when the left of the line retired.

The right wing of the army being composed of the flank battalion, under the command of Major Marjoribanks, having repulsed and drove every thing that attacked them, made a rapid move to their left, and attacked the enemy in flank; upon which they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them 2 brass six pounders, and upwards of 200 killed on the field of action, and 60 taken prisoners, amongst which is Col. Washington;

and, from every information, about 800 wounded, although they contrived to carry them off during the action. The enemy retired with great precipitation to a strong situation, about seven miles from the field of action, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. The glory of the day would have been more complete, had not the want of cavalry prevented me from taking the advantage which the gallantry of my infantry threw in my way.

I omitted to inform your Lordship, in its proper place, of the army's having for some time been much in want of bread, there being no old corn or mills near me. I was therefore under the necessity of sending out rooting parties from each corps, under an officer, to collect potatoes every morning at day-break; and unfortunately that of the flank battalion and buff, having gone too far in front, fell into the enemy's hands before the action began, which not only weakened my line, but increased their number of prisoners.

Since the action, our time has been employed in taking care of the wounded; and finding that the enemy have no intention to make a second attack, I have determined to cover the wounded, as far as Monk's Corner, with the army.

Total. 2 commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed; 16 commissioned officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 313 rank and file, wounded; 10 commissioned officers, 15 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file, missing.

AT the Court at St. James's, Feb. 1, 1782,  
P R E S E N T,

The KING'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1782, viz.

Berkshire. Postponed.

Bedfordsh. R. Thornton, of Moggerhanger.

Bucks. Jo. Jacques, of Thackford Park.

Cumberland. Wm. Deane, of Kirkcintaw.

Chesh. Sir P. Warburton, of Warburton, B. Camb' & Hunt. Henry Poynter Standish, of Little Paxton.

Cornwall. John Coryton, of Crocraon.

Devonsh. Sir J. Wm. Pole, of Shute, Bt.

Dorsetsh. Wm. Churchill, of Hensbury.

Derbysh. Richard Lee, of Lockoe.

Essex. Wm. Dolby, of Walthamstow.

Gloucestersh. Ch. Haywards, of Queadley.

Hertfordsh. J. Michie, of N. Mimms.

Herefordsh. Fr. W. Th. Bridges, of Tibberton.

Kent. Samuel Boys, of Hawkhurst.

Leicestersh. Sir J. Palmer, & Carlton Curliou.

Lincolnsh. W. Pennymann, of Little Ponton.

Manmouthsh. Postponed.

Northumberl. Calv. Bewicke, of Close House.

Norhamptonsh. Hen. Sawbridge, of Daventry.

Norfolk. Hen. Lee Warner, of Walsingham.

Nottinghamsh. J. Litchfield, of Mansfield.

Oxfordsh. Wm. Phillips, of Calham.

Rutlandsh.

Rutlandsh. Tob. Hippisley, of Hambleton.  
 Shropsh. Cha. Waicot, of Bitterley.  
 Somersetsh. Ja. Ireland, of Brinsington.  
 Staffordsh. Ch. Tollet, of Betley.  
 Suffolk. Wm. Middleton, of Crowfield.  
 Southampton. W. Shirreff, of Old Alresford.  
 Surrey. Abraham Pitches, of Streatham.  
 Suffex. Wm. Frankland, of Muntham.  
 Warwicksh. Rowland Farmer Oakover, of  
 Oldbury.

Worcestersh. Joseph Berwick, of Worcester.  
 Wiltsh. Wm. Bowles, of Hcle.  
 Yorksh. Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, B.

#### S O U T H W A L E S.

Brecon. Joshua Morgan, of Llandely.  
 Carmarthen. J. Morgan, of Carmarthen.  
 Cardigan. Hero. Evans, of Low-Mead.  
 Glamorgan. Th. Mansell Talbot, of Margam.  
 Pemroke. Vaughan Thomas, of Postey.  
 Radnor. Thomas Beavan, of Skunlas.

#### N O R T H W A L E S.

Anglesey. Morgan Jones, of Skerries.  
 Carnarvon. Rich. Pinnant, of Penrhyn.  
 Denbigh. Hon. Ch. Finch, of Voylas.  
 Flint. Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice.  
 Merioneth. Wm. Humphreys, of Maerdd.  
 Montgomerysh. Henry Tracy, of Maefmawr.

*Feb. 4.*

The D. of Richmond moved the H. of Peers to address his Majesty for copies of all judicial proceedings, whether by court-martial or otherwise, respecting the sentence and execution of the American Col. Haynes. See vol. LI. p. 585. This motion is remarkable only for having produced an explanation. The Ld Chancellor stated the fact to the House. Col. Haynes, he said, had demanded, when first taken, his parole to go to his estate. This was refused, unless he took the oaths of allegiance. To this he cheerfully complied, and was permitted to go and reside a few miles from Charles Town, among the cut posts. There he raised 200 men—attacked the innocent inhabitants who would not join his banditti, murdered some, fired the houses of others, threatened the lives of many who fled, and by taking this ungenerous inhuman advantage of the lenity he experienced by a parole, added perjury to a breach of trust, and aggravated the forfeiture of his word, by the blackest and most diabolical treachery. His Lordship begged to know, from any noble Lord, where the authority lay, which contradicted the usage or custom of hanging up a traitor or a spy even without the formality of a trial by jury or court-martial? The proof of the identity of the person was all that was necessary, and that Haynes acknowledged. His Lordship repeated Gen. G. 's proclamation as bombast, and what the laws of nations abhorred.

In the debate on this motion, there were some things which, though foreign to the subject, deserve notice. Speaking of peace, Ld Shelburne desired it might be remembered, that on that day, the 4th of February, he averred in his place, whenever propositions of peace were laid before that House, ministers would

get up and say, that America was of very little consequence—its trade was of no value, and therefore it was to be given up. This, said his Lordship, will be the language of the Cabinet, after expending above a hundred millions of money, and as many thousand lives, in defence of that on which they set no value.

Another thing said by Ld Abingdon was truly characteristic of that nobleman's sarcastical turn, in quoting the E. of Chatham's remark, that there was something behind the Throne of this country greater than Majesty itself. This something, he understood, which was greater than Majesty itself, was an efficient Cabinet. This efficient Cabinet, said his Lordship, is the cause of all our misfortunes; and yet, my Lords, this is a cause unknown to the constitution of this country; an efficient Cabinet is the *King's Evil* of this country; and if we are such savages as to countenance murder, let us murder this efficient Cabinet.

*Feb. 5.*

The Belmont and Prime E. Indiamen, and one of the Dutch Indiamen, prize to Com. Johnstone, arrived at Plymouth. The Romney of 50 guns, late the Commodore's own ship, arrived at Plymouth, last from St. Helena.

At a court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a motion was made to present the thanks of this Court to Sir Watkin Lewes, late Lord Mayor, for his upright and faithful administration of justice, for the ready access he at all times gave to his fellow-citizens, and for the honour and splendor he maintained during the whole of his mayoralty, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Mayor acquainted the Court with the resolution of the Common Hall, requesting the use of the new Common Council-room for the committee to correspond with other committees of the several counties, cities, &c. in the kingdom, appointed by them; when Mr. Merry moved, that they have the use of the said room, or any other in Guildhall, and that they be attended by the Town-Clerk, or any other officer of this city; which caused great debates, but was finally negatived.

*Wednesday 6.*

A room adjoining to the Music-Hall in Fishamble Street, Dublin, at a moment, when upwards of 400 persons were assembled to consider of a proper person to represent the city in parliament, the floor suddenly gave way, and the whole company, except a few persons nearest the sides, fell with it to the depth of 20 feet. The shrieks and groans of the miserable croud who lay crushing each other are not to be described. No persons were killed outright; but very few escaped without hurt. The horror of such a scene, where so many people lay crushed together with legs, arms and joints broken or dislocated, surpasses all description.

Com. Bickerton failed with the troops and convoy.

*Thursday*

*Thursday 7.*

Mr. Fox moved in committee the following resolution, as a censure on Ld Sandwich: That it appears to this Committee, that there was gross mismanagement in the administration of naval affairs in the year 1781.

Ld Mulgrave opposed the motion, and after long and warm debates, on division, the numbers were, Ayes 103. Noes 205. Maj. 102.

*Friday 8.*

Being Fast-day, the House of Peers met, and proceeded to the Abbey Church, where a sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The speaker and members of the House of Commons went to St. Margaret's, and heard a sermon by Rev. Dr. Dampier.

*Monday 11.*

His Grace the D. of Chandos moved in the H. of Peers for all such correspondence, &c. as passed between his Majesty's ministers and the commanders in America in 1781, relative to the capture of the army under the command of E. Cornwallis. It passed in negative.

Ld Falmouth delivered the staff and commission of the late Ld Falmouth to the King. The staff was afterwards presented by his Majesty to the D. of Dorset, who kissed his hand on being appointed Captain of the Yeomen.

Sailed the Medea from Portsmouth to join the East India fleet under Sir R. Bickerton.

*Wednesday 13.*

The West India fleet under the convoy of the Princess Carolina, Bremedge; Endymion, Smith; Alarm Cutter, Alesto fireship, and Cornwallis and Achilles armed transports. Andromache and Berwick go part of the way.

*Thursday 14.*

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to in the H. of Comms. 409,766l. for ordnance of the navy.

935,519l. for buildings and repairs of ships. 35,149l. for replacing the like sum in the sinking fund borrowed in 1758.

183,380l. for ditto in 1778.

153,193l. for ditto in 1780.

102,806l. for ditto in 1779. And

That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia when from home.

Mr. Hussey said, that according to the information of a friend who saw a 74 gun ship floating in Brest water, that ship was built in 95 days. He hoped to see some examples of exertions of the like kind nearer home.

*Friday 15.*

It was this day ordered in Council, that an embargo be forthwith laid on all ships and vessels laden or to be laden in any of the ports of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Lark, with provisions, to continue till otherwise ordered.

*Saturday 16.*

At Plymouth was the most intense frost almost ever known; some water in a bed room (wherein was kept a constant fire) just poured out was, whilst the family went to breakfast, covered with ice; and the grass, which on Friday was as green and flourishing as if it had been Midsummer, on Saturday morning

seemed to be entirely killed. This is mentioned by our correspondent as a thing very uncommon in that part of the country; and the snow lay on the ground in many places.

*Friday 22.*

Was tried before the Rt. Hon. E. Mansfield an action of crim. con. wherein Sir Rd. Worsley, Bt. was plaintiff, and Maurice Geo. Bisset, Esq. defendant. Neither the baronet nor the lady appeared to advantage on this trial. The jury, instead of 10,000l. sued for, gave only one shilling.

Gen. Conway moved in the H. of C. "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the many calamities that have befallen his people, in consequence of the present war; and that, in conformity to the gracious assurances from the Throne, of his Majesty's ardent wish to restore peace to his kingdoms, he will be pleased to give directions to his ministers not to pursue any longer the impracticable object of reducing his Majesty's revolted Colonies, by force, to their allegiance, by a war on the continent of America; and to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons will most cheerfully concur with him in such measures as may be found necessary to accelerate the blessing of returning peace." The numbers for carrying on the war were 194, against it 193. Majority only. *Over.*

*Monday 25.*

This day Ld North opened what is called the Budget, by which it appears, that the whole of the sums already voted, and to be voted, for the service of the current year, amount to 22,900,119l. and a fraction.

That 9,381,000l. had already been provided for. And that 13,500,000l. he proposed to borrow upon the following terms:

£. s. d.	
100l.—3 per cents. valued at 54l.	54
50l.—4 per cents. valued at 67l.	33 10
A long annuity of 17s. 6d. at 15½	
purchase, valued at	13 11 3
3 lottery tickets for every 1000l. at 13l. 2s. 6d. per ticket, or 18s. 9d.	
per cent.	0 18 9

Total £102 0 0

The interest to lenders will be of course—100l.—3 per cents.—3

50l.—4 per cents.—2

Annuity 17 6

£5 17 6 per ct.

In the Lottery Act there is to be a clause to prevent insurance of tickets.

Mr. Fox remarked on the words "tendency towards peace" in Ld North's speech. The public, he said, ought to remove the obloquy thrown upon government in the disposal of the loan. His Lordship has contracted with four persons for the whole sum, who have the whole management in their own hands; and who no doubt will fall to the best bidders, whether friends or not to government.

By the death of the late Lady Trevor, who died at Bath (see p. 46.), all her real and personal estates descend to the rev. Dr. Allen, of Littleton, to the amount of nearly 3000l. per ann. with the injunction to take the name and arms of Trevor; he being lineally descended from Baron Trevor, of Trevor, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

## BIRTHS.

**T**HE lady of R. Tickell, esq; a daughter. Feb. 3. The lady of Sir Jas. Pringle, bart. a son.

Lady Frances Sandys, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**A**T Henley, in Oxfordshire, Sir Hyde Parker, captain of the Goliath, to Miss Doreier.

Jan. 30. Rev. Mr. Perryn, rector of Standish, co. Lancster, to Miss Gerrard, of Trafford.

21. Tho. Scott, esq; member for Brompton, to Mrs. Nesbitt, widow of the late Arn. N. esq;

At Emonson, W. Webb, esq; of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Lake, sister to Sir Jas. Winter Lake.

David Mitchell, esq; to Miss M. Stert.

Feb. 4. Jn. Cracraft, esq; capt. in the Royal N. Line in militia, to Miss Weston of Durham.

5. Mr. R. W. Halhed, to Miss E. Caswall.

7. Capt. Foxlow, to the hon. Miss Murray.

9. Cha. Collyer, esq; to Miss Sarah Maria Pratt, daughter of Edw. Pratt, esq; and niece to Sir Edw. Ashley, bart.

12. Wm. Clements, esq; of Walthamstow, to Miss Maria Bromley, of Goodman's-fields.

16. Sam. Newport, jun. esq; of Watertord in Ireland, to Miss Watson, of Mary-le-bone.

Rev. Peter Miller, to Miss Kirkman.

Cha. Donda, esq; M. P. for co. of Orkney, to Miss Whitley.

## DEATHS.

**A**T Steio, Duke Augustus William of Brunswick Luneburgh Bevern. All his possessions, which were very considerable, devolve to his brother Duke Charles, the only remaining branch of Bevern.

At Darlington in the bishoprick of Durham, J. Nicholls, a labouring man, aged 105.

Tho. Hesketh, esq; only son of Sir Robt. H. bart.

On his journey to London, the rev. Dr. Graham, of the co. of Cumberland, supposed to be an *Episcopus designatus*.

At Macairn, in Argyleshire, Mr. Arch. McCalmin, surgeon, aged 101.

At Easter Harlidge, in Scotland, Wm. Whyte, aged 102.

Suddenly, sitting in his chair, Edw. M. Ho, esq; receiver of the first-fruits office in the Temple, one of the general accountants of the Exchequer-office, and nephew and an executor to Dr. Thomas, late lord bishop of Winchester.

At Surat, in the East-Indies, in March, 1781, Major Cha. West, many years an officer in the company's service.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins, rector of Worthen, and in the commission of the peace for the County of Salop.

At the Earl of Macclesfield's in Cavendish-square, the new-born son of Lord Parker.

At Spicers, Kent, Mrs. Courthope, aged 85.

At Woolbeding, in Suffex, the rev. Sir Henry Mill, bart. whose generosity of temper, gentleness of manners, sincerity in friendship, and extensive acts of benevolence, rendered him beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, the rev. Sir Cha. Mill, bart.

At St. Alban's, Jos. Hendley, esq. By his desire he was buried in his wedding cloaths, and wearing his gold watch, knee and shoe buckles. His hat was placed in the coffin, and his sword laid by his side.

At Bath, the right hon. Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, captain of the yeomen of the guard, one of his Majesty's privy council, recorder of Truro, and a general in the army. His title devolves, and he has left his Cornish estate (paying 1600l. per ann. to his widow) to, his nephew Geo. Evelyn Boscawen, esq; a captain in the army, only surviving son of the late gallant admiral.

At Bath, the Lady of Robt. Ladbroke, esq; M. P. for Warwick.

At Hoobier hill, near Craven, Yorksh. Mr. Stephen Brig, aged 110.

Dec. 31. At Highgate, upwards of 80, Mrs. Jane Pickard.

Jan. 24. At Brompton, Sir Peter Craufurd.

26. At Witham in Essex, advanced in years, David Barclay, esq; formerly captain in the 4th reg. of dragoons.

Right hon. John Campbell, earl of Breadalbone, visc. Glenorchy, lord vice-admiral of Scotland, one of his Majesty's privy council, and senior Knight of the Bath. His lordship's estate, one of the first in Scotland, and titles, go to a distant relation, at present abroad on his travels.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Disney, widow of the rev. Mr. L. vicar of Cranbrooke in Kent; a lady of a very amiable character and engaging manners.

28. At Gr. Waltham, Essex, Mr. Sanler, aged 89.

29. Hen. Pelham Davies, esq; collector of the customs at Harwich.

31. Rich. Calvert, esq; of Hall-place, Kent. Near Barnet, Jas. Sainsbury, esq; aged 84.

Jos. Brockhols, esq; nephew to the duchess of Northolt.

Feb. 1. In May Fair, Jane Sinclair, Lady Cilmour, relict of the late Sir Cha. G. bart.

2. At West-Ham, Essex, John Langton, esq; aged 89.

3. The eldest son of Mr. Justice Buller.

4. Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Lawrence S. esq; chairman of the East-India Company.

At Oxford, Mrs. Jubb, wife of the rev. Dr. J.

Rev. Gilbert Swanne, D. D. rector of Boynton, Wilts.

Master Cha. Rich, son and heir of Sir R. R. bart. of Waverly Abbey, co. Surrey.

Dr. D. Patoun, physician in Glasgow, aged 82.

5. Mrs.



5. Mrs. Howard, mother of Sir Geo. H. K. B.

Mrs. Sharpe, relict of the late Wm. S. esq; clerk of his Majesty's most hon. privy council.

Mrs. Pilcher, wife of Edw. P. esq; and one of the co-heiresses of the late John Incedon, esq; of Incedon, Devonshire.

6. The lady of Sir John Henderson.

7. At Wrotham, Mr. Benj. Parker, aged 103.

8. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Simon Fraser, col. of the 71st reg. of foot, and member of parliament for the county of Inverness. His death is said to have happened by the bursting of a blood vessel, owing to his having taken too strong an emetic the night preceeding.

Right hon. Lord Colvill. His lordship had laid himself down, seemingly in good health, in order to take a nap, from which however he never more awoke.

At Salisbury, the rev. John Chafy, M. A. vicar of Broad Chalk, with the chapels of Buir Chalk and Alvediston, in Wilts, and one of the prebendaries of Sarum.

9. In Fleet-street, aged 78, Mr. Benj. Martin. Though one of the most eminent mathematicians of the age, he died insolvent.

At Taunton, Col. Roberts, member of parliament for that place.

Jn. Dodd, esq; of Swallowfield, licut. col. of the Berks militia, and M. P. for Reading.

Mrs. Clarke, relict of Jas. C. esq; and ad dau. of John Pigott \*, esq; of Windsor. In her early days she was one of the most admired of her sex, yet her personal charms were of little weight compared with the endowments of her mind; her manners were most engaging; her conversation pleasing and sensible. Few wives excelled her in attention and affection. As a mother, her feelings were delicate; her sensibility exquisite. As she lived admired by all who knew her, she died most truly regretted; and may be pronounced to have demanded the tear of Sympathy, which good and generous minds ever pay to such extraordinary merit.

At his lodgings in S. Alban's-st. Mr. Hen. Jacombe, aged 48.

10. Rev. Jas. Scott, M.A. aged 82, (father of the rev. Dr. Scott, rector of Simonburn) vicar of Bardley, and Minister of Trinity church, Leeds, the latter of which he enjoyed 5; years.

11. At Lambeth, Mark Beaufoy, esq;

Mrs. Raden, widow of Mr. R. many years an eminent brushmaker on Snow-hill, and partner with Mr. Wanner.

John Peckham, esq; of Nyton, co. Suffex.

At Hammer-smith, Jos. Barrington, esq;

Near Peersham, Surrey, Mr. Tasker, a farmer, aged 104.

Rev. Wm. Tatton, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury and York, rector of Rochester, in Suffex, and of St. Dionis its church, London, aged 62. He was a son of Lieut. Gen. Tatton, and uncle to Ld. Abingavenny. He married a sister of Sir Wm. Lynch, K. B. by whom he has left a daughter.

12. At Hendon, Nath. Duff, esq; formerly of Aldermansbury.

At Mansfield, the rev. Septimius Plumtree, M.A. vicar of the said parish, and East Markham, in the same county.

13. Lady Brown, relict of the late Sir Tho. B. bart.

14. At the Deanery-house of St. Paul's, the right rev. Dr. Tho. Newton, lord bishop of Bristol, and dean of St. Paul's, aged 77; a learned and very eminent writer; of whom we hope to receive some memoirs.

In Queen sq. Bloomsb. P. Haywood, esq;

15. Robt. Ballard, esq; of Southampton, aged 83.

At Enfield, Mrs. Searle, widow of Mr. S. formerly an oilman in Thames-street.

At Derby, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Cockayne, relict of Fra. C. esq; late alderman of London.

17. At Lyme, in Dorsetshire, Edw. Lock, esq; aged 94, many years an alderman of that borough; and had twice served the office of mayor. The major part of his fortune he has bequeathed to the corporation, for the improvement of the harbour and fortifications; the remainder to the poor of the town, who have great reason to lament his death.

18. At Bath, Anth. Jas. Keck, esq; of Staughton-Grange, co. of Lecester, a member in the last parliament for Newton, co. of Lanc.

19. Rev. Benj. Wallon, M.A. aged 72, late preacher at the Dissenters meeting at the Moze Pond, Southwark.

At Wandsworth, A. Kingsbury, esq; aged 79.

Mr. G. Dallas, of Throgmorton-st. aged 83.

20. At Cambridge, Mrs. Cawthorne, in her 104th year, and very rich. She was sister of the rev. Dr. Harwood, of Pembroke Hall, vicar of Soham, and dau. of Mr. H. formerly a wealthy woollen-draper.

21. Mr. Ridley, bookseller in St. James's-st.

Dr. Demainbray principal surveyor of the customs, and inspector of the E. I. Company's warehouses.

Of an apoplexy, in his bed, the rev. Mr. Lloyd, curate of Walthamstow, and master of the free-school there.

23. Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. jeweller.

24. Jas. Morgan, esq; clerk to the Lrd Mayor for the time being, at the mansion-h.

25. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Amie Garnault, esq; one of the governors of the New River Company, and just appointed treasurer.

Geo. Kaepe, esq; late of Beach-House, near Cant. Church, Hants; formerly of Southwark.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 1. T. LORD Viscount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland, appointed lord lieutenant of the co. of Carnarvon.

9. Right hon. Ld. George Germain a baron and vicount of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Bidebrooke in the county of Suffex, and Viscount Sackville of Drayton in the county of Northampton.

Benj. Chapman, of St. Lucy, in the co. of Wiltshire, esq; a baronet of the 2d. d.

11. John

\* See Gent. Mag. Nov. 1762.

11. John Duke of Dorset sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Right hon. Welbore Ellis appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

23. A congé d'elire passed the great seal, empowering the dean and chapter of Bristol to elect a bishop of that see, with a letter recommending the Rev. Lewis Bagot, LL.D. dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

Thomas Thurlow, LL Bishop of Lincoln, recommended to be chosen Dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. Rich. Farmer, D. D. (master of Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge) a canon or prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Wm. Tatton, dec.

Rev. Tho. Viner, M. A. the like dignity, *vice* Dr. Lyndorf Caryl, dec.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**D**UKE of Dorset, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Henry Rosewarne, esq; one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Truro, elected recorder of that place.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**N**EVIL Maskelyne, D. D. astronomer royal, fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambr. and F. R. S. presented to North Runcton, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Edw. Thomas, Waynor R. co. Brecknock.

Rev. Tho. Carwardine, clerk, Cavenham V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Rob. Darley Waddilove, M. A. a prebendary of York, *vice* Dr. Tatton, dec.

Rev. Rob. Foote, LL.B. Boughton Malherb R. and Lynton V. both Kent.

Rev. Tho. Sisson, M. A. Wallington R. co. Herts.

Rev. Rich. Kitchaw, M. A. Holy Trinity in Leeds, co. York.

Rev. Amaziah Empson, M. A. Leggisy V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. — Swaine, Bardsey V. co. York.

Rev. Jona. Colton, Heaningscy, co. York.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**W**ILLIAM Robinson, Holborn-bridge, London, linen-draper.

Stephen Danfer, of Norwich, distiller.

Jos. Barnett, Kidderminster, Worc. grocer.

John Taylor, of Goswell street, currier.

Cha. Coverly, of Aldermanbury, weaver.

John Furze, of Basinghall-st. warehouseman.

Ri. Middleton, Bermansley-st. tellmonger.

Cater Day, of Colchester, surgeon.

John Cook, Barton, Bedfordshire, carpenter.

Anth. Hall, of Southwark, linen-draper.

John Askew, of Riddings, Lancash. dealer.

Stephen Robinson, Liverpool, Lanc. grocer.

John Butt, Bishopsgate-st. Lond. butcher.

Paul Dupin, of the Strand, Midd. seedsmen.

Wm. Gray, Phillip-lane, Lond. corn-dealer.

Alex. Cunningham, Turnmill st. Clerkenwell-green, tallow chandler.

Wm. London, of Trinity-lane, carpenter.

Benj. Booth, of St. George's street, merchant.

Sam. Pohl, Maadock-st. Manchester-square, haberdasher.

Rich. Rapley, Adam and Eve-court, St. Mary-le-bone, printer.

Wm. Birch, Newman-st. St. Mary-le-bone, coachmaker.

Wm. Brown, Sam. Ingold, and Tho. Hall, of Aldersgate-street, cheesemongers.

Win. Fleming, of the Strand, sloopfeller.

John Raine, Shug-lane, Westminster, dealer.

Wacey Dunham, Sedgeform, Norf. dealer.

Wm. Myers the Younger, Draughton, Yorkshire, lime-burner.

Roger Rogerfon, Warrington, Lancashire, ironmonger.

Robt. French, Uppingham, Rutl. scrivener.

Dan. Bendall, Cam, Gloucestersh. clothier.

Jas. Shields, Kingston upon Hull, ironkeeper.

Tho. Knott and Wm. Burteft, King-st. Covent-Garden, haberdashers.

Geo. Harriot, of Union Row, near the Minories, salesman.

Edw. Wills, of Witney, Oxfordsh. dealer.

Mich. Winn Smith, Foulsham, Norf. draper.

Henry Rogers, of Bishopsgate-st. merchant.

Hen. Halfall Lake, Watertre, Lancashire, money-scrivener.

Peter Milner, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer.

Jane Goadby, Bedford-st. Covent-garden, embroiderer.

Tho. Whittell, Bunhill-row, Midd. dealer.

Wm. Roberts, Hounslow, Midd. innholder.

David Jones, St. Alban's, Herts, innholder.

Tho. Douglass, Old Elver, Durh. daymaker.

Tho. Needham, Leather-lane, Holborn, coach-carver.

Jer. Brown, Chelmsford, Essex, innholder.

Hen. Clow, of Bristol, baker.

*Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Geo. Goddard, New Sarum, Wilts, dealer.

Robt. Snelgrove, Drury-lane, woollen-draper.

Matt. Cox, Kingstand-Green, Midd. merch.

**PRICES of STOCKS.**

Feb. 15. Feb. 26.

Bank Stock, 110  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$  —

India ditto, — —

South Sea ditto, — —

Ditto Old Ann. — —

Ditto New Ann. 54  $\frac{7}{8}$  a 55 —

3 per Ct. Bk. red. 56  $\frac{7}{8}$  a 56 55  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 55

3 per Ct. Conf. 55  $\frac{3}{4}$  a 56 54  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 55

Ditto 1726, — —

Ditto 1751, — —

India Ann. — —

3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ct. 1753, 54  $\frac{7}{8}$  a 55 —

4 per Ct. Conf. — —

Ditto New 1777, 70  $\frac{3}{4}$  a 56  $\frac{3}{4}$  69  $\frac{3}{4}$  a 70

India Bonds, 8. 11. — —

Navy & Vict. Bills, 11  $\frac{3}{4}$  a 12 12 per Ct. ditto

Long Annuities, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  15  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 16

Short ditto, 1777, — —

3 per Ct. Scrip. — —

4 per Ct. Scrip. — —

Omnium — —

Annuity 1778, 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 12 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 12

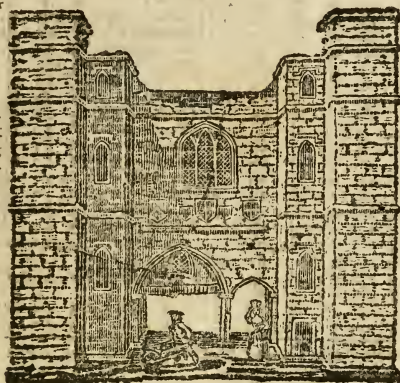
Lottery Tickets, — —

Exchange Bills 15 pr. 35. a 4s. disc.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For MARCH, 1782.

CONTAINING

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

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Enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary, on account of the interesting Events of the Month; and embellished with a View of a Subterraneous Passage and Inscription in SWITZERLAND, three curious Medals, and a Convent Seal.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Mar. 11, to Mar. 16, 1782.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5 4 0	0 2	3 2	3 2	11
Surry	5 3 0	0 2	2 2	0 3	4
Hertford	5 6 0	0 2	2 1	11 3	1
Bedford	5 4 3	4 2	0 1	8 2	9
Cambridge	5 1 2	8 1	9 1	5 2	7
Huntingdon	4 11 0	0 1	10 1	6 2	7
Northampton	5 0 3	2 2	0 1	6 2	10
Rutland	4 9 0	0 2	0 1	6 2	7
Leicester	4 11 3	1 2	2 1	5 2	9
Nottingham	4 10 2	9 2	2 1	9 2	9
Derby	5 1 0	0 2	3 1	8 3	3
Stafford	5 5 0	0 2	3 1	8 3	2
Salop.	5 6 3	7 2	4 1	6 3	3
Hereford	5 8 0	0 2	1 1	5 2	4
Worcester	5 8 0	0 2	3 1	9 2	11
Warwick	5 8 0	0 2	0 1	10 2	10
Gloucester	6 0 0	0 1	11 1	9 2	10
Wilts	6 0 0	0 2	0 1	9 3	6
Berks	5 3 0	0 2	0 1	10 2	9
Oxford	5 11 0	0 2	0 1	11 2	7
Bucks	5 3 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	0

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Mar. 4, to Mar. 9, 1782.

North Wales	5 5 3	9 2	3 1	3 3	1
South Wales	5 3 3	5 2	1 1	2 2	4

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1781.

April, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	E	strong	29 3	46 chiefly cloudy, but little sun, very cold wind
2	N E	little	29 6	47 a very bright fine day, cold wind
3	Ditto	fresh	29 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 a smart frost early, exceeding bright day
4	Ditto	little	29 6	50 a very black, churlish, cold day
5	Ditto to S E	ditto	29 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50 clouds and sunshine at intervals. No rain since Mar. 4.
6	S S W	fresh	29 2	53 ditto, a shower in the night
7	Ditto	strong	29 4	52 chiefly cloudy, a good deal of small rain
8	S W	ditto	29 4	55 exceeding fine bright day, wet evening
9	Ditto	fresh	29 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56 cloudy heavy day, but fair
10	ditto	ditto	29 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	58 smart rains early, heavy morning, bright afternoon
11	ditto	ditto	29 5	58 heavy dull day, a good deal of rain
12	W N W	fresh	29 3	55 ditto, but fair
13	ditto	ditto	29 8	53 white frost early, fine bright day
14	S W	little	29 7	52 ditto, very fine bright day
15	W	fresh	29 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 bright morning, cloudy afternoon
16	S W	little	29 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	55 an exceeding bright fine day
17	S	ditto	29 7	54 ditto, very warm
18	N E	ditto	29 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	57 a fine bright day, cool wind
19	S W	ditto	29 6	59 clouds and sunshine at intervals, shews for rain
20	Ditto	strong	29 7	58 rain in the night, some flying clouds, but a fine day
21	ditto	ditto	29 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60 ditto, chiefly cloudy in the day
22	ditto	ditto	29 7	60 clouds and sunshine at intervals, a little rain evening
23	W N W	fresh	29 8	57 ditto, no rain
24	N E	little	29 9	55 heavy dull morning, fine bright afternoon
25	N W	ditto	30 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50 clouds and sunshine at intervals, but fair
26	N N E	fresh	30 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	54 heavy black day, several showers
27	ditto	ditto	29 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	51 cold churlish day, but fair
28	ditto	ditto	29 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	51 an exceeding fine bright day, cold wind
29	ditto	ditto	29 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 ditto
30	ditto	ditto	29 7	55 clouds and sunshine at intervals, but fair

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 26, to Mar. 19, 1782.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males	736	Males	833	1665	Between	2 and 5	115	50 and 60	157
Females	703	Females	832			5 and 10	48	60 and 70	145
1439						10 and 20	59	70 and 80	129
						20 and 30	150	80 and 90	39
						30 and 40	182	90 and 100	9
						40 and 50	198	100	1
						50 and 60	157		
						60 and 70	145		
						70 and 80	129		
						80 and 90	39		
						90 and 100	9		
						100	1		

Whereof have died under two years old 432

Peck Loaf 2s. 4½d.

Whereof have died under two years old 432

Peck Loaf 2s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1782.

*Debate on bringing up the Report of the Address to his Majesty on the second Day of the present Session of Parliament, from p. 55.*



R. B.—*he* affirmed, that the Address pledged the House to prosecute the American war in as express terms as language could convey. He read part of an address of 1778, in which the House engaged to support his Majesty's arms in endeavouring to maintain the essential rights of this country against the efforts of France and America. He read this, he said, as the text which he meant to follow by a comment. In that address the war the House engaged for was specifically declared. What other war then can the House be called upon to prosecute, but the continuance of that war expressly stated in the Address just read? The present Address is therefore a palpable delusion; and he could not help expressing his astonishment to hear the learned Lord [Adv. of Scotland] argue, that it could not be a delusion because it could not last a week. And was the learned Lord yet to learn, that there were not delusions of less standing than a week, a day, an hour, nay, to serve the turn of the present moment? Delusions of a week! Astonishing! The noble Lord in the blue ribbon dealt in cheats and delusions. [Here Mr. B. took occasion to mention the conciliatory propositions, the bill for a committee of accounts, &c.] It was no argument therefore to adduce the shortness of time as a proof against the fact. An irrefutable proof that a delusion was intended to pass upon this House, was, he said, that the Scotch and Irish secretaries in the other House had expressly declared, that the Address did pledge those who voted

for it to a prosecution of the American war; while at the same time the South British secretary and his supporters tell this House the direct contrary. What sort of confidence then ought gentlemen to place in an administration where there was so glaring a want of concert? The words of the Address have one meaning, and the House act upon another. Can any thing be more gross! Every member must be convinced, that the prosecution of the American war is the object ministers have in view; but for what end, even the learned Lord who affects such openness is totally silent. [Here Mr. B. took occasion to recapitulate the events of the war, and dwell much upon those of the last campaign.] Having read the 10th article of the capitulation between E. Cornwallis and Gen. Washington, in descending upon it his blood became warm, and his whole frame was visibly agitated. He charged E. Cornwallis or Ministry with the blood of all those loyal Americans who lost their lives in consequence of that capitulation. What a sight, said he, for a young prince [meaning Pr. William, who was then in America] to behold the faithful adherents of his royal father hanging in quarters on every headland along the coast, gibbeted as a terror to those who yet preserved their loyalty! He declared, the walls of that House should re-echo with the charges, till a conduct so disgraceful to the British name, so distressing to humanity, should be accounted for. He at the same time enlarged upon the virtues of Earl Cornwallis; and, lamenting the dreadful circumstances that must have attended the giving up his friends, urged that as a powerful argument for forsaking a system so horribly pernicious. He then drew a comparison between the capitulation of Gen. Burgoyne and that of E. Cornwallis; the former, he said, had given up no loyalists to butchery, and

and yet the most cruel persecution on his return had been commenced against him. What then may not E. Cornwallis expect, when the cries of the victims he had given up to sacrifice were still loud against him? One circumstance he mentioned as an instance of a Special Providence, which on minds the least inclined to superstition must make a deep impression, as if brought about for the purpose of humbling the proud, and teaching to all, by the vicissitudes of fortune, the duties of lenity and tenderness to those within their power. The circumstance alluded to was this; "that at the time of the capitulation at York, the son of that Mr. Laurens who was prisoner in the Tower under E. Cornwallis [Earl Cornwallis is constable of the Tower], was colonel in the American army, and appointed captain-general over the British prisoners who were then surrendered by the British general." What an opportunity this of retaliating the sufferings of the father on those who had been instrumental in the severities with which he had been treated! Was it, he said, D unreasonable to ask, whether this circumstance was not a kind of judgement alighting upon every transaction that originated from the detestable and blundering scheme of ministers; those ministers who fabricated the Address, the most hypocritical, infamous, abandoned, lying E paper, that ever any H. of C. had been requested to support?

Mr. C—ten—y rose, and followed the Lord Adv. of Scotland in praise of the splendid diction, manly elocution, and brilliant periods of an hon. gentleman who had spoken early in the debate [W. P—tt]. He said, when the House was called upon by the Address to support the just and necessary war in which we were engaged, he could not suffer a question of such magnitude to pass without trespassing on the indulgence of the House for a few minutes. It was a war, he said, of necessity, of cruel and dire necessity, on which principle alone he would endeavour to justify it. If there was a hope, a gleam of hope, that by acknowledging the independency of America, she could be detached from France, it would demand the serious attention of the House whether such terms H

should not be granted. Though the endearing and heart-felt names of Colonies and Mother Country should no longer exist, yet great commercial advantages would be derived from the union of people naturally connected by the same language, manners, and religion, A and both inspired by the same ardent spirit of liberty. He declared himself an enemy to the American war, and he had voted for the Address on the explanation of ministers, that the House was not pledged by it to carry it on. He did not indeed like the voice of despondency; and he was both surprised and mortified to hear a noble Lord of the admiralty [Ld M—g—ve] assert, as an apology for the inferiority of the British fleet, that France from her great resources was enabled, whenever she turned her thoughts C to her marine, to have a superior fleet to that of Great Britain. If there was truth in this assertion, it founded the funeral knell to the extinction of the glory of the empire, and might well appall the ears of the people. He concluded with lamenting the late disastrous event in Virginia; but could not help listening with indignation at the invidious comparisons on that event. E. Cornwallis had fallen unassisted and unsupported; not ignobly, by the arms of France and America; not by the pride of presumption;—by the hue and cry of the peasantry—by the posse comitatus of the country. He had fallen admired and respected by the enemy, and his chains were wreathed with laurels. May he live to receive the reward of his valour from the hands of a discerning sovereign!

The House divided on the motion for bringing up the report, Ayes 131, Noes only 54.

*Nov. 30.*

Mr. M—cb—n complained of the present mode of the admiralty and navy boards, in making out estimates and stating the expenditure of money voted for the navy in so dark and intricate a manner, that those laid before the House were not more intelligible than Egyptian hieroglyphics. To simplify those estimates, and thereby make them so plain and easy that ministers might no longer avail themselves of those dark and ambiguous statings, to conceal from the public the manner in which their money was expended, was the subject of a few motions which he intended to submit to the House. According to their present mode of stating, all the nation could learn was, that their money was spent; immense sums

\* Another remarkable circumstance was, "that on the 17th of Oct. four years, exactly to a day, from the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, E. Cornwallis beat a pasley to capitulate at York-Town."

sums have been voted, but such a force as might well be expected from the greatness of the supply was not to be found. A noble Lord [M—lg—ve] had said, that when Ld Hawke quitted the navy-board the navy was in a bad situation, and that it had been greatly improved under the administration of Ld Sandwich. The navy, when Ld Hawke left the admiralty, Oct. 1770, consisted of eighty ships of the line fit for service, but under Ld Sandwich there were no more than 79 on the 15th of March 1781; and though it was said, that Ld Hawke's ships were built in haste with green wood, and consequently must soon decay, it was nevertheless true, that several of those green-wood ships were employed in the most dangerous services, though under new names to disguise them; while, at the same time, those built on the improved method of Ld Sandwich (that is, by leaving them standing in their frames till their timbers were rotted), had proved so defective that several of them had been four times in dock. Such has been the result of the vast sums of late years voted for the navy. Mr. M—ch—n then opened the plan which he had formed, the object of which was, the proper application of the public money to the services for which it was voted: but as it tended to oblige the commissioners of the several dock-yards to cause the clerks and other inferior officers to deliver in upon oath the quantity and value of all stores, &c. committed to their charge; Ld M—lg—ve and others opposed it in the first instance, on the ground of conveying improper intelligence to the enemy; and Mr. M—ch—n withdrew his plan.

Mr. B—ke gave notice that he intended to move for copies of the instructions sent to Sir G. Rodney, relative to the disposal of the vast property found on the island of St. Eustatius, when he should communicate to the gentlemen concerned the nature of the charges he intended to bring against them.

Sir G. R—dn—y said, he was fully prepared, and desired the hon. gentleman to chuse his day; and Dec. the 4th was appointed.

Sir G—y C—p—r then moved the order of the day, for the House to go into committee on the supply.

Mr. T. P—tt rose, he said, to object to the Speaker's leaving the chair; and at the same time took occasion to explain what he had said on the first day of the session, in which he had been misunder-

stood or wilfully misrepresented. Far, he said, from wishing the House to say nothing in return to the King's most gracious speech, or to observe, as it had been represented, a *fullen silence*, he only wished the House to stay till something becoming the dignity of parliament should be considered, instead of that adulation and flattery with which they did approach their sovereign. No man, he declared, could be more anxious than himself to pay his duty to the throne; but in such a moment as the present to flatter was to insult. He was astonished, he said, to find those ministers who ought to appear before their injured country humbled and penitent, come forward, and, without remorse, tell the people that they meant to persevere. That the House should have taken time to consider of the answer they were to give, was his idea on the first day of the session. It was still his idea; and he rose now to urge the same deliberation in granting the supplies, till some pledge should be given that what was granted cheerfully and liberally should be wisely and honestly applied. He said, foreign nations had now no confidence in us. They saw our government changed; it was now no longer a government lodged in the king and people, but a government, by means of corruption, vested in the servants of the crown. He would therefore, he said, oppose privilege to prerogative, and vote not a shilling to be granted till an earnest should be given of its faithful application to the purposes of regaining our lost honour, and to restore us to our former rank and consequence among the great states by whom we were surrounded.

Sir G—y C—p—r said, that when the hon. gentleman had declared on a former occasion that he would withhold the supply, he could not believe him to be in earnest; but now that he found him on cool reflection to be still of the same mind, he must beg leave to remind the hon. gentleman, that by the address to the throne the House had pledged itself to grant some supplies, though not for the American war. Formerly, he owned, it was the practice of parliament to make redress of grievances precede the supplies; but then the King had revenues, crown lands, and other resources, by which he was enabled to support his civil and military establishments. But now that the Crown had no settled revenue but for its own support, it would be strange indeed if the people should refuse

to vote for a supply destined solely for their own protection. How would it sound abroad when it was circulated through all Europe, that the Parliament had left Government at a stand!

Mr. *F-x* said, that ministers and their friends had a double way of arguing about the Address. When they wanted to carry it, they said, it pledged the House to nothing; but now it seems it pledged the House to every thing. The hon. gentleman from whom the opposition came had certainly hit upon the best means to procure for the people a change of measures—to delay, not to refuse the supplies. The hon. Baronet had said, that since the Revolution no instance could be found of an opposition to the supply. It was true; but since the Revolution there never had been a period like the present. Will you disband your fleets and armies, says the hon. Baronet, and leave the country at the mercy of the enemy? Certainly not. It is in the power of ministers to obtain supplies for the support of both whenever they think proper, and give such a pledge as may be sufficient to secure both. But how can an army be trusted in the hands of the present ministers? One army has already been lost at Saratoga; another at York-Town; and God only knew where a third may be lost, were it to be trusted in the same hands. The people, he said, felt those losses; but ministers are not to be arraigned. Gen. Burgoyne must be disgraced, Sir Wm. Howe blamed, and Ld Howe traduced, by the hirelings of ministers; but ministers, our immaculate nininiters, must be supported.

Mr. *Ad-x* reprobated the conduct of those gentlemen who were for delaying the supply. It was, he said, the first dictate to despair, and tantamount to telling the enemy, "We are now at your feet, and you may have what terms of us you may be pleased to impose." What would the world have said of Louis the XIVth, when Marlborough was nearly at the gates of Paris, if he had in a fit of despair renounced the object for which he was contending? His affairs were then in a much worse condition than ours are now; yet by perseverance he carried his point, and had the satisfaction of seeing his grandson established on the throne of Spain. Let us imitate the heroic spirit of that great monarch, and by perseverance we shall triumph in our turn.

Ld *4th-pe* was for deterring the supplies till the designs of ministers were properly explained.

Mr. *M-tag-c* was for pursuing the same line of conduct.

Ld *Fr. C-pb-II* declared it not only improper, but ruinous and subversive of all just government.

Ld *N-th* rose to explain how far the House was bound and not bound by the Address. It was certainly not bound to support the American war, but it was bound to make provision for the necessary expences of government. Gentlemen had said, that by withholding the supplies they meant to strengthen the hands of government; it was well they said so; for if they had not, nobody would have been able to have found it out. He was, on the contrary, for strengthening the hands of government, by granting a supply. The matter was at issue, which was most in the right. The granting a supply speedily and cheerfully would convince our enemies that we were not depressed by our misfortunes; the withholding a supply would produce this dangerous consequence, that our enemies would be taught to believe, in this critical moment, the King and his Parliament were no longer one. [The noble Lord begged pardon for saying the *King*, the House well knew he meant the *Crown*.] Gentlemen had said they did not mean to withhold, but only to delay the supplies for a few days; but where was the certainty, that at the end of a few days gentlemen would be more ready to grant a supply than this day? A pledge, say they, must be given; but what that pledge is nobody has thought proper to reveal. With some a change of ministry; with others a renunciation of the American war; peace with the Dutch, says a third; economy, a fourth; reduction of unnecessary places and pensions, a fifth; decrease of the influence of the crown, a sixth; and finally, a consultation with our constituents. Do gentlemen see the folly of all this? Remedies for all these grievances must require time to prepare; and in the interim is trade and navigation to stand still, the powers of government to be suspended, and the enemy to be suffered to come upon us without opposition? The absurdity of such a conduct must stare every man of common sense in the face. He therefore hoped that gentlemen would no longer persevere in opposition to the supply, which would be folly in time of peace, but downright madness in the present state of the war.

Mr. *T. F-II*, in reply, apologised for again trespassing upon the indulgence of the



the House, but there was a circumstance in the debate that called more particularly for explanation. The noble Lord had dropped a word in the heat of argument which he had very properly corrected. The noble Lord had said, is it fit to hold out to all Europe that the King and his Parliament are no longer *one*? God forbid, Mr. P—tt said, that ever he should live to see the melancholy hour when the King and his Parliament were disunited. But had the noble Lord made use of that constitutional expression which is only known to this House; had he warned us against the appearance that the *Crown* and the Parliament were no longer *one*; he would tell him without disguise, that it was his honest purpose in the proposition of this day; his wish was to set the Crown and Parliament in direct opposition to each other. He trusted he did not hazard himself in that expression. What is the Crown but the executive power of government? What is Parliament but the deliberative? What is that House but a branch of the deliberative power intrusted with the purse of the people? And it is because these powers are not *one*, that this government has obtained the admiration and envy of every other nation. When the Crown shall be ill advised, it is for Parliament to interpose, and more particularly for this House to exert its important privilege of shutting up the purse with which it is intrusted. A long and obdurate perseverance in a fatal system of error has brought this country to the brink of ruin. What then is to be done? We can no longer appeal to the reason or feeling of ministers; their conduct has been in the teeth of reason and feeling. The noble Lord has, with his usual ability, endeavoured to throw into ridicule the proposition of supporting government by withholding the supplies. Which would his Lordship in the common concerns of life esteem his best supporter, his friend or flatterer; his friend who opposed his ruin, or his flatterer who, indifferent about his fate, assisted in plunging him deeper in perdition? Government has surely wanted no support. Four score millions buried already in this war, three score millions annihilated for ever from the pockets of the stockholders; a depreciation of at least one-third on all the lands in England, are fatal proofs of the confidence placed in government. What hath all this purchased for us?—the dismemberment of half the empire, and perhaps the extinction of more than half our commerce.

The noble Lord is pleased to allow the right in this House to withhold supplies; but seems to consider it as one of those rights that can never be exerted. If so, it is not worth contending for. We have paid dear enough for speculative rights already. Another argument is, that it has never been brought forth since the Revolution; and a reason, founded on the distinction between the different revenues of the Crown, has been given why it never can. But all monies levied on the people have, in his idea, but one object—the safety, the prosperity, the splendor of the nation; and whenever any other distinction is established, there must be an end of the constitution. The real reason has already been assigned by other gentlemen, that till of late years the true principles of the Revolution have animated government, and rendered all extraordinary exertions unnecessary. His proposition, he said, had been represented as having for its object the total extinction of all the functions of government, as disbanding our fleets and armies, whereas its tendency is the direct contrary. He did not object to the referring that part of his Majesty's speech from going into committee, but to the Speaker's *now* leaving the chair; not to the refusing supplies for any specific service, but to the whole together, till some pledge is given that what is voted shall not be employed in heaping fresh calamities upon the people. Let the House be once but satisfied that the fatal system is changed that has brought the affairs of this nation to their present melancholy crisis, and no man would be forwarder than himself in exerting every effort to redeem it. It has been said, that gentlemen in opposition differ as to what pledge they would expect. He did not presume to think for others. It was not a change among the servants of the crown that he wished; it was for an administration founded on the basis of the public spirit, who when they had one foot in the closet, remembered always to keep the other firm in the interests of the people. To such an administration he would look up as the last hope of this seemingly devoted country. The noble Lord, and others on his side the House, had endeavoured to alarm our fears for the mischiefs the measure he proposed would draw upon us at home and abroad. He should pledge his head that none of those should follow. When the privileges of this House are opposed to the prerogatives of the Throne, the contest is to unequal,

equal, a moment is sufficient to decide it. Foreign nations will then begin to recollect the resources of a free government. When our system shall be changed, theirs will change also. Our friends, if we have any, as the noble Lord expresses it, will dare to place confidence in us again; A whilst our enemies, no longer counting upon our weakness, will once more respect our councils, which they now deride. Then indeed, and not till then, the united strength of this exhausted country may be pointed in one last effort, and we may preserve at least the remains of our diminished empire from the complicated ruin that hangs over it.

The House divided for the Speaker's leaving the chair, Ayes 172, Noes 77. It then went into committee, and voted that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

(To be continued.)

*Continuation of the Debate on the Report of the*

*Supply in the first Session of the present Parliament, Feb. 20, 1781, from p. 57.*

SIR G. Y—ge objected to the sum granted to Duncan Campbell. He observed, that if no other consequence resulted from the commission of crimes than that of being maintained at the public expence, he did not wonder that the number of convicts increased. No other country in Europe sustained an expence on that account. In other states the labour of the criminal more than pays for his support. The report was brought up, and agreed to without a division.

Feb. 22.

Sir P. F. Cl—ke moved his bill to prevent members of that House taking contracts from government, unless under certain restrictions, and leave was granted to bring it in.

Feb. 23.

The report of the mutiny bill was brought up; and

Mr. F—x moved for its recommitment, for the purpose of correcting a very material and important alteration that had taken place in it, namely, for leaving out the word *Ireland*. He knew, he said, that he was upon tender ground, that prudence ought at all times to be consulted in measures of dignity, and that the House ought never to assert powers when their means were insufficient to support their claim. In better times than these, he said, he should have talked of the superintending power of the British parliament over Ireland, and over every part of the British monarchy; but such was now the situation to which the King's servants had reduced this unhappy country, that the question is of a very delicate nature indeed, and by no means a matter easy to be handled without disturbing what ought not to be disturbed, and without producing consequences which every man who meant well to his so-

vereign must wish to avoid. He, however, could not help remarking, that besides the omission of the word *Ireland* in the English bill, the preamble was left out in the Irish bill, because the words, "whereas it is illegal in the crown to keep a standing army in times of peace," were in direct contradiction to the bill which had been granted, and which empowered the crown to maintain in Ireland an army unlimited in number, and perpetual in duration. He considered the ministers who advised this perpetual mutiny bill as guilty of high treason against the constitution. But how were the delinquents to be reached? There was no responsibility. There seems to have been a kind of compromise between ministers and the parliament of Ireland, "We will give you a mutiny-bill of your own, if you in return will grant the Crown a perpetual army." As things were now circumstanced, he honestly declared, he knew not how to act. He expressed his indignation against the men who had reduced their country to such a state of unprecedented difficulty, that parliament could neither assert their powers with safety, nor suggest remedies for evils that were foreseen. He did not, he said, propose the recommitment of the bill in order to remove the word *Ireland*; he confessed the impropriety of such an attempt; but he was of opinion, that some clause ought to be inserted by which the number of the army in Ireland should be limited, and by that means a responsibility established in ministers that might give some security.

Mr. Sec. at War was equally guarded in his answer, and allowed the delicacy of the situation. He insisted, that the great authors of the Revolution were anxious that Ireland should have a mutiny-bill of their own; and it was not till it was known that they would not admit of one, that the word *Ireland* was inserted in the English mutiny-bill. With respect to the criminality of the King's servants for suffering the Irish mutiny-bill to be made perpetual, the hon. gentleman must have forgotten, that if it was treason in them, the whole parliament of Ireland were equally involved in the guilt. The fact was, there was no criminality in the case. The bill was neither treasonable nor unprecedented, for which reason he flattered himself the House would agree to the report.

Mr. B—ke rose to speak, but the House seemed unwilling to listen to any thing said on the subject, so that the bill passed without a division.

Feb. 26.

The House in debate on the second reading of Mr. Burke's bill for the better regulation of the civil list, &c. The old contest about the right of the House to controul the expensiture of the King's civil list revenue was revived, and left in the same undecisive state as before, see vol. L. p. 134. Alter the

the ablest speakers had exhausted their powers of argument in the investigation, the House divided, and the numbers were, for the motion 190, against it 233. The third reading was put off to that day six months, and perhaps for ever.

The commissioners for stating the public accounts presented their third report, of which we are sorry our room will not permit us to admit more than the general balances, without sufficiently explaining the principles on which they were grounded. The commissioners report, that having finished their examinations of all those public accounts of monies that came to the accountant's hands in the first instance, they directed their attention to those accountants who receive public money out of the exchequer by way of imprest. The set of those accountants that stand foremost are the treasurers of the navy; and of these the executors of Anthony Vise. Falmouth, whose final account is dated April 4, 1639, and from whom a balance of 27,611*l.* is declared to be then due; but as there was little probability that a debt of so long standing could be of much benefit to the public, they did not think it worth while to mispend their time in pursuit of it; and therefore issued precepts to E. Temple, as executor to the late G. Grenville, to Ld Vise. Barrington, Ld Vise. Howe, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, as executors to the late Sir G. Elliot, for an account of the public monies in their hands; when it appeared, that the respective sums remaining in their hands amounted to 76,793*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Of which general sum there remained Dec. 1780 in the hands of

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Earl Temple	12,360	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vise. Barrington	13,763	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ld Vise. Howe	23,106	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sir G. Elliot	27,563	16	1

and that the public money issued from the receipt of the exchequer to the following treasurers of the navy, from Jan. 1, 1756, F to Dec. 30, 1780, amounted as follows:

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
George Grenville, esq.	25,265,282	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Ld Vise. Barrington	9,338,790	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ri. Ld Vise. Howe	8,387,744	11	8
Sir Geo. Elliot, bart.	15,952,772	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Welbore Ellis, esq.	16,581,217	11	1

N. B. The business of the navy-board is a most complicated business. The monies in the hands of one treasurer cannot be transferred into the hands of a successor, and the subsequent transactions of the office carried on by the treasurer for the time being, because it requires time for the sub-accountants to clear their imprests, and time likewise must be allowed for the ships books to be completed, which are the vouchers for the rectitude of the treasurer's account, and which by the nature of the claims cannot be closed in many years.

Feb. 27, 23. No public debate.

GENT. MAG. March, 1782.

March 1.

A short debate on the third reading of a bill to empower certain justices to act in cases of riot without having taken out their deamus. The chief objections were, that these new magistrates would be apt to encroach on the duties of the old, and thereby give offence; that low men would be introduced, which would bring a scandal on the office; and that the purport of the bill seemed to be to exclude the interference of the military in all civil cases whatever. These objections were all got over, and the bill passed without a division.

March 2. Bridgewater election business.

March 5.

Mr. Sec. at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of balloting for the militia. He said, that from the nature of the militia service great inconveniences had arisen, as great numbers came necessarily to be discharged at once; that the time of serving of no less than 12,000 will this summer expire about the same time, by which the several corps must of course be considerably weakened till recruited by new ballots. The purport therefore of his bill was, to enable the militia corps to raise their recruits in time, so that on disbanding the old the new levies should be ready to supply their places. This motion brought forward some complaints of the partial appointments and destination of the militia. And

Mr. T—n—r declared, he would object to every part of the bill proposed. It was his idea, that no motion relative to the militia should be agitated in that House till previous notice had been given of such intention. He trusted, that regulations tending to disturb the peace of the country would not be adopted till after the most mature discussion. Leave however was given to bring in the bill, and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second.

Mr. S—rid—n then rose to introduce his propositions respecting the police of Westminster. The police of Westminster in its present state, he said, was wretched and miserable. Its weakness and inefficacy were too severely felt at a late dreadful period to be depended on in future. To that we were to ascribe the riots and the outrages that had broke forth in June last [1780], and which had raged without controul for many days. To that we were to ascribe the order which had been issued to the military, to act without waiting for the orders of the civil magistrate. To that we were to ascribe the establishment of military power in this country for four months. It was the police of Westminster that had given rise to all those calamities and alarms, and yet not one measure had been taken, not one attempt made to correct that police, or to prevent the repetition of the same enormities. After a retrospective view of the mischiefs that had been committed,

committed, the persons that had been blamed, and the conjectures that had been formed, he concluded his animated speech with stating his propositions.

1. That the military force intrusted to his Majesty by parliament cannot justifiably be applied to the dispersing illegal and tumultuous assemblies of the people without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, except where the outrages have broke forth with such violence that all civil authority is overborne, and the immediate subversion of all legal government directly threatened.

2. That the necessary issuing that unprecedented order to the military on the 7th of June 1780, to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, affords a strong presumption of the defective state of the magistracy of Westminster, where the riots began.

3. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the magistracy and civil power of the city of Westminster with respect to those riots, and to examine and report to this House the present state of the magistracy and government of the said city.

He then moved the first of these propositions; which, he said, as it was altogether declaratory, he trusted would not be opposed.

The hon. Mr. *F—z—k* seconded the motion. He thanked the hon. gentleman for bringing on the business. Those of his protection, as well as himself, were anxious to have the question brought to issue. If the military were to be employed against their fellow-citizens without waiting for orders from the civil power, he should no longer wish to belong to a profession so dangerous and so fatal to the liberties of the country.

Mr. *Sol. Gen.* [*M—sh—d*] rose, and objected to the whole tenor of the business. He said, he could not recollect one instance wherein the legislature had by name introduced the military into any civil regulations; and as to the question brought into dispute by the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion, he thought it very idly introduced, since nothing, in his opinion, could be more clear than that every man in this country, soldier as well as citizen, was bound by the obligations of civil society to protect the property and lives of his neighbours against violence and outrage. He spoke ironically of that spirit of legal enquiry so observable in the hon. gentlemen who were the authors of this motion. In that place of wisdom every thing was perfectly understood. The gentlemen there were admirals, generals, and in the whole universe there could not be found such a set of consummate lawyers. The crown lawyers had *there* been called to a severe account for indicting a noble Lord for high treason, and yet he would not scruple to avow that, to that moment, he entirely approved of that mode of prosecution. He confessed himself against any alteration in our police, it having in its present form been

found through the course of ages adequate to every common purpose; and as to the riots in June, that was a single instance of a defect in the civil power, which perhaps would never again occur.

The term military government, which had been used on this occasion, was a term, he said, he did not understand. It was popular language indeed; but while the spirit of our military gentlemen remained unaltered, there was no fear of any such chimerical system being brought into practice.

The noble Lord at the head of administration had been attacked because the order for the military had been made general; or, in other words, because he had taken care to preserve the property of those poor catholics in the country who had not yet been attacked. This wicked diabolical minister was attempting to introduce military government. He declared his utter dislike of the whole business.

Right hon. *T. T—ns—d* owned he was one of those gentlemen who had been so unhappy as to incur the learned gentleman's contempt; but could not help thinking, notwithstanding his pointed ridicule, that the House was still in possession of so much professional knowledge as to enable them to make a proper estimate of those laws that were necessary for the regulation of military as well as civil government, and had an undoubted right to interfere with respect to both. He took notice of the disposition prevalent in that House to treat with indifference and contempt opinions delivered by the most respectable members in it; and instanced a most glaring indignity shewn to a gentleman\*, who, when he began to speak on a subject of the highest importance, was prevented from proceeding by a tumultuous noise on a signal from *somebody*, which effectually silenced all he had to say. He adverted to what the learned gentleman had said of the chimerical system of military government, remarking at the same time, that it was not so visionary as he had endeavoured to represent it. He had himself been witness of the vanity and insolence of the common men, who being invested but for a short time with the powers of protection, frequently addressed one another by the magisterial title of *Your Worship*, holding the office itself in supreme contempt.

He was firmly persuaded that an indemnity bill was necessary, as well for the safety of the minister, as for the security of the people.

Ld *N—b* rose to vindicate himself from an imputation insinuated against him by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, as if he had given the signal for tumultuously silencing an hon. member of that House, and to obviate a charge which had been urged against ministers by the hon. gentleman who moved



the propositions, for not having petitioned the House for an act of indemnity, after having been guilty of having recourse to the military power on the 7th of June last. As to the imputation of interrupting the hon. member, there was nothing that he so much disapproved and despised. And as to a bill of indemnity, a perfect consciousness that ministers had done their duty, and no more than their duty, in his opinion, required none. He then spoke to the proper object of the bill, which, as he understood it, was to define the cases, and regulate the circumstances, under which, and which only, it should be proper and legal to recur to the military power. An attempt of this kind he looked upon as perfectly impracticable. He therefore, he said, opposed the motion as too indefinite to remove any constitutional grievance whatever.

Sir G. S.—*v—le* combated the opinion of the learned gentleman [*M—si—d*], that soldiers were to be considered in common with other citizens, than which no classes of creatures could be more distinct\*, not even a kennel of hounds from a flock of sheep.

On a division the motion was rejected, 171 to 94.

An account of extraordinary services incurred and paid by the paymaster general [*Rigby*] of his Majesty's forces, between Jan. 30, 1780, and Feb. 1, 1781, with other accounts, were laid before the House.

(*To be continued.*)

*Continuation of the personal Addresses to the Public, on the Subject of Ossian's Poems; continued from our former Numbers.*

N<sup>O</sup> V.

SIR,

*Kent, Jan. 10.*

WHEN a man, defending a cause, descends into scurrilities and personalities, you may be certain his cause is a bad one.—This position is verified in the controversy concerning Ossian.—The facts I have produced in my Enquiry into the Authenticity of those Poems, the author of an *Answer* to it has not been able to repel. He therefore has recourse to defamation and lying, as the only method of defence. Since he has not reason on his side, he scolds; and, to support an old falsehood, tells us an hundred new ones. He is himself a translator; and the only argument he ought to produce is, to transmit a copy of his originals, to be deposited in the British Museum. But he has not even promised to publish or deposit them.—In order, however, to have something to say on a question determinable by common sense (if you have originals, show them) he deals in abuse, and attempts to destroy the veracity of his opponent with the utmost rudeness and illiberality.

\* See this opinion fully discussed, vol. L. and LI.

As soon, however, as convenient, he shall be replied to; and the combination lately formed by a party in Scotland, under the secret countenance of Mr. Macpherson, in order to destroy, not only whatever literary reputation I may be able to acquire, but also my moral character, I shall unfold to the public. I am glad no reputable character in Scotland has taken up the pen in this illiberal manner; that was left to the traducer of Dr. Johnson's character. I am obnoxious to some of my countrymen, because I am acquainted with Dr. Johnson, and do not believe in Ossian.—Their view in detracting from my literary abilities, whatever they be, is, that they are apprehensive some English antiquary might take up the Dictionary and Grammar, and thereby be enabled to form a just idea of the merit of translations and their originals, or whether there be an original. Dr. Blair and Mr. Macpherson have hitherto been silent—and for what purpose write, if they cannot show an original.—If it shall appear necessary, I may lay before the public methods, not yet made known, that have been used to support this imposture, which may probably surprise. I hope, therefore, the public will not judge precipitately on the asseveration of one, who, from his manner of writing, appears to have nothing to lose. When Mr. Macpherson publisheth or deposits his originals, I shall with candour acknowledge my mistake; till then I shall continue an infidel, and consider all the supporters of that imposture as indifferent to the cause of truth.

W. SHAW.

N<sup>O</sup> VI.

*To Mr. MACPHERSON.*

SIR,

I CALL upon you in this public manner to inform the world, whether, as Mr. Clarke says in his libel, you have given him authority to say that you did not promise to give or show me some of the poetry of Ossian, as I have related in my Enquiry into the Genuineity of these compositions? and, if you have, you have given him authority to publish a falsehood.

W. SHAW.

MR. URBAN,

*Wigan, Mar. 13.*

ONE cannot forbear smiling at the humorous conclusion of "AN ANTI-ROWLEYAN'S" strictures upon *Q* in your last Magazine, p. 63, when one observes the perverse pains this hyper-critic has taken to misrepresent and to misstate *Q*'s argument, in order to introduce that stroke of pleasantry.

"The observation of *Misopliclerus*," says he, "was, that in the poems of the Pseudo-Rowley families were found dressed out in the garb of the eighteenth century." This assertion *Q* clearly disproved, by shewing the garb to be as old as Virgil and Homer: "*As when* a flight of cranes," &c.—"*As when* a drove of wolves," &c.—the introductory expression "*as when*" being the garb in which

by far the greatest part of their families appears to be dressed out. "Not so," gravely replies the critic: "what language Virgil or Homer used is surely nothing to the purpose. The usual phraseology of the poets above a century after the time of Rowley was "*Look bow*," &c.—"*So*," &c.—or, "*Like as*"—"Even as"—"*So*," &c.; nor were the phrases "*Thus be*"—"He said, and as" used by English writers for two centuries afterwards. In answer to all this we are told, that Virgil has, "*Sic Venus*," and "*Dixit*, et," and old Homer *us ore!*" Had it not been the critic's design to *afford to mistake*, and wilfully to pervert Q's argument, to have some pretence for ridiculing it, he should have said, that at what era soever the phrases above specified were first used, Q. had observed, they were all copied from the ancient classic poets. On this foundation his argument rested. And surely there does not seem much "dexterity" requisite in the application of it, to refute what Misopiclesus has advanced on this head. For as the phraseology in question is merely a translation from the Greek, or the Roman poet; supposing now either of those poets to have been\* read in the days of Edward IV. as well as in those of Elizabeth, and granting, for a moment, the existence of an author named Rowley, possessed of such exquisite taste as is every where displayed in the poems attributed to him, Q. contended, and does still contend, that no probable reason can be assigned why this translation might not have been first made, and this phraseology first adopted, by *that* author in the fifteenth century, as well as by Spenser in the sixteenth, or in the seventeenth by Cowley, or Dryden. Hence it appears, that the mode of expression "used by the English poets in their families above a century after the time of Rowley," is totally foreign to the purpose, because totally beside the scope of the argument.

But, not to insist farther on the "Anti-Rowleian's" misrepresentations, or the confutation of "Misopiclesus" (who seem to be one and the same person), permit me to exhibit this critic, under the former of those appellations, as effectually confuting himself.

"That Rowley, if such a poet had existed, might have read and even imitated Homer and Virgil," says he, "may readily be granted; but that, in his imitations of those poets, he should employ precisely the phraseology of the eighteenth century, is not very credible." Now with what propriety a literal translation of the introductory terms of a simile—"velut cum"—"as when"—or the close imitation of the form of a transposition—"Sic Venus"—"Thus be"—"Thus Loefwine"—"Dixit, et"—"He said, and"—can be styled "precisely the phraseology of the eighteenth" (or, indeed, of any particular) "century," is submitted to the judgment of the intelligent reader.

I will now beg leave, Mr. Urban, just to mention two other arguments of this critic against the authenticity of Rowley's poems which he seems to think capital ones (and such, in truth, they are!) by having transplanted them from your "*Supplement*," p. 613, where they first appeared, into the pamphlet lately published by him on this subject.

Mr. Bryant, in his "Observations upon Rowley's Poems," p. 372, had remarked that of the Saxon combatants mentioned in the "*Battle of Hasting*," except the three brothers of Harold, "there is hardly a trace left in the accounts of those times—that it is not only difficult to get any insight into the general occurrences of their lives, but even to arrive at authorities for their names. Yet such persons did really exist," as he has abundantly proved, having recovered the names of a dozen, or more, of them by his researches into Doomsday Book, where only they are to be found. He hereupon asks the very pertinent question: "As the persons of whom I have been treating are so little known, and the very names have been long buried in obscurity, by what means could youth<sup>s</sup> of sixteen have been in the least acquainted with them? Many of them are not to be found in any English historian; and as to the reference to which I have applied, it could not have been obvious, or even known to him."

Misopiclesus, by that kind of artifice which ever betrays a consciousness of sup-

\* A writer in the Magazine for February, p. 76, under the signature A. B. asserts the "improbability of Rowley's having consulted the classics in the original languages from the circumstance, that the earliest edition of the Works of Virgil is supposed to have been printed at Rome about the year 1469, that of Homer at Florence in 1488." I thank him for this information! And as, from this remark, he may be supposed (whether justly or not) to conclude these two authors to have been totally unknown in this country before the era of printing, I beg leave to "inform" him, in my turn, how egregiously he is mistaken. Had he looked into Mr. Warton's ingenious "Dissertation on the Introduction of Learning into England," ["History of English Poetry," vol. I.] he would there have discovered a copy of "Homer in a large volume, written on paper, with most exquisite elegance," to have been brought hither by Archbishop Theodore, so early as the seventh century, and to have "remained to the time of Archbishop Parker," in the sixteenth. How greatly the transcripts of this M<sup>o</sup> were, probably, multiplied in a course of eight hundred years, it is needless to observe. From the same respectable authority he would also have learned, that there were several copies of Virgil in the libraries of this kingdom in the thirteenth century; many of which are still to be seen in the British Museum.

porting a falsehood, wilfully misrepresenting Mr. Bryant's meaning by applying to the names of the Norman chieftains what that gentleman had above observed concerning the Saxons, says, (*Supplement*, p. 613), "The names of the combatants which Mr. B. tells us are only to be found in *Doomsday Book*, and other ancient records which Chatterton could not have seen, have been already shewn by others to be almost all mentioned in "*Fox's Book of Martyrs*," and "*Holinshed's Chronicle*;" adding, with the most perfect sang-froid, "And what difficulty is there in supposing, that the names not mentioned in any printed work (if any such there be) were found in the old deeds that he undoubtedly examined?"—Now, could any person upon earth, but a staunch "Anti-Rowleian," or a Critic by profession, ever take it into his head, that Canynge should have deposited a parcel of parchments stuffed with Saxon names four hundred years old, or, indeed, had any such parchments to deposit, in his "fix-locked chest" in St. Mary Redcliffe church, Bristol?

Misopliclerus's other argument is, if possible, still more curious. It is truly his *chef d'œuvre*; and accordingly, by way of *bonne bouche*, has the honour of figuring in the rear of his criticisms. "With regard to the time," says he, "in which the poems attributed to Rowley were produced, which, it is urged, was much too short for Chatterton to have been the inventor of them; it is, indeed, astonishing that this youth should have been able to compose, in about eighteen months, three thousand seven hundred verses on various subjects; but it would have been more astonishing, if he had transcribed in that time the same number of lines, written on parchment, in a very ancient hand, in the close and indistinct manner in which these poems are pretended to have been written, and defaced and obliterated in many places." That is, in other words, it were much easier to have struck out in the time specified a volume of exquisite poetry, the author of which is considered, by several first-rate critics\* of the age, as one of the greatest geniuses this country ever produced, than it would have been to perform the mere manual, mechanical drudgery of copying out the same sized volume from an "ancient hand-writing;" which any common scrivener, however, would have learned to decypher in the course of a single week! Such are the paradoxes which your adepts in the art critical are capable of maintaining, at the trifling expence only of reason and common sense, in support of a favourite hypothesis! Hail, self-taught critics, born in happier days! Cas'd in your native bronze, plunge fearless in, Be bold, my children, dash through thick and thin!

Q.

MR. URBAN, March 22.  
I With I were able to send you any further materials towards the life of Sir Michael Foster, in addition to those which you have already published. (See vol. LI. p. 505.) I have indeed very lately met with the following ample and decisive testimonies to the integrity and learning of the venerable Judge, which well deserve to be collected together, and registered in your useful Miscellany, as supplemental matter to my former paper, above referred to. I am, &c. N. Y.

I. In the case of Mr. Wilkes in the K. B. in June 1768, Lord Mansfield, in justification of the record of an information, availed himself of a similar practice by Mr. Justice Foster, observing, that "he (Justice Foster) had applied himself particularly "to the crown-law; was a strict adherent "to legal forms, and had more experience "in business proper to be done out of court, "than any other Judge."—State Trials, vol. II. p. 332.

II. In the case of the Lord Mayor (Crosby) in C. P. in April 1771, Lord Chief Justice De Grey expressed his satisfaction in a concurrence of opinion with Sir Martin Wright, Mr. Justice Dennison, and Mr. Justice Foster, on former similar occasions, and characterized the last by saying, "He "may truly be called the *Magna Charta* of "liberty of persons, as well as fortunes." State Trials, vol. II. p. 335.

III. At the opening the special commission for the trial of the sisters in June 1780, in a charge to the Grand Jury of Surry, at the Sessions House, Southwark, on the 15th of July following, Lord Loughborough introduced a long extract from Judge Foster's *Crown Law*, with a preface of high respect for the author; "I feel myself peculiarly "happy (said he) that I am not obliged to "state the law from inferences and deductions of my own, which might be less accurate, and more liable to exception; but "from such authority, that it may be truly "said, it is the law itself that speaks, and "I have only to pronounce its voice, from "no less an authority than that of Justice Foster, that great ornament to his profession, and true friend to the liberty of his "country." N. Y.

MR. URBAN,  
A Constant reader wishes any of your correspondents would inform him where he may find the following quotations, in the Preface to the last Latin edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

"*Titulum (quod monet Plinius) scripsit legi, & idem me interrogavi quid scribere inceperim;*" and,

"*Obreptationem enim sultorum esse thesaurum quon in linguis genuit e Comico didici;*" and, "*Pro capiti hectoris habent sua fata libelli.*"

MR. URBAN,

March 19.

**I**F you think the inclosed worthy of a place in your valuable Repository, you are welcome to insert it. You will probably wonder at the baldness of the language of the biographical part; but it is in general extracted from an old MS. book preserved in the family, and I thought it would be more agreeable to some of your readers to see it in its plain, unadorned garb, though an hundred years old, than to mar its naïveté and originality, by attempting to dress it in new and finer cloaths.

A CONSTANT READER.

*Memoirs of the Family of Sir John King.*

John Le Roy, alias King, of London, merchant, came out of France at the time of the massacre there in August 1572, for refuge into England, and married Mary daughter of James Blit, elder of the French church in London: by whom he had issue

John King, M. D. born in Lime Street, London, Aug. 7, 1604, married, 1st. Elizabeth, daughter of John Hale, of London, merchant; and, 2dly, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Barne Roberts of Wilford, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. died March 19, 1687, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Underhale: by the first wife he had issue John, Richard, slain with a lance through his body in Hispaniola, April 25, 1655; Mary married to Giles Blomer of London, upholder, and Elizabeth married to Richard Sadleir, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, descended from an ancient family sometime of Fillongly, in the county of Warwick, of which Richard Sadleir and Elizabeth King the writer hereof is the direct lineal descendant and representative, being great grandson and sole heir of their eldest son Richard, who died at 25 years of age, Oct. 2, 1698, after having had a stone of a tremendous form and size extracted out of his body: (there are also now living several descendants of their other children, John, Giles, and Mary; but besides these there is not, so far as the writer hereof knows, any of the posterity of the first-named John Le Roy now remaining.) By the second wife Dr. John King had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters, viz. John, of whom presently; Ann; Samuel; a 2d daughter; a 2d Ann, who was married, and had 3 children; James; Afahel, who married, and had two sons and a daughter; and Bethiah.

John King, the eldest son by the 2d Venter, was born at St. Alban's Feb. 5, 1623, and took the rudiments of learning in the free school there very strenuously, so that in a short time he was of the highest form of the school. About the age of 13 he went to Eton College, where after one year he was chosen scholar of the House; and within two years after he was advanced to the chief

and head form of the school: he was a diligent reader of the Bible, and especially of the Gospel and Epistles of St. John: he was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, in Nov. 1655, where (his tutor was Mr. Samuel Jacomb, brother to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Jacomb, ejected by the act of Uniformity from the rectory of St. Martin, Ludgate, London, and) he took the degree of B. A. his parents being determined to admit him into the Inns of Court to study the law, they sent for him home in April 1660; and before he had quite left Cambridge, he proposed this desire of his to his parents, that if they pleased to let him continue his studies at Cambridge, he doubted not but that he should soon have a Fellowship, so that thereby he should be able to keep himself, and increase in all sort of learning, till God should call him to some comfortable living, to take the charge of a small people, to watch over, pray for, and preach to; that he and they may live together in Christian piety and charity, and go to Heaven at last; this was the utmost of his desire in this world, loving a retired, studious life: but with submission to his parents will, and by the persuasion of some of his Cambridge friends, settled in some of the Inns of Court he was, in Nov. 1660, admitted into the Society of the Inner Temple, London, (where he continued till his death) and at the end of seven years called to the Bar: he first practised before the Judicatory for the rebuilding of the City after the fire, afterwards got into better business in Westminster Hall, and at length became the first practitioner in the Court of Chancery: he was very industrious beyond his strength of body, being of a large soul, endowed with acute faculties and a prodigious memory, retaining all that he treasured up for his use; upon occasions, when he was to speak to any point of law, divinity, philosophy, history, or any other part of learning, held out both in the ancient and modern languages, in all which he was well versed, he did it with that readiness, perspicuity, succinctness, and good language, with that modesty and humility that it was acceptable to all that heard him he was (says another account that I have received) accomplished in polite literature, was master of Cicero and the Latin oratory; as was himself an able orator, and a most florid, polite, and affable gentleman. He was appointed by King Charles II. one of the council learned in the law, and solicitor-general to his royal highness James Duke of York, afterwards King James II. and Dec. 10, 1674, received the honour of knighthood. On Feb. 20, 1666, he married Joyce, daughter and heiress of William Bennet of High Rothing, in the county of Essex, Esq. by whom he had issue Robert born Dec. 18, 1667, Elizabeth, born Feb. 17, 1672, and John, born March 25, 1674, besides Mary, Ann, Joyce, and Jane, w



died *vitâ patris*. In the year 1676 he had in fees 4700*l.* and on the four days in Trinity Term 1677 that he pleaded, with a fever upon him, he had in fees 40*l.* and 50*l.* per day, as by his book, entered with his own hand, appeared. He appointed, that the education of his eldest son should be in Eton College; and out of that sincere, affectionate love and respect that he had for his lady, he left her sole executrix of his last will and testament, and sole guardian of his three children: and for her better assistance in this great trust, he by his will appointed Edward Hales, of St. Stephen's, in the county of Kent, Esq. William Longueville of the Inner Temple, Esq. and John Powell of the city of Gloucester, Esq. to be his trustees, in whom he had much confidence, from the experience he had of their real love and friendship to him. His industry was so great, that he never slept five hours together all those days that he designed to improve in his learning; and towards the latter end of his time not three hours together, neither had he time to refresh nature by seasonable repasts and rest, his employment in his calling was so great, and over-pressed by multitude of clients, which shortened his days; for the Trinity Term 1677 that he fell sick and died, he pleaded four days together when he had a strong fever on him, out of conscience and duty to his client, who had feed him, and rested upon him. On the fourth day of his fever, being at the Chancery Bar, he fell so ill of the fever, that he was forced to leave the court, and come to his chamber in the Temple, with one of his clerks, who constantly waited on him, and carried his bag of writings for his pleadings, and there told him he should return to every client his *breviat* and his fee, for he could serve them no longer, for he had done with this world: and thence came home to his house in Salisbury Court, and took to his bed, where he made his will in full strength of mind; and afterwards took his leave of his lady and children, desiring the Lord to bless them, and told his lady, who was full of tears, "Seeing it is the will of God, let us part quietly in friendship with submissiveness to his will, as we came together in friendship to his will;" and then sequestered himself to meditation and prayer between God and his own soul, without the least regret, but quietly and patiently contended himself with the will of God. Some two days before his death he said to Dr. Puller, his intimate friend, "I do declare, that I die in the faith of the doctrine of the Protestant religion, owned and maintained by the church of England; and do rely only upon the merits and satisfaction of my Lord Jesus Christ, for pardon of all my sins, and salvation by him;" and would fain have received the sacrament of the Lord's supper upon this his confession, but before he could receive it, he fell, as most judged, in-

to a profound sleep; but an hour or two after was speechless; and after a long time, by the use of some means, got over that fit, and came to speak, and to know his lady, and called for his children and relations: but the next fit he fell in like manner asleep, as all about him thought he drew his breath so well, till at last they heard a rattling in his throat, and hastily looking, found him departing very gently, without sighing or groaning, in a sleeping manner, on June 29, 1677, after he had lived 38 years, 4 months, and 24 days. On July 4, his body was honourably buried, being carried from the Inner Temple Hall (the velvet pall on his coffin being borne up by six of the honourable bench of the Inner Temple) honoured with the presence of the right hon. Heneage Lord Finch of Daventry, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart. Master of the Rolls, the Judges and Barons of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster Hall, the Serjeants at Law, Benchers, Barristers, and Gentlemen Students of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple, to his grave, near the effigies of the Knights Templars, in the round tower at the entrance of the Temple Church, where the Rev. Dr. Cradock, his beloved friend, preached his funeral sermon, from Ecclesiastes ii. 8. 'But if a man live many years, and rejoice in them all, yet let him remember the days of darkness, for they shall be many;' and concluded his sermon with Wisdom, chap. iv. ver. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14.

The following inscription to his memory was affixed, at the expence of his lady, on a table of white marble at the east end of the said round tower, being the first monument south from the glass door, which separates that tower from the body of the church.

" M. S.

Hic juxta jacet

JOHANNES KING, Miles,  
Serenissimo Carolo secundo Regi in Legibus  
Angliæ Consulatus,  
Illustrissimo Jacobo Duci Eboracensi Solicitor Generalis,  
Et Interioris Templi Socius.

Qualis quantusque sis, Lector,

Profundum obstupescere,

Labia digitis comprime,

Oculos lachrymis suffunde :

En ad pedes tuos

Artis et Naturæ suprema conamina,

Fatorum ludibria.

Non ita pridem

Erat iste pulvis omnifariam doctus,

Musarum Gazophylacium :

Eloquentiam calluit clara, puram, innocuam,

Legibus suæ patriæ erat instructissimus,

Suis charus, principibus gratus,

Omnibus urbanus,

Amicus verus ;

Sui sæculi

Ornamentum illustre, desiderium irreparabile.

Hinc

Hinc disce, Lector,  
Quantillum mortalis gloriæ  
Animæ splendidissimis decoratæ dotibus  
Obtingit.

Dulcem saporum agite,  
Dilecti, eruditi, beati cineres.

Obiit xxix Junii, Ann. Dom. MDCLXXVII.  
Annoque Ætatis sue xxxviii.

MR. URBAN,

**T**ILL I read a letter signed *Abab* in your *Magazine* for February last, I could never satisfactorily account for the musical qualities attributed by our poets to javelins, arrows, and other antiquated missile weapons. Sir Richard Blackmore talks of a spear that went *rubbling* on its errand; and Mr. Pope's *Iliad* describes many that proceed *singing* to their several places of destination. Your correspondent, however, instead of *crotchet* javelin, as the Dean of Exeter spells the word, gives us *crotchet* in its room. Now a *crotchet* being, in musick, one of the types or characters of time, there is no wonder that javelins marked with such notes should be harmoniously inclined. This circumstance suggests to me a further corruption that pervades the works of most of our English bards, who are made, by their respective editors, or printers, to say that javelins are addicted to *quivering*, whereas *quavering* must have been the intended word. Thus in the twenty-first book of the *Iliad*:

"Deep in the swelling bank was driven the  
"spear,  
"Even to the middle earth'd, and *quiver'd*  
"there."

Who does not perceive how much more expressive the image becomes, if we read *quaver'd* instead of *quiver'd*?—I claim, Mr. Urban, no merit from this discovery, which is entirely owing to *Abab's* happy substitution of *crotchet* instead of *crooked*. I shall, however, take the earliest opportunity of trying the effect of these musical javelins, which *Abab* assures me are to be found in the *Tower*, and then you may hear a second time, on the same subject, from

Yours and *Abab's* most humble servant, &c.  
Ha! ha!

MR. URBAN,

Oxford, March 3.

**B**E so kind as to inform the anonymous letter-writer who, in your last Number, criticized Mr. Herbert Croft's life of Young published by Johnson, that to abuse Young's biographer is not to prove what he asserts of Young; and advise him, when he undertakes to criticize another writer, never to "answer from memory, not having the book by him," as he tells us, and as any one may see, was the case here. Mr. C. very properly observed, that *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, should be enlarged into *de vivis nil nisi bonum, de mortuis nil nisi verum*. The difference between Mr. C. and his anonymous

critic is this—Mr. C. says only what is true of Young; the critic asserts what is neither fair nor true of Mr. C. Mr. C. was to write a faithful life of Young, not a fulsome panegyrick. Young was a man, though he was a poet; and, as Mr. C. insinuates, was, like many others, more of a man, perhaps, for being so much of a poet. From this violent person's letter, it seems as if *no one knew Young but himself*. With his leave, I *know Young well*, and I know Young's biographer also. Mr. C. has not been guilty of levity, cruelty, or wantonness towards Young. He might with truth have said *much more*; and Mr. C. will, I am sure, be *thankful* to any gentleman who shall communicate further materials for his life of Young; or rectify any mistakes he may have committed—and from mistakes, what biographical writing is free? But I am deceived, if Mr. C. would not reverence Young's old slipper, more than your letter-writer would value his mantle. He certainly will not regard the *uncivil* attack of an anonymous writer, who *professes to answer him from memory*, and who clearly *does not understand him*; while he enjoys the enviable praise of Dr. Johnson, whose approbation is fame.

PHILO YOUNG.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

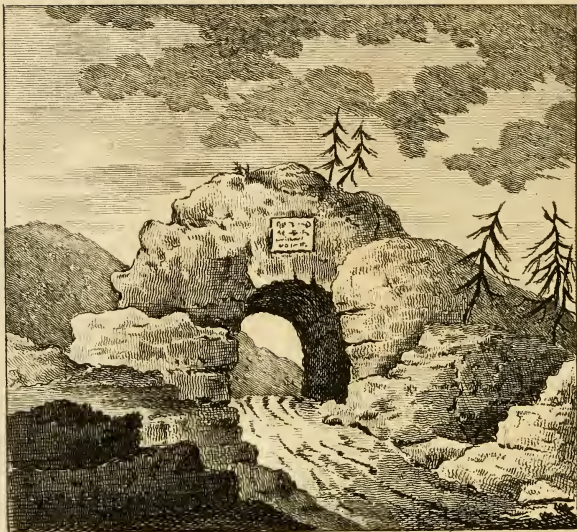
DRURY-LANE.

- March 1. Alexander's Feast.  
2. Variety—The Divorce.  
4. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
5. Ditto—  
6. Sampson.  
7. Variety—The Maid of the Oaks.  
8. Acis and Galatea.  
9. Variety—Gentle Shepherd.  
11. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
12. Oroonoko—Gentle Shepherd.  
14. Beggars Opera—Lun's Ghost.  
15. Alexander's Feast.  
16. Braganza—Comus.  
18. The Way to keep Him—The Critic.  
19. The School for Scandal—The Divorce.  
20. The Messiah.  
21. The Foundling—The Alchymist.  
22. The Messiah.  
23. School for Scandal—Maid of the Oaks.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- March 2. Which is the Man?—The Choice of Harlequin.  
4. Ditto—Ditto.  
5. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.  
7. Which is the Man?—Choice of Harlequin.  
9. Ditto—Ditto.  
11. Ditto—Ditto.  
12. Ditto—Ditto.  
14. The Distress'd Mother—Tom Thumb.  
16. Man of the World—The Positive Man.  
18. Mourning Bride—Dragon of Wantley.  
19. The Double Dealer—The Rehearsal.  
21. Macbeth—The Positive Man.  
23. Which is the Man?—Ditto.





NVMINI AVGVSTVM  
VIA VICTA PER M  
DIVVM PATEF  
INV. II COL. HELVET







MR. URBAN,

March 2.

**O**BSEVING that you sometimes insert coins in your valuable Miscellany, I send the inclosed copper-plate, representing two struck by Lewis XII. of France, 1512, on occasion of his dispute with Pope Julius II. The pope took every opportunity to drive the king out of Italy, where his victorious arms had gained him no considerable footing. Julius by his intrigues raised him up several powerful enemies, but the king overcame them all, and at last, in 1510, declared war against the pontiff himself. Both sides struck medals of gold, on which the K. of France's bust and name were expressed. Those struck by the king here represented have round his bust,

LVDO. FRAN. REGNIQ. NEAP. R.  
asserting his claim to the kingdom of Naples, which he had conquered 1512; and on the reverse the arms of France, and this defiance to the pope,

PERDAM BABILONIS NOMEN.

These medals are of two sizes, with this only difference, that the largest has the date (1512), which the other has not.

The pope in return caused to be put on the reverse of his medal the figure of himself in pontificalibus mounted on horseback, urging his horse in full speed as if to drive the king out of Milan. The inscription applies the title of DVX MEDIOLANI to his holiness, while to the king is given only LVDOVICVS D. G. FRANCOR' REX, and the arms of France are under the horse's feet.

Such is the history of the medals in question. F. Montfaucon \* probably enough supposes the pope's was not struck till after the king was driven out of Milan by the Swiss, whom the pope had set upon him. Julius did not long enjoy this success; he died in the year 1513, and the king's general, la Trimouille, by treaty, which the king, who was infatuated about his claim to this duchy, refused to ratify, surrendered it finally to the Swiss.

*Description of a Subterraneous Road in Switzerland.*

**P**ETRA Pertusa, in French Pierre-peruis, is the name of a curious arch cut through the mountain Durvau in Switzerland, which mountain now separates the Canton of Berne from the Bishoprick of Basil.

The Romans, to whom no difficulty was insurmountable, in order to open a communication between the ancient *Helvetia* and the country of the *Rauraci*, were at the pains of excavating a solid rock of sixty feet in thickness, the aperture is 28 feet in height, and 27 in width. At about 40 feet from the surface of the road is the inscription [see the plate], which being somewhat defaced by

time, the following reading is submitted to the learned:

Numini Augusto  
dedicatum

Via ducta per montem  
Durvum, patefacta  
in usum Coloniz Helvetiz.

Papienus having been governor of the *Sequanii*, of whose territories the mountain Durvau was likewise the limits, it has been conjectured this work was done when Papienus and Balbinus were emperors, A. D. 237. Durvum is the Latin name of the mountain called at this day Durvau.

The road through the bishoprick of Basil to Neuchatel is perhaps not more interesting on account of the noble arch above described through which it passes, than for the astonishing romantic beauty of the country, which not being described in any book of travels, is a lamentable proof of its not having been much frequented by our countrymen.

MR. URBAN,

March 5.

**I** SEND you drawings of a medal and a seal, from the collection of David Wells, Esq. of Burbach in Leicestershire. [See the Plate annexed.] The figures on both are obvious; and the inscriptions may possibly be curious, though I own myself unable to decypher the Greek one. Among the numerous learned readers of your excellent Miscellany there may be many who may be gratified by a sight of these curiosities; and some, no doubt, who can explain the purposes for which they were intended.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

March 7.

**I** AM desirous, by the channel of your Publication, to communicate some observations relating to the Orcheston Grass, mentioned in your Magazine for Nov. last, p. 511. They were intended for your collection, if you had not given the extract from the *Letters and Papers on Agriculture*.

The first notices of the Orcheston or Maddington Grass, as far as I can find, are to be met with in Dr. How's *Phylogia Britannica*, printed in 1650, where it is called "*Gramen caninum supinum longissimum non descriptum*, and is said to grow nine miles from Salisbury, by Mr. Tucker's at Maddington, wherewith they fatten hogs, and which is four and twenty feet long;" and which, the author adds, "may happily be a kind of *Gramen caninum supinum*, though Gerard englishes it *Upright Dog's Grass*." Mr. Stonehouse, p. 26. I have not been able to ascertain the residence of Mr. Stonehouse, who seems to have been the first that made the knowledge of this grass publick. He is mentioned several times in Ray's *Synopsis Stirpium*; but I can find no anecdotes relative to him. Dr. How's account is taken into Merritt's *Panax*, printed in

\* Mon. de la Monarchie Franc. IV. 115, 116.

in 1667, the author having added, that "this grass is also found in some parts of Wales." Mr. Ray mentions it from both these authors, in his *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*, 1670; and refers to Fuller's *Worthies* for a farther account of it, which work was printed in 1662. It does not appear that Ray had any opportunity of examining this remarkable production, since he has not introduced it into his *Synopsis*, in either of the editions which were published in his life-time; and in the list of Wiltshire plants printed in Camden's *Britannia*, he recommends it to the inquisition of the industrious herborists of that country. Dr. Dillenius afterwards introduced it into the *Indiculus Plantarum dubitarum*, subjoined to the third edition of Ray's *Synopsis*.

Since the spirit of improvement in agriculture has been excited of late years, the curiosity of the public has been raised relating to it, but the species was not sufficiently determined. It has been thought by some to be the *Alopecurus genicularis*, or *Flote Fox-tail Grass*, of Hudson's *Flora Angl.* 2d edit. p. 27; by others, to be the *Agrostis flexuosa*, or *Creeper Bent Grass*, ib. p. 31. See *The Farmer's Magazine*, pp. 232, 259, 229, 290.

Being very desirous of having this matter cleared up, I procured in July last, from the farmer himself at Maddington, a bundle of this grass, when it was in spike; and by this means I found it to be no other than the *Triticum repens*, Hudson, p. 57. or *Common Dogs Grass*, *Quick Grass*, or *Couch Grass*, in a most luxuriant state of growth. The length of the culm is greatly influenced by the nature of the seasons. Its place of growth is in a meadow that is covered with water during the greater part of the Winter and Spring. In this inundated soil it acquires a length of stalk, a succulency, and vigour, which are indeed very surprising. Of the bundle that was sent to me, most of the plants were seven feet long, and many of the spikes or ears contained 38 and 40 glumes, or flower-bearing husks; whereas the plant in common does not contain more than half that number: and it was said, by the people of that neighbourhood, to have been a very unfavourable season for this grass.

That the above-mentioned species is the grass which at this time constitutes the bulk of that astonishing crop which we read of, is to me sufficiently ascertained; but whether, ever since the first notice of this grass, this species alone has been the *entire one* in this situation, I do not decide, but think it a matter worthy of further investigation; since it should seem that the soil and situation are in a peculiar manner adapted to certain part of the graminous tribe. I observed that a plant or two of the *Plantago arundinacea*, or *Red Canary Grass*, Hudson, p. 23, which by accident were sent with the above-mentioned grass, exceeded in the thickness and succulency of the stalk the ordinary size,

and were also equal to the *Dogs Grass* in length. Yours, &c. R. P.

*Strictures on a Letter by W. L. intitled, "Original Remarks on the Mathematical Rules for drawing in Perspective," concluded from p. 64.*

NOW since the object itself is no longer the original of the picture than while the eye remains in the point of view for which it is drawn (that is, it does not truly exhibit that figure, for the reasons I have given), it would be most unreasonable to expect that the picture should truly represent the object in any other; although, in any point of view, it will suggest an idea of the object: but, that a more perfect idea should be excited by departing from the rules, is a paradox, which, to me, is wholly unaccountable; nor do the examples he brings, in either of the cases, justify or prove the assertion. Respecting the apparent magnitude of the moon, when near the horizon, I shall not attempt to account for it; but I shall not be easily persuaded, that it is only in imagination that it appears larger than when it is in or near the zenith, for I am certain that it *does appear* larger (or I have not a just definition of the word *appear*), and is not effected by a fanciful association of ideas.

In respect of the upright pillar\*, Mr. L. is most egregiously mistaken; for in the case he mentions, being upright and parallel to the plane of the picture, and direct before the eye, it is not the practice of all painters, nor of any who have judgement, to represent the courses of stone diminishing towards the top, which are all equal in the original (whether they are one or two yards thick is immaterial), for if they do, they must also represent the pillar as an obelisk or pyramid, the extreme edges, which are parallel, converging towards the top. If Mr. L. knows any painter who has introduced such an object into his picture, or any thing similar to it so represented, he may set him down for an arrant blockhead, or a mere novice in the art of representation; for the figure of each stone, from the bottom to the top, whether equal or unequal, as well as the figures drawn on them, whether circles or triangles, will or should be represented by figures similar to them respectively, each bearing the same proportion to its original; and either this is a true representation, or Mr. L. may set me down for a perfect dunce in perspective, and Euclid as an old woman; for he has, somewhere in his sixth book, attempted something like a demonstration of it. I think it would be no difficult matter to deduce it clearly from the 2d theorem, thus: Suppose a fine cord fixed between every stone in the joint, in a right line down the middle,

\* As this passage is too long to quote, I must refer the reader to the original, p. 565 of this Magazine, for December.



or at either edge, and suppose all these cords strained to right lines, at the eye of the spectator, or drawn tight, through a small hole at any distance, and the pillar to any height (for Mr. L. does not give us the height of his pillar, though he states the distance 20 yards). Now the picture being parallel to the pillar, will cut all these cords proportionally, I believe; the infallible consequence of which is, that their sections with the picture will be all equidistant, if the stones are equal, or in the *ratio* of the stones.

The language of this letter seems to bespeak Mr. L. not wholly deficient in geometry, so that one might reasonably conclude, what I have advanced from Euclid sufficient. But if any doubt still remains, let him apply two threads or cords to each joint, one at each extreme, and let them be all strained tight, and meet in a point at the eye. Now these threads indicating visual rays, from all the angles that are seen, of every stone, to the eye, there are formed as many pyramids as there are stones, whose bases are all in the same plane, and having a common vertex, at the eye of the spectator; all which pyramids are cut by a plane (the picture) parallel to their bases. I presume that I need not ask Mr. L. what figure will be produced on the picture by the section of each pyramid, for it is manifest (although Mr. Euclid has not demonstrated it, directly) that each will be similar to its original. But the originals are all equal and similar, therefore their representations are equal, and consequently similar, for they are necessarily of the same figure, and have the same proportion to each other respectively as their originals; that is, as the courses of stone in the pillar.

Now let Mr. L. imagine himself looking at the pillar in the situation he has prescribed, and at what distance he pleases, and suppose the picture (being calculated for that distance) directly interposed in its true place, he must be sensible, that each line on the picture will perfectly coincide with its original in the pillar; and that if the figure of any single stone or more was neatly cut out, the corresponding original would exactly supply its place, seen through the aperture. This being supposed, as it certainly would be the case (for in this case the picture is a perfect model of the original, being only a plane surface), could a picture *otherwise* delineated produce the same effect on the eye? Impossible, seeing that, every point on the picture and its original are seen in the same direction, and every line in both (the image and its original) are seen under the same optic angle. And does not Mr. L. perceive, that since each course of stone subtends the same angle, at the eye, as its image in the picture, the lines on the picture will appear to diminish, and the spaces between each appear less and less, from the center towards the top of the pillar, in the same proportion as the originals? And how is it possible it

should be otherwise, being seen under the same angles respectively? Consequently, every part of the picture must have the same proportion to its original, or it is not possible that it could produce the same effect.

In this instance then it is obvious, that in order to produce the most perfect idea of the object, it must *not* be represented as it appears; and therefore Mr. Highmore is not so reprehensible as Mr. L. may imagine, for he does not blame Mr. Kirby without reason, "in maintaining that all objects *ought* to be painted as *they appear* to the eye; and that it is reasonable, in some cases, to depart from the strict rules of *Mathematical Perspective*." Mr. Kirby's ideas of the subject in such instances are puerile, and his expressions thereon unmeaning; nor do I know any instance in which he prescribes rules for ascertaining the quantity of departure from the *strict* rules, which Mr. L. says, "is absurd, in a case where it is determined that strict rules cannot be admitted." Where then is the quantity of departure to be ascertained, if not in cases where he supposes the rules to be inadmissible? In respect of the unmeaning term *foreshortening*, Mr. L. makes a wrong application of it here; for there is no foreshortening in this case, when the lines are parallel to the picture, but when they recede from it; and the nearer they are in a direction to the eye, the more they are foreshortened.

To Mr. L's *most singular* case, respecting a row of columns (a hackneyed subject) being represented on a picture to which their axes are all parallel, much may be said, and every objection he has brought fully refuted; but as it would exceed a reasonable length for a letter, I must refer Mr. L. and the reader to the sixth section of the second book of a folio work, intitled, "A Compleat Treatise on Perspective, by T. Malton;" where every argument Mr. L. has advanced is fully answered. I shall only observe here, what I have observed before, that every picture has its particular point of view; and therefore, "What might be the case, if the picture was seen through a hole, is *not* hard to say," for it would truly represent the original; and although it will suggest an idea of the same object, in *other* points of view, yet not *perfectly* so. But if the artist has not judgement sufficient, in his art, to determine on the proper position of his picture, in which those columns which appear the largest or the least, in the object, will be so represented on the picture, is the fault to be attributed to the Rules of Perspective? Surely no, for they are infallible; though they may and *will*, without judgement, lead us into absurd but not *false* representations. Therefore, what rules of art, if not perspective, Mr. L. alludes to, by which objects are to be copied on the picture, I know not; but affirm, with Dr. Taylor, "that what is agreeable and just in the original objects, can never

ver appear defective or absurd in a picture on which they are exactly copied;" with this proviso, that its *distance* and *position* are judiciously chosen. T. MALTON.

*Remarks on Dr. JOHNSON'S Lives of the Poets.*  
(Continued from p. 26.)

POPE.

Vol. IV. p. 114. "Of any passion, thus innate and irresistible, the existence may reasonably be doubted."

The opinion of our author, thus expressed, is of near affinity with that of Locke, who asserts, that there are no ideas impressed by nature on the human mind, commonly called *innate ideas*. In which he was wrong, as well as in his opinion of the non-existence of *secondary qualities*; as Beattie has demonstrated in his excellent introduction to his equally excellent *Essay on Truth*.

But to advert immediately to our author's remarks on the *Essay on Man*. I have already, at the beginning of the first volume, answered his opinion in part, in the definition of genius. In these words (p. 115.), "It must be at least allowed, that this *ruling passion*, antecedent to reason and observation, must have an object independent on human contrivance; for there can be no natural desire of artificial good;" he seems for compromising the matter; and adds, that "no man therefore can be born, in the strict acceptance, a lover of money; for he may be born where money does not exist; nor can he be born, in a moral sense, a lover of his country; for society, politically regulated, is a state contra-distinct from a state of nature, &c."

But what does this amount to? To no more than that a man cannot exert vicious or virtuous inclinations without objects suited to them. But he has nevertheless a bias or biases latent in his nature, that will not fail to discover themselves when opportunities offer. Be money an "artificial good," or interwoven with or necessary to natural good, or be it what it may, experience sufficiently confirms that some are fond of hoarding, and others of spending it. Also in what manner soever the love of one's country is defined, it is clear that some have it, and some have it not.

Infants may be compared to young trees, on which different letters are cut in the bark; which at first are hardly visible, but appear plainer and plainer as the stem increases. "Pope lisped in numbers." I cannot think his *Essay*, though deistical, has a "tendency to produce the belief of a kind of moral predestination, or over-ruling principle which cannot be resisted;" his simile,

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's  
"inclined,"

militating directly contrary; nor can his application of Wharton in support of his system, who had an ambition of excelling in every thing, be construed into it. Indeed,

the line I have quoted exactly corresponds with the Doctor's own idea contained in his definition of genius at the beginning of his first volume, on which I animadverted, and which is repeated in this place as follows: "But to the particular species of excellence men are directed, not by an ascendant planet, or predominating humour, but by the first book which they read, some early conversation which they heard, or some accident which excited ardour and emulation."

It is strange he should combat his own opinions in Pope, wounding him through his own side. No doubt is to be made that the power of education is great, and that use and habit often constitute a kind of second nature; but not so as to blot out the impressions of the first. Nay, if the bias be strong, it will perhaps appear the plainer by being thwarted, like obstructed water.

P. 120. The last alteration of the close of the satire on Addison is much the best. The two first are epigrammatick; so indeed is the last, in which he softens his readers, that the arrow may penetrate the deeper; or,

"Th' adorning it with so much art

Was but a barb'rous skill;

'Twas like the pois'ning of a dart,

Too apt before to kill."

P. 130. "He should therefore have suffered the pamphlet to flutter and die, without confessing that it stung him."

The Doctor, by his pointed strokes at the poor Laureat, does the very same thing for which he blames Pope. The world always charitably suspects, that, when a man is more than ordinarily severe on another, there is some personal reason for it. Neither, as Voltaire observes, was he who united dramatic composition and action (the latter in great perfection) with the laurel, so very contemptible. He seems to have been armed at all points; his hand with the pen; his body with action; his head with an ever-green; and his forehead with never-failing impudence.

P. 136. These anecdotes, notwithstanding his great faults, redound to the honour of Bolingbroke. I cannot deny that, in my opinion, sensibility, like charity, *covers a multitude of sins*. It is not, to be sure, very applicable to his lordship; otherwise it is natural to impute the failings of a humane man to humanity. As he was susceptible of friendship, it is but just to impute his failure to the kindest of all friends, to the errors of his head. But a person's understanding cannot grasp every thing, and as his was remarkably capacious as to most, he might be equally blind to the evidence of revealed religion. Similar inequalities are seen every day. "When the sea gains on one shore, it loses ground at another."

P. 139. Bolingbroke was not culpable perhaps in his first onset of passion, but was very much so in employing Mallet to asperse his departed friend; who probably, accord-

ing to Warburton, acted from zeal. Pope, according to Johnson, might remember that he would have been glad of such a friend to publish his letters, which modesty would not permit himself to do.

P. 144. "When he wanted to sleep, he nodded in company; and once fell asleep at his own table when the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry."

To what eminence did Pope's genius raise him!

P. 153. "No man sits down to depreciate by design his own character. Friendship has no tendency to secure veracity; for by whom can a man so much wish to be thought better than he is, as by him whose kindness he desires to gain or keep! Even in writing to the world there is less restraint."

So a man will be less upon his guard "in writing to the world" than to a friend; and will never tell the truth to an intimate. There is no knowing what reply to make to such a strange abuse of the  *sacred name*  of friendship; which the seldom it exists, is the more valuable where it does.

I have always understood that a friend is a person in whom we repose great confidence, and to whom we unbosom ourselves with delight; who rejoices with us in prosperity, and consoles with us in adversity; and in the words of the excellent Cicero, "doubles our joy, and divides our sorrow." The more confidence we place in him, the more perfect is the friendship; and the happiness the greater, whilst his sincerity continues. Even should he betray his trust, Addison observes that the world is just enough to execrate him for his treachery; not blame the simplicity of him who is betrayed. One without a friend at all is like Adam,

"Alone, and e'en in paradise unblest."

One that has a half-friendship may have an opportunity of giving and receiving good advice. But he that is blest with true friendship has a constant refuge; has always a prop to support him against the storms of life. If his mind receives a wound, his friend has a balsam always prepared, which, from his intimate knowledge, he knows exactly where to pour. Without sympathy the world is nothing. Some may neglect to make a friend from the chance of losing him by death, or other accidents, which is indeed the condition of this life. But I apprehend that the pain of recollecting one absent or dead, after the first pangs, is not without a mixture of pleasure, which together constitute what the *Spektator* terms "a pleasing melancholy."

In truth the Doctor has composed a satire on friendship, deeming it a childish weakness; and calls a person's opening his mind to an intimate "depreciating by design his own character." What experience soever any individual has had of false friendship,

he should not argue against it from its abuse.

P. 154. "It is easy to awaken generous sentiments in privacy; to despise death when there is no danger; to glow with benevolence when there is nothing to be given."

It is easy to pretend "benevolence when there is nothing to be given;" but I doubt whether one that has it not, can ever "glow" with it.

P. 157. "He certainly had no more enemies than a public character like his inevitably excites."

Our author does not consider how much he dealt in satire. To be sure, Pope had his share of affectation.

P. 160. "In the duties of friendship he was zealous and constant."

A dutiful son and firm friend is a noble character.

P. 164. "But good sense alone is a sedate and quiescent quality, which manages its possessions well, but does not increase them."

Notwithstanding multitudes wish to soar above such a character, I believe it to be happiest; neither does a little of the opiate dulness to obtund anxiety hurt a man.

"Dulness the gentle opiate of the mind, The last, kind refuge weary wit can find."

P. 167. "He never exchanged praise for money; nor opened a shop of condolence or congratulation."

One does not often meet with keener wit than this: wit that is grounded on truth.

P. 169. "When he had no pecuniary interest, he had no farther solicitude."

Dryden's liquor was in want of isinglass. Our poet says,

"More through happiness than care:" the former of which was Dryden's characteristic, and the latter Pope's. A writer will never produce complete works without anxiety about their welfare. Had Dryden been a lord, he might have been a Rochester or a Wharton; Pope nearly what he was. Dryden's furniture was more rich, but Pope's better scoured.

P. 173. "This parallel."

It is indeed excellently contrasted. Addison must certainly yield the palm of poetry to either of them; but may contest it as a writer. His prose has universality of persual on its side, and carries the prize from both. It is remarkable that Pope could not support an epic poem or play; which must be attributed to a scantiness of invention. *The Rape of the Lock* was a piece of good luck. Prose too is in itself more valuable than poetry. The former may be compared to necessities, the latter to dainties. One is for use, the other for entertainment.

P. 178. "Pope praises her for the dignity of ambition, and yet condemns the unkle to detestation for his pride; though the ambitious love of a niece may be opposed by the interest, malice, or envy of an unkle, but never by his pride."

I am afraid this observation is grounded on no better than a quibble\*. By the "dignity of ambition" Pope means nobleness of soul, which the unkle from a motive of ordinary worldly pride opposed.

P. 179. "Both the odes want the essential constitution of metrical compositions, the stated recurrence of settled numbers."

In compliance with music. How fallible and vain and arrogant is human kind! Such poets even as these talk of the lyre, without regarding the principles of harmony.

I think Addison's Rosamond equal to either of them, especially if its superior length be considered.

P. 180. "The next stanzas place and detain us in the dark and dismal regions of mythology, where neither hope nor fear, neither joy nor sorrow, can be found."

This can hardly be said of this poem; not surely consistently with the scenes of horror and torture. Neither (to speak in our author's own style) is *Alexander's Feast*, I think, more affecting. What reader now concerns himself with his quarrelling with Clitus, or toying with Thais? The strains of Orpheus and Timotheus are of equal importance to me. It appears that the Doctor is not much afraid of the Devil, as he makes nothing of hell; and in criticising the Davids pleases himself with his "energetic tail." Were one to conjecture the Doctor's opinion, he thinks him cooped in a narrow compass.

"It may be remarked, that both end with the same fault, the comparison of each is literal on one side, and metaphorical on the other."

I do not know that this may be deemed a fault. Unnecessary restraints are wrong. Metaphor is interwoven with language, on which basis numberless beauties of thought have their foundation.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 311 of that ill-digested unfermented mass called "Memoirs of Thomas Holbe, Esq." in which one knows not whether the rustic style or the illiberal peevish calumnious insinuations are most disgusting, is the following anecdote relative to Sir John Hawkwood, of whom some memoirs have lately been given to the public [see *Mag.* for February, p. 86.] and to which this may, if you please, serve as a supplement.

IN the winter 1765, the effects of the late Mr. Angel Carmey, antiquary of Chelsea, were disposed of by auction, at Langford's in Covent-Garden, among which was a gold medal of great singularity and beauty, of ancient and finest Italian workmanship.

It represented the bust of a man in armour, and was stricken to commemorate Sir John Hawkwood, whose exploits in Italy, particularly in the Florentine war, are celebrated by several historians.

This medal Mr. Hollis was desirous to purchase, and sent a person expressly to the auction to that end; but by a strange accident it was knocked down to Mr. Pinchbeck, toyman, who sold it to the Princess of Wales; and it is now in his Majesty's possession.

To console himself for this disappointment, Mr. Hollis entered the following note in his Diary, May 20, 1766.

"To extend the memory of that man, Sir John Hawkwood, an English knight, do honour to our nation, and increase per chance protection to the medal wheresoever it may shelter, I write the following lines;" namely, a transcript of a note in the first volume of Farnworth's translation of Machiavel's history of Florence.

In the cathedral at Florence is an equestrian picture on the wall, with the following inscription:

IOHANNES ACUTVS EQVES BRITANNICVS [QVI] DVX AETATIS SVAE CAVTIS-SIMVS ET REI MILITARIS PERITISSIMVS HABITVS EST.

PAVLI VCELLI OPVS.

His arms, there exhibited, are three muscle shells, argent.

Acutus, in this inscription, has been mistaken for *Sharp*. Daniel, the historian of Edward III. calls him Sir John *Haucut*; and says, in the margin, that he was called by the Italians, *Johannes de Acuto*. The inscription contradicts this.

Machiavel calls him, *Johannes Agutus*; and some writers have called him *Agutus*; and no wonder, after his own countryman Daniel had corrupted the name to *Haucut*; which still was more excusable than his successor Mr. Tindal, the translator of Rapin Thoiras's history, who calls him plain *Thomas Hawkwood*. But see Kennet's note on Daniel. He quotes Paul Jovius.

As to the story of the gold medal, thought it is possible it may be an unique, it is a little extraordinary that not the least trace of it should appear in Carmey's Catalogue. The sale was Feb. 1766. So considerable a piece of gold however unknown the *sc. 5j. 2*, deserved mention for other reasons. I am however willing to suppose it was a lot *out of sale*, i. which perhaps some of your correspondents who attended the sale can set me right.

Mr. H's criticisms on the corruption of Hawkwood's name serve only to shew the self-importance of some men. It is easy to see that it is an Italian or foreign pronunciation of the English name, and when it was out of sight, no wonder the corruption was translated *Sharp* or any thing else. B. Kennet's note referred to in his Complete Hist. I. 230. would have set all these conjectures to rights. Yours, &c. D. H.

\* A quibble consists in false argument arising from duplicity in the meaning of a word, in which it somewhat differs from a pun; wit being generally aimed at in the latter.



MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

**M**R. Barrington's late attack on the system and character of LINNÆUS deserves some expostulation, and I beg that you will favour me with a column in your useful miscellany for this purpose.

There are, indeed, many expressions in Linnæus's works which are not strictly classical, and perhaps his whole language may, in this way, seem exceptionable. It is very difficult, however, to unite the most minute exactness with the purest elegance; and it is perhaps impossible to express, in beautiful Latin, ideas of which the Romans were entirely ignorant. The first objection which Mr. B. has urged, was indeed surprising; it was destructive of the above apology which had been often made for Linnæus, and generally allowed in silence. "The descriptions should be couched," he says, "in such terms as to leave no doubt about the author's meaning, and by such accuracy make the expense of engraving unnecessary." To answer this objection, would be to quote every page in the System of Nature, and it would at first lead the reader to suspect, that the learned author was still deficient in the knowledge of that system which he attempted to blame; but when he found that the proofs of it were not taken from the descriptions, which are in the objection tacitly attacked, he might accuse the critic at least of precipitation, perhaps of unfairness. But to be more particular:

The object of CLASSIFICATION is to reduce many similar bodies to such order, that each may be readily and perfectly distinguished from the other; consequently bodies may be arranged in any order if this great end of DISTINCTION be obtained, and any parts of bodies may be employed for this purpose, if they are constantly observed in every species. Natural bodies are styled either SPECIES or VARIETIES; that is, their appearance is invariable through successive generations, or accidental changes at times occur, and disappear. It is from some coincidence in several of these species that the first artificial arrangement is formed, and this is styled a GENUS, and the several subordinate species are generally very much alike. In the language of natural history, it is the genus which is distinguished by a name, and the species is characterized by its peculiar discriminating marks. Linnæus first invented what are called TRIVIAL NAMES, to save the long description which used to accompany the name of the genus; and it is only expected of these names, that they should be short, and distinct from the other trivial names of the genus. Though it be this part which has chiefly attracted Linnæus's attention; though he has made many new arrangements, and though it be really the most material part of natural history, yet his labours in this way have generally escaped much criticism. The changes are in fact seldom

known, but by real judges, and are not to be confuted by a flowing paragraph, or a classical quotation. In forming the higher arrangements much attention is necessary; but, except with very numerous genera, they are of less consequence. The Mammalia probably furnish fewer genera than many single orders of the vegetable system. It is at once obvious, that this very accurate distinction is essentially necessary to the future business of the historian; and it is the fault of the individual, not of the system, if the student stops at the threshold. The Naturalist, however, who, in his *Miscellaneous Work*, has often been indebted to the disciples of the Linnæan school, can with little justice upbraid them with attending to distinction only. But Mr. B. is unfair in his criticism in another view. The Naturalist, who has with propriety arranged the genera of other authors, particularly of those who have accurately observed their manners or their properties, and, under his own title, given the several synonyms, has at once virtually afforded the fullest information that can be procured. If at the end of several of the genera, he add some new observations on the natural history of the animal, he still advances beyond the province of a grammarian, and is entitled to our gratitude. Such, however, is the work of Linnæus, and this is the performance stigmatized with the name of a Grammar and a Dictionary!

These general observations will effectually answer many of Mr. B.'s allusions; his more pointed objections shall, with your permission, be the subject of another letter from

Your constant reader, LUCIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Mar. 14.

**I**N the Memoirs of Sir William Blackstone, in your last volume, p. 472, the Editor of his Reports is totally mistaken when he says, that he was appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Clive in the Court of Common Pleas, upon that Judge's resignation. The truth is (and your Magazine for the year will vouch it) that on the 3d of May, 1770, Sir William Blackstone took the oaths and his seat as junior Judge in the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Sir Joseph Yates, who the same day took his seat and the oaths as junior Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir Joseph Yates died on the 7th of June following; and Sir William Blackstone then succeeded him likewise in the Common Pleas.

Yours, &c. S.

MR. URBAN,

Mar. 13.

**G**IVE me leave to correct the following Errata in your last Magazine:

P. 63, col. 2, for Term read Jermy.

P. 69, col. 1 for miles balnei read miles hanc.—Ed. Sir Edward Atkyns and Sir Christopher Turrer were the two Judges who were appointed (with others) to settle and recover

cover the arrears of excise due to the King, and not Sir Robert Atkyns. See *Slilor'd's Register*.—*Ibid.* read fer-de-moulins.—*Id.* read Thomas Sam of Pirton. O. R.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 26.

IN answer to "A Correspondent" in your last volume, p. 570, I *George* Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, *George* Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, *George* Monck, Duke of Albemarle, *George* Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, *George* Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, Sir *George* Buck, *George* Buchanan, *George* Griffith, and *George* Bull, Bishops of St. Asaph, *George* Bull, of St. Davids, *George* Morley, of Winchester, *George* Hall, of Chester, *George* Ferrars, *George* Fox, *George* Sandys, and many more *Georges* might be mentioned.—2. Edward IVth's brother was the last Duke of Clarence; but Clarence and Clare are, I apprehend, both the same titles, or at least are both derived from the same town in Suffolk \*. The latter was held by the earls of the name of Holles, and by Pelham Duke of Newcastle, but is now extinct. The Earl of Huntingdon, as heir-general to *George* Duke of Clarence, is supposed to have a dormant claim to that title, and therefore it will hardly be disposed of.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

*NON persuadebis, etiam si persuaseris.* SCRUTATOR again asserts, p. 6, "As to the title of 'Ligonier,' the Irish viscountship still survives, but the English barony and the *Irish earldom* are extinct. There was no *English earldom* with this title." But if he consults any old Peerage or Red Book, or rather the London Gazette, he will find that the late Lord was created *Earl Ligonier* and Baron Ripley (English titles) in 1766 †, and, though he was only an Irish Viscount, after his death his successor (in that title) and nephew, the present Lord, was created an *Irish Earl* by the same title in 1776, and was styled lately in the Gazette, when he was made a Knight of the Bath.

Seeing in your last Magazine, p. 47, an account of the death of Mrs. Melchina Harcourt, I have sent you a curious epitaph on her grandfather and father, copied from their tomb-stone in Aldbury church, Herts.

"Underneath lies the body of Simon Harcourt, who was descended in a right line from the Dukes of Harcourt in Normandy. He was second-cousin to Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England, and great nephew to Sir Simon Harcourt, Bart. who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Simon Harcourt married the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Anderson, Bart. of Pendley. Also the body of his son Henry

Harcourt, of Pendley, who married Sarah Frances Bard, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bard, Bart. and the Right Hon. Lady Persiana Bard, daughter and heiress of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Bellamont. Queen Caroline, the Princess Sophia, and the Bishop of Osnaburgh, were Godfather and Godmothers to some of their children."

CRITO.

P. S. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether Lady Austen, sister of the late Lord Le Despencer, and reliet of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. be living; as, in that case, she succeeds to that ancient barony, in preference to her nephew, Sir Thomas Stapleton?

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

THE late Mr. Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*, who, though an old bachelor also, was more attentive to the fair sex than the Pindaric Mr. Gray, endeavoured to supply what he thought a defect in the admired *Church-yard Elegy*, by adding the two following stanzas (which I do not remember to have seen in print) immediately after

'Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's  
'blood.'

"Some lovely fair, whose unaffected charms  
Shone with attraction to herself unknown,  
Whose beauty might have blest a monarch's  
arms,

And virtue cast a lustre on the throne:

"That humble beauty warm'd an honest  
heart, [spouse;  
And cheer'd the labours of a faithful  
That virtue form'd, for every decent part,  
The healthful offspring that adorn'd their  
house." A. B.

DESCRIPTIO STATUS BRITANNIÆ.

Sta, Viator, pagam,

Qui citò permeas Britanniam!

At quid moraris diu?

Non tua in hæc Britannia Statio,

Quam nec —, nec Lex, nec regit Ratio.

EN.

Leges	Ex-leges
Tribunalia	Venalia
Ministri	Simultri
Curia	Furia
Comitia	Convicia
Civitates	Egestates
Municipia	Mancipia
Senatores	Proditores
Nobilitas	Mobilitas
Præfules	Inutiles
Clerus	Non Veros
Belli Directores	Raptores
Præfecti	Imperfecti
Bellum	Imbecillum
Pugna	Fuga

His visis & auditis, Viator, abi, chare,  
Et nobis meliora precare.

(A translation will be acceptable.)

MR

\* See Camden's *Britannia*, vol. I. p. 441, 2.

† See also his titles enumerated in *Gent. Mag.* for 1770, p. 232.

MR. URBAN,  
UPON reading Mr. Granger's account of Sir Philip Sidney's behaviour after he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, in his "Biographical History," under Class VII, in the reign of Elizabeth, wherein he proposes it "as worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter," the following striking passages from Dr. Johnson's "Idler," N<sup>o</sup> 45, occurred to me as pointing out another equally "proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists:"

"If the design were not too multifarious and extensive, I should wish that our painters would attempt the dissolution of the Parliament by *Cromwell*. The point of time may be chosen, when *Cromwell*, looking round the Pandæmonium with contempt, ordered the bauble to be taken away; and *Harrison* laid hands on the Speaker to drag him from the chair.

"The various appearances which Rage, and Terror, and Astonishment, and Guilt, might exhibit in the faces of that hateful assembly, of whom the principal persons may be faithfully drawn from portraits or prints; the irresolute repugnance of some, the hypocritical submissions of others, the ferocious insolence of *Cromwell*, the rugged brutality of *Harrison*, and the general trepidation of fear and wickedness, would, if some proper disposition could be contrived, make a picture of unexampled variety and irresistible instruction."

Wishing that the pencil of a painter could be as expressive as the pen of this enchanting writer, I remain your occasional correspondent,  
SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,  
IN the Bodleian Catalogue, I. 155, under "Will. and Pet. Biddulph," occurs the following article: "Travels into the East by Biddulph, and others, collected by Th. Lavender. Lond. 1609. 4to." Mr. Harmer might, perhaps, enrich his valuable "Observations on Scripture, grounded upon Voyages and Travels in the East," from this work, which is quoted in Fuller's "History of the Holy War," book I. chap. 24.

In Mr. Erskine's celebrated speech at the late trial of Lord George Gordon he argues, that an English Jury can demand "nothing less, in any case of blood, than the clearest and most unequivocal proof. The act has said, in plain, rough, expressive terms, *provably*; that is, says Lord Coke, not upon conjectural presumptions, or inferences, or strains of wit, but upon direct and plain proof. For the King, Lords, and Commons, did not use the word *probably*, but *proveably*, which signifies the highest force of demonstration." It may not be amiss to bring forward the following passage from "The Works of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham," II. 128, Lond. 1729. 8vo, in his "Observations on the Statute of Treasons:"

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1782.

"The most considerable part of all this Statute is the word *provably*, a most significant one; and yet, in our printed Statute Books, it is changed into the word *probably*, one most dangerous and unintelligible, and worthy of public amendment in parliament; for though it is rectified in the *margin* of *Kemble's* collection, such a wrong word foisted in is a little suspicious, and would hardly be continued so long there by chance." Sir M. Foster, in his "Discourse of High Treason," translates the original word *proveably* thus: "upon sufficient proof, upon full proof;" and Mr. *Pickering* has admitted the word *provably* into the text of his edition of the Statutes at Large. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,  
YOUR correspondent A. M. Z. (in November Mag. 1781, p. 518) says, "I could wish to be informed, whether there be any earlier trace of bull-baiting in England, than that on the abbey-gate of St. Edmundsbury." Now, in Mr. Hearne's fine print of that gateway, I do not observe any representation of that pastime, but there may be such nevertheless in some other view of that ancient fabrick\*. As to the question, Mr. Hearne, in his Description, places the erection of the gateway in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II. † But Fitz-Stephen, who flourished in the reign of King Henry II, mentions the baiting of bulls with dogs as a diversion of the youth on holydays‡. This, Sir, is the earliest instance of the sport here, which I have met with, and is sufficient, I presume, for the purpose of answering your friend's question; however, lest he should not have the author at hand, I will recite the words for his service: "Vel pingues tauri connupere, seu urfi immanes, cum objectis depugnant canibus."

The question is asked by another correspondent, p. 570, "Whether *George* was a common christian name in England before the accession of the present royal family? The brother of *Edward IV* is the only instance he recollects, either in ancient records, or in parish-registers of later times."

The Questionist means, I presume, the accession of King James I, and I observe in answer, that we have many *Georges* in history born before 1603. But as it would be too prolix for your miscellany to recite them, I shall content myself with referring to Burton's History of Leicestershire, and particularly to the Catalogue of Sheriffs there, and to Dr. Fuller's *Worthies*; in both of which many persons of the name of *George* occur, who were in being previous to the date above-mentioned. I would, however, my-

\* There is none, however, in two views I have of the West front, one by Milicent, the other in Dr. John Banely's Opera Posthuma.

† Hearne's Prints, N<sup>o</sup> V.

‡ Fitz-Steph. Descript. of London, p. 59, edit. 1772, 4to.

self,

self, that, considering *Saint George* was the military patron of *England*, we do not find more persons of the name in the more ancient times, viz. after the reign of *Edward III.* (*Burton*, p. 322, mentions *Geo. de Charnels*, temp. Ed. I. but I believe there are but few earlier than that) especially when we reflect how common *Andrew* was in *Scotland*, and *Patrick* in *Ireland*.

Now I am upon this subject, I shall beg leave to add, that the *Editor* is mistaken (p. 575 of last December Mag.) in supposing the *Welsh* to be called *Taffius* from the river *Taaf*, for it is from *David*, a name so current amongst them, and borrowed from *Saint David*, their tutelary saint, just as the *Scots* are called *Saxwneys* from *Alexander*, a name so frequent in *Scotland*. T. Row.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS,  
*Historical, Memorable, and Political.*

*Extract of a letter from Florence, dated*  
*August 27, 1781.*

“LET other potentates enact sumptuary laws which are commonly infringed or create discontent; our amiable Sovereign has found out a far more expeditious way of checking the progress of luxury than all the *fiat* of despotism could have effected. I am sure that no one will peruse the following letter, addressed by his Royal Highness to Senator Neilly, without admiring the prince's wisdom and affability.

“His Royal Highness cannot see, without the utmost concern, that excessive luxury which has prevailed for some time in the manner of *dressing*, especially among the *ladies*; as it may lead to the worst of consequences. Women who, from their own fortune, the complaisance or wealth of their husbands, have at their disposal large sums of money, instead of applying them to greater and more noble purposes, squander them away to gratify that childish vanity. Those who are equal to the former in rank or quality, but inferior to them in means, think themselves, from a ridiculous punctilio, obliged to keep pace with them. Women of all ranks, from a kind of emulation peculiar to their sex, strain all points to imitate their betters; and the expensive caprice, the ostentatious display of fashion, spreads from the capital into provinces, and proportionably, but with greater detriment, infects the inhabitants of the country. Hence arise those obstacles to intermarriage, the want of money necessary for the education of children, the *déficit* in the accounts of men entrusted with public employments, their debts, nay often breaches of trust, the scarcity of real capital among traders, the little encouragement given to husbandmen, who of course neglect the culture of land; and to this evil also may be attributed the ruin of families, their internal dissensions, and innumerable vicious habits and inclinations. This excess of vanity, which

in some women might be over-looked as a contemptible weakness, is a crime in those who, thinking it their duty to emulate the former, deprive themselves of the means of fulfilling the duties incumbent on parents. His Royal Highness, in consequence of the plan he has adopted, of laying the least restraint possible on the freedom of his subjects as to their actions, would not enact any sumptuary laws, sensible how necessary it is to submit to them a matter which assumes so many shapes and forms, especially in what concerns the dress of women, whose excess was and is not so much in quality as in quantity and abuse; and his Royal Highness will always look on laws which leave the way open to infractions and vexations, as utterly repugnant to his Royal clemency.

“But the Grand Duke is so confident of the regard which his subjects have for him, that he trusts, knowing his paternal intentions, they will freely shew themselves eager to second their Sovereign in a matter which he has so much at heart. As it is necessary that so salutary a reformation should be first introduced by the nobility, that their example may be followed by the other ranks of people, your Excellency will not fail to make known my Royal intention to the assembly of the nobles. In consequence of which, it will be more agreeable to their Royal Highnesses to see at Court, and on the *gala* days, the nobility of both sexes appear in plain dresses, and even black; the greatest simplicity in this article being more consonant with neatness and decency than all those encumbered cloaths trimmed after the *frage-fashion*. Their subjects must be persuaded that their Royal Sovereigns have too much good sense to value the nobility in proportion to that way of dressing, forgetting that elevated sentiments, a distinguished conduct, a good use of their riches, and a generosity guided by prudence, are the characteristics of true nobility. On the contrary, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, in forming an opinion of each individual, will be guided by the moderation or excess in the dress of men of all ranks, and in that of their wives and daughters. This will be to him the criterion of their good or bad conduct, and of their wisdom or weakness of mind. And this opinion may influence him in the distribution of his Royal favours, and especially in appointing to such employments as require a sound judgment, and a certainty that those who make interest for them are no way involved in their family affairs.”

The Emperor of Germany has caused a rescript to be circulated throughout his dominions, containing the reasons and principles which have induced his Imperial Majesty to shake off the Papal yoke; and in which the Emperor totally disclaims all subordination in secular affairs. This has occasioned great commotions at Rome. His Holiness has had several conferences on the subject



subject with his Cardinals, in which, notwithstanding his great age, he determined on a journey to Vienna, in order to concert with his Imperial Majesty the means of reconciling the views expressed in the Imperial edict with the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See. This determination, however, was by no means relished at Vienna; and the answer communicated to his Holiness by the Imperial Nuncio at Rome, seems effectually to have put a stop to its execution.

The Imperial edict for the abolition of the several convents has taken place at Prague, Brunn, Olmutz, &c. and the nuns and friars are freed from their vows.

By the abolition of these several religious orders contained in the edict for that purpose, the Emperor has already got possession of several millions of money; and it is said to be the intention of his Majesty to appropriate all the moneys he may obtain by the above abolitions to charitable uses. The possessions of the above abolished monasteries exceeds what could be imagined. The new edicts, however, do not give universal satisfaction, and so bitter a satire has been published against them, that 1000 ducats have been offered for the discovery of the author. Yet his Imperial Majesty appears in earnest to abolish all those orders which are of no real use to society, and whose members indulge an idle contemplative life; and, on the contrary, to give all possible encouragement to those institutions that have for their object the education of youth.

That persons educated in high ideas of monarchical government hold those of republican principles in utter detestation, is a fact universally admitted. In proceedings between nations, monarchy has ever taken the precedence; nor in the arrangements of allied armies, do the troops of a republic presume to contend for the right with those of a monarch. In despotick monarchies, men of high birth and rank regard plebeians of every class with the most sovereign contempt, and an insurgent, or rebel, of any nation, as the most detpicable and infamous character that can exist.—Hence it is inferred, that the American insurgents and the French can never cordially coincide; yet we see the French caressing the Dutch, and courting their alliance by the most humiliating concessions. The French, by their refinements in politics, are become citizens of the world; while Britons, famed for their liberality, seem wholly governed by their prejudices.

The rapid progress of Russia, from weakness and barbarism, to civilization and a mighty state, is not more astonishing than that Great Britain, from being the first maritime power in the world, should be so humbled, in the course of a few years only, as to receive laws from an empire to which, within the memory of many now living,

she taught the art of building and navigating ships of war. In this vicissitude of human affairs, the hand of Providence, by which the government of the world is directed, is most manifest. Nations and people are permitted to arrive at a certain pitch of greatness, and, when at the height, are doomed to fall to decay. None of the great monarchies of ancient times, so celebrated in history, nor even the republic of Rome itself, were ever in possession of half the territory which Great Britain could boast at the commencement of the reign of George the Third. By its so suddenly crumbling to pieces, part after part, does it not seem that this is a devoted empire? The times are favourable for raising the grandeur of Russia to its utmost height. The same policy that has brought Great Britain to the brink of ruin, has served to establish the Russian greatness on the most solid foundation. By a league with the neutral maritime powers, her Imperial Majesty has placed herself at the head of a confederacy, by which she is enabled to regulate the commercial interests of Europe, and to make her regulations obeyed. But it is not to Europe only that she extends her views. By her settlements on the Western coast of America and in Asia, she has opened a new field of commerce, from which there is great reason to believe she will derive great advantages; and by enlarging the port of Cherfon on the Black Sea, a city and fortrefs of astonishing magnitude, and advantageously situated to command the trade of Persia and the inland continent, the extent of the Russian commerce will have no bounds. It is said there are constantly 12 ships of the line for the protection of the Russian trade already in the Black Sea; and, by a new commercial treaty with Portugal, the Levant and Turkish trade will probably be the next object of that enterprising Empress; nor will she stop there, while the Eastern coasts of America will be open to all adventurers. Such is the revolution which a very few years have produced, that the whole political system of Europe, nay of the whole world, may be said to have sustained a general shock.

The French have been employed in fortifying York Town in Virginia ever since the surrender of Earl Cornwallis's army in that province. More than 800 workmen are said to be employed in the brass and iron foundries at Douay, chiefly in casting and preparing brass and iron ordnance for sea and land service in America and the West India islands.

*Letter from a Gentleman on board the Hannibal, one of Commodore Johnstone's Squadron, dated St. Helena, Nov. 18, 1781.*

"IN consequence of orders from Commodore Johnstone, we sailed from hence on the 29th day of September last, by ourselves, to cruise a fortnight off the Cape of Good Hope.

Hope. On the 26th of October we discovered a fleet, the Cape being then three or four leagues distant. We gave chase, and in an hour's time could plainly see them to be seven large ships and a snow, all under French colours. They crowded all the sail they could, and stood different ways. At five P.M. we came up with the sternmost, who struck, and proved to be *Le Severe*, from L'Orient to the Mauritius. The next we came up with was a snow, but night coming on, and a large deep-laden ship being but a short way a-head, we thought it more eligible to take her; no sooner did she see us standing after her, but, whether from accident or design, her main-mast, with her fore-mizen-top-masts, went over the side: when we came up with her, she was a mere wreck, and it was with difficulty we got the officers and a few of the men out of her that night. She proves to be *Le Neckar*, a French frigate, from L'Orient for the Mauritius. Next morning we took her in tow, and in a fortnight arrived safe with both at this place. They are both very valuable prizes, being richly laden. *Le Severe* is now unloading, and will be mostly sold off here: the ship herself is going to France as a cartel, with all the prisoners, to the amount of 178. *Le Neckar* is pierced for 36 guns, and is bought into Government service for 12,000*l*. She is going out to the East Indies, where the cargo will be sold for our behoof. They were part of a fleet, consisting of one frigate of 40 guns, laden with money, two carrying 28, one of which we took, and five merchant ships, two of which mounted 24 guns. The *Magnanime* and *Sultan*, with the whole of the outward-bound East India fleet, are lying safe here."

*Letter said to be written at Philadelphia. [Be that as it may, it seems worthy attention.]*

"I have now to inform you, that the unjust and haughty treatment the inhabitants of York-Town in Virginia, and other parts of that country, have met with from the French army since the event of the 19th of October, has occasioned a strong debate in Congress upon the propriety of seeking an immediate truce with Great Britain for three years, leaving their garrisons in *statu quo*; and it is believed that secret orders will be immediately forwarded to our envoys in Europe to propose and effect it, if possible, this Winter. The wisest men amongst us are at last convinced, that no other step can be fallen upon to save this country from being reduced to the lowest degree of slavery.

"We now feel most sensibly that we have only a shadow of liberty left, served out by our own military with a sparing hand, and nothing but a peace or truce with England can preserve us from being not only subjects, but slaves to a nation aspiring to universal empire. The late success in Virginia has opened our eyes, and shewn the cloven foot of our great and good allies. Subjects we

cannot be again to Great Britain; the injuries done to both parties are too many, and too recent, for justice to be obtained from either.

"A truce may afford every advantage to both countries that a peace can do. It will leave Great Britain to take her full satisfaction out of the Family Compact, her natural enemies, rid our country of them, save our honour, and secure our trade. It is all England ever can or will obtain from us, it is our mutual interest to cultivate it, and while their manufactures are really better, and fashions more suited to our taste, we shall give them the preference. These may wear out when discouraged by laws. As the leading prejudices of other people and nations are entirely so with us, particularly those of religion and language, we are already become entire citizens of the world, governed by interest alone. And I beg that we may no longer be branded with puritanism or bigotry, for there is scarce the appearance of religion left in the land."

#### REMARKABLE TRIALS.

In the course of last month was tried in the Court of King's Bench, an action in which a merchant of Flushing was plaintiff, and a merchant of London defendant, for the recovery of the amount of three bills of exchange, given by the defendant for tea sold by the plaintiff, and delivered at Ostend to the defendant's order. The defendant alleged, that the tea never came to hand, but was seized at sea; but what seemed to weigh with the learned Judge was, the point of law adduced by the defendant's counsel, who urged the illegality of the whole transaction. The act of selling the tea, with intent to smuggle it into England, implying a fraud upon the revenue; and the East India Company having an exclusive right to import tea into England, the plaintiff could have no claim from the justice of his country for a transaction militating against the laws thereof. The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Another trial came on at Westminster Hall before Lord Loughborough, on an action brought by a sailor against the master of a ship, for extra wages on account of delay. The sailor had agreed for a certain sum for the run from Jamaica to England; but, after the ship's taking her departure from that island, she was forced back, to avoid the enemy, and lay a full month before she attempted to sail again; for which time the sailor sued for additional wages. The Judge was of opinion, that, from the time of her first departure, the ship must be considered as in the prosecution of her voyage; for if, to avoid an enemy, she had been obliged to take refuge in any other port by the way, there would then have been no pretence for extra wages, the return, therefore, to her first port, could make no difference. The Jury found for the defendant.

16. *A Collection of Poems in Six Volumes. By several Hands. A new Edition, corrected. With Notes. 6 Vols. 8vo.*

THE first idea of these additions and improvements of Dodsley's Poems was probably suggested by a correspondent in our Magazine for 1780, pp. 122, 173, &c. All, therefore, that remains for us to add is a few remarks on the new or prose part of this Collection, or *notes upon notes*.

Vol. I. p. 18. "Lieut. Col. Dormer was killed," not "at the battle of Almanza," as here said, but at that of Blenheim. How could "one breath tell that Marlborough conquered" in 1704, "and that Dormer fell" in 1707? Besides, Addison mentions his death in *The Campaign*, where, alluding to his singing *Britons strike Home* at the fatal instant, Col. D. having a remarkably fine voice, the poet says,

"In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,  
"And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in  
"death."

P. 35. Some remarks on Tickell's *Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus* might have been added from Hughes's Works, vol. II. p. 271.

Vol. II. p. 294. The *IId*, not the *Ist*, of Mr. Browne's *Imitations* (Philips, not Cibber) was written by Dr. John Hoadly. See the Preface to Mr. B.'s Poems, and his Life in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. II. 2d edit.

P. 349. *Mr. Speaker Onslow* was never "Lord Onslow." His son is.

Vol. III. p. 25. *Dr. Ridley* had not the degree of D. D. from Archbishop Secker, but from the University of Oxford. See his Epitaph by Bp. Lowth.

P. 264. For 'Hoadley' read 'Hoadly' *passim*.

Vol. IV. p. 167. Read "Thomas Wentworth, Earl of *Strafford*."

P. 298. Some ingenious remarks on *Wells's Genius*, by Ld Chancellor Cowper, might have been taken from one of his Lordship's letters to Mr. Hughes, in the Correspondence of the latter, vol. I. p. 197.

Vol. V. p. 150. *Dr. Hawkefworth* was born in 1716 (not 1719), the same year with his friend Garrick.

If Mr. Dodsley could have inserted in his volumes the best of Pearch's Collection, and had omitted the works of Lyttelton, Shenstone, Gray, &c. which now form a part of the *English Poets*, the work would, in our opinion, have been more valuable, and, we should think, saleable, as few wish for duplicates.

17. *Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young Persons; the Subjects taken from the Bible. To which is added, Sensibility, a Poem. 8vo.*

THIS publication is the production of Miss Hannah More, to whom the public are indebted for *Essays to young Ladies*, the *Search after Happiness*, the Tragedies of *Percy* and *Falsehood*, *Sir Eldred in the Bower* and the *Bleeding Rock*, and several other poetical pieces. It contains the following Sacred Dramas, "Moses in the Bulrushes, David and Goliath, Belshazzar and Daniel," "Walking (as the author says) on holy ground," the superstructure that she has raised is perfectly scriptural, and is made happily subservient to the cause of religion and virtue. To these are added, "Reflections of King Hezekiah in his Sickness," and "Sensibility," a poetical epistle to the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen.

Racine's *Esther*, as well as *Athaliah*, might have been mentioned; but their representation by the young ladies of St. Cyr cannot, we think, properly be styled "the French Theatre."

Among the deceased friends of the lady to whom *Sensibility* is addressed, the author mentions

"— the lyres of Lyttelton and Young,  
And this a Grace, and that a Seraph strung;  
and among living geniuses, "*sad Elfrida's Poet*," either Warton, tuneful Beattie, Lowth, Reynolds, Jenyns, mitred Chester, and Johnson, himself an host:" as friends also of Mrs. B. — Carter, Montagu, Chapone, Walsingham; Mrs. Barbauld and Mrs. Greville are likewise applauded, Mr. Garrick lamented, and an elogium paid to the maternal tenderness of Mrs. Boscawen while she  
"— views enamour'd, in her beauteous race,  
All Leston's sweetness, and all Beaufort's  
grace,"

and

"— dreads that energy of soul which leads  
To dangerous glory by heroic deeds;"

Admiral Boscawen's only remaining son [now Viscount Falmouth] being then in America, and at the battle of Lexington.

True *Sensibility*, we must add, is admirably contrasted and distinguished from the affected *Feeling* of Sterne and others, (though it is allowed that the "*Man of Feeling*" [Mr. Mackenzie's novel so called] "is a man indeed,") and is exemplified in Gray, "sweet Serena's poet†," the Dutchess of Portland, Madame de Sevigné, and the friend to whom the poem is addressed.

\* "Milton calls Euripides *Sad Electra's poet*."

† See "Triumphs of Temper."

In one particular, this ingenious moralist carries her theory, we think, a little too far. That tenderness and compassion for the animal creation are often affected, and may be carried to a ridiculous extravagance, like those of Lady Brumpton in *The Funeral*, we allow; nevertheless, in a certain degree, they may be compatible with, and are perhaps often characteristic of, true sensibility.

The lines on the Bishop of London are too just and beautiful to be omitted :

“ Illustrious Lowth! for him the Muses  
wove

The fairest garland from their greenest grove.  
Though Latian bards had gloried in his name,  
When in full brightness burnt the Latian  
flame; [bays,

Yet, fir'd with nobler hopes than transient  
He scorn'd the meed of perishable praise;  
Spurn'd the cheap wreath, by human science  
won,

Borne on the wing sublime of Amos' son :  
He seiz'd his mantle as the prophet flew,  
And caught some portion of his spirit too.”

Miss More, we must add, in her “*Sacred Dramas*” has caught some of the same spirit, and, if we are not misinformed, has had the greatest, best applause, the elogium of a pen whose praise is fame.

18. *Almada Hill: an Epistle from Lisbon.*  
By William Julius Mickle. 4to.

“IN the XIIth century,” says our author, “Lisbon, and great part of Portugal and Spain, were in possession of the Moors. Alphonso, the first king of Portugal, having gained many victories over that people, was laying siege to Lisbon, when Robert, Duke of Gloucester, in his way to the Holy Land, appeared upon the coast of that kingdom. As the cause was the same, Robert was easily persuaded to make his first crusade in Portugal. He demanded that the storming of the castle of Lisbon, situated on a considerable hill, and whose ruins shew it to have been of great strength, should be allotted to him, while Alphonso was to assist the walls of the city. Both leaders were successful; and Alphonso, amongst the rewards which he bestowed upon the English, granted to those who were wounded, or unable to proceed to Palestine, the castle of Almada, and the adjoining lands.

“The river Tagus below and opposite to Lisbon, is edged by steep, grotesque rocks, particularly on the South side. Those on the South are generally higher and much more magnificent and picturesque than the cliffs of Dover. Upon one of the highest of these, and directly

opposite to Lisbon, remain the stately ruins of the castle of Almada.”

This poem was written in Portugal in December 1779. The subject is thus introduced :

“O'er Tago's banks where'er I roll mine eyes,  
The gallant deeds of ancient days arise;  
The scenes the Lusian Muses fond display'd  
Before me oft, as oft at eve I stray'd  
By Isis' hallow'd stream. Oft now the strand  
Where Gama march'd his death-devoted \*  
band, [spread

While Lisboa, aw'd with horror, saw him  
The daring sails that first to India led;  
And oft Almada's castled steep inspires  
The pensive Muse's visionary fires;  
Almada Hill, to English memory dear,  
While shades of English heroes wander here!

“To ancient English valour sacred still  
Remains, and ever shall, Almada Hill;  
The hill and lawns to English valour given  
What time the Arab Moors from Spain were  
driven,

Before the banners of the Cross subdued,  
When Lisboa's towers were bath'd in Moor-  
ish blood [yield

By Gloster's lance.—Romantic days, that  
Of gallant deeds a wide luxuriant field,  
Dear to the Muse that loves the fairy plains  
Where ancient honour wild and ardent  
reigns.”

The poem abounds with local picturesque views, by land and sea, and historical incidents from the times of the Romans to the great earthquake in 1755. The names of Viriatus, Sertorius, Lucan, Trajan, &c. are happily introduced. The “diseased chivalry” of Romance is contrasted with the chivalry “of Wisdom and Honour,” as Mr. Mickle styles the religious fury of crusading, which we cannot agree with him in admiring, however we admire the verses that describe it. The fall of Lisbon's “naval throne” occasions some boding thoughts on that of London :

“Methinks I hear the shades that hover  
round,

Of English heroes, heave the sigh profound,  
Prophetic of the kindred fate that lowers  
O'er Albion's fleets, and London's proudest  
towers.”

\* “The expedition of Vasco de Gama, the discoverer of the East Indies, was extremely unpopular, as it was esteemed impracticable. His embarkation is strongly marked by Orosius the historian. Gama, before he went on board, spent the night along with the crews of his squadron in the chapel of our Lady of Belem, on the spot where now stands the noble Gothic church adjoining the convent of St. Jerome. In the chapel they bound themselves to obedience to Gama, and devoted themselves to death.”



Prince Henry's naval school, the history of Portuguese Asia, and the fate of Gama, have their due place, with the massacre of the Moors at the taking of Lisbon, that of the Jews and Christians also in 1505, the revolution that set the Duke of Braganza on the throne, &c. But that an Englishman should omit the assistance given to Portugal by England twice in this century, and also after the earthquake, is rather unaccountable; and the preference of the Tagus to the Thames is more suited to the latitude of Lisbon than that of London :

"Forgive, fair Thames, the song of truth  
that pays

To Tago's empress stream superior praise ;  
O'er every vauntful river be it thine  
To boast the guardian shield of laws divine ;  
But yield to Tagus all the sovereign state  
By Nature's gift bestow'd and partial Fate,  
The sea-like port and central way to pour  
Her fleets, by happiest course, on every shore."

Don John of Braganza, Duke of Lafcoens, President of the Royal Academy of Lisbon, which was established in July 1780, receives a high elogium in the conclusion for his taste in the belles lettres, history, &c.

On the whole, this poem is worthy of the translator of the *Lusiad*. to which he properly styles it "*A Supplement*," and we hope, and doubt not, that, in return, some Portuguese bard will adopt *Almada Hill* into his native language. *Evansh* is a word to which we are strangers.

19. *Poem to the Memory of Lady Miller.* By Miss Seward, Author of the *Elgy on Capt. Cook*, and *Monody on Major André*. 4vo.

THE elegiac Muse has here paid a pleasing tribute to the memory of the Lady-patroness of the Vase at Bath Easton; "The smiling priestess of the sacred "Nine," whose amiable and benevolent qualities she places in a very advantageous point of view. The encouragement that her own efforts received from this patronage, Miss Seward thus exhibits :

"Though all unknown to Fame its artless  
reed,  
My trembling hand, at thy kind bidding,  
To crop the blossoms of th' uncultured mead,  
The primrose pale, the briar's blushing  
pride,

And on thy vase with true devotion laid  
The tributary flowers—too soon, alas! to fade,

"Safe through thy gentle ordeal's lambent  
flame,

My Meads, aspiring, dar'd the fiercer blaze."

Which Judgment lights before the bill of  
Fame,

With calm determin'd hand and searching  
[gaze ;  
But for thy liberal praise, with awful dread,  
Far from thy burning bars my trembling feet  
had fled."

Several of the heroes and heroines of the Vase then pass in review; in particular, *Miss Windford*, not on her *Hobby-Horse*, though that is the name of her "elegant poem," but

"Clad in the fine Asbestos' light attire,  
By Elegance inwove with nicest care,  
Of power to pass unhurt the public fire,  
Where critic Wit bids all his beacons  
glare ;"

"the Nymph of Dronfield," *Miss Rogers*, *Rev. Mr. Graves* of Claverton, "time-honour'd," *Hon. Charles Feilding*, *Rev. Mr. Butt*, rector of Stamford in Worcester-shire, *Mr. Jerningham*, *Rev. Mr. Whalley*, of Langford Court, near Bristol, "author of that interesting love-poem *Edwy and Edilda*," and *Messrs. Pratt, Astley, and Hayley*, who are thus characterized :

"Near him a Bard, of many a fair design.

On the crown'd Vase the varied treasure  
pil'd,

And oh! let moral Truth and Fancy join  
To grace sweet *Sympathy's* poetic child!  
That his rich chaplet with that Vase may vie,  
Which throws the roscate ray on Nature's  
social tie.

"ANSTEV himself will join the sportive band,  
ANSTEV, enhancer of the serious earth!

At the light waving of whose magic wand  
New fountains rose, and flow with endless  
mirth ;

Pouring on Fancy's soul a glow as warm  
As Bath's rich springs impart to Health's  
reviving form.

"Immortal Truth, for his salubrious song,  
Pluck'd the unfading laurel from her fauce;  
Since oft, amid the laugh of Momus' throng,  
Wisdom has gravely smil'd, and prais'd  
the strain ;

Pleas'd to behold the fools of fashion hit  
By new unrival'd shafts of ridicule and wit.

"Bright glows the list of many an honour'd  
name,

Whom Taste in Laura's votive throng ter-  
But HAYLEY flatters in a type of flame,

Tread'd by a sun-beam the broad letters  
blaze!

Rapt Britain reads the long-recording fire,  
Claps her triumphant hands, and bids her  
realms admire!"

The charitable institution of Lady Miller introduces a beautiful elogium on Queen Philippa, for her humane intercession in behalf of the burghers of Calais, so celebrated in history. But for that

that we must refer to the Poem, which concludes with a poetic apostrophe to Sir John Miller.

20. *Facts and their Consequences, submitted to the Consideration of the Public at large, but more particularly to that of the Finance Minister, and of those who are, or mean to become, Creditors to the State.* By John Earl of Stair. 8vo.

THESE *Facts* are too true, and their *Consequences* too alarming, not to require the serious attention of all well-wishers to their country. What this "Cassandra of the state," as his lordship styles himself, has before prophesied or conjectured, is now demonstrated. In this *Compte Rendu au Public*, Lord Stair shews, by calculations, which we presume cannot be controverted unless the loan of this year be set too high at 17 millions, that on a supposition of a peace being concluded in 1782, the annual charge on the public, exclusive of collection and management, will be, of net money, above 15 millions, and this without discharging one farthing of the principal of the national debt, or providing largely for any contingency. As the public revenue of this country has never yet reached 12 millions, how the remaining 3 are to be paid is a consideration which is here submitted to the minister with great strength and pathos. *Caveat emptor.* The pamphlet concludes thus:

"The line of public policy and of public conduct that we have to pursue, is plain and obvious: in a situation so desperate, all (if to much) that remains in our power is, among evils, to chuse the least: pressed in front by foreign enemies, to whom we have nothing of nearly equal force to oppose; goaded behind by domestic indigence, and the well-grounded apprehensions of public bankruptcy, with its sure consequences, anarchy and civil commotion, no peace, short of absolute ruin, can be pronounced a bad one: all but this is either frenzy, folly, or flattery."

21. *Honorio: or the Day of All Souls, a Poem. With other practical Pieces.* [By Mr. Jer-ningham.] 4to.

"THE scene" of the *Isl* of these poems "is supposed to be in the Great Church of St. Ambrose at Milan the second of November, on which day the most solemn *requiem* is performed for the repose of the dead." The whole tenour of this poem is suitable to the tenets of the religion which the author professes, and in some of the best lines he has Pope's *Eloisa* apparently in his view. II "The Soldier's Farewell on the Eve of a Battle." III. "To the Memory of a young

Lady." IV. "Inscription for an old thatched Church." Where can that be? Not in Norfolk surely. V. "On the Death of Two favourite Birds." VI. "The Oak." VII. "Sensibility." VIII. "May 9, 1779, Miss-Boyle's Birth-day." The picturesque view of "the light galley" destined hereafter to convey "this artless Cleopatra" through "halcyon seas," with "playful gales,"

"Hope at her helm and Virtue at her side," "Firm (as her father to repel the foe,)" &c. forms a melancholy contrast with the hurricane to which that gallant commander\* fell a victim since the writing, but before the publication, of this poem. On the whole, these pieces, though pretty, are not equal to some former effusions of this plaintive Muse.

22. *Queries to Lord Audley.* By Philip Thicknesse, Sen. 8vo.

THOUGH we have no inclination to *fish in troubled waters*, by entering into family dissensions, we must say, that if half the facts here alleged are true, and they come in a very *questionable* shape, this unhappy father has felt, with Lear, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is" "To have a thankless child."

23. *Curfory Observations on the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, a Priest of the Fifteenth Century: With some Remarks on the Commentaries on those Poems, by the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and Jacob Bryant, Esq.: And a Salutory Proposal addressed to the Friends of those Gentlemen. The second Edition, revised and corrected.* 8vo.

GREAT part of this pamphlet having already appeared in our Magazine (see our last volume, pp. 555, 609), we shall add little on the subject, except that, notwithstanding all that has been advanced by this writer and other Anti-Rowleians, Chatterton, in our opinion, was as equal to the writing the *Iliad* as he was to the writing the worst of the poems ascribed to Rowley. Even if it could be proved that Rowley did not, or could not write them (and in the pamphlet now before us much ingenuity and skill have been exercised to that purpose), it would by no means follow that Chatterton did or could. As to the levity with which this observer affects to treat the subject, and the ridicule which in the conclusion he endeavours to throw on three respectable characters, it can only reflect on himself.

\* The Hon. Commodore Warrington: for memoirs of his life and services, see vol. LI. p. 343. EDIT.

24. *Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol in the Fifteenth Century, by Thomas Rowley, Priest, &c. With a Commentary, in which the Antiquity of them is considered and defended.* By Jeremiah Milles, D.D. Dean of Exeter. 4to.

ROWLEY here steps forth, armed at all points as a classic, and attended by his commentator, with notes *variorum*, illustrations, imitations of the classics, &c. To the much that has been said on this *crambe repetitâ, pro and con*, we will now only add, that Mr. Tyrwhitt's "Preface and Introductory Account" lead the van, and "Additional Evidence," collected chiefly from Mr. Thistlethwaite, a friend of Chatterton's, and an "Answer to the Appendix," bring up the rear of the Poems. The Dean's various arguments in support of their authenticity, interspersed in the notes, we will leave to be confuted or supported by others. On the concluding prayer of the *Bristol Tragedy*, "God prosper long our Kynge," &c. we will only observe, that, being "written by a Lancastrian," it probably means King Henry (then living), and not King Edward, as Dean Milles supposes. But Rowley, he elsewhere observes, "was a Yorkite." If so, how could he write that poem? The illiberal manner, by the way, in which the worthy Dean has been treated for this very classical performance, does no credit to the cause of his opponents. Surely men of learning may differ like gentlemen, without throwing dirt, or calling names.

25. *An Archaeological Epistle to the Reverend and Worshipful Jeremiah Milles, D.D. Dean of Exeter, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Editor of a superb Edition of the Poems of Thomas Rowley, Priest. To which is added, A Glossary, extracted from that of the learned Dean.* 4to.

A capital Poem this, occasioned by the foregoing work, and excellently couched in Rowleian language, of which the stanzas characterising the elegant Historian of English Poetry may serve as a specimen.

"Thomas of Oxenford, whose teeming brayne  
Three bawlyn<sup>1</sup> rolles of olde rhymes historie  
Ymaken hanne wythe mickle tene<sup>2</sup> and payne,  
Nete kenne<sup>3</sup>the he of Archacologie,  
Whoe pyghtes hys knowlacheynge<sup>4</sup> to preve  
echeone<sup>5</sup>  
Of Rowley's fetive<sup>6</sup> lynes were pennde bie  
Chattertone.

"Hie thee, poore Thomas, hie thee to thie  
celle,  
Ne mo wythe auntyante vearse astounde<sup>7</sup>  
thy wyte;  
Of seemlikeenly<sup>8</sup> rhym thou nete maie spelle,  
For herehaughtree<sup>9</sup>, or prose thou botte art  
fytte:  
Vearse for thie rede<sup>10</sup> is too grete mysterie;  
Ne e'er, shalle Loverde<sup>11</sup> North<sup>\*</sup> a Canyange  
proove to thee."

In the Preface this ingenious Anti-Rowleian has thus transversed the beginning of *Paradise Lost*:

"Offe mannes fyrste bykrous volunde wolle  
I singe,  
And offe the fruiete offe yatte caltyfnyd tre  
Whose lethal taste into thys worlde dydde  
brynge  
Bothe morthie and tene to all posteritie."

And thus the soliloquy of *Hamlet*:

"To blyne or not to blyne the denwere is;  
Gif it be bette wythin the pry'e to beare  
The bawlyn flocs and tackels of dystresse,  
Or by forloynng amenuse them clere."

And in the conclusion he thus addresses the learned President:

"So from a Dean'ry "rising in thy trade,"  
And puff'd with lawn by Bythoppe-mil-  
lanere<sup>12</sup>,  
Ev'n glommed<sup>13</sup> York, of thy amede<sup>14</sup> afraid,  
At Lollard's Tower<sup>15</sup> with spyryng<sup>16</sup> eye  
shall peer,  
Where thou, like Ælla's spryte, shalt glare  
on high,  
The triple crown to seize, if old Cornwallis  
die."

26. *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley. In which the Arguments of the Dean of Exeter, and Mr. Bryant, are examined. By Thomas Warton, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and F. S. A.*

DEAN MILLES, dissenting on the *Battle of Hastings*, is of opinion, "that it

<sup>1</sup> Big, or bulky. <sup>2</sup> Labour, or sorrow. <sup>3</sup> Nothing knoweth he. <sup>4</sup> Tortures his learning. <sup>5</sup> Every one. <sup>6</sup> Elegant."  
<sup>7</sup> Confound, or astonish. <sup>8</sup> Beautiful, or delicate. <sup>9</sup> Heraldry. <sup>10</sup> Know-  
ledge, or wisdom. <sup>11</sup> Lord."

"\* As this great minister, either through necessity or choice, is apt to make use of a bad reason, instead of a good, here is one ready made to his hands for *not* doing what would have done him honour."

<sup>12</sup> Bythoppe-millanere—the word is formed from horse-millanere, and means the robe-maker, or semitress, of the lords spiritual. <sup>13</sup> Sullen, cloudy, or dejected. <sup>14</sup> Re-ward, or preferment. <sup>15</sup> The highest tower in the palace of Lambeth. <sup>16</sup> Aspiring, or ambitious.

not only copies but exceeds Homer." On this passage we shall, for the present, cite Mr. Warton's excellent critique, and reserve the further account of his publication to a future number.

"I believe it will be difficult to prove that Rowley had ever seen the *Iliad*, either in the original Greek, or in a prose translation. It is evident that Rowley's contemporary Lydgate, a scholar, and one who might then be called a general reader, was totally unacquainted with Homer. He has written professedly on Homer's subject, the siege of Troy. But his author was Guido de Colonna, who turned, about the twelfth century, the story of the Trojan war into a romance, not from Homer, but from Dictys Cretensis. And this, in England at least, was the fashionable *Iliad* of the fifteenth century. Where had Rowley ever seen a copy of Homer? In the library of his convent at Keightham, or of the Carmelites at Bristol, where he is said to have studied? How had he acquired a knowledge of the Greek language? It was not at that time either taught or cultivated in England. Were Rowley's connections with any of those few English scholars who now travelled into that country where the Greek writers were revived? The Redcliffe chest has given us no information of his learned character. Surely, one who must have had so full and familiar an acquaintance with Homer, as to transfuse the descriptions with so much ease and intelligence, must have left papers or parchments of a classical or a literary kind. We are told of his Saxon, but not of his Grecian manuscripts. Nor do I conceive that Rowley could have seen a prose Latin translation of the *Iliad*. Leontius Pilatus, one of the learned Constantinopolitan exiles, translated the *Iliad* into Latin prose, with part of the *Odyssey*, at the desire of Boccace, about the year 1360, as we learn from Petrarch's epistles to Boccace\*. But this was never published, and went no further than the public library of Venice†. The first prose Latin *Iliad* that appeared in public, was by Laurentius Valla, and it was printed at Brescia, in Italy, in the year 1497. This came too late to have been seen by Rowley. We are therefore left to conclude, that an English *Iliad* was used on this occasion. But Rowley never had seen the versions by Chapman, Hobbes, or Pope. Can it now be doubted, that the *Battle of Hasting* was written by Chatterton?

Inked, with regard to the purport of our main argument, it matters not which of the three English translations was used by Chatterton. But it is more than probable, that this general reader and imitator of our modern poets, could not have been unac-

quainted with Pope's Homer. Hence the Homeric circumstances of the *Battle of Hasting*. Hence the contexture of the versification, and animation of the narrative. Hence, to change Rowley for Chatterton, and to use Doctor Milles's forcible expressions, 'he makes his numbers harmonious, without weakening the force of his ideas: he is sonorous, but not bombast: and can describe the great convulsions of nature, in terms more majestic and significant than Addison's *Wreck of matter, and the crisis of worlds*.'‡

\* \* It would give us pleasure to oblige the several correspondents who have requested us to reprint Mr. Walpole's excellent Letter on Chatterton. But we have reasons for omitting it of more delicacy than its having already appeared in another publication. The accomplished Author, we hope and believe, will permit a correct edition to appear before the publick of a pamphlet which has been hitherto only circulated among select friends.

27. *Poems by William Cowper, of the Inner Temple, Esq. 8vo.*

WE have perused, with great pleasure, both the serious and humorous pieces, the Latin and English, of which this collection consists. The author we know to have been a keen sportsman in the classic fields of Westminster, and was a coadjutor of the celebrated Mr. Town in *The Connoisseur*. We will add *An adjudged Report not to be found in any of the Books*.

"Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,

The spectacles set them unhappily wrong;  
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows, [long.

To which the said spectacles ought to be-

"So the Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause [of learning,

With a great deal of skill and a wig full  
While Chief Baron Ear sat to balance the laws,

So sam'd for his talent in nicely discerning.

"In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,  
And your lordship (he said) will undoubtedly find, [wear,

That the Nose has had spectacles always in  
Which amounts to possession time out of mind."

Then holding the spectacles up to the Court—

\* Your lordship observes, they are made with a straddle,

As wide as the ridge of the nose is, in short,  
Design'd to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

\* Senil. lib. ii. cap. 5.

† Hody, Gr. Illustr. lib. l. p. 5. seq

‡ Milles's Rowley, p. 114.

‘Again,



‘ Again, would your lordship a moment sup-  
pose [again]  
‘Tis a case that has happen’d and may be  
That the visage or countenance had not a  
nose, [cles then ?

Pray who would or who could wear specta-

‘ On the whole it appears, and my argument  
shows [condemn,

With a reasoning the Court will never  
That the spectacles plainly were made for  
the nose, [them !”

And the nose was as plainly intended for

Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows  
how,

He pleaded again in behalf of the *Eyer*,  
But what were his arguments few people  
know, [equally wise.

For the Court did not think they were

So his lordship decreed, with a grave solemn  
tone,

Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*—

“ That whenever the *Nose* put his spectacles  
on [shut.”

By daylight or candlelight, *Eyes* should be

“ On the Burning of Lord MANSFIELD’S Li-  
brary, together with his MSS, by the Mob,  
in the Month of June 1780.

“ SO then—the Vandals of our isle,

Sworn foes to sense and law,  
Have burnt to dust a nobler pile  
Than ever Roman saw.

And MURRAY sighs o’er Pope and Swift,  
And many a treasure more,  
The well-judg’d purchase and the gift  
That grac’d his letter’d store.

Their pages mangled, burnt and torn,  
The loss was *his alone*,  
But ages yet to come shall mourn  
The burning of *his own*.”

28. *Rimes* by Mr. Pinkerton \*. *Edition*  
*Second. fm. 8vo.*

RIMES are thus spelt in conformity to  
Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, &c. as derived  
from the Italian *Rima*, or French *Rime*,  
not from the Greek *Ρῆμος*. And instead  
of the obsolete *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and  
*Epode*, this author varies the measure of  
his *Melodies*, as he styles them, into *Ca-  
denza*, *Antiphony*, and *Unison*. In his  
*Symphonies* the stanza is varied through-  
out. There are also two books of Odes,  
and five Sonnets. The following Ode is  
from the Provençal of Richard I. †

“ HOW full of woe the captive’s lot !  
By foes despis’d, by friends forgot.

\* The ingenious editor, we are informed,  
of *Scottish Tragic Ballads*, reviewed in our last  
volume, p. 279. EDIT.

† “ To be found in the *Histoire Littéraire*  
*des Troubadours*.”

To cheer his breast the song remains ;  
The song, sole refuge from his pains.  
Have ye no shame, ye dastard bands,  
Two years to leave in foreign hands  
Your lord to fell despair ?

“ Know ye, O Chiefs, of feeble mind !  
Of my domain the meanest hind  
Should not endure captivity,  
Could all my wealth his freedom buy.  
Afflicts me more my subjects scorn  
Than all the evils I have borne  
In this degrading snare.

“ The faithless monarch ‡ wastes my land,  
Despite of Honour’s high command,  
Of Amity, and sacred Faith :  
My tuneful friends, O stem his wrath ;  
Ah ! teach him that no pride can spring  
From ruin of a captive king :  
His own fame teach to spare.”

Mr. Pinkerton’s note on *Shakspeare* shall  
be copied :—“ In the last and best edition  
of this poet, 1778, his name is thus spelt in  
a fac simile from his own signature. The  
learned editors have unaccountably mis-  
spelt the last syllable of this immortal  
word, though they have adopted the right  
orthography in the first.”

Two elegant engravings, designed by  
Stothard, are prefixed.

29. *Two Dithyrambic Odes. I. On Enthusiasm.*  
*II. To Laughter. By the Author of RIMES.*

THIS ingenious author has thought  
an apology necessary for his title. “ Ever  
since the days of Cowley, *Irregular Odes*  
(he says) have had more pretensions to  
the irregularity of chaos than to that of  
nature. The author has therefore re-  
stored their ancient name. When a title  
becomes a badge of indignity, it is surely  
proper to refuse it.—The flames would  
have received these Odes, had not the au-  
thor known that they have more merit  
than many productions which have the  
honour to obtain the praise of those who  
know nothing.” This is spoken with the  
true confidence of a poet ; and that Mr.  
Pinkerton has really much merit, his  
conclusion of the Ode on *Enthusiasm*  
will be no bad proof :

“ Oh goddess ! if one happy clime  
Remains yet secret from the Muses,  
Thy blessed influence diffuse,  
O lend thy votary thy aid sublime,  
By art’s just compass, and by fancy’s gale,  
There to direct his daring sail, [time.”  
And treasures bring, unknown in former

May the invocation be propitious !—  
Since this article was written, a volume  
of “ *Tales in Verse*,” by the same author,  
has been announced, which we may pro-  
bably review next month.

‡ “ The king of France.”

30. *Two Dissertations. I. On the Græcian Mythology. II. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Objections to the Chronology of the Olympiads. By the late Samuel Musgrave, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo.*

IN the 1st of these Dissertations this learned physician, deducing, with Pausanias, the theology of the Greeks from a much higher æra than that of Homer, and controverting the assertions, that "a part of Greece, and particularly Athens, was peopled by colonies from Ægypt," and that "the Greeks received the names of their gods from the Ægyptians," concludes, "1. that the Greeks in general were an indigenous people, *αυτοχθόνες*; and, 2. that their religion and mythology was radically, if not entirely, their own." He then divides the Græcian mythology into two classes: 1. the *essential*, or the worship of the Superior Gods, whom he considers as so many allegorical personages representing either the great divisions of Nature, as the Heaven, the Air, the Sea, &c.; or those operations and qualities which have a more particular influence on the animal world and society, as tillage, war, the art of music, hunting, &c. And 2. the *accessory*, which consist either of some wonderful phenomena of nature, such as volcanoes, earthquakes, deluges, &c. or some extraordinary historical facts, told in an allegorical manner, and improved into miracles. Of both sorts Dr. Musgrave gives instances, and among the first endeavours to account for the fable of the Giants, the workshop of Vulcan, the floating island of Delos, the punishment of Tantalus, Deucalion's deluge, &c.; and among the second, for the numerous pretended descents from the Gods, the metamorphoses of Cærops, Cadmus, the people of Ægina, Tereus, Ceyx, &c.; the fountain Salmacis, the imprisonment of Mars, the story of Dædalus and Icarus, &c. On the voyage of Argo he differs from Mr. Bryant, who has attempted to annihilate its historical basis. But we cannot enter into particulars. Two or three of the labours of Hercules he supposes to be historical facts, disguised by allegory, *e. g.* "The stag run down by Hercules (he says) was probably a man of the name of *Elaphus*, it being common with the Greeks to give the names of animals to men. Thus we find in their writings persons called *Δεων*, *Κεϊος*, *Αλωπηξ*, *Μυς*, *Λυκος*, and therefore why not *Ελαφος*? As the stag is said to have been consecrated to Diana, the man, I suppose, was one of her priests, who had been guilty of some crime. Hercules was desirous

to take him without hurting him; but not being able, after a year's pursuit, according to Apollodorus, to effect this, at last lamed him with an arrow, and delivered him, still breathing, to Eurytheus." The other labours of this hero the Doctor explains with ingenuity at least, and has advanced many probable conjectures, deduced from facts analogous to the fables. But, on the whole, we are disposed to say, *Tantum rem tam negligenter*? Not so of the second.

II. Sir Isaac Newton having maintained that the first part of the series of Olympic victors is purely fictitious, neither the victors, nor the games themselves, having at that time had any existence, our author, 1. examines the external evidence of Pausanias, who, in the reign of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, examined the antiquities of Greece, particularly those of Elis and the register of the *Olympionice*; and after shewing upon what authorities the Olympic register stands, Dr. Musgrave next considers minutely the objections of our great philosopher, drawn from two lists of Spartan kings, the supposed average of the length of the reigns of kings, one passage of Herodorus, which, the Doctor contends, is incorrect, another, of Pausanias, which is indisputably corrupt, a difficulty suggested by the age of Terpander, the famous musician, a dye found at Olympia with the name of Lycurgus inscribed upon it and the list of the Macedonian kings. On the whole, the learned Doctor, we think, has proved, as far as the nature of the subject will admit, that there is no sufficient reason for supposing, with the great Newton, that the Greeks have falsified their chronology, and have endeavoured to impose upon the world a fictitious series of Olympic victors.—This posthumous work is patronised by a numerous and respectable list of subscribers.

MR. UREAN, Mar. 9.  
YOUR correspondent B.B.C.C. (vol. LI. p. 625), has my thanks for his elucidation of the passage in Shakspeare, which makes it perfectly clear.

P. 626. P. Q. is much more angry than there seems to be any occasion for his being. I am not conscious of any misrepresentation, and appeal to your readers whether the words of the Review, as quoted by himself, do not imply that the authors thought Mr. Trinder's criticism a *happy illustration* of a difficult passage. I agree, however, with him in thinking that *the point in question* [and every point] *should certainly be discussed by men of letters without reciprocal abuse.* S. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE charming tale of Edwy and Edilda\* is now become scarce; Miss Seward's applause is just and elegant. That your correspondents may be of the same opinion, I send you an extract. LICHFIELDIENSIS.

Description of EDILDA, Book I.

UPON her cheek the virgin rose  
Had spent his softest bloom,  
And from her coral lips did shed  
Its exquisite perfume:  
Her hair in graceful ringlets flow'd  
Than silk more glossy far:  
And either beaming eye outshone  
The radiant morning star:  
Yet fires thro' their fringes still  
As soft as piercing went,  
And every sparkling glance appear'd  
With sweetest languors blent.  
Her shape, her air, her voice, her mien,  
What eloquence can tell?  
What pen describe the countless charms  
That round her lov'd to dwell?  
But not to outward charms alone  
Her merits were confin'd,  
More weak were language to express  
The beauties of the mind.  
Within her soul each generous thought,  
Each noble transport glow'd,  
And sparkling in her speaking eye  
To all contest they stood,  
Yet still the softness of her sex  
Most strikingly prevail'd,  
And from that softness she was first  
The sweet Edilda hail'd.  
Not Galvan's † worth, not Galvan's sway  
Alone had fill'd his hall;  
Far more the sweet Edilda's charms  
To pay obeisance call—  
And while the daughter's beauties bloom'd  
All lovely to the sight,  
What wonder, if the father's tale  
Afforded strange delight!  
What wonder, where the purple blood  
In noontide currents flow'd,  
And where desire of noble deeds  
In every bosom glow'd;  
For who, that view'd the countless charms  
In sweet Edilda's face,  
Or who, that view'd that lovely form  
Adorn'd with every grace,  
But to that face and to that form  
Immediate homage paid:  
And found attention wholly bent  
Upon the peerless maid.

MY OWN EPITAPH,  
OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF  
EDWARD MULSO, ESQ.

AH! what avails, when wrapt in shroud  
And pall, [best!  
Who pip'd—who fiddled—or who sung the  
What boot, to me, the Crotchets, Quavers all—  
When I have found—an everlasting REST.  
MUSICUS.

\* See p. 127.

† Parent of Edilda.

On Mr. HOLLIS's Print of the Reverend  
Dr. MAYHEW, of Boston in America.

ERE civil Strife, on Boston's menac'd  
shore, [roar,  
Bade her loath'd ensigns wave, her cannons  
Episcopacy first, with Circe's art,  
Angled for each ambitious churchman's heart,  
The phantom in a gorgeous car was drawn,  
Her robes immaculate of whitest lawn  
Stream'd in the gale, she with tenacious hand  
Brandish'd a crossier thro' th' affrighted land,  
Emblem of fraud, the cloven mitre spread  
Its wide effulgence round her faintly head:  
Trade eyed the bloated fiend, with visage wan  
Despairing Freedom to her altars ran;  
Till Mayhew rose, th' enchantment to con-  
found,

And dash'd the baneful mitre to the ground.  
What tho' for him the dread behests of Fate  
On earth reserv'd no Nestor's lengthen'd date,  
Favour'd of heaven, he liv'd not to behold  
His country ravag'd by the slaves of gold,  
Its cities sack'd, its temples wrapp'd in flame,  
Long years of guilt, of horror, and of shame;  
But to his kindred skies tho' soon assign'd,  
He left a bright example to mankind,  
Of one firm Priest, whose unpolled soul  
No lust of gain could warp, no threats control,  
Religious liberty with honest pride  
Living he cherish'd, and triumphant died.  
Feb. 20, 1782.

An Elegiac Epistle to a Right Honourable Com-  
missioner, from his afflicted Brother, W. E.  
Esquire, on the very perilous Situation of the  
Board of Trade, March 14, 1780.

“Nulli flebilior quam tibi.” HOR.

THIS quill, that whilom with success  
apply'd  
The grateful incense to our mutual pride,  
Holds now the last sad driblet of my brains;  
Our house, our hopes are gone! a standish  
scarce remains! [tell,  
Hast thou not heard what all the town can  
How Edmund's myrmidons, with magic spell,  
Have ventur'd our palladium to invade?  
Each awful mystery of our Board of Trade, }  
Our sacred penetralia are display'd  
To eyes unhallow'd! What avails it now  
That you at Court can dance, and I can bow?  
Will Madam Schwellenburg, the fair and  
young,

On me drop manna from her silver tongue?  
A thousand arguments were urg'd in vain,  
Thousands of volumes summon'd to complain;  
But though I'd split these labouring lungs  
afunder,  
Could feeble I outroar the rending thunder?  
Sleep, peaceful volumes, on the loaded shelf!  
Ah! why not burn ye all, and hang myself?  
I pointed out, and hop'd the hint well-tim'd,  
Where Locke had reason'd, and where Prior  
rhym'd,  
Where authors fatten'd which we all deplore,  
Thinking by such fair words to win him o'er.  
But sneering patriots laugh at serious things,  
Nor reverence deas; the deas that feed on kings.  
Author

Authors are men of mark, and what am I ?  
 Did not all-gracious George my worth deservy ?  
 And prais'd he not my laws, my penal plan ?  
 Yes, Billy Eden is a charming man.  
 A place there is betwixt this earth and air,  
 Where rosy citizens resort to stare ;  
 'Twas there I bade the mighty Duncan  
 reign,

Duncan, dispenser on the watery plain  
 Of roaring convicts, and of rattling chain.  
 Old Ulpian, who outwits the English laws,  
 With his autumnal glance matur'd my cause.  
 By this right hand great Duncan's reign began,  
 Yes, Billy Eden is a charming man.

Once did I vow, o'erflowing with good-nature,  
 Each British stream should bear a legislator ;  
 Ev'n Were, where erst my youth was wont  
 to lave,

Should boast a lighter on its lazy wave,  
 Whither the stout transgressor might be sent,  
 To swear, to pray, to labour, to keep Lent.

But why should I enlarge on projects past ?  
 Such luscious ease was too, too good to last.  
 What letters wrote I not to my Carlisle !  
 Which, though the factious Burke affect to  
 smile,

To North much sterling policy convey'd,  
 Advising eastern territorial aid.  
 Who shall gainsay, if, on Indostan shore,  
 A monarch do what merchants did before ?

Our goodly Board would not so much be  
 mis'd,

Could I, like Cumberland, on plays subsist.  
 Amid the rigid institutes of state,  
 Collecting early, and digesting late,  
 Still Dickey's industry found time to steal  
 Some old new scraps for sentimental meal.  
 In every exigence he has a shift,  
 As t'other day, when Lucian lent a list.

To me this reformation is the devil ;  
 Is it not, Soame, the Origin of Evil ?  
 Gibbon, our empire is declin'd indeed !  
 O Stuart, Stuart, he that runs may read  
 Their spite and malice ! Our opprobrious foes  
 Assert, that we're unwelcome to the nose.  
 I scorn to quote their inimical stuff ;

"Not thy red heels, Carlisle, are red enough  
 "To blush with shame," exults the wicket wit,  
 "A blot a blot is, when the blot is hit,  
 "And Lord and Commoner, with wild despair  
 "And groans deep-bursting from imprison'd  
 "air,

"Bred to no honest trade, together mourn  
 "That idleness, which never must return."  
 But let them jeer, let libellers work their  
 will, [fill,  
 When their olfactory nerves have had their  
 The law is on our side, consult my code,  
 Then hang them up, my Lord, in lofty ode.

THE following elegant Piece of Simplicity  
 and happy Imitation of old English Ver-  
 sification, is said to have been written by a  
 Medical Gentleman of Bath, on the Alte-  
 rations in Oxford about three Years since.

*The Monke's Complainte to Alma Mater of  
 dyverse newe Matters wroughte in  
 Oxenforde Cittie.*

*Quantum mutata ab illa.*

### I.

WHIE, holie mother, whie dothe ruthlesse  
 honde

Thus smyte thie gates of hoarie majestie \* ?  
 Workynge rude spoyle, wheare Scyence kepte  
 hyr stonde,

Contente to flowte all gawdie fantasie.  
 Staie, holie mother, staie soche vanitie,  
 Albe foe trym, thys noughte befeemythe  
 thee.

### II.

No goodlie syghte of Bedesman's conynge  
 celle †,

Wheare urchyn Wysdome crawlyde forthie  
 No sturdie porche wheare Valor's chylde dyd  
 dwelle ‡,

Swyllynge his lore from oute thie plenteous  
 Staie, holie mother, staie soche vanitie,  
 Albe foe trym, thys nought befeemythe  
 thee.

### III.

Att wonted noone, thie trenchermenne un-  
 seene ||,

Att eve unhearde thie chaunte of godlie  
 More godlie farre, soche holie chaunte I weene  
 Than mottrynge clerke, with masse ne fayde  
 ne songe.

Staie, holie mother, staie soche vanitie,  
 Albe foe trym, thys noughte befeemythe  
 thee.

### IV.

Nyghte's starrie hoste, mydst steddie pathe  
 dothe byde, [rulythe daie ;

Ne soffrythe channge thylke lampe whyche  
 Ah let not showe of mortals wytleffe pryde !

Badymm thie heavenlie cowrse, swete  
 Saunte ! we praie.

Staie, holie mother, staie all vanitie,  
 Nor be more trymm, than erste be-  
 feemythe thee.

ROBERTUS DE GLASTON.

## D U L W I C H :

### A DESCRIPTIVE POEM.

By A. H. Jun.

TO mark where Nature spreads her rustic  
 charms,  
 And clasps wild Fancy in her fondling arms,  
 Where Fancy leads her airy walk unseen,  
 Glad mirth diffusing o'er the sylvan scene ;

\* The city gates are all taken down.

† Friar Bacon's Study, an ancient tower so called, is taken down.

‡ Queen's College old gateway, where Henry the Fifth had his rooms ; the painted glass window of which room, with his portrait, was lately in a citizen's house, unclaimed by the College.

|| The usual hour of dinner was twelve o'clock, now changed to three.

§ The chaunting of the service in the choir is abolished lately.



These let my Muse in zealous tone rehearse,  
And duteous gratitude reward my verse!

Lo! Dulwich, tranquil from the busy town,  
From Auster's blast preserv'd, and Boreas'  
frown, [head,

Rears in the vale her modest dew-dropp'd  
The pansie's garden, and the violet's bed.

Ah! tranquil spot that gave the poet birth,  
Whose brown thatch trembles o'er the grass-  
green earth\*;

Where Labor smiles around the homely board,  
And festive Joy invites her humble lord;

Where, taught by Nature, by Industry led,  
By Duty nurtur'd, and by Labour fed;  
To thee, blest shade, that mark'd his early  
sports,

That once his pleasure, now his passion courts;  
That lent thy gales, and heard his prattling  
tongue,

Lisping in innocence his infant song,  
Whose noonday zephyrs did his joys prepare,  
And evening dews display'd a mother's care,  
Her watchful guidance led by Nature's hand  
And darling Hope, renew'd her mild com-  
mand;

Where shines a tribute to the office due?

Where beams a gratitude yet half so true?

The loudest praise unhallow'd seems, and  
dull, [full!

Then burst this heart with fond affection  
Blest was the day when Allen † crown'd his  
fame,

And lit, inviolate, Religion's flame;  
And rais'd those walls to Charity's lov'd  
throne!

Yet had his liberal hand learnt well to join  
In tender pity to a partner's grief,  
A husband's, widow's tear, had found relief!  
Here, freed from care, from ruder censure free,  
Lives the lone solace of their fate's decree;  
Call'd by the constant bell to matin song,  
Behold, in decent trim, the cheerful throng,  
In duteous rank their holy strains they raise,  
And chaunt their joy, and melodize their  
praise.

Here too, where Science rears her infant head  
In Learning's walk, the poet learnt to tread;  
Blest Virtue's guardian, Truth's resplendent  
beam,

The source of honour, and of life the theme,  
Pour on my raptur'd soul thy force divine,  
Make her a suppliant at thy sacred shrine,  
Lead by thy ray, and by thy judgment guard,  
Teach by thy zeal, and by thy bliss reward!

Sacred to Nature, and her elfin bowers,  
Where oft the bard entranc'd his favourite  
hours, [where

View the tall grove, the rambling thicket,  
His fearful step at eve ne'er hop'd to dare,  
But left ere Twilight 'gan her dubious reign,  
To faeries dance, and erst their fancied train,

Where shone the glow-worm on its darkling  
bed, [shed;

Or croak'd the raven from its moss-grown  
Or from some hovering branch the mournful  
owl,

Fit watch to call the meditative soul,  
Was nightly wont her sorrows to bewail,  
That swell'd the air, and breath'd along the  
gale! [bends around,

Embrown'd with age, grave NORWOOD  
And to the distant view extends a gradual  
mound;

Beneath whose covert fond Tradition tells,  
Where eager maidens seek the magic spells  
Of the Weird sisters, and where swains resort  
To join their mistress in the sylvan sport,  
And freely give what Industry could earn,  
In fond delusion future loves to learn;

Few hapless stray'd from Bridget's charmed  
hearth, [worth;

She told their bliss, and took their little  
Queen of the May, the gayest-nymph was  
seen

Waiting her Colin on the sportive green †  
Where many a swain and many a maiden paid  
Their first-born vows beneath the hawthorn  
shade; [flame,

Where whispering zephyrs gently fann'd the  
And felt what crimson'd pride ne'er knows  
to name!

Blest innocence! that gilds with pious joy  
Those sacred themes which nobler harps em-  
ploy,

The gentle strains that flow from Carter's lyre,  
Or those which burst with Aiken's loftier fire,  
When brilliant Secord mourns in heartfelt  
song,

Or laurell'd Hayley rolls sublime along;  
These swell each chord to sound thy match-  
less praise,

And to adorn thy term deserve their bays.  
Oh! could thy strains inspire an humbler  
bard,

And bless his efforts with thy bright reward,  
Then should his lyre, with thy behest new-  
strung,

In strains harmonious move in raptur'd song,  
And say, if ere thy fear, that song deseries,  
Lo! here the rural verdur'd valley lies!

### THE PRETTY BAR-KEEPER OF THE MITRE AT CAMBRIDGE.

*Written at College, 1741, by Mr. LUN.*

"RELAX, sweet girl, your wearied  
"mind,  
"And to hear the poet talk,  
"Gentlest creature of your kind,  
"Lay aside your sponge and chalk;  
"Cease, cease the bar-bell, nor refuse  
"To hear the jingle of the Muse.

\* A farm-house in the occupation of — Budgen.

† God's Gift College, Dulwich, founded by Mr. Allen, a celebrated actor at Lincoln's-  
Inn-Fields Theatre; all the members of which College are bachelors and maidens, and  
bound to celibacy. Cathedral service is performed in the chapel.

‡ It was observed, that, on these occasions, the ladies always arrived first.

"Hear your numerous vot'ries prayers,  
 "Come, O come, and bring with thee  
 "Giddy whimsies, wanton airs,  
 "And all Love's soft artillery.  
 "Smiles and throbs, and frowns and tears,  
 "With all the little hopes and fears."

She heard—she came—and e'er she spoke,  
 Not unravish'd you might see  
 Her wanton eyes that wink'd the joke,  
 Ere her tongue could set it free,  
 While the forc'd blush her cheeks inflam'd,  
 And seem'd to say, she was asham'd.

No handkerchief her bosom hid,  
 No tippet from our sight debars  
 Her heaving breasts, with moles o'erspread,  
 Markt, little hemispheres, with stars;  
 While on them all our eyes we move,  
 Our eyes that meant immoderate love:

In every gesture, every air,  
 Th' imperfect lip, the languid eye;  
 In every motion of the fair,  
 We awkward imitators vie;  
 And forming our own from her face,  
 Strive to look pretty as we gaze.

If e'er she sneez'd, the mimic crowd  
 Sneeze'd too, and all their pipes laid down:  
 If she but stoop'd, we lowly bow'd,  
 And fatten, if she 'gan to frown,  
 In solemn silence sat profound:  
 But did she laugh?—the laugh went round.

Her snuff-box if the nymph pull'd out,  
 Each JOHNNIAN, in responsive airs,  
 Fed with the tickling dust his snout;  
 With all the politesse of bears.  
 Dropt the her fan beneath her foot?  
 Ev'n stake-stuck CLARIANS strove to stoop.

The sons of culinary KAY's,  
 Smoking from the eternal treat,  
 Lost in ecstatic transport gaze,  
 As though the fair was good to eat:  
 Ev'n gloomiest KING'S-MEN, pleas'd awhile,  
 "Gin horribly a ghastly smile."

But hark! she cries, "My mama calls,"  
 And straight she's vanish'd from our sight;  
 'Twas then we saw the empty bowls,  
 'Twas then we first perceiv'd it night;  
 While all, sad synod, silent moan,  
 Both that the went—and went alone.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN TO HIS FAMILY.  
 From "The Art of War, a Poem."

Written by the KING of PRUSSIA.

WHILE the bold Chief, intent on new  
 alarms,  
 With care arrays his levied force to arms,  
 Each generous leader now at ease reclines,  
 And 'midst his laurel wreaths the myrtle  
 twines;

His faithful consort, full of blushing charms,  
 Forgets the pains of absence in his arms;  
 Ah, happy hours! ah, moments doubly dear!  
 Purchas'd by many a pang, and many a tear.  
 What joy an end of guthing grief to know,  
 Dry'd by the hand whose dangers made it flow!

To bear his glorious deeds with new delight,  
 Pride of the war, and honour of the fight;  
 To feel that heart, which danger ne'er could  
 move,  
 Pant 'midst the charming agonies of love!  
 With kisses sweet in amorous rapture press'd;  
 To stop that voice which reel'd the soldier's  
 breast, [breath,  
 Rous'd him to gallant deeds with martial  
 And taught the way to victory, or to death!  
 While on his faithful partner's breast reclin'd,  
 Resists the brave head to peaceful thoughts re-  
 sign'd: [move

Pleas'd with his presence, round him found  
 The beauteous pledges of connubial love.  
 His hands victorious now endearing seize,  
 Or with their infant arms embrace his knees,  
 And burn to tread the thorny path which leads  
 To martial honours and immortal deeds;  
 A thousand little arts they smiling try,  
 While every motion charms a parent's eye;  
 That rears the buckler with a feeble hand,  
 This tries in vain to wield the shining brand;  
 Or lift the helmet, while their breasts aspire  
 To trace the glorious footsteps of their fire.  
*The elegant translation of this much admired poem  
 is attributed to Capt. Pyc, of the Berkshire militia.*

EPITAPH IN ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

"To the memory of

MR. CAREY STAFFORD, many years  
 Master of the Glass Manufactory in  
 White Friars, who departed this life August  
 the 14th, 1778, in the 54th year of his age,  
 and was buried in the Doctor's vault  
 of this church;

This is erected as a just testimony of gratitude.

He was no less eminently distinguished  
 than deservedly admired as a most  
 ingenious and excellent Artist.

He supported the honour and credit  
 of the commercial character  
 with an inflexible integrity  
 and unblemished reputation, that made  
 him universally regarded.

From his humanity and generosity,  
 charity and tenderness, he was  
 affectionately beloved by his family,  
 sincerely esteemed by his friends,  
 and much lamented as a most  
 benevolent master.

It is some consolation to them in their  
 affliction, to reflect that the conduct  
 of his life affords the firmest hopes of  
 his receiving the salvation, through faith,  
 he was anxious to obtain; and of his  
 enjoying that felicity, to which he  
 knew there would be no end.

In perpetuating his excellencies to  
 posterity, it would be unjust not to observe, that  
 has furnished another example and  
 conviction to mankind, that the only way  
 of being happy and prosperous, is to be  
 virtuous, pious, and industrious.  
 His Wife, who was not less respected  
 as an amiable illustration of conjugal  
 fidelity, and parental affection,  
 died the 11th February, 1760."

QUERIES by a WOOLGROWER.

1. **W**HETHER the quantity of our wool, by the modern improvements in husbandry, has not been so far augmented as to be more than sufficient to supply the demand for woollen goods at home and abroad? And is not the export of the surplus wool become in some measure necessary?

2. Whether the present improvements in the cotton manufactories, and the general wear of cottons instead of fluffs by the lower class of women, have not contributed to lessen the demand for woollen goods, and made the export of our surplus wool more necessary than it was some years ago?

3. Whether the increased number of our sheep of late years may not in some degree be ascribed to the occupiers of lands in tillage for the sake of manuring and improving their lands? Or, if it should be supposed that the quantity of our wool is augmented by the improvements of our grass lands, and the wool made unfit for many of our fabrics, can any alteration be introduced in the breed of our sheep, or the lands applied to any other use, without losing the benefits of these improvements, and sustaining a loss that may amount to more than the value of the wool?

4. Whether there is not at present a sufficient stock of fine short wool to supply all our fabrics, notwithstanding the large quantity of long coarse wool, which is represented as unsaleable? And, if it should be supposed that the quantity of fine short wool might be augmented by an alteration in the breed of sheep, whether there would not be annually a considerable redundancy, and the price of all sorts of wool very much reduced?

5. Whether one fifth part of the rent of grazing land in many parts of the kingdom is not raised from the sale of the wool? And, supposing the average price of a tod of wool to have been fifteen shillings, the annual rent of an acre of grass land to be fifteen shillings, one sheep allotted to an acre, and five fleeces to a tod, whether there is not under the present low price of wool a loss of nearly one shilling an acre sustained by the landowner or his tenant? And may not this loss be considered as contriouting to lessen the domestic consumption of our woollen goods, and of the articles imported from abroad in exchange for our own?

6. Whether some part of our wool is not clandestinely conveyed abroad, to the benefit of smugglers? And, if this should be the case, whether it may not be advisable to permit its export under a moderate duty in order to make an addition to the public revenue?

7. Whether the value of our wool is not less than it was three or four centuries ago? Whether the price of our wool has not been for some years, and is not at present, about one third less than wool of the same quality and goodness in every other part of Europe? And if this should be found true, have not

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QUERIES by a WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER.

1. **W**HETHER the interruption of our trade with North America, Spain, and other countries, is not the cause of the present low price of wool? And is there not reason to believe, that upon the restoration of peace our foreign trade in woollen goods may be revived, and the price of wool proportionally advanced?

2. Whether our manufacturers of wool will not be invited to settle in every country to which our wool is conveyed, and carry with them a skill and industry, that may become pernicious to our fabrics by supplying foreigners with goods similar to our own?

3. Whether the export of our wool will not be the means of reducing the number of inhabitants in the kingdom, which has been gradually decreasing in the farming countries for some centuries, and has increased no where so much as in the countries where woollen manufactories have been established?

4. Whether it will be advisable to encourage pasturage by advancing the price of wool too high, as pasturage tends to depopulate the villages in the farming countries, and the high price of wool may invite the landowners to convert their tillage lands into pastures?

5. Whether a moderate price of wool is not necessary to enable our manufacturers to enter into competition with foreign merchants in the markets abroad, as the price of labour in every branch of business has been of late years very much increased?

6. Whether a permission to export our wool at this time will not be considered by foreigners as a proof of the declining state of our woollen manufactures, and intimate to them how much it is in their power at any time to distress us by prohibiting the import of our woollen goods?

7. Whether the present low price of some sorts of wool may not be attributed to the endeavours of the wool-growers in particular countries to increase the weight rather than the fineness of the wool? And whether it is not in their power to improve the fineness of the wool without any diminution of their profit?

the landowners in many parts of the kingdom just reason to complain of the prohibition against the export of our wool?

8. Whether the clandestine exportation of our wool is not owing to its low price here in comparison of its value in other countries, rather than to any real necessity for it in the fabrics abroad?

9. Whether any state or individual in Europe, if leave was given to export our wool, would erect any new fabrics under a presumption of being supplied with our wool, as it would always be in our power to restrain them by withholding it? And whether the duty, charges of freight, and other expences attending the export of wool, would not prevent them from underselling our merchants in the markets abroad? Or if a part of our wool is unsaleable as unfit for our fabrics, what injury can be done to our export trade in woollen goods by permitting its exportation, as it cannot be manufactured abroad into goods similar to our own?

10. Whether the present low price of wool, if it should continue a few years longer, will not be the means of lessening or destroying the goodness or quality of our wool, by making the farmers and graziers equally careless about the breed of their sheep, and improvement of their wool?

11. Whether the wealth derived from the products of the lands is not of a more durable nature, and more beneficial to a state, than that which is acquired from any other sources? And is not the monopoly formed by the prohibition against exporting our wool calculated to reduce the value of the lands, and diminish the national riches?

12. Whether it may not be expedient to permit foreigners, as under the reign of Henry the Eighth, to purchase our wool from Candlesmas to the time of clipping the sheep? Or, if this liberty should not be allowed them, whether it will not be advisable to permit the export of our wool for a limited time, and under a certain price and duty, till our present stock of wool is exhausted, in order that a trial may be made, how far it may be of public utility to prohibit or continue the export?

8. Whether the best and most useful sorts of our wool, if a free export was allowed, would not be conveyed abroad, notwithstanding all the restrictions that can be devised, and only the inferior sorts left for the use of our fabrics?

9. Whether, by prohibiting the import of woollen yarn from Ireland, we shall not oblige the Irish to manufacture it into goods similar to our own, and by sending them abroad interfere with our merchants in foreign markets, or tempt them to export it or their wool clandestinely?

10. Whether it can be thought a measure consistent with good policy in any state to permit the export of a raw material that employs many hands to prepare it for use, and thereby tends to increase the number of inhabitants, who give a value to the lands by purchasing and consuming their products?

11. Whether the prohibition against the wear of East Indian cottons and silks, French silks, and many other articles of foreign manufacture, which is justly looked upon as calculated for the public good, may not be considered as creating a monopoly equally as oppressive as the prohibition against the exportation of our wool?

12. As the interruptions in the export of our woollen manufactures have been usual in ancient as well as modern times, whether it will not be advisable to wait till peace is restored, and a trial made, whether the quantity of our woollen exports, and the price of our wool, may not be augmented?

MR. UREAN,

**I**N all ages there have been men, who, by sudden losses, by entering into indiscreet obligations, by improvident conduct, or through fraudulent designs, have become, or pretended to become, incompetent to the discharge of their just debts: but the number of bankrupts which now appear in every Gazette is a subject of serious and alarming consideration. The restrictions thrown upon commerce by the present unhappy war; the inticements of luxury and dissipation, which seem to extend as the means of supporting them fail; the attempt or new schemes to gratify the ambition of wealth beyond the fortunes and qualifications of the parties, the

advance of almost every article of necessary consumption; and a continual addition of taxes, furnish the probable causes of the evil, in its present magnitude. Or these some are out of the power of the individual to remove or prevent. Taxes must be paid, and commerce cannot be forced: but it is as much in the power, as it is the duty of every man in trade, to adopt the virtuous resolution of examining once a year the state of his affairs, making proper allowances for doubtful debts and abatements in the value of an old stock, and of forming his conduct accordingly. Those who initiate a spirit of gaming, or launch out into the extravagance of dissipation, may be said to leap at once down



the gulph of perdition. Their career is too rapid and tumultuous for the still voice of conscience, or the calls of friendly admonition, to make any profitable impressions. But there are others who descend by gradations less perceptible. In the beginning of evil the reproofs of conscience, and even the suggestions of Policy, may retard the progress, and excite a successful resistance. He, who, in the course of prosperous trade, has indulged gratifications of Expence, on the presumption of its continuance, finds it hard to deny them to himself and his family when the alteration of Circumstances makes them no longer innocent. A horse, a chaise, a country house, the temperate use of wine, and of company, are gratifications, in themselves lawful, and may contribute to health. They become luxuries when to support them a man exceeds his income. Yet what habit has once made familiar, pride forbids him to drop, and the illusive hope of retrieving his affairs by some fortunate attempt or contingency, tempts him to turn away his eyes from the unpleasant view of the precipice before him, and leads him on from day to day, and from year to year, till he suddenly sinks into irremediable poverty, with the additional vexation of having lost his character, and his friends, whom he has deceived and exhausted by repeated applications for assistance. Instances have occurred in which, to the disgrace of all pretensions to religion or honesty, there have been less than eighteen pence in the pound to pay, where many thousands have been owing; and ten shillings in the pound is reckoned a handsome and even an unusual composition. In this fatal progress the first deviations are most easily rectified. They gain accumulated and almost irresistible force by delay.

Painful as it is to dwell upon such events, there is some relief in recollecting instances of a contrary conduct: instances in which the great precept of our religion, that of "doing unto others as we would that others, in the like circumstances, should do unto us," has been properly exemplified; in which, though the law was satisfied, the party who had unawares fallen into situations of difficulty and distress, thought it incumbent on him, on possessing subsequent ability, to discharge the arrears due only in *foro conscientie*.

A conduct of this sort so fully evinces the probity of heart of him who practises it as to demand our particular regard and esteem; and, as it happens but rarely, the example should be held forth for the encouragement of others.

In this class of virtuous citizens the memory of the late Sir Stephen Theodore Janßen stands in a very conspicuous point of light. He was a merchant of eminence and merit; but, by sudden and extraordinary losses, fell into embarrassments and became a bankrupt. He afterwards received from his relations a yearly allowance of about £.600. On one fifth of this sum he contrived to subsist in a reclusive style of living, far different from the

former splendor of his situation as a merchant of opulence, an alderman of London, and representative in parliament for that city. The remaining four fifths of his income were allotted to the discharge of his debts under the commission, which he put in a regular course of payment, and actually paid between 4000 and 5000*l.* though his certificate had been signed, and consequently no legal claim remained against him. At this juncture a vacancy in the office of Chamberlain of the city of London furnished an opportunity of his becoming a candidate, and he carried his election by a great majority against a very respectable and powerful opponent, merely by the sense which the City entertained of his past services and honest conduct. By this means he was not only enabled speedily to discharge the remainder of his debts with interest, but to regain an ample and independent provision for the future. Such is the influence of tried integrity over the minds of men! and though it is not to be expected that every instance of a conscientious discharge of duty should be recompensed by temporal rewards, yet it will always insure that peace of mind which is superior to all the advantages the world can bestow.

In confirmation of the facts above recited, it may not be improper to transcribe the following letter, which Sir Stephen addressed to the Livery on the occasion of his soliciting the Chamberlainship; and which I do not find recorded in your valuable volumes.

"To the worthy Liverymen of the City."

"Gentlemen,

"As it has been impossible for the whole of what I said to the Livery of London on the day of election, and what I intended further to say, could be all got ready for the papers, through the multiplicity of business in which I am engaged, I hope the conclusion of what I intended saying with respect to my debts, on account of which I have been so much troubled, will be satisfactory to my fellow citizens for the present.

"During the year I had the honour of being Lord Mayor, I met with very unexpected disappointments of considerable sums of money; this occasioned my leaving several debts unpaid, contracted during that year. Soon after a commission issued against me; upon which I laid down my equipage, discharged all my servants except three, and retired with my wife and child to a house of thirty-six pounds per annum in Hertfordshire.

"My wife died about two years after; I then took a lodging in town of eighteen shillings a week, and lived there, as I have ever since, without a servant, although many times afflicted with illness. I may also aver that I have spared myself cloaths, and that in my diet I have been as sparing as any mechanic. All this while my income has been about 600*l.* per annum, consisting of an annuity of 300*l.* from my late father-in-law, and further allowance from my family; out of this I can safely

safely say I have not spent more than 120*l.* per annum, and that all the rest has been faithfully paid among my creditors (though not obliged by law, they having signed my certificate) amounting in the whole to between 4 and 500*l.* A list of many of them paid in full is left with the Common Council of Bread Street Ward, of which I am alderman.

"I do further declare that it is my deter-

mined resolution to continue living in the same frugal manner, till the last shilling is discharged; and in case any turn of fortune should happen to me, my whole just debts shall be discharged so much the sooner, as I am determined to persevere in preserving the character of an honest man,

STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN.  
*Thrift Street, Soho, Jan. 16, 1765."*

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Feb. 5.*

**T**HE garrison of Minorca surrendered to the Spaniards prisoners of war. See p. 148.

*Feb. 10.*

A dreadful hurricane arose at Corunna in Spain, by which more than 30 vessels perished. The sea swelled to a tremendous height, and many houses, warehouses, &c. were washed away.

*Feb. 11.*

The Count de Guichen, whose formidable fleet, consisting of 22 ships of the line (four of them of 110 guns) were dispersed in December by tempests, and obliged to return to Brest, sailed again with 14 ships of the line, seven frigates, besides transports, having on board 11,000 men. Two of the transports, one having a company of artillery, and the other 200 soldiers of the Royal Roussillon regiment, ran foul of each other in getting out of the road, and both returned to port. N. B. One transport has since been taken by his Majesty's ship *La Prudent*, by which the destination of part of de Guichen's fleet has been discovered to be for the E. Indies. Com. Sir R. Bickerton, with the East India fleet under convoy, failed from Portsmouth on the 7th of February. As these fleets failed so near in point of time to each other, and must steer nearly the same course, their meeting together may reasonably be expected.

*Feb. 12.*

Lord Sandwich moved in the H. of Peers to address his Majesty to give directions, that there be laid before that House a list of the ships of the line under Vice Ad. Rodney at the Leeward Islands on the 1st of May 1781. *Allo*

"A list of his Majesty's ships of 50 guns and upwards, under Rear Adm. Graves in North America on the 19th of October 1781, distinguishing such as arrived after the 1st of Sept. 1781. And also

"A list of his Majesty's ships of 50 guns and upwards, under Rear Adm. Graves in North America on the 1st of Sept. 1781." Ordered accordingly. This he did preparatory to his defence against the threatened enquiry into his conduct in the H. of Peers.

*Feb. 18.*

A kind of military congress assembled at Dungannon in Ireland. It consisted of 262 delegates from the volunteer corps of the counties of Antrim, Downe, and Tyrone.

Their resolutions were uncommonly spirited.

The Marquis of Carmarthen brought forward a motion he had given notice of on a former day relative to the peerage. He apologized for the desultory manner in which he had already introduced that business, and hoped it would be imputed to delicacy, and the feelings which naturally oppressed his mind on so tender a point. He had no personal resentment to prompt him, no political prejudices to influence his conduct; his only motives were the national character and the honour of that House, which he thought affected, by admitting into it a man stigmatized with a criminal sentence, while that sentence remained unappealed. He concluded his speech with moving a resolution to the following purport:

"Resolved, that it is highly reprehensible in whoever advised his Majesty to exert his undoubted prerogative of creating peers, in the creation of a person to the dignity of a Peer of this House, who had received the judgement of a court-martial, and who was the object of the orders consequential thereto."

Lord Viscount Sackville [late Lord G. G.] apologized to the House for troubling their Lordships so early with his opinion on a question of which he himself was the cause.

The fact of his having been sentenced by a court-martial for disobedience of orders he acknowledged; but he did not think that at the distance of 23 years, when every man who sat on that court-martial, except Lord Robert Manners, was dead, that the sentence of that court would have been brought up against him.

Many of their Lordships could not know of themselves the character of those times, the evidence which had been produced against him, the faction with which he had been persecuted.

In the first instance he was condemned without a trial—He himself called for a trial, and it was granted—He received sentence, it was true, and that sentence was followed by the orders which appeared annexed to the noble Marquis's motion—These orders, he observed, issued from the executive power—A sentence was passed, and the executive power assumed to itself a right it did not possess—a right of aggravating that sentence.

These proceedings and his own conduct he was ready to explain, when and where, and in what manner, the noble Lord who made

made the motion pleased.

Several other Peers gave their different sentiments on the motion, some in favour of it, and others in opposition to it; at length a division took place, and the numbers were for the motion (including proxies) 28. Against it (including proxies) 93.

The same day the H. of C. went into a committee on the mutiny bill, when the Secretary at War proposed a new clause. He said, that in every part of the King's dominions, except in G. B. and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and those on the adjoining coasts, shamefully flying before the enemy, or shamefully surrendering a post, were crimes punishable with death by the mutiny-bill; and he could see no reason why crimes of the same delinquency should not meet with the same punishment in one place as well as another; the clause, therefore, he had to propose went to the punishment of delinquents of this description, wherever the scene of their cowardice or treachery might happen.

It was suggested, that it was for very good reasons that former mutiny laws did not contain a clause such as had been proposed; because, though martial law should be silent, the civil law would not suffer to escape unpunished the man who should surrender a post committed to his care. In answer to this, the Secretary at War replied, that the civil law could not take cognizance of cowardice, or punish a coward with death, and therefore martial law must supply the defect of the civil law; consequently the clause he had proposed appeared to him as very necessary on such an occasion; and so thought the majority of the House.

On this occasion Mr. Burke wished the new Secretary of State to inform the House, who was to command the army in America the ensuing campaign, and whether Gen. Arnold was to be employed? He spoke of the gallantry and spirit of that general in terms of high commendation; but could not help blaming administration, if by placing him at the head of part of a British army, the sentiments of true honour, which every British officer held dearer than life, should be affected.

Mr. Ellis expressed his surprize, that, being so lately promoted, he should be called upon to speak on subjects of the last importance the first day he had appeared in the character of a minister in that House. And he was no less astonished at the language of the hon. gentleman, which, though it might well become a member of the American Congress, was, he thought, very improper from a member of that House.

Gen. Conway gave great commendation to the military virtues of Gen. Arnold; admitted freely, that what he had done for us deserved reward; but still he did not think that the reward proper, was military honours. The Speaker put an end to the conversation,

as foreign to the motion before the House; which motion was agreed to, and the clause admitted without a division.

*Feb. 19.*

The Duke of Chandos moved to address his Majesty for papers relative to the cause of the surrender of the troops under Lt. Cornwallis, which was agreed to.

*Feb. 20.*

The French fleet that sailed to the West Indies from the Chesapeake carried a sickness along with them to Martinico that is likely to be severely felt. It has already communicated the infection to the inhabitants of Port Royal and St. Pierre. In the marine hospitals of the latter place there were more than 2000 sick when the last letters arrived in France. The like distemper prevails among the transports that have lately arrived at Brest from America, where the hospitals were so full of sick and wounded that they could admit no more, and many perished before proper care could be taken of them.

An American prisoner, said to be a Captain, was lately shot by the centinel for endeavouring to make his escape out of the dock-gate at Plymouth. The ball entered the small of the back, and passed through the groin.

*Feb. 21.*

Mr. Fox renewed his former motion relative to the cause of our naval miscarriages, chiefly in the year 1781. He apologized for again calling the attention of the House to a question similar to that which he had so late the honour of bringing before the committee. The reasons urged in justification of his conduct were, that by the forms of the House, the question could not be entered on the Journals, when in discussion only before a committee; he therefore wished to bring it before a full House, not only for the sake of having it recorded in the Journals, but to press an object of so much public notoriety in such a manner, as to force conviction upon every member who should hear him. He repeated and enforced all his former charges with uncommon energy, and was answered by Lt. Nugent, Lt. Mulgrave, and other friends of Lt. Sandwich.

Gen. Conway, after following Mr. Fox in his general charges, adverted more particularly to the total neglect of the Island of Jersey, where he had the honour to command.

Mr. W. Pitt, not having spoken on the former debate, recollected fresh facts, and enforced new arguments with great ingenuity and force of oratory.

Lt. Adv. of Scotland, though just come from the House of Peers, where he had spoken for three hours in a Scotch law cause, yet undertook the refutation of the last speaker, and was upon his legs above an hour. Here he seemed to quit his profession in the due of the law, and entered into a ve-

ry minute discussion of the naval arrangements, on which he threw new light. He shewed clearly, that without the gift of *second sight*, no minister could be prepared against contingencies.

The House divided, when the numbers were for the motion 217. Against it 256. Majority 19.

*Feb. 22.*

Gen. Conway brought forward his promised motion, which see p. 93.

This motion, the general observed, was the more interesting, as ministers well knew there was a disposition at this time in America to treat of peace; and that there were persons now, or lately had been, at no great distance, properly authorized to treat of terms. He desired to know of the new Secretary, how they had been received?

Mr. Ellis replied, that he was not aware of any propositions for peace, nor did he know of any persons properly authorized to make them. He was against the motion, not because he did not ardently wish for peace; but because the motion would infallibly tend to counteract its own intention. He owned, that circumstances were greatly changed, and that measures must yield to circumstances. The war in America, he thought, must be contracted, but not abandoned. France must be humbled, or no peace could be secure. He was against the motion; so were all the members nearly connected with government; and when the question was moved, the numbers were 193 Ayes, and only 194 Noes. Majority 1.

Mr. Gratton opened his promised motion in the Irish House of Commons, declarative of the rights of Ireland, "That no other power but the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland were competent to make laws for Ireland, though the British parliament had assumed that power."

This motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, on the ground of endangering a large proportion of property, particularly the forfeited estates held under English acts of parliament, and a motion made for adjourning the question to the 1st of August, which after a debate was carried 137 Ayes. Noes 68.

*Feb. 25.*

The Duke of Chandos, without any preface, moved in the H. of Peers:

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before this House an account of all such ships of the line and 50 gun ships as were sent from Europe to America, to reinforce the commander in chief on that station during the years 1780 and 1781, specifying the different periods of time at which such reinforcements were sent." And also, that his Majesty would further order "an account of the state and number of such ships of the line as were fit for foreign service, and which remained at home during the above

period;" and likewise "the substance of all such information as were received by the Admiralty respecting the designs of the enemy, and which were transmitted to the commander in chief on the American station during the years 1780 and 1781."

This motion was preparatory to an enquiry into the cause of the surrender of the troops under Gen. Cornwallis, and was agreed to after some opposition from Lord Sandwich.

Lord North, in explaining the terms of the loan for the present year (see p. 93) gave his reasons for not adopting the same mode this year that he did the last; which was, by receiving letters at the Treasury for certain sums, and then apportioning those sums to the several subscribers. He said, the House were no strangers to the load of obloquy and calumny that was cast upon him, because all could not be satisfied. He owned the terms of the last year were too high, in consequence whereof, instead of 1100 letters of application received at the Treasury last year, this year near 2500 were received with such sums annexed, as would have amounted to 76 millions. Two very obvious reasons had induced him to reject this mode, and to adopt that which he had chosen: one, to avoid all that torrent of abuse that disappointment would naturally produce against him: the other, to secure the money to government against the hazard of subscribers not being able to fulfil their engagements. He said, he had received applications from two respectable bodies of men; and weighing the different terms which each had separately proposed, he had adopted that which was most advantageous to the nation; and that without the least partiality to any party whatever.

He was asked by Mr. Hussy, if the terms rejected were previously known to those whose terms were adopted. He solemnly declared, they were not.

Mr. Byng observed, on his Lordship's complaining of having made many enemies by the last loan, that he believed the fact to be true, but those were the independent mercantile part of the nation. It was well known he had made *friendships* by it in that House.

Mr. Fox said, there was a circumstance which the noble Lord had touched upon very slightly, and which the public had a right to have thoroughly explained to them; that was the tendency towards a peace, which had been mentioned last year. The public ought to hear what mediation had been offered them, and on what principles; what overtures had been made, and upon what grounds the mediation and overtures, if any were made, had been rejected; but to this his Lordship made no reply.

Mr. Coke moved, that a committee be appointed to revise the Game Laws, and urged many reasons for his motion.

Mr. Turner expressed his entire approbation



tion of the motion. He said the game laws, as they now stood, disgraced us as men, and doubly disgraced us as freemen and Britons. He said, the House was too fond of making laws for gentlemen, and not for poor men. If he were a poor man, he would certainly be a poacher.

Feb. 26.

The sessions at the Old Baily, which began on the 20th, ended, when ten convicts received sentence of death, viz. *Edw. Williams* for robbing John Morant on the highway near Baywater; among other things of a draught for 130l; *Arth. Elard* for stealing from the house of R. Onslow, Esq. goods to a considerable value; *Lucius Hughes* for picking the pocket of Baron Kutzleben, minister plenipotentiary from Hesse Cassel of his gold watch, as he was lighting from his carriage at the Opera House; *Peter Mayhew* for the wicked practice of cutting silk in the loom; *Martin Taylor* for stealing a box, in which were 200 plates of tin; *Harry Levi* for stealing a pair of coach harness; *Henry Cohen* for stealing a silk handkerchief; *Wm. Smith* for robbing the Chester Mail; *Anne Smith* for shop-lifting; *June Lee* for a crime of the same nature; *John Knowles* and *John May* for house-breaking; and *Wm Roberts* for stealing dowlas and cotton goods, the property of Messrs. Scott, Harris, &c. in Bread Street.

At this sessions two women were tried for the murder of a man in Eagle and Child Alley, Fleet Market, and acquitted. A young gentleman of fortune was likewise tried for stealing two silver spoons from the Bedford Head Tavern, where he with another young gentleman had dined. The spoons were missed, and found in the young gentleman's boot.

Feb. 27.

Between one and two o'clock the right arm of the statue of K. Ch. I. dropt off in the Royal Exchange.

The House of Peers went into committee on the D. of Chandos's motion for enquiring into the cause of the surrender of the army under Ld Cornwallis.

Ld Townshend objected to that enquiry, while Sir H. Clinton and Ld Cornwallis were absent.

The D. of Richmond introduced a qualifying speech relative to what he had formerly urged in argument against the part which Ld Rawdon had acted in the affair of executing Col. Haynes (see p. 92.) He said on better information, he gave the young soldier credit for his humanity in endeavouring to save the life of Col. Haynes, though that humanity was against the united sense of all the loyal inhabitants; so atrocious was his guilt, that among the loyalists he had not a single friend to solicit his pardon. His grace notwithstanding doubted the legality of putting him to death without trial; and gave the House to understand, that he should

shortly move for the opinion of the twelve Judges.

Gen. Conway took occasion to renew his motion for addressing his Majesty to put a stop to the American war, a motion, he said, which, while he had a heart to feel, or a tongue to speak, he would never cease to press. He was, he said, the more encouraged in his present attempt by what had fallen from two members deservedly of great weight in that House [Mr. R—y and the Ld Adv. of S—l—d] who had declared themselves converts to the impracticability of subduing America by force. All that he had to regret, he said, was, that they had not followed up their declaration with a manly vote for the address. They were now avowed converts; the light had shone upon them; they were thrown down from their high horse of starvation and unconditional submission; but unlike Paul, after his conversion, they had not become the champions of that people and cause of which they had been such violent persecutors. Their conduct appeared to him perfectly inexplicable; and if he might borrow an image from the sacred text, he might say, They had received the gift of tongues; cloven tongues had fallen upon them; not the tongues of sincerity and truth, but double tongues; they had one tongue for parliament, and another for private companies. With the one they censured and condemned the American war, and with the other they voted against every measure that had a tendency to put an end to it. The world would judge of the consistency of such conduct, and their own honour would tell them how unworthy it was of them.—He was sorry to say, that these two members were not the only two who were gifted with these cloven tongues. He had dined in company with an honest plain soldier a few days ago, who observed, that he never had been more astonished in his life, than at hearing many members most heartily condemn in coffee-houses, the self-same measures for which they had been most strenuous advocates in parliament. He called upon all those who spoke thus with double tongues, to reflect upon the calamities which by their conduct they had heaped upon their country, and by their sense of honour and full conviction, he prevailed upon to renounce those principles upon which they have hitherto enabled ministers to undo their country. To the motion he had the honour to make on Friday, he understood, he said, there were two objections which he should endeavour to remove; one, that it was unconstitutional for that House to interfere with its advice in matters indisputably belonging to the executive power. Had ministers been versed in the history of parliament, as well as they were in the *Red Book*, they would not have ventured to advance so false a position; for they would have found in the Journals of the House, that from the days

of Edward the Third to the present reign, Parliament had, on all occasions of danger, given advice to the Crown. [To prove his assertion, the General adduced precedents in almost every reign during the forementioned period.] Against such a torrent of precedents, he asked, Who could contend? He then proceeded to answer the other objection, which was, that the motion was obscurely and indefinitely worded. The object of the motion, he said, was in his mind very clearly expressed. It went to advise his Majesty to order his ministers to renounce the war on the Continent of America for the impracticable object of reducing the Colonies by force. In other words, to abandon an "offensive war;" but gentlemen affect not to understand what is meant by an offensive war, than which nothing can be clearer to common sense; an offensive war was a war in which attempts are made by an army to possess themselves of what they had not before; a defensive war is to keep what they have gotten. Upon this principle could any one mistake the real meaning of his motion? He had not said a syllable of withdrawing our troops from the places which they now actually held; he would advise no such measure, but, on the contrary, condemn it.

After sporting a little with ministers, he reverted to the necessity of coming to a speedy determination of the American war, lest by delay the opportunity of making peace might be lost. At this very moment, whilst he was speaking, he was afraid that a dreadful blow was preparing against some vital part of the empire; for he was given to understand, that a fleet of 40 sail of the line, partly French and partly Spanish, had lately put to sea, for the purpose of some great expedition, from which we had every thing to dread. The state of those powers who composed the Armed Neutrality furnished us also with reasons for the greatest apprehension. In short, nothing, he said, could preserve the empire from that ruin into which ministers were plunging it, but a vote of that House. He had drawn up a motion, the same in substance, but differing in terms, from that which had already been rejected; the first was for an address to the Crown, the present was by way of resolution.

He was replied to by Lord North. If, said his Lordship, the object of the motion was peace, and that an ardent desire to put an end to the war could procure it, he made no doubt but that unanimity would convey the general sense of the House on that subject. For his own part, he solemnly protested, that peace was the subject nearest his heart. The only question with him was, How it could be best obtained? His objection to the present resolution was, that it was more likely to retard than accelerate the desirable object it was meant to obtain. The only mode it pointed out, to remove hostilities cease, was a total dereliction of the war. And

was a public declaration, said his Lordship, that we will not act in any one given case offensively, the probable means of procuring the best terms with the Colonies? Certainly not. On the other hand, if the humiliation of our European enemies is the object, can any thing be more unlikely to attain our wishes, than to keep our army in America with their swords tied up by this resolution? If the pacific disposition of ministers is suspected, it is not by such a motion as this that the House ought to express their doubts. They ought to address the Crown to remove those servants in whom they could no longer place their confidence. A minister ought not only to be free from guilt, but from suspicion of guilt. For his part, if the House should withdraw from him their confidence, he should think it his duty to wait upon his sovereign, and, delivering up the seal of his office, should say to him, "Sire, I have long served you with diligence, zeal, and fidelity; but success has not crowned my endeavours; your Parliament have withdrawn from me their confidence, let me resign to you my employments, &c." He said, he knew but one way of convincing the House that ministers did not intend to carry on the war on the broad scale on which it had hitherto been conducted, and that was, that no army had been, or would be, sent out to replace that which had been lost; if that could be deemed a pledge, he was ready to give it; but if that would not suffice, and the House was resolved to take upon themselves to prescribe in what manner the war should be pursued, let them at the same time deliver their orders in such clear terms that ministers may know when they were obeying them, which was not the case with the late motion, nor the present resolution. He said, it had been his misfortune, upon many important questions, to have his meaning misunderstood. He had read (if the hon. gentleman who made the motion would give him credit for ever reading any thing but the *Red Book*) in the annals of modern patriotism (the News-papers) of Lord North's war of posts, a war, which, he was sure, never entered into his imagination, as being a war in every respect incompatible with the interests of this country. He withheld, therefore, that the House would delay the present resolution, in order to try the sincerity of ministers respecting peace. The trial cannot be long, and the House may again require their resolution, if disappointed. He did not wish to make declarations in that House, because he knew he was not speaking to that House alone. He was speaking to the whole world. It could not, therefore, be expected, that he should declare what orders had been given out, what alliances were in agitation, or on what conditions peace might be obtained; the House would have opportunity enough of knowing all these matters in due time, and nothing of importance could be concluded without their countenance. A

little delay; therefore could be productive of no bad consequences. The hon. gentleman had spoken of cloven tongues, and that men who supported him in parliament had another tongue for coffee-houses. He did not believe that the hon. General had been rightly informed. For his own part, he wished for no such double-tongued supporters. He wished to stand upon the merits of his cause, and called upon every member who heard him, to oblige him by voting according to the dictates of his conscience.

The *Attorney General* said, that if gentlemen really wished to have peace with America, the present resolution was not the way to obtain it. It would first be necessary to have a truce, that the enmity and ill blood which the war had occasioned might have time to subside; and even to have a truce, there were several laws that barred Government from either peace or truce till those laws were repealed; he therefore would move that the farther consideration of the motion should be adjourned to that day fortnight. This passed in the negative; 234 to 215, and the General's motion then passed without a division.

Previous to Gen. Conway's motion the following petition from the Corporation of London was presented to the House of Commons:

"The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,  
"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners, in the present state of public affairs, moved by every sentiment that can impress the human mind with regard for the common welfare of this kingdom and its dependencies, are impelled to implore this Honourable House to interpose, in such manner as to their wisdom shall seem most effectual, for preventing the continuance of the unfortunate war with America."

By letters dated from the Admiralty Office of this day's date, it appears, that two small privateers have been taken, one a brig of 14 guns and 80 men, by Capt. Pearson of the *Arethusa*; the other, of 8 guns and 50 men, by Capt. Fabian, of the sloop *Ariel*.

Feb. 28.

The *Attorney General* moved in the House of Commons to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with the revolted Colonies in America, which was agreed to.

Letter from one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State to the Lord Mayor of London:  
*St. James's, Feb. 28, 1782.*

"Mr Lord,

"Having been informed of the probability of some riots and tumults this evening\*, I take the earliest opportunity of conveying this information to your Lordship, that you

\* Supposed to be on account of General Conway's motion being carried.

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may take proper methods for securing the public peace. I am, &c."

FRIDAY, March 1.

Being St. David's Day, the anniversary of of the Society of Ancient Britons was held, when an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion at St. Andrew's, <sup>4</sup> born, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. After which they proceeded to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided. The collection after dinner was as follows, viz.

Collection at Church,	29	17	0
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, annual donation,	105	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Bagot, President,	50	0	0
Richard Pennant, Vice President;	20	0	0
Rev. Rob. Carter Chelwall, ditto,	20	0	0
Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. annual donation,	25	0	0
Edw. Lovenden Lovenden, Esq. Treasurer,	21	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Plymouth,	21	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Godolphin,	21	0	0
Collection at several tables,	147	0	0

Total £.458 17 0

The Right Hon. Lord Vernon, President, and many gentlemen of rank and fortune, Stewards for the year ensuing.

Saturday 2.

*Adm. Office.* By letters from Commodore Johnstone, dated on board the *Diana*, at Portsmouth, Feb. 28, there is advice of his arrival, and that he has brought with him from Lisbon, Lieut Reid, of the *Romney*, who commanded the *Dankbaarheyt*, one of the prizes taken in Soldanha Bay (see vol. LL. p. 483), with ten others who were saved from the said prize. They report, that the *Dankbaarheyt*, after losing all her masts on the 28th of January, near the Channel, had her pumps choked on the 29th; that she gradually filled with water to the upper deck, and was on the point of sinking on the 30th at dark, when they left her in a little boat in a hard gale of wind; that the crew had prepared a raft, and taken every precaution with coolness and intrepidity, but from all circumstances there is little hope that any of those brave men could survive. The boat was obliged to keep right before the wind, and after running 80 miles to the Southward, they were taken up by a Swedish brig, who, for a premium, landed them in the Tagus.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, of his Majesty's ship *La Prudente*, acquaints the Board of his having taken the *Egle* French store-ship, bound to the East Indies, laden with naval and military stores. She sailed from Breit on the 11th instant, with Count de Goichen.

Capt. Inglis, of his Majesty's ship *Squirrel*, acquaints the Board, that he has taken the *Furet* brig, of 4 guns and 36 men, quite new, and had taken nothing.

M. w. j.

*Monday 4.*

Sir Guy Carleton's commission, appointing him Commander in Chief in America, passed the great seal.

The Speaker of the House of Commons reported his Majesty's answer to their Address of Friday (praying his Majesty to put a stop to the war in America, as the subjugation of the Americans by force of arms is proved to be impracticable), which was as follows:

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

*"There are no objects nearer to my heart than the ease, happiness, and prosperity of my people. You may be assured that, in pursuance to your advice, I shall take such measures as shall appear to me to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the revolted Colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; and that my efforts shall be directed, in the most effectual manner, against our European enemies, till such peace can be obtained as shall consist with the interests and permanent welfare of my kingdom."*

For this answer an address of thanks was unanimously resolved; but it was followed by another resolution, which was strongly combated:

*"Resolved, That this House will consider as enemies to his Majesty and this country, all those who shall endeavour to frustrate his Majesty's paternal care for the ease and happiness of his people, by advising, or by any means attempting, the further prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the Colonies to obedience by force."*

*Tuesday 5.*

In the House of Commons Gen. Smith stated, from the East India Committee, that Mr. R. Barwell, a member of that House, had refused to answer some questions which had been put to him by the Committee. He made three separate motions for that purpose.

Mr. Barwell rose. He said he had no objection to answer the questions that were put to him if the House commanded him so to do. It was from a point of delicacy that he had refused to interfere between Mr. Francis, who had lodged complaints against the Governor of Bengal, in a transaction in which he had taken an active part in India in support of the Governor.

The Attorney General brought forward his Bill for enabling his Majesty to make peace with America. This Bill had for its object the repeal of all acts relative to the commerce with America, from the 12th of Charles II. down to the present date.

Mr. Fox said, nothing could be so ridiculous and farcical as to hear such a proposition from that side of the House, and from a gentleman, who but on Wednesday last had combated, as far as he was able, a resolution, the obvious tendency of which was that very peace with which the learned gentleman

seemed now so much enamoured. This brought on a spirited altercation between Mr. F. and Lord North. Mr. Fox said, he had authority to assert, that there were persons now in Europe properly empowered to make peace; and that such was his love to his country, that though he abhorred every other connection with the present set of ministers, he would submit to negotiate for them in that business, even in the character of a *Comis*, or messenger, rather than the opportunity should be let slip. Further than this, he desired to be understood, that, from the moment he had any other connection with them, he would rest satisfied to be called the most infamous of men.

Lord North in reply said, that the reason the hon. gentleman had assigned for such his resolution, namely, that he could not trust his honour in the hands of men who were without any principle of honour or honesty, was the very reason that should serve him with the hon. gentleman, who, knowing him as he did, he was determined not to trust him as his negotiator. Lord North declared, at the same time, that so long as Parliament should *not* think it necessary to remove him, either by vote, or by totally withdrawing from him their confidence, the hon. gentleman would excuse him if he should resolve still to retain his situation. The Attorney General's motion was agreed to without a division.

*Wednesday 6.*

The Duke of Chandos, in the House of Peers, brought forward the following resolution. After ordering several of the papers on the table to be re-read, he moved, That the immediate cause of the surrender of the army under Earl Cornwallis was owing to the want of a sufficient naval force to protect the same. This motion was followed by another, that tended to censure the persons who advised the measure by which that army was lost; but as they were separate resolutions, the first only came into debate.

Lord Sandwich, feeling that the blow was aimed at the Admiralty Board, insisted, that the noble Duke's motion conveyed a censure which ministry did not deserve. The French, his Lordship said, contrary to all good policy, abandoned their trade in the West Indies to swell their force in America. By this means they became superior. The nature of the British trade could admit of no such neglect. The French had 35 ships of the line, and we had 34, including 3 frigates. Accident alone contributed to lessen the number on our side, but neither ministers, admirals, nor generals, were to blame. He therefore thought it highly improper to censure ministers for what no human sagacity could foresee.

The E. of Derby followed Lord Chandos in declaring, that reading the papers on the table chilled his blood. He lost his temper, and was called to order. The peers rep'ed to each other



other in this debate with more asperity than is usual in that House. The Lord Chancellor put an end to the debate by observing, that if the papers on the table were to be the evidence by which the House was to be regulated, the motion in his opinion ought to be rejected. The House divided. For the motion 37. Against it 72.

In the House of Commons Sir Joseph Mawbey complained, that in the Gazette of the preceding night no mention whatever was made of the addresses of that House, while the addresses of the most venal boroughs in Scotland were always honoured with a place therein.

Sir G. Yonge spoke with indignation of that omission.

Sir Grey Cooper explained the matter. For the addresses from that House, he said, the Votes were the proper channel of insertion. For addresses from Boroughs the Gazette. They had no other channel.

Sir Joseph said, the hon. Baronet's explanation made the matter worse; and named four addresses, one of which he had had the honour of presenting into the King's own hand, not one of which had found a place in the Gazette.

Lord Surrey complained also of a still more indignant circumstance, that of placing almost at the King's elbow a man perhaps the most obnoxious to the feelings of the Americans of any in the King's dominions [Gen. A——] at the moment the House was addressing his Majesty to put an end to the American war. Here the conversation dropt.

The Pearl, a Dutch East Indiaman, prize to Commodore Johnstone arrived safely at Spithead.

This day the duke of Grafton's gold medals given as chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Sparks of Pembroke Hall, and Mr. Parson of Trinity, junior Bachelors of Arts.

*Friday 8.*

Lord John Cavendish moved three resolutions in the House of Commons, which he said were not to be controverted. This he did with a view to investigate the cause of our present calamities, without which it would be impossible to find out or apply a remedy. The first thing that struck him was the profusion with which the supplies had been granted. The sums already voted for the present disastrous war amounted to One Hundred Millions; the taxes for interest on y, to upwards of Three Millions. In the last glorious war we had been led from victory to victory, from conquest to conquest, by the aid of our colonies, and the sums voted amounted to no more than 70 millions. At the end of the last war the whole world was at our feet, and there was not in the world a navy but our own. In the present war we have purchased nothing but losses and disgrace; America gone, Minorca is no more, our dominions in

the West Indies nearly annihilated, while our navy is every where inferior to that of the enemy. This being premised, he stated his resolutions.

His first resolution was, That it appears to this House, that, in the prosecution of the present ruinous war, from the year 1775 to 1782, one hundred millions have been expended by this country.

The second resolution. "That we have lost of our ancient dominions in America 13 provinces, excepting the parts now occupied by our armies in New York, Savannah, Charles Town, and Halifax; and also our new acquired possession, East Florida. In the West Indies several of our most valuable islands, while the remainder are threatened with the most immediate danger from the inferiority of our fleets; and in Europe the island of Minorca.

The third, That we are actually at war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, without one single ally.

The fourth, That such a melancholy national situation must be ascribed to want of foresight in the first instance, and subsequent mismanagement in ministers.

*Monday 11.*

The river Clyde rose higher than has ever been known in the memory of man. In Glasgow the waters reached half way up the Salt Market.

*Tuesday 12.*

*Adm. Office.* This morning Captain Henry Edwin, late of his Majesty's ship *Ruffet*, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, bart. These dispatches contain the Rear Admiral's *mœuvres* from the 23d of January to the 1st of February, which shall be fully described in our next.

Advices from the East Indies by ships lately arrived from thence, are more flattering. About the beginning of August, the first news of the Dutch war arrived at Bombay, when orders were received for the reduction of all the Dutch settlements in that quarter. So favourable an opportunity was not to be lost, and Capt. Clements with five Indiamen from China being then at Port Marlborough to water and refresh, were put under the command of Mr. Botham third in Council there, upon an expedition against Padang and all the factories on the west coast of Sumatra, in which he succeeded even beyond his most sanguine wishes; for having summoned the town of Padang while the ships were yet at a distance, the Dutch Governor, taking the whole squadron for ships of war, agreed to surrender on condition that all private property should be secured to the owners, which was agreed to, and the English put in possession without the loss of a man. Those settlements are said to be more valuable than any the Company were before in possession of on that coast.

The *Cobert* from Jamaica arrived at Plymouth. She sailed last from Port Antonio in company with four other merchant ships and

der convoy of the *Proserpine* and *Ranger* frigates. Gov. Dalling was then on board the *Calvert*; but on the 6th of February, perceiving two strange ships which they supposed to be enemies, in chase of them, the Governor went on board the *Ranger*, and before the *Calvert* lost sight of them, she saw the Baltic merchant taken, and the enemy in chase of the two frigates.

Cooper Hall was capitally convicted at Nottingham Alizes for robbing the mail of the Newcastle bag. His trial lasted between seven and eight hours, in which time 52 witnesses were examined.

*Wednesday 13.*

The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, Edmund Harris, for burglary, John Lucas, for robbery on the highway, James Riley, for robbing on the highway, and shooting at Mr. Ellingham, and wounding him in the back, and John Coleman, for robbing Mr. Davanes, in the footpath leading from Pancras to K. nith town.

*Thursday 14.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Pasley of the *Jupiter* acquaints the board that he had captured the Bologne Privateer of St. Marks, of 16 carriage guns. She had taken nothing.

The *Solebay*, Capt. C. H. Everett, was unfortunately lost on the shallows off Nevis-point on the 21th of January. In manœuvring to avoid three ships that were then chasing, she got a-ground. In that situation two of them brought their broad-sides to bear upon her. Upon which it was resolved to quit her, which was done without the loss of a man: after which she was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge.

The remains of Kirkham priory near Malton were blown down by the high wind. When Mess. Bucks took a view of them, 1721, they were not very considerable.

*Friday 19.*

*Adm. Office.* Rear Adm. Graves of the London acquaints the Admiralty Board with his having taken, in his passage from New York to the West Indies, a French ship of 800 tons, 28 guns, and 319 men, called the *Imperieux*, from Cadiz to Philadelphia, laden with salt, some arms, cannon, mixed goods, and medicines.

*Saturday 21.*

The Dutchess of Devonshire gave a grand ball and rout, to which a thousand of the first people of the kingdom were invited.

Com. Elliot hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Edgar*.

*Sunday 23.*

This day the Rt. Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Lincoln, brother to the Ld. Chancellor, was installed Dean of St. Paul's.

*Monday 25.*

The Commons met according to adjournment, when, after attending the House of Lords on the commission for giving the royal assent to some bills that were in readiness, and the Speaker had again taken the chair,

Mr. Dunning rose and expressed his satis-

faction, that he could assure the House there were arrangements now making for forming a new administration, which he trusted would meet the wishes of that House and the nation at large: in order therefore to give time for the final settlement of those arrangements, he would move, that the House should adjourn till Wednesday. Which, after a short conversation, passed without opposition. [*The particulars next month.*]

*Tuesday 26.*

In the Gazette of this day is inserted Gen. Murray's account of the surrender of the garrison of St. Phillip's, in the Island of Minorca, prisoners of war to the Duke de Crillon, commander in chief of the Spanish and French armies by which it was besieged; but not till the garrison was reduced by sickness to such a state, that there were not men enough able to do duty to relieve the guard. The General's words are, 'Our necessary guards required 415 men, the whole number able to bear arms amounted to 660; and of this number 560 were actually tainted, and would have been in the hospitals in four days, had his obstinacy [the General's] held out so long; by which the brave remains of that garrison must have been inevitably destroyed, as the gentlemen of the faculty declared, there was no remedy for the men but vegetables, of which a sufficient quantity was not to be procured. The General's letter, which is worth preserving, shall be inserted in our next. The number of killed and wounded during the siege were inconsiderable, only 59 killed, and 149 wounded, officers included.

The officers killed were Lieuts. Davis and Crew of the marines. Wounded, were Col. Pringle, Capt. Savage, Lieuts. Fuller and Hall. Ensign Neper, 1st reg. Capt. Muer, 6th. Botticher, Goldackers reg. Capt. Fade, Lieuts. Irwin and Woodward, Royal Artil. Lieuts. d'Arcy and Johnston, engineers. Capt. Harman, Lieut. Hodges, marines. Capt. Colle, Corsican.

The same Gazette brings advice from Adm. Hood of the surrender of Brimstone Hill to the French on the 13th of February and with it, of the whole Island of St. Christopher's.

Also that Damerara had capitulated on the 31 of January.

Adm. Hood reports, that on the 21st of February, 36 French ships of the line quitted Bassé Terre Road with upwards of 50 sail of brigs, sloops, and schooners, fleeing for Martinique.

*Saturday 30.*

The Danish envoy extraordinary at the British Court has demanded, on the part of the King his master, first, The restoration of the Danish ships taken at St. Eustatius; and secondly, The merchant ships which Capt. Schioning was conveying to the Antilles, and which he permitted some English privateers to make prizes of without the least resistance.—This demand, it is thought, will not be speedily adjusted.

The late Mr. Lloyd, who died Feb. 22, see p. 95. was curate of Woodford, and lecturer of Walthamstow; which last is annexed to the free-school there. He had formerly kept the free grammar-school at Chigwell, in which he was succeeded by the rev. Mr. Burford, present master. A handsome collection is now on foot for his widow and children.

P. 87. col. i. l. 13. for "summit," r. "summer."

**BIRTHS.**

Feb. 22. **T**HE lady of the rev. Dr. Blair, a son.

25. The lady of John Conyers, esq; a son.

Mar. 2. The lady of R. Sheldon, esq; a son.

7. The lady of Lord Stourton, a daughter. Lady Carysfort, a daughter.

8. The Countess of Strathmore, a son.

19. Lady Willoughby of Eresby, lady of Sir P. Burrell, a son and heir to that ancient title.

**MARRIAGES.**

**A**T Marlborough, Mr. Robt. Griffiths, late clerk to the society for detecting swindlers, to Mrs. Rickards, of the above town.

Tho. Fowell Buxton, esq; to Miss Hanbury.

At Haddington, Sir Rich. Perrott, bart. to Miss M. J. Fordyce, eldest dau. of Wm. F. esq; groom of his Majesty's privy chamber.

Jan. 31. At Lisbon, Commodore Johnstone, to Miss Charlotte Dee.

Feb. 22. Jas. Wilmot, esq; to Miss Lake, of Scoble, one of the coheiresses of the late Rob. Lake, esq;

27. Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Clay-hill, Enfield, to Miss Lewis, late mistress of a boarding-school at Billericay, Essex.

At Trinity chapel, Conduit-str. Lord Geo. Henry Cavendish, only brother to the D. of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Comp on, sole heiress to the late E. of Northampton. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Christ-Church, b.p. elect of Bristol.

Tho. Caldwell, M. D. to Miss Death.

28. Oliver Farrer, esq; to Miss Fawcett, daughter of Major-general F. his Majesty's adjutant-general.

Mar. 1. B. Brooksbank, esq; of Hatchford, Surrey, to Miss Philippa Clitherow, dau. of Jas. C. esq; of Boston-house, Middlesex.

2. Tho. Peters Fearon, esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Anna Maria Boyfield, of Lee, in Kent.

5. Wm. Phillipson, esq; of Wandsworth, to Miss Charlotte Robinson, of Lambeth.

7. Adam Askew, esq; of Ellington, in Northumberland, brother to the late Dr. Askew, to Miss Cary, of Wimpole-str.

At Bath, Edm. Andrews, esq; to Miss Amphlet, of Clent in Staffordshire, cousin to the late Lord Lyttelton.

9. Sir John Shaw, bart. of Eltham, Kent, to the hon. Miss Monson, sister to Lord Monson.

10. Ralph Winter, esq; of Crediton, Devon, to Miss Calvert.

11. Rich. Saunders, esq; of Pall-Mall, to Miss Harriot Brownlow, of Spring-Gardens.

13. Mr. Tho. Todd, of the general post-office, London, to Miss Eliza Baskerville.

14. John Robinson, esq; of Denston-Hall, Suffolk, to the hon. Miss Clive, eldest sister of Lord Clive.

15. Tho. Saele, esq; to Miss Wilson.

17. Mr. Jas. Williamson, tobacco-nist in Long-Acre, to Miss Sarah Jones, of King-str.; and in about five hours after the bridegroom dropt down in a fit, and expired immediately.

23. Rev. Mr. Cowley, of Golphaster, in Essex, to Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mr. Hurd, nephew to the Bp. of Worcester, to Miss Morris.

**DEATHS.**

**L**ATELY, in the south of France, the Countess of Deloraine.

At Abingdon, Mr. Rich. Boote, attorney, author of a History of a suit at law, and other professional pieces.

Right hon. Tho. Lord Fairfax, a peer of Scotland, at his proprietary in Virginia, in the 89th year of his age. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother, the hon. Robert Fairfax, of Leeds Castle, in Kent, late M. P. for that county.

At Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, Geo. Carter, esq;

John Parsons, esq; of Barkton-Ash, Yorksh. At Chapel-Town, near Leeds, J. Oates, esq;

Mr. Browne, turner, near Newington, Surrey. He was found dead in the road near Hornsey, in Middlesex, with his face in a puddle of water not two inches deep. It is supposed he fell off his horse in a fit.

At Bath, Anth. James Keck, esq; serjeant at law.

At Oak End, Bucks, Hen. Burwell, esq;

At sea, on his passage home, on board the Glatton, Hugh Steuart, esq; governor of Fort Marlbro' and Bencoolen.

Mrs. Weston, relict of — Weston, esq; of Somerset, Lincolnshire, and sister to the Dean of York.

At Birkhouse, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, Benj. Micklethwaite, esq; aged 77.

Sir Tho. Jones, of Stanley, Shropshire, aged 49. He was knighted when he was sheriff of Shropshire 20 years ago, and had been appointed sheriff of Denbighshire only a few days before his death. He has left by his will all his estates, real and personal, to the eldest son of Mr. Tyrwhitt, of Wickham, Hampshire.

Mr. Matt. Osborne, a farmer at Rampton, near Retford, Nottinghamsh. in very good and opulent circumstances: having been disappointed in receiving some money, he carried a ladder into a barn, where he reared it up against a balk, tied himself up, and hanged himself. He was 84 years of age.

At Alrington, in Sussex, Mr. Cha. Pendrel, surgeon. He was a descendant of the famous Richard Pendrel, who concealed K. Charles in the oak, and enjoyed the pension and patent granted by that monarch to his ancestor.

At Calcutta, Geo. Bogle, esq; chief and resident of Rungpoor, son to Geo. B. esq; of Daldowe, in North Britain.

Sir Jas. Nicholson, bart. of Glenbervie.

The Lady of Sir L. Grant, bart. of Dalvey.

At Edinburgh, aged 94, Mr. Wm. Jackson.

At St. Kitt's, Mr. John Jolly (son of Mr. T. W. Jolly, merchant, in London) after two days illness; justly admired as a gentleman, respected as a merchant, and beloved as a friend, through his extensive connections; at the age of 21 years and three months.

At Darlington, co. Durham, one John Nicholas, a labouring man, aged 109.

Dec. 25. At St. Helena, Capt. Rob. Young, late of the Vanstuart.

Feb. 15. Cha. Graham, esq; (eld. son of the late rev. Dr. Robt. Graham, whose death was mentioned in our last, p. 94.) He was at London on a visit of business; had in the morning of that day presented the rev. Mr. James of Arthuret to his father's livings of Kirkandrews upon Esk and Arthuret, worth together 1200l. per annum. The presentation was signed between twelve and one o'clock; at four the same afternoon, Mr. James received institution from the Bp. of Carlisle, and at six Mr. Graham died.

16. At Gweinygron, Flintshire, Robert Foulkes, esq;

19. At Dunston, near Newcastle upon Tyne, Tho. Shaftes, esq; in the commission of the peace.

21. Aged 11 years; Miss Eyre, dau. of the rev. Mr. E. residentiary of York, and grand-dau. of Dr. Prescott, late master of Catherine-Hall, Cambridge.

22. Benj. Da Costa, esq; one of the accompants-general in the excise-office.

Edw. Sainthele, esq; of Bradninch, co. Devon.

23. In Queen-str. Cheapside, Geo. Lee, esq; attorney at law.

24. Benj. Mackethwaite, esq; of Birkhouse, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, in his 77th year.

26. Mr. Edwards, of the Feathers publick-house, on Millbank, Westminster, whose death was occasioned by firing off a piece at a target, which burst, and the splinters tore off his thumb with the sinews, and a mortification ensued.

Mr. Nosen, the leader of the ballets at the opera-house, in consequence of a fit of apoplexy, with which he was struck in the orchestra, during the rehearsal of the new grand dance.

In Jeron-st. St. James's, Mrs. Halsey, mother of Tho. H. esq; M. P. for Herts.

Harcourt Powell, esq; formerly M. P. for New-Town, in the Isle of Wight.

At his house near Leicester, Joseph Bunney, esq; a very capital hofier, aged 66.

27. In Queen-squ. Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Rowland S. esq; banker.

Rev. Rich. Sanys, v. car of Reculver and Hoath, Kent. He married last year the young sister of the E. of Tankerville, and was related to Lord Sandys.

28. Rev. Mr. John King, v. car of Middleton, and minister of St. Mary's, at Kingston upon Hull.

In Southampton-row, John Elliot, esq;

In the Lower-Street, Kingston, Mrs. Eliz.

Sandys, relict of the late Justice Sandys, a lady of immense fortune. Mr. Sandys was a collateral branch of the noble family of that name.

At Little Chelsea, John Morton, esq; surgeon in ordinary to the Savoy prison in the Strand.

Mar. 1. Hon. Lieut.-General Wm. Keppel, colonel of the 12th reg. of dragoons, uncle to the present Earl of Albemarle, and son to the great earl, who went ambassador to France in the year 1754, and dived so deep into the councils of that politic court, as to discover the dark designs respecting America, and gave such valuable information to the British court, as enabled his late Majesty's ministers to frustrate the Gallic designs, and to nip their intentions in the bud. Gen. Keppel was second in command at the siege of the Havannah under his brother in 1762.

At his house in Leinster-street, Dublin, in the 75th year of his age, the right rev. Dr. John Garnet, lord bishop of Clogher, to which see he was translated from the bishoprick of Ferns, in the year 1758. We recollect no publication of his Lordship's but his *Dissertation on Job*, 4to. 1750; which Ld. Morton seeing at the D. of Newcastle's, declared to be a very proper book for a prime-minister's anti-chamber. Dr. G. went 2d chaplain to Ireland with the D. of Dorset in 1751. Being styled *Bishop* when a fellow of Sidney College, he was so by act of parliament, it being given him as a Christian name in a land-tax or window-light commission.

2. At Blackheath, Wm. Dalrymple, esq; late of Cadiz, and brother to Sir Hugh D. bart.

At Versailles, Madame Sophia Philippine Elizabeth-Justine of France, 4th daughter of Lewis XV. aged 47.

3. Rev. Mr. Spilbury, many years pastor of the congregation at Salters-Hall.

In her 19th year, Miss Mary Drummond, 2d dau. of Robt. D. esq; of Leicester-fields.

4. In Harley-street, Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Allen R. esq; principal painter to his Majesty.

At Clapham, Cha. Hungerford, esq; aged 82, formerly a wine-merch. in Queen-str. Cheapside.

At Norwich, John Thurlow, esq; an alderman of that city, brother to the Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Lincoln.

5. At Christ-Church College, Oxford, aged 63, the rev. Dr. Wm. Sharp, regius professor of Greek in that university, and rector of East-hampstead, Berks. He has left 200l. to Ch. Church, of which he was many years student, and 100l. to Hertford Coll. of which he was a short time principal.

In Marg.-str. Cavendish-squ. T. Thorpe, esq; Cha. Neate, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Cambr.

At Whitby, aged 66, John Yeoman, esq; one of the deputy lieutenants, and also one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

6. The Lady of Fra. Dashwood, esq; lately from New-York.

7. Mrs. Turner, wife of Barnard T. esq; alderman of Cornwallers Ward.

In Frith street, Soko, of a palsy on the brain,



brain, Sir Robt. Foley, bart. He was formerly a banker at Paris, and was created a baronet in 1767. Dying without issue, the title is extinct.

8. At Hampstead, Geo. Jones, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn.

At Viewfrith in Scotland, Mrs. Margaret Karr, aged 89.

9. Aged 89, Mrs. Beard, mother of John B. esq; of Hampton.

Lady Milner, grandmother to Sir Wm. M. bart. of Nun-Appleton, co. York.

10. Mr. Tho. Bönnel, many years a cabinet-maker in Long-Acre, and lately retired from business.

11. At his house in Mortimer-street, the right hon. Lord Robert Bertie, uncle to the Duke of Ancafter, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, a general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 2d troop of horse guards, governor of Duncannon in Ireland, and member for Bolton in Lincolnshire. He married the Lady Dowager Raymond.

In Green-street, Enfield, of a dropsy, Mr. Tho. Woodham, farmer, and steward to the D. of Chandos.

Rev. Mr. Headington, vicar of Coln St. Aldwin's, co. Gloucester.

13. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 82, John Baker, M. D.

Sir Cha. Holte, bt. of Ashton in Warwicksh. M. P. for that county in the late parliament.

14. At Enfield, of a deep consumption, Mrs. Hamilton, aged 34, wife of Mr. H. merch. of St. Kitt's, and dau. of Mr. Benj. Vaughan, prize-broker.

15. Mr. David Humphreys, attorney and solicitor, of Gray's-Inn.

At Mile-End, John Barsant, esq; aged 86.

Aged upwards of 81, Mr. John Millan, of Charing-cross, who kept a booksteler's shop there more than fifty years.

16. At Peckham, Rich. Masterman, esq; aged 94.

In James-st. Covent-Garden, aged 70, Mr. Pownall, an eminent seal-cutter.

18. Suddenly, as he was dressing, Major Gen. Wm. Thornton, lieut. col. of the 1st reg. of foot guards.

Mr. Carr, who formerly kept the King's Head tavern in the Poultry, of the wounds he received from a footpad some time ago.

19. At S. Lambeth, after a very lingering and painful illness, Mr. Jos. Vernon, comedian, for many years belonging to the company of Drury-Lane theatre. This gentleman was principally educated under the late Mr. Garrick, and possessed great talents, both as a comedian and a singer. His brethren of the drama sincerely lament his death; nor can he be less regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Suddenly, at South Weald, in Essex, the rev. John Territt, M.A. vicar of that parish.

20. At Cranbrook, Kent, Sam. Jenner, the parish clerk, aged 96 years and upwards. He was remarkably healthy, and lived in the reign of eight crowned heads.

21. In Upper Grosvenor-st. after a short illness, aged 48, George Fieschi Heneage, esq; of Hainton, Lincolnshire. He was descended from the ancient family of the Heneages, which has been seated at Hainton several centuries, and from the noble family of Fieschi of Genoa. He married Catharine one of the daughters of the late Lord Petre, and has left issue three sons and three daughters, all infants, to bewail the loss of an indulgent father, and all his acquaintance that of a worthy and respectable member of society.

Mr. Baumgarten, bookbinder, a native of Germany, and a man of uncommon excellence in his profession.

22. At Clapham, aged 80, Mr. John Stalard, who, in consequence of a fit of the palsy, had kept his room 14 years.

Mr. Walter Fox, writer, one of the clerks of the comptroller-general's office in the Custom-House.

24. At Evesham, in Worcestersh. in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Phillips, attorney at law, deputy recorder of that borough, and a justice of peace.

25. Right hon. Lady Viscountess Courtenay. Aged 75, the hon. Mrs. Howard, wid. of the late hon. Philip Howard, of Norfolk, sister to the late Dukes of Norfolk, and mother to the present Lady Petre.

Mr. John Hanforth, one of the marshals for the city of London, and formerly master of the Swan with Two Necks inn, Lad-Lane.

At Canterbury, aged 105, Claud Amyot, a weaver, and a French refugee, who had resided in that city upwards of 20 years.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 25. **S**IR Jonathan Lovett, of Soulbury, bart. Sheriff of the co. of Buckingham, *vice* Jos. Jacques, esq; dec.

Mar. 2. Rev. Rich. Ashton, D. D. warden of Christ's College in Manchester, *vice* Dr. Sam. Peploe, dec.

4. Wm. Vickar, of Llanfawr, esq; sheriff of Anglesey, *vice* Merjan Jones, esq; and Sir Tho. Jones, of Carreghova, knr. sheriff of Denbigh, *vice* hon. Cha. Finch.

16. Rev. Tho. Randolph, D.D. professor of the Greek tongue in the university of Oxford, *vice* Dr. Wm. Sharp, dec.

War.-Office, Mar. 26. His R. H. Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, captain and colonel of the 2d troop of horse grenadier guards, *vice* Lord Amherst.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**L**ORD Wm. Gordon lord vice-admiral of Scotland, *vice* Earl of Breadalbane, dec.

Mr. Woodmason, whose house in Leadenhall-street was lately burnt, with his seven children, is appointed stationer to the royal household, owing to the humane interference of E. Talbot.

Mr. Evans, elected clerk to the lord-mayor. Jas. Edgar, esq; a commissioner of excise in Scotland, *vice* W. Nelthorpe, esq; dec.

John Bacon, esq; receiver of the first-fruits, *vice* Edw. Mullo, esq; dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Rich. Cust, D. D. (dean of Lincoln) made prebendary of Thorngate, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. John Hollingworth, Westport V. with Charlton and Brokenborow chapels, in Wilts.

Rev. Robt. Lucas, moiety of Pattishal V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Best, Chaddesley Corbet V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Ellins, Churchlech, R. co. Worc.

Rev. Slade Baker, Littleton V. co. Somerset.

Rev. Tho. Carwardine, Yeldham Parva R. co. Essex.

Rev. Sam. May, M. A. sen. fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambr. preferred by that society to Framlingham and Saxted All Saints RR. in Suffolk, worth 600l. per ann.

Rev. Peter Miller, vicar of Portesham, co. Dorset, the perpetual curacies of Bockleton and Leicesters, both dio. Hereford.

DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Edw. Cressfield, D. D. Bildeston R. co. Suffolk, with C. Holland R. Essex.

Rev. Arthur Onslow, D. D. St. James R. Garlickhithe, London, with the perpetual curacy of Maidenhead, Berks.

Rev. John Tucker, B. A. Gravesend R. Kent.

Rev. Robt. Foote, M. A. Boughton Malherb R. and Lynton V. Kent.

B—NK—TS.

**S**A M. Bull, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-str. merchant.

Nath. Pierce, of Exeter, merchant.

John Booth and John Clough, of Manchester, merchants.

Wm. Willsea, of Norwich, plumber.

Edm. Tho. Brown, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener.

John Pearson, of Lowhouse, Cumb. dealer.

Wm. Skirrow, of Lancaster, shopkeeper.

Tho. Allen and Wm. Woodcock, of Throgmorton-str. Lond. hardwaremen.

Wm. Turner, Bxley, Kent, linen-draper.

Edw. Robson, Lincoln's-inn-fields, cabinet-maker.

Tho. Corbett, Much Wenlock, Salop, tanner.

Fra. Lawrence, Charlotte-str. Portland-pl. victualler.

*The following humane Letter is of too serious a consequence not to claim IMMEDIATE INSERTION. The Churchwardens of St. George, Hanover-Square, and those of Hackney and Clapham, have this day (March 29) laudably advertised rewards; and hand-bills, we are assured, are circulated from the Post-Office to every Parish in the Kingdom: and we earnestly hope the hint will be properly attended to.*

MR. URBAN, Mar. 28, 1782.

**T**HE attention your work has ever shown to the welfare of mankind will, I doubt not, insure the following advertisement a conspicuous place in your next Publication. Whoever was at the expence of inserting it in the news-papers deserves richly of mankind; and I only hope, that country gentlemen, clergy-

men, &c. who take it up, do not carelessly lay it down again, and confirm the old observation, that "what is every body's business is nobody's." Although these caterpillars may not be forerunners of the plague, they certainly must make sad havoc if humanity or rather policy does not destroy them.

*Homo sum, &c.*

To the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Overseers of every Parish, the following Precaution is earnestly recommended.

IT is an undoubted fact; that in the climates most liable to the plague, an insect much resembling that which now covers our hedges, constantly precedes that dreadful calamity; the worms are now alive; there is therefore no time to be lost; they have not yet left their nest; it is therefore not too late; a few days may put it out of human power to stop the dreadful effects of these poisonous and destructive insects, which will render vegetables, flesh, and the milk of our cattle dangerously unwholesome. Do not therefore grudge a moderate parish expence, but immediately send out labourers to clear the hedges before it is too late; it should be done by cutting off the little twigs upon which these bags are fixed, and a proper person should be appointed to see them burnt in an open place. It is feared the worms are in too advanced a state to allow of being torn off the branches without flattering the insects, therefore, the twigs must be cut. Other nations have used this method with success; and those who will neglect this honest advice, are equal enemies to themselves and mankind.

N. B. Subscriptions should be immediately opened in every parish, by which a shilling per bushel, or some such premium, may be given to the poor for their labour.

PRICES of STOCKS.

Mar. 15.

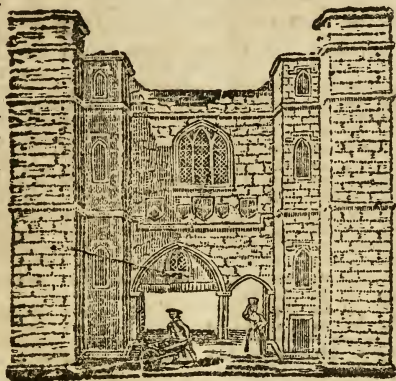
Mar. 27.

Bank Stock, shut	shut
India ditto, shut	shut
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 54 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. shut	shut
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, shut	shut 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$ op.
India Bonds, — Pr.	6s. pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct. dif.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$
Short ditto, 1777, shut	shut
3 per Ct. Scrip. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 69 $\frac{1}{5}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
Omnium 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuity. 1778, 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{10}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$
Lottery Tickets, 15l 18s.	16l 2s 6d a 2s
Exchequer Bills — disc,	2s. disc.

# The Gentleman's Magazine ;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For A P R I L, 1782.

C O N T A I N I N G

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

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Enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Prefs extraordinary ; and embellished with an accurate Engraving of a Non-descript Filh, and two ancient Seals.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

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

*Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Apr. 15, to Apr. 20, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 5 12 6 12 0 1 10 2 5

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	3	0	0	2	4	1	5	2	9
Surry	5	7	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	5
Hertford	5	7	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	1
Bedford	5	3	3	0	2	1	1	8	2	8
Cambridge	5	1	2	9	1	1	1	5	2	5
Huntingdon	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	1	7
Northampton	5	1	3	1	2	2	1	7	2	11
Rutland	4	8	0	0	2	2	1	6	2	7
Leicester	4	1	3	1	2	3	1	5	2	11
Nottingham	4	1	2	1	0	2	6	1	6	8
Derby	5	1	0	0	2	4	1	6	3	3
Stafford	5	7	4	4	2	4	1	8	3	5
Salop	5	8	3	8	2	6	1	6	0	0
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	5	1	8	2	8
Worcester	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	9	3	0
Warwick	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	11
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	2	10
Wilts	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	5
Berks	5	6	0	0	2	1	1	10	2	9
Oxford	5	9	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	0
Bucks	5	3	0	0	2	1	1	10	2	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Apr. 8, to Apr. 13, 1782.

North Wales	5	6	4	2	2	4	1	3	3	2
South Wales	5	5	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1781.

May, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E	fresh	29 7	56 a very fine bright day
2	N E to S W	little	29 8 1/2	54 chiefly bright, but gloomy at a distance
3	S S E	ditto	29 7 1/2	57 gloomy hazy morning, misting afternoon
4	E N E	strong	29 6 1/2	57 cloudy churlish day, a good deal of small rain
5	N E	ditto	29 8	53 ditto, some trifling rain
6	Ditto	fresh	29 9 1/2	52 chiefly cloudy, cold and churlish
7	ditto		29 9 1/2	49 smart frost early, cold churlish day
8	ditto		29 7 1/2	52 heavy churlish cold day
9	ditto		29 5 1/2	50 white frost early, bright day, very cold wind
10	N E	stormy	29 4 1/2	54 ditto, excessive bright day
11	N E to S W	little	29 3 1/2	57 gentle rain early, cloudy morning, bright afternoon
12	S S E	strong	29 7	60 bright morning, cloudy afternoon, rainy evening
13	S W to N E	fresh	29 5	63 ditto, ditto, very warm
14	N E	little	29 5	63 heavy morning with slight rain, bright afternoon
15	ditto		29 5 1/2	62 chiefly cloudy, several small showers
16	ditto		29 6	61 very thick and heavy, with constant misting rain
17	ditto		29 8	59 very black heavy day, some trifling rain
18	ditto		29 6 1/2	59 smart rain, early, heavy black day
19	ditto		29 6	61 heavy black day, misting evening
20	ditto		29 5 1/2	62 clouds and sunshine at intervals, several fine showers
21	ditto		29 6 1/2	63 ditto, no rain
22	N E	strong	29 9	61 ditto, cold wind
23	ditto		30 1 1/2	57 ditto, very bright, and very cold
24	ditto		30 1	56 ditto, hot sun, cold wind
25	E S E	fresh	30 1	56 ditto, ditto
26	ditto		30	55 ditto, ditto
27	S E	little	30	56 ditto, ditto
28	E	fresh	30	60 excessive bright, hot sun, cold wind
29	E S E	little	29 9	61 ditto, ditto, warmer
30	ditto		29 7	64 very hot and bright, a few flying clouds
31	N E	fresh	29 7	66 ditto

Bill of Mortality from Apr. 2, to Apr. 23, 1782.

Chriftened.

Buried.

Males 821 1/2

Males 751 1/2

Females 682 1/2

Females 674 1/2

Whereof have died under two years old 425

Peck Loaf 2s. 4 1/4d.

Between	2 and 5	94	50 and 60	150
	5 and 10	43	60 and 70	126
	10 and 20	60	70 and 80	78
	20 and 30	114	80 and 90	33
	30 and 40	126	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	181	100	1





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L, 1782.

*Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 104.*

Dec. 3.



HIS day it was expected that Mr. *B-ke* would have made some motion concerning the treatment of Mr. Laurens, then a prisoner in the Tower; but some doubt arising

about the propriety of examining the Lieut. Gov. at the bar of the House, the matter was postponed, and the House adjourned.

Dec. 4.

Gen *S-th* moved an instruction to the committee of secrecy on India affairs, that they enquire into the causes and conduct of the Mahratta war, as well as into that of the Carnatic. He said, the Mahratta war was a war of vanity and ambition; a war which had given rise to that confederacy which had already brought our affairs in the E. Indies into the most perilous situation; and which, if not speedily attended to, might in a very short time totally put an end to the dominion of this country in that part of the world. This was allowed on all hands, and the instruction was admitted; though,

The *Ld Adv. of Scotland* thought it unnecessary, because it was impossible to enquire into the cause of the one without, at the same time, investigating that of the other.

Sir *Tho. R-mb-d* took this occasion to complain of the court of directors; for he could say of them (and as a member of parliament he had a right to speak of them as a public body) that they had dealt unjustly by him; and he hoped the committee would be no less attentive to the conduct of the directors at home than to that of the company's servants abroad;

and if it should be found that they had been remiss or inattentive to the advices of the company's governors, that the committee should be as severe upon them in their report as against any other persons employed by the company.

Mr. *G-g-y* said, with respect to the directors, if they had done wrong, the committee, he was sure, would not spare them. He agreed with Gen. *S-th*, that if the affairs of the company remained unattended to by the legislature, our dominions in the East would not long be ours.

Mr. *B-ke* brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice, relative to the conduct of Sir Geo. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan at St. Eustatius; "That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to examine into the confiscation of the effects, wares, and merchandize, belonging to his Majesty's new subjects, as well as the British subjects, on the island of St. Eustatius;" and further, "that the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to enquire into the sale, distribution, and mode of conveyance, of a great part of the said effects, wares, and merchandizes, to the islands belonging to France, and to other parts of the dominions of his Majesty's enemies. See vol. LI. p. 587.

*Ld G. G-rm-n* objected to the motion, on the ground of the matter in question being at issue in another place. If the commanders have acted wrong, the injured parties will find redress. If they have done right, the law will justify them.

Mr. *B-ke* reprobated the doctrine advanced by the noble Lord. Upon his Lordship's principles, whenever a question of law and state policy meet, one party has only to appeal to law, and then, *pendente lite*, the policy of the nation must sleep, and by proper management may be made to sleep for ever.

He

He then opened his complaint. He treated the conduct of the commanders with some severity, in attacking with a small force the places that were most capable of defence, and directing their strength where little or no resistance was expected. Invited by the calamity of the hurricane that had more than half desolated St. Vincent's, they had made a descent on that island with a small force only, but finding it stronger than they expected, and that they were not able to carry it, they shewed the principle on which they acted, by adding the horrors of war to the scourge of Heaven, and killing or carrying away the negroes by whom the plantations of the inhabitants could be rendered of any use. St. Eustatius, where they knew no resistance of consequence could be made, they attacked with 15 ships of the line, a proportionable number of frigates, and nearly 3000 of the best troops in the W. Indies. The force that was to oppose this powerful armament consisted of a few pieces of useless artillery, and about 36 soldiers, who might be assisted with some invalids to the amount of 24 more, making in all 60 men. The place surrendered at discretion; which the worthy commanders interpreted *destruction*; and the moment the people laid down their arms, their warehouses were locked up; their books taken from them; even their provisions withheld; and they were compelled to give in an account of all their ready money, plate, jewels, &c. nor was rank, or sex, or age, spared in this general order; all were included, and all were obliged to comply. The next measure was, the general proscription of all the inhabitants, by which they were ordered to quit the island; the Dutch were banished, because they were Dutch; the Americans, because they were the King's enemies; and the Jews, because they were enemies to Jesus Christ. Among those who received the most injurious treatment were Gov. Meynell, who was supposed to have fallen a victim to the hardships to which he was exposed; and Mr. Gouverneur, a merchant, who traded solely in dry goods (no naval or military stores whatever), but acted upon commission from the Congress. This gentleman was seized, his property confiscated, and himself hurried on board to be carried to England, while his wife was unable to obtain even a bed from her own house for her husband and herself to lie on. It is true, on board they were treated with the greatest humanity

by Com. Hotham and Capt. Halliday; but the guilt of those who had treated them so barbarously could not be effaced by the humanity of other people. The Admiral and General viewed him in a two-fold light; they considered him as a Dutchman and an Englishman; as a Dutchman they confiscated his property, as an Englishman they confined him as a traitor.

The French inhabitants of St. Eustatius were also banished, but they were treated with a degree of politeness which the other nations did not experience, probably owing to the fears of retaliation. Letters had passed between Sir Geo. Rodney and the Marq. de Bouillé, which were conceived in language that equalled the highest that had been used in the wildest days of ancient chivalry. But those were only bold words, that had little or no effect on either side.

The treatment of the poor Jews was execrable. They, poor wretches, were stripped of all their money, and eight of them put on board a ship to be carried out of the island; one of them in particular, Mr. Hohen, a venerable old gentleman of near 70 years of age, had even his cloaths searched, and from this bit of linen (holding it up), which was sewed in the poor man's coat, were taken 38 shillings, which he had the consummate audacity to endeavour to conceal for the purpose of buying victuals. For this concealment Mr. Hohen experienced still harsher and more contemptuous treatment, and his brethren were reviled and insulted by the meanest of the rabble on the same account.

With respect to the confiscation in general, the commanders were without the shadow of excuse, because they had at hand gentlemen eminent in the law ready to assist them, if they had thought proper to apply to them for advice. These gentlemen would have told them, that with respect to Englishmen their property could not be confiscated, even supposing them traitors, until a jury of their countrymen had pronounced them guilty. However, the confiscation being a matter settled and determined on, the next thing to be thought of was the sale of the goods. A proclamation was accordingly issued, promising free egress and regrets to all purchasers, together with security that their money should not be taken from them. Seventeen flags of truce were ordered for various parts, and the goods being set to auction, were mixed so as to make proper allotments.

In particular, a kind of sail-cloth, called *Maven's Stuff*, which is generally used for scudding and stay-sails, and of which stuff half the sails of every American vessel was made, was sold to whoever would purchase, and the only advantage that accrued from the taking of St. Eustatius was, that the French and Americans were supplied with stores by the conquerors 50 per cent. cheaper than they used to be by the Dutch.

In the glorious business of the sales were the two commanders taken up from the beginning of the month of February to the beginning of May; a period in which the Admiral had 21 sail of the line under his command, and 3000 veteran troops at St. Eustatius, while the enemy had not six sail at Martinique. That surely was the time for offensive operations, when the enemy had not force to oppose us; that surely was our time either to recover some of our former possessions, or to take others from the enemy: but that time was lost; and the first misfortune that sprang from it was, that Sir Sam. Hood was left with an inferior fleet, to fight the superior force of De Grasse just arrived from Europe. Tobago was taken under the very eye of Sir Geo. Rodney, as De Grasse expressed himself; and the same Admiral said in his dispatches, he had several times offered the British Admiral battle, which the latter had thought proper to decline. This might be called a ground of censure: the first notice Adm. Byng had of a charge against him, was a copy of Mons. de Galissonniere's account of the action; but as this was, in his opinion, a hardship on Adm. Byng, he would not charge Sir Geo. Rodney from Comte de Grasse's dispatches; but the capture of Tobago gave nevertheless an appearance of truth to the assertion of De Grasse. The capture of that island was of the greatest consequence to this nation: its cotton was the finest we got from the W. Indies; and by the loss of Tobago that article had risen from 1s. or 1s. 8d. to 3s. and 3s. 9d. It was a fact, that 20,000 people in Lancashire got their bread by the manufacture of cotton.

This was the sum of the charge: he wished that he might have an opportunity to enter into the proofs of it by evidence at the bar: he hoped a proper defence would be made to it, and the two commanders in question would not sit down contented with their own self-appraisal, or the support of their friends in that House. Self-acquittal was not

enough: a man might say, *Populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo. et domi nummos contemtor in arca*: but something was due to the public, and to justice. The character of an accuser, it was true, was odious; but it was so only when the accusation was brought against the innocent, the weak, the oppressed, or perhaps indigent culprit: but it was not odious to accuse guilt in flars and ribbons; guilt rewarded and countenanced by the official and the opulent.

Sir G. R—d—y rose. He declared, that when he appeared before St. Eustatius, it was for the purpose only of cutting off supplies from the enemy, and with the fixed resolution not to grant any terms to the inhabitants. The Dutch, though nominally the friends of this country, had, during the course of his command in the W. Indies, been the friends of our enemies; and to punish and check both, nothing had appeared more effectual than the reduction of an island, the inhabitants of which were animated with a rooted aversion to us, and the most cordial regard for our enemies: among those inhabitants there were many, who, while they called themselves Englishmen, were not ashamed to disgrace themselves and their country, by assisting her enemies with the means to wound her: such people deserved no favour, and to them he had resolved to shew none. But when he seized all the property on the island, it was not for his own use. At the time he thought it would all belong to the King, and therefore in all he had done for the preservation of that property, it was for his country, and not for himself, that he had been acting. The hon. gentleman charged him with suffering the stores, provisions, &c. to be carried into the enemy's islands, directly, or circuitously through the neutral islands; but the very reverse of this was the truth, for he had given orders, that the stores or provisions should all be sent to his Majesty's yard at Antigua. As to the charge of remaining inactive for three months at St. Eustatius, his answer was, that he had in that time planned two expeditions, which he was just on the point of carrying into execution, the one against Curacoa, the other against Surinam, when he received advice from the commander of a convoy, by a quick-sailing vessel, that he had seen ten or twelve French sail of the line, with about 70 transports, steering for Martinique, and that he had kept them in sight for two days. This intelligence

made him renounce his designs against the Dutch settlements; and he dispatched Sir Sam. Hood with *fifteen* sail of the line, to cruize in the tract of Martinique. *Fifteen* ships, he thought able to fight *ten* or *twelve*; but unfortunately the intelligence did not prove true with respect to the real numbers of the enemy; and Sir Samuel had been driven so far to leeward, that he could not prevent the ships in Fort Royal from getting out to join De Grasse: this, however, was not a fault; it was unavoidable.

As to the ships he had detained at St. Eustatius, the Sandwich and the Triumph were at the time in so bad a condition, that he intended to send them home with the first convoy.

As soon as he had heard of the affair between Sir Sam. Hood and the Comte de Grasse, he joined the fleet, with a determined resolution to renew the action, if the enemy would give him a fair opportunity to do it. When the French landed at St. Lucia, he undoubtedly would have had the desired opportunity to come to action, if intelligence had not been conveyed to the enemy that he was approaching.—A letter had been sent to Monsieur de Grasse with that advice, and a duplicate of it was soon dispatched after: the first reached its address; the second was intercepted. The contents were, that the English were doubling Guadaloupe, and in 24 hours would be upon the French Admiral with their whole force: this put an end to what Comte de Grasse called his *feint* against St. Lucia; for before day-break he embarked the troops and sailed away.

With regard to Tobago, as soon as he heard it had been attacked, he immediately sent Rear Adm. Drake with *six* sail of the line to relieve it: this he thought a sufficient force, as he understood that the descent had been covered only by two or three ships of the line, and the six he sent against them were the best sailers, and in the best condition of any in his fleet, and were all copper-bottomed. When he found the whole of the enemy's fleet was at sea, he was obliged to watch their motions; they endeavoured to allure him to leeward, but if he had been tempted to do it, Barbadoes would have fallen: he therefore was obliged to keep to windward, still determined to succour the island.—He dispatched to Tobago three officers in three different vessels: two of them fell into the hands of the enemy; the third

got to the house of a planter, and there, to his great surprize, he learned that the island had surrendered two days before, and was further told by him that 10,000 men could not retake it: at this time, the two fleets were in sight of the island.

As to the charge brought by the Governor of Tobago, all he would add to what he had already said was—that the guns he had sent the year before for the defence of the island had never been mounted. As to the disaster in America, he would tell the House what steps he had taken to prevent it. He had sent to the Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to send the Prince William and Torbay to America with the greatest dispatch; and he had sent also to the Commander in Chief in America, desiring he would collect his whole force, and meet him with it off the Capes of Virginia; and if he could not meet him, that he would let him know it by one of his frigates: but no answer had been sent to him or to Sir Sam. Hood, for he himself was then so ill that he was coming home. He had sent twice to the Admiral at Jamaica, and three times to the Admiral at New-York: one of his three dispatches miscarried, the vessel that carried it being forced on shore by some privateers; and from that circumstance he had learned always in future to keep copies of every dispatch, for of that he had none. If the Admiral in America had met Sir Sam. Hood near the Chesapeake, the probability was that De Grasse would have been defeated, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis prevented.

(To be continued.)

F *Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 107.*  
March 7.

LORD N—*th* rose, and opened what is commonly called the budget; of which some account has already been given in our Magazine for March 1781.

As this was a temporary business, it might seem unnecessary here to enlarge upon it; but as our Magazine is rather a record to refer to hereafter than calculated to gratify present curiosity, we cannot, in reporting the proceedings of the House, omit a transaction of so much importance, nor pass it over superficially.

His Lordship began by observing, that his business on that day was, to lay before the House the expences of the current year, the sums which the ways and means had already granted, and to move for a loan necessary to make up the surplus that was wanting. He stated the estimate of the expences already

voted



voted, at £.14,421,786 11 11

And the sum that yet remained to be voted, at 6,958,416 18 3

In all £.21,380,203 10 2

His Lordship, after this statement, came to the more immediate subject of the loan, and lamented, that he should be obliged to propose so large an addition to the national debt as 12,000,000*l*. He then acquainted the House with the terms on which the money-lenders had proposed to advance the loan. He stated the annual saving of interest by the plan he had adopted to amount to 120,000*l*. owing to a rumour of peace, which however he thought very problematical.

The terms, he said, were, to give to every subscriber of 100*l*.

150 of 3 per cents. consols, at	
the rate of 58	87 0 0
25 of 4 per cents. at 70	17 10 0
4 lottery tickets to each subscriber of 1000 <i>l</i> . reckoned at	1 0 0

£.105 10 0

He then entered into detail of the bargain he had made, which he said was the best that could be got.

Mr. F—x, as soon as Ld N—th sat down, entered into a liberal investigation, first of the principle, and then of the terms of the loan. He considered both the one and the other as exceedingly reprehensible and disadvantageous. The noble Lord had this year chosen to get the loan by adding a large sum to the capital of our debt, and had for the first time defended this mode of borrowing money as superior to that of annuities; which, however, he [Mr. F.] very much disapproved, and assigned his reasons, which could only be intelligible to persons conversant in such calculations; in preference to this mode, he would have wished the money to have been borrowed by a short annuity of 5 per cent. which it was his opinion would have made the terms more advantageous to the public. Having stated his reasons against the terms of the loan, which he represented as enormous, he next considered it in a political view. The profit to the lenders he stated at 900,000*l*. at the least; and this large sum the minister held in his hands to grant in donations to the members of that House for such services as might best suit his views. He inveighed against the lottery as an unnecessary part of the *douceur*, which ought to be omitted from every principle of policy and of regard to the morals of the people. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the latter part respecting the lottery be omitted.

Mr. Eyre thought the objections made to the terms of the loan frivolous, unreasonable, and ill-founded. The humanity of the noble Lord, he said, deserved the attention of the House, in preferring an addition to the nominal debt to an addition to the rate

of interest. If the rate of interest in borrowing money to supply the necessities of the public was raised in the manner proposed, the ruin of many families must instantly take place, as mortgages would be called in, and the first estate of the kingdom torn to pieces and destroyed. The calamities that would ensue would be dreadful.

Mr. H—y entered largely into the investigation of the loan, in a language little intelligible but to financiers. He was however rather in favour of borrowing at 5 per cent. than increasing the capital debt; but argued strongly against lotteries, as an encouragement not only to ordinary frauds, but forgeries on the bank; and striking at the root of all public credit.

Other members spoke for and against lotteries; and, on a division, the numbers were, for the lottery 169, against it 111. After which the following resolutions passed without farther opposition.

That, towards the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of twelve millions be raised by annuities, and the further sum of 480,000*l*. by a lottery, in manner following:

That every contributor to the said twelve millions shall, for every 100*l*. contributed, be entitled to the principal sum of 100*l*. in annuities, after the rate of 3 per cent., and to an additional principal sum of 50*l*. in like annuities, and also to a further principal sum of 25*l*. in annuities of 4 per cent.; the said several annuities respectively to commence from the 5th day of Jan. 1781.

That the sum of twelve millions to be contributed as aforesaid, together with the capital of 50*l*. to every 100*l*. advanced and paid, amounting to six millions, making together in the whole 18 millions in annuities, after the rate of 3*l*. per cent. be, from the time of their commencement, made one joint stock with the 3 per cent. annuities consolidated, and charged upon the sinking fund, and shall be transferrable at the bank, in the same manner as the said consolidated annuities are payable, transferrable, and redeemable by parliament.

That the annuity, in respect of the said additional capital of 25*l*. to which every contributor of 100*l*. shall be entitled, making together three millions, to carry an interest after the rate of 4 per cent., shall be paid at the bank for one quarter, from Jan. 5, 1781, to April 5 following; and from that time shall be made one joint stock with the consolidated annuities of 4 per cent. of the last session; and shall also be charged upon the sinking fund, and payable and transferrable at the bank in like manner.

That every contributor towards raising the said sum of twelve millions shall, for every 1000*l*. contributed, be entitled to 4 tickets in a lottery to consist of 48,000 tickets, amounting to 480,000*l*. upon the payment of the further sum of 10*l*. for each; the said 480,000*l*. to be distributed into prizes for the benefit

benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets, which shall be paid in money at the bank of England to such proprietors upon demand, as soon after March 1782 as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatsoever.

That every contributor shall, on or before March 15, make a deposit of 15 per cent. with the cashiers of the bank, on such sum as he or she shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of twelve millions; and also a deposit of 15 per cent. in part of the monies to be contributed towards raising the said sum of 480,000*l.* by a lottery, as a security for making future payments respectively on or before the times hereafter limited, viz.

On the 12 millions to be raised by annuities.

10 per cent. on or before April 27.

10 per cent. on or before May 18.

10 per cent. on or before June 14.

10 per cent. on or before July 24.

15 per cent. on or before Aug. 21.

10 per cent. on or before Sept. 18.

10 per cent. on or before Oct. 23.

10 per cent. on or before Nov. 23.

On the lottery for 480,000*l.*

20 per cent. on or before May 11.

25 per cent. on or before July 10.

20 per cent. on or before Sept. 11.

20 per cent. on or before Oct. 9.

That all the monies, so to be received by the cashiers of the bank, shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, to be applied from time to time to such services as shall then have been voted by this House in this session of parliament.

That every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution money on or before Oct. 22, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, of 3 per cent., to be computed from the day of payment to Nov. 23, in regard to the sum to be paid for the said annuities; and to Oct. 8 in respect to the sum to be paid on account of the lottery: and that all such persons who shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered to them as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

That every person who shall keep any lottery-office, or place for buying, selling, insuring, registering, disposing, or otherwise dealing in tickets, shall first take out a licence for that purpose.

That the sum of fifty pounds shall be paid for every such licence.

That the monies to arise by the said duties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses attending the said lottery.

Another resolution was thought necessary in order to consolidate, *with the consent of the proprietors*, the 4 per cent. of the 2d of his present Majesty into one joint stock with the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities of the 25th and 26th of his late majesty, to be payable, transferable, and redeemable, in like manner. Such persons who did not signify their

dissent, in books to be opened for that purpose, before March 20, 1781, to be deemed to have assented thereto. What advantage those who signified their dissent thereto received, we have not been able to learn.

(To be continued.)

*A The following is said to be the Substance of a Conversation lately held by Dr. Franklyn with the French Minister, on the Subject of American Affairs; supposed to contain the real Sentiments of the American Congress.*

**T**HE Doctor, in terms of the profoundest respect, testified the very great and just esteem Congress and himself had for his most Christian Majesty, his ministers, and the whole French nation, with assurances of the strong and lasting sense of gratitude which ever would be retained by America for the ample and timely succours and support afforded them in loans, warlike stores, and in a military and naval force.

**C** That he was, however, by his constituents, ordered explicitly to declare, that the terms of late insisted on by France, were utterly inadmissible; that they never had been so much as glanced at in any prior articles of treaty or agreement.

He was likewise strictly enjoined to express the disapprobation of Congress, and their utter repugnancy to some hints offensively thrown out, or suggested by the minister at Philadelphia, and flatter themselves they proceeded rather from M<sup>rs</sup>. Lucerne's private suggestions, than from any orders from his Court.

**H**e was instructed to represent to the Court of France, with all due submission, but in terms of the utmost precision, that America had shed her best blood, exhausted her wealth, hazarded the ruin of her commerce, and, with perseverance and fortitude, had beheld her towns, her villages, and country depopulated and laid waste with fire and sword, in support of her freedom and liberties, in opposition to the encroachments of the Parent State; all these they had suffered, and were ready still to suffer, ere with maxims and pusillanimity they would abandon, or suffer to be infringed, their first and original ideas of enjoying, with the rest of mankind, the benefits and fruits of a free government.

**H**e was instructed to represent, in the most positive terms, that the States of America would never admit of a single condition that in any degree was derogatory to the dignity of a free people; and that they would ever watch, with a jealous eye, to whatever bore the most distant resemblance, or produced the lightest shadow of encroachments upon their liberty and independence.

That Congress were determined never to give their assent to the introducing of more foreign troops; and that, agreeable to stipulations, those who already were in America, should be removed so soon as their continuance was judged no longer necessary or expedient.

He observed, that England, from dear-bought experience, had learnt more moderation, fully satisfied that the reduction of America, by force of arms, was chimerical and impracticable—Parliament had avowed it. He hoped soon the ravages of war might cease, and peace, tranquillity, and commerce, be restored upon honourable and advantageous terms to all parties.

He also animadverted upon the mode proposed for the payment of loans, and had positive instructions to say they never would be listened to. Holland, in her struggle for freedom, was nigh exhausted, and contracted a vast and almost incredible load of debt, comparatively then with the visible means of discharging it. She did discharge it. The United States of America hope likewise, in time, to discharge, satisfactorily and honourably, all claims of that nature. America possesses, within herself, ample means for that purpose.

*Extract from General Murray's Letter to Lord Hillsborough, with an Account of the Surrender of Fort St. Philip's in Minorca.*

HAVING already given part of the General's relation (see p. 148), in which he acquaints his lordship with the cause of his surrender, which is too descriptive to be omitted.—Such, says he, was the uncommon spirit of the king's troops, that they concealed their disorders and inability, rather than go into the hospitals; several men died on guard, after having stood sentry; their fate was not discovered till called upon for the relief, when it came to their turn to mount again.—Perhaps a more noble, or a more tragical scene, was never exhibited than that of the march of the garrison of St. Philip's through the Spanish and French armies. It consisted of no more than 600 old decrepid soldiers, 200 seamen, 120 of the Royal Artillery, 20 Corsicans, and 25 Greeks, Turks, Moors, Jews, &c. The two armies were drawn up in two lines, the battalions fronting each other, forming a way for us to march through. They consisted of 14,000 men, and reached from the glacis to George Town, where our battalions laid down their arms, declaring they had surrendered them to God alone, having the consolation to know that the victors could not plume themselves in taking an hospital. Such was the distressing figures of our men, that many of the Spanish and French are said to have shed tears as they passed them. Thanks to the Almighty, the miserable disorder, which threatened us with destruction, is now abated; the humanity of the Duke de Crillon (whose heart was most sensibly touched by the misfortunes of such brave men) has gone even beyond my wishes, in providing every thing which can contribute to our recovery. The Spanish, as well as the French surgeons, attend our hospitals. We are greatly in-

debted to the Baron de Falkenhayn, who commands the French troops. We owe infinite obligations to the Count de Crillon; they can never be forgot by any of us. I hope this young man will never command an army against my sovereign, for his military talents are as conspicuous as the goodness of his heart.

Lists of the killed and wounded, with the number of our guns which were destroyed by the enemy's battering artillery, which consisted of 109 pieces of cannon, and 36 mortars, are inclosed. I shall wait here until I see the last man of my noble garrison safely and commodiously embarked.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Don, will have the honour to present this letter to your lordship; he is well acquainted with the most minute circumstance relative to the siege; is an intelligent, distinguished officer, and is furnished with copies of all the papers I have, which he will lay before your lordship if requisite.

Col. Pringle, and his nephew, Lieut. Pringle, are to be left hostages until the transports return, agreeable to the capitulation.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

P. S. It would be unjust and ungrateful, was I not to declare, that, from the beginning to the last hour of the siege, the officers and men of the royal regiment of artillery, and likewise the seamen, distinguished themselves; I believe the world cannot produce more expert gunners and bombardiers than those who served at this siege, and I am sure the sailors shewed uncommon zeal. It is necessary likewise to declare, that no garrison was ever nourished with better salt provisions of all kinds than we had sent to us from England; fresh vegetables we could not have; but we had plenty of pease, good bread and rice, with currants and raisins; and lest in the fort six months full allowance of all kinds, although a magazine, containing six months more, was burnt by the enemy's shells.

*Extract from Rear Admiral Hood's Letter to Mr. Stephens.*

*Adm. Office, March 26.* REAR Admiral Hood's dispatches (mentioned in p. 148) speak a very different language from those referred to in p. 147, of which the particulars are recited in p. 200.—From the accounts he had received from Gov. Shirley, and the spirited message from Gen. Frazer, the Rear Adm. says, in these his last dispatches, that he had not the least doubt of relieving the island after he had got possession of the enemy's anchorage in Basse Terré Road. The Governor having expressed a wish for an able sea officer and a few seamen to throw succours into the garrison, he sent Capt. Cargenven and Lieut. Hare on that service. The oars were muffled, that not the least noise should be made to give the alarm; but, upon putting the boats sterns to the shore, they were fired on, volley after volley.

and

and were forced to return. Several other attempts were made, but in vain, to reach the garrison. Upon the signal's being made from the Hill on the 8th [February], that the enemy's batteries had been successful; that the garrison was reduced, and short of ordnance stores, the Rear Adm. renewed his endeavours to get intelligence from the fort, but with no better success than before, and those who were sent on that service were made prisoners of war.

It was, however, observed, that the Marq. de Bouille and the Count de Grasse were weary of their posts, and that, if the garrison could hold out but ten days longer, the island would be saved: but he [the Rear Adm.] was much concerned that, on the 13th, Capt. Robinson, of the 15th regiment, came from Gov. Shirley and Gen. Frazer, with a letter for Gen. Prescott, acquainting him with the surrender of the island, that morning, to the arms of the French king.

On the 14th the enemy's fleet anchored off Nevis, consisting of the Ville de Paris, six ships of 80 guns, 23 of 74, and four of 64; one 64 was at Old Road, and another at Sandy Point. The Triumphant and Brave had joined from Europe.

Under this situation of things, the Rear Adm. says, he had no longer any business in Bassè Terre Road, especially as the enemy were preparing to get guns and mortars upon a height that would annoy the ships in the van.

With so vast a superiority against him, he had nothing left to do but to endeavour to join Sir George Rodney with his Majesty's squadron in as perfect a state as possible. He therefore judged it necessary to give directions for the squadron to cut, in which Rear Adm. Drake most readily concurred.

Except Gov. Shirley's letter, and the message Gen. Prescott's officer brought from Gen. Frazer, of the 24th of January, he never heard a syllable from Brimstone Hill, or from any one person in the island; and, what is still more extraordinary, the garrison, in all probability, could not have been reduced but for the 8 brass 24 pound cannon, two 13 inch brass mortars, 1500 shells, and 6000 24 pound cannon balls, the enemy found at the foot of the hill, which Government had sent out, and which the inhabitants of the island would not give proper assistance for getting up. For the enemy's ship, with the shells, was sunk, and it was with difficulty more than four or five of a day could be fished up; and l'Espion, in which were all the shells that could be got from Martinique, was taken, as before related.

He anchored his Majesty's Squadron in St. John's Road on the 19th, after sun-set; and sailed again this noon [Feb. 22] to seek Sir George Rodney at Barbadoes, and get a supply of water. The Fortune and Pegasus, which he left to watch the French fleet, joined him, and report, that 36 sail of the line quitted Bassè Terre Road on the 21st,

with upwards of 50 sail of brigs, sloops, and schooners, and steered for Martinique.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY-LANE.

- April 1.* Way of the World—Robinson Crusoe  
 2. The Fair Circassian—The Divorce.  
 3. The School for Scandal—The Critic.  
 4. The Foundling—Gentle Shepherd.  
 5. Carnival of Venice—The Alchymist.  
 6. The Tempest—The Irish Widow.  
 8. The Lord of the Manor—Bon Ton.  
 9. Clandestine Marriage—Maid of the Oaks  
 10. Every Man in his Humour—Alchymist.  
 11. As You like It—Robinson Crusoe.  
 12. Variety—The Lying Valet.  
 13. The Fair Circassian—The Lyar.  
 15. Dissipation—A Trip to Scotland.  
 16. School for Scandal—The Divorce.  
 17. Beggars Opera—The True Briton.  
 18. Cymon—Maid of the Oaks.  
 19. Way to keep Him—The Alchymist.  
 20. The West Indian—The Chaplet.  
 22. Beggars Opera—The Apprentice.  
 23. Othello—Catherine and Petruchio.  
 24. Way of the World—Capricious Lovers.  
 25. Romeo and Juliet—Robinson Crusoe.  
 26. School for Scandal—The Alchymist.  
 27. As You like It—The Quaker.  
 29. The Wonder—The Maid of the Oaks.  
 30. The Jealous Wife—The Irish Widow.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

- April 1.* Jane Shore—Tony Lumpkin in Town  
 2. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Tom Thumb.  
 3. Which is the Man?—Choice of Harleq.  
 4. The Duenna—Barnaby Rattle.  
 5. Man of the World—The Positive Man.  
 6. Which is the Man?—Ditto.  
 8. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 9. Beggars Opera—Dragon of Wantley.  
 10. The Wife's Relief—London Cuckolds.  
 11. Man of the World—Choice of Harleq.  
 12. Alexander the Great—London Cuckolds  
 13. Which is the Man?—The Positive Man.  
 15. Mourning Bride—Choice of Harlequin.  
 16. The Double Dealer—Barnaby Rattle.  
 17. The Earl of Essex—Country Madcap.  
 18. Man of the World—The Positive Man.  
 19. The Wife's Relief—Country Madcap.  
 20. The Wallons—Dragon of Wantley.  
 22. Ditto—The Choice of Harlequin.  
 23. Chapter of Accidents—Barnaby Rattle.  
 24. The Chances—The Upholsterer.  
 25. The Wallons—The Country Madcap.  
 26. Jane Shore—Comus.  
 27. Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom Thumb  
 29. Chapter of Accidents—Barnaby Rattle.  
 30. The Duenna—The Defenter.

### E R R A T A.

- P. 59, col. 1, note, for "1766" r. "1768."  
 61, col. 1, l. 16, for *salmon* r. *salmons*.  
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 5, for "*than* that" r. "*on* that."  
 Ibid. l. 29, for *is* r. *are*.



THE revolution which has lately happened in the ministry of England, with its influence on public affairs, may be looked upon as forming a new æra in the annals of Europe; and therefore the steps by which it was brought about require immediate notice. The limits allotted to our diary of events would not admit of a regular arrangement; we must therefore refer the reader to the subsequent part of this Magazine, where he will probably find sufficient to gratify present curiosity. A more perfect account will be found in the regular course of Debates.

March 15.

THE great question respecting the removal of ministers was brought forward by

Sir J. R—s, who moved the following resolution:—"That this House, taking into consideration the many grievous calamities that have attended this war; considering, that upwards of 100 millions had been voted for it; that, notwithstanding, 13 provinces had been lost in America, with the newly-acquired province of W. Florida; the islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent's, and Tobago, in the West Indies, and Minorca in Europe—that we were at war with France, Spain, and Holland, without a single ally to support us; and that danger surrounded us on all sides; this House can no longer repose confidence in those who have the management and direction of public affairs."

Sir John, in prefacing this motion, adverted to what Mr. Ellis had said, in a former debate, when, in a tone of defiance, he asked, Where could be found better ministers? The question, in his opinion, conveyed an insult on the understanding of the House, and ought to be reversed, Where could be found worse? The loss of greatness, glory, and dominion, had marked the measures of the present ministers; and yet the House is to be insulted with questions, as if none were to be found so able to succeed them. He said, the weight of the calamity which they had enrailed upon their country would be felt to latest posterity. And he asked, in his turn, If there was one honest independent member in that house, who could lay his hand upon his heart and say, that he did not believe the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to be the acting instrument in bringing on all our calamities, by first promoting and then prolonging the American war.

Sir R. S—s replied, that he felt himself as honest, as independent, and as unbiased a member as any in that House, and he could lay his hand upon his heart, and declare his firm belief, that the ill-success of the American war, and the calamities attending it, were not to be attributed to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, but to the unjustifiable opposition that had been given to the measures of Government.

Mr. G. O—s took up the argument on the same ground, and, in a masterly speech, endeavoured to exculpate the present ministers.

If, said he, to the American war all our misfortunes are to be ascribed, before the House can decide on the present question, it will be necessary to trace it to its source. In the retrospect it will be found, that the cause originated under a much earlier administration than the present; and that in Mr. Grenville's administration the baneful seeds were sown, that have since been ripened into maturity, first by the fostering hand of Lord Rockingham, who, in passing the Declaratory Act, approved of the principle of his predecessors, and then by the warm nurture of the great Lord Chatham, in declaring that, if the Americans manufactured so much as a nail without the previous consent of Parliament, he would employ the whole force of this country to chastise their hardness. The principle of the American war being thus established, and sanctioned by the greatest men of all parties, was it fair, was it just, was it candid, he said, after this House had gone so long hand in hand in support of the same principle, to charge the present ministers as the promoters of the American war, and as the instruments of all the calamities that have attended it? The House cannot approve of such a resolution. Justice forbids it; and shame must cover the face of every man who voted for it, and who shall now concur in the resolution proposed by the honourable mover.

Mr. A—d—n took notice of an essential difference between the proposition of the preceding Friday, and the resolution of the present day. The former charged ministers with want of foresight; the latter, only for being unsuccessful. That they have been unsuccessful, is without a doubt; and the reasons of their ill-success, could they be fully investigated, would be decisive in this day's debate. It is known to the world, that ministers had fitted out a fleet adequate to the destruction of that under the command of M. d'Orvilliers. The success that was, and ought to have been, expected from that great fleet, did not follow. But were ministers to blame? The commander in chief laid the blame on the second in command; the second in command retorted on the chief. But neither the one, nor the other, imputed the least blame to ministers. Perhaps the same cause might be traced through almost every other transaction of magnitude in this truly unfortunate war: but for such miscarriages as these, are ministers to blame? Candour and common justice will not allow it. To the charge of neglecting to cultivate alliances, Mr. Adam replied, that it was the fate of every nation upon earth, when in the zenith of their power, to be without allies. It is to the envy and jealousy of the neighbouring nations, not to the negligence of ministers, that our want of alliances is to be ascribed. At the conclusion of the last war, the power and splendour of this nation was such as to alarm the powers of Europe, and they were all united in their wishes to see it humbled. But ought

the successful exertions of former administrations to be brought as a proof of the want of abilities in the present? By no means. Former administrations had feeble powers to contend with, who, conscious of their own weakness, had been ever since endeavouring to strengthen themselves against some future day of trial, and had formed such a confederacy against this nation, as is scarce to be paralleled in history. It were therefore the highest injustice to remove ministers for not doing what it was not in human power for ministers to do. Ever since the resolution had passed for forwarding peace with America, they had shewn, by their conduct, that they meant to follow the plain sense of this House; and certainly they were better qualified to pursue it than men, let their abilities be ever so great, who were utter strangers to the business they would be to enter upon. It was upon this ground that a right hon. Secretary had asked, on a former occasion, if there were better ministers likely to succeed, if the present should retire? and he thought this a very proper question to be considered before the resolution now in question should be agreed to.

Mr. T. T—g—d observed, on what fell from the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that if the greatness to which former administrations had raised the nation, had created jealousy, thanks to the present administration that greatness was now no more!

Mr. F. H—w—d declared, there were among the present ministers men for whom he would sacrifice any thing but his honour, his conscience, and his country. The moment was now come when he must either give up those men, or sacrifice the dearest object of an honest man.

Sir J. M—r—t, the civilian, supported ministry. Than Ld North, he believed, a better minister, nor a better man, could not be found in this country; and of Ld Sandwich, he quoted the words of the Earl of Bristol when on his death-bed, "that if there was a man in this kingdom, who was not a professional man, fit to preside at the admiralty-board, it was the Earl of Sandwich. He defended the American war on the just ground that taxation and representation should go hand and hand; and added, to the diversion of the whole House, that America was represented by the members of the county of Kent. He was answered by

Mr. Hill, who treated his speech with much humour, but concluded seriously by recommending to those, who were apprehensive of not being able to find a better ministry, *adieu* to such the Lord.

Sir W. D—b—n was hearty for Lord North, though he believed conducting a war was not his forte; but were he left to negotiate a peace, he was like no man could exceed him. He was for a coalition.

Ld A—t entered fully into his own vindication. He denied being the author of the

American war; he denied that he had deceived the House; he denied that he had ever said France and Spain would not break with us, because they had colonies of their own, see vol. XLVIII. p. 445; he denied that he was an enemy to peace. At the very time, he said, when he was represented as a sanguinary man, never to be satiated with human blood, he was from his soul panting after peace. At a late hour the House divided, for the resolution 227, against it 236. Majority 9 in favour of ministry.

March 19.

Gen. B—r—g—ne gave his reasons in the H. of C. for not calling for the papers he had moved for before the Christmas recess. Which reasons, he said, now no longer existed, as he had since been exchanged.—Some papers say, that 1800 private men were given in exchange, as we had no officer of his rank prisoner to deliver up in his room.

March 20.

C. Being the day on which the motion for the removal of ministers was to come on in the H. of C. the House was crowded at an early hour, and the moment the Speaker took the chair,

Ld N—b arose, and attempted to speak, when a general clamour took place, which did not cease till Mr. B—k—r's voice was heard to order. As soon as silence was obtained, he expressed his astonishment to see the noble Lord upon his legs contrary to the established custom of that House, that when any gentleman had given notice of an intended motion, it was uniformly understood that he was to open the debate with his proposition. This brought on an explanation, which, however, was not much attended to till a great deal of altercation had passed on both sides. At length his Lordship obtained a hearing, when he declared, that his intention was not to oppose the motion, the purport of which he well knew, but to render the object of it unnecessary, by acquainting the House, that his Majesty's late ministry were no more; and moving a short adjournment to give time for a new arrangement of ministers in their room. The House seemed for some moments thunder-struck. The side of opposition doubted his Lordship's sincerity, and, suspecting some ministerial finess, were for opening the debate, till his Lordship declared that nothing more was meant than he had expressed; and then an adjournment till the following Wednesday took place, when Mr. D—nn—g acquainted the House with the result, which see p. 143.

March 23.

In the H. of Peers Ld S—b—ne apologized for having summoned their Lordships on a motion which the new and alarming situation of affairs seemed to require. The army disgraced; the navy reduced; the finances of the country nearly exhausted; and the country itself mortgaged almost beyond redemption. Our islands lost; our colonies gone;

gone; and the nation engaged in a dangerous war without one single ally. All public business suspended; every office standing still; and, in as awful a period as ever any state experienced, the whole British empire without a government for nearly three weeks. Viewing and trembling at this situation of things, he had thought it his duty to call their Lordships attention to a motion which he intended to have made for the removal of his Majesty's ministers, had not the declaration of a noble Lord in the other House, that his Majesty's late ministers were no more, rendered the same unnecessary. It is true, the noble Lord to whom he alluded had so totally lost the confidence of the country, that very serious doubts had been entertained with regard to the degree of credit due to the noble Lord's declaration; but, for his part, he was inclined to believe the intelligence, not conceiving it possible that in a moment like this a stratagem so shameful could be practised upon parliament. He therefore, with their Lordships leave, would postpone the motion till the truth or fallacy of it should be fully known.

Ld St—m—nt rose in some heat. He said, the noble Lord had spoken much of the mal-administration of ministers. But what they had done, or not done, was not now a question before the House. Whenever it was, he, for one, should be ready to render an account. But the noble Lord had said something so extraordinary respecting a noble Lord in another place, that he should hold himself inexcusable if he remained silent upon the subject. The noble Lord had intimated, that no confidence was to be placed in the declarations of the noble Lord to whom he alluded, though delivered from the highest authority. In answer to this heavy charge, he would take upon him to say, that a minister more upright in his intentions, more ardently zealous to serve his country, and more honest, was no where to be found. With regard to any enquiry that might be instituted against ministers for what was past, he was ready, he said, to render an account for his conduct, and he would undertake to answer too for the noble Lord's.

Ld Sh—lb—nc, in reply, said, the noble Viscount well knew this was no time for enquiry, and he might feel bold when examination seemed at a distance; he was not, he said, an old man; but he was old enough to have seen enquiries instituted when least expected, and to have witnessed men, who had spoken high sounding words while they thought enquiry far off, lower their tone in proportion as the day of trial approached, and sink into candour, humiliation, and even into abject implorations for pity. As to the panegyric pronounced on a noble Lord in another place by the noble Lord in the green ribbon, he should only say, that, as far as the wording of it went, it gave him great pleasure; nor could he have any material ob-

jection to ministers praising one another, because, perhaps, out of their own circle, there could not be found another man in the kingdom who would say a syllable in their favour.

Ld S—ndw—b moved to adjourn, and the House rose immediately, after adjourning to Monday.

March 25.

After Mr. D—nn—g had satisfied the House, that such ministerial arrangements were in contemplation as would be generally pleasing, the

Ld Adv. of Sc—tl—nd rose, and reminded the House of the absolute necessity of taking into their serious deliberation the report of the Secret Committee on East India affairs.

Gen. Sm—tb added to his Lordship's argument, that, if something was not speedily done for the better regulation of affairs in that part of the world, the loss of our possessions there might, on the best-grounded information, be reasonably expected—Thus ended this great contest for power. And new men, and new measures, may be said to commence a new æra.

April 3.

The House of Commons met, and resumed their deliberations.

Col. L—t—ll reminded the House of what he had hinted previous to the recess, respecting the critical situation of affairs in Ireland, but, seeing Mr. Eden, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in his place, he referred the House, for farther satisfaction, to that gentleman.

Mr. Ed—n rose, and entered fully into the state of Ireland, by which it appeared that the general sense of that kingdom was for independency. They insist, that no power on earth has a right to legislate for Ireland, but the King and Parliament of Ireland. When the last session was opened, several questions were introduced, which he could not approve, and which he found means to evade. One was for a declaration of the rights of Ireland; another respecting the mutiny bill; and a third, for a bill to quiet the minds of the proprietors who held estates in Ireland under British acts of parliament. All these questions, he said, were got rid of by the previous question, and were only postponed, but not rejected. Those by whom he was supported, were friends to the principle; and that House might, he said, as well strive to make the Thames flow backwards, as to attempt to legislate for Ireland. After many observations, all tending to the same purpose, Mr. Ed—n concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 6th of George the First, as asserted a right in the King and Parliament of Great Britain to make laws to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland.

Mr. Co—rin—y rose to second the motion; Lord N—wh—v—n did the same; and Col. L—t—ll was unwilling to give up the point

to either. He said he did it under the idea that such a measure was the only means to quiet the minds, and conciliate the affections, of the people of Ireland. He called upon the right hon. gentleman who made the motion, to tell the House his sentiments of the salutary effects of such a seasonable repeal.

Mr. Ed—n could not undertake, he said, to pledge himself that the measure proposed would give complete satisfaction to Ireland; but this he would aver, that, if the motion was rejected, the consequences would be fatal.

Mr. Sec F—x expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the right hon. gentleman who had brought forward his motion without any previous communication with any of his Majesty's ministers, who, though young in office, had already had three or four cabinet councils on the subject. As to the right hon. gentleman's motion, it was of a dangerous complexion, and ought neither to be passed nor rejected. At present, he hoped, that if he opposed it, the people of Ireland would give him credit that it was only to gain time to form a system, on which, as on a firm basis, a lasting and permanent reconciliation and political connection may be formed between the two countries, to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both.

Ld M—h—n reprobated the motion, as a proposition of a most insidious nature.

Mr. Sec. at War [T. T—wnth—d] called it a firebrand of a motion.

Mr. H—rb—t wished the motion to be withdrawn till his Majesty's ministers could have time to form a liberal system for the government of Ireland.

Mr. C—rn—y said, nothing less than the repeal of the act of the 6th of George the First, would satisfy them.

Mr. M—nfi—ld enlarged upon the danger of not carrying the motion. It was of very little consequence, he said, whether it was withdrawn, or got rid of by any other means. If it was got rid of, either by withdrawing it, or by moving the order of the day, or by the previous question, the people of Ireland would equally resent it.

Mr. Sb—rid—n was of another opinion. If it was withdrawn, and Mr. Ed—n declared his motives for so doing, the Commons of Ireland would be satisfied; but if it went forth, that it was rejected, the temper of the people would shew itself in quite a different manner.

Ld A—wb—v—n said, he would, in his letters, state the matter fairly, and give ministers credit for their good intentions.

Mr. Ed—n seemed inflexible. He insisted either to have his motion carried, or rejected.

Gen. C—nw—y called upon Mr. Ed—n, in a peremptory tone, to withdraw his motion. He grew warm, and with some heat declared he ought to have a motion passed upon him, for having introduced such a motion at such a time, A great cry of *hear! hear!* ensued.

Mr. Ed—n at length thought proper to withdraw his motion. And

Mr. C—nw—y moved for leave to bring in his bill for disqualifying custom-house officers, &c. from voting at elections for members to serve in parliament, which was granted.

April 9.

Mr. Sec. Fox brought a message from his Majesty, expressive of his Majesty's concern at the discontents and jealousies that have arisen in the minds of the people of Ireland; and recommending it to his faithful Commons to apply their most serious attention to forward his Majesty's most earnest wishes for restoring confidence and harmony in that kingdom.—As soon as the message was read, Mr. F—x rose, and declared that the message now read was not in consequence of the very singular motion that was made in the House the day before, but from his Majesty's most earnest desire to quiet the minds of his people in Ireland. He concluded with moving, that an address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to thank his Majesty for his most gracious message; to express their great concern on account of the jealousies which had arisen in the minds of his people of Ireland; and to assure his Majesty, that they would, without delay, take into their most serious consideration this important subject, and endeavour to assist his Majesty's most earnest and most gracious wishes to restore confidence and harmony between the two kingdoms. This motion passed unanimously.

April 10.

Gen. Sm—tb moved, that the reports from the East India Select Committee, of the last and present session of parliament, be referred to a Committee of the whole House. In prefacing his motion he entered generally, but clearly into the state of civil judicature in that country; adverted to the constitution of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, and proved that the sole cause of instituting the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was the abuses which daily resulted from the Mayor's Court being subject to the influence of the Governor and Council. Hence he deduced strong arguments to prove, that the end of that institution was completely defeated by Sir Elijah Impey's accepting a place under that very Governor and Council whose arbitrary proceedings he was appointed chiefly to controul. He then very forcibly enlarged on the miserable disappointment which those unhappy thousands must be mortified with, whose hopes of clear, fair, and unadulterated justice rested solely on their expectations that his Majesty's chief justice in that country would act totally independent of any other power whatever.

Sir R. S—t—n charged the Select Committee with having proceeded in a manner which was neither parliamentary nor just.

Mr. Bu—ke rose in great indignation. He said, the British name was lost indeed, if idle fame was to baffle substantial justice. He trusted,



trusted, that not the application only of these suffering strangers, who had resorted to parliament for redress of wrongs would be countenanced, but that the miserable doctrine that would aggrieve them would be spurned by the House. Substantial wrongs demanded substantial reparation.—The motion passed without a negative.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last Supplement I find two letters, one relating to Mr. Seward of Litchfield, the other, immediately following it, to the late Bishop Green. The writer of the former, after expressing a great and just esteem for Mr. Seward, and enumerating his family, his preferments, and publications, "wishes some of your correspondents would enlarge his short sketch of so worthy a family."

It happens, that I can give some information relating both to the former and latter gentleman. I was very well acquainted with them both, having been bred at the same college, and at the same time with them. I remember well, that Mr. Green one day read to me a letter he had just received from our common friend Mr. Seward, who was said at that time to be courting Miss Hunter of Litchfield. She was daughter to the schoolmaster of that place, to whom Mr. Green had formerly been usher, or assistant. Mr. Green being then young, as well as Miss Hunter, and frequently in company with her, very probably and naturally entertained a tenderness for her, for indeed she was a very sensible and amiable woman. This I speak knowingly, for I had seen and conversed with her more than once at a schoolmaster's in Burton upon Trent. I have reason to think too, that the lady had no dislike to him, for he was, as the world knows, not only ingenious and learned, but a pleasant companion, and had then a turn for poetry, which she was very fond of. That there was some attachment between them is plain from the letter I have just mentioned, the purport of which was, to be informed from him how far that attachment had proceeded, and whether Miss Hunter and he were engaged to each other, which, if he had heard, he might reasonably doubt of, Mr. Green having a long time before quitted his employment under her father, and returned to college.

After the letter had been read, and some pleasantry passed upon the fears and anxieties of true lovers, "Well," says the late Bishop, "I shall send him such an answer as I hope will please both parties." His letter, I suppose, had the desired effect in producing that union which produced the excellent Miss Seward.

This narrative may be deemed too private and uninteresting for public notice, but, as your correspondent *Litchfieldensis* has requested it, and as the transaction reflects honour on all the parties, it is communicated to you with pleasure, from

Your occasional Correspondent, W. S.

#### A LITERARY CHALLENGE.

THE following letter is handed about in the polite circles at Edinburgh. It is understood to be a very generous, but very resolute, call upon Dr. Robertson to defend what he has written to the prejudice of the honour of Mary Queen of Scots. It is from Dr. Stuart, the author of a book just published, containing the history of Scotland from the establishment of the Reformation, till the death of Queen Mary. If Dr. Robertson enters the lists and is successful, he will acquire new reputation. If he refuses to enter the lists, or enters them and is defeated, he will lose many laurels. This dispute will probably be an æra in the history of Scottish literature.

*A Copy of a LETTER from DR. STUART to JAMES CUMMING, Esq; Secretary of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh.*

I BEG to have the honour of transmitting to you, for the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, a copy of my History of Scotland, from the establishment of the Reformation, till the death of Queen Mary. While I am ambitious of depositing my work in so conspicuous a repository, I am sensible that I may thus call to it the particular examination of many ingenious and learned men. It becomes me, therefore, to observe that I would have obtained industriously from this measure, if I were not conscious of having directed my narration by the purest views of public utility. I am consequently in a disposition to attend with candour to whatever can be objected to my book. The historian who can persist in his mistakes, departs from his duty, and violates the character he has assumed. And, if there is a situation where mistakes ought invariably and scrupulously to be corrected, and where a violation of the historical rules is altogether inexcusable, it is in the case of a Queen who has suffered in her honour by misrepresentations, and who with strong and real claims to integrity has been held out to reproach and infamy. It will not, I believe, be objected to me, that I have fallen into this situation; but whatever my errors are, I shall give way to a commendable pride, and my eagerness to renounce them shall be in proportion to their importance, and to the danger of their tendency. And I desire it to be remembered, that I make this declaration with the greater propriety and justice, as I differ most essentially in my sentiments from a living historian\*, who has treated the subject which has attracted my attention, and who enjoys the distinction of being a member of our society. If it shall be found that I have lost my way, and wandered in the mazy labyrinth of hostile factions, I will, notwithstanding, be ready to catch the clue that ought to have guided

\* William Robertson, Doctor of Divinity, and Historiographer for Scotland.

my steps. If it shall be demonstrated that Mary was not so perfect and so innocent as I have represented her, I will yield to the controlling power of evidence and argument. Though I shall weep over the misfortunes, the frailties, and the crimes of this beautiful princess, I will yet pay my devotions to truth, and submit to the law of the victor. While you communicate to our society these expressions of my sincerity, you will readily perceive that they are due from me to a body of men, who, from their birth, their situation, and their studies, are the most able to judge of the intricate and problematical parts of the subject I have undertaken. It is with extreme satisfaction, at the same time, that I embrace the opportunity which is now offered to me of applauding the public and generous cares that have brought them together.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) GILBERT STUART.

London, April 10, 1782.

MR. URBAN,  
BEING lately in company where the conversation turned on the various sects of Protestant Dissenters, a gentleman present undertook to enumerate them, and explain their different tenets. His account, though in general tolerably correct, was not altogether satisfactory to me, he being, from my own knowledge, in some particulars mistaken. Revolving this since in my mind, I think an acceptable piece of information might be made to many of your readers, if, amongst your numerous correspondents, one would be so obliging as to give, through the channel of your Magazine, a short history of the different protestant persuasions in this kingdom, their distinguishing tenets, founders, &c.—Useful information being your avowed plan, I hope the above request will not be thought to interfere with it.

W. B.

MR. URBAN,  
HONEST JOHN STOW is the appellation, with truth and justice generally given to that historian, and therefore there needs no other inducement to credit what he has asserted about hose: but as I have learnt, since my last, a bit of history respecting *Hosiery* and *Tailors*, you here have it.—“Dr. Sands (afterwards Archbishop of York) at his going to bed in Hurleston’s house, he had a pair of hose newlie made that were too long for him. For while he was in the Tower, a tailor was admitted him to make him a pair of hose. One came in to him whose name was Benjamin, dwelling in Birch lane: he might not speak to him, or come to him to take measure of him, but onelic to look upon his leg; he made the hose, and they were two inches too long. These hose he praised the good wife of the house to send to some tailor to cut his hose two inches shorter. The wife required the boy of the house to carrie them

to the next tailor to cut. The boy chanced to go to the next tailor, which was Benjamin that made them. The boy required him to cut the hose. He said, I am not thy maister’s tailor. Saith the boy, Because ye are our next neighbor, and my maister’s tailor dwelleth far off, I come to you. Benjamin took the hose and looked upon them, he took his handie worke in hand, and said, These are not thy maister’s hose, but Dr. Sands, them I made in the Tower.” *Hollinshed’s Chronicle*, vol. II. p. 1148.—This was in 1558, just six years before the time mentioned by Stow.—This bit of history will throw some light upon our mode of dress before the introduction of knit hose amongst us. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

I SENT you, in a former letter, two extracts from Collins, which I thought bore a resemblance to some parts of Rowley. In the *Barle of Hastings*, the very luxuriant description of Kennewalcha is thus concluded:

“So Kennewalcha’s face ymade for love  
The lovelie ymage of her ioule did shewe;  
Thus was the outward form’d: the sun, her mind  
Did guilde her mortal shape, and all her charms refin’d.”

Compare the above with the following:

“What’s female beauty but an air divine,  
Thro’ which the soul’s unfading lustres shine?  
She, like a sun, irradiates all between,  
The body charms, because the mind is seen.”  
Incert. Aust.

These lines are to be read in p. 329 of the London Magazine for 1746. M. C. S.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform CRITO, p. 120, that the lady he enquires after, Dame Rachael Aussen, is still living, and, as he observes, is, by the death of her brother without legitimate issue, Baroness Le Desferer *sui juris*; and, having no children, will be succeeded in that title by the son and successor of the late Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. a young man, 15 or 16 years of age, whose name I do not certainly know.

In p. 110, col. 1, the year of Sir John King’s birth should be 163 $\frac{8}{7}$ , not 2 $\frac{8}{7}$ ; and in p. 111, col. 2, read “Ecclesi. xi. 8.”

A CONSTANT READER.

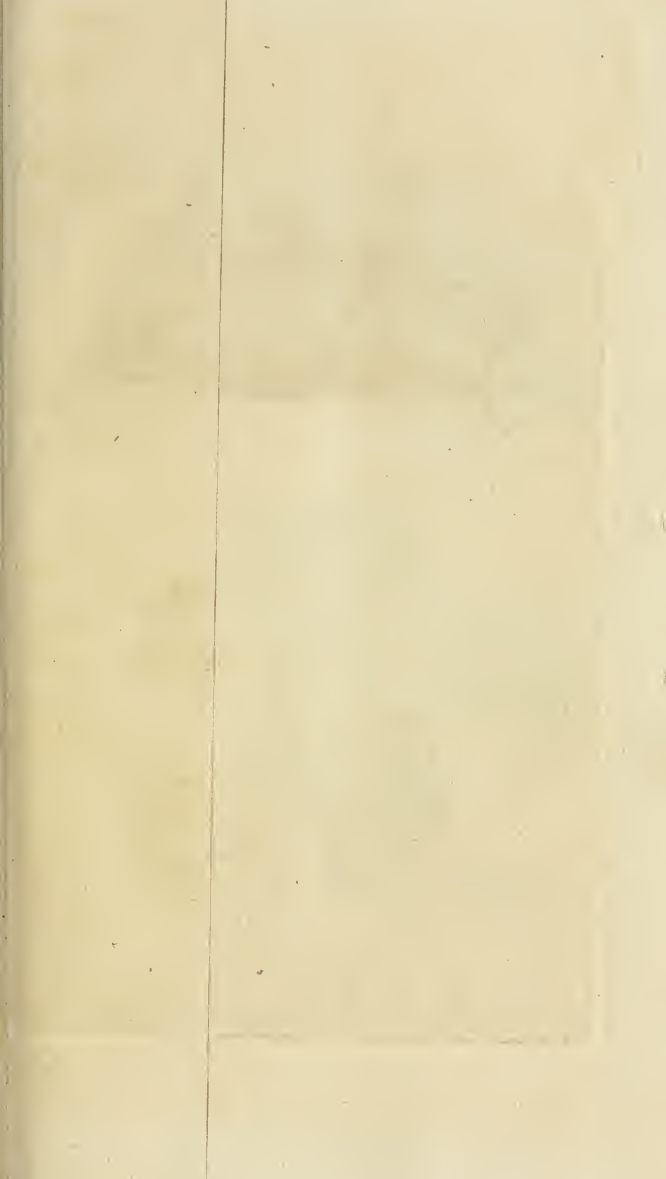
MR. URBAN.

HAVING observed, in the entertaining Anecdotes of Hogarth, an error in the account of Mr. Club, the ingenious author of “The Antiquities of Wheatfield,” permit me to tell your readers, that it is not true, as is there said, that “he was drowned.” I knew him well, am intimately acquainted with his family, and can assert, that he died a natural death, of age and infirmities.

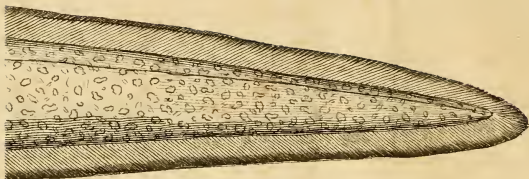
Yours, &c.

P. P.

Mr.



*lum.* Linn.



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*





MR. URBAN,

Apr. 12.

A Particular history of the *Ophidium barbatum Linnæi* (which is accurately delineated in the plate) having lately been communicated to the Royal Society by their learned President Sir Joseph Banks, in the words of P. M. Augustus Broussonet, M. D.; a short sketch of it is submitted to your learned readers by

M. GREEN.

This species of fish seems not to have been unknown to the ancients, though probably they confounded it with the *Conger*, to which it bears some resemblance. Perhaps the early Greek and Latin writers on natural history have mentioned it under the name of *Tragus*, or *Callarias*; but for want of descriptions, they have left us much in the dark concerning it. Pliny indeed speaks of a fish which appears to be of this species: he calls it *Ophidion*; and, as that is the name given to it by all the modern writers, we are obliged to accept his synonymy without further enquiry.

The authors who have heretofore given a description of the figure of the *Ophidium* are Bellonius, Rondeletius, Willoughby, Gesnerus, Ray, Artedi, Linnæus, Gouan, and Brunnich. To each of these Dr. Broussonet gives due share of commendation, and then proceeds to a scientific description of the fish (which may be seen in Phil. Trans. Vol. LXXI. p. 419), whose scales, he says, adhere to the body by means of a particular kind of transparent skin, which is in general very thin, but somewhat thicker near the neck, and extended loosely over the whole head: this skin is very easily destroyed, after which the scales falling, the body appears spotted (fig. 1.). When you look at these scales with the naked eye (fig. 2.) they appear as covered with very small grains; but viewed through a microscope (fig. 3.) the middle of them appears more elevated than the margin.

The anatomy of this fish comprehends some remarkable circumstances, which have not yet been observed in any other species. The fourth vertebra has a sharp apophysis on each side, articulated with the body of the vertebra; and under each of them, is another articulated apophysis, flattish, thick, roundish at its extremities, and forked at its basis (fig. 5.). Between the extremity of the larger apophysis of the fourth vertebra, is a bone, or rather a hard cartilage, which bears the figure of a kidney (fig. 6.). In the same point are fastened also two ligaments, each of which belongs to an oblong muscle parallel to each other, and fixed to the bones of the lowest and posterior part of the head (fig. 4.).

This fish commonly grows to the size of eight or nine inches; and is to be found in all the Mediterranean Sea, and in great plenty in the Adriatic. It is taken in nets in Provence and Languedoc. In summer the *Ophidium* is more common: its flesh is not of a good taste, rather coarse, as that of all the

species of fishes which, having no ventral fin, are obliged to make great efforts in swimming, and have consequently the muscles harder. The want of ventral fins induces me to believe, that it is not a migratory species. It feeds upon small crabs and fishes.

MR. URBAN,

Apr. 13.

I thank you for inserting the medal and seal in your last; and now send two more small seals from the same collection. If these are introduced at the corner of a plate, you may hear again from

EUGENIO.

[See the plate, fig. 7, and 8.]

MR. URBAN,

ACCEPT a few conjectures relative to the ancient use of *North Ailes*, observed by your correspondent (Vol. LI. p. 305) in almost all the Cornish churches, and not elsewhere, and to a field generally near the church-yard, and commonly called the *Sentry*.

The ailes, or a part of them at least, I conceive to have been chantry-chapels, and to have in Cornwall the singularity of being always placed on the north side of the churches; for in other counties the situations of them are not so limited. They are often found contiguous to, and communicating with, the chancel on either side: near the middle of a few churches they form a north or a south transept; and in some, both: you sometimes see them, though rarely, at the west end of the church; but they are frequently to be met with at the east ends of the north and south ailes in such churches as have these additional buildings. And in several churches they are fitted up for vestries.

Persons of substance who resided in the parish usually founded these chantries, and they were commonly endowed with houses and lands for the maintenance of one or more priests, who were to sing masses at the altar of some favourite saint, for the souls of the founder, and of any other persons he had mentioned. They were also burial-places for the founders and their families; and from their having been built, and repaired by the owners of any estate and mansion, the heirs and successors acquired an exclusive right to them. After the Reformation, if the chapels were conveniently situated for the hearing of divine service, the proprietors of them, if protestants, erected seats in them for the use of themselves and their domestics, and of course were careful to keep them in a decent condition. But when the families were extinct, and the mansions decayed, or when the owners of them lived in other places, the chapels were gradually neglected, and at last became derelict. If wanted by any of the inhabitants, the parish took possession of them, and in this case the same attention was shewn to them as to the other parts of the fabric; otherwise, they were only places for rubbish; as the north ailes of the churches in Cornwall

wall are represented to be. While they needed only a slight repair, the churchwardens might perhaps direct it to be done; but no sooner did it appear that the upholding of them would bring a heavy expence upon the parish, than they were suffered to fall to ruin, and in order to prevent all further charges, by building a party-wall, they were, strictly speaking, cast out of the church. In many churches are plainly to be discovered the arches, now filled up, through which were the entrances into these chantry chapels.

In the first year of King Edward VI. all chantries were dissolved by act of parliament, and the houses and lands with which they were endowed were vested in the crown, where, however, they did not long continue, being granted to the dependents on the court. Having never been a part of the revenues of the incumbents of the respective parishes, they could not be considered as glebe lands. The *Sentry fields*, concerning which your correspondent makes an enquiry in the postscript to his letter, were most probably appropriated for the support of the chantry priests who officiated in the aisles, or chapels, noticed by him. But I differ from him in supposing that *Sanctuary* was the original appellation of them: nor do I agree with the learned editor of your useful miscellany, who has surmised it to signify a *conventry*, or *burying-ground*. To me it seems to be a corruption of the word *chantry*, and I rather incline to this notion, because I have heard of some houses and lands that are so denominated. At West Peckham in Kent, in particular, on the north side of the church, about fifty years ago, the foundation-walls of a chantry were traced, which had belonged to a preceptory of the Knights templars; and not far from the church-yard is a tenement with some fields, that still retain the name of the chantry house and lands.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

P. S. In a note to the ode entitled *Veræ magnificentiæ Laus*, printed in p. 484 of your October Magazine, it is mentioned that the verses were spoken in the theatre at Oxford by the second Earl of Aylesford (*grandfather* of the present) when Lord Guernsey: ought we not however, for *second* to read *third*, and for *grandfather*, *father*; as the second Earl succeeded to the title, according to Collins, the 22d of July 1719, and was not Lord Guernsey till several years after he must have left the university? Besides, there appear to me to be two striking anachronisms in this note, there being a reference, in one of the verses of the ode, to the Radcliffe library, the foundation-stone of which was not laid till June, 1737; and the bard must have been really a *vates*, had he foreseen that Qu. Caroline, whose praises he has recorded, would be a benefactress to Queen's College\*.

\* Our correspondent is undoubtedly right in these corrections, though the late Lord Aylesford must in 1737 have been 22. EDITOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

THAT liberal and impartial spirit which you in general discover in reviewing publications of a religious nature, must certainly have inspired the more candid part of your readers with very favourable ideas of your judgment.

It is doubtless much to be wished that the editor of a periodical publication should be as exempt from religious prejudices, as the frailty of human nature will admit of. He has readers amongst all parties, and cannot promote his own interest, much less the cause of virtue, by irritating any party. Pardon my freedom, Mr. Urban, if I acknowledge that from this laudable character of religious impartiality, I am grieved to see you deviating in any instance. This I think you have evidently done in your review of the excellent fast-sermon published by *Phileleutherus Norfolciensis*. What offence can the Dissenters have given to Mr. Urban, that he wishes that ingenious divine had not spoken so favourably of them as he thought proper to do? which Mr. Urban calls "going aside to pay some invidious and ill-timed compliments to the Dissenters at the expence of his brethren of the established church." It seems to me scarcely possible that *Phileleutherus* should have been influenced to speak so candidly of the Dissenters as he has done, by any other motive than a regard to truth, for he well knows the Dissenters have no *lucrative benefices* in their disposal wherewith to reward his kind thoughts of them.

Far from the writer of this letter be the invidious task of contrasting the conduct of dissenting ministers and the ministers of the established church; the serious and worthy part of our established clergy hesitate not to acknowledge, and deeply to regret, that indifference to the general duties of religion, that negligence in discharging the peculiar offices of their sacred function, and that eager attachment to the vanities of life, which characterise a larger part of their profession. But the respectful terms, in which *Phileleutherus* has spoken of the Dissenters, is not only "invidious," but "ill-timed" also in Mr. Urban's esteem. Why ill-timed, Sir? Do you mean to throw out any insinuations against the political principles of the Dissenters? It is very well known that many of the Dissenters have concurred with *ten thousand* of their fellow citizens of the established church, in disapproving the measures of government respecting *America*; and it is also well known that many of them have greatly approved of these measures.

I cannot see what purpose Mr. Urban's observation concerning *Phileleutherus's* compliment to the Dissenters being ill-timed is calculated to answer, except it be to excite in the breasts of fellow citizens that temper of *mutual suspicion*, which that truly pious and eloquent Divine cautions his readers against.

The *Dissenters*, Mr. Urban, the despised  
*Dissenters*,

*Dissenters*, form, I will not say the majority of your readers, but sure I am their number is very respectable; and you may possibly be more indebted to their contributions for that reputation which your entertaining miscellany has acquired, than you yourself are conscious of.

I know not whether I ought to expect Mr. Urban will be so impartial as to publish this letter, especially when I assure him that although I am his constant reader, and occasional correspondent, I am

A DISSENTER \*.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE been lately reading a book, intitled *Disquisitions on several Subjects*, (see p. 186) printed for Doddsley; in which the author has displayed a great degree of learning and acuteness. Some of his opinions are singular, if not new; and as they inculcate notions whose truth or falshood may strongly operate upon the principles and practices of the thinking and reading part of mankind, I deem it a duty incumbent on every individual to throw in his ray of knowledge, though ever so feeble, to endeavour to discover and elucidate the truth or falshood of such opinions. I can boast of very little learning, or any other qualification necessary for such an undertaking; but if a little plain common sense can be of any use in such an undertaking, what I possess is at your service, and that of the public.

Yours, &c. JAS. WOODHOUSE.

Portman Square, March 21. 1782.

In pp. 17, 18, the author says, "I know of no right we have to shoot a bear on an inaccessible island of ice, or an eagle on the mountain's top, whose lives cannot injure us, or deaths procure us any benefit."—Not immediately, it is certain. But were man to endeavour to procure no good, or deprecate no evil, till the one immediately solicited, or the other threatened him, he would soon be a miserable creature indeed. I admire the author's mercy and tendernefs; but in such instances I cannot much applaud his prudence or foresight. The leading law, which the wise and good Author of Nature has interwoven in the constitution of man, is self-preservation. This, under the direction of reason, will at once tell him with an intuitive certainty, that, though the bear cannot at that time strangle him with his paw, or the eagle rob him of his property; yet, how soon afterwards may it be in the power of the bear to

seize him by the throat, or of the eagle to steal a lamb from his flock! The author's argument would hold equally good in respect of man in a known state of hostility. If I am conscious a man would, either insidiously or by force, take away my life whenever he had it in his power, shall I, in that case, hesitate till an attack is actually made? It then may be too late to repel the violence, and my life may become the forfeit of my folly. Such casuistry as the author's would not much befriend the uncultur'd Indian in his hostile woods, or the lettered hero in his contests with a warlike foe. The one must not attack the sleeping rattlesnake, or the unobserving beast of prey, till they became the assailants; nor the other make a sally, or form an ambuscade, to destroy an unsuspecting enemy. This doctrine will not be relished either by the one or the other, except the author will establish an assurance-office, where both may enter their names, and be secured from danger, and from death. It may flatter a humane temper where no jeopardy appears, but will never be reduced to practice by any person who considers his own safety.

If you insert this in your Magazine, I may perhaps trouble you with more remarks on other parts of this ingenious book.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH I have been a constant reader of your miscellany for near thirty years past, yet, as I never, till now, troubled you with a letter, I am induced to hope that you will insert the present in your next Magazine.

I have for some time past been collecting materials for a new edition of Blount's Ancient Tenures, with an English translation, large additions, and notes; and having seen in your Magazine for December last, p. 554. in a letter signed ANTIQUARIUS, that Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes) had promised the use of his notes to any curious person inclined to publish such an edition, I made free to request the use of them from him. To my letter on the subject I received a very polite and obliging answer, informing me that they were in the hands of a gentleman in the bishopric of Durham, to whom I have since written, and hope soon to be favoured with them.

Sir David also informs me, that a copy of Blount, with Bishop Kennet's notes, was in the library of the late Mr. West, and thinks it will not be difficult to discover who was the purchaser of it at Mr. West's sale. If any of your numerous readers can inform me who is now in the possession of that copy, I shall think myself particularly obliged for such information\*. I wish to have mine as complete as I am able, with the assistance of a few friends, to make it, before it goes to the press, for which it is already in great forwardness.

\* Mr. Urban is too much a citizen of the world to object to any "compliment" that is paid to the Dissenters at a proper time. Such he cannot deem a *fast-day*. Hence he styled it, and must still think it, "ill-timed;" and, being paid at the expence of the established clergy, *invidious*. Of the discourse it general, and of the spirit it breathes, no one has a higher opinion. EDIT.

\* Probably the E. of Shelburne. EDIT. And



And in case any of your readers know of any ancient tenures, or local customs, not mentioned in Blount, and will communicate accounts of them to you in a short time, proper attention shall be paid to their favours, by  
Sir, Yours and the Public's most humble  
servant, JOSTAH BECKWITH, F.A.S.  
Rotherham, Yorkshire, March 11, 1782.

MR. URBAN,

**P**LEASE to inform your correspondent of January, p. 23, that the book intitled *The Gentleman's Religion* was written by that very excellent Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Edward Synge, and has been frequently reprinted, both by itself, and in conjunction with the Archbishop's other Tracts, in 4 vols. 12mo. The edition which I have is the sixth, printed for Thomas Trye, near Gray's Inn Gate, 1737. The book is so well known that I should have thought your correspondent could not have failed of satisfaction from the first person he applied to; however, I take the opportunity of satisfying him, for the sake of paying, at the same time, a small tribute of applause to the admirable Prelate who is the subject of this enquiry; who, disdaining the fame he might have acquired by a different application of his talents, chose rather to accommodate himself to the exigences of his poorer flocks, than the fastidious taste of their superiors; and accordingly devoted his leisure time to the composition of small tracts on the great and leading branches of religion and morality. In these tracts the evidences of Revelation, the articles of Christianity, and the principal virtues and duties of human life are enforced in so rational a manner, with such strength of argument, and at the same time with such perspicuity of style, and plainness of expression, as render them level to the meanest capacity, and not unworthy the notice of the most exalted. In short, I could wish to recommend them particularly to our young divines, as models of Christian instruction.

And now permit me to ask a question in my turn. Is there any Dictionary extant, of moderate size and price, which contains the Latin names of the cities and principal towns in Europe, with their explanations in English, or in the language of their respective countries? I find incessant occasion for such a book, when I am reading the German historians, geographers, divines, and other eminent authors, who write chiefly in Latin; and, as much of the modern literature of the continent comes to us in that language, the necessity of such a compilation becomes every day more evident. I should think it might be comprised in one thick, close-printed octavo volume, and would well reward the labour of any person qualified to undertake the task. The voluminous folio Dictionaries, which contain something of this kind, would afford much information, but are not wholly to be depended on, and it would require con-

siderable knowledge, and still greater accuracy, to distinguish the several places which have very similar names, and sometimes the same names, in the Latin language. It would add greatly to the merit of such a work, if the authorities for the explanations were annexed, and a very short geographical description, mentioning the province, district, or county in which any place was situated, with the longitude and latitude where they have been ascertained. Yours, &c. R. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

**I**N your Magazine for February, 1781, p. 71, SCRUTATOR doubts whether Dr. Sacheverell's blunder of *two parallel lines meeting in a centre* actually occurs in print; though he says at the same time, "It is pretty certain that he uttered" the words "before" the university from the pulpit." I have conjectured that the preacher might possibly have introduced them by way of illustration in the following passage, but suppressed them perhaps upon better information, when the sermon was afterwards corrected for the press. "These intestine temptations incessantly attend upon the mind, by which it is warped and seduced, not without proclivity and satisfaction. They are the center in which all our passions terminate and joyn, though never so much repugnant to each other." See the Affize Sermon at St. Mary's in Oxford, Mar. 9, 1704, p. 12.

But be this as it may: I am afraid it is by no means certain, that Dr. Sacheverell was not indebted, after all, for this shining ornament of his oratory, to a preceding writer. For in the "Proæme" to Herbert's *Travels*, London 1634, p. 2, this passage occurs; "If my thoughts have wandred, I must entreat the well-bred reader to remember I have wandred through many deserts, as to afford mee his helpe to call home my itinerant notions, to fixe them (by his favour) upon this island of isles, *Great Brittain*: which, like a reall map of the whole world, contains the summe and abridge of all sorts of excellencies, met here like parallels, in their proper centre." Whether the author afterwards discovered his mistake, I cannot tell; but to the next edition, which came out in 1638, he prefixed an entire new "Introduction," which begins by observing that "All things are the more, most things the better, for addition," but contains no particular compliment to his native country. I am, &c. R. C.

P. S. I am much obliged to you for the illustration of the old Song in Gent. Mag. January 1781, p. 36, but in stanza 6, l. 7, "*In this your proffered curtesie*" should have been "*For this,*" which you will please to correct. In your *Obituary* Nov. 9, p. 542, there is a mistake. Peter Zinzan, not Zinzam, M.D. was not the author of *The Snipe*, but one of the heroes of the poem. It was written by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, who Rules himself Friar in the Song.

MR.



MR. URBAN,

THE decease of a relation calling me into the North, an incident I met with in my journey will furnish, I trust, entertainment to the readers of your magazine.—In my return to Town from Chesterfield, I reached Derby to breakfast; with the paper of the day was brought to table a music-bill for a concert to be exhibited that morning. To the honour of the town and neighbourhood of Derby, the concert-room was frequented by a very numerous and respectable assemblage. I mention this to their honour, because the meeting was instituted for the support of a very worthy young woman of that town, visited with the severest of maladies, insanity. In perusing the music-bill, I was struck with some very poetical lines, quoted from Mundy's *Needwood Forest* \*. Never having seen this poem advertised, I enquired of my neighbour at the music-room, if he knew any thing of the production or its author. He informed me, that the author was a gentleman of a very ample fortune in that neighbourhood, and he'd in very high estimation by the universal opinion of the county; but that, unhappily for the world, his modesty prevented him from introducing his poem to the critical notice of the public, and that he had only printed a few copies to satisfy, in some degree, the importunity of his friends. The gentleman, seeing my curiosity excited, very politely offered to lend me, for my amusement while I stayed at Derby, the poem in question. I have taken the liberty of sending you a few extracts from this very elegant composition, which, I hope, from the applause they must excite from your readers, will stimulate the very ingenious author to gratify the public with the production entire.

The following description of a blackbird cannot fail to please all admirers of nature and of poetry:

"Yet hush'd in moss, with writhed neck,  
The blackbird hides his golden beak;  
Charm'd from his dream of love he wakes,  
Opens his gay eye, his plumage shakes;  
And, stretching wide each ebon wing,  
First in low whispers tries to sing,  
Then sounds his clarion loud, and thrills  
The moon-bright lawns and shadowy hills;  
Silent the choral fays attend,  
And then their silver voices blend;  
Each shining thread of sound prolong,  
And weave the magic woof of song."

The expression, on which so much in poetry depends, is, in the extract above, remarkably pure and elegant.

It would be difficult for any modern author to produce a finer stroke of Nature than the following:

"See blood-stain'd Murder silent stride!  
A moon-beam's sudden light expands:  
He starts—and hides his crimson hands."

Here we see the effects of a guilty consci-

ence displayed by a very striking circumstance with that emphasis, that *vivida vis*, which is the characteristic of a genuine poet.

I will now lay before you a very pleasing effusion of pathetic simplicity.

"Yon bank demands a pitying look,  
There life a gentler breast forsook;  
Sole comfort of an aged pair,  
The true love of a damsel fair:  
At prime of dawn he stepp'd away,  
Long was the journey, short the day;  
The wintry blast blew loud and chill,  
Night caught him on th' unshelter'd hill.  
Fatigued he fell; no help came nigh,  
His faithful dog alone was by;  
Who, as he fondly lick'd his cheek,  
Heard his expiring master speak.  
'Heap not for me thy cottage fire,  
'Cold grows my heart, unhappy fire!  
'But turn to my unfinished loom,  
'And weave the web, and bear it home;  
'Prepare not, dame, my evening meal,  
'But bid them ring my passing peal;  
'Deck not thyself, dear maid, to meet  
'Thy love; but bring his winding-sheet.  
'I come not to your festive cheer,  
'Ye comrades! place me on my bier.'  
The morrow found him stiff and pale,  
Sorrowing the Muse recounts the tale."

This is written with the unaffected simplicity of ancient Greece. This will please all whose tastes are not vitiated by the bloated graces of rant and metaphor.

I shall not presume to make any farther extracts from the truly poetical poem of *Needwood Forest*; but must beg leave to observe, that no production, for these twenty years, has excelled the abovementioned composition in purity of expression, truth of description, or ardour of fancy.

M. C. S.

P. S. Prefixed to this poem is a complimentary copy of verses by Miss Seward. I would send it to you, but I have too great a regard for the fair author, as it would not add the height of a hair's breadth to her reputation.

MR. URBAN,

YOU conclude your last month's miscellany with what you, and many more, who mean as well as yourself, deem a most humane advertisement. You must, however, excuse me if I ascribe it to credulity and delusion.

We want no proofs of the credulity of the English in every age, though we cannot help wondering that this credulity should increase in proportion as they advance in science and true philosophy. The reveries of enthusiasts may have a temporary effect on weak minds, or even on wiser, till reflection recovers itself. But that the boldest assertions of an anonymous advertiser should not be brought to the earliest test, is beyond any experience. Our fears have lately been pacified upon by a false alarm, anonymously propagated with matchless effrontery, attempting to impose upon

upon us, “as an *undoubted fact*, that in the climates most liable to the plague, an insect much resembling that which now appears in our hedges, *constantly* precedes that dreadful calamity.” It is more easy to work on the passions, than to inform the reason. But, without pretending to deny, that, in particular tracts, an occasional blight has lodged a number of bags of insects in a given space, and at a limited distance from the metropolis, on cut quick-hedges, or on a few oaks, or other timber trees, or that the late mild autumn and winter have been so favourable to a particular class of insects that a few of them have survived to the present season, only to perish gradually by the late rains and snows, and not to insist on the hasty judgement of those who mistake the deserted receptacles of last year, where the excrements and exuvix of their deceased inhabitants are confounded with the eggs and spawn of new ones; or that every gardener, nursery-man, and farmer, will be led by his own interest to destroy such bags where he finds them in greater quantities than usual—I take this method to give a publick challenge to this nameless deceiver to make good his daring assertion respecting the connection between the *plague* and *any kind of insects*\*, and to produce his authority, not from the physical dreamers or legendary travellers of the two last centuries, but from the well-attested and actual observations and experiments of professional men and attentive observers in the present age, which has left no theory or region unexplored. This fair proceeding, without any longer concealing his name, will be a stronger proof of humanity, and a concern for the public, than twenty *anonymous advertisements*, which are no better than incendiary and threatening letters, or the dark insinuations of a faction to raise a mob, and frighten silly women and ignorant men with stories of the air being infected by burning the bags, and the hands inflamed by compressing the insects.

Since the above was written, I have had the pleasure of perusing a circumstantial account of the dreadful animal in question in “*A short History of the Brown-tail Moth*,” by that able naturalist, Mr. William Curtis. From his accurate observations it appears, that it is one of the commonest insects of its kind in Europe, and its ravages not unusual; however, for the last two years, they have been uncommonly great and extensive in the environs of the metropolis; that they appear on the oak, elm, hawthorn, blackthorn, rose-tree, bramble, and most fruit-trees; are scarce on willows and poplars, and none have been found on the elder, walnut, ash, fir, or herba-

geous plants; that the only mischief they occasion is to rob particular trees and shrubs of their early foliage and blossoms, which put forth anew as soon as the caterpillars change to chrysalis, but their ravages endanger the fruit of fruit-bearing trees.—“The idea of their producing the plague, &c.” continues Mr. C. “is founded in the *grosslest ignorance*, and carries with it its own refutation; the health of the public is not, and cannot be affected by them, either immediately or remotely.”

It is extremely probable, the trees and shrubs will not afford sufficient sustenance to the present accumulated brood, who will be stunted in their growth at the time of their change to chrysalis about June. They owe their existence to the peculiar warmth of the season, want of violent wind, heavy and long continued rains, or severe cold, and of their other peculiar enemies to check and destroy them.—For a full description of this caterpillar we must refer to the pamphlet and most accurate engraving, unwilling to deprive the benevolent author of the least degree of praise or advantage. [See p. 197.]

MR. URBAN,

IT is not my design to enter into a defence of the Essay on the Rules of Perspective, but to leave it to the judgement of the public; yet I wish to explain one passage which has been misunderstood. In the Essay, mention is made of viewing a landscape in different postures. Mr. M. understands this of an artificial landscape, painted on canvas. It was meant of a natural landscape; and by *these objects*, the real objects that compose such a view.

Mr. M. cannot be persuaded, “that it is only in *imagination* that the moon appears larger when near the horizon, than when near the zenith.” Will he assert then, that it is in fact larger; that it actually subtends a larger angle? Or is his *persuasion* to be opposed to the *observations* of astronomers, who have all determined the angle to be the same, or indeed rather less in the horizon than on the meridian?

It is some satisfaction that Mr. M. denies not that the consequences charged on the mathematical rules of perspective may be fairly deduced from them. This allowed, any person is as good a judge of the propriety of following those rules, IN ALL CASES, as the ablest mathematician. Whether a representation is natural, or otherwise, is to be judged of by the senses, not proved by arguments. W. L.

P. S. There is a remarkable inaccuracy in Brook Taylor's Third Axiom. His words are these: “If three straight lines cut one another, they will all three be in the same plane.” Now the polar axis, and any two equatorial diameters of the globe, are three straight lines cutting one another in the centre of the globe, yet NOT all three in the same plane. So difficult is it to write a book of geometry with all the precision of Euclid!

\* This assertion confounds the *cause* with the *effect* of the plague; the worms said to be produced in deceased subjects being the pure effect of putrefaction after the distemper has got to a height.—See Blackmore on the Plague, 1721, pp. 35, 36.

MR. URBAN,

SINCE the dispute which happened in the last session of parliament concerning the Commutation of Tythes, and the promise which was then made that a bill would be brought into parliament this session, for a general commutation throughout the kingdom, much has been written on the subject; and it has been asserted, and seems generally to have been allowed, that it is impossible to compound for tythes, by giving land in exchange for them, without doing a manifest and material injury to one party or the other. One gentleman, a very respectable writer in other respects, has gone so far as to attempt a mathematical demonstration of its impossibility; and expresses himself happy in the certainty of having committed no error in it. He has nevertheless been guilty of two or three. Indeed the assertion that one kind of property, allowed to be perfectly assignable in value, cannot be given for another, the value of which is equally assignable, without manifest and material injury to one party or the other, is so very extraordinary, that it cannot be looked on otherwise than as a paradox; and therefore, like all other paradoxes, must have its foundation in a misconception of the question, or arise from comparing things together which have no relation in nature. Accordingly every one of the authors whom I have read on the subject, have failed from one or other of these two causes; and the gentleman, hinted at above, has unfortunately slipped into errors arising from both.

It is not surprising that persons should disagree on a subject where so much property is concerned; and where, as is generally the case, the disputants are the parties concerned. Each party is afraid the other should over-reach them in the exchange, and therefore begin to be angry, and to make the best they can for their own side of the question, before they know that any change will take place; or, if it does, that the exchange may not be so conducted as to be greatly to the advantage of both parties. I, for my part, am totally unconcerned in the affair. I neither pay nor receive tythes; but having for some time past employed myself in collecting materials for determining another very interesting point in political arithmetic, this fell accidentally in my way. Many of the authors whom I had occasion to consult on that subject, treated also on this; and a person who is accustomed to read wholly for information, cannot read an indifferent subject inattentively. I soon saw, or thought I saw, that the business was not rightly understood; and although their arguments were not sufficient to convince me of the truth of what they wished to establish, they were sufficient to convince me that the question was of importance both to the temporal and religious interests of mankind; and, of course, that if I could by any means throw light upon it, the few hours which it would take up would be usefully employed. This being my motive, I shall spend no time in animadverting on, or rectifying the mistakes of others, but proceed to enquire, in the plainest and most simple manner that I can devise, what quantity of land ought to be given, out of any assignable number of acres, in lieu of tythes, so that neither party may suffer by the commutation.

I shall give the investigation, in general terms, algebraically; as the most concise, as well as the clearest mode of investigation that can be proposed to those who understand it; and the following process is, I think, so clear and simple, that every one must understand it who understands the notation.

Let  $a$  be put for the number of acres which are to be commuted.

$p$  for the produce of each acre, including the tythe also.

$d$  for the expence of cultivating each acre.

$n$  for the neat profit which arises to the occupier from each acre.

$r$  for the rent of the whole number ( $a$ ) of acres. And,

$x$  for the number of acres which ought to be given to exonerate the remainder from tythes.

Then will  $pa$  be the whole produce of  $a$  acres; out of which  $\frac{pa}{10}$  will be the tythe, and

$\frac{9pa}{10}$  will be what remains to the lay-occupier; out of which he is to pay  $da$ , the expence of cultivation;  $r$ , his rent; and retain  $na$ , his profits, for the maintenance of his family, &c. Hence therefore  $r + da + na$  must be equal to  $\frac{9pa}{10}$ , and  $r$  will be equal to

$\frac{9pa}{10} - da - na$ . This, it is plain, will be the state of the matter before commutation.

Let us now suppose that a number of acres, represented by the letter  $x$ , has been given to the rector in lieu of tythes, out of the whole original number represented by  $a$ ; there will then remain to the landlord, and of course to the occupier, only  $a - x$  acres, and the value of the whole produce of them, now tythe-free, will be  $p \times a - x$ , and the expence of their cultivation only  $d \times a - x$ . Moreover, the expence of cultivation being thus allowed for, the neat profit to the farmer ought to be, as it is in every other kind of business, proportional

to his stock; and this must evidently be as the quantity of land, or number of acres occupied; and therefore ought now to be  $n \times \overline{a-x}$ ; and these two last quantities, together with the rent ( $r$ ), still the same as before the commutation, must all come out of the produce

( $p \times \overline{a-x}$ ) as they did before out of  $\frac{9pa}{10}$ , the lay-produce, and of course must be equal

to it: that is,  $p \times \overline{a-x}$  must be equal to  $r + d \times \overline{a-x} + n \times \overline{a-x}$ ; or,  $pa - px = r + da - dx + na - nx$ . Consequently by transposing  $da - dx + na - nx$ ,  $r$  will be equal to  $pa - px - da + dx - na + nx$ . But  $r$  was found above to be equal to  $\frac{9pa}{10} - da - na$ .

Therefore  $pa - px - da + dx - na + nx = \frac{9pa}{10} - da - na$ . Here  $-da$  and  $-na$  are found on both sides the equation, and may therefore be taken away; and then  $pa - px + dx + nx$  will be equal to  $\frac{9pa}{10}$ ; transpose  $-px + dx + nx$  to the other side of

the equation, and also  $\frac{9pa}{10}$ , and the equation will be  $pa - \frac{9pa}{10} = px - dx - nx$ . But

$pa - \frac{9pa}{10} (= \frac{10pa - 9pa}{10}) = \frac{pa}{10}$ : consequently  $px - dx - nx = \frac{pa}{10} = p \times \frac{a}{10}$ ;

and  $x$  will be equal to  $\frac{p}{p-d-n} \times \frac{a}{10}$ . But it is evident that  $p-d-n$  is equal to the rent of one acre; for the rent, together with the expence of cultivation, and the profit, are equal to  $p$ , the produce. Consequently, if the produce of one acre be divided by the rent of it, and the quotient be multiplied by one-tenth part of the whole number of acres which were to be exonerated from tythes, the product will express the number of acres which ought to be given from them.

This conclusion, it may be observed, is entirely derived from considering the lay-interest. Let us next enquire what consequences will ensue to the rector, who is now possessed of  $x$

acres of land, instead of his tythes. These tythes, it has been shewn, were  $\frac{pa}{10}$ . Now, as it is neither consistent with the duties of his profession, nor yet reasonable that he should be burthened with the cultivation of this land, any more than he was before, it must be let; and the rent ought to be equal to what he before received in tythes. And, as it is reasonable to suppose he can let his land for the same rent that his neighbours do, that is for

$\frac{r}{a-x}$  an acre; in which case his whole rent will be  $\frac{r}{a-x} \times x$ , this must be equal to  $\frac{pa}{10}$ , the tythes before they were compounded for. But it has been shewn that  $r$  is equal to  $\frac{9pa}{10} - da - na$ ; consequently, by putting this quantity instead of  $r$ , we shall have

$\frac{9pa - 10da - 10na}{10a - 10x} \times x = \frac{pa}{10}$ , or  $\frac{9pa - 10da - 10na}{a-x} \times x = pa$ , or  $9pa - 10da - 10na \times x = pa^2 - pax$ , or  $9px - 10dx - 10nx = pa - px$ ; and by adding  $px$  to both sides  $10px - 10dx - 10nx = pa$ ; or by dividing both sides by  $10p - 10d - 10n$ ,  $x$  will be equal to  $\frac{p}{p-d-n} \times \frac{a}{10}$ , the same as before.

Should any one, less acquainted with the nature of these calculations than some others are, ask why I chose to substitute this value of  $r$ , rather than the other, namely,  $pa - px - da + dx - na + nx$ : I answer, it was perfectly indifferent which of them I took, for each will give the same result. Thus, let this latter expression be substituted for  $r$ , which, by transposing some of the terms, will stand thus,  $pa - da - na - px + dx + nx$ ;

and  $\frac{pa - da - na - px + dx + nx}{a-x} \times x = \frac{pa}{10}$ ; or  $\frac{p-d-n \times a-x}{a-x} \times x = \frac{pa}{10}$ ; that

is,  $\frac{p-d-n}{p-d-n} \times x = \frac{pa}{10}$ ; and  $\frac{p}{p-d-n} \times \frac{a}{10} = x$ , as in the former case.

It may be observed that the rector is here put exactly into the same situation as he was in before the exchange, if he let his tythes; which it is customary to do; and therefore the value of the produce of one acre should be taken as it stands in the field, after it is reaped, and bound up ready to be drawn home.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

"The Pretty Bar-Keeper," p. 135, was by the late Christopher Smart, who frequently assumed the name of *Lun* in *The Student*, where this poem is printed, vol. II. p. 150.

P. 151. col. 2. l. 47. for "Tho. Randolph, D. D," read "John Randolph, A.M."



THE following Fragment has been produced as a transcript from a Sermon by Thomas Rowley, Priest, of the fifteenth century. There being little reason, however, to suppose that Chatterton, who apparently forged all other pieces attributed to this occult personage, could be the immediate author of such a performance, to learn from whence the ground-work of it was borrowed, is the object of the present insertion\*.

“FRAGMENT.

“Havyng whylomme ynn dyscourse provedd, orr foughte toe provee, the deitie of Chryste bie hys workes, names, and attributes, I thalle in nexte place seeke to provee the deitie of Holye Spryte. Manne moste bee supplyedd wythe Holye Spryte toe have communynn ryghtfullye of thynges whyche bee of Godde. Seyncte Paule prayethe the Holye Spryte toe assyste hys flocke ynn these wordes, *The Holye Sprytes communynn be wythe you.* Lette us dhere desyerr of hymm to ayde us, I ynne unpolyteynge and you ynn understandinge hys deitie: lette us saye wythe Seyncte Cyprian†, *Adesto, Sancte Spiritus, & paraclesin tuam expectantibus ilabere celitus; sanctifica templum corporis nostri, & consera inhabitaculum tuum.* Seyncte Paule sayethe yee are the temple of Godde; forr the Spryte of Godde dwellethe ynn you. Gyff yee are the temple of Godde alleynne bie the dwellynge of the Spryte, wote yee notte that the Spryte ys Godde, ande playne prooffe of the personne and glorie of the thyrde personne. The personne, gyftes, operatyons, glorie, and deitie, are all ynn Holye Spryte, as bee provedd fromm disfraunt textes of Scripture: beeynge, as Seyncte Peter sayethe, of the same essentyall matter as the Fadre ande Sonne, whoe are Goddes, the

Holye Spryte moste undisputably bee Godde. The Spryte orr dyvynne will of Godde moovedd uppon the waters att the creatyonn of the worlde: thys meanethe the Deecitie. I sayde, ynn mie laite discourse, the promyse of Chryste, whoe wythe Godde the Fadre wolde dwelle ynn the foughle of hys deecyple; howe coulde heie soe but bie mytlyonn of Holye Spryte? Thys methynkethe prooveth ne alleynne the personallitie of Holye Spryte, but the verrie foundatyonne and grounde worch of the Trinitie yttselfe. The Holye Spryte cannot bee the goode thynges ande vrytues of a manns mynde, sythence bie hymm wee bee toe fast keepe yese goode thynges: gyff wee bee toe keepe a vrytue bie thatte vrytue ytt selfe, meethynckes the custos bee notte fytted toe the charge. The Spryte orr Godde ys the austoure of those goode thynges, and bie hys obeisaunce dheie mote alleynne bee helde. I maie notte bee dolyth ne hereticalle toe saie, whate wee calle consyence ys the hyltren warninge of the Spryte, to forsake ourevlle waies before he dothe solely leave our sinedd foughles. Nete bee a greaterr prooffe of mie argument thanne the wurchys of Holye Spryte. The wurchys of Providencē bee alleynne the wurchys of Godd, yette bee they the wurchys of the Spryte. Hee createdd manne, hee forflaggen hymm, hee agayne rayfodd mann fromm the duste, ande havethe savedd all mankynde fromme eterne rewynn; he rayfodd Chryste fromme the deade, hee made the worlde, ande hee schalle destroye ytt. Gyff the Spryte bee notte Godde, howe bee ytt the possesynge of the Spryte dothe make a manne sayedd toe bee borne of Godde? Ytt requyareth the powerr of Godde toe make a manne a new creatyonn, yette suche dothe the Spryte. Thus sayethe Seyncte Gregorie Naz. Of the Spryte and hys wurchys:

“Γενῆται Χριστὸς, προτρέχει βασιλεύει, μαρτυρεῖ Πειραζέται, ἀναγῆ Δυνάμεις ἐπιτελεῖ, συμπαραμικτεῖ Ἀνέχεται, διαδέχεται.” Greg. Nazianz. Orat. XXX. v. I. p. 610. edit. Paris, 1639.

MR. URBAN,

THE late Dr. Goldsmith was used to say, that the qualifications of most of the popular preachers who figure in the metropolis were almost in every clergyman's power that would stoop to pick them up. The following extract from an admired Spanish writer, the late celebrated Father Feijoo, brought this to my recollection; and as it contains a curious account of the present set of Spanish preachers that with very little variation may suit many a pulpit actor within the bills of mortality, I treat a place for it in your useful miscellany.

“THEN, according to you, the aim of an orator, Christian or no Christian, must be to please his audience, to force applause, to augment

\* If any person, who has leisure and opportunity, should happen, in the course of his researches after things of greater moment, to make such a discovery, and will communicate satisfactory proof of it through the channel of this Magazine; as a small acknowledgement for his trouble, a set of books, chosen by himself, and of three guineas value, shall be at the service of the earliest satisfactory communicator. Mr. Nichols, the printer, will either provide them, or pay for them at Mr. Payne's, Mr. Lockyer Davis's, Mr. White's, Mr. Robson's, or any other book-seller's in London.

† The words ascribed to Cyprian are supposed not to belong to that Father. They are taken from a tract *De Cardinalibus Obvisti Operibus*, formerly imagined to be Cyprian's, but long since rejected by the best critics, and attributed by Bishop Fell to Arnald of Chartres, Abbot of Beauval, a contemporary and friend of St. Bernard, A. D. 1160. See the citation of Arnald's Works as printed in the Appendix to Fell's edition of Cyprian, p. 60, *de Spiritu Sancto.*

augment in reputation, to put money in his purse, and to procure himself all sorts of ease. If so, I must not wonder to see you, when going to mount the pulpit, do it after the manner of a comedian who is making ready for the stage; your crown well thorn, your chin well shaved, a thick fore tuft, your best cloaths on, the cloak well brushed, fine plaits round your waist, new shoes quite tight and well cleaned, one handkerchief of a glaring colour, and another white, of very fine linen, not so much to wipe your face, as to make ostentation of what ought to be the shame of a religious man that professes modesty, poverty, and humility.

"An apostolic preacher that was to mount the pulpit merely with a view to make his hearers in love with virtue, and move them effectually to conceive a salutary abhorrence of vice, would scorn all such affected ornaments, no less misbecoming his condition than his profession: but he who mounts it to profane it with views so indecent, and, I am almost tempted to say, so sacrilegious, cannot, and ought not to make use of other means. I pretend not to say by this, that to appear designedly uncouth is a laudable thing in a preacher: I mean only to say, that an over care of one's dress and good appearance, is greatly ridiculous; and there is no man of good sense but will think that religious man a madman, who takes more pains to make himself fine than to make so his sermon, as if the decking of one's person was to supply the defects of one's composition.

"In one word, my dear father, he who dresses so studiously when going to preach, makes people understand that he goes not to win souls over to God, but hearts to himself; goes not to preach, but to play the fine fellow; so that he is rather to be looked upon as a man out of his senses, than as a true orator.

"The end of an orator, whether a divine or a layman, must always be that of convincing the understanding, and moving the will, that it may adopt some religious truth, if the orator is a divine; or that some honest and just determination be taken, if the orator is a layman. It was the only one that actuated Demosthenes and Tully in their orations, which were all directed to some honest and laudable end: some to the preservation of the commonwealth, some to protect and to screen innocence, some to repress injustice, many to implore mercy, and not a few to excite the utmost severity of the laws against daring vice and insolence.

"If any of those celebrated orators had been found out to aim at nothing else with their declamations but to make themselves be heard with pleasure, catch the popular gale, and win admiration by means of the neatness or pomp of their dress, and the airiness of their persons; by means of their pretty gesticulations and emphasis of their voices; by their dexterity in handling the passions, by a redundant copiousness of words,

or by their acuteness and false brilliancy of thinking: if people had come to understand that their speeches were directed to no better end than to court applause, captivate benevolence, and get money, they would have been objects of the laughter, the contempt, and even the indignation of all; and if any body had gone to hear them, it would not have been with an intention to listen to persuasive orators, but to be diverted by comedians, pantomimes, and mountebanks; because, in short, Sir, an orator is only a man dedicated by profession to instruct other men, and make them better than they are." *History of Friar Gerrardo, Book II. Chap. II.*

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

I HAVE now sent you an answer to Mr. Barrington's more particular Observations on the system and conduct of Linnæus. The former general observations will much abridge this labour, and make them more readily understood.

The learned Judge selects the woodcock, the *SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA* of Linnæus. He objects to the trivial name, because it is not appropriated to the species; but as it is sufficiently distinguished from the other trivial names of the genus, it does not deserve reprehension. In the general observation subsequent to the species he quotes, as incorrect and obscure, the following passage: "*Habitat in appropriatis locis, volitans per noctes quasi viam strictissimam.*" It may be sufficient to alledge, that the first word is designedly left indistinct, because its habitation was not well known, and that a pointed accuracy was here immaterial or impossible. What relates to the flight of the woodcock cannot be misunderstood, and "*strai*" is the emphatical meaning of "*strictus*" in every Dictionary which I have been able to consult. It will, however, give the reader no very favourable idea of the candour of the critic, when he is informed that this is not quoted from the last corrected edition (*viz.* editio 12ma, Holmæ, 1766), in which the passage is thus altered: "*Habitat in Europâ, Hybernâ in Angliâ, noctu volitat reditque iterato, eâdem viâ aereâ, sed depressiore,*" &c. The criticism on Gesner can answer but one purpose; it had little to do with Linnæus, who was only to point out the title by which Gesner distinguished this bird; and it is not very immaterial whether the woodcock is the first or the twenty-first species of the *Scolopax*.

The next objection is to the supplemental observations on the Horse. The passage is, I own, quaint and inelegant, but far from unintelligible, nor is it necessary for every word to be exact and limited. "*Reponit pullum,*" &c. certainly means that she puts the foal behind her when in danger; and, in a similar sense, "*répons*" is used by Tacitus.

It is not easy to answer Mr. B.'s critical observations on the *FRINGILLA LINARIA*. It is a general and very extensive question Whether

Whether the peculiar flight should influence the arrangement of birds? and the whole will terminate in an enquiry which is the most generally and extensively useful method? As naturalists have seldom an opportunity of seeing birds on the wing, if compared with their opportunities of observing dried specimens, the question will not long remain doubtful; and it will be more decisively answered, when we consider that numbers, colours, and directions, can be more accurately described than complicated modes of motion. Mr B. blames Linnæus for not distinguishing the sexes of the linnet by the red colour of the heel, while, in a few lines, he acknowledges that it is not a certain and invariable distinction. Linnæus aimed only at an exact and discriminated description of the species, which he has very effectually accomplished; his nest and his notes were not essential to this purpose, and it is not fair to complain of a defect, when you had no reason to expect information.—We are then told, that the only information (for I omit Mr B.'s observation on the alder seeds for his own sake) we can obtain from the *System of Nature* is, that it is a species of the *Fringilla*, which any Dictionary could have told us. Would any Dictionary have informed us, that an unknown dead bird was a species of *Fringilla*, for *that* is the information he would have procured from Linnæus? And is it of no consequence to know that this species is the *Linaria rubra* of *Gesner*, *Aldrovandus*, *Willoughby*, *Ray*, *Albinus*, *Frischeus*, and *Brisson*; and to have exact references to the pages, in each author, where the linnet is amply described?

A very similar answer may be given to his remarks on the *GOLDFINCH*; but let me inform Mr. B. that Linnæus would not mislead the person who would really read him.—(Vide p. 319, edit. antea notat.)

I will not, Mr. Urban, any further intrude on your patience. As Mr. B. has not quoted any author for these observations, he is answerable for the several assertions, and I may take another opportunity of making a few remarks on them. LUCIUS.

MR. URBAN,

March 20.

HAVING lately met with a pamphlet intitled "Essays on Hunting," printed last year at Southampton, I shall make no apology for sending you some extracts from it, worthy of the perusal of your curious readers. The ingenious editor has prefixed some account of the Grecian method of hare-hunting, from *Xenophon*; and has ably vindicated such country diversions from the contempt generally thrown upon them by the literary and speculative part of mankind. His words are these:

"Rural diversions, when followed in a liberal manner (for I do not wish to renew the almost extinguished breed of mere hunting 'Squires'), are particularly useful in this

island; where, from the nature of our government, no man can be of consequence without spending a large portion of his time in the country; and every additional inducement to this mode of life is an additional security to our freedom and independence. [With all due deference to modern patriotism, I humbly conceive it impossible for him, who is not individually free and independent, to be politically so; and individual freedom and independence never yet fell to the lot of extravagance, luxury, and dissipation.] I much question whether our morals, or even our manners, are greatly improved by that style of living, which empties our country seats to fill the metropolis or the large provincial towns; and whether the manly character that once distinguished the Englishman has not suffered more on the side of firmness and integrity, than it has gained on that of politeness and elegance, by sacrificing the rough sports of the field to the softer amusements of the assembly and card-table.

"I know the laws which are in force to preserve those animals which are the objects of this diversion, are severely attacked by the sentimental novel writers of the present time; writers, who, without invention, humour, or real knowledge of mankind, dress up some improbable tale with affected maxims of fine feeling and exquisite sensibility, and endeavour to weaken the hearts, inflame the passions, and mislead the understandings, of the rising generation. These abound with horrid stories of the young and ingenuous peasant torn from his weeping parents and distracted bride, and either hurried into a loathsome dungeon, or banished to an unhealthy climate, only for the murder of a hare or a partridge. But I will venture to say, there is hardly a day-labourer in the kingdom that may not, in a reasonable manner, be indulged with the use of these animals by a proper application; and if he is fond of the diversion they afford, and chooses to be idly busy, rather than industriously so, he may perfectly satisfy himself by attending the hounds or greyhounds of the 'Squire, or assisting the game-keeper with his gun. But that laws should be made to prevent the man, whose family depends entirely on his labour for their support, from quitting his stall, his plough, or his spade, to range the woods for the destruction of animals, which afford a noble and manly diversion to their proprietor, I can conceive no more inconsistent with justice, than that he should be prevented from entering the orchard or the henroost. As the beasts of the forest, and the fruit of the soil, are equally common in a state of nature, so I see no reason why they may not be equally appropriated in a state of civil society. And I appeal to any person, really conversant in these kinds of facts, if he knows a single instance of one of those men, commonly called Poachers, (whose profession is a violation of the game laws, and against whom

whom alone they are ever executed with any severity,) whose character and sufferings could entitle him to a tear.—While I am thus defending the general principle of our game laws, I do not mean to stand forth as their champion in every respect; they want great alterations as to the objects both of their penalties and exemptions.—That a man of one hundred pounds a year may destroy the game with impunity on any one's land, and that a person of ninety-nine shall be liable to pay five pounds for killing a hare on his own, is a solecism too evident to need a comment." So far the editor, in p.viii—xii.

In the Essay on "Hounds" are the following striking passages:

"I have been asked, What, or how many different sorts of these animals of chase were originally created? What were those first kinds, out of which so many packs of innumerable shapes, tongues, sizes, and colours, may be supposed to be produced? My answer is short and plain, yet something fuller than the questions require: that, in my opinion, not only all hounds or beagles, but all dogs whatsoever, even from the terrible boar dog to the little Flora, were all one in the first creation; that every virtue or faculty, size or shape, which we find or improve in every dog upon earth, were originally comprehended in the first parents of the species; and that all this variety we behold in them is either the natural product of the climate, or the accidental effect of soil, food, or situation; or very frequently the issue of human care, curiosity, or caprice. Every huntsman knows, that a vast alteration may be made in his breed, as to tongue, heels, or colour, by industriously improving the same breed for twenty or thirty years: and what Nature can do (which wisely tends to render every kind of creature fit for the country where it is to inhabit or be employed) is manifest by this: that a couple of right Southern hounds, removed to the North, and suffered to propagate, without art or mixture, in a hilly mountainous country, where the air is light and thin, will, by sensible degrees, decline and degenerate into lighter bodies and shriller voices, if not rougher coats. The like alterations may be observed in the breeds of sheep, horses, and other cattle; and, indeed, in every other species subject to the art and interest of man, and employed to generate at his choice and humour. Even in those animals that are reckoned among the *feræ naturæ*, every traveller bears witness of a remarkable difference; and I hope the reader will pardon the comparison, if I affirm the same of man himself.

"That we are all, of every nation and language, the sons of Adam, we have the testimony of God, which to honest hunters (who are generally of the orthodox party) is of sufficient authority. As to doubters and sceptics, I refer them to the ancient poets, historians, and geographers, who will soon

supply them with innumerable arguments and observations, which unanswerably demonstrate the novelty of the world: the migration of colonies, the gradual peopling of the earth, and the propagating and spreading of the human species from one and the same original: and yet what an incredible and monstrous variety is risen among us, in humour and constitution, as well as shape and colour? Who could imagine the thick-lipped Æthiopian, wool-pated Negro, the blink-eyed Chinese, the stately Spaniard, and the dapper Frenchman, to be of the same parentage? Or, to go no further than our own nation and climate, how improbable may it seem, that the fashionable Nymph, who is not able to make a visit of thirty yards without a chair or coach, a 'squire to lead her, or a cane to support her, should be cast in the same mould with the labourer's daughter? Or that the sturdy champions of Queen Bess's days should be but the great grandfathers of that puny race, which is to be seen swarming in all modern public assemblies, unless it be at church?

"But is there not a more substantial distinction between curs and greyhounds, turnspits and beagles? I can hardly grant it; or if there be, it will be easily accounted for by the considerations above; by giving just allowance for food and climate; by remembering that these animals are frequent breeders; that they generate at the choice and discretion of their masters; and that the fancy or curiosity of the sons of men have been five thousand years mixing and altering, improving and spoiling them.

"But, notwithstanding the effects of human industry and contrivance are thus great and numerous, yet they are not infinite; there is still a *ne plus*, to which they are stinted; nor can all our devices add one new species to the works of the creation. Nature is still uniform as to the main; the Almighty Creator is not to be imitated by short-handed mortals. In spite of art, our mules will all be barren; nor can the most cunning projector produce one amphigenous animal that will increase and multiply. There appears a distinct specific difference in all living creatures; the horse, the dog, the bear, the goat, however diversified by art or accident in size or figure, will ever discover something that appropriates to them those names or characters; and, above all other things, the peculiar appetites and powers of generation will prompt them to own and vindicate their relation. This, I conceive, is the most undeniable argument, that all dogs are of one original species; since every body knows, that no deformity, disproportion, or dissimilitude can hinder any one of that name from courting, following, or accepting the other; nor their mongrel offspring from enjoying the common nature and faculties of their species." P. 23—29.

The "Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature



Nature and Properties of the Scent" is also fraught with "such observations as long experience has suggested" to the writer, and such as cannot but be acceptable to every reader. They have proved highly so to

Your occasional correspondent,  
SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

YOU conclude your review of Mr. Gibbon's *History* (Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1781, p. 519) with "some miscellaneous extracts from the notes," which, you observe, are "by no means the least valuable part of this work;" and that "the minuteness and precision of the references add much to the pleasure of every learned and intelligent reader." The whole of Mr. Gibbon's notes, or even those which you have transcribed, I have not leisure to compare with the several writers upon whose authority they are said to be founded. But one misrepresentation which I have met with, and such it appeared to be on the face of it, you will permit me, I trust, with your wonted impartiality, to add to those which have lately been made public by means of your Magazine.

"Gennadius," says Mr. Gibbon, [vol. III. p. 544, note 113; see also Gent. Mag. Nov. 1781] "Patriarch of Constantinople, was so much amazed at this extraordinary composition (the Creed of St. Athanasius), that he frankly pronounced it to be the work of a drunken man." For this he quotes the authority of Petavius, *Dogmat. Theolog. tom. II. l. 7. c. 8. p. 687*.

The historian, we presume, had read the passage, as he consults the original materials; the reference is accurate; the translation is as follows:

"This is certain, that under the name of Athanasius, the Creed is both read and admitted as of great authority, not only by the Latin but by the Greek church also. And in this Creed, which every one knows, are these words, *The Holy Ghost is of the Father and of the Son, neither made, nor created, nor begotten, but proceeding*. This testimony, so express and important, gave such offence to the Greeks, that they foolishly vented their rage against Athanasius himself; which Gennadius relates and laments. They are not afraid (says he) to assert that St. Athanasius was a drunkard, and was drunk at the time that he wrote this; a foolish and idle calumny, which deserves rather a smile of contempt than a serious refutation."

This, Mr. Urban, is the passage referred to. The calumny which Gennadius honestly laments, is converted in an instant, by the pen of Mr. Gibbon, into the frank confession of the Patriarch himself. It might farther be remarked, that Mr. Gibbon has not acted altogether fairly in applying to the whole Creed an objection, not only groundless in itself, but urged against a single article.—This, however, may be esteemed a trifle; and indeed I should not have brought forward the above passage but to set "the con-

fession of Gennadius" in it's true light; and to caution the reader not hastily to rely upon the testimony of Mr. Gibbon, without examining the original writers. C. & D.

P. S. Tillemont might easily furnish Mr. Gibbon with the learning further displayed in this note, and on this subject.

MR. URBAN,

March 11.

HAVING been much entertained with your *Biographical Anecdotes of the Judges whose Pictures are painted in Guildhall*, I take the liberty of correcting a few errors, and making some additions to your account of that great lawyer and excellent man, Sir Robert Atkyns, who was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, not Balliol College, Oxford; and, at the Restoration in 1660, was made a knight of the Bath, an honour, I believe, seldom if ever conferred before on men of his profession.

He was, as you observe, appointed a justice of the Common Pleas in April 1662, but, disliking the measures pursued in the latter part of Charles the Second's reign, quitted his post, and retired from all public employments till the happy Revolution, in which he had a great hand; and was soon after, viz. in April 1683, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in October following chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, which great office he discharged with the highest honour, and continued in it till the year 1693, when the great seal was given to Sir John Somers.

These particulars may be depended on, as being contained in a manuscript account of the life and character of Sir Robert Atkyns, written many years ago by his daughter, Mrs. Tracy.

Sir Robert Atkyns was, as you observe, the eldest son of Sir Edward Atkyns, a Baron of the Exchequer, whose younger son, Sir Edward, was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James the Second, and consequently some years before his elder brother succeeded to that post, being, though a man of character and eminent abilities, of very different political principles from his brother, Sir Robert Atkyns. There is a monument in Westminster-Abbey to the memory of these three great lawyers.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

AS an admirer of your Magazine, I hope you will excuse my endeavouring to set a very ingenious correspondent of yours right respecting the origin of the name of *Alexandrine* being given to verses of twelve syllables. Your correspondent W. B. (November Mag. p. 307) supposes them to be so named from the eccentricity of *Alexander*. The first poem that was written in this kind of measure was *The History of Alexander the Great*; the author's name was *Alexander of Paris*, who lived about the end of the twelfth century, and since his time all verses of six feet have been called *Alexandrine*. I. M.

31. *Liberal Education: or a Practical Essay on the Methods of acquiring useful and polite Learning.* By the Rev. Vicissimus Knox, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and now Master of Tunbridge School. The Fourth Edition, 8vo.

THE reputation which the learned Master of Tunbridge School so justly acquired by his very ingenious *Essays* (see vol. XLVII. p. 593, XLIX. pp. 32, 413) he has considerably increased by this well-digested plan of *Liberal Education*; a plan which proves him to be thoroughly qualified for the very important task he has undertaken.

Mr. Knox advises education to begin as early as possible, even in the nursery, where the child should be taught to read, or coaxed into reading by the nurse or mother. In the disposal of the child, the parent (he says) must follow the dictates of common sense and prudence, and leave the result to Providence. None but idiots should be despaired of. Public education is not only preferred, but private, or rather domestic and solitary, education, except under some particular circumstances, is entirely disapproved. Ward's edition of Lily's Grammar is recommended exclusively to general use. Parsing and construing some easy author should exemplify its rules, but a firm and durable foundation must be laid in grammar. The Dictionaries to be used are Ainsworth's, and the Abridgement, in the higher classes, and Entick's (a small portable one) in the lower, for the two or three first years, with the Lexicons of Schrevelius and Hederic; and all Nomenclators, Synopses, Claves, &c. should be banished. Clarke's Introduction is preferred for beginners, and the Eton *Exempla Moralia* for the higher classes. The 1st class (in short) will use the Grammar; the 2d, Cordery's Colloquies and the Latin Testament; the 3d, Cornelius Nepos, Phædrus, and the latter part of Cordery; the 4th, Ovid's Epistles, Erasmus's Dialogues, and Phædrus continued; the 5th, Ovid's *Fæsti*, and Metamorphoses, Virgil and Cæsar; the 6th, the Greek Testament, Virgil, and Cicero's Letters; the 7th, the Greek Testament, Lucian, Virgil, and Cicero *de Officiis*, and the 8th, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, and his Golden Treatises *de Amicitia* and *de Senectute*. General removals should take place in the school twice a year. The books in *usum Delphini* are disapproved; and editions without notes, or with few notes,

much preferred. From the age of 8 to 10 the boys' exercises should be those of a part of Clarke's Introduction, after 10, nonsense Latin verses occasionally; at 13, English compositions, Æsop's Fables in his own words, or letters on familiar subjects; at 14, or before, English themes, first reading privately the Roman History, Plutarch's Lives, and the Spectator; and from 14 to 18 or 19, Latin themes, Latin verse, English letters, English verse, Latin verse, and a Latin or English theme, for the seven evenings of the week. The composition of Latin verses is recommended "to those only who are to assume a profession, or adorn a fortune;" for composing Latin prose many cogent reasons are assigned. The style recommended is that of Cicero in his Letters, Offices\*, Philolophical Conversations, his Tracts on the Orator, Friendship, and Old Age, and a few of his Orations. Literal translations are, for many solid reasons, and from experience, disapproved. The practice of learning the Classics by heart is applauded. The memory may be improved by cultivation and exercise. Latin should be taught previous to Greek, not the reverse, as some have advised. The Eton, or Grant's Westminster Grammar (Ward's edition) is preferred. Then ten or twelve chapters of St. John, St. Luke, the Grammar again, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and Homer. Many arguments are adduced for the study of Greek, and several learned ladies are mentioned, Mrs. Carter, Madam Dacier, Lady Jane Grey, and many others, living and dead, "the *Phrygiæ* who in the present age often excel the *Phryges* in learning, as they confessedly do in virtue." The works particularly recommended are those of Xenophon, Lucian (with restrictions), Epictetus, the fable of Cebes, Homer, Plato, and Demosthenes. The English language should also be learned grammatically, beginning with Lowth, and critically from the best authors, out of school. Those who are destined to a commercial life are exhorted not to devote their time and attention exclusively to penmanship and arithmetic, as these will never exalt or refine the sentiments, or form the gentleman; but to learn also Latin, French, and Geography. After the Latin Grammar, French to a scholar seems indispensable, which should also be taught grammatically. The authors recommended are, Gil Blas, Telemachus,

\* *Quere?* Are not "Moral Duties" more proper in English? EDIT.

*Variétés Historiques*, &c. and Voltaire is reprobated. Italian, though not taught in schools, is also desirable to a scholar, and easily attainable. Ornamental accomplishments, always considered as subordinate, are, dancing, fencing, the military exercise, music, and drawing. "But amidst those pursuits let the student remember that life is short, and art long." Geography, or the use of maps, should be taught very early. In ancient Geography let Cellarius, in modern let Guthrie guide; in Mathematics, Wells; in History, Rollin, vols. I and II, Select Lives of Plutarch, History of Rome by Question and Answer, Goldsmith's History of Greece and Rome, English Biography, and the abridgement of Spence's Polymetis, with a little chronology. To acquire elocution, &c. rehearsals of celebrated authors, Greek, Latin, and English, are advised once a week. Many good rules for this purpose are laid down. Acting of plays, English in particular, is exploded. As instructors in speaking, Burgh, Enfield, and some parts of Sheridan's *Art of Reading*, are recommended. Several methods of inspiring a young mind with taste are pointed out. "Study without taste is often irksome labour; with taste, it confers a happiness beyond the reach of fortune, and superior to the ordinary condition of humanity." A poetical turn in boys of fortune should be encouraged, not by Bysshe and Gildon, but by Milton, Shakspeare, and Pope. A love of letters should be inspired by various incentives (here specified), and when once he feels an ambition of literary fame, the pupil will secure improvement. Even to genius industry, persevering industry, is shewn to be absolutely necessary. For private studies our author recommends, at the age of 13 or 14, Addison's *Spectators*, Rollin's *Ancient History*, Plutarch's *Lives*, the *Grecian and Roman History*, and even Robinson Crusoe, Telemachus, and Don Quixote, with the best English poetry; and at 15, not only English, but some easy Latin author. Novels are prohibited. Advice is given to late learners, and to those who wish to recover the acquisitions of their youth, and to all classes above extreme poverty the cultivation of a taste for letters is recommended in every stage of life. To unmarried and opulent ladies, Mr. Knox ventures to advise a classical education, beginning with Lowth's *Grammar* and some easy and elegant author, and, after a year, advancing to French in the same

mode. Taste, after some years, should then be cultivated; Milton, Addison, and Pope, being the models in English; Boileau, Fontenelle, and Vertot, in French; and any other approved writers may afterwards be selected. When a young lady in easy circumstances possesses a genius, "she should also (he says) be early instructed in the elements of Latin and Greek. Her mind is certainly as capable of improvement as the other sex." And the same method should be pursued as in the private tuition of boys; that mode of education being greatly preferred for girls. An idle fear of being thought pedantic is justly exploded as the bane of knowledge and improvement. In private tuition, when adopted, the plan of public education should be adhered to as closely as possible. In great schools (as is now the mode) "a private tutor is unintentionally a promoter of idleness, and consequently of ignorance, vice, and misery." Mr. Locke, having had a public education at Westminster and Oxford, is produced as an argument against his own doctrine in favour of a private one. Great stress is laid on frequent and periodical examinations; and also on puerile diversions, properly regulated, or rather innocent manly sports, as essential to health, strength, and cheerfulness. As to holidays, breakings-up are allowed to be proper, but there should be only two, a month each time, Christmas and Midsummer, with a few single holidays; and let those be indulged to some particular merit, but not without a moderate task. Our preceptor speaks feelingly of the caprice and injustice of parents, and offers some excellent hints for the regulation of their conduct to their children when at home, and to masters upon any complaint, who "have at best a painful and laborious employment." Though severity of correction is reprobated, corporal punishment, it is affirmed, is sometimes indispensably necessary. On the passions and vices of boys, and the manner in which they should be checked and restrained, Mr. Knox descants with his usual sagacity and a becoming earnestness. A proper distinction is made between that knowledge of the world which is truly desirable, and that, which, though many parents desire it, is really to be dreaded. Besides literature, this liberal instructor wishes also to inspire "a sense of honour and a love of truth," with other moral duties, in general too much neglected, and also "a sense of religion," confining, however, the attention

of the scholar, on the Sunday evening, to the Catechism, Secker's Lectures, Nelson's Works, and the Bible. Mr. Knox advises no boy to be sent to the University till he is 19 years old, and would have him placed there under a private as well as public tutor. But how is this consistent with the interdiction under which private tutors have been laid at Cambridge? *Answer.* "They are allowed clandestinely, or by connivance." But was there not as good scholarship in every respect, and as much economy too, some years ago, when scarce any but noblemen or persons of large fortune, had these artificial props, these apologies for idleness? Indeed, most of the arguments used in this work against private tuition in schools seem equally applicable against it in colleges. Very early travel he joins in disapproving, and would not have it take place till after the pupil has passed through a capital school, and arrived at the age of 19. He wishes also, that no pupil, who has not parts, should be suffered to travel, and almost wishes that travel were not considered as a part of liberal education, reproaching, "in the honest warmth of an Englishman, those French manners which have of late been highly extolled by a writer of history, who (he says) by an affected and mercenous style, unlike the manliness of the classical model, has caught the transient applause of fashion, and who seems to be ambitious of acquiring distinction by recommending infidelity and libertinism on principle." In conclusion, from many too seasonable but melancholy strictures on the prevailing levity of the times in all ranks and professions, the expediency is inferred "of resuming the national character, of increasing the personal merit of individuals, and consequently the merit of the aggregate. A radical cure may be effected, by restoring vigour to the proper modes of education." Such is the laudable view with which this treatise is composed, labouring to infuse a taste for the ancients, and recommending a long and close application to letters, exploding those novel and superficial modes which terminate in disappointment, and, in short, "aiming at founding public on private virtue."

On the whole, this work does great credit both to the head and heart of its author. He who thus instructs, cannot but be a good master; and it must be their own faults if they who are thus instructed are not good scholars, and, which is of much more consequence, good men.

Large additions have been made since the first edition, particularly in the notes, and all the mottoes and quotations from the ancients are translated.—Two or three detached passages we will select:

"A poetess\* of our own times, remarkably distinguished by her taste and genius, has condescended to compose little books for the initiation of children in reading, and they seem well adapted to effect her laudable purpose."

"Some very eminent poets have not been very fond of the Universities. Witness Milton and Gray, *cum multis aliis*. The fettering of such men with statutes, disputations, &c. was like confining an eagle in a cage."

"When Cyneus went out from the Roman senate, he reported that it was a congress of kings. Such was the august assembly. How would he have been affected had he ever seen the lawgivers of a distinguished nation in the garb of grooms, and, with the manners of a Merry Andrew, laughing, jesting, quarreling, challenging, or affectedly inattentive during a debate, which might terminate in the dismemberment of an empire? If we were not certain of the contrary we might hastily conclude, that all who shew that they could have fiddled while Rome was burning, must partake in the other dispositions of a Nero." Yet this writer sees "something in the national character of Englishmen similar to the spirit of an ancient Roman." It has some time been dormant. May it soon revive!

32. *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian; with a Reply to Mr. Clarke's Answer. Second Edition, corrected.* By W. Shaw, M. A. F. S. A.

OF this pamphlet much has been already said. The most material parts of the Appendix (in which the writer appears to fight under the shield of Achilles) are here briefly compressed.

"What the defenders of Fingal have been able to collect, imagine, or invent, has been accumulated, as I have reason to suspect, by their united labour in a pamphlet, intitled, *An Answer to Mr. Shaw's Enquiry*, by Mr. Clarke of Edinburgh, which, whatever other qualities it may want, must be admitted to have a claim to all the notice due to disingenuity, impudence, and falsehood."

"I am accused of inconsistency, in having spoken at different times with greater and less respect of the Galic language and writers; but if I am inconsistent, is Fingal,

\* "Mrs. Barbauld, whose condescension in writing these little books is not less amiable than her ingenuity."

therefore,



therefore, genuine? Of the Galic language I always spoke and wrote in the same manner; I always mentioned it as an ancient tongue, ennobled by the bravery of those who spoke it; but I always declared it not to be a written language till within these fifty years that the Highland ministers published some little tracts for the instruction of the people.—Of their authors, for writers they had none, I perhaps once believed more than I believe at present; but my belief was part of the general stream of national credulity, a conformity to opinions of which I could give no proof, and of which I now find the proof to be impossible. From such changes of mind no deduction can be drawn, but that I once had the Scotchman's prejudices, and that I have been able to sacrifice prejudice to truth."

"I cannot, indeed, charge the admirers of Fingal with many endeavours to deceive me, it was a sufficient crime with them to demand proof, and when I ventured to confess my doubts, I was put to silence with violent outcries, as an abettor of Johnson, and an enemy to my country."

"Among other falsehoods, it is told by Mr. Clarke that I declared to him my resolution of denying, on my return to London, the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, and of abusing the Scotch. *'This, says he, as I imagined, was with a view to hum the good people of England by proposing to gratify their prejudice against the Scotch at the expence of their own pockets.'* Let the probability of the assertion be considered.—The people of England are very indifferent about the question. To hum or to be hummed upon this occasion is peculiar to the Scotch. These mountains of English gold were to rise only from an eighteen penny pamphlet, in which there was as much chance of loss as profit, and of which the profit could not be much."

"The history of my Grammar and Dictionary, of my hopes and disappointments, is nothing to the purpose. The only evidence of Mr. Clarke is contained in the following paragraph: *'The epic poems of Fingal and Temora I have never heard rehearsed by any single Highlander in the same arrangement in which Mr. Macpherson has published them. By different persons I have frequently heard almost every passage in those two poems, with no more difference from the translation than what the genius of the language required, and not near so much as there is between the different editions of those poems in the different parts of the Highlands.'*

"To this confident assertion I am not afraid to reply, that I do not believe it. This is not the only part of the pamphlet in which his fury has overpowered his veracity. I do not believe he has heard them, because with as good ears, and more opportunities, I could never hear them. I do not believe him, because in the next page he has charged me with

saying to him what I never said, that the translator of Ossian had curtailed the poems which he hath introduced as epifodes. I could not say it, for I could never know it, having never seen nor heard the poems."

"I am charged with disingenuous policy in making use of the term Earse instead of Galic.—It is my business to distinguish; it is that of my adversaries to perplex. The term Galic is indeed used by the Highlanders both for the language of Ireland and their own. The Irish was the learned and the written dialect; the Earse Galic was merely vocal, and therefore often corrupt. In the Irish Galic were many MSS; in the Earse Galic there were none. It is therefore the artifice of my opponents to talk of Galic poetry and Galic MSS. by which they mean, if they mean any thing, MSS. in the Irish Galic. These they shew, and of these they boast; and say that the Earse and Irish Galic had the same characters and the same contractions, when the truth is, that the Scotch Galic had, till very lately, no character at all. Thus with the term Galic they play fast and loose. When they talk of the poetry of the Highlands, they would be thought to mean the Scotch Galic; but they dismiss us to the Irish Galic when they talk of MSS."

"These MSS. (says Mr. Clarke) were intended to prove that Mr. Macnicol had shewn to the public that there still exist Galic MSS. written many centuries ago, in contradiction to Dr. Johnson, who precipitately averred, that there is not a MS. in the Highlands an hundred years old. Here is a trick played, in which the term Galic is of sovereign virtue. Dr. Johnson never denied the existence of Galic MSS. for the term Galic, perhaps, he did not know; he only said, there were no Earse MSS. and so far as yet appears he was right in saying so; for the MSS. yet produced are not Earse; they are Galic, but not Scotch Galic."

"I will allow him that historical songs are sometimes the amusement of the common people, as the stories of Robin Hood are sung in English villages; but that long poems are learned, retained, or transmitted, neither my own observation has informed me, nor can I gather it from what I can learn of other countries.—I never heard a Highlander repeat more than fifty lines together of continued narrative, or coherent sentiment. In Wales, where the people are idle and pastoral like the Highlanders, the learned Mr. Evans Evans, who has lately published a collection of ancient Welsh poems, does not appear to have exhibited any traditional or transmissive legends. He copied what he had from books, and judging very rationally of other countries by his own, lets his reader know that he gives Mr. Macpherson very little credit."

"When the Grammar was going to press, I requested of Mr. Macpherson to furnish me with

with specimens of Ossian's poetry to serve as examples, and to illustrate the prosody. Mr. Macpherson civilly promised to give me different pieces of Fingal and Temora for that purpose, because he had told in his notes and preface, that the 'verification was various;' but put me off exactly in the manner I have related in the *Enquiry*.—'The MSS. were in the country, the key lost,—or I should see them some other time.'

"In 1778-9, on my return from my tour in the Highlands and Ireland, having one morning waited on Mr. Macpherson, after enquiring what success I had in collecting vocables, I answered, 'Very great success, but that I now, more than ever, wondered whence he had the originals of his Fingal and Temora, as I could find no poetry of such merit in that language, the compositions of the 15th century being far inferior to what was ascribed to Ossian. I told him that some day I should publicly make him the author of Fingal.' He answered, 'it is more honourable to be an author than a translator at any time; and I expect to be treated like a gentleman.' I replied, that one gentleman had always a right to expect that from another. 'But,' continued I, 'will you be so kind as to repeat to me a few lines of 'Ossian that have not yet been published?' After some meditation, and biting his pen, he wrote three stanzas, which he said were the originals of such and such pages of such books of Fingal, as marked by himself.—These couplets I have still in my custody in his own hand-writing; they are now to be seen in the hands of Mr. Murray, my bookseller, whenever they are required, as a proof that I have presumed to ask a sight of some of his poetry, and also that he gave me some couplets. It is a true saying, and particularly in the affair of Ossian, that to defend one falsehood many more must be invented. It is worthy of notice, that one of these stanzas is the original of a sentence of Fingal, but it is taken from a piece of the 15th century; and the piece is in the possession of several Highlanders at this hour.—It consists of about twenty couplets, and the best of them Mr. Macpherson has used as common-place helps.—This is a plain proof of what I have before advanced, that these compositions are entirely made up—I can prove that this is a modern piece by Mr. Macpherson's own preface and introduction to his Fingal, where he says, that 'in Ossian's time, neither the Christian religion was introduced into the Hebrides, nor into Ireland,' and that 'names were not then known.' Now this piece is called a *Laidh*, or hymn, *Laidh Ghairbh Mac Searna*, or the hymn of *Garu Mac Searna*; *Mac Searna* being a surname. The two other stanzas are one of the seventh book of Temora already published, and the other from Malvina's dream, also published, so that though at this time willing to oblige me, he could not favour me with any thing new."

"I have not in any part of my disquisition asked these admirers of Celtic literature, how they knew any poem to be Ossian's. Ossian, according to Mr. Clarke\*, never heard of letters, his poems could therefore only float along the stream of tradition, in which they might be mutilated, corrupted, and confounded with a thousand others; and a traditional error, once admitted, cannot be corrected.—I have not asked them whether the poems be Ossian's, for there is yet a previous question to be decided, whether they have any poems at all.—Let the reader keep the main question in view; does Fingal exist in the Earle's language?"

"It may be very reasonably asked, what would give me the conviction I require? I should have been convinced if I had heard Temora and Fingal, in any considerable parts, repeated in the Highlands or Hebrides. I should be convinced if I saw them now in any ancient MS. But a few passages or fragments pretended to be transcribed from ancient MSS. will not convince me; I wonder more such have not been already fabricated."

"Dr. Johnson hinted, that he should not admit any thing as original that was not after his challenge speedily produced; for he suspected that what was wanting in evidence might be supplied by zealous industry; and I have lately received information that Fingal is now distributed among some zealous Highlanders, to be translated into Earle. When it shall come out, I shall be apt to say, *Ille niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveo.*"

"Surely there is a time when a question like this must have an end. If Fingal exists in Galic, let the MSS. be shown.—When Nodot pretended to have discovered a complete Petronius at Belgrade, the general cry of the learned was, 'shew us the manuscript.' When very lately some letters were printed under the name of Pope Ganganelli, the reasons, however specious, that were offered for the authenticity, were effectually silenced by one demand, "shew the originals."

### 33. *Disquisitions on several Subjects. sm. 8vo.*

FOR this small volume we are indebted, it is said, to the animated and very original pen of Mr. Jenyns. The subjects of them, all interesting, are as follows: "On the Chain of Universal Being.—On Cruelty to inferior Animals.

"\* That the reader may know who Mr. Clarke, my ostensible opponent, is, he himself informed me that he had served an apprenticeship to, I think, a lapidary at Edinburgh, but now lives by land-surveying. He told me also, that he was nearly related to Mr. Macpherson, was his pupil when he taught a parish school in Badenoch for twenty pounds a year; he is therefore interested greatly in this controversy; and being a *Translator without Originals* will meet with all the credit that he deserves."

—On a *Præ-existent State*.—On the Nature of Time.—On the Analogy between Things material and intellectual.—On Rational Christianity.—On Government and Civil Liberty.—On Religious Establishments.”—We will add the first :

*“On the Chain of universal Being.*

“The farther we enquire into the works of our great Creator, the more evident marks we shall discover of his infinite wisdom and power, and perhaps in none more remarkably, than in that wonderful chain of Beings with which this terrestrial globe is furnished; rising above each other, from the senseless clod to the brightest genius of human kind, in which, though the chain itself is sufficiently visible, the links, which compose it, are so minute, and so finely wrought, that they are imperceptible to our eyes. The various qualities, with which these various Beings are endued, we perceive without difficulty; but the boundaries of those qualities, which form this chain of subordination, are so mixed, that where one ends, and the next begins, we are unable to discover. The manner by which this is performed, is a subject well worthy of our consideration, though I do not remember to have seen it much considered; but on accurate examination it appears to be this.

“In order to diffuse all happiness, God has been pleased to fill this earth with innumerable orders of Beings, superior to each other in proportion to the qualities and faculties which he has thought proper to bestow upon them: to mere matter he has given extension, solidity, and gravity; to plants, vegetation; to animals, life and instinct; and to man, reason; each of which superior qualities augments the excellence and dignity of the possessor, and places him higher in the scale of universal existence. In all these, it is remarkable, that he has not formed this necessary and beautiful subordination, by placing Beings of quite different natures above each other, but by granting some additional quality to each superior order, in conjunction with all those possessed by their inferiors; so that, though they rise above each other in excellence, by means of these additional qualities, one mode of existence is common to them all, without which they never could have coalesced in one uniform and regular system.

“Thus, for instance, in plants we find all the qualities of mere matter, the only order below them, solidity, extension, and gravity, with the addition of vegetation; in animals, all the properties of matter, together with the vegetation of plants, to which are added, life, and instinct; and in man we find all the properties of matter, the vegetation of plants, and the life and instinct of animals, to all which is super-added reason.

“That man is endued with these proper-

ties of all inferior orders, will plainly appear by a slight examination of his composition; his body is material, and has all the properties of mere matter, solidity, extension, and gravity; it is also vested with the quality of plants, that is, a power of vegetation, which it incessantly exercises without any knowledge or consent of his: it is sown, grows up, expands, comes to maturity, withers and dies, like all other vegetables: he possesses likewise the qualities of lower animals, and shares their fate; like them he is called into life without his knowledge or consent; like them, he is compelled, by irresistible instincts, to answer the purposes for which he was designed; like them, he performs his destined course, partakes of its blessings, and endures its sufferings for a short time, then dies, and is seen no more: in him instinct is not less powerful than in them, though less visible, by being confounded with reason, which it sometimes concurs with, and sometimes counteracts; by this, with the concurrence of reason, he is taught the belief of a God, of a future state, and the difference between moral good and evil: to pursue happiness, to avoid danger, and to take care of himself, and his offspring; by this too he is frequently impelled, in contradiction to reason, to relinquish ease and safety, to traverse inhospitable deserts and tempestuous seas, to inflict and suffer all the miseries of war, and, like the herring and the mackerel, to hasten to his own destruction, for the public benefit, which he neither understands or cares for. Thus is this wonderful chain extended from the lowest to the highest order of terrestrial Beings, by links so nicely fitted, that the beginning and end of each is invisible to the most inquisitive eye, and yet they all together compose one vast and beautiful system of subordination.

“The manner by which the consummate wisdom of the Artificer has formed this gradation, so extensive in the whole, and so imperceptible in the parts, is this:—He constantly unites the highest degree of the qualities of each inferior order to the lowest degree of the same qualities, belonging to the order next above it; by which means, like the colours of a skilful painter, they are so blended together, and shaded off into each other, that no line of distinction is any where to be seen. Thus, for instance, solidity, extension, and gravity, the qualities of mere matter, being united with the lowest degree of vegetation, compose a stone; from whence this vegetative power, ascending through an infinite variety of herbs, flowers, plants, and trees, to its greatest perfection in the sensitive plant, joins there the lowest degree of animal life in the shell-fish, which adheres to the rock; and it is difficult to distinguish which possesses the greatest share, as the one shews it only by shrinking from the finger, and the other by opening to receive the water which surrounds it. In the same manner,

manner, this animal life rises from this low beginning in the shell-fish, through innumerable species of insects, fishes, birds, and beasts, to the confines of reason, where, in the dog, the monkey, and chimpanzè, it unites so closely with the lowest degree of that quality in man, that they cannot easily be distinguished from each other. From this lowest degree in the brutal Hottentot, reason, with the assistance of learning and science, advances, through the various stages of human understanding, which rise above each other, till in a Bacon, or a Newton, it attains the summit.

"Here we must stop, being unable to pursue the progress of this astonishing chain beyond the limits of this terrestrial globe with the naked eye; but through the perspective of analogy and conjecture, we may perceive that it ascends a great deal higher, to the inhabitants of other planets, to angels, and archangels, the lowest orders of whom may be united by a like easy transition with the highest of our own, in whom, to reason may be added intuitive knowledge, insight into futurity, with innumerable other faculties of which we are unable to form the least idea; through whom it may ascend, by gradations almost infinite, to those most exalted of created Beings, who are seated on the footstool of the celestial throne."

The system of "a Præ-existent State," in which the author supposes mankind committed the sins for which they are suffering in the present world, which he considers as "intended for a place of punishment as well as probation," "a magnificent prison, filled with inhabitants both wicked and miserable," by an omnipotent and benevolent Creator, is exposed, we think, to innumerable difficulties, of which it is not the least that the beings who, according to him, are now suffering punishment, are made responsible for offences of which they are not conscious. How this is consistent with any ideas of justice and goodness but those of Lord Bolingbroke, which suppose those attributes of the Deity to vary essentially from those qualities in man, we cannot comprehend. All the inequalities in the present system, the unequal distribution of good and evil, may surely be adjusted by looking forward to the time future, without having any retrospect to the time past; but we cannot consider this world as a state of misery and punishment without impeaching the goodness of its Creator, and militating against many passages in Scripture. This idea seems, indeed, to favour too much of transmigration, and to be too similar to a whimsical notion of that kind broached in one of the *Works* (vol. IV. N<sup>o</sup> 163) by the same

writer, in which he supposes inhuman riders, &c. to be now doing penance as hackney-horses for their savage treatment of such animals in a former state.

As to what Mr. Jenyns says of the *unreasonableness* of the Christian dispensation, viz. "so adverse is it to all the principles of human reason, that, if brought before her tribunal, it must inevitably be condemned,"—"to prove the reasonableness of a revelation is in fact to destroy it," &c. whatever may be his intention, we cannot think that he serves the Christian cause by such positions, or concurs with the Apostle, who thus appeals to the reason of his converts, *We speak as unto wise men, judge ye what we say*. None of the doctrines, or even mysteries, of the Gospel, are contradictory to reason, though the incarnation, and many others, are above it. But if we discard that faculty, that *candle of the Lord*, which enables us to distinguish truth from falsehood, what should induce us to be Christians or Protestants, rather than Mahometans or Papists? It concerns us to see this respectable and religious disquisitor thus walking in the track of the subtle author of *Christianity not founded on Argument*, though we are persuaded that his view is widely different.

In his VIIth Disquisition he thus refutes the principle, "that all men are born free."

"This is so far from being true, that the first infringement of this liberty is being born at all; which is imposed upon them, without their consent, given either by themselves or their representatives; and it may easily be shewn, that man, by the constitution of his nature, never subsists a free and independent Being, from the first to the last moment of his residence on this terrestrial globe; where, during the first nine months of his existence, he is confined in a dark and sultry prison\*, debarred from light and air; till at length, by an Habeas Corpus, brought by the hand of some kind deliverer, he is set at liberty; but what kind of liberty does he then enjoy? he is bound hand and foot, and fed upon bread and water, for as long a period; no sooner is he unbound, than he makes so bad a use of his liberty, that it becomes necessary that he should be placed in a state of the severest discipline, first under a nurse, and then a school-master, both equal tyrants in their several departments; by whom he is again confined without law, condemned without a jury, and whipt without mercy. In this state of slavery he contr-

\* *Darkness* and *heat* are relative terms. What is the one where there is no feeling, and the other where there is no light? EDIT.



nues many years, and at the expiration of it, he is obliged to commence an involuntary subject of some civil government, to whose authority he must submit, however ingeniously he may dispute her right, or be justly hanged for disobedience to her laws. And this is the sum total of human liberty. Perhaps it may be said, that all this may be ingenious ridicule, but cannot be intended for serious argument; to which I reply, that it is the most serious argument that can be offered, because it is derived from the works and the will of our Creator; and evidently shews, that man was never designed by him to be an independent and self-governed Being, but to be trained up in a state of subordination and government in the present life, to fit him for that more perfect in another; and, if it was not a reflection too serious, I should add, that, in the numerous catalogue of human vices, there is not one which so completely disqualifies him from being a member of that celestial community, as a factious and turbulent disposition, and an impatience of control, which frequently assumes the honourable title of the love of liberty."

34. *A Letter to the Editor of the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton.*

THIS elegant vindication of Mr. Walpole, by his own very masterly pen, was printed at Strawberry Hill in 1779, for private use; and we are happy in obliging our numerous readers by presenting it to them entire, with the full permission of the author.

"You have so clearly marked me out as the person whom T. Chatterton first addressed, in order to extricate himself from his irksome situation; and you have accompanied that description with so injurious a picture of my behaviour; that my appearing to the citation will certainly not subject me to the suspicion of vanity. Perhaps I do not think that an anonymous editor, who, to satisfy an idle curiosity, calls on a private man for an account of a private transaction, is much entitled to an answer; still less to a public answer; because, were such summons to be obeyed, the public would be troubled with ten thousand impertinent discussions. But as you have gone much farther, and founding yourself on a very unjust assertion (I hope on misinformation), have called for the "indignation" of the public against me, it becomes necessary to my own character to clear it in as public a manner.

"And though, sir, you are the person to whom I shall address my vindication, you will allow me to forget you for a moment, while I make an apology to your superior and mine, that Public you appeal to, for the liberty I take in troubling them with the cause of so insignificant a person as I am. Your mention of me as the first to whom

Chatterton applied, is not the first notice laid before the public of my having been involuntarily involved in his story. Rumours, grafted on circumstances not fathomed, have even represented me as the primary cause of his dismal catastrophe; in some publications the expressions have been so little weighed and so unguarded, as almost to insinuate this cruel and most unjust aspersion. Some of my friends have been so kindly hurt at the misrepresentation, as to advise me to give an open account of my conduct towards Chatterton, with which they were acquainted, and which they knew had been irreproachable. Conscious of my perfect innocence on that head, I chose to rest upon it. My time of life, aversion to controversy, and, above all, conviction that I am not of consequence enough to interest the attention of the public, made me decline the solicitation of my friends. You say, sir, that I am "well known in the republic of letters:" the description, I doubt, is too magnificent. A trifling writer, whose celebrity is confined to a very narrow sphere, scarce deserves that predication. However, my having been an author was an additional reason why I chose not to be so again, especially in my own cause. To be an author, indicates respect for the public; it implies ambition of meriting their regard. To cease to be an author, if one has not been totally an unsuccessful one, is a stronger mark of respect. It implies apprehension of forfeiting their approbation, when declining years may have impaired our faculty of pleasing. But there is a spacious difference between attempting to amuse the public by one's writings, and presuming to demand attention to one's self. This latter arrogance I dreaded; and it preponderated to make me silent. All I yielded to, was, to set down a faithful account of my intercourse with Chatterton, and to communicate it to some few persons. With that narrative I shall now indulge you, sir, as you express a wish to see it. If I violate my own law of not intruding the interests of a private man on the awful examination of the public, you, not I, sir, ought to be responsible. You, by your own confession, ignorant of the circumstances of my transaction with Chatterton, have not only stigmatized it with the charge of having been "contemptuous," but have most unwarrantably insinuated that That my behaviour calls for the "indignation" of the public. I shall examine your reasoning in support of that anathema presently—but thus dragged out from a tranquil obscurity in which I had sought to pass the remnant of life, thus traduced before the most respectable of all auditories, the judgment of my countrymen, I must stand acquitted in the first instance of not having voluntarily presented myself before their tribunal. It would be wanting respect to what I shall ever reverence, the good opinion of mankind, if I declined submitting not only my cause, but my defence

to their judgement. It would be wearing that arrogance to all, which you unjustly charge me with towards one, an ingenious young man, but still more entitled to my respect, as he was a poor and unhappy young man; though, as you will find, sir, during my acquaintance with him, he appeared to me in none of those lights. You will find too, that though I was far from treating him either with "contempt or neglect," he did not seem totally unworthy of both, as I could consider him under no aspect but that of a youth who endeavoured to impose upon me.

"Having thus, sir, with the deference I owe to them, accepted the jury you have chosen for me, not excepting even to you, however prejudiced against me, for (as I flatter myself you have rather endeavoured to provoke me to gratify your curiosity, than meant me any ill-will, which, as you are totally unknown to me, I hope I have not deserved) I trust I shall bring you over to join in my acquittal. I will forbear to consider that I stand before my country, and will argue the case with you with the familiarity of equals; yet having the better of you by my being the person wronged, it shall be with that good-humour which is the characteristic of innocence, and which though prohibited from controversial, and rarely admitted into literary, disputes, is better suited to so ridiculous a subject, as that which gave birth to this correspondence between you and me: I mean the question of the authenticity or forgery of the poems called Rowley's. Had that controversy never been agitated, you and I, sir, had probably remained unknown to each other. You seem more interested for the honour of Chatterton's abilities, than pugnacious to prove that he and Rowley, if such a poet as the latter ever existed, were animated by so congenial a spirit, that the compositions of the one can hardly, very hardly, be discriminated from the other. You give us many specimens of prose and poetry which you maintain were indubitably Chatterton's. If they were, the wit of man can assign no reason why the rest ascribed to Rowley should not have been coined in the same mint. The same soul animates all, and the limbs that would remain to Rowley would indeed be *disjecti membra poetæ*. Rowley would not only have written with a spirit by many centuries posterior to that of his age, but his mantle escaping the hands of all his contemporaries and successors, must have been preserved nothing the worse for time, and reserved to invest Chatterton from head to foot. I, who rather smile at the importance bestowed on this fantastic controversy, assure you, that, as I was originally an actor in this interlude without my consent, so am I a spectator most indifferent how it shall terminate. It is of no consequence in my eyes, whether Rowley, an unknown monk of the sixteenth century, wrote like poets of a polished age, in the same metres and the

same numbers, though then neither used nor known, nor for many years afterwards; or whether Chatterton, an attorney's clerk at Bristol, could in his very youth counterfeit the language of the fifteenth century. That he could is plain, for he did: and it is indubitably easier to copy the stile of those who have gone before us, than to imitate that of those who will not be born till many ages after we shall be dead—but it is not my business to enter into the general spirit of this grave controversy, but to clear myself from having been the innocent cause of its remaining so embroiled. Still I am so much obliged to you for having owned that you know none of the circumstances of my part in the affair, and there is such honest simplicity in condemning a man first, and then desiring him to tell you his story, that it would be unpardonable to be angry with, or to deceive you, and I give you my word I will be guilty of neither.

"What relates to me is contained in the following passages of your preface. "One of his [Chatterton's] first efforts to emerge from a situation so irksome\* to him, was an application to a gentleman well known in the republic of letters; which, unfortunately for the public and himself, met with a very cold reception: and which the disappointed author always spoke of with a high degree of acrimony, whenever it was mentioned to him." pp. xviii, xix.

"Again, p. xxi. "Perhaps the reader may feel some indignation against the person to whom his first application was made, and by whom he was treated with neglect and contempt. It were to be wished that the public was fully informed of all the circumstances attending that unhappy application; the event of which deprived the world of works which might have contributed to the honour of the nation, as well as the comfort and happiness of their unfortunate author."

"In these passages, sir, there are propositions of different kinds, which, amounting to a heavy charge on me, you will allow me to analyse. I am first taxed with giving "a very cold reception" to Chatterton's address. Within two pages, that coldness is grown to "neglect and contempt;" and within few words more, my contempt is swollen to the heavy accusation of driving the unhappy youth to despair and suicide—I shudder, sir, and so ought you, not at the consequence of his dismal fate, the depriving the world of works that Chatterton might have written,

\* He was bound apprentice to a lawyer, and "possessed," says the preface, "all the vices and irregularities of youth, and his profligacy was at least as conspicuous as his abilities. Although he was of a profession, which might be said to accelerate his pursuits in antiquities, yet so averse was he to that profession, that he could never overcome it." p. xviii.

and which you fondly imagine would "have contributed to the honour of the nation;" but I shudder at having that dismal catastrophe imputed to my cruelty and arrogance—nor have you cause to exult at lightly calumniating an innocent person in so black a manner—I have reason to say you calumniate me lightly; for, if you knew the circumstances, would you be reduced to wish that the world were better informed of them? Would you not lay them before the world? Or is it from tenderness to me that you suppress them? I intreat you to tell all you know—conceal nothing. I am going to give my narrative. Canvass it as rigorously as you have accused me. Detect the most minute grain of falsehood—surely you had better grounds than the partial relation of a disappointed author, who, you say, never mentioned me without "a high degree of acrimony!"

"To so serious an apostrophe as this I am almost ashamed to join remarks on the ludicrous conclusion of your peroration: but can I help smiling at your lamentation over imaginary abortions which my freezing breath nipped in their præ-existent state? Let me administer ether comfort to you than you have bestowed on me. Recollect, sir, that premature genius is seldom equally great in its meridian. Psalmanazar, the prototype of Chatterton, as you and I coincided in thinking, though he reformed his morals and died a virtuous man, which we cannot be sure would have been Chatterton's case, seemed, though always a very sensible man, to have exhausted his inventive faculties in his creation of Formosa. The thread of my argument will suggest other consolations to you; but the pain you have given to my sensibility will not allow me to indulge longer mirth. It is very seriously that I must ask you, whether it was the part of a wise man to credit the tales of an acrimonious and disappointed youth, and whose profligacy, you say, was so conspicuous? Was it the part of a just man [for that part you could not receive from Chatterton] to couple his first unsuccessful application with his fatal exit, and load me with both? Does your enthusiastic admiration of his abilities, or your regret for the honour of England's poetry, warrant such a concatenation of ideas? Was poor Chatterton so modest or so desponding as to abandon his enterprises on their being damped by me? Did he not continue, pursue them? Is this country so destitute of patrons of genius, or do I move in so eminent and distinguished a sphere, that a repulse from me is a dagger to talents? Did not Chatterton come to London after that miscarriage? Did he relinquish his counterfeiting propensity on its being lost on me? Was he an inoffensive ingenuous youth, smit with the love of the Muses, and soaring above a sordid and servile profession, whose early blossoms, being blighted by my insolence, with-

thered in mortified obscurity, and on seeing his hopes of fame blasted, sunk beneath the frowns of ignorant and insolent wealth? Or did he, after launching into all the excesses you describe, and vainly hoping to gratify his ambition by adulation to, or satires on, all ranks and parties of men, fall a victim to his own ungovernable spirit, and to the deplorable straits to which he had reduced himself? The interval was short, I own; but as every moment of so extraordinary a life was crowded with efforts of his enterprising genius, allow me to say with truth, that there was a large chasm between his application to me, and his miserable conclusion. You know there was; and though my falling into his snare might have varied the area of his exploits, it is more likely that that success would rather have encouraged than checked his enterprises. When he pursued his turn for fabricating ancient writings, in spite of the mortification he received from me, it is not probable that he would have been corrected by success. Such is not the nature of success, when it is the reward of artifice. I should be more justly reproachable for having contributed to *cherish* an impostor, than I am for having accelerated his fate. I cannot repeat the words without emotions of indignation on my own account, and of compassion on his—but I have promised to argue calmly, and I will.

"How will you be surprised, and, for your sake, I hope, concerned [or you must be as unfeeling as you represent me], when you find that my share in Chatterton's fate is reduced simply to this? A lad at Bristol, whom I never saw then, before, or since, sends me two or three copies of verses in old English, which he tells me had been found there, and were lent to him by another person; acquaints me that he is clerk to an attorney, but, having more inclination to poetry, wishes that I would procure him a place that would enable him to follow his propensity: I suspect the poetry to be modern; he is angry, re-demands it; I return it—and two years after, the youth is found dead—and, by the strength of a warm imagination, I am accused of blasting this promising genius, and of depriving the world of the Lord knows what *Iliads* and *Lost Paradises*, which this youth might have procreated in his own or any other name—for in truth he was fonder of inventing great bards, than of being one.

"Thus, sir, am I become perhaps the first instance of a person consigned to judgment for not having been made a fool of! But is it not hard that a man on whom a forgery has been tried unsuccessfully, should for that single reason be held out to the world as the assassin of genius? If a banker to whom a forged note should be presented, should refuse to accept it, and the ingenious fabricator should afterwards fall a victim to his own flight of head, would you accuse

the poor banker to the public, and urge that his caution had deprived the world of some supposititious deed of settlement, that would have deceived the whole court of chancery, and deprived some great family of its estate?

"With me why are you offended? You seem yourself to question the authenticity of the poems attributed to Rowley. Are you angry that I was not more a dupe than you? If I suspected his forgeries, how did they entitle him to my assistance? Are you sure that I was acquainted with Chatterton's genius or distresses? Do you know certainly which of his productions were communicated to me? Is it candid to accuse me of rejecting forgeries, when you give proofs of his having forged? I do not mean to use the term *forged* in a harsh sense: I speak of Chatterton's mintage, as forgeries of poems in ancient language; and I am persuaded that when you condemn me for not having encouraged the coiner, you only mean to insinuate, that, if I had assisted him, I might have saved him from the dismal abyss into which he plunged. It is fair to interpret your words in this candid sense. What I complain of is, that you convert that possibility into positive despair in Chatterton, that you couple my rejection with his suicide, and by your innuendoes insinuate that there was something more in my repulse than the world is apprised of; and, lest it should want a name, you have baptized it "neglect and contempt."

"I lament, sir, as much as you, that I was not deceived, if my being a dupe would have converted him into an honest man. I lament that his own impetuous temper and indiscretion prevented my ever seeing him; but when you have perused my narrative, I think you will no longer be of opinion that I was in the wrong to decline all correspondence with him. He could appear to me in no light, but in that of a bold young man, who for his interest wanted to impose upon me, and who did not commence his intercourse with me in a manner to dazzle my judgement, or give me a high opinion of his own—I allude to the article of his list of great painters at Bristol. I saw he was, as he told me himself, a youth tied to a profession he did not like, and born with a taste for more ingenuous studies.—Consider, sir, what would be the condition of the world, what the satisfaction of parents, and what Peruvian mines must be possessed by the Mæcenases of the times, if every muse-struck lad who is bound to an attorney, every clerk,

—born his father's soul to cross,

And pen a stanza when he should engross,  
should have nothing to do but to draw a bill or a couplet on the patron of learning in vogue, and have his fetters struck off, and a post assigned to him under the government! The duties of office perhaps would not be too

well executed by these secretaries of the Muses; and though Apollo's kingdom would certainly come, King George's would not be too well served. Mr. Pope, I know, laments the misapplication of talents, enumerates the deserters from Helicon, and tells us

How many Martials were in Pulteney lost;  
but this was irony and compliment, and Pope himself would have been sorry that his friend our great chief justice,

He, with a hundred arts refin'd \*,  
should have quitted the bar, and been nothing but poet laureate.

"There is another point, sir, which you forget to measure, my abilities in the character of a Mæcenas. My fortune is private and moderate; my situation, more private; my interest, none. I was neither born to wealth, nor to accumulate it: I have indulged a taste for expensive bables, with little attention to economy; it did not become me to give myself airs of protection; and though it might not be generous, I have been less fond of the company of authors, than of their works. I have not the vanity to boast of virtues; but it is surely allowable to clear myself from such odious qualities as infolence and cruelty, if I do not deserve the imputation. It is ingenuous, it is becoming, to confess our defects; arrogant, presumptuous, to vaunt our merits; for how can men conscious, as most men are, of a larger proportion of the former than of the latter, hope that a few meritorious actions will lighten or obliterate the mass of their faults? Indeed, what have we but our faults that we can call our own? Our talents are given to us by the Giver of all good—what virtues we have are the product of fear, prudence, experience, hypocrisy †, and age.

Some

\* "V. Pope's imitation of *Intermissa Venus* dit.

† It may sound like a paradox or a contradiction to assign hypocrisy, the counterfeit of virtue, as one of its sources; but nothing more is meant than this; that it produces the effects of virtue, and sometimes produces virtue itself. If false devotion affects charity, the poor are as much benefited as if the intention were sincere. Hypocrisy sometimes mellows to enthusiasm; as has been thought to have been the case of Cromwell, and more probably was so of Madame de Maintenon. Mad. de la Valiere was in love with the person of Lewis, then young and handsome; but as he was on the verge of fifty when Mad. de Maintenon engaged him to marry her, ambition could be her only motive: and as she could only effectuate her plan by inspiring him with piety, her own must have been very problematic. Yet it became so habitual, that at last there can be little doubt of her sincerity. Hypocrisy made her a King's wife; but as she found  
etq. ul,



Some god-like natures there are, who love virtue for herself, and whom opulence and honours cannot corrupt; some whom trials and temptations exalt; and more, who in lowly spheres never deviate from the simplicity of truth and reason; but all these are precisely such as would not quarrel with my definition above, and are too modest not to be humble on their own conquest over themselves. In short, our frailties and weaknesses are so numerous, at least I am sure mine have been so, that benevolence ought to forbid exaggeration of the account.

"You may lament, sir, as I do, that I was not better acquainted with the genius of Chatterton; but you will convince nobody that I deserve the "indignation" of the public for that ignorance. Had I known him thoroughly, I do not believe that my admiration of his talents would have absorbed all distrust of his character. The public is too equitable to condemn any man for not countenancing a suspicious subject, however shining his abilities. Omit the term *contempt*, which you have groundlessly ascribed to me, and tell me in what respect my behaviour to Chatterton deserves reproach. Was it culpable in me to doubt at first what so many have since doubted? And, doubting, did not common prudence require that I should ask for farther satisfaction? Are unknown poets of so high an order, have they such chartered immunities, as to be dispensed from bringing a character from their last place? Was my asking for that satisfaction, "contemptuous?" Was my giving him advice, "neglect?" Was my returning his papers without a word of reproach on his arrogance, arrogant? You will not affirm it. Still less, sir, was I gifted with penetration enough, with such intuition into the powers of one I never saw, as from two or three brief letters, and two or three equivocal copies of verses, to conceive, to prophesy, that the writer would, if properly cherished, *prove the first of English poets*, p. xx.—but when I am tried by hyperbole, I cannot wonder the sentence should be bombast.

"Might I be allowed to plead my own discretion against Chatterton's inspiration, which by the way he concealed from me, shrouding himself like a Pagan divinity under the mortal garb of an attorney's clerk, who had only borrowed some divine poems, I might urge in excuse for my caution, that this was the second time that I had been selected, I know not why, for communicating revelations of the Muses to mankind; and not having my mission acknowledged in the first instance, I was *reserve*, as even prophets have been, in accepting the commission;

especially as I suspected that the second dispensation was but a copy of the first. In short, sir, I was one of the first entrusted with specimens of Ossian's fragments, which though I implicitly credited, I had not found universally received. I had not zeal enough to embark a second time in a similar crusade. I have told you how indifferent I am to the controversy about Rowley's poems. I confess as fairly that I see no reason for thinking they were not all Chatterton's. The only argument of any weight on the other side, is the greatness of the phenomenon. Men can scarce conceive how at his age, and under his disadvantages, he could collect such foundation for his forgeries; for there lies the stress of the argument, not in his genius. You, sir, have proved that he had amassed such materials, and had sufficient genius to put them into shape. That some pieces produced by him as ancient, or translations from old writers, were of his own invention, you affirm; yet he gave them at first as transcripts of old originals, and under other names. Are the poems ascribed to Rowley superior in merit to the compositions now allowed to be Chatterton's own? Have they more of the spirit of the antique? Have they any thing antique in them but single words? Is the phraseology, or turn of thinking, that of the fifteenth century? Did his producing some as Rowley's, without ever acknowledging the fraud, deserve any credit? Does an authority so prostituted deserve faith? Is there any other evidence, ancient or modern? Yes, it will be said, the ancient parchments. But is there not reason to believe that he did, what was much easier to perform, copy ancient hands as well as ancient language?—ancient style I deny that he ever imitated happily.

"Upon the whole, sir, I cannot agree with you, that Chatterton's premature fate has defrauded the world of any thing half so extraordinary as the miracles he wrought in almost his childhood. Had he lived longer, ample proofs of his forgeries, which proofs he destroyed in his rage, might have been preserved; and instead of the posthumous glory of puzzling the learned world, his name might now be only recorded as that of an arch impostor. The learned persons, who still believe in Rowley, might have been robbed of so great an ornament to a dark and monkish age. True antiquaries would not taste a genius, if they thought it a contemporary. The elegance of Waller, the fire of Dryden, want in some eyes the unintelligible jargon of a barbarous century to make them captive. Exauceastre\*, Godred Crovan, Coolwolf, and Tatwallin are dearer to modern-Saxon

ennui, not pleasure, on a throne, nothing higher was left but heaven; and having found that all was vanity, what had been cant, became reflection; and thus hypocrisy in her was the parent of virtue."

GENT. MAG. April, 1782.

\* "Exauceastre, Exeter. Godred Crovan is the title of one of Chatterton's fictitious translations; Coolwolf is one of his heroes, and Tatwallin, one of his bards. See his *Miscellanies*."

eyes,

eyes, than all the harmonious images in *Ella*. They cannot bear to divest their Gothic repositories of such precious gems. Controversy too has its charms, and delights the learned world more than indisputable discoveries—but, trust me, sir, your friends and mine, the booksellers, have no cause to regret my not having been the dupe of Chatterton. He has made ten dupes for one that he would have gained by imposing upon me. Yet the cause of Rowley's poems would not last an hour in a court of law. If Chatterton had pretended to find a hoard of crown-pieces, but stamped with the face and titles of Edward IV. and if it were proved that he had coined half of them, would a jury doubt a moment but that he had coined the other half? The metres ascribed to Rowley no more existed in the reign of Edward IV. than crown-pieces did.

“There remains a charge insinuated at least, which I am still more desirous to repel, that of insensibility to Chatterton's distresses, and which will fall to the ground with the rest, on attending to dates. Chatterton was neither indigent nor distressed at the time of his correspondence with me. He was maintained by his mother, and lived with a lawyer. His only pleas to my assistance were, disgust to his profession, inclination to poetry, and communication of some suspicious MSS. His distress was the consequence of quitting his master, and of coming to London, and of his other extravagances. He had depended on the impulse of the talents he felt for making impression and lifting him to wealth, honours, and fame. I have already said, that I should have been blamable to his mother and society, if I had seduced an apprentice from his master to marry him to the Nine Muses: and I should have encouraged a propensity to forgery, which is not the talent most wanting culture in the present age. All of the House of forgery are relations; and though it is just to Chatterton's memory to say, that his poverty never made him claim kindred with the richest, or most enriching branches, yet his ingenuity in counterfeiting styles, and, I believe, hands, might easily have led him to those more facile imitations of prose, promissory notes. Yet it does not appear to my knowledge that his honesty in that respect was ever perverted. He made no scruple of extending the circulation of literary credit, and of bamboozling the misers of Saxon riches; but he never attempted to defraud, cheat, rob, unpoetically. He preserved dignity in despair; and indignant at fate at the delusions of his own genius, he used to scrape the unsuccessful monuments of his party, and poisoned himself on being rewarded a loaf of bread.

“It is that fierce and untameable spirit, that consciousness of superior abilities, that inclination to worldly discretion and its

putation to any thing but the ebullitions of genius, that I regret not having known; that I lament not having contributed to rescue from itself. Some faint efforts of advice you will find in my narrative I did attempt: nor were they delivered with contempt, arrogance, or cruelty. I should be ashamed with reason if I could charge myself with behaviour so unbecoming my own private situation, so unworthy of a man. But this part of my defence must be weak, as it must rest on my own asseveration, having kept no copies of my letters. Perhaps it may find collateral support from the silence of my accusers. Will any man charge me with positive insolence towards Chatterton? Did he accuse me of it in his most “acrimonious” moments? Did he impute to me any thing but distrust of his MSS.? To myself, he did impute arrogance—but on what grounds?—on my not having returned his papers on his first summons. The world must decide on the weight of that crime. I confess the charge: I tell it myself. To judge me fairly, every man must place himself in my situation. If I have related the exact truth, in what light was my behaviour supercilious or intemperate? Let all Chatterton's relations and friends tell all they know. Resting on my own innocence, I never saw, I never applied to one of them to suppress a tittle of my conduct. They are open to enquiries; let them be canvassed. No man living has had cause to resent my treatment of that unfortunate youth—except those, who, enamoured with the resurrection of the imaginary Rowley, were by my accidental and inadvertent doubts not left in the undisturbed possession of a world of novel antiquities, nor suffered quietly to become the dupes of an impostor of eighteen.

“You, sir, indeed, have hypothetically condemned my serving as a beacon [for I protest I have taken no pains to destroy the visionary fabric invented by Chatterton, but by telling my own story, which from the first moment I have related occasionally and consistently as I tell it now] to warn the learned world against supposititious ancients, and fabricated antiquities. You caution all the literati not to make use of their senses, lest promising impostors should be nipped in the bud, and mankind should be deprived of new Rowleys, who, as Richardson said a little boldly of Milton, would literally be *ancients born some centuries after their time*.

“I will detain you no longer from the perusal of my narrative, but to satisfy you on its authenticity. It was sent in May last to a gentleman who will attest the receipt of it. The relation at Bath to whom I applied for information about Chatterton, is a noble lady of virtue and character, who well remembers the circumstances of my application to her. Several persons of honour and veracity were present at the royal academy when I first heard of Chatterton's death, and will attest

attest my surprise and concern, and bear witness to my having related the story of my correspondence with him exactly as in the subjoined narrative. Mr. Mason was privy to the whole: others will confirm my having always given the same account, both before and after Chatterton's death.

"Corroborated by these authorities, do I flatter myself too much, sir, if I hope that you will not only retract your accusation, but restore me to that share of your good opinion which I lost by your having received so unjust a state of my behaviour to the poor youth in question? The unprejudiced public, I trust, will not think I merit their "indignation." I sincerely ask their pardon for trespassing so long on their patience—but the length of my address is proof of my anxiety for being misrepresented to them: and they will be so gracious as to remember, that this memorial has been extorted from me, and not till I found that my innocence was not sufficient protection. If my countrymen acquit me, I shall be happy. If you, sir, join your voice to theirs, I shall not think I have mis-spent the time I have employed to deceive you. Perhaps I never drew the attention of the public towards myself to so good purpose; for to have one's name known, is of little use; to wipe off the aspersions of arrogance, is important; of inhumanity, very important indeed."

[This elegant Writer's satisfactory Narrative shall be printed complete in our next Magazine.]

35. Warton's *Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*. Concluded from p. 130.

BEFORE we proceed to analyse this pamphlet, difficult as it is to "decide when Doctors disagree," we are free to confess, with the Monthly Reviewers, that, on an impartial investigation of the whole argument, we find ourselves obliged, on conviction, to retract the opinion that the poems in question were the production of a priest, or any other writer, in the fifteenth century, though the idea of their being fabricated by a blue-coat boy of Bristol, or an attorney's clerk of 16 or 17, seems still attended with such difficulties as we know not how to obviate. After this concession we will again dive with Mr. Warton into "the Bristol chest," that "box of Pandora," as he styles it, "to the critical world."

Distributing his arguments under eight heads, under the 1st, which is *Style, Composition, and Sentiment*, he shews how different, how superior, in all these respects are these pieces to those of our old English poets; in particular, that in the portrait of *Freedom*, Chorus to Goddwyn, both "Buckville and Spenser must yield the palm of allegoric poetry;" that "if Row-

ley had formed a style, it would not have been the same as that now existing;" that these poems have "no incongruous combinations, no mixture of manners, institutions, usages, and characters," like all our old poets, and that they "abound with modern words and modern formulas of expression," ill disguised by old spelling.—II. A few general observations on the *Metre* prove that great part of it is totally different from that of Chaucer. Lydgate, Gascoigne, Spenser, or any other ancient poet; that the Pindaric Ode, for instance, as it is called, such as that in which the *Song to Ella* is composed, "was reserved for Cowley," the stanza of the *Battle of Hastings*, *The Tournament*, &c. for Prior, and the modulation of the Alexandrine for Dryden; that "double rhymes" were equally unused, and "the truth of accent" equally violated, in former ages.—III. "The ancient language of these poems is affected and unnatural. Old Edward's armour beams on Cibber's breast. Our author is smooth and mellifluous as Pope and Milton, and yet more obscure and inexplicable than Gower or Chaucer." And as to Mr. Bryant's position, "that these poems were written in a provincial dialect," "how did it happen," asks Mr. Warton, "that this Somersetshire bard should at once shake off his provincial habits of speech, &c. and write so clear, so intelligible a poem as *Sir Charles Bawdin*?" In some instances also examining Chatterton's interpretation of some old words, he shews that the principles on which the "very plausible plea" of his ignorance has been founded, are "futile," by referring to Speght's Glossary, in which "our supposed transcriber of ancient originals frequently poached for old words." "That every author must know his own meaning," as Mr. Bryant insists, is allowed; "but every forger of old poetry does not always know the meaning of other men:" and as to the illustration of a boy who produces a reputable exercise which he cannot construe, being told by an usher "that he did not make it," it is replied, that a master would not tell a scholar, who had been ordered to bring an exercise written in Chaucer's style, "that he did not make it, because he could not explain it, but would blame him for his unskillful use of Chaucer's language, and direct him to study it with more attention."—IV. *Historical Allusions*. To the question, "how Chatterton could have gained a knowledge of the *raven-stand-*  
ar?

ord of the Danes, or that the raven was revered by that people," as expressed in *Ella*, it is answered, "from Thomson's *Masque of Alfred*, where the raven-stand-ard of the Danes is poetically described," and of that poet "he is allowed to have been a reader. This very masque might have suggested the idea of a Danish story. For converting *Hubba* into *Hurra* he might have his reasons. *Ella* is called the warden of Bristol castle. But before the conquest Bristol was a very inconsiderable place, and the first notice of its castle is under the year 1087, in the Saxon Chronicle." The flaming *gronfers*, or ground-fires, mentioned in *Goddwyn*, which Mr. Bryant supposes to allude to the fiery eruptions from the earth, recorded by Brompton and others, his opponent resolves into the well-known meteors called *Will of the whisp* and *Jack a lantern*, and supposes it to be a word deduced from Skinner, where *gron* is "a marsh." Local memoirs since verified, it is allowed, might have been discovered. As to Canynge, Rowley, Iſcham, and Gorges, forming a party (as Dean Milles with rapture supposes) parallel to that of Mæcenas with his three friends, Virgil, Horace, and Varius, adding that "Canynge was a better man and a better poet than Mæcenas," Mr. W. thinks "the parallel is carried rather too far;" and though he will not dispute "this worthy mayor of Bristol's being a better man," doubts whether he was "a better poet." Many particulars in the *Battle of Hastings*, though Chatterton could have no access to Malmesbury and other old Latin chroniclers, he might take from Hollinſhed, who has translated them. "The origin and use of Stonehenge" he might find in modern works; and "the names of the Norman warriors" in "Fuller's *Church History*, a book not yet mentioned." Turgott, being an Anglo-Saxon, would "have commemorated more of his countrymen." But Chatterton had few "Saxon names, to which he might refer," while "of the Normans he had a list of eight hundred." And a newly-discovered MS. would have mentioned anecdotes not now to be found, or additional circumstances at least, instead of "well-known, established, leading incidents."—V. The *Battle of Hastings*, and *Ella a Tragedy*, our critic next examines separately; the first "in the view of an imitation of *Pope's Homer*." This head we have partly anticipated in our last. But on "the prolix circumstantial comparison" he says "the greatest stress," which, he adds, "did not exist in the

fifteenth century," but "was imported into our poetry by Spenser." *Ella*, which "is a regular drama," if genuine, "was written at a time when plays, if any existed, were nothing more than a ballad, or solitary recital, without plot or dialogue, and incapable of representation." On the whole, Mr. W. is of opinion, that "this Tragedy, as well as the imperfect Tragedy of *Goddwyn*, in which is the fine Ode on Freedom, is indebted to the Grecian school, revived in the eighteenth century. Both (he says) are the effusions of a young mind, warm from studying Mr. Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*.—If there are such things as principles of analogy, if the rules which criticism has established for judging of the age of a poem are beyond the caprice of conjecture, then are the *Tragedy of Ella* and the *Battle of Hastings*, modern compositions: if they are ancient, then are the elegancies of Gibbon's style coeval with the deplorable prose of Caxton. —VI. On a *Comparison of Chatterton's Poems with the Poems attributed to Rowley*, to prove that "in the Pseudo-Rowley we are imposed upon by the charm of old spelling and old language." Mr. Warton cloaths "an allegorical description of a friend's poetry, from Chatterton's Miscellanies, in the orthography of antiquity," which, it must be owned, gives it no small resemblance to the Chorufes of *Ella* or *Goddwyn*. Some instances also are produced of puerility and bombast in Rowley, "excusable only from a boy of fifteen;" and others "of false taste and of the bloated sublimity."—Under the VIIth head, *Miscellaneous Observations*, it is contended, that "in these poems there is no *learning*, no *Gothic learning*," or pedantry, suitable to the taste of the times, "no references to the classics of the dark ages, no religion, no prolix devotional episodes, or what the French call *onction*, no allusions to old romances. Had such a poet as Rowley existed in the fifteenth century, he would have been idolised by his age—his works would have been printed by Caxton, and his life would have been written by Bale and Leland. . . . Beauty cannot be long concealed. A meteor will attract every eye."—VIII. Considering the *Character and Circumstances of Chatterton*, Mr. W. says, that, "in this controversy, deep-learning has been mistaken for general reading," [rather the reverse] of which Chatterton had no more than what Circulating Libraries, Reviews, Magazines, &c. might afford him. And making his advantage of "the cards" which "his adversary



versary has shewn" him, by allowing that Chatterton "practised experiments to give the ink and the parchments which he produced, the colour and the stain of antiquity," with "some material improvements or corrections," suggested in a letter from Mr. Croft\* to Mr. Steevens, he thus observes on that part of the evidence, and afterwards closes the whole:

"I will not affront the common sense of my readers, by making many remarks on a tale which speaks for itself. A man is brought to the bar for counterfeiting ancient writings. An advocate for the prisoner shifts the accusation, and contends, that he could not be guilty, because it was impossible that such methods as he practised for making the counterfeit could succeed. The attempt must not be confounded with the success. The attempt is readily granted, and that alone is sufficient for conviction. But Chatterton really did succeed in his deception, and imposed on many of his friends by this artifice. And it is but a dangerous apology in favour of a forger, to say, that he was disposed to exercise his inventive genius. That Chatterton played tricks according to doctor Milles's account, with a piece of parchment, and wrote on it in an old hand, is an anecdote which had better been suppressed in a vindication of his veracity. But by Mr. Croft's letter, from the attestation of the same very credible witness, it appears that Chatterton *disguised* SEVERAL pieces of parchment with the appearance of age. For what purpose?

"CONCLUSION. I could mention many other circumstantial evidences relating to the process and management of this forgery. But I do not wish to rest my proof on evidences of this nature. It is not from the complexion of ink or of parchment, from the information of contemporaries, the tales of relations, the recollection of apprentices, and the prejudices of friends, nor even from Doomsday book, pedigrees in the heralds office, armorial bearings, parliamentary rolls, inquisitions, indentures, episcopal registers, epitaphs, tomb-stones, and brass-plates, that this counterfeiter is to be finally and effectually adjudged. Our arguments should be drawn from principles of taste, from analogical experi-

ment, from a familiarity with ancient poetry, and from the gradations of composition. Such a proof, excluding all imposition, liable to no deception, and proceeding upon abstracted truth, will be the surest demonstration. A man furnished with a just portion of critical discernment, and in the mean time totally unacquainted with the history of these poems, is sufficiently, perhaps most properly, qualified to judge of their authenticity. To such a person, unprepared and unprejudiced as he is by any previous intelligence, and a stranger to facts, let the poems be shewn. I can easily conceive to which side of the question he will incline. Nor will he afterwards suffer his opinion to be influenced by reports. External arguments, such at least as have hitherto appeared, may be useful, but they are not necessary. They will hang out lights sometimes false, and frequently feeble. In the present case, external arguments have seldom served to any other purpose, than to embarrass our reasoning, to mislead the inquisitive, and to amuse the ignorant."

36. *A short View of the Proceedings of the several Committees and Meetings held in Consequence of the intended Petition to Parliament from the County of Lincoln, for a limited Exportation of Wool, &c. with Extracts. 8vo.*

BY the tenour of the above pamphlet it appears, that the manufacturers of wool, all over the kingdom, look upon the exportation of wool as injurious, in the highest degree, to the woollen manufacture.—On the contrary, the growers of wool are, to a man, for a limited exportation of a certain kind of wool, as the only means to prevent the ruin of the growers.—This pamphlet exhibits a short view of the resolutions agreed to by the contending committees.

37. *A short History of the Brown-Tail Moth, the Caterpillars of which are at present uncommonly numerous and destructive in the Vicinity of the Metropolis. Illustrated by a Copper Plate, coloured from Nature. By W. Curtis.*

OF this benevolent and scientific pamphlet, what has been already said in p. 174, will furnish a sufficient idea.

\* Though Chatterton's sister, in a letter quoted by Mr. Croft, and dated April 20, 1781, says, that "the only benefits they have reaped from the labours of her dear brother," are what they received from him, an antecedent letter from the same young woman to another gentleman, printed in "The St. James's Chronicle" of March 28, (and of which the printer of this Magazine has seen the original), affirms, that "Mr. Catcott pretended" her "mother with five guineas a few [days] after" this gentleman "left Bristol." This letter is dated "Feb. 19, 1777," and shews that "no dependence can be safely placed on the narratives of Mr. Croft's fair correspondent."—Mr. Catcott voluntarily gave the five guineas above-mentioned, on having been paid the sum of money he asked for his transcripts, &c. of the pretended Rowley.—Other pecuniary favours are mentioned in the same paper, and the letter-writer pertinently adds, "If Dr. Glynn also, when he went to Bristol, did not reward the Chatterton family for their information, it is the first time he ever avoided an opportunity of being generous and charitable; for, to use the words of his friend Gray, a 'liberal hand and open heart' have been the Doctor's invariable characteristics."—But Dr. Glynn's visit to Bristol, we apprehend, was subsequent to "April 20, 1781."

MR. URBAN,

AS I understand that the following Imitation has not already appeared in print, if you think it deserving of a place in your useful and entertaining miscellany, you will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of communicating it to public notice; whereby you will much oblige your constant reader, and occasional correspondent,

DUNELMENSIS.

*The celebrated Drinking Ode of WALTER MAPES, the genial Archdeacon of Oxford, the Anacreon of the Eleventh Century.*

1. MIHI est propositum in tabernâ mori;  
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori;  
Ut dicant, ut venerint, angelorum chori,  
Deus sit propitius huic potatori!

2. Poculis accenditur animi lucerna,  
Cor imbutum nectare volat ad superna;  
Mihi sapit dulcius vinum in tabernâ,  
Quam quod aquâ miscuit præfatus pincerna.

3. Suum cuique proprium dat natura munus;  
Ego nunquam potui scribere jejunos;  
Me jejuniū vincere posset puer unus.  
Suum et jejuniū odi tanquam funus.

[4. Unicuique proprium dat natura donum,  
Ego versus laciens vinum bibo bonum,  
Et quod habent melius dolia cauponum,  
Tale vinum generat copiam sermonum.]

5. Tales versus facio, quale vinum bibo;  
Nihil possum scribere nisi sumpto cibo;  
Nihil valet penitus quod jejunos seribo,  
Natonem post calices carmine præbo.

6. Mihi nunquam spiritus prophetiæ datur,  
Nih tunc cum fuerit venter bene satur;  
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur,  
In me Phœbus irruit, ac miranda fatur.

*Imitated, by a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, in the Eighteenth Century.*

1. I'M fix'd:—I'll in some tavern lie,  
When I return to dust;  
And have the bottle at my mouth,  
To moisten my dry crust:  
That the choice spirits of the skies  
(Who know my soul is mellow)  
May say, "Ye Gods, propitious smile!  
"Here comes an honest fellow."

2. My lamp of life I kindle up  
With spirits stout as Hector;  
Upon the flames of which I'll rise,  
And quaff celestial nectar.  
My lord invites me, and I starve  
On water mix'd with wine;  
But at THE GRAPES I get it neat,  
And never fail to shine.

3. To every man his proper gift  
Dame Nature gives complete:  
My humour is—Before I write,  
I always love to eat.  
For, when I'm scanty of good chear,  
I'm but a boy at best:

So hunger, thirst, and Tyburn-tree  
I equally detest.

5. Give me good wine, my verses are  
As good as man can make 'em;  
But when I've none, or drink it small,  
You'll say, "The Devil take 'em!"  
For how can any thing that's good  
Come from an empty vessel?  
But I'll out-sing ev'n Ovid's self,  
Let me but wet my whistle.

6. With belly full, and heart at ease,  
And all the man at home,  
I grow prophetic, and can talk  
Of wond'rous things to come.  
When, on my brain's high citadel,  
Strong BACCHUS sits in state,  
Then PHOEBUS joins the jolly God,  
And all I say is GREAT.

## KING STEPHEN'S WATCH.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT\*.

A VAUNT! ye wise disloyal throng,  
Who think a monarch may do wrong!  
I'll prove, in every rebel's spite,  
Ev'n all he touches must do right.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,  
His breeches cost him half a crown,  
In which a watch this King did wear,  
All in a sob of fustian brown.

"Heavens!" cries Dean M—ll—in sage  
amaze,  
"A watch, and worn in Stephen's days!  
This anecdote we do not read,  
In *Baker*, *Hollingshed*, or *Speed*.  
Watches, when first invented—seek 'em,  
In Brother Trusser's *Vade Mecum*.  
—See here—first brought to England—ev'n  
So late as fifteen ninety-seven,  
—now Stephen reign'd,"—

I care not when;

Doctor, you interrupt my pen.  
'Tis rude to stop a staunch old Tory  
Thus at the out-set of his story.  
If other folks me tripping catch,  
About King Stephen and his watch,  
You prudently should wink, I ween;  
You—a grave churchman, nay a Dean!  
With watch in sob, as first I said,  
King Stephen strutted o'er the mead,

\* King Stephen presented a watch to one of his courtiers, ycleped Sm—t, and condescended to regulate it with his own royal hands. Sm—t being in a promiscuous company, enquiry was made after the hour of the day. Watches were drawn out, when the differences were marked, and consisted, as usual, in the variation of some minutes, from one to ten or fifteen. The royal watch alone was before the foremost an hour and a half, and was consequently reprobated as heretical. Sm—t, however, insisted that his was right, and *must* be right, being regulated by infallible royalty, &c. &c.

And

And met a courtier slim, yet sleek,  
With foretop high, and smirking cheek,  
Supple his loins, his ham-strings weak;  
Who crouch'd, and stretch'd his back before,  
Like goose approaching a barn-door.  
"Hold up thy head," King Stephen cried,  
"And walk a while at our left side.  
Sir Courtier! of our courtly train,  
We hold thee the most gallant swain;  
Nor is there any 'squire we know,  
Who speaks so smooth, or bows so low;  
Whether from Nature, or from Art,  
Yet sure we are thou top'st thy part.  
Here, take this watch, we've set it so,  
To tell thee when to come and go,  
To fetch and carry as we please."  
He bow'd, then took it on his knees.  
Some six months after (scene the same)  
With cap in hand our courtier came  
To meet King Stephen in his walk,  
When, as fit prelude to more talk,  
The king said, "Courtier, what's o' clock?"  
The courtier, in his true blue frock,  
Making a most obsequious slide,  
Produc'd his watch with humble pride,  
And, in a soft and silken tone,  
Cried, "Sire, 'tis half an hour past one."  
"Past one! odds body," said the king,  
"Look at the sun, 'tis no such thing,  
He is not near his noon-tide height,  
Bethrew me, 'tis not much past eight."  
"My liege," reply'd the dainty creature,  
"I rest upon my regulator;  
This best of watches, best of things,  
Giv'n by the very best of kings,  
Is ever present to my view;  
The sun may err — it must be true.  
O ne'er shall my disloyal eyes  
Trust yon vague time-piece of the skies;  
That sun — I thank him for his light,  
It shews me th's more splendid sight,  
This pledge of your resplendent favour.  
But let not the vain thing endeavour  
To shine the ruler of my time;  
No, gracious sire, both eve and prime  
Your gift shall regulate my motions,  
My meals, secretions, nay devotions.  
And may you, sire! (which Heaven forefend)  
With one dread frown my being end,  
If e'er my faith so far should faulter,  
As dare the watch you set, to alter!  
Which, like its donor, day and night  
Still tick-tacks obstinately right;  
Whose every wheel disdains to run,  
Directed by yon factious sun;  
And goes, my sovereign, I assure ye,  
As well *de facto*, as *de jure*."  
King Stephen smil'd, and gracious cried,  
"Troth, thou hast taken the right side;  
The sun's a whig — as I'm a tinner,  
'Tis time to dress and go to dinner."

#### A PASTORAL SONG

To Miss F. T — LL, of Streatham, Surrey.

WHEN Fanny first chants in the  
echoing grove,  
The virgins all hasten around;

The swains leave their flocks in the valleys  
to rove,  
And with rapture attend to the sound.

I late heard her a lay so melodious repeat,  
As we walk'd the green meadows along,  
That the notes through my breast thrill'd en-  
chantingly sweet,  
My heart beating time to her song.

Methought from this spot, where we shep-  
herds are plac'd,  
I was rais'd to yon shining abodes;  
And regal'd with soft musick, perform'd in a  
taste  
Well suiting a feast of the Gods.

Nor less in the nymph the endowments we  
trace  
Of sense, and of manners refin'd;  
The Loves and the Graces all sport in her  
face,  
And the Virtues are lodg'd in her mind.

What transports! what permanent blessings  
await  
The youth who shall call her his own!  
He may view from a cot, without envy, the  
state  
Of the happiest prince on a throne.

For me, in each village how great were my  
fame!  
How much would the shepherd rejoice!  
Could the verse, that recites her just praises,  
but claim  
To be sung by her ravishing voice.

S. D.

PART of an EPIGRAPH on JOHN CASTOCK  
and his WIFE, in FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

MADE all of life she mourning yields  
to fate,  
As it the vow'd that pale-fac'd Death with  
sword  
Should not divide them ne frō bed nor board:  
Frō bed, for both rest still in sleeping tomb,  
Waiting the last, and Saints most joyfull  
doom:  
Frō board, for both fate down (where angels  
gather  
The guests) in heaven at board with Isaac's  
father.

IN FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

THOS LEES, ob. 25 Nov. 1724. æt. 75.

TONSILE cum Caroli cervicem cæderet  
agmē  
Heu! mihi nascenti vix arrisere parentes.  
Oxonix postquā spirabat lætior aura  
Me generosa domus Chicheleii cepit alūnū.  
Auctū deinde gradu gemino pars provida  
cæsus

Sanxit in hac villa pleno me jure scholarā.  
Limiti vicino mihi porro creditur bina\* est  
Eorum versus abhinc ecclesia, nempe laborē  
Esse vix pensum voluit Deus, unde soluto  
Si mihi cum Xt° requies, sit gloria cælo!

[\* Gravency & Goughstone.]

## MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Feb. 3.

**A** Dreadful fire broke out at Kingston in Jamaica, occasioned by the carelessness of a Negro woman employed in ironing linen. A strong wind from the North prevailing, the flames were almost instantly communicated to the adjoining houses, and increased its progress so rapidly, that a scene of horror ensued, of which none but those who are acquainted with the situation can have an adequate idea. The conflagration was truly dreadful, accelerating the destruction of the most valuable spot in the West Indies. By this calamity, in the space of about seven hours, upwards of eighty houses and stores were totally destroyed, and more than £.500,000 totally annihilated.—A poor Negro girl in the house where the fire began, having been chained to a large weight for some misdemeanour, unhappily perished in the flames.

March 8.

It should be remembered, that Lord John Cavendish on this day moved three resolutions tending to criminate ministers (see p. 147), which were seconded by

Mr. Powis, who adverted to the specimen which the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had given, on a former occasion, of a speech which he should make to his Majesty when the confidence of Parliament should be withdrawn from him (see p. 144). That moment, Mr. P. said, was now come; and he hoped, when the noble Lord, to the unspeakable joy of the nation, should go to his sovereign to resign, he would not forget to draw to his Majesty a picture of the flourishing state in which he found the empire when the government of it was entrusted in his hands, and the ruinous condition in which he was about to leave the remains of it.

The resolutions alluded to were strongly opposed by the ministerial side of the House, on the ground that, however true they might be, the proclaiming them to the world could not possibly be productive of any good; but that much mischief might follow to the state by their coming forth under the sanction of Parliament. It was said, that if Parliament meant to withdraw their confidence from ministers, it were better they should speak out, than to proceed unconstitutionally to censure them without proof.

Mr. Ellis, the American secretary, said, he had voted for the American war from principle, and he had been charged with excessive pliability of character because now he was in office he was willing to pursue measures opposite to those for which he voted before he was called to his Majesty's councils. His principles, he said, were still the same, but circumstances had happened that made it necessary that those principles should be abandoned; and to those circumstances he bowed.

Mr. Fox openly declared for the removal of ministers, but wished it to be done on the

broadest bottom, provided none were employed who were the immediate advisers of the present destructive measures.

Lord Adv. of Scotland was not for removing ministers till he saw better to place in their room. An hon. gentleman [Mr. Fox] had said, on a former occasion, that he never would be connected with the present set of ministers; yet he was for establishing an administration on a broad bottom. It has been said that those who voted with ministers, did it to hold their places. It should seem as if gentlemen on the opposite side were influenced by a like motive, that of getting into their places at any rate. If ministers are to be censured, he said, for want of foresight respecting the events of the American war, the House ought to take part in the blame; if it was want of foresight in ministers, it was want of foresight in this House; and not only in this House, but in the whole nation.

Several other members spoke in this debate; and when the House divided, the numbers were, for the motion 216, against it 226. Majority only 10 in favour of ministers.

At a general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, to enquire into the propriety of the conduct of Mr. Townson (one of the Directors), in having contracted with the Board of Ordnance for the sale of a quantity of saltpetre, to be delivered at Ostend, the question was decided in favour of Mr. Townson.—It is imagined, however, that this contract will undergo a second investigation.

March 12.

Adm. Hood, in his letter referred to in p. 147, supposes the views of Count de Grasse to have been intended at first against Barbadoes\*; but failing in that, owing to wind and current, he bent his course to Saint Kitt's. This being known, the Admiral instantly left Carlisle Bay, and anchored in St. John's Road, where, being joined by the Prudent, he set sail in the evening of the 22d of January, with 22 ships of the line, and was close off Nevis at day-light next morning. Here he directed the line of battle a-head, with an intent to attack the enemy, if he saw it practicable with advantage; but the signal was no sooner abroad, than he was informed that the Alfred had run foul of the *Nymph*, and had almost cut her in two. This occasioned some small delay. That morning the look-out frigate a-head fell in with and took a large King's cutter, named the *Espion*, of 16 six-pounders, commanded by a Knight of Malta, full of shells and other ordnance stores†. In the afternoon

\* Count de Grasse says the same.

† This was a fortunate capture; and had it not been for the negligence of some persons in trust, who suffered the ordnance stores sent from England to supply the fort, to remain at the foot of the hill, where they fell into the hands of the enemy, Brimstone Hill could not have been taken.



Count de Grasse quitted Bassé Terre Road, and kept a few miles to leeward the whole night. At daylight the Admiral plainly discovered 33 sail of the enemy's ships, 29 of which were two-deckers, formed in a line a-head. The R. Admiral made every appearance of an attack, which threw the enemy a little from the shore. Thinking he had now a chance of saving the island, *if it were to be saved*, he pushed for the anchorage the enemy had left, and succeeded, by having the rear of his line, and part of the centre engaged. The enemy gave the preference to Commodore Affleck; but he kept up so noble a fire, and was so well supported by his seconds Capt. Cornwallis and Ld. Rt. Manners, that the loss and damage sustained in those ships were trifling, and much preserved the other ships in the rear. The Prudent had the misfortune to have her wheel shot to pieces the first broad side, which occasioned her loss to be greater than in any other ship. Would the event of a battle have determined the fate of the island, he would, the R. Admiral says, have attacked the enemy without hesitation, and should not, he trusted, have been disappointed. [Why he did not, he does not explain.] He anchored his squadron in a close line a-head, and being informed that the Bedford had driven off the bank, he ordered her into the van. Next morning he was attacked from van to rear with the whole force of the enemy (29 sail) for nearly two hours without the least impression being made upon his line. The French then wore, and stood off again; and in the afternoon began a second attack upon the centre and rear with no better success than before: since which, to the time of his writing, the Count de Grasse has kept at a safe distance. Many of the French ships suffered considerably, and the Ville de Paris was upon the heel the next day. By accounts from the shore, the French have sent more than 1000 wounded men to St. Eustatius. The Rear Admiral thought himself perfectly secure in his then station; and had well-grounded hopes that, if Brimstone-hill held out, the Marq. de Bouille, who landed with 8000 men, as well as Count de Grasse, would be glad to retire. Gen. Prescott, who had embarked with the 26th Regiment from Antigua, sent an officer to Brimstone-hill, with an offer of assistance. The officer brought word back from that brave old soldier Gen. Frazer, "That as he had taken the trouble to come with troops to his assistance, he should be glad of the honour of seeing him; but that he was in no want of him or his troops." He was, however, sanguine in his wishes to be put on shore; and was no sooner landed, than he immediately got into action, and drove the enemy with considerable loss; but it appearing that no solid purpose could be answered by their continuance on shore, all were taken off the same evening without the loss of a man. The General had about 40 killed and wounded in the above skirmish.

GEN. T. MAG. April, 1782.

with the Irish Brigades. Gen. Skene landed with the 69th Regiment, and had his full share of putting the enemy to the rout. Count de Grasse appeared one day with 32 two-decked ships; and another with only 29; so the Rear Admiral imagined that 2 or 3 were constantly kept watering at Old Road.

The line of battle accompanied this account, with the list of killed and wounded: by which it appears that the total of killed and wounded in the three attacks amounted to no more than 72 killed, and 244 wounded; of whom 18 were killed on board the Prudent, and 36 wounded. The officers killed were Ch. Martin master of the Resolution, and John Chartres master of the Prudent. Sir Samuel concludes his letter with the pleasing assurance that the ships under his command are very immaterially injured, perfectly healthy, and the people in high spirits.—It has since happened, notwithstanding the flattering assurances of safety held forth in the above letter; and the bravado put into the mouth of the brave Gen. Frazer; that the Admiral was obliged to cut his cables, and the General to surrender the fort. [See p. 162.]

This day, the 12th of March, the report of Ld. North's Taxes was brought up, and agreed to; and though we believe and hope that few of them will now take place; yet we have judged it proper to preserve them, as a memorial of the wretched state to which this nation was reduced by the negligence and profusion of an ill-fated administration. They were as follow:

That every barrel of beer, from 6s. to 11s. shall be liable to a duty of 3s. to be paid by the brewer, exclusive of all former excise duties; and that no allowance shall be made to any brewer, out of the money to arise by duties on malt last sessions.—How cruel a Tax this! that the poor shall not have a drop of small-beer to quench their thirst without a treble tax! What can be more grievous?

That the present licence on venders of tea, coffee, &c. do cease, and that they shall pay in future 10s. for each licence.

That wholesale dealers in coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. shall pay for a licence 50s.—This is half the fair profit of an cwt. of tea.

That every person who shall sell an hundred weight of coffee, tea, &c. in one year, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer, and shall pay for a licence accordingly.

That three farthings per lb. be paid on all soap made in Great-Britain, in addition to the present duties.—The tax on soap and candles, as it stood before, was thought so hard upon the poor, that they were ready to rise on its first imposition.

That 4d. per lb. be paid on tobacco imported.

That the duties on French, Portugal, Italian, and Spanish brandy do cease, and in lieu thereof that a duty of 8l. 8s. per ton be laid on the importation thereof.

That a duty of 8l. 8s. per ton be laid on arrack.

That

That the said duties be subject to a charge of 5 per cent. laid on the produce of several duties, under the management of the commissioners of customs.

That 2½d. per gallon be laid on salt imported, and 1½d. on rock salt.—Another intolerable hardship on the poor.

That 3d. per bushel be laid on all salt made in Scotland, and 7d. per bushel on salt imported from Scotland into England.

That 20s. per cwt. be laid on glauher and other medicinal salts made in England.

That 1s. 6d. per cent. duty be laid on all houses, &c. insured from fire.—A greater oppression could not have been devised, or a more artful contrivance to lay the foundation of a tyrannical government.

That 3d. be laid on every piece of vellum or paper, containing a promissory note not payable on demand, the sum not exceeding 50l. and for any sum over 50l. a stamp duty of 6d.—A diabolical scheme to destroy all private credit, and to distress trade.

That every keeper of exhibitions, &c. shall take out a licence for 5s. where admission is but 1s.

That each person on admission shall pay 3d. if no wine or liquors are sold, and 6d. if liquors are sold.

That every person on admission into any place of entertainment, where admission is above 1s. and not exceeding 3s. shall pay 6d.

That where admission is above 3s. and not exceeding 5s. each person is to pay 1s.

That where admittance is above 5s. and not exceeding 10s. the person admitted is to pay as a duty 2s. 6d. and 5s. where admittance is 10s. 6d. and upwards.

That the said duties be under the direction of the commissioners for managing the duties on vellum and parchment.

That 3d. per milie be paid by every waggon or team that travels for hire, the wheels being nine inches broad.—A most pernicious scheme either to oppress a most industrious class of useful individuals, or to enhance the price of all sorts of commodities.

That every person who keeps a waggon or team for hire shall pay 5s. for a licence.

That 1½d. per ton be paid upon barges, lighters, &c.

That every barge, boat, &c. capable of carrying 12 persons, shall pay 2s. 6d. for a licence.

That 3d. per ton be laid on every coasting vessel, except such as are laden wholly with lime, limestone, coals, chalk, marl, or dung.—These taxes, superadded to those already imposed, are such as no nation on earth, except Great Britain, could bear to be loaded with.

That every lottery-office keeper shall take out a licence for 50l. and that the monies arising therefrom shall be applied towards defraying the expences of drawing the lottery, &c.

*March 13.*

The House of Commons decided on the Cricklade Election Bill. The object of this bill is, to vest the election in the freeholders of

the hundred, together with the present electors. On this occasion *Ld. Althorpe* declared that it was impossible for bribery to appear more undisguised than it did at Cricklade. It was a contagion, said another, that had attacked the place, and he did not believe there was a person in it free from infection.

*March 14.*

The House of Commons in Committee on the Bill for further continuing acts near expiring. On that which prohibits the importation of books printed abroad, under the penalty of 5l. or double the value of the books, to be recovered by action at law, *Mr. Strahan* contended for recovering the penalty in a summary way, on the ground that, the penalty being so small, and the expence of recovery so great, that the offenders generally escaped for want of prosecution; and there might as well be no law, as the law as it now stood. He was opposed by *Mr. Burke* and several other members, on the ground of not increasing penalties.

*March 15.*

A stout Dutch privateer was observed hovering off *Sunderland*, in wait, as was supposed, for the *Colliers* that were just ready to sail; when the towns-people procured some guns and put them on board two empty vessels, which they manned with a number of resolute fellows, who ran the Dutchman on board before he was prepared, and without losing a man boarded and brought her into harbour.

*March 22.*

*Pius* the VIth, Sovereign Roman Pontiff, arrived at Vienna. His Imperial Majesty, with his R. H. the Archduke Maximilian, met his Holiness at Neukirken, where the first interview took place. After stopping some time at the Military Academy, the Holy Father went into a coach with the Emperor, and was escorted by the Hungarian and Galician guards to the imperial palace, where, in the presence of the whole Court, *Te Deum* was performed by way of thanksgiving for the happy arrival of his Holiness, the host being all the while exposed. Soon after which, his Holiness retired to the apartments provided for him, where in the evening he gave audience.

Thirty-eight of the Carmarthen militia were cast away on the Banks of *Barnstable*, and all perished except two. They were returning from their furlows when this unhappy accident happened.

*March 27.*

*Cooper Hall*, for robbing the north mail, was this day executed at Nottingham gallows, pursuant to his sentence. He was bred a shoemaker, and at that business he sometimes worked as a journeyman, at other times in the line of a master; sometimes he served as a waiter at the assembly-room, and sometimes as a gentleman's servant. He first conceived the design of robbing the mail in October last; and thought, that if he could make himself master of 200l. he should be made for ever. He artfully laid his plot, but when he succeeded in the

the first step, he was bewildered in the next. On the 24th of November last, he set out from Newark to meet the post-boy coming from the north. The night was cold and dark, which favoured his design. When he heard the mail-cart approaching, he turned his face about, and pretended he was bound for Newark, and prayed the boy to take up a traveller who was belated: to which, after some hesitation, the boy consented. As they chatted along, he pulled a bottle out of his pocket, and asked the boy if he would take a sup, which the lad readily accepted. He had previously prepared this draught with opium, which soon laid the lad fast asleep, and then he opened the mail and took out five bags, which he carried home, and examined them at his leisure. But in endeavouring to negotiate the bills he was soon detected, and on the fullest evidence convicted. From his former character, and ingenuous confession he got that part of his sentence remitted by which he was ordered to be hung in chains.

*March 28.*

A fire accidentally broke out about midnight at the house of the Duke de la Vauguyon's, the French Ambassador at the Hague, the progress of which was so rapid, that the whole edifice was reduced to ashes, with every thing belonging to it, before any effectual assistance could be given. His Excellency's papers were fortunately saved, and some part of his plate; but his eldest son was in great danger of perishing in the flames.

*March 29.*

The Court of Admiralty Sessions was opened this day at the Old Bailey by Sir J. Marriot, for the trial of offences committed on the High Seas, when the noted Luke Ryan and Thomas Coppinger were put to the bar, and arraigned for the capture of two brigs under a foreign commission, they being natural born subjects of this realm. Ryan was found guilty, and Coppinger acquitted.

Edw. M'Cater, Nicholas Field, and Edw. Duffey were indicted for a like offence; of whom the first was found guilty, the two last were acquitted for want of evidence.

John Smith, Daniel Casey, P. Faren, with eight others, were indicted for mutiny, and running away with the Queen Charlotte ship of war, on the 9th of August last, three days after she sailed. Their complaint was the non-payment of their bounty money. The mutiny was plainly proved, and the three above named mutineers were found guilty.

*MONDAY, April 1.*

This day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their ladies, attended by the Governors of Hospitals, &c. the City Marshals, and Children belonging to the Hospitals, went in the usual procession from the Mansion-house to St. Bride's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln.

*Tuesday 2.*

*Adm. Office.* By a letter from Capt. Pole, of his Majesty's ship *Succes*, of 32 guns, their Ladships are informed of the capture of the

*Santa Catalana*, Don Mig. Jacon, commander, of 34 guns, 26 long Spanish twelves on the main deck, and eight six-pounders on the quarter deck. Capt. Pole was standing for the Gut with the *Vernon* storeship, when he discovered a sail close hauled, which the haze and lofty poop much magnified. The sail soon tacked and gave chase. At a little after five he hoisted a Spanish ensign with a broad pendant, and fired a gun. At six, being within random shot, a-stern, the *Succes* wore, and stemmed for her lee bow, till she had just distance sufficient to weather him, then hauled close a-thwart his fore-foot, giving him her whole fire within less than pistol-shot, passed close to windward engaging, whilst the enemy, expecting the *Succes* to leeward, were firing their lee guns into the water: the disorder the first fire of the *Succes* threw them into, they did not recover. We then wore, says Capt. Pole, and placed ourselves to great advantage, which our superiority of sailing allowed us to do, supporting, without intermission, a most astonishing, close, and well-directed fire, at never more than half a cable distance, till the enemy struck, which was about 20 minutes past eight. Don Mig. Jacon is a captain in the line, hath a distinguishing pendant as such, and had a very exact description of the *Succes* sent him, whom he was particularly directed to look out for; had been cruising three weeks for us; chased us twice with a squadron of four and six sail, from whom he parted but two days before. Lieut. Oakley, who was appointed to take charge of the prize, was indefatigable in clearing the wreck; but to no purpose, she was so miserably torn, that Capt. Pole gave orders to set her on fire, and she blew up in a quarter of an hour after. Capt. Pole is lavish of his praises on the behaviour of his officers, and ship's company. Having 286 prisoners on board, a discovery was made of a design they had of rising, which was happily prevented.

*Wednesday 3.*

This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock some villains found means to break into the apartments belonging to Mr. Brooke, Somerset-herald, in the college of arms, and in the space of 20 minutes plundered them of plate, linen, wearing apparel, and other movables to a considerable amount, with which they got clear off.

Prince de Gallitzin and M. de Markoff, ministers from the Empress of Russia, presented a memorial to the States General in conformity to the mediation submitted to her Imperial Majesty, for accelerating a sincere reconciliation between his Britannic Majesty and their Republic. To this memorial was annexed the copy of a letter addressed to Mons. Simolin, her Imperial Majesty's minister at the court of London, by Mr. Fox, secretary of state to his Britannic Majesty, expressive of his Majesty's readiness to enter into a negotiation with their High Mightinesses; and to give immediate orders for an armistice, if, on their side, the Lords States General judge such a measure consonant to the end proposed. To this

t is letter, however, no satisfactory answer has been given.

*Thursday 4.*

The Vansittart, the Glatton, and Ld. Mansfield, East India men, arrived at their moorings in the river Thames from China.

*Friday 5.*

Rear Adm. Rids hoisted his flag on board the Buffalo at Portsmouth.

*Saturday 6.*

Rear Adm. Kempentge hoisted his flag on board the Royal George.

*Wednesday 10.*

The six following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the E. I. Company in the room of six other Gentlemen who went out by rotation, Ch. Boddam 752 | St. Huthington 634  
Henry Fletcher 706 | W. Devaynes 491  
Jacob Wilkinston 656 | Nat. Smith 416

The following were chosen Direct. of Bank  
Benj. Winthorp Esq. | Mr. Boddington

*Friday 12.*

The corporation of London went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, where they presented to his Majesty the following address,

"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 your throne with sentiments of the most sincere loyalty and attachment to your royal person and family, and humbly to express our warmest thanks to your Majesty, for having graciously complied with the wishes of your people, in making a change in your Majesty's councils, and taking those persons into your confidence who are respected by their country for their constitutional principles and distinguished abilities, and whose endeavours, we trust, with the blessing of providence, will restore the dignity of your Majesty's crown, union amongst your people, and promote the interest and prosperity of all your dominions."

To the above address his Majesty returned the following answer,

"The assurances given me by the city of London, of their loyalty and attachment to my person and family, cannot fail of giving me the highest satisfaction;—the dignity of my crown, the union of my people, and the interests and prosperity of all my dominions, must ever be the principal objects of my care."

They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand; after which, his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Ld. Mayor, now Sir William Plomer.

*Saturday 13.*

St. James's. Advices from Bassora, dated Jan. 23. confirm the victory gained by Gen. Coote over Hyder Ally on the 1st of July, that the General had since been joined by more than 5000 men from Bengal, and was to march northward to Arcot on the 14th of August: that the Dutch settlements of Sadras, Policar, and Bimlipatam, with some other places to the

north of Madras, and Chinsura in Bengal, were in the possession of the English. The Dutch Company's property was given to the captors, and private property was preserved to the owners.

Other letters of a later date advise that Gen. Coote had again defeated Hyder Ally in two several engagements on the 27th of Aug. and the 27th of September, and had advanced very near Arcot.

On the 4th. of Feb. the Company's frigate Revenge arrived at Bassora from Bombay with letters as late as the 22d of December last, containing an account of the total defeat of Hyder Ally, and of his retreat to his own territories; also of the Dutch settlements of Negapatnam, the principal fort on the coast of Coromandell having surrendered to the Company's arms.

This day the Sessions which began at the Old Bailey on Wednesday ended, when 18 convicts received sentence of death, for whose names and crimes room is wanting.

*Friday 14.*

Adm. Barrington with the fleet under his command passed by Torbay. Wind at E.

*Monday 15.*

Mr. Secretary Fox brought down a message from his Majesty, recommending to his faithful Commons an effectual plan of economy through all the branches of the public expenditure, &c.

*Wednesday 17.*

Thomas and George Weston, brothers, two most notorious villains, who for some years have defrauded the country by various artful contrivances, and who some time ago robbed the Western mail, were at length apprehended and committed this day to separate prisons; of whom a further account shall be given.

*Friday 19.*

At a chapter of the Garter his R. H. Pr. W. Henry, the Dukes of Richmond and Devonshire, and the Earl of Shelburne, were declared duly elected, and the three last invested accordingly.

This day their H. M. M. the States General, by the unanimous consent of all the members of their confederate republic, took the memorable resolution of acknowledging the independence of the United States of America, and of admitting Mr. Adams in quality of minister.

Arrived at Plymouth his Majesty's ship Artois, with the Bellona; Grand Serpentine; Duc de Chartres; Villa Nova; Fidelity; Lioness; Superb; and two others; all prizes taken by Adm. Barrington's Squadron, laden with troops, military stores, cloathing, &c. and bound to the East Indies.

*Wednesday 24.*

Ld. Carlisle arrived in town from Ireland, and immediately waited on her Majesty at the Queen's palace.

*Thursday 25.*

Arrived at Portsmouth the Pegasus, a French 74, convey to the transports bound to the E.



Indies. She is copper bottomed, and was taken by the Foudroyant, with the loss of only 3 or 4 people wounded, of whom the Captain [Jervis] was one.

Friday 26.

The Parliament of Ireland having met, according to adjournment, the Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for that kingdom, presented from his Grace the new Lord Lieut. a message, recommending it from his Majesty to that house, to take into their most serious consideration the discontents and jealousies prevailing among the loyal subjects of Ireland, in order to such a final adjustment as may give mutual satisfaction to both his Majesty's kingdoms of Gr. Britain and Ireland: he said he had no authority to say more from his Grace; but he could not avoid congratulating his country on this message; adding, that whatever mode should be adopted for accomplishing the great end his Majesty had in view, whether by a declaration of rights in terms the most unequivocal and explicit, whether by votes, address, or bills, provided it contained such sentiments of duty and loyalty to the King, and of affection to our fellow subjects of G. B. as every man in this nation felt, should receive his strongest support.

Mr Grattan rose. He wished, he said to become the decided friend of the D. of Portland by removing every cause of complaint from Ireland, which could no otherwise be done than by a repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. including a restoration of the apellant jurisdiction to the Lords of Ireland. An abolition of the unconstitutional power of Privy Councils, and a repeal of the mutiny-bill. He then moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious message; and to lay before his Majesty the cause of all the discontents and jealousies that prevailed among his loyal subjects of Ireland. Which address passed without a dissenting voice, and shall hereafter be inserted at large.

Saturday 27.

Adm. Office. Letters from Vice Adm. Barrington confirm the capture of the Pegasus, and four of the French transports, viz. La Fidélite, with 178 troops and stores on board; La Bullone, 147 ditto; La Lione, 180 ditto; and Duc de Chartres, stores and arms.

Tuesday 30.

Among the calamities that have attended the American war, none are more to be lamented than the untimely deaths of many brave men, cut off, not in battle, or in any honourable service, but by treachery, or in the detestable act of plundering their enemies or fellow-subjects. Among these were the brave Capt. Geo. Brown, with several officers and soldiers, who, on their return from Rattan to Jamaica in a schooner, were met by a boat, in which were a number of Spaniards, who, pretending to be in distress, were very humanely taken on board and well treated; but, watching their opportu-

nity, they found means to murder their benefactors, leaving only one woman and child alive of the whole ship's company.—Such acts as these, which have been practised on all sides, characterise the American war as shocking to humanity.

#### BIRTHS.

THE lady of the rev. Mr. Sibley of Bath, a daughter.

Apr. 8. Lady Frankland, lady of Sir Tho. F. bart. a nineteenth child. Same day Mrs. Nicholas, their daughter, a thirteenth grandchild.

#### MARRIAGES.

Mar. 31. Dr. Egerton, bp. of Durham, to Miss Boughton, sister to Sir Edw. B. bart.

Apr. 3. At Leeds, S. Courtenay, esq; to Miss Cunliffe, eldest dau. of the late Sir Robt. C.

4. At Nottingham, the rev. Tho. Bigsby, to the hon. Mrs. Stanhope, relict of the hon. Arthur Cha. S. esq; of Mansfield.

7. Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart. to Miss Geary, daughter of Adm. G.

8. At Woodford, Essex, Jn. Williams Hope, esq; of Amsterdam, to Miss Goddard, eldest dau. of John G. esq; of Woodford-Hall.

11. At Runcorn, the rev. Tho. Blackburne, of Hale, to Miss Brooke, eldest sister of Sir Rich. B. bart.

Mr. Brooke, of Savage Gardens, Tower-Hill, to Miss Hardy, only daugh. of the late John H. esq; of Bridge-Place, near Canterbury.

17. At Walthamstow, in Essex, the rev. Tho. Pinnock, M.A. to Miss Dalmahoy, eldest dau. of the late Alex. D. esq;

18. Mr. Anth. Geledneki, merchant, in Queen-st. to Miss Schrieber, dau. of Charles S. esq; of Enfield.

Edw. Dering, esq; eldest son of Sir Edw. D. bart. to Miss Anne Hale, fourth dau. of Wm. H. esq; of King's Walden, Herts.

22. Alex. Hume, esq; brother to Sir Abra. H. bart. to Miss Evelyn, dau. of Wm. E. esq; M. P. for Hythe, Kent.

#### DEATHS.

No such person as Claud Amyot (see p. 151.) hath lately lived or died at Canterbury.

ATELY, at Lisbon, after a long and painful illness, Ju. Jennings, esq; groom of the bedchamber to his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, grandson of the late Sir John Jennings, and neeph. to the E. of Clanrickarde.

At Bradford, Wilts, John Miles, aged 103.

At Bath, aged 90. Mrs. Sarah Palmer, mother to Mr. P. of Chapel-Farm, on Landisdown. She has left issue, children, grandchildren, and great grand-children, 156. She enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of her death.

Miss Larten, dau. of Wm. L. esq; envoy to Morocco from his late majesty.

At Chiswick, aged 86, John Townley, esq; Tho. Wilbraham, M.D. F.R.S. and of the college of physicians, and many years physician to the Westminster Infirmary.

Robt. Foulkes, esq; brot. to the rev. Dr. F.

Rev. Tobias Heyrick, B.D. one of the fellows

fellows of Trin. Coll. Cambr. and V. of Gainsforth, co. Durham.

Alex. Whitchurch, esq; late clerk of the brewers company; a gentleman bred to the law, and universally esteemed.

Herbert Thomas, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

At Beverley, aged 82, Mr. Saunderson, keeper of the house of correction in that town, and chief constable of the division of Hunlley Bencon near 40 years.

At Spalding, the rev. Mr. John Dinham.

Rev. Mr. Hogarth, R. of Enham, Hants.

At Peasmarsh, in Sussex, Mrs. Woodham, wife of Mr. W. grazier of that place: Mr. W. went to Sevenoak to at end his wife's funeral, and was suddenly taken ill and died.

In the Workhouse at New Brentford, a woman of the name of Weyman, aged 115.

Mar. 3. At Fairlie, in Scotland, John Pringle, esq; late of Crichton.

19. Suddenly, at Leeds, the rev. Mr. Culston.

23. In Perthshire, aged 76, Sir Jas. Ramsay, of Banff, bart.

25. At Steeple Bumstead, Essex, aged 71, Silas Smith, esq;

At Aberdeen, Sir Alex. Gordon, bart.

26. By a fall from his horse as he was hunting, aged 44, Benj. Cookson, esq; of Hampden, Middlesex.

The rev. Mr. Farmer Maltus, lecturer of Bermondsey, Surrey.

28. Near Chelmsford, Essex, aged 83, Wm. Fabrum, esq;

At University Coll. Oxford, the rev. Robt. Clarke, M.A. fellow of that society.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, senior yeoman usher of his Majesty's body guards.

29. In Peckham-lane, Surrey, Mrs. Polhill, wife of Nath. P. esq; M. P. for Southwark.

At Aston-Clinton, Bucks, Dav. Price, B.D. R. of that parish, and V. of Northleigh.

At Cambridge, aged 90, Mrs. Gunning, relict of the rev. Mr. G.

Wm. Whateley, esq; banker, Lombard-st.

Rev. Mr. Neale, rector of Tollerton, co. Nottingham, and Sibsey, co. Leicester.

30. Mrs. Ferne, wife of Mr. F. seedsman, in Fleet-street; and Mr. Ferne died in less than nine hours after.

On Epping Forest, Jonath. Lee, esq;

At Hampstead-Newis, Berks, Jn. Gabriel, D.D. upwards of 30 years vicar of that parish, and rector of Barkham.

At Port Glasgow, Alex. Blair, esq; land-surveyor of the customs there, and brother to the late Hamilton B. esq;

31. Andr. Maendie, esq; late of Madras.

Apr. 3. At Hadley, near Barnet, Mrs. Smith, wife of Culing S. esq; and sister to the rev. Mr. Burrows, rector of St. Clement Danes. Principles uniformly good, and a mind continually improving and improved, render this loss uncommonly severe. Yet those very virtues which aggravate the wound, will administer a remedy, much more efficacious than the tart heathen palliatives; at least to all who

wish to imitate, and hope to follow, the deceased.

At Bath, aged 78, John Davidson, esq;

Wm. Pitt Burnaby, esq; commander of the Roebuck packet.

At Bildeston, in Suffolk, the rev. Edward Cretfield, D.D. rector of that parish. His ancestors for several centuries were seated at Pope's, near Great Tey, in Essex. His benevolent disposition gained him the esteem of all who knew him; his charity manifested itself not only in his life, but in his testament; and his classical and critical knowledge eminently distinguished him among his contemporaries.

6. In Arlington-street, about 12 years of age, the 3d daugh. of Ld Vis. Weymouth.

Wm. Hoggart, esq; in partnership with Mess. Batson and Stephenson, bankers, Lombard-st.

At Mr. Keate's, surgeon, in Parliament-st. Edw. Chamberlayne, esq; F.A.S. lately appointed one of the joint secretaries to the treasury. The melancholy accident which occasioned this gentleman's death, took its rise from an excess of diffidence attending his recent appointment. The day on which the fatal accident happened, he was visited by a friend, who remonstrated with him on the absurdity of the apprehension with which he appeared to be actuated, and requested him to go with him into the park, where they would discuss the matter at their leisure. Mr. Chamberlayne promised to comply, and pretended to go up stairs for his hat and cane, but took that opportunity to throw himself out of the window, in such a position as to light upon his head, which produced the fracture of which he died. He was one of the best scholars of the age, equally proficient in erudition and taste, at once profound in literature, and polite. The loss of such a man is therefore to be considered as a public loss.

7. John Gambier, esq; late lieutenant governor of the Bahama Islands.

At Lewisham, Kent, aged 97, Mr. John Worlop.

At Windsor, Sam. Clementson, esq; aged 49, formerly a merch. at Boston, New-England.

9. In Savile-row, the right hon. Lady Mary Forbes, lady of the hon. Adm. F.

10. At Chiswick, aged 102, Christopher Strickland, esq;

11. Aged 26, the lady of the hon. Mr. Onslow.

12. At Southampton, the rev. Dr. Richardson, many years rector of that parish.

13. At Edgebaston, co. Warwick, Barbara, 2d wife and relict of the late Sir Harry Gough, bart. and mother of the present Sir Henry. She was only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, esq; of Elverham, co. Hants.

Mr. Jn. Thompson, one of the cashiers of the bank.

Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Woodfall, widow of

"Length of time, the necessity of submission, and satiety of grief." *Piercy.*

the

the late Henry W. esq; of Paternoster-row.

14. Sam. Pechell, esq; master in chancery. At Chester, Sir John Parnell, bart.

15. At Sevenoak, Kent, aged 90, Mr. W. Maion.

16. Aged 79, Mrs. Mary Bradnook, late of Chester, and moth. of the late Lady Compton. At Balfham, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Sparhawk, relict of the rev. Mr. S.

18. At Chester, the rev. Ed. Harwood, M.A.

19. Mrs. Fitzherbert, relict of the late rev. Mr. F. of Northamptonshire. On the Wednesday evening before her death this lady went to Drury-Lane theatre, in company with some friends, to see the Beggar's Opera. On Mr. Bannister's making his appearance in the character of Polly, the whole audience were thrown into an uproar of laughter; unfortunately the actor's whimsical appearance had a fatal effect on Mrs. Fitzherbert; she could not suppress the laugh that seized her on the first view of this enormous representation; and before the second act was over she was obliged to leave the theatre. Mrs. F. not being able to banish the figure from her memory, was thrown into hysterics, which continued without intermission until Friday morning, when she expired.

At Edmonton, Lady Lake, only daugh. of Jas. Winter, esq; of Mile-End, Midd. and relict of the late Sir Atwell L. bart.

At Dover, Geo. Collard, esq; of Crutched Friars, London.

20. Edw. Broderick, esq; only son of the late Admiral B.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. John Rigden, brewer, of Faversham, Kent.

21. In the White Fryars, Canterbury, Mrs. Sandys, wife of Mr. Edwin S. and youngest daugh. of Sir Wm. Fagg, bart.

Eben. Blackwell, esq; banker, Lombard-str. Tho. Faulkner, esq; of Oxted, in Surrey, and secretary for N. Carolina.

22. In Jermyn-str. Sir Tho. Fletcher, knt.

24. At Richmond, Surrey, Miss Crop, dau. of Rich. C. esq;

25. Tho. Dickinson, esq; aged 84; formerly a barrister in the Middle Temple, and some years one of the representatives in parliament for the co. Hertford.

27. In Lincoln's-Inn square, the right hon. Earl Talbot.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Mar. 27. **R**IGHT hon. Charles Ld Camden, ld president of the council.

Rt. hon. L<sup>d</sup> John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.

Aug. Hen. D. of Grafton, lord privy seal.

Rt. hon. William E. of Shelburne, and the rt. hon. Cha. Jas. Fox, secretaries of state.

30. Marq. of Rockingham, Ld John Cavendish, Ld Althorpe, Jas. Grenville, and Frederick Montagu, esqrs, lords commissioners of the treasury.

Rt. hon. Adm. Augustus Keppel, Sir Robt. Harland, bart. Vice Adm. Hugh Pigot, Vice. Duncannon, hon. John Townshend, Charles

Brett and Rich. Hopkins, esquires, lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Rt. hon. Isaac Barré, treasurer of the navy.

Rt. hon. Gen. Conway, commander in chief.

Charles D. of Richmond, master-general of the ordnance.

Rt. hon. Tho. Townshend, sec. at war.

Rt. hon. Edm. Burke, paymaster general.

E. of Jersey, master of the buck hounds.

Marquis of Carmarthen, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

E. of Pembroke, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of Wilts.

Earl Temple, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of Bucks.

Rt. hon. John Dunning—Baron Ashburton.

Rt. hon. Sir Ft. Norton—Ld Grantley, Baron of Markenfield.

E. of Effingham, treasurer, and E. of Ludlow comptroller, of the household.

Sir Stanier Porten, knt. vice Sir J. Frederick, bart. a commissioner of the customs.

Rev. Tho. Dampier, D. D. dean of Rochester, vice Rich. Cus<sup>d</sup>, D.D.

Rev. Jonath. Davis, D.D. prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, vice rev. Edward Barnard, D. D. dec.

Rev. Wm. Clarke, M. A. to the rectory (sinecure) of Orpington, co. Kent.

Rev. Mr. S. Hen ey, Rendlesham R. Suff.

Apr. 6. Harry D. of Bolton, governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, governor and constable of Carisbrook Castle, and lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the co. of Southampton.

Rt. hon. Lord de Ferrars, captain of his Majesty's band of gentlemen pensioners.

Lord Rivers, a lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Right. rev. Dr. John Hotham, bp. of Ossory, to the bishoprick of Clogher, in Ireland, vice Dr. John Garnet, dec.

Right rev. Dr. Wm. Beresford, bp. of Downmore, to the bishoprick of Ossory, in Ireland, vice Dr. J. Hotham, translated.

10. Wm. Hen. D. of Portland, lieut. gen. and gen. gov. of Ireland.

13. Rt. hon. E. of Tankerville, and the rt. hon. Hen. Fred. Carteret, post-master general.

Rt. hon. Lord Ashburton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

16. Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, commander in chief in Ireland.

20. Cha. Turner, esq; of Kirkleatham, co. of York, the dignity of a baronet of G. Britain.

Lloyd Kenyon, esq; attorney general; and John Lee, esq; solicitor general to his Majesty.

Geo. Harcourt, esq; solicitor general to the Queen.

Rev. Tho. Percy, D.D. to the bishoprick of Downmore in Ireland, vice Dr. Beresford, transi.

Earl of Shannon, E. of Scarborough, and the rt. hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, barr. vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Duke of Manchester, lord chamberlain—Cha. Herbert, esq; his secretary.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. Fitzpatrick, secretary to the D. of Portland.

# 208 Promotions, Preferments, Lists of Bankrupts, and Prices of Stocks.

27. Sir Wm. Howe, K. B. lieut. general of the ordnance.

Hoo. Tho. Pelham, master-surveyor of the ordnance.

Jn. Aldridge, esq; clerk of the ordnance.  
Lieut. Gen. James Johnstone, governor of the Fort of Duncannon in Ireland.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**T**HE wardenship of the cinque ports granted to Lord North during life; which office he before held during pleasure.

Jas. Ely, esq; serjeant at arms in ordinary to his Majesty.

Jos. Butler and Geo. Stone, esqrs. exons of his Majesty's body guards, vice Robt. Fagg Arnold Nash and Nathaniel Causton, esqrs.

## ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Dr. Horsley, S. Weald R. co. Essex.  
Rev. Sam. Laury, M. A. Blozham R. co. Bedford.

Rev. J. Smith, Weybridge R. co. Surrey.

Rev. T. H. Wayet, M. A. Maltby in the Marsh R. co. and dioc. Lincoln.

Rev. Maurice Johnson, chaplain to the D. of Ancaster, licensed to the perpetual curacy of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Kipling, elected Lady Margaret's Preacher, Cambr. on the resignation of Dr. Farmer.

Rev. Dr. Warton, head master of Winton College, preb. of St. Paul's, and Thorley R. co. Herts.

Rev. John Durham, Mansfield V. co. Nott.

Rev. Wolley Jolland, Stanniget, otherwise Saingots R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, Reculver V. with Hoath, co. Kent.

Rev. John Law, D.D. (foo of the Bp. of Carlisle) first chaplain to the D. of Portland, as lord lieut. of Ireland.

Rev. Cecil Taylor, Raithby R. co. Lincoln.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Wm. Lucas Holden, M. A. to hold Whilton R. together with East-Haddon V. both co. Northampton.

Rev. Gilb. Langdon, M. A. Farley Hungerford R. co. Somerset, with Winterbourne-Haughton, co. Dorset.

Rev. Cha. Willes, M. A. Wichford R. with Ealington Inferiour V. both co. Warwick.

Rev. Hen. Linton, North Mediety R. of Leverton, with Frierton V. with Butterwick, both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Sam. Hare, Beachampton R. with Woolverton V. both co. Bucks.

## B-NK-TS.

**J**OHN Crompton, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.

Benj. Burgon, Doncaster, Yorksh. upholsterer.  
Wm. Brown, of Bristol, ironmonger.

John King, of Lamb's Conduit-str. merch.  
Wm. Greatchbach, Stolce upon Trent, Staffordshire, potter.

Robt. Dyke, of Carey-str. Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant.

Tho. Cole, Lower Easton, Glouc. clothier.  
Edw. Parr, of Coventry, grocer.

David Cadwallader, Rhayader, Radnorsh. timber-merchant.

Jn. Gauntlett, Portsmouth Com. shoe-mak.  
Geo. Smith, of Madras, merchant.

Isaac Bispham, of Liverpool, grocer.  
Sam. Glover and Sam. Huxley, of Coleman-str. Lond. merchants.

Jos. Dermer, Horfely-down, Southw. stationer.  
Tho. Topsham, of Leicester, hosier.

Rich. Adams, of Drury-Lane, painter.  
Tho. Chapman, Bishopsgate Without, carver.

John Billing, jun. Wing, Rutlandsh. maltster.  
John Freeman, Birmingham, horse-dealer.

Cha. Palmer, Store-str. Tottenham-court-road, chemist.

Tho. Margrave and Wm. Sanderson, Wood-str. Lond. ribbon-weavers.

John Vicary, Crediton, Devon, serge-maker.  
Tho. Bevis, of Rotherhithe, mariner.

Benj. Lyon and Wm. Waller, of Bevis-marks, London, salesmen.

Geo. Oldfield, Wrexham, Denb. shopkeeper.  
Wm. Parrock, L. Grosvenor-str. victualler.

Isaac Brown and Jos. Denison, Watling-str. Lond. silk-weavers.

Sam. Garbett, of Birmingham, merchant.  
Owen Owen, High Holborn, linen-draper.

Jos. Hackett, of the Strand, paper-stainer.  
Wm. Lene, of Oxendon-str. taylor.

John Medley, of New Round-court, coffee-house-keeper.

Wm. Peace, Rotherhithe, Surrey, miller.  
Wm. Clarke, of Cambridge, hatter.

Tho. Crispin, of Exeter, cordwainer.  
John Harriott, of Tottenham, Midd. brewer.

Wm. Hodges, Edm. Carr, and Edw. Hodges, of Leicester, bankers.

Wm. Hodges and Edw. Hodges, of Leicester, drapers.

Edm. Carr, of Leicester, dealer in liquors.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 27.
Bank Stock, —	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	—
India ditto, shut	—	—
South Sea ditto, —	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 59	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
Ditto 1726, —	—	—
Ditto 1751, —	—	—
India Ann. shut	—	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—	—
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 7	71 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
India Bonds, 2s. disc.	115. pr.	—
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct. disc.	—
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{3}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{16}$	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	—	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. 74 a 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Omnium 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Annuity 1778, 13 $\frac{1}{16}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 13 $\frac{1}{16}$	—
Lottery Tickets, 161 6s.	161. 5s.	—
Exchequer Bills — disc.	— disc.	—



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer

Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant

Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.

London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.

Oxford  
Cambridge

Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2

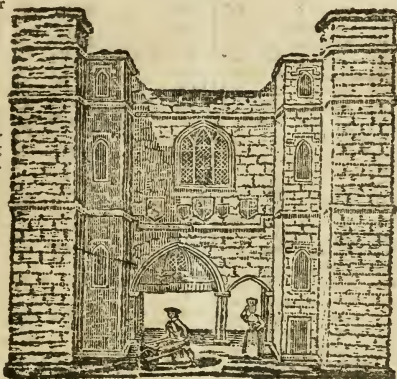
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2

Coventry 2  
Hereford 2

Chester 2  
Manchester 2

Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For M A Y, 1782.

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Enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary; and embellished with an accurate  
Plan of a Bridge built at STURRY near CANTERBURY, in 1777, by Mr. JOSEPH STEAD OF  
RAMSGATE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 13, to May 18, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans  
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 5 1 2 6 2 0 1 10 2 5

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	1	1
Surry	5	9	0	0	2	3	2	1	3
Hertford	5	9	0	0	2	4	2	0	3
Bedford	5	7	2	3	2	4	1	9	2
Cambridge	5	4	2	10	2	2	1	6	2
Huntingdon	4	11	0	0	2	2	1	7	2
Northampton	5	3	3	9	2	6	1	6	3
Rutland	4	10	3	3	2	4	1	6	2
Leicester	5	1	3	3	2	6	1	5	2
Nottingham	5	0	3	1	2	7	1	7	2
Derby	5	3	0	0	0	1	8	3	3
Stafford	5	8	0	0	2	8	1	9	3
Salop	5	11	3	9	2	11	1	8	3
Hereford	5	9	0	0	3	0	1	10	0
Worcester	5	6	0	0	3	1	2	0	10
Warwick	5	9	0	0	2	10	1	11	2
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	2	5	1	10	3
Wilts	5	11	0	0	2	5	1	11	3
Berks	5	7	0	0	2	11	1	11	2
Oxford	6	0	0	0	2	3	1	10	3
Bucks	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	11	2

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, May 6, to May 11, 1782.

North Wales	5	8	4	0	2	7	1	5	3
South Wales	5	10	4	3	2	7	1	3	2

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1781.

June, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S E	little	29 7	66 excessive hot, and bright
2	S W	ditto	29 5 1/2	69 ditto, many flying clouds
3	Ditto	fresh	29 4	66 very hot, several little showers
4	W	ditto	29 3 1/2	67 smart shower early, cloudy morning, bright afternoon
5	S W	ditto	29 5	60 clouds and sunshine at intervals, small rain evening
6	ditto	ditto	29 2	63 ditto, several showers
7	ditto	ditto	29 2	63 ditto, ditto
8	S W	little	29 2	59 ditto, damp and chilly
9	N E	fresh	29 3 1/2	61 many flying clouds, a good deal of rain at times
10	S E	ditto	29 4	61 heavy showers of rain and hail, damp and cold
11	S S E	little	29 5	61 smart showers in the morning; fine bright afternoon
12	E N E	ditto	29 4	62 rain at times most part of the day
13	S S E	fresh	29 4	64 cloudy morning, bright afternoon, no rain
14	ditto	ditto	29 3	63 misting rain most part of the day
15	ditto	ditto	29 4	63 bright morning, misting afternoon
16	ditto	ditto	29 4	63 many flying clouds, several partial showers
17	S S W	fresh	29 4 1/2	64 ditto
18	S	ditto	29 5	64 ditto
19	S to E	ditto	29 4 1/2	66 heavy showers, with thunder and lightning
20	E S E	little	29 3 1/2	68 bright morning, gloomy afternoon, very hot
21	N E	fresh	29 3	68 very bright, and very hot
22	ditto	ditto	29 3	68 bright and cloudy at intervals, shews for rain
23	N N E	little	29 4	65 cloudy day, a good deal of small rain
24	Ditto	fresh	29 4 1/2	63 clouds and sunshine at intervals, but fair
25	N E	little	29 4 1/2	62 chiefly cloudy, but fair
26	ditto	ditto	29 5 1/2	63 clouds and sunshine at intervals, still fair
27	ditto	ditto	29 6 1/2	63 fair day, and in general bright
28	N W	fresh	29 7	65 ditto
29	ditto	ditto	29 9 1/2	65 very bright, and very hot
30	S W to S E	little	29 7	67 ditto

Bill of Mortality from Apr. 30, to May. 21, 1782.

Christened.	Buried.	Between	2 and 5	90	50 and 60	174
Males 600	Males 666	Between	5 and 10	34	60 and 70	94
Females 602	Females 654		10 and 20	62	70 and 80	63
			20 and 30	121	80 and 90	21
			30 and 40	144	90 and 100	3
			40 and 50	164	105	1

Whereof have died under two years old 387

Peck Loaf 2s. 4 1/2d.



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1782.

*Proceedings in the present Session on the Eustatia Business, from p. 158.*



EN. *V—gb—n* rose next in justification of his conduct on this occasion, (viz. the capture of St. Eustatius, and the confiscation of the goods and property of the inhabitants.)

It was commonly believed, he said, that he had made a fortune by the St. Eustatia business; but he declared upon his honour, and was ready to confirm it upon oath, that neither directly nor indirectly, by fair means or foul, had he made a single shilling by the business. He added, that the hon. gentleman, who opened the charge, was mistaken in the number of troops he had with him, which scarce amounted to 2000; and with respect to the Jews, he had ordered a ship to take them to St. Thomas's at their own desire; that they were taken to St. Kitt's was without his knowledge, and when he was made acquainted with it, he ordered their property to be restored. Throughout the whole business he had acted to the best of his judgement for the good of his country; and as he was neither merchant nor lawyer, if the matter was to be done over again, he believed, he should act in the very same manner.

Ld G. *G—rm—x* opposed the motion, on the ground that the very same business was in agitation in the courts below.

Ld *Fi—di—g* opposed it on a national account. If it was agreed to, it would detain both these brave officers at home, when their services were much wanted abroad.

Ld *Adv.* said, he would make no opposition to an enquiry; but the motion before the House professing much more, he heartily disapproved it.

Mr. *J—nk—n* (Sec. at War) said,

that if the hon. gentleman would strike out what related to private property, he should make no opposition to the rest.

Mr. *B—ke* divided his motion into two parts. In one, he included the confiscation of goods; in the other, the sale of them, and the mode of conveying them away.

Ld *N—th* said, he would vote against the first, because it bore relation to the claims now in litigation in the courts below. But as to the second, he should not object to it.

Mr. *F—x* attacked Ld *N—th* with some warmth for not agreeing to the first proposition, and charged him with making the most shuffling shuffle that ever was attempted in the most shuffling times.

Mr. *Sh—d—n* rose to ask the hon. gentlemen, who were the objects of the motion, whether they had any objection to the proposed enquiry? If they had not, he could not possibly see why the noble Lord should be more concerned for the honour of the gentlemen than they were themselves.

Mr. *B—g* inveighed vehemently against the arbitrary proceedings of that House, which were encroaching with hasty strides upon the constitution. Last year the House made no objection to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the cause of the Mahratta war, although Sir Tho. Rumbold was at that very time under a prosecution of the court of king's bench. But now this mode is said to be improper, and the enquiry is objected to because one or two suits are depending in the courts below.

Col. *B—ré* endeavoured to remove every objection, and to meet the opinion of both sides of the House. He would therefore, he said, with leave of the first mover, frame the motion accordingly; which being agreed to, he moved, "That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to examine into

into the confiscation of the goods and merchandizes as found in the island of St. Eustatius, excepting such goods and merchandize as are now claimed in any court of law or equity. Upon this motion the House divided; for it 84, against 163:

*Dec. 5.*

In the committee of supply, *Ld L-f-ne* moved, that 100,000 men be granted for the sea service, including 21,721 marines, for the year 1782. The only question debated was, whether the number of seamen should be 100,000 or 110,000: the former number was agreed to. But in the course of the debate many questions were asked relative to the navy, and much blame was thrown upon the admiralty-board for want of exertion.

*Gen. S-th* said, that he must take credit to himself for giving to this country half as many line of battle ships as his Majesty's ministers intended to give in the course of the year [alluding to the three ships building by the East India Company, of which he was the first mover].

*Mr. P-nl-n* (one of the lords of admiralty) thanked him for the share he had in promoting that offer; but added, that this country would have had the same number of new ships if the E. I. Company had not made the offer, as those yards in which the three ships were built would have been employed by the admiralty. He said, the admiralty had made every possible exertion, and he wished that any gentleman could point a better method to increase the strength of the navy than had been already taken, and ventured to assert that the board would adopt it.

*Mr. W-bb* said, he would tell the hon. gent. the House, and the country, a better way. There were many private yards capable of building line-of-battle ships, and which might have been employed throughout the whole war. He named the yards of Mr. Wells, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Randal. He had spoken to Mr. Wells on the subject, and had asked, why he did not build for government? who answered laconically, because government would not pay him. He averred, that they might have had sixteen ships of the line constantly building, and the money voted for the navy was sufficient, if justly applied, to have paid the builders.

*Ld M-g-ve* said the fact was, Mr. Wells wanted an exorbitant price, and it his demand had been complied with, o-

ther builders would have wanted the same, and the difference to the public would have been enormous. As the Indiamen were now finished, the yards, he supposed, would want work; and unless Mr. Wells was so rich as to give up all further thoughts of business, he supposed his stomach would come down, and he would again contract with government. He still persisted in his former assertion, that whenever the French bent all their endeavours, and employed their resources to the equipment of a navy, they must be superior to ours.

*Mr. B. G-sc-ne*, another lord of admiralty, declared, there was not a builder's yard on the banks of the Thames, the owner of which was willing to contract with government, unemployed in the King's service.

*Mr. P-ltn-y* reprobated the idea of saving a few pounds at such a crisis as this, when the great and important interests of the nation were at stake. He spoke in heat.

*Mr. W-bb-ce*, in addition to what Mr. Webb had mentioned, said, a ship called the Temple had been built at the town he had the honour to represent, and other ships might be procured from the same yard annually.

*Ld M-g-ve* said, there had been two ships built at Hull, the Temple and the Ardent. The Temple, after being at sea three years only, on a fine summer's day went to the bottom; and the Ardent soon after she was fitted out was obliged to be sent into dock, and cost nearly as much repairing as she cost at first, owing to the rottenness of her timbers.

*Adm. K-pp-l* said, the Temple was sent to the W. Indies, and had her bottom almost eaten out by worms.

*Ld L-sb-ne's* motion was agreed to without a division. Nothing of consequence till

*Dec. 12.*

When the order of the day for going into a committee of supply to vote the army supplies, when

*Sir J. L-wth-r* rose to make a previous motion. Before the House went into a committee to vote the army supplies, it became the House, he said, to enquire whether ministers were to persevere in this war, and feed it with more British treasure and more British blood? The speech from the throne had given a most serious alarm. The general voice of the people were against them. In such a moment therefore to remain any longer submissive would be disgraceful



as well as criminal; they would cease to be the representatives of the people, and become the representatives of the minister. It was for this reason that he recommended to the House to declare, "That it is the Opinion of this House, that the war carried on in the colonies and plantations of North America has proved ineffectual, either to the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the said colonies, or for defeating the dangerous designs of our enemies." And this declaration, the hon. Baronet said, would lead to a second proposition, "That it is the opinion of this House, that, under the present circumstances of this country, all further attempts to reduce the revolted colonies to obedience are contrary to the true interests of this kingdom, as tending to weaken its efforts against its antient and powerful enemies." He concluded with moving the first proposition.

Mr. *Poys* rose to second the motion, which he did from his very heart, for so convinced was he of the propriety, nay of the necessity, of such a resolution, that had not his hon. friend, from whom on account of his great weight and interest in the country it came with a much better grace, taken the lead, he had determined, single and unconnected as he was, to have moved it himself. We have persevered in this war against the voice of reason and wisdom; against experience, which ought to teach; against calamity, that has made us feel. It is the idol of ministers, to which they have sacrificed the dearest interests of the empire, and almost half its territories. They bowed before it; they have made the nation bow. The delusion which had filled the minds of some with the hope of reducing America to a state of unconditional obedience being now at an end, he could not conceive how a set of gentlemen could be found to persevere in supporting measures by which the empire had been dismembered and well-nigh undone. That ministers should persevere, did not surprize him, because by the ruin of their country they made their fortunes; but that the independent country gentlemen could continue to support them, could be attributed only to insatiation. There was in this country all the signs and tokens of a falling state. The description which one of the ablest historians of the present or perhaps any age has given of the decay of the Roman empire under Valentine III. is so applicable to the state of this empire under

George III. that with leave of the House he would read it. "At this period," says the historian, "the government of Rome ceased to be formidable abroad, and became odious and oppressive at home; taxes increased with the poverty of the state; the emperors wasted the empire's resources in carrying on wars against rebels that they themselves had made; the distant parts of the empire were either oppressed by their governors into insurrection or revolt, or left defenceless a prey to invading enemies; the senators were corrupted to abuse their trust; discipline was relaxed; measures were weak, changeable, and inconsistent; ministers were flattered to act without having the confidence of the people; and oeconomy was neglected in proportion as it became necessary." These, he said, were the signs given by the historian of the declension and fall of the empire of Rome. That historian, whose enrollment among the supporters of administration was the only acquisition ministers had to boast, who, in another place, speaking of the Emperor Honorius, says, "that it was the fashion of the court at that time to resist the voice and intreaties of the people; and Honorius himself was deluded by his officers of state into an impolitic declaration, that he was for implacable eternal war." This description, Mr. *Poys* said, was so strong, so expressive, so applicable, that though it was said to be drawn for Rome, he could not help thinking it alluded to a nearer country and a nearer period. He then proceeded to draw a lamentable picture of the war, in which, he said, we had suffered every thing, and gained nothing. We had weakened no enemy by destroying ourselves. It was not, say ministers, a war of ambition, of avarice, of rancour; we never designed to reduce America by conquest. To maintain this, we must suppose, that burning their towns, cutting their throats, and levelling their hamlets and churches with the ground, were mere acts of friendship. The attacks of our armies were only a sort of conciliatory propositions. He mentioned this, he said, only to shew that the whole project from beginning to end was one continued scene of delusion.

His Majesty's ministers had said to the Americans, 'We will restore your governments, if you will return to your allegiance.' But how had they shewn their disposition to do this, when a temporary opportunity offered? By their eagerness

to return to them their antient governors. They embarked Ld Dunmore for his government of Virginia, as a likely means of reconciling the minds of a people whose slaves he had set free, and afterwards abandoned to perish by famine! (see vol. XLVI. p. 40) but the termination put to our proceedings in Virginia disappointed this well-laid scheme. He called upon gentlemen to say, after the late disaster in Virginia, if there was still any disposition in their minds to go on. What ray of hope was not blasted? What project had not failed? What object had not been defeated? Country gentlemen, who had been deceived in the beginning, could be deluded no longer. There was now no idea of drawing a revenue from that country to alleviate the burthens of this. It was time therefore for Parliament to interfere, and to prevent that total ruin of our country which the measures of administration had nearly accomplished. Surely ministers will not now have recourse to their old stale objection, that the enemy, if the motion should be carried, will be let into the secrets of the cabinet, and be made acquainted with the future plans of our operations; as if, because the war in America was to cease, the dominions of the French and Spaniards were such a speck upon the globe, that they could know against what particular spot we should direct hostilities to be vigorously prosecuted! This is what no man in his senses can think of weight. Seeing therefore that there are so many powerful reasons for the House to adopt the present resolutions, and not one of weight to oppose them, he thought the House could not better discharge their duty to their country than by unanimously approving them.

Ld *N—th* acknowledged with candour that the motions of the hon. Baronet were fair, moderate, and divested of all personal resentment; and as to the style of them, it was perfectly unexceptionable. But, notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman who spoke last had said, he must insist, that by adopting the motions the enemy would be as truly informed of our future operations as if they had been present in the cabinet at the time they were concerted. He could not therefore agree to them, not only on that account, but because they went to put an end to the American war in every shape, and cripple the hands of government in other respects. Would gentlemen tie up the hands of government from occupy-

ing any posts in America? If we occupied posts, they must be maintained; and if attacked, they must be defended. Were we to abandon America wholly, and withdraw our troops from thence to act against the common enemy! were we to retain no posts nor harbours there, for the convenience of carrying on the war against France and Spain! Let gentlemen speak out, Would they have all the troops withdrawn, and the posts and harbours given up? He trusted there was not a gentleman in that House that did not shudder at the idea.

After shewing to what a length of absurdity the motions would tend, his Lordship said, he felt himself in some degree bound to speak more openly than it was either wise or politic for one in his high responsible office to do on ordinary occasions; and to declare his honest opinion, that it would not be advisable to continue the American war on the same plan that it had hitherto been pursued; by sending armies to traverse that vast continent from South to North, which had been attended with immense expence, and had failed of producing the intended effect. Thus much he was warranted to say from the estimates of the army already upon the table, which are nearly the same as last year; whereas, had it been the intention of government to prosecute the war continually, they must have applied for a much larger army, as without a very considerable increase such an idea would have been absurd in the highest extreme, and obviously impracticable. After this declaration, and the observations that preceded it, the debate seemed to take a different turn, and consisted chiefly of declamation.

Gen. *B—rg—ne* observed, as a military man, that posts could not be retained in America without an offensive war.

Ld *G. G—rm—n* said, that in changing the mode of the American war all the King's servants were united; but he repeated a declaration which he had formerly made, that he never would be the minister that would sign any instrument which should give independence to America. His opinion was, and ever would be, that the moment the House acknowledged the independence of America, the British empire was at an end. It was however the prevailing opinion of the House, that our troops ought not to be withdrawn without great consideration.

About two in the morning the House divided on the order of the day being read, which was a respectful way of getting

getting rid of the motions; when the numbers were, for the order of the day 220, against it 179.

Dec. 14.

*Sec. at War*, in a committee of supply, entered into a detail of the state of the army for the present year, which amounted, he said, to 186,220 men; and estimated the expence for which Parliament was to provide at 4,208,097*l*. This force in the whole was greater than that of last year by 4074 men, and consequently the expence greater by 29,067*l*. owing to the troops going to the E. Indies amounting to 9436 men, at an expence of 176,784*l*. whereas last year there was only one corps there, the regiment of Macleod. He proceeded to shew the reform that had been made, the levies that had been raised, and the difficulties that had attended the recruiting service; and concluded with moving, "That a number of land forces, including invalids, amounting to 49,455 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the year 1782, being the number wanted for guards and garrisons."

This motion gave occasion to a renewal of the former debate on the propriety of carrying on the America war.

The hon. *W. Pitt*, 2d son to the late Ld Chatham, displayed his masterly abilities on this occasion, and was complimented from both sides of the House. He urged Ld *N—th* to give the House some satisfaction as to the intended mode of pursuing the American war.

Ld *N—th* repeated what he had said on the former debate; and added, that it was not the intention of government to strive by the operations of the army to reduce America by force.

Gen. *C—nw—y* asked, Did his Lordship mean that we were to have no continental war in America?

Ld *N—th* said, continental war did not come up to his idea. If we fought at all upon the Continent, we must have a continental war.

Gen. *C—nw—y* asked, if we were to have no offensive continental war.

Ld *N—th* replied, that was not the exact description neither. We were to have no internal war.

After much altercation, and little information, the several motions of the Secretary at War were put, and agreed to without a division (all which, see vol. II. p. 590.). The House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 160.

March 8.

MR. O—d brought up the report of the resolutions of the committee the day before.

Ld *N—th* moved that it might be read.

Sir *P. J. Clarke* opposed the motion, on the ground that the terms were excessive. The Omnium, he said, had that day been done in the alley as high as 11 per cent. and the bargain was so much against the public, that it was the common subject of conversation without doors; nor was the excess more the matter of complaint than the partial distribution of the sums to the subscribers; the noble Lord's favourites and friends in that House were amply supplied, while others as opulent and as willing to contribute to the necessities of the state were sent empty away. A Mr. Atkinson, one of his Lordship's contractors, he was told, had no less than 3300,000*l*. of the loan. It was a lucky omen that this fact should come to his knowledge the very day when the contractors bill was to be read a 2d time. He hoped it would convince the House of the expediency of the bill. He could not suppose, that all the premium that was to be gained on this sum, amounting at 8 per cent. only, to more than 260,000*l*. was to be pocketed by the contractor. There were doubtless other sharers in the booty, whose names were not unknown to his Lordship. He should therefore move, that the report be re-committed, in order that the House might amend the terms, and check so extravagant a prostitution of the public money.

Ld *N—th* admitted that the terms of the loan might be too high; but he left gentlemen to consider what would be the consequences of refusing to accede to the propositions agreed upon; that attention paid by monied men to the treasury must cease, and if the House thought fit to alter the terms, the House must make the bargain themselves. He had not, he said, particularly looked over the list of subscribers that morning, and could not take upon him to say what specific sum Mr. Atkinson might have subscribed for, but he was sure no such sum should be allowed him; neither could any thing certain be pronounced from bargains made in the alley that day. It was no unusual thing for bargains to be made there publicly in the morning, that were to be privately relinquished in the afternoon. He was sure no legal bargain could be made, because at that time no man knew of what he was possessed. With respect to the share of the loan taken by the members of that House, were it as great as it is pretended, he feared whatever the state of the nation might be, we should soon have a bankrupt House of Commons.

Sir *G. S—v—le* complained of the noble Lord's treatment of the House. It was a mockery of Parliament to call upon them to

raise

ratify without deliberation; and to tell them, that they could not reject with safety what they must disapprove on the clearest conviction. He found fault likewise with his Lordship for dividing his budget, and withholding for another time the most material part, namely, the *Taxes*. If any other man wanted to borrow, the first thing to be produced was the security; but the noble Lord acts upon a quite different principle. He first makes sure of the money, and then looks about for the estate. At the time of borrowing, indeed, he always pretends he has enough to answer what he contracts for; but in that he never once told true, for all his securities have proved deficient. Sir George argued strenuously against the lottery, which, he said, was not only scandalous and fraudulent, but most egregiously base, intending to make that House accomplices in the fraud. His Lordship could have no motive for countenancing a practice so abominably disgraceful to government, and ruinous to individuals, but that of continuing in office his creatures, as clerks and commissioners, for whom he knew no other way to provide. If Parliament gave way to such bare-faced impositions, well might their constituents conclude, that their representatives must some way or other partake of the plunder.

Sir *Grey C—r* endeavoured to state the matter in another light, by representing the difficulty of borrowing so large a sum, and the danger of being disappointed. Add to this, he said, the risk the money-lenders run from any untoward accident to our affairs abroad or at home. In time of war it was no unusual thing for stocks to rise four or five per cent. one day, and fall as much the next. And who could say but that, if the rumour of peace should subside, the scrip that is now 4 per cent. in advance, may not in less than a month be under *par*. He thought all the objections that had been made, when these things were duly considered, would vanish; and that the lottery was necessary, as the only thing on which the money-lenders could rely with certainty.

Mr. *B—g* exclaimed bitterly against the terms of the loan. He said, the minister had more than the King to bestow. His Majesty had but 900,000*l.* to answer all the purposes of the civil list, and the noble Lord by this manœuvre, taking the omnium at 8 per cent. had more than that sum to give in douceurs to those who would go all lengths to support him. He had heard, he said, of the omnipotence of Parliament; but should the people, roused at last by the venality of its members, take the alarm, the omnipotence of Parliament, like the infallibility of the Pope, would be found at bottom but a broken reed. He was astonished, he said, to see men of sense sacrifice their reason in compliance to the wishes of a first lord of the treasury. He execrated the lottery, and

pledged himself to fill the loan in four and twenty hours on the other terms agreed upon without it.

Mr. *B—ke* said, he had ever been cautious of withholding his assent to the resolutions of the committees of ways and means, because the credit of government chiefly depended on the votes of supply; but on the present occasion he must refuse it, not indeed to the whole, but to that part only respecting the lottery, which he accounted an abominable cheat, a robbery of the public, a licence to all manner of roguery, ruinous to individuals, and no way necessary to the present loan. He adverted, with much pleantry, to what had fallen from the noble Lord respecting the bankruptcy of the House of Commons. "Says his lordship, this House cannot have so large a proportion in the loan as is pretended, for this is a poor house." A heavy charge, said Mr. B. against the members, for poverty is now a great dishonour, and riches a powerful claim to consequence in all companies. He begged leave, however, to recall to his lordship's memory a contrary position of his—that the H. of C. was a most respectable assembly—respectable, he meant, for their independent fortunes and riches. Thus, said he, by the double operation of poverty and wealth, the H. of C. is

not only the most incorrupt, but the most incorruptible assembly the world ever saw.—Mr. B. by a happy transition, contrasted the two financiers of England and France, the noble Lord and M. Neckar. The former had nobly and splendidly, he said, added ONE AND TWENTY MILLIONS to the capital debt of his nation; the latter, the poor, pitiful, paltry sum of FIVE MILLIONS, the interest of which he had sordidly pinched out of the salaries and perquisites of the officers of the revenue; while the former, with the laudable spirit of a true-born English nobleman, had displayed the magnificence of his country by a profusion of taxes, of which posterity will never see the end. Mr. B. reverted seriously to the question; he remarked, that the terms on which the money was borrowed were so obviously disadvantageous, that those who made them were themselves ashamed of them, and could no otherwise have dared to bring them before the House, but that they were sure, by applying to the interest of members, they could get a majority in it to sacrifice the interest of their country. He concluded with declaring his belief that the minister would not have presumed to call upon Parliament to sanctify so infamous a bargain, if he had not thought that Parliament was arrived at such a scandalous pitch of corruption as to accede to any measure that he should propose, though ever so diametrically opposite to the credit or interest of the nation. Thus much in justification of his vote of last night, which was the first he ever had given in opposition to a budget.



Mr. H—ff—y did not find himself inclined to have the resolutions of the committee re-committed, as such a step might affect the public credit, but was certain that the money-lenders would be very well satisfied with their bargain, without the additional douceur of a lottery, and therefore intreated the noble Lord to withhold that part of the engagement, which nothing but his honour could induce him to make good.

Lord N—th said, he by no means thought his reputation at stake, and if Parliament should think that the saving of the money which the subscribers would gain would balance the mischief that might arise in negotiations for future loans, it would be very improper for members to sacrifice the property of their constituents in complaisance to the reputation of any minister whatever.

Mr. M—rt—n congratulated the minority on the subject of their triumph. It had latterly been said that the minority opposed the noble Lord without any just ground. But the measure in question was so extravagantly foolish, that there was not a member in the House that could justify it.

Sir G. C—p—r endeavoured to lessen the premium by observing that the interest that became due at Lady-day was a part of it.

Mr. M—dl—c—t said, the terms were the best that the noble Lord could procure, and that he had even left the room before the money-lender would agree to accept those now before the House.

Mr. F—x shewed there was a bonus of 4*l.* and 10*d.* upon every hundred subscribed over and above the bonus of 4*l.* 10*s.* as stated by the noble Lord. He asked, Whether his lordship intended to apply the 190,000*l.* that would fall in from the 4 per cent to the sinking fund, or to the paying a part of the interest of the loan for the present year. To which his lordship gave no direct answer.

Mr. D—p—r endeavoured to lessen the advantages of the loan. Gibraltar might fall—Jamaica might be taken—our fleets might be defeated. In either case stocks would sink; and, instead of gainers, the subscribers might be considerable sufferers.

Several members inveighed bitterly against the evils produced by lotteries; and particularly

Mr. H—tl—y, who said that lotteries were the poison by which the morals of the people were corrupted; they were a disgrace to the nation; and reduced parliament to the infamous footing of gamblers, who held the box, and cheated foolish adventurers.

The question relative to the lottery was notwithstanding carried, 133 to 80.

The other resolutions were agreed to without a division.

The contractors bill was read the first time, and committed.

March 9.

A petition from the E. I. Company was  
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presented. The prayer was for an act to indemnify the governor general and council in Bengal, and those who have acted under them, for the resistance made to the process of the supreme court of judicature lately established in that jurisdiction; and that such laws may be provided in future as may prevent the return of like disorders.

March 12.

Mr. B—g rose, and brought forward the loan in another shape. He said, it was so singular in all its circumstances, so extravagant in its terms, and had been managed by the minister in a way so suspicious and alarming, that it merited the most serious investigation of that House. The minister's conduct with regard to the agreement was bad, but the distribution of the loan was much worse. The friends of the minister had been favoured with subscriptions to an immense amount; while gentlemen of the most respectable characters, who had been subscribers to former loans, and to loans also in which they had been sufferers, had been totally excluded, or had received no proportion to their applications. But what makes the evil still more grievous, this most profligate partiality was not guided by the ties of friendship, but by the more pernicious tendency of creating an influence in that House. Some bankers who had applied were either cut off with small portions, or totally neglected; while others, favourites of the minister, were gratified to their amplest wishes. The list was not sent, as usual, sealed, to the Bank, before the loan was proposed, but detained at the Treasury. It had not been once garbled and once corrected, but had undergone many garblings and corrections; and even after it was known to bear so high a premium as 9 per cent, it had been garbled and corrected anew, till reduced to the precious state in which it now appeared, and which had occasioned such loud complaints. These facts, he said, could easily be proved, if the noble Lord would consent to furnish the House with such evidence as he should move for.

First, That a list be laid before the House of all the subscribers, specifying the sum offered and the sum granted.

Secondly, That a correct list be laid before the House of all those who had offered, but whose offers had been rejected. And,

Thirdly, Copies of such letters as had been transmitted to his lordship, his secretaries, or others, by way of application for any part of the loan.

He was well informed that his lordship had offers of 38 millions, whence it was evident he was under no necessity to make a disadvantageous bargain. He was astonished, he said, that the noble Lord should dare to observe such a conduct, and intreated him to think of the perilous situation in which he stood; that the day of retribution would come;

come; that the people would not much longer bear their oppressions; but, being roused to a sense of their danger, would begin to look after their own affairs.

Sir E. A.—*fit—y*, considering that the House lay under the foul stain of being partakers of the plunder, thought they were bound in honour to lift the matter to the bottom.

Ld N—*th* protested he had no objection to laying the list before the House, agreeable to the first proposition, but that he would oppose the other propositions. He desired the hon. gentleman to prove, that in the distribution he had been guilty of the smallest partiality. The hon. gentleman must know, he could not make the list himself. It was a business of too much magnitude. All he could do was to give general directions, and those who had received these directions would do him the justice to say, that he had expressly forbidden that any undue partiality should be shewn. As to what had been said of the omnium's bearing so high a price, he was ready to own, that if, after the deposit was made, and the matter was settled, the high price of 9 per cent continued, he had given much greater advantages than he ought to have given, or than he intended to give. In that case he should consider the advance as a bad effect arising from a good cause. After much debate the first proposition was agreed to, but the second and third strongly contested.

Ld N—*th* opposed them because, he said, they were useless. If the hon. member supposed there were subscribers whose names were not to be found in the list called for in the first proposition, how could his second motion avail? As to the third, it was a new way of coming at proofs. The hon. gentleman charges the chancellor of the Exchequer with partiality, without the least ground for it, and he calls upon the minister to unlock his escrutoire, and lay open all his private papers, to let him see if he can discover some vestige of that partiality which with so much confidence he criminales him. As to the idea of forcing open his escrutoire, and taking out his private letters, if that was to be the case, the House had better take the whole business upon themselves, and instead of letters being directed to the first Lord of the Treasury, they should be directed to the Clerk of the House.

Sir G. S—*v—ie* observed, that it was only by passing the second motion, that any discovery could be made where the partiality lay; and if the noble Lord refused to pass that motion, it might fairly be said that he desired his accusers only because he knew they could not come at the evidence which could convict him.

Mr B—*ng* observed, that what the noble Lord had said of his bureau went for nothing. His lordship knew that his bureau, in this instance, was the bureau of the public. His assertions might be true, and they might be false; and, if he kept the evidence

safely locked up, the presumption must be strongly against him, for no man would withhold from the public eye evidence of his own justification. Why does his lordship agree to produce the list, but because the list simply, without the applications, can prove nothing? That Mr. Atkinson had the garbling of the list, there was no doubt; and that the most injustice and partiality had been practised, was as evident as the sun at noon-day. Men who had written for 200,000 had been put off with 5000; while others had had all they applied for. Mr. Boldero had applied for 100,000, and had only 6000.

Mr. R—*b—ns—n* replied to Mr. B—*ng*. He said, what related to Mr. Boldero arose from a mistake, which he had that morning rectified. The clerk of the Bank had omitted an o, which he had supplied, and had acquainted Mr. Boldero with what he had done. As to Mr. Atkinson, it was true that he had been consulted about names in the city of which they were ignorant; lottery-office keepers, taylors, &c. who had applied: but Mr. Atkinson had nothing to do with garbling the list, or in any other manner settling it.

The question being put on the second motion, it was negatived by a majority of one, viz. 107 to 106; the third passed in the negative without a division.

*March 14.*

Ld N—*th* proposed his taxes (see vol. LI. p. 145), which met with the general approbation of the House.

*March 15.*

The list of the subscribers to the loan was laid before the House, when it appeared that Atkinson's house, instead of three millions, as had been asserted, had only £.200,000.—Robert Dent £.500,000.

*March 16.*

A motion was made in favour of the sheriffs of Coventry, on the ground, that though the House meant to punish them for neglect of duty, it was not surely their intention to class them with felons in the cells of Newgate, now that it was unfit for the reception of any other set of people. The motion passed, and the sheriffs were ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms, and afterwards discharged.

*March 19.*

Ld N—*th* moved his 80 resolutions for the regulation of the duties on paper, which, though it was pretended no new tax was laid, operated in the same manner as if the heaviest tax had been imposed, paper having risen more than 20 per cent.

*March 21.*

The order of the day for the commitment of the Contractors Bill was read, when

Ld B—*ch—mp* rose to oppose it, because it presupposed a degree of corruption and delinquency in government as well as in individuals; which, without proper evidence, could not fairly be ascribed.

Sir

Sir G. X—ge expatiated largely on the enormous growth of innuence by the distribution of lucrative contracts, and said 100,000 a year was lost to the public by them.

Ld N—ge— disliked the principle of the bill. He considered all attempts to abridge men of their natural rights as exceedingly improper and unjustifiable.

Col. Q—st—w humourosly opposed the bill, as an enemy to innovations. If this bill should pass, to exclude the merchants, the next, he supposed, would be a bill to exclude the military; a third, the officers of the navy; and a fourth, to exclude lawyers. The Colonel added, there would be no end to proposals and alterations, if the present proposal was adopted. It passed in the negative, 120 to 100.

Mr. Cr—we's bill to restrain revenue officers from voting at elections came next to be considered, and shared the same fate.

March 22.

Mr. M—neb—n moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better and more effectual making up and laying before Parliament the accounts of the navy: which motion he intended to follow by another; that the number of shipwrights employed in the dock-yards, with their names, &c. should be laid before the House. These two motions, he D was free to confess, would, if agreed to, be followed by a motion for an enquiry.

The first of these motions caused a long and warm debate. But, on the question being put, there appeared for it only 45, against it 147. When

Mr. M—neb—n rose, and said, that, after the fate of his first motion, seeing all desire of reformation was at an end, he would not trouble the House with his second.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

GIVE me leave, through the channel of your invaluable miscellany, to request the assistance of such of your numerous readers as may be possessed of anecdotes relating to Sir John Rochford, of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire, whom Bale, in his book *De Scriptoribus antiquis*, "maketh to flourish under king Henry IV. recommending him for his noble birth, great learning, large travel through France and Italy, and worthy pains in translating Josephus his Antiquities, Polychronicon, and other good authors, into English." The anecdotes are meant to illustrate a bas-relievo now at Stoke Rochford, which probably will be thought worthy of being preserved amongst the engravings of ancient sculpture which an ingenious young artist \* has undertaken to publish, and of which the numbers already published do him infinite honour.

O. G.

\* Mr. John Carter, of Wood Street, Westminster.

MR. URBAN,

I AM an encourager of your miscellany, which with pleasure I see revived, as it were, in useful researches. By this channel I could wish some of your learned and ingenious correspondents would favour the public with some short biographical memoirs of the most eminent school-masters and philologers, who have flourished in the three kingdoms; particularly brachygraphers, and those who have engraved copies for the improvement of the art of writing: and likewise with some short account of those two famous Scotch ministers, Messrs Robert Traill, father and son; and a short memoir also of Mr. Edmund Hoyle, who first laid down rules for Whist and other games.

An Occasional Correspondent.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- May 1. *Clandestine Marriage*—Gentle Sheph.  
2. *Cymon*—The Divorce.  
3. *The Runaway*—Harlequin's Invasion.  
4. *Love in a Village*—Miss in her Teens.  
6. *Carnival of Venice*—Robinson Crusoe.  
7. *Suspicious Husband*—Flitch of Bacon.  
8. *Confession Lovers*—Gentle Shepherd.  
9. *Lord of the Manor*—The Divorce.  
10. *The Old Batchelor*—Don John.  
11. *Chapter of Accidents*—Gentle Shepherd.  
13. *Way of the World*—The Critic.  
14. *The Chances*—Robinson Crusoe.  
15. *Macbeth*—Ditto.  
16. *Maid of the Mill*—The Irish Willow.  
17. *School for Scandal*—Maid of the Oaks.  
E 18. *The Fair American*—The Apprentice.  
20. *Ditto*—Robinson Crusoe.  
21. *Ditto*—The Divorce.  
22. *Ditto*—The Lyar.  
23. *Ditto*—The Critic.  
24. *Ditto*—Catherine and Petruchio.  
25. *Ditto*—The Critic.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- May 1. *King Henry IV.*—The Deserter.  
2. *The Walloons*—Barnaby Rattle.  
3. *The Jealous Wife*—Ditto.  
4. *Beggars Opera*—Tom Thumb.  
6. *Count of Narbonne*—What a'ye call It.  
7. *The Walloons*—Retaliation.  
8. *Which is the Man?*—Ditto.  
9. *The Walloons*—Retaliation.  
10. *The Belle's Stratagem*—Ditto.  
11. *School for Wives*—The Touchstone.  
13. *Count of Narbonne*—  
14. *Man of the World*—The Touchstone.  
15. *The Duenna*—Ditto.  
16. *Which is the Man?*—Choice of Harleq.  
17. *Chapter of Accidents*—All the World's a Stage.  
20. *King Henry V.*—Choice of Harlequin.  
21. *Merry Wives of Windsor*—Touchstone.  
22. *The Suspicious Husband*—Comus.  
23. *Chapter of Accidents*—Retaliation.  
24. *The Wife's Relief*—Comus.  
25. *The Double Dealer*—Three Weeks after Marriage.

M.L.

MR. URBAN,  
GIVE me leave to add a few corrections and additions to those supplied in your February Mag. p. 80, in that very valuable compilation intitled *Biographia Dramatica*.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

VOL. I.

P. 2, col. 1, l. 5, for 'dean' r. 'president.'  
15, 'The Virgin Queen.' To this tragedy, by Mr. Barford, Pope alludes in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, ver. 55:

"Bless me! a packet—'Tis a stranger  
"fues,

"A Virgin Tragedy, an orphan Muse."

See Dr. Warton's *Essay on Pope*, vol. II. in locum.

31, col. 2, l. 16, r. 'Fitzharding.'

35, Qu. Is there any 'Baroness Berners' now?

37, col. 1, "Mr. Boyle was chosen member for the town of Huntingdon; but his elder brother, Lionel earl of Orrery, dying on the 23d of August, 1793, without issue, he succeeded to that title," &c. This seems to intimate that his seat was thereby vacated; which, as he was then only an Irish peer, was not the case. He was not an English peer till 1712, as mentioned afterwards.

43, col. 2, l. 34, for 'whom' r. 'who.'

169, col. 2, l. 24, Foote had not only "the misfortune to fall from his horse," but also to break his leg, the "accident" afterwards alluded to; which, therefore, should have been mentioned, especially as to this were owing his *Devil upon Two Sticks* and his *Lame Lover*.

202, Pope also thought proper to abuse Lord Grinston in these lines,

"Shades\* that to Bacon did retreat  
"afford

"Arc now the portion of a bosby lord."

And Swift says,

"The leaden crown devolv'd to thee,

"Great poet of the Hollow Tree †!"

208, 'Hartson, Hall' should (probably) be *Hartshenge*.

278, for 'Le Greece, Sir Robert,' r. (probably) *Le Gryss*, a Norfolk family.

295, col. 2, l. 29, for 'a less display of sorrow' r. 'a greater.'

302, Qu. Is not *Charles Marfsh* the bookseller's son, and was he not of Trinity College, Cambridge?

338, col. 1, l. 14, for 'the chapel' r. 'a chapel.'

370, 'Miss Roberts is said to be unknown.' She is sister, I presume, to the master of St. Paul's school, and author of *Sermons*

by a Lady, and translator of *Select Tales from Marmontel*, and *Milot's Elements of the History of France*, 1771.

397, 'Sir Charles Sedley died at a good old age in 1701.' He was only 62. This was indeed old for such a debauchee. But query as to good?

421, The anecdote of *Smart's* extempore hexameter,

'*Pinguis tergeminorum abdomina bedellorum;*'

must be a mistake. The line in question is in a copy of *Tripes Verses* printed in his Poems.

466, col. 2, l. the last. On what authority is *Dr. Walker*, 'the defender of Londonderry,' styled 'Bishop?' He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, but never, as I know, obtained a mitre.

490, col. 1, l. 6, for 'that author' read 'Plautus.'

*John Hurdham* (p. 207) was also under-treasurer of Drury Lane Theatre. He left the income of £. 20,000 for ever to his native town of Chichester, to lessen the poor's rates there. The consequence is, the rates are very much lowered; but the rents of houses are, on that very account, so much increased, that the gift has been a detriment instead of an advantage.

MR. URBAN, *Wrexham, May 14.*

I WILL not be confident that I have discovered the ground-work of the fragment enquired after, p. 177; but, if your correspondent consults the latter of two sermons on the *Deity of the Son, and Holy Spirit*, by the Rev. *Caleb Evans* of *Bristol*, printed for *Buckland*, 1766, he will find the beginning very similar to the fragment; and also, upon reading the former, that Mr. *Evans's* proof of the *Deity of Christ* is agreeable to *Rowley's* reference. It too he reads p. 72 of the above sermons, Mr. *Evans* quotes *Hermen Witsius*, a Dutch divine. The quotation is from his *Exercitationes in Symbolum*. Now, whether Chatterton's inquisitive genius did (as he easily might) understand too much Latin as to dip into *Witsius*, or might get it translated, it is certain, that the very addresses to the Spirit, said to be from St. *Cyprian*, is in the beginning of *Exercit. XIII.* and is introduced in almost the same words as in *Rowley's* fragment. I observe further, that *Witsius* has, sect. XXXII, *Rowley's* argument, "Seynde Paille sayeth yee are the temple of Godde," &c. and speaks of the "perionne, gyftes, operatyonns, &c. of the Holy Spryte;" all which Chatterton might acquire by a very shallow acquaintance with Latin, and indeed most of them by only reading the table prefixed to the *Exercitation*. I will not say where he got the curious notion, that it will be the peculiar office of the Holy Spirit to "destroye" the "worlde" (perhaps it was Mr. Chatterton's own), nor yet whence he had the extract from St. *Gregory*; but your correspondent

\* Gorbamby, near St. Albans.

† The second title of his lordship's comedy was, *Love in a Hollow Tree*. A famous line in this play is,

"And rest my weary limbs till they more weary be"



correspondent will be struck with the similarity, I was going to say *similitudo*, of the supposed Rowley's reasoning, that "the Holy Spryte cannot bee the goodde thynges ande vertyues of a mann's mynde," with that of Mr. Evans, p. 57—60. Is not the expression, *Deity of the Spirit*, more modern than the fifteenth century? But it is in the beginning of Mr. Evans's sermon. Possibly, amongst your numerous correspondence, a more decisive reply may be given than I have; but, upon reading the fragment, it struck me as having very much the air of the authors mentioned, and I could not forbear communicating my ideas. If they are not satisfactory, perhaps it may be worth while to look, if, amongst Archbishop Leighton's *Theological Lectures*, there is one on the Deity of the Spirit. I have not got the work, but the fragment is far from being unlike the style of that Divine's other works.

Yours, &c. AN ENQUIRER.

MR. URBAN,  
PLEASE to give the following extract from a letter of Dr. Henry More a place in your next Magazine, and it will oblige a well-wisher to the plan of your excellent Miscellany, and a purchaser of it from its first commencement.

R. S.

After apologizing for his not taking notice of the book he had sent him (in the margin it is said to be addressed to Dr. J. S. touching some passages in his book about serving God *ex Intuitu Mercedis*); "I betook myself to your book; in reading of which I was much pleased and edified; and was glad to see so able a champion of our church appear with that vigour, zeal, and smartness of reason, for the concerns of religion, against the profane and atheistical rout of this age; who, the less able they are to fasten their fangs on the solid parts thereof, will be the more ready to nibble at words and phrases. And there is but one that I remember, that will afford them that dissingenuous satisfaction, which is in p. 480, where you say, that straight lines drawn from the centre run parallel together. To a candid reader your intended sense can be no other, than that they run *παρ' ἀλλήλας*, that is, by one another; which they may do, though they do not run all along equidistantly one by another, which is the mathematical sense of the word parallel, and is here used in a mathematical allusion; which therefore those kind of cattle will be sure to understand in that sense, that they may make it an incongruity or repugnancy. And therefore I think it were more advisable, if *parallel* were left out in the next edition; and that it may be easily raised out in this; but I submit it to your own judgement. It is pity so good a book should have any such seeming slur in it as this; though the intended sense is sound and true; which I understand clearly."

I remember taking notice of the above passage when I first read the letter, but your correspondent R. C. in April Magazine, p. 172, more immediately called up my attention to it. I should be glad of the opinion of some of your correspondents upon it. It is taken from Dr. H. More's *Life*, 1710; the book is rather scarce. I conjecture it is addressed to Dr. South. There is no date to the letter.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 361 of your last volume, an inquiry is made after a satisfactory explanation of an Inscription annexed, which is *not* given "sufficiently exact." As to the first word, it is, no doubt, "Matribus;" and from the shape of the M, we may learn from Horsley's "Britannia Romana," [Plate at p. 189. N<sup>o</sup> 1.] that it "occurs but seldom, and in no inscriptions with any date; but they most probably were erected about the middle of the third century;" p. 190. In the preceding page it appears, that the A "with the top line bending to the left," as here, was "used about the reign of Severus, and after it." The first chapter of the Index will furnish many instances of "Matribus." In your volume for 1752, p. 515, it is asserted, that this word is never seen upon the marbles alone without *Diis* or *Deabus*: but the Inscription explained in N<sup>o</sup> V. of the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. XLVIII. as well as that now under consideration, proves this assertion erroneous. Mr. Gough has illustrated the "Deæ Matres" in the fifteenth article of "Archæologia," vol. III; wherein he has evidently misrepresented the learned Professor Ward's quotation from Tacitus, as was observed in your volume for 1776, p. 402, 403.

ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

THE legend of the medal represented in p. 113, is plainly Russian; which language consists of 36 letters, most of which are Greek, the rest Slavonian.

The seal in the same plate is possibly that of the priory of *Churchill*, in the parish of East-dean, in the deanry of Sherwell, and county of Devon; of which see Riddon, vol. I. p. 121. The inscription round it is, "Sigillum Officii Prioris Conventus Chor. Ordinis Carmelitarum."

Those in p. 169, are the seals of private persons, and are sufficiently legible.

Yours, &c. M. G.

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be glad if any of your learned readers would inform me what is the meaning of this Greek proverb,

Οὐδ' αὐ βεῖς ἀπολαίτο, εἰ μὴ διὰ κακίαν γέγονεν.

The literal interpretation is easy enough, but not the sense, at least to

Yours, QUERIST.  
MR.

MR. URBAN, *Brentford Butts, Apr. 4.*

PERMIT me, as a constant reader and admirer of your ingenious Monthly Publication, to point out an egregious inaccuracy in your Magazine of last month, p. 113. You have given us there a very pretty view and description of a *subterraneous* Road in Switzerland—but how unlike the piece it *ought* to have resembled!—To use the words of your correspondent,—it is a *lamentable* proof of his never having travelled out of his own country (which in all probability is in the bogs of Ireland, or foggy fens of Lincolnshire), and he has sent you an *Ichnography* of his own invention, to puzzle and perplex the learned and respectable Society of Antiquarians. I think it might do better for the *first* of April than the month of March; but surely there is a *quar* gravity which precludes all possibility of wit. None but a *Plagiosus Orbilius* and pedantic pedagogue, who drew his information from the title-page of the Latin Grammar in *Ujum Seba'um*, could ever have thought in *Ujum G.L. Helv.* a classical expression, or suggested so much bald Latin in so short an inscription. Besides, he seems as miserable a chronologist as scholar; he ascribes this wonderful performance to the age of Pupienus and Balbinus, though he tells us it was dedicated to Augustus, who must have been dead at that time two hundred and twenty-three years.

To conclude, Sir,—I am a *serious Hunter after Oddities*, and I should be extremely obliged to you to insert this letter in your next Magazine, and hope it will induce your travelling correspondent to tell us whether he has really seen the excavated rock he has so ill represented with his pencil—if the mutilated inscription is fairly given us without any distortion of the letters to make out his own reading of it—and upon what ground he conjectures this wonderful performance of the Romans was executed under Pupienus and Balbinus.

*From another Correspondent we have received the following account of the Pierre Pertuis, with the inscription; which yet is unsatisfactory. We wish therefore that some Gentleman who has been upon the spot would favour us with an authentic account of it.*

MR. URBAN,

VAL St. Imier, with all the country on this side of it, are included in ancient Switzerland. The country on the other side of it is that of the old *Rauraci*. They are separated from each other by a chain of mountains and rocks, a branch of Mount Jura. In order to open a communication between the two tracts a solid rock has been pierced, and a road cut through; its thickness 46 feet in length, and 4 Swiss toises high. This place is called *Pierre Pertuis*, *Petra Pertusa*. It is a long day's journey from Basle, and half a day's journey from Bienné, near the source of the Byre. This road is not of modern date. Over the opening is still to be seen a Roman inscription,

which would lead us to think it was a work of that people; but as it has been damaged by indiscreet passengers, much information cannot be derived from it; such as it is, it is here presented to the reader:

NVMINIB. AVGVST

..... VM .....

VIA FACTA PER

VR . . . VM PATER . . . VM

H. VIR . COL . HELVET.

From which we learn, that it was made by the care of one *Paterius* or *Paternus*, duumvir or chief magistrate of the Helvetian Colony; i. e. Avenche, under the empire of the two Antonines. *Delices de la Suisse*, III. p. 274.

Our countryman Breval, when at Neuchâtel, “was told of an ancient road cut in the nature of the *Paussilop*, through the mountains of *Cbassellara*, not many miles from thence, within the canton of *Solothurn*, which is known by the name of *Pierre Pertuis*, and ascribed to J. Cæsar.” He adds, “I have observed, that in all those parts of Gaul, or the adjoining countries, which that great man traversed during his 50 years residence on this side the Alps, tradition has fathered upon him whatever works seem to be of those times, and the contrivers of which are questionable.” Breval's Travels, II. 60.

The inscription, as given in Gruter's *The-saurus*, CLI. 1. from Freherus and Urstius's *Epitome Hist. Basle*, 1577, runs thus:

NVMINI AVGV

STORVM

VIA FACTA PER

C . . . VR . . . VM . PATERNVN

II VIR . COL . HELVET.

Reinesius conjectured the fourth line should be read TVRANIVM PATERNVN. A friend who had seen it had copied it, M. DVRI. VM PATER. XX. II. VIR. IL. COL. HELVET. Gadius.

It is probable this ranks among the many roads opened by Augustus in the Alps, mentioned by Pergier, *Hist. des grands chemins*, B. I. c. 28. though he has not particularly specified it in his account of roads cut through rocks. B. II. c. 16. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for August 1772, you gave a description of a Drill Plough, by the author of the *Compleat English Farmer*, which not being satisfactory to many of your readers, I beg you to insert the following queries.

Yours, &amp;c. A FARMER.

What are the diameters of the wheels?

What is the diameter of the trundle?

the length of the lever?

the length and breadth of the tongue?

How is the seed preserved from dropping while the plough is turning at the land's end?

Would not one wheel be better than two, with handles at the tail to lift up the plough while turning?

MR.

MR. URBAN,

April 23.

IT is impossible to speak too highly in commendation of the elegant prints already engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, which, together with the many valuable and curious papers preserved in their publications, evince the great utility of the institution. To collect and preserve every thing tending to illustrate the history and antiquities of this country, is a most laudable object; and if I may be permitted to give a hint to that respectable Society, there are in London several antiquities worthy of preservation. The justice of the English nation continues to be the astonishment and admiration of Europe; nor can there be too much done to perpetuate the memory of those illustrious persons who have presided with so much credit in the several courts at Westminster hall. Yet, where are the arms of those judges and serjeants which ornamented the windows of the chapel in Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street? That building is no longer the residence of the Sages of the law, and those windows are destroyed! It would be well therefore, if the Society of Antiquaries would preserve, by accurate engravings, the painted windows that do remain in the other inns of court; such a work would, in my humble opinion, be well worthy their undertaking. E. F. G.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last volume p. 12, expresses an earnest desire that some person conversant in engravings would continue the late Mr. Granger's *Biographical History of Portraits down to the present reign*. But, before any New Collector should even begin such a work with a view to publication, it would well deserve his most diligent enquiry after the collection of engraved portraits and characters prepared by Mr. Granger before his death, towards a continuation of his history from the Revolution to some subsequent period. I have been told, but without any particular authority, that Mr. Granger's whole collection of engraved portraits, and the papers relating thereto, were, after his decease, bought by Lord Mount Stuart for the sum of £.1500; but I will not answer for the truth of my information. Thus much I can assure your correspondent, and such of your readers as are desirous of seeing a complete account of portraits, and are fond of biographical traits and anecdotes, that Mr. Granger had collected some materials towards the continuation of his history, and had made some progress in preparing such continuation for the press. I corresponded with him upon the subject, and occasionally furnished him with some engraved portraits, and other materials; and he sent to me his proposed account of one particular person (who figured some time after the Revolution) in January 1774, adding at the same time in the letter which accompanied it, that "the manuscript is in due time to be sent to the press."

Mr. Granger survived the date of his letter above stated, nearly two years (till April 7, 1776). What advancement he had made in that time towards the final execution of his plan, the present proprietor of his papers, whoever he be, can best say; and it is to be hoped that, for the gratification of an inquisitive public, he will give them, or permit them to be given, to the world by means of the press, according to the design of the author.

The list which your correspondent has given of writers, whose portraits are unknown to him, might be greatly increased; but I am not able to attempt an accurate enlargement of it, from the insufficiency of materials.

Yours, &c.

N. Y.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

AS the present fashionable rage for collecting portraits has given a degree of importance to every circumstance connected with them, I shall make no apology for desiring you to insert this address to your correspondents, requesting them to communicate any particulars relative to the following persons.

A COLLECTOR OF

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

Anthony Blackwall, master of the free-school at Marker Bosworth, author of the *Sacred Classics*. He had the living of Clapham in Surrey, and died in 1730.

Tompion, the Watchmaker.

Richard Gomeldon: there is a metronome of him by the younger Faithorne.

Ri. Newcourt, author of the *Repertorium*. William Burkit, the compiler of the *History of the New Testament*.

Dean Prideaux.

Richard Fiddes, D. D.

William Crouch: under a metronome print of him by Pelham, are the following verses. In constant industry (deserving praise) Honest Will Crouch has spent his youthful days.

He pious bounties undistinguish'd gave;  
Intomb'd the *princess*, and reliev'd the slave;  
Age he undaunted bears, nor fears decay.  
Since art preserves what time would take away.

William Lupton, D. D. there is an engraving of him by Vertue, dated 1727, prefixed to his *Sermons*; by the title of which we learn that he was a prebendary of Durham, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

Laurence Echard, the historian.

Ralph Taylor, D. D. there is an engraving of him by Vertue, dated 1723.

Archbishop Blackburne †.

Bishop Waugh.

Tobias Langdon, priest, vicar of the cathedral of Exeter.

Tho. How, 1<sup>st</sup> Mayor of Dublin, 1733.

Francis Peck, compiler of the *Deliciana Corsica* †.

\* See vol. XLVII. p. 376.

† A print of him, from a picture by Mr. Highmore, is prefixed to that work.

Henry Briggs, D. D.

Thomas Wright : there is a metzotinto of him by Frye, dated 1737.

Thomas Pellet, M. D.

George Graham, the Clockmaker.

Capt. Tho. Coram; of whom see the Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth. A picture of him is at the Foundling Hospital.

Will. Defech.

Layton Smith : there is a metzotinto of him by Faber, dated 1754.

*Inscription on a favourite Dog.*

*By the Rev. J. B. F. A. S.*

MR DOG, THE TRUSTIEST OF HIS KIND,  
WITH GRATITUDE INFLAMES MY MIND.

GAY.

Let this perpetuate the Memory  
Of an animal, when living, deservedly  
esteemed

For his uncommon Sagacity, and Honesty.

Tho' of *American* Original,

He was no Rebel;

But faithful, constant, and invariable

in his Attachments.

His Anger sometimes got the better of that  
Discretion.

With which he was endowed by Nature:

But it was then only, when he found

Unjustifiable Opposition

To his delegated, legal Authority.

Possessed of every amiable Quality,

His Repentment for any Affront, or rough  
Treatment,

Soon subsided,

And he became at once

Placable, loving, and sincere.

Such was PIERRO GRANDE :

Whose Misfortune it was to die by Poison.

Seduced by a *false* Brother, of an opposite  
*currish Spirit*,

After a day's confinement to avoid the danger,

He took, alas ! the fatal Dose

That put a Period to his Existence,

To the general Regret of all who knew him,  
March 6th, 1780.

To effect the Memorial,

His Skin, being tann'd for the Purpose,

Made the Covers of two Books.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

IT is one remarkable proof of the estimation in which your labours are holden, that the Gentleman's Magazine is the only reputable field of action in which literary questions are candidly discussed, and biographical anecdotes correctly recorded.

True as the observation is, that "every thing hath two handles," it is curiously exemplified by the different manner in which the conduct of Dr. Young on his death-bed is represented by two writers, in pp. 22, and 72. Both your correspondents are relating the same fact; both seem well informed; and yet how differently are the dying father's words interpreted! In the one it is made "a severe reply;" in the other "affectionate, and void of repentment."

The connexion between Young and the Duke of Wharton is very rationally accounted for in p. 71.

I shall transcribe an unpublished letter of Young, dated from Dublin Castle, July 23 1710, and addressed to Mr. De Mailleaux.

"SIR,

I am favoured with yours of the 18th inst. and in answer am desired by Mr. Addison (with his service) to inform you that he waited a convenient time to speak to my Lord [Wharton] about your affair, which he has now effected, so that to-morrow I shall lodge a licence of absence for six months in the gentleman's hands to whom you inclosed a letter. He is pay-master to the French refugees.

I am very much obliged to you for your frequent advices; and assure you that I shall always strive to shew with how great sincerity I am, sir, your most obliged humble servant,  
EDW. YOUNG."

Much commendation is due to Young's Biographer for his ingenuity in pointing out the date of his "Seven Satires." Mr. Croft, however, does not seem to be aware that in a complete edition of these Satires, published by Tonson in 8vo. 1728, they were said to be "corrected and enlarged."

Dr. Young was honoured with the correspondence of Lady Wortley Montagu; and not long before his death destroyed a great number of her letters, and gave as a reason for so doing, that they were too indecent for public inspection.

I shall conclude, Mr. URBAN, by referring your readers to the account of Young's funeral, which was given in your Magazine for 1765, p. 198, where are some particulars worth attention. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

IN your Mag. for March, p. 121, ACADEMICUS mentions, from Mr. Erskine's Speech, a remarkable error in the common translation of an Act of great importance, but omits to say what Act. It is that of 25 Edw. stat. 5, cap. 2, defining the several species of treason.

Robert Scumpton, Esq. of St. Clement Danes, who died in 1779, left £.4200 3 per cent. stock, to the mayor, 7 senior aldermen, and the rector of Wilton co. Wilts, who are trustees of a charity-school founded there by the wills of Walter Dyer and Richard Uj-hill, and established by a decree of the court of chancery in 1731, to be disposed of as follows;

The interest of £.1000 of it to increase the salary of the master and other uses of the school as the trustees please.

of £.1000 to give marriage portions to poor maidens.

of £.2000 to support five men and five women of the town of Wilton.

£.4 a year to the rector for a sermon on the 20th of January yearly.

£ 2 to the ringers.

C. D.

*Defcription*



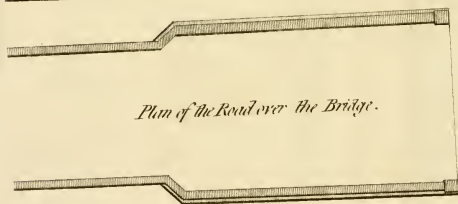
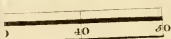
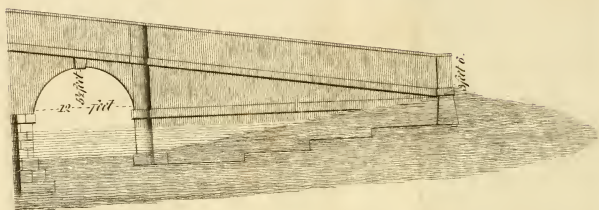


Ant. Map.

May 1782.

*Y near CANTERBURY in 1777.*

*Ramsgate.*



*Plan of the Road over the Bridge.*

*Description of the new Bridge at Sturry near Canterbury, of which an accurate Engraving is here annexed.*

**T**HIS bridge consists of three arches, the middle arch extending 20 feet, the smaller ones 12 feet each, making the whole free water-way 44 feet. The shaft of the piers is 4 feet thick, cased with Purbeck stone 10 inches in the bed, and tied in with bond stones 2 feet long, one in every 5 feet in length in each course. The inside of the piers is filled up solid with brick to the springing of the arches. The arches are turned a brick and a half thick, and the spandrel of them filled up solid to the height of the under-side of the arches. The abutment-piers are of brick, six bricks thick at bottom, and carried up solid to the height of the under-side of the small arches. The rest of the abutment from thence to the ends of the bridge is in foundation  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bricks thick, and diminished from thence to set off under the parapet to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bricks. The parapet from one end to the other is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bricks thick, and finished at each end with piers 2 bricks square, and covered with Purbeck stone 16 inches broad.

The breadth of the river (Stour) between the two points of land adjoining to where the bridge is built is 128 feet, and the usual depth of the water is about 3 feet, but in floods from 3 to 5 feet.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

**H**AVING formed an idea, grounded on the similarity of the name, and on one of those traditions which so frequently pass current in families, unexamined, from generation to generation, that the subject of the following narrative was the ancestor of a family from which I am descended, I took what pains I could to ascertain the truth; and though upon enquiry I found a well-authenticated pedigree of my own family, which begins probably several years before the existence of Sir Ralph Sadleir, and therefore his history is of no immediate consequence to me, yet I thought some Memoirs of him might be acceptable to some of your readers; if you are of the same opinion, you are welcome to publish them.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

*Memoirs of the Right Honourable Sir RALPH SADLEIR, Knight Banneret, and his Descendants.*

“Ralph Sadleir was descended of an ancient family, seated at Hackney, in the co. of Middlesex, where he was born about the year 1507, to a fair inheritance; he was educated under Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, vice-gerent to the King in all ecclesiastical matters, &c. &c. and married Margaret Michell, a laundress to the earl's family, in the life-time, though absence, of her husband Matth. Barré, a tradesman in London, presumed to be dead at that time, and he procured an act of parliament 37 H. VIII.

for the legitimatation of the children by her. Being secretary to the Earl of Essex, he wrote many things treating of state-affairs, and by that means became known to King Hen. VIII. who took him from his master in the 26th year of his reign, and appointed him master of the great wardrobe; this was a happy circumstance for him, as it removed him from the danger of falling with his noble patron. In the 30th year of his reign, Mr. Sadleir was sworn of his majesty's privy council, and appointed one of his principal secretaries of state. The King sent him divers times into Scotland both in war and peace, appointed him by his will one of the privy council, who were to assist the sixteen persons that he appointed regents of the kingdom during the minority of his son and successor Edw. VI. (at which time it appears he was a knight), and bequeathed to him 200*l.* as a legacy. Ann. 1 Edw. VI. Sir Ralph was appointed treasurer for the army (a more proper name for the office than that of paymaster general, especially as it has been managed in modern times). He was present at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547, under Edward D. of Somerset, lord protector, and gained such honour in that victory, that he was there, with two more, Sir Fra. Bryan and Sir Ralph Vane, made a knight banneret. The King of Scots' standard, which he took in that battle, stood within these 50 or 60 years (and, for aught I know, still stands) by his monument in the church of Standon in the co. of Hertford, one of the principal manors that was given him by K. Hen. VIII.; the pole only is left, about 20 feet high, of fir, encircled with a thin plate of iron from the bottom, above the reach of a horseman's sword. Temp. Mar. Reg. he resigned, and lived privately at Standon, where he built a new manor-house upon the site of the old one. He was privy counsellor to Q. Elizabeth the 1st year of her reign, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster the 10th, which place he held till his death. Buchanan speaks of him as “*Eques notæ virtutis, qui (1559) Bervici publicis muniis præfectus erat,*” *Rev. Scot. Hist. Lib. 16. 46.* The following coat of arms was granted to him by Christopher Barker, Garter, by his letters patent dated May 14, 34 Hen. VIII. Party per fess azure and or, guty, and a lion rampant, counterchanged, in a canton of the last a buck's head caboshed of the first; crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant azure, guty d'or. But this (to use the language of the last century) “being deemed too much confused and intricate in the confused mixture of too many things in one shield, another was ratified and assigned to him Feb. 4, 1575, by Robert Cook, Clarendieu, and William Flower, Norroy,” viz. Or, a lion rampant party per fess azure and gold, armed and langued argent; crest, on

a wreath, a demi lion rampant azure, crowned with a ducal coronet or; motto, 'Serveire Deo sapere.' He was of the privy council above forty years, and during the greatest part of that time one of the knights of the shire for the county of Hertford, particularly in the parliaments 6 Edw. VI. 1; 5, 13, 14, 27, 28 Eliz. and probably in several temp. Hen. VIII. as all the writs and returns throughout England from 17 Edw. IV. to 1 Edw. VI. are lost, except one imperfect bundle, 33 Hen. VIII. in which his name appears as Sir Ralph Sadleir, knt. He was always faithful to his prince and country, and a great promoter of the reformation of the church of England. He died at his lordship of Standon, March 30, 1587, in the 80th year of his age, leaving behind him 22 manors, several parsonages, and other great pieces of land, in the several counties of Hertford, Gloucester, Warwick, Buckingham, and Worcester. He left issue 3 sons and 4 daughters; the daughters were, Anne, married to Sir Geo. Horsey of Digswell, knt. Mary, to Tho. Bollys, aliter Bowles, of Wallington, esq; Jane, to Edw. Baesh of Stanstead, esq; (which three gentlemen appear to have been sheriffs of the county of Hertford, 14, 18, and 13 Eliz.); and Dorothy, to Edw. Eltrington of Berstall, in the co. of Bucks, esq; The sons were, Thomas, Edward, and Henry.

"Tho. Sadleir, esq; succeeded at Standon, was sheriff of the county 29 and 37 Eliz. and knighted, and entertained King James there two nights in his way from Scotland. He married, 1st, a daughter of Sir Henry Sherrington; 2dly, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Markham of Cotham, in the co. of Nottingham, esq; by whom he had issue Ralph, and Gertrude, married to Walter, the first Lord Aston of the kingdom of Scotland. He died Jan. 5, 1606, and was succeeded at Standon by his son Ralph Sadleir, esq; sheriff of the county, 7 Jac. 1. He married Anne, eldest daughter of the famous Sir Edw. Coke, chief justice (successively) of the courts of common pleas and king's bench, with whom (says my author) "he lived in good correspondence 59 years in the same house, yet, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, never bedded her;" and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his lordship of Standon, and other estates in the county of Hertford, by Walter, the 2d Lord Aston, eldest surviving son of his sister Gertrude Lady Aston before-mentioned. In his descendants the estates, and the representation of this eldest branch of Sir Ralph Sadleir's family, continued for three successive generations, till the death of James, the 5th lord, in Aug. 1751, who left two daughters coheirresses, married into two very ancient and respectable families, professing the religion of their ancestors; Mary, to Sir Walter Blount of Sodington, in the co. of Worcester, bart.; and Barbara, to the hon.

Tho. Clifford, posthumous son of Hugh, the 3d Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, whose issue will now divide the representation.

"In the chancel of the church of Standon is the burying-place of the family; against the S. wall is a monument for Sir Ralph Sadleir, with the effigies of himself in armour, of his three sons and four daughters, and three inscriptions, in Latin verse, in English verse, and in English prose: against the N. wall is another for Sir Thomas, with the effigies of himself in armour, his lady, son, and daughter, and an epitaph in English prose. There are several inscriptions for various persons of the Aston family, but no notice is taken of Ralph Sadleir, esq; and from thence, and from some very observable peculiarities in the following epitaph, which is inscribed on a marble stone in the vestry fixed against the wall, one might be led to infer that his wife acknowledged and felt the truth of the tradition before-mentioned:

"Here lyeth the body of Ann Coke, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Coke, knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas, by his first and best wife, Bridget Paston, daughter and heir of John Paston, of Norfolk, esq; At the age of fifteen she was married, in 1601, to Ralph Sadleir of Standon in Hertfordshire. She lived his wife 59 years and odd months. She survived him, and here lies in assured hope of a joyful resurrection."

"Upon Edw. Sadleir, esq; 2d son of Sir Ralph Sadleir, he settled his manor of Deneffai, hod. Temple Dinsley, in the parish of Hitchin, and county of Hertford. This Edward married Ann, daughter, and at length sole heiress, of Sir Richard Lee, or A'Leigh, of Sopwell, in the parish of St. Peter at St. Alban's, knt. which Sir Richard, on account of the good services performed by him at the siege of Boulogne, had the following coat of arms granted to him by patent, bearing date Oct. 4, 1547, those which he had before borne being erased: "Party per cheveron golde and goulds, in the chiefe ii lyons fallyant encounterant sables, armed and langued goulds." His eldest son, Leigh Sadleir, was grandfather of Sir Edwine Sadleir of Temple Dinsley, bart. so created by patent bearing date Dec. 3, 1661, who was succeeded in title and estate by his son Sir Edwine Sadleir, bart. who was living and married, but does not appear to have had any issue, in 1692: with him I apprehend the title and eldest male branch of the family to have ceased. Richard Sadleir, next brother to Leigh Sadleir above-mentioned, had the estate at Sopwell settled upon him, and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, whose daughter and heiress was married to Thomas Saunders, of Beechwood, in the parish of Flamsted, and county of Hertford, esq; who left an only daughter, married to Sir Edw. Sebright, of Besford, in the co. of Worcester, bart. whose grandson, the present Sir John Sebright, bart. as representative of these families,



families, quarters the arms of Saunders, Sadleir, Lee or A'Leigh, Chute, and Newbury.

"Henry Sadleir, esq; third son of Sir Ralph Sadleir, was twice married; 1st, to Dorothy, daughter of . . . . . Gilbert, of Everley, near Hungerford, in the co. of Wilts, by whom he had 5 children, viz. Gertrude, Grace, married to Robert Sadleir of Salthrop, in the co. of Wilts, Helen, or Ellen, Thomas, and a 5th whom Sir Henry Chauncy calls in one place Henry, and in another place Dorothy, but I have no farther account of his descendants: he married, 2dly, Ursula, daughter of John Gill, of Widal, in the co. of Herts, esq; by whom he had no issue. As to the family of Sadleir of Salthrop, I have a pedigree of it for five generations (of which the above Robert is the fourth), taken in 1623, but its origin and farther continuation I am totally ignorant of."

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

**I**N consequence of your correspondent W. S's Letter in your last Magazine (p. 167), I was led to refer myself to an original letter (in my possession) from the late Bishop Green, dated from Litchfield, and written about three weeks after his first going thither in 1728. It is addressed to an intimate friend and contemporary at the University, who was then of Benet College, and the following year elected fellow of that society. It is indeed a letter of no very general concernment, and yet, as it immediately confirms your correspondent's account, may afford some entertainment to him; and, as it was written in the spirit of ingenuous friendship, may afford more unequivocal traits of the learned prelate's character, at an early period of his life (for he was not more than 23 when he writ the letter), than any other kind of evidence that can be procured at this distance of time. Yours, &c. N. Y.

(Copy.)

DEAR SIR,

Litchfield, July 23, 1728.

I reached this place the Saturday on which I left you. My journey was very agreeable all the way till I came near the town, when I was in danger of being pierced thro' every moment by a most violent storm of thunder and lightning: ominous prediction of my future fortune! and emblems of those fiercer flames I was shortly after to be exposed to!—The face of the country is the most delightful of any I have yet seen, except yours, which, I assure you, has left a great impression upon my mind. My leisure time is as much as can be expected in this way of life. The family I am come to is as courteous and obliging as any I have yet met with, and the gentlemen of the place as free and open as any I have yet conversed with. There are four agreeable young ladies in the same house, with whom I can divert myself at an idle hour, laugh at those bookish idiots that can drudge about projects they'll never be a-

ble to accomplish, and dive into debates that will never be decided: in short, I don't now much repine that Providence has not immured me in a college, but thrown me into a more open situation of life; for I am sensible useful knowledge, by the help of good authors and conversation, may be any where attained, and fancy you'll fall-in with me in my opinion, that some parts of their pretended science are only learned jargon and pompous ignorance.

I hope, when you have a leisure hour, you'll favour me with a line now and then; and if the breach is so far healed up, that you could take the liberty to ride out with a Cantab or two ten or twelve miles my way, I should be glad to meet you at any place you wou'd appoint. If you have any fresh university news I hope you won't fail to send it, for my correspondents from thence are a little slow in their dispatches. Honest Lowe and I are very happy in the enjoyment of each other three or four times a week; but to my great dissatisfaction he is just going to leave us. He sends his humble service, and designs you a scrawl very shortly. A letter will find me at Mr. Hunter's. I am

Your assured friend and humble servant,

To Mr. S. D.

J. GREEN.

at the Rev. Mr. D's, Nottingham.

MR. URBAN,

**A**NNEXED to the famous Mr. Law's *Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel, are some Animadversions on Dr. Trapp's Reply*; among which I find the following paragraph:

"The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, when he wrote his *Principia*, and published to the world his great doctrine of attraction, and those laws of nature, by which the planets began and continue to move in their orbits, could have told the world that the true and infallible ground of what he there advanced was to be found in the *Teutonic Theosophus*, in his three first properties of eternal nature: he could have told them, that he had been a diligent reader of that wonderful author, that he had made large extracts out of him, and could have referred to him for the ground of what he had observed of the number *Seven*. Now why did not this great man do thus? Must we suppose that he was loth to have it thought that he had been helped by any thing that he had read? No: it is an unworthy thought. But Sir Isaac well knew, that prejudice and partiality had such power over many people's judgements, that doctrines, though ever so deeply founded in and proved by all the appearances of nature, would be suspected by some as dangerous, and condemned by others even as false and wicked, had he made any references to an author that was only called an enthusiast." 3d edit. p. 314.

This paragraph excites my curiosity, as I never heard that Sir Isaac Newton had studied

studied Jacob Bohmen; and if it is not an anecdote too well known to merit farther notice, I should be glad through your means to learn what foundation Mr. Law had for so confident an assertion. Yours, N. J.

An attempt to explain the Cause of VOLCANOS: in which the Causes of Thunder, Lightning, Earthquakes, Heat, and Wind, are incidentally treated of.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

THE following essay was intended for presentation to the Royal Society. I applied to the President to present it, but he made a polite, though very unphilosophical, refusal, as the reason he assigned for declining the office was the novelty of its doctrines. A Divine ought to reject strange doctrine; but, surely, a Philosopher should know, that every improvement in science (as well as most things else) proceeds from novelty! New theories produce new experiments, and from the united efforts of the speculator and experimentalist, perfection only is to be attained. The spleen of disappointment shall not, however, urge me to petulant invective, since my opinions can be given to the public in so respectable a miscellany as the Gentleman's Magazine. It is also a consolation that all philosophers have not such an antipathy to novelty; for the Hon. Daines Barrington (whose abilities as a natural philosopher have been most judiciously displayed in his late volume of "Miscellanies") would have presented my essay to the Society, but that he had long been an absentee from their meetings.

The *aurea borealis*, since the observations of Dr. Forster in the southern hemisphere, is determined to move from the poles to the equator, and the great rarefaction of the electric fluid between the tropics, which destroys the general equilibrium, is supposed to be the reason of its flowing to that common centre in order to replace the dissipated fluid. But this theory appears not to me satisfactory, for the rarefaction of any body increases its dimensions, and consequently the altitude of the atmosphere must be raised where this great expansion takes place. The principles of gravity sufficiently prove, that the air must be rarest the farthest removed from the earth. The atmosphere must gradually be found rarer, till we arrive at space; for space the planets must move in, as their gravitating properties must collect every particle of matter. If, therefore, an expansion of the atmosphere of the earth, or any of the planets, were to take place as far as its extreme parts, it would immediately throw the extended part within the power of the gravity of the other planets, and consequently be deprived of a part of its atmosphere each time such expansion took place.

I suppose it to be the action of the solar rays upon the electric fluid that produces heat; and as this fluid extends, universally

and connectedly, but at a small distance from the globe, beyond that the solar rays, having nothing to act upon, pass, as light through glass, without any other effect upon the medium. But though the mass of the electric fluid occupies the air near the earth, yet the various conductors existing in the air to its utmost altitude cause the various heights, corrugations, and undulations, of the fluid in the higher regions. These aerial conductors I suppose to consist of metallic particles dislodged from minerals by the operation of violent heat in the bowels of the earth. That such conductors exist in the air I think evident from the forked and zig-zag appearance of lightning, owing to the varied directions in which these particles are moved; and as we know not yet whether any degree of cold be capable of depriving metals of their conducting power, the frigidty of the region I suppose them to move in cannot be an objection to my theory.

As I think the extension of the altitude of the atmosphere will not be contended for, I shall find a place much more probable to be the receiver of the expanded electric fluid, as well as the rarefied air. This place is the earth; and when the numerous conductors lodged in it are considered, and its capability of absorbing air, it will be readily (I presume) admitted a more feasible method of accounting for the diminution of both these fluids, than the supposition of their expanding tangentially and horizontally, which must cause a similar expansion of every part they arrive at (as the principles of the first increase of dimensions, viz. the solar rays and the electric fluid, continue in action), till the circumference of the atmosphere must be also expanded, which will subject it to the powers I before-mentioned. The sun's rays pass the electric body instantaneously, and perhaps do not decompose it till reflected by the surface of the earth. Then, the conductors are all heated; hence they are eager to absorb the decomposed fluid, which decomposition causes the inflammable part of the air to unite with it, and the fixed part escaping readily enters the different parts of the earth capable of absorbing it. Thus every expansion I suppose to deposit its increase of bulk. The surrounding atmosphere, being acted upon by air generating in other parts, is impelled to enter the space made by that deposit; and by the impulsion of the electric fluid possessed by the aerial conductors, owing to volcanic eruptions, that fluid is rendered back that former processes had caused to be absorbed, and by passing through the various strata of the earth, it is re-invigorated, and restored with those primitive properties it originally possessed.

(To be continued.)

Amicus is under consideration.—The old story of a shilling's-worth of cloth is sent as desired.—The Ring and Rattle will be returned to our Friend's Order.

An Account of the Diet of BADEN.

IN most of the countries on the globe we see human nature degraded by systems of slavery, which, as it were from prescription, have obtained footing, and are now pretty generally received in the room of just government. It cannot but be a singular satisfaction to a philosophic mind to contemplate the happiness of a free state, and to see the representatives of a free people meet together in perfect harmony. Such, no doubt, was the opinion of that great friend to humanity the *Abbé Raynal*, when he made a considerable *detour* in his travels in Switzerland, in order to be present at the late general diet of the Swiss Cantons at Baden. The ingenious Mr. Coxe has in his *Sketches of Switzerland* given an account of the Helvetic Union; and perhaps even the forms of so august an assembly may not be unworthy of a place in your literary Magazine.

Two deputies for each Canton, and one for each of the Swiss Allies, were convened by the Canton of Zurich (which has that privilege on account of its pre-eminence) to meet at Baden, a town in the Canton of Berne, on the 29th of May, 1780. At nine o'clock in the morning they proceeded two and two (attended by the arms and mace-bearers of each respective Canton) to the Town-hall, where being seated, and the senior deputy of Zurich having taken the chair, the senior deputy of Berne made a speech in Swiss-German, extolling the advantages and happiness derived from the confederacy, and shewing the necessity of its duration; his excellency was followed by the senior deputy for each Canton, who spoke by turns to the same effect: This, which is only a ceremony, is called *la Salutation Helvétique*.

"The business for which the Diet was held, was to regulate some abuses which had crept into the privileges in France allowed to the Swiss merchants; but when that came to be agitated, strangers were desired to withdraw; and thus ended a scene, which could not but give the highest satisfaction to all lovers of liberty, amongst whom your correspondent aspires to be reckoned." F. T.

MR. URBAN,

IN many fresh water rivers and ponds in England are found muscles; the sort I mean are the *mya pictorum*, or painters muscle, so called from the use made of the shells for holding of water-colours. Mr. Pennant, in the British Zoology, vol. IV, describes it, and adds that "Otters feed on this and other shell fish." I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to be informed whether they are hurtful or poisonous to the human species (as is commonly reported), or may be safely used for food.

In a general view of the writings of Linnæus by Richard Pulteney, M. D. p. 42, it is said that Linnæus made a remarkable discovery relating to the generation of pearls: in

the river pearl-muscle (*mya margaritifera*) a shell fish found in several rivers in Great Britain and Ireland; that this fish will bear removal remarkably well; and that in some places they form reservoirs for the purpose of keeping it, and taking out the pearl, which in a certain period will be renewed again. The discovery was a method which Linnæus found of putting these muscles into a state of producing pearls at his pleasure, though the final effect did not take place for several years, but that in 5 or 6 years after the operation, the pearl would have acquired the size of a veich. Dr. Pulteney regrets that we are unacquainted with the means by which Linnæus accomplished this extraordinary operation, which was considered as important, since it is certain the author was rewarded with a munificent premium from the states of the kingdom on that account.

Although the method does not appear in his works, perhaps some of the friends or correspondents of that great man may be acquainted with the process, and through your means communicate it to the public. Q.

MR. URBAN, Norfolk, March 26.

YOUR correspondent A. B. in p. 76, has quoted a passage from Stow's Annales to prove Rowley guilty of an anachronism in the following line,

"She sayde, as herr whyte hondes whyte  
"hofen was knyttynge."

I mean not to enter into the dispute any further than to shew that Stow's account of Wm. Rider's chancing to see a pair of knitt worsted hose in the lodgings of an Italian merchant in 1564, 6 Eliz. could not then be any matter of curiosity, as knitt hose for men and children were many years before that time commonly and publicly sold in England.

From an authentic and curious household book kept during the life of Sir Tho. L'Estrange Knt. of Hovstanton in Norfolk, by his Lady Ann, daughter of the Lord Vaux, are the following entries,

1533. 25 H. 8. 7 Sept. Peyd for 4 peyr of  
knytt Hofe . . . . . viijs.  
1538. 30 H. 8. 3 Oct. . . . . Two peyr of  
knytt Hofe . . . . . js.

N. B. The first mentioned were for Sir Thomas, the last were for his children.

These entries undoubtedly prove that in Henry VIIIth's time knitt hose were common in England: and the chaplets of those for the children must induce us to think that they were made here, as, had they been imported from Italy, they could scarcely have been sold at sixpence a pair.

Stow certainly means to inform posterity that a pair of knitt hose were in 1564 first brought over, and that Rider, who was an apprentice to an hosier, then first saw this identical pair in the possession of a foreigner.

From this want of accuracy, or rather of information in Stow, it is evident how cautiously we ought to admit for truth every thing

we find transmitted down to us by our historians.

The reigns of Henry VIth and Edward IVth want light to be thrown upon them; I am happy in the thought that the Chattertonian controversy may be a means of doing that, and of illustrating a period of our history, from the commotions of the times full of interesting events.

I will now give an extract from an original account-book of Sir John Howard, Knt. (afterwards the 1st Duke of Norfolk of that family) wherein hosen are mentioned at the very time these poems are said to have been written; but as the method of making them is not ascertained, no stress can be laid upon this entry.

1463	{	Id. 2 peyr Hofyn . . . iijjs. iijjd.	} xs.
3 E. 4		2 peyre morrey Hofyn xiijs.	
21 July		apeyre of blakke, and 2 peyre	
		of whyte for my maller . . . }	
		Yours, &c.	W.

MR. URBAN,

I SHALL make no apology for communicating to you the following particulars of Sir Richard Blackmore. I wonder they escaped the notice of the editors of the new *Biographia Britannica*. They are given in a letter written by Dr. Gibbons, and published in his *Christian Minister*, &c. As life is short, I have taken the liberty of abridging the good Doctor.

J. BOERHADEM.

"To LUKE WAYMAN, M. D.

SIR,

July 14, 1761.

IN a country excursion lately, I passed a day or two at Neyland in Suffolk, where I was informed that at Boxted, a village something more than a mile's distance, there was a monument with a Latin inscription, erected in memory of Sir Richard Blackmore and his Lady; both of whom, as I was informed, spent the evening of life at Boxted, and died there in a genteel house very near the churchyard. As Sir Richard's was with me a character of no small esteem, I took a walk one morning to Boxted church, and found a very handsome monument at the corner of the chancel, with the associated arms, as I supposed, of the knight and his lady, and the following inscription;

M. S. Mariæ Uxoris Ricardi Blackmore, Eq.

Aur. et M. D.

Hic tumulata jacet cultrix fidissima Christi,  
Cui fuit accensum pectus amore Dei:

Optima amicorum; nata optima, et optima  
conjug;

Urbana et prudens, cauta, benigna, proba.

Quam memor illa fuit meriti, sed læsa nocenti

Ignovit facilis, damnaque inulta tulit!

Dœctrinæ rivos sacris è fontibus hausit,

Et nondum sanctam vicit avara sitim:

Hinc inculpatam discebat ducere vitam,

Hinc doctè exposuit spemque fidemque suam.

Tu fugis ad cœlos, thalami castissima consois,

Tes subito atque lubens, te, pia sponsa, sequar.

Mœrens Maritus scripsit, et hoc monu-

mentum erexit.

This epitaph contains some very striking beauties, and perhaps some blemishes. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th lines, *Dœctrinæ rivos &c.* contain a just and elegant description of the Holy Scriptures. The repetition of the pronoun *te*, in the last line, seems an imitation of Virgil's describing Orpheus's grief for his Eurydice, *Te dulcis conjux, te solo, &c.* The latinity of *optima amicorum* is very doubtful: and the *et* in the 4th line seems a mere expletive.

Beneath the epitaph upon his lady, stand Sir Richard's lines upon himself.

M. S. Ricardi Blackmore, Eq. Aurat. et M. D.  
Liber ad æthereas dum spiritus avolat oras,

Sanguinis hic recubat corpus inane meum.  
Judice sed Christo tandem redeunte surgens

(Id spero) vitam non moriturus agam.

Tu quoque quæ dormistaciti collega sepulchri,

Et dudum consors caracubilis eras,

Emergens mecum litui clangore lubente,

Tu scandes sociâ regna beata fugâ:

Dumque arces cœli *Christum* resonare doce-

mus,  
Fundimus et patri cantica sacra Deo,

Pectora prædulcis saturabit nostra voluptas,

Quæ fuit æternum pura ab amore Dei.

*Ætat. 76, Ob. Octob. 9, 1729.*

There is great beauty and elevation of thought, as well as an excellent evangelical spirit, in this epitaph\*. The fifth line,

"Tu quoque quæ dormistaciti collega sepulchri,"

is uncommonly fine and pathetic.

I must not omit, that I heard from an ancient gentlewoman of Neyland, that Lady Blackmore bore a most distinguished and eminent character, and was highly meritorious of the encomiums Sir Richard bestows upon her. How comfortable must the evening of his day, and his retirement from business be rendered by such a virtuous and amiable companion!

T. G."

SOME of our readers having expressed a desire to know which of the works of Plato were translated by the learned Mr. Sydenham [vol. LI. pp. 513, 515], we have been favoured with the following account.

I. Io, a dialogue concerning poetry, inscribed to George Lord Lyttelton, pp. 79, to which is prefixed a Synopsis, or general view of the works of Plato. Inscribed to John Earl Granville. pp. 19.

II. The Greater Hippias, a dialogue concerning the Beautiful. Inscribed to Philip Earl of Cheshirefield. pp. 127.

III. The lesser Hippias, a dialogue concerning voluntary and involuntary error. Inscribed to William Duke of Devonshire pp. 73.

IV. The Banquet, a dialogue concerning Love. Inscribed to George Earl of Halifax. pp. 250. N. B. These four make on

quarto volume, 1767.

\* *A translation of it is request d.*

V. Men



V. Meno, a dialogue concerning virtue. Inscribed to Charles Marquis of Rockingham. pp. 269. 1769.

We lament extremely the discouragements and disappointments which prevented this learned translator from proceeding any farther; some of his subscribers (as he complained) refusing to take the two first dialogues; very many, after taking them, discontinuing their subscription; and some, taking them all, without paying for any. This would have prevented his completing the 11th volume, had not Mr. Sandby, the bookseller kindly undertaken to print at his own expence and risk the sale of the 11th part of the Banquet. Whether a second subscription of a guinea for a 11th volume, which was to contain the Meno, the Rivals, the Theages, and the Philebus, succeeded so as to enable Mr. Sydenham to print more than the Meno (above-mentioned) we do not recollect. We fear not.

#### ON FOREIGN TRAVEL.

(Continued from last volume, p. 369.)

WITH regard to the most advantageous mode of travelling, many things are to be considered: if the age of the traveller be five and twenty, as has been recommended, a governor may be supposed unnecessary. Men of ability so rarely engage themselves in the most irksome of all employments, that of attending to the whims of a *spoilt child*; that really, were it for no other reason than the difficulty of procuring a good tutor, one should think that parents would learn to keep their *children* at home. Laying aside, therefore, all thoughts of governors, is it advisable to travel alone, or in company? It is granted that there are hours that may be very agreeably spent with a friend and countryman; but lest too much time should be given up to that intercourse, perhaps the going alone may be the best method. There will, however, be this advantage in it, that the access into foreign families is much easier and surer to one person than to many. Though the English receive more attention abroad than any other nation, yet few of them are what the French call *aimable*; they cannot make the art of pleasing their only study, their natural coldness is called pride. A Frenchman has no politicks, no business to think of; his only business is to pass through *life sans ennui*. One great reason why many English wish themselves at home again when abroad, is, they do not get into the best companies, for want of letters of recommendation; the procuring of which they very much neglect, and without which it is impossible to be well received.

A general plan of a tour being given, let the traveller set out alone, well provided with introductory letters; circumstances must and ought to guide him in his career: but in one thing let him always observe the advice of Lord Chesterfield, "that capitals are the only fit places for long residence." X, Y, Z.

(To be resumed.)

#### OF A PRETERNATURAL SLEEPER.

In an Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Whieldon, of Fenton, a village near Newcastle under-line, to a Friend.

"AS to the sleeping girl you enquire after, I have had two different accounts, one from a friend who saw her, the other from her brother, which I have but lately received. Her place of residence was in Stoke Parish, about three miles and a half from Newcastle, her name Margaret Ruffell. The time this Staffordshire wonder happened was in 1755. Her disorder was certainly a very odd one: some say it proceeded from natural causes: her parents being plain, unthinking people, might not take proper care of her in due time. The account her brother gives is, that she slept for the space of four months the first time, after which she awoke, and was as well as usual for three years, and then fell into the same sleeping inactive state again, and continued about nine months, during which time the little support she had was given her in a tea-spoon, her teeth being forced open to receive it. Towards the latter end of her last fit she opened her eyes, and would sometimes speak to her mother. She was frequently got up, dressed, and set in a chair, but did not continue many days after the appearance to be sensible, and expired Nov. 6, 1755.

I have sent again to the Ruffells family for farther particulars about the girl, and upon a second enquiry find there was something similar to what you had heard before, though what I was not informed of. The account I have now received is, that she was knitting at the time she dropt into her first sleep, in which she continued for seventeen weeks, and seemingly insensible the whole time. When she awoke, she seemed very sensible, and the first word she spoke, she asked her mother what she had done with the stocking she was knitting; which has the appearance of a total insensibility during that time. The next seizure was about three years afterwards (of which she died), but there was nothing so remarkable in that, as she was frequently got out of bed, dressed, and went out of doors, and would sometimes speak to her mother, and had some sensation at intervals most of the time. She was about sixteen years of age when she was first seized, and seemed as if she had been frightened at something (a few weeks before), but would give no account what had affrighted her; neither could they get any account whether she had any ideas or sensations about her during her seventeen weeks sleep, and was much offended when asked about it."

MR. URBAN,

"I HAVE deeply immersed myself," says the Earl of Corke, "in the Florentine history, and from time to time have epitomised as much of it as to me appears most remarkable." *Letters from Italy*, p. 130. And in a note it is said, "This epitome of the Revo-

Revolutions of Tuscany, in a series of letters, of which twelve were finished, which brought it down from the year 1215 to the birth of Alexander, afterwards Duke of Florence, in 1510, not being completed in the manner his lordship intended, still remains in manuscript; though, unfinished as it is, it would be a very acceptable present to the public.\* To evince this, I will submit to your readers the contents of the above-mentioned letters, wishing it was in my power in like manner to rescue the whole from oblivion.

Letter I, or BUONDELMONTE.

Buondelmonte \*, Donati, Uberti (extinct), and Amidei (extinct), the four great families of Florence. BUONDELMONTE's hasty marriage to Amidei. His marriage to Donati. Buondelmonte is murdered, 1215. The followers of the Buondelmonti are called Guelfs, the followers of the Uberti Ghibellines. The former were attached to the Popes, the latter to the Emperors. The Guelfs are driven out of Florence. The first formation of the Republic of Tuscany 1249. Twelve elders. Two annual judges. Forty-six military companies. Banners. A great bell. The difficulty of defining a common-wealth. The form of the Tuscan government excellent. The return of the Guelfs to Florence 1251. The Ghibellines privately apply to Manfred king of Sicily. The Ghibellines are driven out of Florence. The Guelfs are defeated, and forced to retire to Lucca 1261. Giordano seizes Florence for Manfred. He is succeeded as governor of Florence, by Guido Novello, a Ghibelline nobleman. The patriotism of Farinata. The Guelfs are expelled from Lucca. An alliance between the Guelfs and Pope Clement IV. Manfred is defeated and killed 1268. The state of Florence. Novello expelled from thence. A new government established there. Twenty-one trading companies. The Guelfs return to Florence 1267. The Ghibellines leave it. [Conradin, grandson to the Emperor Frederick II, lays claim to Sicily and Naples. He winters at Verona. He is crowned in Sicily. Loses a battle. Is taken, tried, and condemned by the Neapolitan Syndics. He is beheaded at Naples 1268. The Earl of Flanders resents the execution.] A new plan of government again established in Florence. Pope Gregory X succeeds Clement IV 1271. Gregory comes to Florence 1274. Excommunicates Florence. His successor, Innocent V, takes off the excommunication. The Ghibellines return to Florence 1280. A new form of government there. Another form of government in it. Three priors, or presidents of the artists 1286.

\* The Abbe Buondelmonte, a descendant of this family, was one of the noble author's friends at Florence. He styles him, in one of his letters, "superior to most, and inferior in learning to none." He has been dead some years.

Letter II, or DANTE.

The establishment of a gonfalonier of justice 1293. The first gonfalonier. His remarkable act of justice. New laws in favour of the people. A fray in Florence 1295. One of the populace killed. The people take arms. Their outrages. The voluntary banishment of Giano della Bella. Reconciliation of the nobles and people 1298. Public buildings. Military force of Florence 100,000 men 1299. The two factions of the Bianchi and the Neri (Whites and Blacks). The two wives and offspring of Cancelliere. Quarrel between two of the Cancellieri. The parties Bianchi and Neri come to Florence. A civil war there. Many citizens are alternately banished: among them, the poet DANTE. Florence designedly set on fire by a priest 1304: 1700 houses burnt. The unhappy state of Florence. The popularity of Corso Donati. His marriage with the daughter of Uguicio Fagiolani. He becomes suspected of designs against the state. He fortifies his house, and will not appear at his trial. He flies. Voluntarily resigns his life 1308. The Guelfs and Ghibellines revived. The poet Dante and others suffered to return. Florence subject for five years to Robert King of Naples. The emperor Henry VII goes to Rome 1312. Fagiolani governor of Lucca and Pisa. Battle between the Florentines and the Luchese 1315. Florence subject for three years longer to King Robert. The three years expired, and the commonwealth restored.

Letter III, or PETRARCHA.

Death of Dante 1321. Castruccio Castracani †, a founding of Lucca. His education. His military inclinations. Francis Guinigi places him in the army. Castruccio distinguishes himself by his actions in Pavia. Guinigi dies, leaving his only son Pagolo entirely to the care of Castruccio. The stratagem which destroyed the Opizi and the Guelfs of Pisa. Fagiolani jealous of Castruccio. Castruccio taken prisoner by the son of Fagiolani. Castruccio delivered out of prison. Fagiolani driven out of Pisa and Lucca. Castruccio elected prince of Lucca, and lord of Pisa. Appointed lieutenant of Tuscany by Frederick of Austria. A conspiracy against Castruccio by the family of Poggio. He puts them all to death. He makes himself master of Pistoia by treachery. Castruccio goes to Rome, and is made a senator by the emperor Lewis V. The Florentines seize Pistoia. Castruccio returns. Is victorious over the Florentines. Dies 1328. Peace in Florence from the year 1328 to 1340. The bellry of the cathedral. New distractions in Florence. Lucca bought, possessed, and then lost by the Florentines. Walter (titular) duke of Athens arrives in Florence. The artifice of his behaviour. He publicly desires to be sove-

† His life was written by Machiavel. A translation of it was published in the *Schœl Novis*, 1721.

reign of Florence. The Florentine love of liberty. The presidents (Signori) of Florence unanimously oppose the duke's desire. They endeavour to dissuade him from his designs. The speech of Francis Rusticelli. The duke of Athens remains immovable. He is created sovereign of Florence for his life 1342. His tyranny. He is forced to resign his sovereignty 1343. State of Florence to the year 1353. An account of the poet PETRARCH. His birth. His education. An account of his mistress Lauretta de Gabriels \*. His love of her commendances when she is very young. He goes to Naples. From thence to Rome, where he is crowned poet-laureate 1341.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Oxford, April 8

UPON a late reading of Warton's Virgil, I was surprised to find in a note on the 46th and the two following lines of the third Georgic †, the phrase *Ardentes pugnae*, condemned as unworthy a poet of the Augustan age. *Ardens*, it is affirmed, is constantly joined to a word denoting a *substance of apparent light, heat, or flame*; but no where to so *abstruse* a notion as that of *fight*. But, Mr. URBAN, what shall we say to the learned author's assertion, when we read in Lucretius,

Vulneris ardenti ut morfu premat icta dolore. iii. 663.

Ardenti sonitus cum provolat iſtu. iv. 293.

in Homer, Virgil's great pattern, Il. iv. 342, and xii. 316,

μαχης κενεσσης αιολοισσας.

and in Virgil himself,

Ardens exivit ad aethera virtus. AEn. vi. 130.

Adventuque virum, fremituque ardesit equorum. xi. 607.

Is not the epithet here given to words of a more abstracted notion than *fight*? Horace too has a similar expression, which is of itself sufficient to establish the justness of the phrase extended for:

Vexare turmas, et frementem

Mittere equum nudos per ignes. L. iv. Od. 14, translated by Duncombe,

Mitt the *heat of battle* urg'd his foaming horse. Thus too we say in English, an *hot engagement*; and Warton himself translates the words in question, *giving fight*. He informs us in the same place, that some editions have *ardentis*; as he supposes, to avoid the difficulty in the present construction. But, with deference to so great a critic, *ardentis* cannot be the genitive (and so agree with *Cæsaris*); for then the last syllable must be short; but *is* the old accusative, *is* long for *eis*, still agrees with *pugnae*.

In the same note, he will not allow the phrase *accinger dicere* to be good Latin, because *accinger* is not found in any other part of Virgil with an infinitive mood; and calls the remark of La Cerda, that it is a Greek idiom, a paltry shift. But it should be remembered that Græcisms occur frequently in the best Latin authors, and diffuse through their works a peculiar elegance; and if every mode of speech is to be expunged that stands alone, unsupported by another of the same kind in the same writer, what havock will be made in every page!

Another objection to the propriety of the word *Tithonus*. Why, it is asked, should Virgil choose to derive Augustus's ancestry from Tithonus, rather than Anchises or Aslaracus? It will be sufficient to repeat, in answer, the reason given by Martyn; "Because he was the most famous of the whole Dardan family." He was beloved for his singular beauty by the Goddess Aurora, became her husband, was made immortal, and taken up into heaven: Tithonus remotus in auras†. Hor. But more of this; when we recollect what Suetonius tells us, that Augustus was remarkable for the beauty of his person, affected the character and attributes of Apollo, whom the poets make brother to Aurora, and was actually worshipped as a God; we shall find that the word Tithonus contains a very delicate compliment to the vanity of the prince, by suggesting at once the gracefulness of his figure, his relation to Phœbus, and his immortality or deification.

Nor, sir, is the similitude of the lines in question, and the opening of Ovid's Metamorphoses, so striking, as to warrant an opinion that the former borrowed them from that author. Those who believe them Virgil's own production may with equal reason suppose Ovid to have taken the thought and expression from Virgil; for the Georgics were published many years before the Metamorphoses.

But though I think the phraseology in these lines unexceptionable, I readily concur in blaming their subject-matter and situation; and wonder that no one other of his editors (that I have met with) hath taken notice of their impropriety. Was the conclusion of the learned commentator, 'that they are the work of some later poet,' supported but by one manuscript or printed copy, I should readily acquiesce in it: As this does not appear to be the case, I can only wish they were an interpolation; and must, however reluctantly, reckon them among the blemishes,

— — — quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana patum cavit natura.

\* It now appears from the Abbé de Sade's *Mémoires pour la vie de Pétrarque*, that Laura's maiden name was de Noves, and that she was married when very young to Hugues de Sade.

† Mox tamen ardentes accingunt dicere pugnas Cæsaris, et nomen famâ tot ferre per annos, Tithoni primâ quot abest ab origine Cæsar.

GENT. MAG. May, 1782.

† Warton, when he afterwards asserts that *Tithoni primâ ab origine* is a literal imitation of Ovid's *primâ ab origine mundi*, seems, contrary to what he had said before, to understand the *S n* by *Tithonus*; a mistake in which he is not singular.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus;  
Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum.  
Yours, &c. H.

P. S. Dr. Warton would lay a great obligation on the learned world, by gratifying the hopes he has raised from an hint in his *Virgil*, of a translation of the poetical and unexceptionable parts of *Lucretius*.

MR. URBAN, *Hydon, Norfolk, Apr. 7.*

IN your review for last July, p. 332, you gave some short account of Homer's Hymn to Ceres, translated into English verse by Richard Hole, LL. B. and you say, "The English reader has now an opportunity of sharing with the learned the classical pleasure which the works of the Greek poets never fail to convey; the translator having faithfully copied the beauties of the original, as far as the inferiority of our language will admit."

How far you or the translator may be justified in this public declaration, I am not sufficiently qualified to judge; having never seen either the original or the translation, excepting the small scraps you have given us: and in my opinion Mr. Hole has quite mistaken the true meaning of these words *Παιὸς ἔδοκεν φάγειν κακῶς*, and thereby destroyed one very great beauty in the original allegory.

*Παιὸς κακῶς* certainly do not mean the seed of the pomegranate, but of the poppy, and of that particular species which *Linnaeus* calls *Papaver rhoeas*, Sp. Pl. 726. I believe *Παιὸς* was the name for it in *Dioscorides*, *Theophrastus*, and *Pliny*: and therefore has been adopted by the best English botanists; as, *Papaver annum rhoeas dictum*, R. Syn. 308; *Papaver rhoas*, Ger. Em. 371; *Papaver erraticum rhoeas*, five *Sylvestre*, Park. 367.

It is a very common and troublesome weed in corn-fields, and well known to the Norfolk farmer by the name of red-weed. In some other counties it is called the corn-rose, or red-poppy. It is an officinal plant, the flowers of which are now in use, under this title, *Papaveris erratici flores*, for making a pleasant syrup, of a gentle anodyne and narcotic quality; and likewise an infusion, called *aqua papaveris rubra*; which by its soporific property gives ease to cholic pains and flatulencies of the stomach, the common effects of excessive grief and perturbation of mind.

The seed therefore, which may be supposed to possess the same anodyne and soporific virtues, if not greater, was very proper to be given to a person in that disconsolate state of mind to which *Proserpine* was driven, having been instantly torn from the caresses of the fondest and most indulgent of parents, and violently forced into the arms of the most ugly of all the deities, whom all the Goddesses had refused to marry, never to see the celestial regions of light any more; who says of herself,

in vain

I weep, resist, and to the Gods complain,

Try now the sense of the author according to his own interpretation, and you will find it easy and natural.

Pluto gives to *Proserpine* the seed of the poppy; and having eaten this, she falls asleep, and soon forgets her mother and her wretchedness.

And this sleep is said to continue one third of the year; which, generally speaking, is about the time vegetation or fertility sleeps: *Ovid* makes it six months, *Metam.* 5; but very probably he confounds *Proserpine* with *Hecate*.

The cause of *Proserpine's* detention in hell, as related by *Ovid*, *Metam.* 5, perfectly agrees with Mr. Hole's interpretation of the *Παιὸς κακῶς*; for it is there said, that *Æsculapius* saw her pluck a pomegranate in Pluto's orchard, and eat some seeds of it; whereby her journey from thence was immediately stopt. But how came it to be stopt? why, certainly for a more natural and obvious reason than what that poet has assigned; for he makes the eating of this seed an object of choice, as if *Proserpine* had been entirely allured by the beauty of the fruit; and, like our mother Eve, tempted to taste the delicious, but forbidden sweets of it. But no such thing in *Homer* or *Apollodorus*, according to Mr. Hole's translation: the seed was forced upon her by Pluto, who well knew its soporific quality, for he was the sovereign of the dead, and doubtless had his garden well stocked with soporific plants. She complies with reluctance, not foreseeing the consequence; which, however, was no bad one for her.

And this I take to be the true reason why *Ceres* is so often depicted with poppies in her hand; as expressive of that repose and comfort, which the seed of the plant afforded her daughter, and probably herself too, upon this trying, vexatious, and afflicting occasion. Hence the *cereale papaver*. *Virg. G. i.* 212, juxta *Servium*—And having once experienced the benefits thereof herself, the generously communicated this knowledge to that most useful part of mankind, whose painful labours are employed in the tillage or cultivation of the earth; and thereby gave them that peace and tranquillity of mind, that temporary freedom from care, and that refreshment of spirits, which is so absolutely necessary for those whose toils and cares are to be renewed. Therefore till more efficacious means were found, the cultivation of the poppy made a part of husbandry; and writers upon that subject laid down rules upon it:

*Necnon et lini segetem cereale papaver,*  
*Tempus humo tegere, et jamdudum incumbere aratri.* *Vir. G. i.* 212.

Doubtless invention was tortured to make it grateful to the palate; and which they were so successful in doing, as to render it not only of general use, but even an high delicacy; fit to be served up in *secunda mensa*. *Plin. L.* 19. 8.

but



But we must not suppose it was the *femina*, properly so called that they employed their culinary arts upon; for the seed of the poppy is an airy minute seed, having little substance in it; and fire, in any degree, would soon reduce it to palpable powder; nor could it receive much advantage from any boiling fluid. Doubtless it was the *capsula*, or vessel containing the seed, while it was green, young, and succulent; and how far fire, water, honey, and other ingredients may render it pleasant and nutritious, when taken in larger quantities, may be worthy the consideration of those, who are tired of cucumbers, lettuces, celery, &c. and want some novelty to gratify their palates; probably it may not admit of all the same kind of forms with these plants, as incentives to appetite; but it may admit of others, either as a sweet-meat, or a pickle; and I would recommend it to those who are inclined to make the experiment, to put the young and tender heads into honey, or sugar, to candy, just in the same manner as is done with orange peel, eringo root, &c. and to serve it up in the form of a sweet-meat. This is done in conformity to Roman manners.

Yours, &c. HENRY BRYANT.

MR. URBAN,

May 4.

WHEN the first literary characters in this country do not scruple to insert their papers in your Miscellany, when the pen of a Walpole graces your Magazine, it becomes the numerous class of inferior writers to offer nothing for your acceptance but what may merit a place in so distinguished a publication; and as no work has ever excited the curiosity of the Learned more than the *Vie privée de J. J. Rousseau*, written by himself, the following remarkable extract from the Preface to that work (now printing at Geneva), cannot but be entertaining to your readers.

X. Y. Z.

“Je forme une entreprise qui n'eut jamais d'exemple, et dont l'exécution n'aura point d'imitateurs. Je veux montrer à mes semblables un homme dans toute la vérité de la nature, & cet homme, c'est moi; moi seul, je sens mon cœur, & je connois les hommes. Je ne suis fait comme aucun de ceux qui existent, si je ne vaudrais mieux, du moins je suis autre. Si la nature a bien ou mal fait de briser le moule dans lequel elle m'a jeté, c'est ce dont on ne peut juger qu'après m'avoir lû. Que la trompette du jugement dernier sonne quand elle voudra, je viendrai, ce livre à la main, me présenter devant le suprême Juge; je dirai hautement, “Voilà ce que j'ai fait, ce que j'ai pensé, ce que je fus, j'ai dit le bien & le mal avec la même franchise, je n'ai rien eu, rien déguisé, rien pallié. Je me suis montré coupable & vil quand je l'ai été, j'ai montré mon intérieur comme tu l'as ou toi-même.” “Etre éternel! rassemble autour de moi l'innombrable foule de mes semblables; qu'ils écoutent mes confessions, qu'ils rougissent de

“mes indignités, qu'ils gémissent de mes misères, qu'un chacun dévoile à son tour son cœur au pied de ton trône, & qu'un seul d'eux dise ensuite, s'il l'ose, je suis meilleur que cet homme là.”

MR. URBAN,

SHALL I beg the favour of some of your intelligent correspondents to point out a descriptive account of that most ridiculous procession of the Scald Miserable Masons in the year 1744, an engraving of which I remember to have seen? The projector of that procession, I have been told, was the late Paul Whitehead, who (to gratify some pique against the Free Masons, who till that time used to have a grand annual masonic procession) set it on foot, and so contrived it, that the two processions met each other, I believe by where Somerset-House then stood; and at which place the drawing represents them.

Yours, &c. W. N.

MR. URBAN,

IN 1585 arms were regularly granted to Anthony Palmer Esq. of Stoke Doyley, in the county of Northampton, by Robert Cooke, Esq. Clarencieux; viz. “Azure a Chevron engrailed between three Crescents Silver; Crest, Or, a wreath of Silver and azure a hand in mayle, the hand proper holding a Poole Axe Sables garnished Silver mantled Gules doubled Silver.”

These arms were confirmed by Mr. Camden when Clarencieux, with a *new Crest*.

The last male heir of Anthony Palmer, Esq. died a few years ago, leaving a Sister, who has a Son.

Has this Son's family a right to use the arms of Palmer? And if he has, is any form of entry necessary at the Herald's college?

Yours, &c. M. G.

MR. URBAN,

YOU many years ago gave us the weight of the several pounds of different nations, thus

	Gr. Troy
The Russian	8,501
Swedish	8,829
London	7,766 $\frac{1}{8}$
Do. Avoirdupois, 16 oz.	9,443 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$
Lisbon	9,572 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	9,697 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amsterdam	10,154 $\frac{1}{8}$
Copenhagen	10,397 $\frac{1}{2}$

Our countryman Mr. Greaves, at the end of his discourse on the Roman Denarius, gives a very different account of some of them, though he has not gone through with the rest, viz.

London	7,680
Do. Avoirdupois	7,560
Spanish (probably the same with the Lisbon)	7,090

I should be glad to know the reason of these different accounts. W. SCRUPLE.

38. *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*  
Vol. II. 8vo.

EVER since the year 1756, when the first volume of this liberal and elegant piece of criticism was presented to the public\*, the II<sup>d</sup> has been impatiently expected; and some anachronisms in it are accounted for from the first 200 pages (there are 495 in all) having been "printed above twenty years ago."

Introductory to the strictures on the *Temple of Fame* is a short account of the first appearance of poetry in Britain "in the form of chronicles," and Chaucer's imitations of the Italians, as the hint of this poem was taken, but improved, from his *House of Fame*, and perhaps also from Addison's Tables of Fame in *The Tatler*. The Emperor Julian's *Banquet of the Cæsars* might here too have been mentioned (though Pope probably never read it) as one of the most beautiful remains of antiquity. Remarks on particular passages follow. Among his worthies, it is observed, that Pope "has omitted the great dramatic poets of Greece," preferable as they are to Pindar and Horace, and probably was not very conversant with them. In this and other places we are glad to find due elogiums bestowed on the "noble odes" of Gray, and that our author, though of Oxford, does justice to the critical sagacity and learning of Bentley. Tale-writing also is deduced from Italy. *January and May*, and *The Wife of Bath's Tale*, both of the comic kind, were imitated from Chaucer, though "the heroic measure is not so well adapted to such subjects as the lines of four feet, or the French numbers of Fontaine." A digression on Dryden is inserted, in which is the following remarkable anecdote:—"Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On enquiring the cause, 'I have been up all night,' replied the old bard; 'my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia. I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I could not leave it till I had completed it; here it is, finished at one sitting.' And immediately he shewed him this ode, which places the British lyric poetry above that of any other nation." This anecdote, as true as it is curious, was imparted by Lord Bolingbroke to

Pope, by Pope to Mr. Gilbert West, by him to the ingenious friend who communicated it to me†: the rapidity, and yet the perspicuity of the thoughts, the glow and the expressiveness of the images, those certain marks of the first sketch of a master, conspire to corroborate the truth of the fact."—"It was in his childhood only, that Pope could make choice of so injudicious a writer" as Statius to translate." Dr. Warton reckons but eight Roman poets, "unexceptionably excellent, namely, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Phædrus." Ovid, he adds, is a writer of so "bad a taste," that "his works ought not to be so diligently read." On his *Dryope and Pomona* "Pope also employed some of his youthful hours."—In the account of Pope's *Imitations of Seven English Poets*, Mr. Browne's † *Pipe of Tobacco* is mentioned and commended with the following circumstance: "In Pope's imitation of the sixth Epistle of Horace, there were these two remarkable lines, the second of which was thought to contain a heavy anticlimax:

Grac'd as thou art with all the power of words,  
Known to the Courts, the Commons, and the  
Lords‡.

The unexpected flatness and familiarity of the last line was thus ridiculed by Mr. Browne, with much humour:

Persuasion tips his tongue whene'er he talks,  
And—be has chambers in the King's Bench  
Walks."

The *Essay on Man* is said to be "as close a piece of argument, admitting its principles, as perhaps can be found in verse," and its transcendent beauty is afterwards styled "brevity of diction." To particular remarks or illustrations, interesting as they are, we shall seldom have room to attend. Pope's close imitations of Shaftesbury, Rochefoucault, &c. are ingeniously pointed out. Some strokes of levity and satire, in so serious a work, are justly reprobated. An address to JESUS CHRIST Pope omitted at the instance of Bishop Berkeley, "because the Christian dispensation did not come within his plan." In his *Moral Essays, in Five Epistles*, he is said to have excelled all the French writers. On

"Unthought-of frailties cheat us in the wife," it is remarked, that "our author himself was a great epicure. When he spent a

\* "Richard Berenger, Esq."

† See p. 240.

‡ It is now

"So known, so honour'd at the House of  
Lords."

\* See vol. XXVI. pp. 143, \* 249, \* 305.

summer with a certain nobleman, he was accustomed to lie whole days in bed on account of his head-ache, but would at any time rise with alacrity, when his servant informed him there were stewed lambs for dinner." . . . "Bolingbroke, a judge of the subject, thought the Epistle *On the Characters of Women* the master-piece of Pope."—"Dr. Young," our writer, who knew him well, observes, "was one of the most amiable and benevolent of men; most exemplary in his life, and sincere in his religion; nobody ever said more brilliant things in conversation." The late Lord Melcombe informed me, that when he and Voltaire were on a visit to his lordship at Eastbury, the English poet was far superior to the French in the variety and novelty of his *bon-mots* and repartees; and Lord Melcombe was himself a good judge of wit and humour, of which he had a great portion." "Not one of my works," said Pope to Mr. Spence, "was more labour'd than my Epistle *On the Use of Riches*." Some instances of strong natural painting are adduced from Homer, Sophocles, Lucretius, Virgil, Tacitus, &c. But Voltaire's *Henriade* is thus characterised: It "gives no proofs of a picturesque fancy, it abounds more in declamation, in moral and political reflections, than in poetic images; there is little character and less nature; the author himself appears throughout the piece, and is himself the hero of his poem." The *Man of Ross* (in Ep. V.) Mr. John Kyrle, is aptly styled "The *Howard* of his time, who deserves to be celebrated more than all the heroes of Pindar." In the following sentiment we heartily concur: "Notwithstanding the illiberal and ill-grounded rage which has lately been excited against popery, yet I hope we may still one day see our places

of worship beautified with proper ornaments, and the generosity and talents of our living artists perpetuated on the naked walls of St. Paul's\*." A noble design of this kind was some years ago frustrated by Bishop Terrick. The then Dean (Bishop Newton) was its great promoter. May his own monument, for which his widow, we hear, has appropriated 1500l. be a prelude, *melioribus annis*, to its completion! A panegyric is bestowed, *en passant*, on that sublime genius, and good man, Bishop Berkeley, and his *Alciphron* is rescued from the contempt of Bp. Hoadly, who is styled "a writer much inferior to Berkeley in genius, learning, and taste," though superior surely in the reasoning faculty. In the remarks on the Epistle *To Dr. Arbuthnot* it is observed, that "many of our English poets have been in their persons remarkably handsome; such were Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Rowe, Addison, Congreve, Garth, Gray." As to the latter we must dissent.

"From these the world will judge of men and books,

Not from the *Burnets*, Oldmixons, and *Cooks*."

Dr. Warton supposes the first of these to be the Bishop, and has added his character by Mr. Hampton. But this, we have no doubt, is a mistake. The Historian had been long dead, and had never, as we know, offended Pope. But his son, the late Judge, had extremely by his *Homeric*, which procured him a place in the first editions of the *Dunciad*. He therefore must have been here meant. Several similar passages are introduced from Boileau; and on Pope's "exquisite lines" on his mother†, it is beautifully remarked, "there is a pensive and pathetic sweetness in the very flow of them. The eye that has been wearied and oppressed by the harsh and austere colouring of some of

\* "The chapel of New College in Oxford will soon receive a singular and invaluable ornament; a window, the glass of which is stained by Mr. Jervis, from that exquisite picture of the Nativity by Sir Joshua Reynolds."

† "When Mr. Pope published the notes on the Epistle *To Dr. Arbuthnot*, giving an account of his family, Mr. Pottinger, a relation of his, observed, that "his cousin Pope had made himself out a fine pedigree, but he wondered where he got it; that he never had heard any thing himself of their being descended from the Earls of Down; and, what is more, he had an old maiden aunt, equally related, a great genealogist, who was always talking of her family, but never mentioned this circumstance; on which she certainly would not have been silent, had she known any thing of it." Mr. Pope's grandfather was a clergyman of the church of England, in Hampshire. He placed his son, Mr. Pope's father, with a merchant at Lisbon, where he became a convert to popery." (Thus far Dr. Bolton, late Dean of Carlisle, a friend of Pope, from Mr. Pottinger.) The burying-place and monuments of the family of the Popes, Earls of Down, is at Wroton, Oxfordshire. The Earl of Guildford says, that he has seen and examined the pedigree and descents of that family, and is sure that there were then none of the name of Pope left, who could be descended from that family. (From John Loveday, of Caversham, Esquire.)"

the preceding passages, turns away with pleasure from these asperities, and reposes with complacency on the soft tints of domestic tenderness." "For filial piety," it is added, "another truly great poet (Mr. Gray) was also remarkable." So was Mr. Spence. "No parts of our author's works have been more admired than his *Imitations of Horace*. The aptness of the allusions, and the happiness of many of the parallels, give a pleasure that is always no small one to the mind of a reader, the pleasure of *comparifon*." Several passages are extracted, in which he has equalled, excelled, or fallen short of the original. This judicious writer thinks, however, that Pope "clearly resembles in his style, as he did in his natural temper, the severe and serious Juvenal, more than the finiling and sportive Horace." By the way, the lines "on the modern Alexander (Charles XII.) by the British Juvenal" are said to be "as nervous and energetic as are to be found in any of our author." Many passages which Horace "has skilfully adapted and interwoven from the Greek writers," are pointed out. And, as a just compliment to a sister feminary\*, the master of Winchester adds, "This dialogue (of Homer and Trebatius) I heard lately spoken with so much spirit and propriety, that if our author could have been present, he, perhaps, might have been inclined to alter an opinion, of which he seems very fond, in the 14th book of the *Dunciad*, "that words only are learnt at our great schools." His imitation of Sat. II. B. II. (the speech of Ofellus) "is not equal to most of his others." "Pope was in his 49th year, and Horace probably in his 47th, when he wrote Epistle I. B. I." Lord Lyttelton is characterised as "an excellent man, who always served his friends with warmth (witness his kindness to Thomson), and his country with activity and zeal." A little before he died, he told me that he was determined to throw out of the collection of all his works, which was then soon to be published, his first juvenile performance, the *Persian Letters*, written in 1735, in imitation of those of his friend Montesquieu, whom he had known and admired in England, in which, he said, there were principles and remarks that he wished to alter. I told him, that, notwithstanding his caution, the booksellers, as in fact they have done, would preserve and insert these letters." The late Mr. Harris is styled,

\* Eton School.

when living, "a writer whose friendship I esteem to be no small happiness and honour," and when dead, "an excellent man and excellent philosopher, whose loss I shall long and sincerely deplore." In his imitation of Ep. I. B. II. "Pope," it is observed, "has failed in ascribing the introduction of our polite literature to France, which Horace attributes to Greece among the Romans. It was to Italy, among the moderns, that we owed our true taste in poetry. Spenser and Milton imitated the Italians, and not the French." Mrs. Montagu's "*Essay on Shakspeare*, in which she has done honour to her sex and nation, was sent," we are told, "to Voltaire, with this motto prefixed to it, by a person who admired it as an exquisite piece of criticism, — PALLAS te hoc vulnere, PALLAS Immolat — Virg."

[*Tis Pallas, Pallas gives the blow.*] Pope was desired to melt down and cast anew the weighty bullion of *Dr. Donne's Satires*, "by the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Oxford, two noblemen of taste and learning." The Satire in two Dialogues, intituled, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight*\*, is allowed to be "carried to excess." And our author laments "that no genius could be found to write an *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one*, as a counterpart to these two satires." Yet he does not mean by counterpart "a duplicate," which is the usual law signification, but "the reverse," our "debased and emasculated country" having then astonished the world with its "uncommon efforts, abilities, and virtues." On the whole, these Dialogues are said to "exhibit many marks of Pope's petulance, party-spirit, and self-importance, and of assuming to himself the character of a general censor, who, if he had possessed ten times more genius and ability, could not alter or amend the manners of a rich, commercial, and, consequently, of a luxurious and dissipated nation." When the *Dunciad* consisted, as at its first publication in 1729, of three books, and had for its hero Tibbald, "a cold, plodding, tasteless writer," it was all "clear, consistent, and of a piece." But the fourth book that was added in

\* The following anecdote we do not remember to have seen in print. On reading the lines

"I never, to my sorrow I declare,

"Din'd with the *Man of Rofs* or my Lord  
"Mayor,"

Sir John Barnard said, "Then he shall;" and immediately sent him an invitation.



1742, rendered it a "most motley composition," its subject being "foreign and heterogeneous," and Cibber, who "with levity, vanity, and affectation, had sense, and wit, and humour, was by no means a proper king of the Dunces." Several particular passages are commended for their elegance and force, and others mentioned as exceptionable. "The chief fault of the *Dunciad* is the violence and vehemence of the satire, and the excessive height to which it is carried." After a few remarks on Pope's imitations of Horace, Ep. VII. B. I. and Sat. VI. B. II. "in which our author (he observes) has not succeeded, but falls back from the familiar into a more high and pompous manner," and on Ode I. B. IV. and part of Ode IX. B. IV. the *Epistles* to the Earl of Oxford, Jervas\*, Miss Blount, the *Town Editor*, *Epitaphs*, and his prose works, Dr. Warton thus candidly closes his criticisms on the whole:

"Thus far have we endeavoured to give a critical account with freedom, but it is hoped with impartiality, of each of POPE's works; by which review it will appear, that the largest portion of them is of the didactic, moral, and satyric kind; and consequently not of the most poetic species of poetry; whence it is manifest, that good sense and judgment were his characteristic excellencies, rather than fancy and invention; not that the author of the *Rape of the Lock* and *Eloisa* can be thought to want imagination, but because his imagination was not his predominant talent, because he indulged it not, and because he gave not so many proofs of this talent as of the other. This turn of mind led him to admire French models; he studied *Bileau* attentively; formed himself upon him, as *Milton* formed himself upon the Grecian and Italian sons of *Fancy*. He gradually became one of the most correct, even, and exact poets that ever wrote; polishing his pieces with a care and assiduity that no business or avocation ever interrupted: so that if he does not frequently ravish and transport his reader, yet he does not disgust him with unexpected inequalities, and absurd improprie-

\* "His vanity was excessive. The reason why Lady Bridgewater's name is so frequently repeated in this *Epistle* is, because he affected to be violently in love with her. Yet his vanity was greater than his passion. One day, as she was sitting to him, he ran over the beauties of her face with rapture; "but," said he, "I cannot help telling your Ladyship that you have not a handsome ear." "No!" said Lady Bridgewater; "pray, Mr. Jervas, what is a handsome ear?" He turned aside his cap, and shewed her his own." *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. IV. p. 18.—We have heard a similar story of Richardson, who was at least as vain.

ties. Whatever poetical enthusiasm he actually possessed, he with-held and stifled. The perusal of him affects not our minds with such strong emotions as we feel from *Homer* and *Milton*; so that no man of a true poetical spirit is master of himself while he reads them. Hence, he is a writer fit for universal perusal; adapted to all ages and stations; for the old and for the young; the man of business and the scholar. He who would think *Palamon* and *Arctite*, the *Tempest* and *Comus*, childish and romantic, might relish POPE. Surely it is no narrow and niggardly encomium to say he is the great Poet of Reason, the First of Ethical authors in verse. And this species of writing is, after all, the surest road to an extensive reputation. It lies more level to the general capacities of men than the higher flights of more genuine poetry. We all remember when even a *Churchill* was more in vogue than a *Gray*. He that treats of fashionable follies, and the topics of the day, that describes present persons and recent events, finds many readers whose understandings and whose passions he gratifies. The name of *Chesterfield* on one hand, and of *Walpole* on the other, failed not to make a poem bought up and talked of. And it cannot be doubted that the Odes of Horace which celebrated, and the Satires which ridiculed, well-known and real characters at Rome, were more eagerly read, and more frequently cited, than the *Aeneid* and the *Georgic* of Virgil.

"Where then, according to the question proposed in the beginning of this Essay, shall we with justice place our admired POPE? Not, assuredly, in the same rank with *Spenser*, *Shakespeare*, and *Milton*; however justly we may applaud the *Eloisa* and *Rape of the Lock*; but, considering the correctness, elegance, and utility of his works, the weight of sentiment, and the knowledge of man they contain, we may venture to assign him a place next to *Milton*, and just above *Dryden*. Yet to bring our minds steadily to make this decision, we must forget, for a moment, the divine *Musick Ode* of *Dryden*; and may perhaps then be compelled to confess, that though *Dryden* be the greater genius, yet *Pope* is the better artist.

"The preference here given to POPE, above other modern English poets, it must be remembered, is founded on the excellencies of his works in general, and taken all together; for there are parts and passages in other modern authors, in *Young* and in *Thomson*, for instance, equal to any of POPE; and he has written nothing in a strain so truly sublime as the *Bard* of *Gray*."

This volume, as well as the former, exemplifies what Pope says was the conduct of himself and Jervas,

"each finding, like a friend,  
"Something to blame, and something to  
"commend;"

and

and almost every criticism is supported by scientific reasons. Add to this, that so closely are the *Genius and Writings of Pope* necessarily connected with most of the literary characters of his time, as well as of former ages, that many of them also pass in review before us, and contribute largely to the entertainment and information of the reader. Pope, who was generously pleased with Spence's Essay on his *Odyssey*, and in consequence became his friend, we have no doubt would have equally approved of the present performance, impartial as it is, which owes much of its embellishment also to the manuscript remarks of Mr. Spence, communicated to the author on a visit at Byfleet in 1752.

In the Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> I, is an account of a curious MS. of Prior, now in the hands of the Dutchesse Dowager of Portland, containing Essays and Dialogues of the Dead on the following subjects:—  
 “1. Heads, for a Treatise on Learning;  
 2. Essay on Opinion; 3. A Dialogue betwixt Charles the Fifth and Cleward the Grammarian; 4. Betwixt Locke and Montaigne; 5. The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas More; 6. Oliver Cromwell and his Porter:” and some valuable memoirs of his life, by his friend the Hon. Mr. Montagu. And in N<sup>o</sup> II. is a summary of the arguments in each scene and act of *L'Adamo* of G. B. Andreini, 1617.

Several errata (besides the many noticed at the end of the work) have escaped the press, in the quotations, *e. g.*

- ‘True as young Lyttelton’ for ‘free.’  
 P. 143, ‘vices of’ for ‘vices have.’  
 215, ‘could spoil’ for ‘would.’  
 292, ‘(great Dryden’s friend before)’ for ‘friends.’  
 318, ‘king of silk’ for ‘thing.’  
 384, ‘or a Lord Mayor’s horse’ for ‘on.’  
 392, ‘when eunuchs sing’ for ‘where.’  
 395, ‘childish dotards’ for ‘childless.’  
 414, ‘How shall the man’ for ‘muse.’  
 430, ‘what knave’ for ‘which.’  
 432, ‘And shade alike’ for ‘shake.’  
 437, ‘In state of Westphaly’ for ‘huts.’  
 467, ‘bound’ for ‘hounds.’

And Dr. Watton, it is observable, generally spells *Spencer* with a *c*, instead of an *s*, contrary to his brother and other writers.

59. Nichols’s *Select Collection of Poems. With Note. Biographical and Historical.* 4 Vols. 8vo.

THE four first volumes of this poetical miscellany were noticed in our volume for 1780, p. 56. We now proceed to the four last.

In an Advertisement prefixed to the Vth it is observed, “that the biographical notes

have been acceptable is evident from their having occasioned a new edition of Mr. Dodsley’s *Poems* on a similar plan.”

These volumes, like the others, contain several valuable originals, besides many scarce pieces before published, in particular, a number of academical verses by some most distinguished names—*iz.* Cowley, Crashaw, Rag Smith, Addison, Prior, Stepney, Spence, Ridley, Lowth, &c. Each of the eight volumes is also embellished with an elegantly engraved frontispiece. Bp. Atterbury’s pieces, and Dr. Evans’s pastorals (the latter now first printed) are in vol. V. Several of Cleiveland’s are selected in the VIIth, &c. A complete Poetical Index to the whole work, similar to that annexed to the *English Poets*, is compiled by the same hand, Mr. Macbean; and a smaller biographical one precedes the Vth vol, in which we would wish to substitute “Dr. Cowper” for “Dean Cowper,” and to correct note || in vol. VIII. p. 93, the author of that epigram not being “Dean of Durham,” but his first cousin, and father to the bard whose poems we reviewed p. 130.

Amidst such a variety, *impes nos copia facit*, we know not well what to select, but must confine ourselves to some new particulars of Lord Roscommon, an Ode of Horace and three Epigrams by Mr. Browne\* (not in his Works), and an account of Dr. Thirlby.

“Mr. Granger makes no mention of any print of Lord Roscommon, nor can I find any account of a picture of him; but Dr. Chetwode’s manuscript Life of him says, if I remember right, that the print prefixed to his Poems [I suppose he means some edition of his Poems in the latter end of the last, or beginning of the present century] was very like him; and that Lord Roscommon very strongly resembled the famous Lord Strafford. By the bye, all the biographers seem to be ignorant as to the degree of relationship between these two persons; and, what is very extraordinary, Dr. Chetwode himself does not appear to have known how nearly they were related. The fact is, that Lord Roscommon was Lord Strafford’s nephew; his father, Sir James Dillon, the third Earl of Roscommon, having married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York,

\* Mr. Browne’s happy talent of translating Horace, so as to retain the very idiom of the original, will farther appear from the following unpolished distich:

*Parumulatorum fugio, nam garrulus idem est,  
 Nec retinet patule commissa fideliter aures.*

Avoid th’ inquisitive, a babbler he,  
 For open ears can ne’er retentive be.

after to the Earl of Strafford. Hence Lord Roscommon was christened *Wentworth*; and probably was born in 1633, when Lord Strafford was in Ireland. His father died at Limerick in 1649. The poet, on the 2d of November, 1674, married, as his second wife, Isabella daughter of Matthew Boynton, Esq. of Yorkshire. This, I believe, has not been mentioned. As to what the biographers say of Lord Strafford's sending over for him, after the breaking-out of the civil wars, and placing him near his country-seat in Yorkshire, it must be a mistake. If Lord Strafford sent for him at all, it must have been at some earlier period; for he himself was beheaded before the civil war can properly be said to have begun. Probably he brought his nephew with him from Ireland in 1645, on his return from his government. It is not, I believe, generally known that all the particulars of Lord Roscommon, related by Fenton, are taken from Chetwode's *Memoirs* of that nobleman, with which he probably was furnished by Mr. Thomas Baker, who left them, with many other manuscripts, to the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Life of Lord Roscommon is very ill-

written, full of high-church cant and common-place observation."

# HORACE, BOOK I. EP. VIII.

By ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE\*, Esq. F.R.S.

JOY and good fortune, Muse, to Celsus bear,  
If in return he asks thee how I fare; [sign,  
Much though I boast, and glorious things de-  
I live, nor well, nor easy: but repine.

The sun my pastures spares, my vines the  
hail,

Sickness my flocks: yet, what can this avail;  
If, found in body, but in reason weak,  
I shun those remedies I ought to seek;  
Nauseate the medicine of advice; and hate  
The friend who censures my lethargic state;  
Pursue what hurts, and what is useful shun;  
In town, the country love; and there, the  
town?

Next ask how Celsus fares, what hopes he  
feeds,

How with the prince, and with the court  
succeeds?

If well, he answer: first your joy declare,  
And whisper then this precept in his ear,  
"As thou thy fortune, Celsus, thee we'll  
bear."

## EPIGRAMS

\* "This very ingenious and elegant poet, born at Burton upon Trent, Jan. 21, 1705-6, was educated first at Litchfield; and then at Westminster, where he soon became a peculiar favourite of Dr. Freind, the head master. After staying more than a year in the upper form, he was removed, when little more than sixteen, to Trinity College, Cambridge, and continued at the University till he had taken the degree of M.A. Having been always intended for the bar, he settled in Lincoln's Inn about 1727, and prosecuted for several years, with great attention, the study of the law, in which he obtained a great degree of professional knowledge; but his fortune enabled him to decline the pursuit of practice long before his death. His application to business, both at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn, was occasionally diversified by the exercise of his poetical talents; of which an excellent collection was given to the public by his son in 1768. Mr. Browne married, Feb. 10, 1743-4, Jane, daughter of Archdeacon Trimnell, by whom he had one son, the present Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. He was twice elected into parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire, in 1744 and 1748; and died Feb. 14, 1760, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. A good account of him is given in the *Biographia Britannica*, 1780, vol. II. p. 647; where Dr. Kippis observes, that several of Mr. Browne's poems remain in manuscript, but that "many of them would do him no small honour, and afford strong proofs of the wit and humour which he so eminently possessed." Several of his poems are in Mr. Doddsley's Collection."

We will enlarge Mr. N.'s note by a quotation from Bishop Newton:—"There was some misunderstanding between Dr. Warburton and a friend of Dr. Newton, Hawkins Browne, who was suspected of having assisted Mr. Edwards in his *Criticism*, which was the smartest pamphlet that ever was written against Dr. Warburton. This produced a coolness between them, but proceeded no farther. Hawkins Browne was then in a decline, and died soon after the time that the other was made a Bishop; so that Dr. Newton's joy for the promotion of one friend was damped by his concern for the death of another. He was a man of great capacity, of extensive reading, and of a most retentive memory. His grandfather Hawkins, who left him his estate, having been a lawyer, he was also bred to the law at Lincoln's Inn, and very well understood the theory of it; but had too good an estate, and was of too indolent a temper, to submit to the profession and practice of it. He had besides too much of a poetical genius, and delighted more in the flowery paths of Parnassus, than in the thorny walks of the law. He was a very good English, but a better Latin poet, as appears from his poem *De Animæ Immortalitate*, which obtained the honour of two different translations by two different members of parliament, Mr. May and Mr. Soame Jenyns. In some things he very much resembled Mr. Addison. Like him he had a fine understanding, with a happy mixture of the sublime and comic genius. Like him he never had a good constitution, but was subject to great flatulencies and lowliness of spirits. They both attempted to speak in parliament, but with such ill success, that neither of them attempted it

GENT. MAG. May, 1782.

a second

## EPIGRAMS BY MR. BROWNE.

1. *Impromptu. On seeing a Picture of Miss Robinson\* by Mr. Highmore.*

I, whom no living beauty yet could warm,  
Am now enamour'd of an empty form.

2. ON DR. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS,  
*On Life, Death, and Immortality.*

HIS Life is lifeless, and his Death shall die,  
And mortal is his Immortality.

3. ON A POEM CALLED "SILENCE."  
ON *Silence* this!—What next you write,  
Be *Chaos*!—Ralph has handled *Night* †.

"STYAN THIRLBY, LL.D. son of Mr. Thirlby, vicar of St. Margaret's in Leicester, and born, it is supposed, about 1692. He published, when only B.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, "An Answer to Mr. Whiston's Seventeen Suspicions concerning Athanasius, in his Historical Preface, by "Styan Thirlby, 1712." In 1723 he was editor of "Julian Martyr," the dedication to which has always been considered as a masterly production, in style particularly. The late learned Dr. Jortin, who was one of his pupils, was very early in life recommended by him to translate some of Eustathius's notes for the use of Pope's Homer; (see a letter of Mr. Fenton's in the Additions to Pope, vol. II. p. 106.) He left college many years before his death, and resided in London, first at Sir Edward Walpole's, and afterwards in private lodgings. He was fond of the common law, and studied it; and, after he came to London, had thoughts of being entered at one of the Inns of Court, and being called to the bar; but that scheme he afterwards declined, and lived very retired, seeing only a few of his friends. Dr. Thirlby once had a design to publish Shakspeare; and Dr. Jortin undertook to read over that poet, with a view to mark the passages where he had either imitated Greek or Latin writers, or at least had fallen into the same thoughts and expressions. Dr. Thirlby dropt

the design; but left a Shakspeare, with many marginal notes and corrections, which is at present in the possession of Sir Edward Walpole, to whom he bequeathed all his books and papers. In the last edition of that matchless dramatist, Dr. Thirlby's name occurs early in the list of commentators. He was appointed a king's waiter in the port of London in May 1741, a sinecure place worth about 100l. per annum, procured for him by Sir Edw. Walpole. He died Dec. 19, 1753."

We will quote a few lines more, on a subject that wants elucidation.

"Bp. Atterbury and Dr. Smalridge," the Editor says, "married two sisters, the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Osborne, a relation to the Duke of Leeds, who had a benefice in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and taught the French language to the young gentlemen of the University. By his lady Dr. Atterbury had issue one son, Osborne Atterbury, and two daughters. The son, who was educated at Christ Church in Oxford, went to the East Indies, whence he returned in 1732, and succeeded to the estate of his uncle, Dr. Lewis Atterbury, at Great Houghton in Northamptonshire, then worth about 400l. a year. After some time, he was ordained by his father's great rival, Bishop Hoadly; and obtained the living of Oxhill in Warwickshire, in June 1746. One of the Bishop's daughters died single; the other, his favourite, was married to William Morrice, Esq. the high-bailiff of Westminster."

All this we believe to be exactly stated as far as relates to Bishop Atterbury; but have reason to doubt whether the lady of Dr. Smalridge was sister to Mrs. Atterbury. It appears from an entertaining publication, which we hope next month to lay before our readers (the Life of Bishop NEWTON), that Smalridge, and Freind the head-master of Westminster-school, married two sisters. Now, it is well known that Dr. R. Freind married

a second time. They were both excellent companions, but neither of them could open well without first having a glass of wine, and then the vein flowed to admiration. It was a very apt and striking simile, by which he once described himself. After one of the Westminister plays Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Browne, and several others, supped with Dr. Markham, then the head-master, and now the worthy Archbishop of York. The conversation was lively and ingenious among so many ingenious persons, but lay chiefly between Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Browne; others now and then threw in something, but were more delighted by hearing. At length Lord Lyttelton got up upon some occasion; and Mr. Browne said eagerly, 'I know your Lordship is not going.' "No, no," replied he, "you are to entertain me, that it is impossible to leave you: you are like the nightingale, that sings sweetest at midnight." "I thank you, my Lord," said he, "for your comparison, but there is another simile that suits me much better; I am like the flying fish, and while my wings are wet, I soar above my native element; but as soon as they grow dry, I drop into it again." He left only one son behind him, of the same name with himself, Isaac Hawk as Browne, a very worthy good young man, possessed of many of his father's excellences, whose life and sayings. The above-mentioned poetical *jest* had before been recorded by Dr. Kippis, in a volume we transmitted it in our volume for 1762, p. 27.

\* "After married to the Rev. Dr. William Hall, Dean of Canterbury."

† "As sung, at a Feast, by James Ralph, one of the heroes of the *Lancelot*, III. 145.

"So, when ye would while Ralph to Cynthia howls,

"And makes Angel's hues—show him, ye owls!"

a daughter



a daughter of Dr. Samuel De langle, one of the prebendaries of Westminster, who was a French refugee, and is more likely to have been a teacher of the French language at Oxford than Mr. Osborne, which certainly was the name of Dr. Atterbury's father-in-law. We throw this out, in hopes some of our Oxford friends will clear up the difficulty. Bp. Smalridge, we may add, (and the rather, as the *Biographia Britannica* is in this particular erroneous) left a widow and 3 children; a son, named *Philip*, and two daughters. The widow, whose name was *Catharine*, died March 9, 1765, aged 81, and was buried in the cloysters of Westminster Abbey.

Some more biographical extracts, and a specimen of the Editor's poetry, shall be selected as occasion offers.

40. *Poems by the Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, M.A.* 4to.

THE author of these, when a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, published by subscription, in 1775, some "*Indian Odes and Miscellaneous Pieces.*" The present volume contains only four, viz. "Retirement, Ode to Health, The Retreat of Fancy, Inscription for Anchor Church." The first, which is much the longest and best, is the soliloquy of an old Penferoid,

"smarting with the wrongs,  
And fared with the vanities of life,  
And now retreating from the haunts of men;" and exhibits many picturesque scenes, with evident marks of genius. Pride, vanity, ambition, &c. are strongly characterised, and their fatal effects illustrated. Among the unhappy votaries of verse are introduced, as beacons, in lines not unworthy of themselves,

"he\*, who died of hunger and of thirst,  
He, who on Mulla's banks, in tawny pomp,  
Marshall'd his splendid chivalry," &c.

—"the bard† by Heaven  
Best favour'd,  
—"tall'n on evil days and evil tongues,"  
Otway,

"Sadly beseeching, ere he sinks in death,  
The scantiest boon that ever Genius ask'd,

—"he, whom later garlands grace‡,  
A breathing corse, a youthful driveller,"

And  
—"later yet, and yet in drearier state,  
Where dawning Genius§ struggling into day  
Sinks in a dark eclipse," &c.

Eugenio then rises from private sorrow to the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I. the melancholy death of Queen Elizabeth, as described by Hume, &c. but at last, seeing from the cliff on which he sat, a wealthy ship which he owned (long

deemed lost) "anchor'd on the shore," he "sings an eternal requiem to his solitary joys," and ere night impatiently seeks the town, like the usurer in Horace, who, charmed with a country life, *Beatus ille*, &c. called in his money on the Ides, and put it out again on the Calends.—We will add the last, as being the shortest:

INSCRIPTION FOR ANCHOR CHURCH.

"O thou, who to this wild retreat  
Shalt lead by choice thy pilgrim feet,  
To trace the dark wood waving o'er  
This rocky cell|| and faintest floor,  
If here thou bring'st a gentle mind  
That thuns by fits, yet loves mankind,  
That leaves the schools, yet in this wood  
Learns the best science, to be good,  
Then soft, as on the deeps below,  
Yon oaks their silent umbrage throw,  
Peace, to thy prayers by Virtue brought,  
Pilgrim, shall bless thy hallow'd thought."

41. *Tales in Verse. By Mr. Pinkerton.* 4to.

FONTAINE, "the Shakspeare of France, alike original and inimitable," is the model which this writer has followed in most of the following Tales, viz. "The Resurrection, The Knight's Adventure, The Double Adultery, The Castle of Arragon, The Dying Miser, Belphegor, from Fontaine (originally from Machiavel). The Pilgrim, The Talisman, The young Poet, and Adelaide." All but the last, like those of the French fabulist, are humorous. Adelaide is "on the model of the Moresque Ballad," and, like that, abounds with nature and pathos. Some of these Tales are rather too loose\*\* for our purpose. Others are too long. We will select one which is neither, the subject of which has lately been related by Dr. Warton, as similar to Pope's examples of the *ruling passion*.

"THE DYING MISER.

"At Paris liv'd erewhile a miser,  
Long time he liv'd, yet grew no wiser,  
But ever to his lust of wealth  
Resign'd his name, his peace, his health.  
Till, at length, unthinking, him,  
Death, commission'd by the Devil,  
Or by malice led, or whim,  
Bade answer for his deeds of evil.  
The priest arrives, exerts his function,  
Gives Eucharist and extreme unction;  
And last, to stimulate to prayer  
The godless elder, ere he dies,  
A crucifix, of value rare,  
He holds before his fading eyes.  
Alas! far other was th' effect,  
Regardless of his latter end,  
The miser: "For that pledge, my friend,  
What sum in loan do you expect?"

\* Spenser. † Milton. ‡ Collins. § Chatterton. || An hermitage in Derbyshire, belonging to Sir Robert Bardett. Part, to whom these poems are inscribed.

\*\* In particular, the title of the first is very ill-suited to a ludicrous performance.

42. "Specimen of a Parochial History of Oxfordshire. KIDDINGTON." 4to. 44 pp. [1781.]

THIS admirable specimen of parochial history, of which we are sorry to understand there were but *twenty* copies printed, is drawn up by that able master Mr. Thomas Warton, who has held the rectory of Kiddington 11 years. The following postscript might rather have occupied the place of a preface.

"If ever a History of Oxfordshire should be undertaken, I wish to contribute this account of a parish with which I am most nearly connected, and consequently best acquainted. Other places might have been selected more fertile of curious information, but my choice was determined by my situation. As this account now stands detached, some notes, which in an entire history of the county would have been otherwise disposed of, were thought necessary. In its present state, I mean if it never should have the good fortune to be incorporated into a larger work, it may serve as a specimen of the writer's general idea of parochial history."

Kiddington is a small village, 12 miles from Oxford, 4 from Woodstock, and 7 from Chipping Norton, pleasantly situated on the river Glym, which divides it into the upper and lower town, or Over and Nether Kiddington. The church is in the latter, dedicated to St. Nicholas, though the wake is celebrated on the Sunday following the festival of St. Peter. It is of one pace with the chancel, and has a double transept or family vault or chapel built soon after the body, in the beginning of the 15th century; the chancel, built in the Saxon or Norman style, has a zigzag arch behind the altar, which opened into the chancel of the old chapel built by the family of *Sauceie* or *Salcy* t. Steph. The font is of the later date, and the seating prior to the Reformation. A few steps of the rood-loft remain, and opposite to it a recess for holy water, as also on the left in the arch entering the chancel; these receptacles indicate altars, but not always. Just within the great S. door, which has a spacious porch, is the only ancient monument in the church; a brass plate for Walter Goodere, rector, who died Sept. 18, 1513, with his arms like those of *Walter* at Sarfden, with which family he seems connected. A misshapen beautifully illuminated belonging to the church of Sarfden is preserved at Kiddington house. The tower at the W. end contains 3 large bells, and a sancte bell\*.

The church is a rectory in Woodstock

deanry, rated in Pope Nicholas' Valor 1297 at 7 marks anciently, and in that of H. VIII. 1535, at 7l. 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. tenths 15s. 6d. synodals 2s. procurations 3s. 8d. and to the arch-deacon 9s. endowed with 70 acres of glebe, besides tithes.

## RECTORS.

## PATRONS.

1232	Tho. Decanus de Barton.	Letitia de Sauceie.
1232	Robt. La Warr.	Eod. patr.
1273	Hugh de Williamsfote.	Tho. de Williamsfote.
1307	Robert de Bladynghton.	Sir Hen. Williamsfote.
1361	Hugh Wylbet.	Tho. Williamsfote.
1369	Rich. Swatleyne.	Eod. patr.
	Rich. Odam.	
	Walter Goodere.	
	Philip Morgan.	
1559	John Harryson.	Wm. Babington, esq;
	Rich. Lloyd.	
1611	Walter Browne†.	Hen. Moore, gent.
1639	Edm. Plant.	Hen. Knollys, esq;
	Jona. Edwards.	
1681	John Cudworth†.	Sir Hen. Browne, bt.
1729	Robt. Buswell.	Robt. Buswell and John Knapp, gents.
1760	Jerem. Nicholson, D.D.	Geo. Hen. earl of Lichfield.
1711	Tho. Warton.	Eod. patr.

In this parish, in the fields and woods half a mile S. W. of Over Kiddington, is a single farm-house and manor called *Asterley*, now extra parochial, once a parish whose church probably stood in a woody field called *Chapel Broke*, where its remains are dug up. It was valued at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  marks in Chipping Norton deanry, dedicated to St. Peter, and last presented to, 1466. A catalogue of rectors is recited.

Kiddington was given by Offa about A. D. 780, with Hethrop, to Worcester priory. The Danes took both away, nor were they ever restored. Winchcombe abbey, co. Gloucester, is said to have had tithes here, but rather those of *Endstone*, a neighbouring parish, wherein still remains a large stone barn with this old inscription:

*Hæc Grangia facta & fundata fuit, A. D. MCCC LXXII. per Walterum Wynforton abbatem de Wynecombe ad orationem Willielmi baliivi istius loci.*

*Riger de Iveri* had *Chidinton* of the Con-

springs of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower, or within a pediment or arcade between the church and chancel.

† Of him see *Laud's* troubles and trial. 1595. c. xl. p. 380.

† He kept a school here, and educated with great reputation the youth of the best families in the neighbourhood, and is still remembered for his punctual and conscientious discharge of every public and private duty.

\* So called from being rung at the words of the Litany, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte Deus Sabaoth*, and placed, where it might be heard farthest by absentees, in a lantern at the

guenor, and it was inherited by his wife Adeline, eldest daughter of Hugh de Grentmaill, chief justice of England. Some lands here were of the fee of Wm. Fitz-osborne, earl of Hereford.

About 1130, in the reign of Henry I. the Norman family of *de Saucy* or *Saucey*, of high rank and distinction, though unnoticed in history, seem to have become proprietors of the manors of Kiddington and Afterley, and presented to both as early as 1221 and 1232, and perhaps earlier. About 1220 *Sibill de Saucey* married *Richard de Willefcote* or *Williamfcote*, who died about 1232; left *Thomas*, his son and heir, who presented to Kiddington, and his son *Richard* to Afterley. *Richard*'s son was *Henry*, *Henry*'s son *Richard*; and *Richard*'s son *Thomas*, a minor, 1373, seems to have been the last of this family here. They probably took their name from *Williamfcote* vulgo *Willefcote*, a hamlet in Cropredy parish, near Banbury. The manor of *Williamfcote* was in Rewley abbey 1285.

How long the lords of Kiddington and Afterley lived at Afterley, and when they removed to Kiddington, is not certain. In Dodsworth's papers *Isabel de Shottelbroke*, wife of John Barton, lord of Thornton, co. Bucks, where he and his lady have an elegant Gothic altar tomb, with their figures in alabaster, in a chapel with beautiful painted glass, was in treaty 1450 for lands in Kiddington and Worton, to be settled on Osney abbey and Chetwode priory, Bucks. But this treaty does not appear to have taken place, for in the reign of Henry VI. the *Babingtons* were seated in the capital seat at Kiddington. *Robert B. esq.* left this manor to his son and heir *William*, who 1466 conveyed it to his uncle *Thomas B.* Another *William B.* presented to Kiddington 1559; and this last, or his son *William*, *knt.* lived there 1573; from which time many of the family occur in the registers for more than 40 years. In 1613, or thereabouts, they sold the manors of Upper and Lower Kiddington and Afterley, with the advowson of the church of Kiddington, to *Sir Henry Browne*, *knt.* 3d son of Antony B. first lord visc. Montague\*. His son, *Sir Peter*, a distinguished loyalist, died at Oxford, 1645, of the wounds he received at the battle of Naseby. His eldest son *Henry* was created a baronet 1659. His son *Charles* died 1751; and in his son *George* the baronetage became extinct 1754.

This estate descended by inheritance to *Sir George B's* daughter and heiress, *Barbara lady Molyyn*, first married to *Sir Edw. Molytn*, bart of Talacre, co. Flint, and 2dly, to *Edw. Gore, esq.* of Barrow-Court, co. So-

merfet. The family of *Babington* have constantly resided on their estate here from the beginning of the reign of James I. The present mansion was for the most part built or rebuilt by *Sir Henry* the first baronet, 1673, on the foundations of the old one, to which belonged a park. The situation is remarkably pleasing, on the summit of a gentle semicircular slope, with great advantages of wood, water, and crossing declivities. In altering the windows of an old fashioned dining-room on the W. side of the house, about 1750, some coats of arms were removed, and now placed in Cherrington church, co. Gloucester, by the late rector Dr. Warner, a great collector and preserver of painted glass. In the house are preserved many curious and capital portraits of the *Brownes*, and their intermarriages, by *Corn. Janssen*, and other eminent masters of the reigns of *Eliz. James*, and *Charles I.* In the garden is a stone font, brought by *Sir Henry Brown*, 1660, from the chapel of *Edward the Confessor* at *Ilip*, connected with a royal palace long since destroyed†. Though this is a very ancient font, Mr. W. doubts if it be the identical one in which the *Confessor* was baptized. The tracery and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period; but perhaps the substance may be the same under a different form. The block of stone in which the basin is hollowed is of unusual massiveness, and sounds like a bell; the diameter of the basin is 30 inches, and its depth 20; with the pedestal, which is of a piece with the rest, it is 5 feet high. The print of it by *M. Burgher* in *Plot's Oxfordsh. tab. XVI. fig. 6.* is neither faithful nor exact. On the pedestal is this inscription, made long before its removal from *Ilip*, omitted by *Plot*:

"This sacred font St. Edward first receaved  
From womb to grave, from grave to glory  
went

His virtuous life. To this sayre isle bequethed  
Prase . . . . . and to us but lent.  
Let this remaine, the trophies of his fame.  
A King baptizd from hence a Saint became."  
And this other, cut since its removal:

"This font came from the King's chapel  
in Ilip."

The chapel here mentioned, built of stone 15 yards long, and 7 broad, retaining the name of the *King's Chapel*, though thatched and converted to the meanest uses of a dirty farm-yard, has been lately pulled down.

Much contest was carried on in this neighbourhood between the Britons and Saxons, and between the petty Saxon kings and the Saxons and Danes, A.D. 556. The Britons and Saxons met near *Berandryg* or *Banbury*,

† *Court-cloze*, on the N. E. part of *Ilip*, a mote almost filled up, within which, about 60 years ago, masses of lead as if melted were dug up, may have been the site of this palace.

where

\* His father, *Sir Ant. Babington*, favourite of *Henry VIII.* built *Coudray-house*; the most beautiful and genuine model now remaining of a magnificent mansion in the reign of *Henry VIII.* He died 1543, and is buried in *Battel church*.

where the former were victorious, but were defeated, 614, near Bampton. Eufham, a Saxon frontier garrison, 4 miles N. W. of Oxford, was often infested by the Britons. In 752 Cuthred and Ethelbald fought a desperate battle at *Beogford* or *Burford*. About 778 Offa recovered Oxfordshire from the W. Saxon kings, and soon drew his ditch, a partition between the Mercian and W. Saxon kingdoms, through this county, where it may be traced at *Ardley*, *Middleton Stoney*, *Northbrook*, *Heyford*, and *Kintleton*. In 914 the Danes invaded Oxfordshire, and had many violent affrays with the Anglo-Saxons at and about *Hoenevartune* or *Hooknorton*. At this time were formed *Tadmorton Castle*, a round Danish camp, double trenched on a hill, and *Hooknorton Barrow*, a smaller quinquangular circumvallation of the Saxons, both in good preservation. It is highly probable that *Railright* stones are the monument of a Danish victory, erected about the same time. Other rude works of the same people, unseen or unnoticed by our antiquaries, might be pointed out in this neighbourhood. Dr. Plot (*Oxf. c. x. § 37. 38. p. 321.*) confounds one of the ancient military boundaries of the Britons or Saxons, passing through *Kiddington* and its environs, with a Roman road. It is called *Grimesditch* (*Struk. It. Cur. II. 45*). From the lodge of Mr. Smalebones in *Blenheim park* its curve and irregular ridge may be followed to *Ditchley gate*; thence it shoots partly up the road to *Ditchley*, and turns off to a lone house called the *Sart Farm* or the *Sarts*, i. e. the *Riftons*; here we lose its doublings, though sometimes its desultory line is discernible in the thickest parts of the surrounding woods: running towards *Glympton* into *Oak and Ash Lane* it reverts in a sweep to *Kiddington*, and from the turnpike there appears for almost a quarter of a mile in many high and massy balks, covered with a fine turf down the winding declivity of a very broad lane. Mounting the hill towards *Astley*, and passing *Ditchley-house* near the late Lord *Lichfield's* Gothic barn, it presents a deep fosse of considerable breadth and length, often called *Grimesditch*, but more commonly *Low Lane*. Hence a little to the S. W. of *Charlbury town* it rises in a bold vallum broad and lofty, which it preserves in a straight line down to the edge of *Blandford park*; just within the wall rise some strong extensive earth works rudely constructed, and by their shapeless unintelligible configuration probably connected with this boundary. Not a mile from it in *Kiddington parish*, S. of the *London road*, in the middle of a thick oaken wood called *Hill Wood*, is a square Roman entrenchment in extraordinary preservation, hitherto unnoticed; and in a line with this is another small Roman entrenchment, on a steep eminence S. of *Ditchley*, called *Chalvey Hill*; both these were speculative out-posts to the *German Street*; of

which kind was another on *Chiffhill* *Acre* near *Stunsfield*. Here in 1711 was discovered a beautiful tessellated pavement, an object of idle controversy between *Hearne* and *Pointer*. A stop was put to further searches, and the place was neglected. At length, 1779, on the same spot, a few feet under ground, the areas of several other large apartments were found, with tessellated pavements and borders of the most beautiful patterns. Adjoining to these was a brick hypocaust with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the sides covered with plaster painted red, arcades, and pilasters. The Roman brickwork, of which great quantities appeared, was fresh and solid. Unluckily most of these curiosities have been removed from their proper situations, yet carefully preserved. Mr. Walker of *Woodstock*, auditor to the D. of *Malborough*, has drawings of the tessellations, with large masses of the pavement; the foundation wall went down to the solid rock. In the romantic valley between *Wilcot* and *Northleigh*, not half a mile from the *Akeman Street*, are vestiges of a Roman *officina* for making bricks, tiles, and stucco, not mentioned by any writer. The area was lately a spreading-tumulus, consisting of rubbish and fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and probably concealing hypocaustic ducts and subterranean works of stone necessary for that manufacture, in which the Romans excelled. We are told by antiquaries of Roman pavements being dug up about 100 years ago at *Steeple Barton* and *Dun's Tew* in this neighbourhood. These were the marks of Roman houses.

This agreeable Writer and judicious Antiquary will forgive so large an abstract of his valuable Specimen, which we wish to circulate as much as possible.

43 *The British Hero in Captivity. A Poem. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 4to.*

MISTAKE not, gentle reader. "The Hero in Captivity" is not, as you may fondly imagine, the Hero Apparent, but Lord *Cornwallis*, whose unfortunate surrender in *Virginia*, with the horrors of the American war, the perfidy of France, and the praises of Major *André*, General *Arnold*, and Prince *William*,

"distinguish'd with what'er can soothe  
"A nation's hope, and win a nation's love,"  
are the principal subjects of this poem. Withing to turn our eyes, with the *Jupiter* of *Homer*, from these scenes of destruction to more pleasant and peaceful prospects, and rather to look forward with hope and confidence than to take a painful and unavailing retrospect—let this suffice.

*An Epitaph on the Philosophical Transactions in our next.*



44. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. WALPOLE to Mr. W. B. containing the Narrative promised in our last, p. 195.*

I AM far from determined to publish any thing about Chatterton. It would almost look like making myself a party. I do not love controversy. If I print, my chief reason would be, that both in the account of the poems, and in Mr. Warton's last volume, my name has been brought in with so little circumspection and accuracy, that it looks as if my rejection of Chatterton had driven him to despair; whereas I was the first person on whom he essayed his art and ambition, instead of being the last. I never saw him; there was an interval of near two years between his application to me, and his dismal end; nor had he quitted his master, nor was necessitous, nor otherwise poorer than attorneys clerks are, nor had he come to London, nor launched into dissipation, when his correspondence with me stopped.

As faithfully as I can recollect the circumstances, without dates, and without searching for what few memorandums I preserved relative to him, I will recapitulate his history with me.

Bathoe, my bookseller, brought me a packet left with him. It contained an ode, or little poem of two or three stanzas in *alter nate rhyme*, on the death of Richard the Ist; and I was told in very few lines that it had been found at Bristol with many other old poems; and that the possessor could furnish me with accounts of a series of great painters that had flourished at Bristol.

Here I must pause, to mention my own reflections. At first I concluded that somebody having met with my Anecdotes of Painting, had a mind to laugh at me, I thought not very ingeniously, as I was not likely to swallow a succession of great painters at Bristol. The ode, or sonnet, as I think it was called, was too pretty to be part of the plan; and, as is easy with all the other supposed poems of Rowley, it was not difficult to make it very modern by changing the old words for new; though yet more difficult than with most of them—you see, I tell you fairly the case. I then imagined, and do still, that the success of Ossian's poems had suggested the idea. Whether the transmitter hoaxed, or I supposed from the subject, that the discovered treasure was of the age of Richard the Ist, I cannot take upon me to assert—yet that impression was so strong on my mind, that two years after, when Dr. Goldsmith told me they were then allotted to the age of Henry IV. or V. I said with surprise, “they have shifted the date extremely.” This is no evidence—but that when I saw in the printed poems of Rowley that makes me more firmly believe that the age of Richard the Ist was the era fixed upon

by Chatterton for his forgeries; for *that* line says,

Now is Cœur de Lion gone—

or some such words, for I quote by memory, not having the book at hand. It is very improbable that Rowley, writing in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. as is now pretended, or in that of Henry IV. as was assigned by the credulous, before they had digested their system, should incidentally, in a poem on another subject, say, “*now* is Richard dead.” I am persuaded that Chatterton himself, before he had dived into Canning's history, had fixed on a much earlier period for the age of his forgeries—Now I return to my narrative.

I wrote, according to the inclosed direction, for farther particulars. Chatterton, in answer, informed me that he was the son of a poor widow, who supported him with great difficulty; that he was clerk or apprentice to an attorney, but had a taste and turn for more elegant studies; and hinted a wish that I would assist him with my interest in emerging out of so dull a profession, by procuring him some place, in which he could pursue his natural bent. He affirmed that great treasures of ancient poetry had been discovered in his native city, and were in the hands of a person who had lent him those he had transmitted to me; for he now sent me others, amongst which was an absolute mo-

printed in 1773, and who was a native of Bristol and often mentions Canninge, takes not the smallest notice of Rowley, though so bright an ornament of his native city, were the poems ascribed to him genuine. Gower and Lidgate flourished at the same time, and were well known—yet how barbarous, how inferior are their compositions, how dissimilar their language, to the works ascribed to Rowley! Is it credible that he should not have been heard of, when very indifferent poets were famous? The indefatigable Bale, who lived two hundred years nearer to the age of Rowley than we do, and who dug a thousand bad authors out of obscurity, never lighted upon so much as his name. The manner of the revival of Rowley was as suspicious as possible; and not only rests upon the faith of a youth convicted of many similar forgeries, but was rendered more incredible by the dark conduct of the discoverer. Had a youth, enamoured of poetry, found a large quantity of old poems, what would he have done? Produced them cautiously and one by one, studied them and copied the riddle, and exhibited sometimes a genuine and sometimes a fictitious piece? or blazed the thing very abroad, and called in every lover of poetry and antiquity to a participation of the treasure? The characters of imposture are on every part of the story; and were it true, it would still remain one of those improbable wonders, which we have no reason for believing.

\* It is very remarkable that William of Wyke, an edition of whose work was

den pastoral in dialogue, thinly sprinkled with old words. Pray observe, sir, that he affirmed having received the poems from another person; whereas it is ascertained that the gentleman at Bristol, who possesses the fund of Rowley's poems, received them from Chatterton.

I wrote to a relation of mine at Bath, to enquire into the situation and character of Chatterton according to his own account of himself; nothing was returned about his character, but his own story was verified.

In the mean time I communicated the poems to Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason, who at once pronounced them forgeries, and declared there was no symptom in them of their being the productions of near so distant an age; the language and metres being totally unlike any thing ancient; for though I, no doubt, to them, ascribed them to the time of Richard I<sup>st</sup>, Mr. Gray nor Mr. Mason saw any thing in the poems that was not more recent than even the reign of Henry VIII.—And here let me remark how incredible it is, that Rowley, a monk of a mere commercial town, which was all Bristol\* then was, should have purified the language and introduced a diversified metre more classic than was known to that polished courtly poet, Lord Surrey; and this in the barbarous turbulent times of Henry VI. and that the whole nation should have relapsed into the same barbarism of style and versification, till Lord Surrey, I might almost say, till Waller, arose. I leave to better scholars and better antiquaries to settle how Rowley became so well versed in the Greek tragedians. He was as well acquainted with Butler, or Butler with him, for a chaplain of the late Bishop of Exeter has found in Rowley a line of *Hudibras*.

Well, sir, being satisfied with my intelligence about Chatterton, I wrote him a letter with as much kindness and tenderness as if I had been his guardian; for though I had no doubt of his impositions, such a spirit of poetry breathed in his coinage, as interested me for him: nor was it a grave crime in a young bard to have forged false notes of hand that were to pass current only in the parish of Parnassus. I undeceived him about my being a person of any interest, and urged to him that in duty and gratitude to his mother, who had straitened herself to breed him up to a profession, he ought to labour in it, that in her old age he might absolve his filial debt; and I told him, that, when he should have made a fortune, he might unbend himself with the studies consonant to his inclinations. I told him also, that I had communicated his transcripts to much better judges, and that they were by no means satisfied with the authenticity of his supposed MSS. I mentioned their reasons, particu-

larly that there were no such metres known in the age of Richard I<sup>st</sup>.—and that might be a reason with Chatterton himself to shift the æra of his productions.

He wrote me rather a peevish answer, said he could not contest with a person of my learning (a compliment by no means due to me, and which I certainly had not assumed, having mentioned my having consulted abler judges), maintained the genuineness of the poems, and demanded to have them returned, as they were the property of another gentleman. Remember this:

When I received this letter, I was going to Paris in a day or two, and either forgot his request of the poems; or perhaps not having time to have them copied, deferred complying till my return, which was to be in six weeks: I protest I do not remember which was the case; and yet, though in a cause of so little importance, I will not utter a syllable of which I am not positively certain; nor will charge my memory with a title beyond what it retains.

Soon after my return from France, I received another letter from Chatterton, the style of which was singularly impertinent. He demanded his poems roughly; and added, that I would not have *dared* to use him so ill, if he had not acquainted me with the narrowness of his circumstances.

My heart did not accuse me of insolence to him. I wrote an answer expostulating with him on his injustice, and renewing good advice—but upon second thoughts, reflecting that so wrong-headed a young man, of whom I knew nothing, and whom I had never seen, might be absurd enough to print my letter, I flung it into the fire; and wrapping up both his poems and letters, without taking a copy of either, for which I am now sorry, I returned all to him, and thought no more of him or them till about a year and half after, when

Dining at the royal academy, Dr. Goldsmith drew the attention of the company with an account of a marvellous treasure of ancient poems lately discovered at Bristol, and expressed enthusiastic belief in them, for which he was laughed at by Dr. Johnson; who was present. I soon found this was the trouble of my friend Chatterton; and I told Dr. Goldsmith that this novelty was none to me, who might, if I had pleased, have had the honour of ushering the great discovery to the learned world. You may imagine, sir, we did not at all agree in the measure of our faith; but though his credulity diverted me, my mirth was soon dashed; for on asking about Chatterton, he told me he had been in London, and had destroyed himself. I heartily wished then that I had seen the dupe of all the poor young man had written to me, for who would not have his understanding imposed on to save a fellow-being from the utter wreck of his despair and suicide!—and a poor young man not

\* Rowley is made to call it a city, which it was not till afterwards.

eighteen—and of such miraculous talents—for, dear Sir, if I wanted credulity on one hand, it is ample on the other. Yet heap all the improbabilities you please on the head of Chatterton, the impossibility on Rowley's side will remain. An amazing genius for poetry, which one of them possessed, might flash out in the darkest age—but could Rowley anticipate the phraseology of the eighteenth century? His poetic fire might burst through the obstacles of the times; like Homer or other original bards, he might have formed a poetical style—but would it have been precisely that of an age subsequent to him by some hundred years? Nobody can admire the poetry of the poems in question more than I do—but except being better than most modern verses, in what do they differ in the construction? The words are old, the construction evidently of yesterday; and by substituting modern words, aye, single words, to the old, or to those invented by Chatterton, in what do they differ? Try that method with any composition, even in prose, of the reign of Henry VI.—and see if the consequence will be the same—but I am getting into the controversy, instead of concluding my narrative, which indeed is ended.

You seem to think Chatterton might have assistance—I don't know but he might; but one of the wonderful parts of his prodigious story, is, that he had formed disciples—yes, at eighteen. Some of his youthful companions have continued to walk in his paths, and have produced Saxon and other poems of antique cast; but not with the poetic spirit of their masters: nor can it be discovered that Chatterton received instruction or aid from any man of learning or abilities. Dr. P. and Mr. L. have collected every thing relating to him that can be traced, and all tends to concenter the forgery of Rowley's poems in his single person. They have numerous pieces of Chatterton's writing in various ways—nay, so versatile, so extensive, so commanding was his genius, that he forged architecture and heraldry; that is, could invert both in art and in folly.—In short, I do not believe that there ever existed so masterly a genius, except that of Psalmanazar, who before twenty-two could create a language, that all the learned of Europe, though they suspected, could not detect.

Thus, Sir, with the most scrupulous veracity, I have told you my share in that unhappy young man's story. With more pains I could add a few dates, but the substance would be identically the same. Rowley would be a prophet, a foreseer, if the poems were his; yet in any other light he would not be so extraordinary a phenomenon as Chatterton—whom, though he was a bad man, as is said, I lament not having seen. He might at that time have been less corrupted, and my poor patronage might have saved him from the abyss into which he

GENT. MAG. May, 1782.

plunged—but, alas! how could I surmise that the well-being and existence of a human creature depended on my swallowing a legend; and from an unknown person? Thank God! so far from having any thing to charge myself with on Chatterton's account, it is very hypothetical to suppose that I could have stood between him and ruin. It is one of those possible events, which we should be miserable indeed if imputable to a conscience that had not the smallest light to direct it! If I went to Bengal, I might perhaps interpose and save the life of some poor Indian devoted by the fury of a British nabob; but amiable as such Quixotism would be, we are not to sacrifice every duty to the possibility of realizing one conscientious vision. I believe I have tired you; I am sure I have wearied my own band, which has written these seven pages without pausing; but when any thing takes possession of my mind, I forget my gouty fingers and my age—or perhaps betray the latter by my garrulity—however, it will save me more trouble—I shall certainly never write a word more about Chatterton. You are my confessor; I have unburthened my soul to you, and I trust you will not enjoin me a public penance.

Yours most sincerely,

Strawberry-hill, HOR. WALPOLE.

May 23, 1778.

POSTSCRIPT.

I recollect another passage that I must add. A gentleman of rank, being struck with the beauty of the poems, and believing their antique originality, purchased a copy of them, and shewed it to me. I expressed my doubts—"now, then," said the person, "I will convince you: here is a painter's bill that you cannot question. What think you, now?" "This," I replied, "I do believe genuine; and I will tell you why"—and taking down the first volume of my *Anecdotes of Painting*, I shewed him the identic bill printed some years before. "This," said I, "I know is ancient: Vertue transcribed it twenty years ago from some old parchments\* in the church

\* "That amongst those old parchments there might be some old poetry, is very possible. All I contend for is, that most of what Chatterton produced for Rowley's, was fictitious; especially *all* the pieces in modern metres, *all* that have nothing of antiquity but the simple words, as *Ælla*, *The Battle of Hastings*, *The Death of Sir Charles Baldwin*, &c. Chatterton was too great a poet for the age he copied; his soaring genius bestowed more elegance and harmony on Rowley than comported with the 15th century. Rowley must either have polished the language so as to have made it adopted, or he would not have been understood. The idiom lent to him would have been more unintelligible to his contemporaries, than the old words.

church of St. Mafy, Redcliffe, at Bristol,—*That* was the origin of Chatterton's list of great painters—and probably of his other inventions. Can it be fuppofed that Vertue fhould have feen that old bill, and with his inquisitive and diligent turn, efpecially about painters, not have enquired whether there was nothing more? Vertue was even a verfiifier, as I have many proofs in his MSS. and fearch'd much after Chaucer and Lidgate, of whom he engraved portraits—yet all Rowley's remains, it feems, were referved for Chatterton, who, it cannot be denied, did forge poetry and profe for others; and who, as indubitably, was born a great poet—yet not a line of tolerable poetry in Rowley's own hand can be produced.—Did Chatterton destroy the originals to authenticate their exiftence? He certainly wrote his forgeries on the backs of old parchments, and there is both internal and external evidence againft the antiquity of the poetry—but I will not take part in that difpute. Error, like the fea, is always gaining as much territory in one place as it lofes in another, and it is to little purpofe to make it change poffeffions. (*This admirable Writer's Appendix to his Narrative fhall appear in our next.*)

45. Propertii MONOBIBLOS; or that Book of the Elegies of Propertius intituled Cynthia. Translated into Englifh Verfe. With Claffical Notes. 8vo.

LITTLE more is known of Sextus Aurelius Propertius than that he was an enfranchifed knight of Umbria, where he was born A. U. C. 696, the year in which Cicero was banifhed, and that he was patronifed by Mæcenas. It is ftrange therefore that Horace fhould never mention Propertius, nor Propertius Horace. Vulpius, however, whole Life of our

words fpinkled on the poems afcribed to him, are to the prefent generation. Neither can any man of fenfe believe, that a matter-genius can write with amazing abilities in an age however barbarous, and yet never be heard of till fome hundreds of years after his death. The more a man foars above his contemporaries, the more he ftrikes, efpecially in a rude age. The more an age is polifhed, the more are men on a par, and the more difficult it is for genius to pénétrate. The next are nearer to the firft, than in thofe early ages, when authors are rare. Rivals depreciate the former, and their parifans contend the merit of their competitors. Homer on one hand, Shakspeare and Milton on the other, confirm this hypothefis. The Grecian's glory has rolled down to us with unabated luftre; he did not lie unknown for centuries. Shakspeare was during his life obfcured by the mock pretentions of Ben Jonfon; and Milton's *Paradife Loft* was fold for fifteen pounds.\*

poet is prefixed to this verfiion, is willing to fuppofe that the Impertinent who peftered Horace in the Forum (Sat. IX. lib. I.) was Propertius, a notion to which we cannot fubfcribe. Ovid was one of his friends, and mentions him with regard in his *Triftia*, lib. II. ver. 56c.—When he died does not appear. This firft book, which confifts of XXII Elegies, efteemed by the critics a diftinct work (*Monobiblos*), if well received by the public, is intended as a fpecimen of a complete tranflation of this elegant Elegiaft, of whom it feems furprifing, that there fhould be no Englifh verfiion extant, that of Diamond being obfolete and out of print. The prefent tranflator feems well qualified for this undertaking, his verfiion being at once both clofe and fpirited. We can only add the laft, being the fhorteft, but far from the beft, which the learned reader may compare with the original.

#### ELEGIA XXII.

Qualis, et unde genus, qui fuit mihi, Tulle, penates,  
Quævis pro noftra femp̄ amicitia.  
Si Perufina tibi patriæ fuit nota fepulchre  
Italæ duris funera temporibus,  
Quum Romana fuos egit difcordia cives:  
(Sis mihi præciq̄ pulvis Etrufca dolor.  
Tu profefta mihi perpeffa eft membra propinqui \*.  
Tu nullo miſeri contigit offa ſolo:)  
Proxima ſuppoſito contingens Umbria campo  
Me genuit, terris fertilis uberibus.

#### ELEGY XXII.

My race, my nation, fain would Tullus know;  
Long friendship fure the queſtion will allow:  
No ſtranger thou to fam'd Perufia's war,  
In which my ruin'd country bore its ſhare;  
What time Italia labour'd with its doom,  
And difcord arm'd the citizens of Rome.  
(Etruria! thou, chief cauſe of all my woe;  
Ah wretched ſoil! that baſely could'ſt allow  
My kinfman's corſe unburied to remain,  
Nor let ſome ſeanty ſod his bones contain.)  
Then, bording on this ſpot of conquer'd  
earth, [birth.

Umbria's rich meadows lie, which gave me

Why the tranflator ſhould chuſe to accent Hippodamia, Hypônis, Orithyie, &c. ſhort, contrary to the Latin, we do not ſee. This reminds us of an epigram on one who pronounced Euphrates ſhort:

"Venit ad Euphratem juvenis perterritus læſus,  
"Ut bene tranſiret, corripſit fluviom."

"A youth affrighted to Euphrates came,  
"And hop'd to paſs by making ſhort the  
"Stream."

46. *A Seaman's Remarks on the Britiſh Ships of the Line, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1756, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1782. With ſome*

\* "Gallus in all probability is here meant."  
o, ſea ſonnet



*occasional Observations on the Fleet of the House of Bourbon.* 8vo.

THE present inferiority, in point of number, of our navy is attributed, by this sensible writer, to the adoption of the two following plans: "1. The breaking-up, or converting a great many ships of the line into store-ships, hulks, and breakwaters, without building a number nearly adequate in peace, and a much greater in war, to replace them. 2. The leaving ships of the line for a considerable time on the stocks, from an idea of seasoning their timbers, and rendering them of longer duration."—The latter idea was generally espoused by Ld Sandwich, on his appointment in 1771, and partly by his predecessor. Lords Anson and Hawke acted on a different principle.—Pursuing this destructive plan, Lord S, in time of peace, broke-up sixteen sail of the line more than he built, thus rendering our fleet inferior to that of our enemies by four ships; and, taking-in his whole administration, from Jan. 1, 1771, to Jan. 1, 1782, he broke-up two more ships than he built.—"The Polypheme, of 64 guns, the St. George and Glory of 98, and the Royal Sovereign of 100, set on in 1774, still continue on the stocks." On the contrary, "a three-decker, of 110 guns, was completed in 14 months at Brest, two of 64 in 7 months at Toulon, and a 74\* in the fleet that engaged Adm. Kempenfelt, was built, launched, rigged, and stored in 95 days at Brest †." On the whole, this intelligent "Seaman," who dates from Leith, seems well acquainted with his subject; and by the comparative lists annexed, as well as found argumentation, he has proved the necessity of adopting different measures. It appears that Lord Anson's fleet on service, 31 December 1759, consisted of 96 ships, carrying 6726 guns, while the ships on service 31 December 1781, consisted of 82 ‡, carrying 6006 guns; balance in favour of the fleet of 1759, 720 guns.—

47. *Give us our Rights! Or, a Letter to the present Electors of Middlesex and the Metropolis.* By John Cartwright, Esq. Major of the Nottinghamshire Militia.

THIS Letter, though addressed as the

\* The Pegase, lately taken by the Foudroyant.

† We have, however, lately found the means to augment our navy a still quicker way, and have added nine ships to it in less than nine days.

‡ Should be 84; the Superbe of 74, and Monarca of 70, both in the East Indies, being omitted.

title of it imports, is yet of equal concern to the whole body of the people; a circumstance resulting from the nature of the rights it discusses, just and equal representation; which, at the same time that it would give to Middlesex and the metropolis, by the Author's estimate, FIFTY real representatives, would extend to all the other counties the benefit of liberty and of the constitution, by a like reform; and, accordingly, in the close of it, there is a state of the proportional representation throughout the island.

The Author has inscribed his tract to Dr. John Jebb and Mr. Granville Sharp, as indefatigable fellow-labourers in the great work of vindicating the violated rights of their country, as concurring with him in sentiment on all the essentials of the constitution, and as men inflexibly just to the dearest interests of humanity and freedom in every clime; and to their writings he refers those who may yet doubt, for the confirmation of a truth which he maintains to be a fundamental and vital principle of our government, that "an equal and universal representation in sessional parliaments is essential to the freedom of the people."

With the two respected characters whose testimony he justly considers as important to the cause, he joins a third; of whom the writer of these Remarks can only hope that his future conduct will not discredit the distinction of being named with such men, in such a cause, and by such an assessor of that cause.

The labours of the "acute and animated Mr. Northcote" are also highly commended.

48. *The Decree of the Barons of the Exchequer, delivered by Sir Ja. Eyre, Nov. 17, 1777, in the great Cause of Tythe Milk, between the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Limbrick, & al.*

THE defendants, it seems, set out to the plaintiff, for his tythe, every fifth evening's meal; which, they said, was the tenth meal, to which the parson is entitled; but as it appeared by experiments, from physical as well as other causes, that the evening's meal frequently fell short a third, but never less than a fourth part of the morning's, the Court determined that "the defendants ought to have paid to the plaintiff the tenth morning's meal and the tenth evening's meal of this milk," considering them as distinct tythable matters; in which having failed, they were decreed to account, and (many persons setting out their tythes on the same evening being deemed a trick) "with costs."

## A N O D E

IN IMITATION OF CALLISTRATUS.

By WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

Ἐν μύρτῳ κλαδί τὸ ξίφος Φορῶσα,  
 Ὄσπερ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀγιστογέiton,  
 Ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην  
 Ἰσονόμης τ' Ἀθῆνας ἱποισάτην.

κ. τ. λ.

Quod si post Idus illas Martias à Tyrannoctonis  
 quispiam tale aliquod carmen plebi tradidisset,  
 inque Suburram et fori circulos et in  
 ora vulgi intulisset, ædum profectò fuisset  
 de partibus deque dominatione Cæsarum;  
 plus mehercule valuisset unum Ἀρμόδιου μι-  
 λος quàm Ciceronis Philippiæ omnes.

LOWTH, *De Sacra Poesi*, Præf. I.

VERDANT myrtle's branchy pride  
 Shall my biting faulchion wreath:  
 Soon shall grace each manly side  
 Tubes that speak, and points that breathe.  
 Thus, *Harmodius*, thine thy blade!  
 Thus, *Aristogiton*, thine!  
 Whose, when BRITAIN sighs for aid,  
 Whose shall now delay to shine?

Dearest youths, in islands blest,  
 Not, like recreant idlers, dead,  
 You with fleet *Polides* rest,  
 And with godlike *Diomed*.

Verdant myrtle's branchy pride  
 Shall my thirsty blade intwine:  
 Such, *Harmodius*, deck'd thy side!  
 Such, *Aristogiton*, thine!

They the base *Hipparchus* slew  
 At the feast for *Pallas* crown'd:  
 Gods! how swift their poniards flew!  
 How the monster ting'd the ground!

Then in *Athens* all was Peace,  
 Equal Laws and Liberty:  
 Nurse of *Arts*, and eye of *Greece*!  
 People valiant, firm, and free!

Not less glorious was thy deed,  
*Wentworth*, fix'd in *Virtue's* cause;  
 Not less brilliant be thy meed,  
*Lennox*, friend to *Equal Laws*!

High in Freedom's temple rais'd,  
 See *Fitz Maurice* beaming stand,  
 For collected *Virtues* prais'd,  
 Wisdom's voice, and Valour's hand!

Ne'er shall fate their eyelids close:  
 They, in blooming regions blest,  
 With *Harmodius* shall repose,  
 With *Aristogiton* rest.

Noblest Chiefs, a Hero's crown  
 Let th' *Athenian* patriots claim:  
 You less fiercely wou' renown;  
 You assum'd a milder name.

They through blood for glory strove,  
 You more blissful tidings bring;  
 They to death a Tyrant drove,  
 You to fame restor'd a King.

Rise, BRITANNIA, dauntless rise!  
 Cheer'd with triple Harmony,  
 Monarch good, and Noble wife,  
 Be ye valiant, firm, and FREE!

XIV MAY, MDCCLXXXII.

The following light complimentary Verses were  
 committed to Paper on the Suggestion of the  
 Moment, by that ingenious Poet, Mr. HAY-  
 LEY, of *Suffex*, and addressed to his Kin-  
 swoman Mrs. HAYLEY, Widow of the late  
 Alderman HAYLEY, and Sister to JOHN  
 WILKES, Esq.

YE wives and ye husbands, who both wish  
 to see  
 Your conjugal scenes from all skirmishes free,  
 In this doth the secret of harmony lie,  
 Ne'er begin a duet e'en a half-note too high.

Ye ladies, though vex'd your mild spirits  
 may be,  
 Yet kindly beware of a keen repartee:  
 For Peace's soft bosom those arrows must hit,  
 Which doubly are pointed with anger and wit.

Ye husbands, of argument chiefly beware,  
 That bane of good-humour which frightens  
 the fair, [drown'd,  
 Where Reason's soft tones soon in passion are  
 While Happiness trembles, and flies from  
 the found.

O both have a care of all hasty replies,  
 On hearing whose discord the bachelor cries,  
 While snugly he smiles on himself and his  
 cat, [the flat."  
 "The sharp notes of marriage are worse than

In unison sweet let your voices agree,  
 While both are maintain'd in the natural key;  
 Thus love shall beat time with a conjugal kiss,  
 And your skirmish be only the skirmish of bliss.

Dr. HARRINGTON having set the above  
 Verses to Music, he was complimented with  
 the following Sonnet, by the same Author.

TO DR. HARRINGTON.

HARMONIOUS Friend! to whom my  
 honour'd Muse  
 Is eager to declare how much she owes,  
 Accept, and with indulgent eye peruse,  
 Her hasty verse, impatient to disclose

How, from your aid, her new attraction flows!  
 Cold as the figure of unfinished clay,  
 Which by Prometheus' plastic hand arose,  
 My lifeless song in half existence lay;

I could not add the spark of heavenly flame,  
 To Harmony's high sphere I dar'd not stray  
 To steal from thence—but in this languid  
 frame

You pour, without a theft, the vital ray!  
 Your generous art the quick'ning-spirit gives,  
 And by your tuneful life the ballad lives.

- EPITAPH ON J. J. ROUSSEAU.

PARMI ces peupliers paisibles,  
 Repose Jean Jacques Rousseau;  
 Approchez cœurs bons & sensibles,  
 Votre ami dort sous ce tombeau.

\* Engraved on his tomb erected in a small  
 island of poplars at Ermenonville, near Chan-  
 tilli in France.

MR.

MR. UREAN,

**T**URNING over your Magazine for March last, I met with a Latin Description of the State of Britain; and observing that you requested a translation of it, I immediately began to attempt it, *à ma fantaisie*, without any thought at the time but that of amusing myself. Should you receive no other translation, in which case only perhaps mine may be admissible, it is perfectly at your service. T. B.

## DESCRIPTION of the STATE of BRITAIN.

Stay, Traveller, a little while,  
Nor thus haste o'er Britannia's isle!  
Yet why should'st thou continue long?  
Thy station's not in Britain strong,  
Where nothing like a ——— presides,  
And neither Law nor Reason guides.

Behold then Laws—unlawful made,  
Tribunals, which—by gold are sway'd;  
State-Ministers,—whose bungling brains  
Would make us think—our losses gains;  
A Senate—a mad bedlam-house;  
Elections—scenes of low abuse;  
Cities where—wants with taxes vie,  
And Borough-Towns—in slavery;  
Base Statesmen—who their country rob;  
Nobility—a very mob;  
Bishops—an hireling, useless race;  
A Clergy—with a horror'd face;  
Directors of the war—for spoil,  
And Generals—unfit for toil;  
A War—our weakness to betray,  
And Battles fought—to run away.  
These heard and seen, go, Traveller most dear,  
And let our better fortune be thy prayer.

## ON THE MARRIAGE OF

MISS SACKVILLE\* TO MR. HERBERT.

BY MR. CUMBERLAND.

**Y**E solemn pedagogues, who teach  
A language by eight parts of speech,  
Can any of you all impart  
A rule to conjugate the heart?  
Grammarians, did you ever try  
To construe and expound the eye?  
And from the Syntax of the face  
Decline its gender and its case?  
What said the nuptial tear that fell  
From fair Eliza, can you tell?  
And yet it spoke upon her cheek  
As eloquent as tear could speak.  
“Here, at God's altar as I stand,  
To plight my vows, and yield my hand,  
With faltering tongue whilst I proclaim  
The cession of my virgin name;  
Whilst in my ear is read at large  
The Rubrick's stern unsoften'd charge,  
Spare me, the silent pleader cries,  
Ah, spare me, ye surrounding eyes!  
Uther'd amidst a blaze of light,  
Whilst here I pass in public sight,  
Or kneeling by a father's side,  
Renounce the daughter for the bride;  
Ye sisters, to my soul so dear,  
Say, can I check the rising tear?”

\* Daughter of Viscount Sackville.

When at this awful hour I cast  
My memory back on time that's past,  
Ungrateful were I to forbear  
This tribute to a father's care;  
For all he suffer'd, all he taught,  
Is there not due some tender thought?  
And may not one fond tear be given  
To a dear faint that rests in heaven?  
And you to whom I now betroth,  
In sight of heaven, my nuptial oath;  
Who to nobility of birth  
True honour join, and native worth,  
If my recording bosom draws  
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;  
Trust me, though weeping, I rejoice,  
And, blushing, glory in my choice.”

FROM AN EPITHALAMIUM  
OF CATULLUS\*.

**A**S safe from flocks, by ploughs uninjur'd,  
blows,  
In charming solitudes, a fragrant rose;  
Call'd forth by dews, by suns rais'd fair and  
strong, [throng!  
By gales refresh'd, the pride of summer's  
Then blooming maids are lavish in its praise,  
Then youthful shepherds with fond wishes  
gaze.

But if the flower is ravish'd from its bed  
By a proud spoiler, and in ruins spread,  
No blooming maids are lavish in its praise,  
Nor youthful shepherds with fond wishes gaze.  
So while the fair-one innocent remains,  
The love of all around her she retains:  
But, when the flower of chastity is lost,  
(Honour turn'd artful sound and guilty boast),  
She is not charming in her suitor's eyes,  
Nor with esteem can faultless damsels prize.

J. J.

## IMPROMPTU

On seeing some late incomprehensible STRUCTURES on Mr. MALONE's “*Curious Observations on the Poems attributed to Rowley*,” and Mr. THOMAS WARTON's “*Enquiry into the Authenticity of these Productions*,”

**M**ALONE and T. WARTON with one  
blow to hit [their wit,  
And destroy all the force of their sense and  
Lo! GREENE wields the pen with which  
long he had scribbled, [Tibbald.  
And levell'd old Pindar † with Pomfret and  
In nonsense, 'tis said, that no fallacy lies,  
For it nothing affirms, it nothing denies:  
Yield the palm then, ye Wits, to this sense-  
less DRAWCANSIR, [answer.  
Whom, writing till doomsday, you never can

\* This beautiful simile has been imitated by Ariosto, and by Mr. Pope in the *Dunciad*, book IV.

† The Odes of Pindar, translated by Mr. Burnaby Greene. This gentleman has likewise published translations of Anacreon, Juvenal, Apollonius Rhodius, &c. &c. all of which may be seen at Mr. Birch's Pastry-shop (late Horton's) opposite the Royal Exchange, and at all the principal Cheesemongers in London and Westminster.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*From the London Gazette.*

**A**DVICES from Adm. Rodney to the board of Admiralty, dated St. Lucia, March 14, state, that he arrived at Barbados the 19th of February with 12 ships of the line; that he formed the junction with Rear Adm. Hood on the 25th to windward of Antigua; that he was afterwards joined by the Duke, Valiant, and Warrior, from England; and that, having compleated the provisions and water of the squadron, he was preparing to sail upon a cruise to watch the motions of the Enemy's fleet at Martinico, which consisted of 31 sail of the line, including two 50 gun ships.

The Admiral's last dispatches are a detail of his subsequent proceedings; and which, being properly arranged, are as follow:

The Admiral begins his information by alluding to the disposition of the fleet under his command, previous to the action, in order to have intercepted the enemy's convoy from Europe, which disposition was, no doubt, delineated on paper for the inspection of the board of admiralty, reaching, as the Admiral observes, from the latitude of Desiada to that of St. Vincent's, with a line of frigates to windward, which it was thought impossible for any convoy to escape; yet such was their good fortune, that by making Desiada, and keeping close under Guadaloupe and Dominique, they arrived safe in Port Royal Bay about the 21st of March.

Being informed of this unlucky event, the Admiral returned to Gros Islet Bay, St. Lucia's, where he had ordered the storeships, victuallers and trade to Jamaica, to rendezvous; and there, with all possible expedition, refitted and victualled his fleet with five months provisions; ordering a watchful eye to be kept all the while on Count de Grasse, then in Port Royal Bay, who he knew would hasten to his place of destination the first opportunity.

On the 5th of April the Admiral received advice by Capt. Byron of the *Andromache*, that the enemy were embarking, who on the 8th made the signal of their coming out and standing to the NW. The Admiral then gave orders for a general chase, and before day-light came up with the enemy under Dominique, where both fleets were becalmed for some time; and the French first getting the wind, stood towards Guadaloupe followed by the van division under the gallant Sir S. Hood, who soon came to blows with the enemy; while sixteen Captains of the rear division had the mortification to be spectators of an action in which they could take no part.

The enemy's fire ceased on the approach of the rear, but not before they had disabled the *Royal Oak* and *Montague*; and his Majesty had lost a gallant officer Capt. Bayne, of the *Alfred*, and a number of officers and seamen: but such was the steady valour and conduct of Sir S. Hood of the van, that the enemy were

much the greater sufferers. During the night of the 9th both fleets lay by to repair, and the 10th continued their course to windward with an easy sail. On the 11th the enemy having gained considerably to windward, the Admiral made the signal for a general chase; and about sun-set, some of the headmost of the fleet had approached near one of the enemy's ships that had been crippled in the engagement, and had certainly taken her, had not Count de Grasse bore down with his whole fleet for her protection, which brought him so near, that the Admiral entertained hopes of engaging him the next day. With that view he threw out the signal for the form of sailing, and in the morning had the pleasure of seeing it in his power to force the enemy to battle; the consequence of which has been a complete victory, after an engagement which lasted with unremitting fury from seven in the morning of the 12th till half past six in the evening, in which the commander in chief Count de Grasse in the *Ville de Paris* of 110 guns, and four other ships of his fleet were captured and one sunk. Both fleets have greatly suffered; but those of the British chiefly in their masts, sails, rigging, and hulls: the loss of men small, considering the length of the engagement, and the closeness of the action, in which both fleets looked upon the honour of their King and Country to be most essentially concerned.

The Admiral is lavish in the praises of his officers and men. The noble behaviour of his second in command, Sir S. Hood; that of the third, Rear Adm. Drake, and of Commodore Affleck, was above praise. The other officers particularly named, are his own Captains, Sir Charles Douglas, and Lord Cranston who brought the dispatches.

The enemy's whole army, consisting of 5500 men, were on board their ships of war. The destruction among them must, the Admiral says, be prodigious, as for the greatest part of the action every gun told; and their Lordships may judge what havoc must have been made when the *Formidable* fired near 80 broad-sides.

By the list of killed and wounded on board the fleet, the numbers are 230 killed, 750 wounded.

## Officers killed.

*Royal Oak.* First Lieut. Mr. Gwatken.  
*Alfred.* Capt. Bayne.  
*Montague.* Mr. W. Cade.  
*Valiant.* 2d Lieut. Mr. R. Wimbleton.  
*Barfleur.* Capt. Knight.  
*Formidable.* Lieut. Hole.  
*Hercules.* Lieut. Hobart.  
*America.* Lieut. Collowhill.  
*Anson.* Capt. Blair.  
*Torbay.* Lieut. Manner of Marines.

Lord Rt. Manners of the *Resolution* being wounded, died in his passage home. Lord Cranston and Capt. Byron who brought the dispatches report, that the *Cæsar*, one of the captured ships, accidentally took fire, and blew up with many valuable men on board.

Names



## Names of French ships taken.

**La Ville de Paris** 110 guns. Had 1300 men on board.

**La Glorieux** 74 guns. 750 men. 150 soldiers.

**Le Cæsar** 74 guns. 750 men. 150 soldiers.

**Le Hector** 74 guns. 750 men. 150 soldiers.

**L'Ardent** 64 guns. 650 men. 100 soldiers.

Ship sunk name unknown.

## LINE OF BATTLE.

The Royal Oak to lead on the starboard tack, and the Marlborough on the larboard.

## VAN DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	Royal Oak	Capt. Burnett	74	600
—	Alfred	Bayne	74	660
—	Montague	Bowen	74	600
—	Yarmouth	Parry	64	540
—	Valiant	Goodall	74	650

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
2d	Barfleur	{ Sir S. Hood, Bart. Capt. Knight }	90	767
3d	Monarch	Reynolds	74	600
—	Warrior	Sir J. Wallace	74	600
—	Belliqueux	Sutherland	64	500
—	Centaure	Inglefield	74	650
—	Magnificent	Linzee	74	600
—	Prince William	Wilkinson	64	500

Frigates.—Champion to repeat signals.

† Lizard, † La Nympe, Zebra, Alceste.

## CENTRE DIVISION.

Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Bart. &c. Commander in Chief.

—	Bedford	{ Com. Affleck Capt. Greaves }	74	617
—	Ajax	Charrington	74	550
—	Repulse	Dumaresq	64	500
—	Canada	Hon. Wm. Cornwallis	74	600
—	St. Alban's	Inglis	64	500
2d	Namur	Fanshawe	90	750

—	Formidable	{ Sir G. Rodney Sir C. Douglas First Captain Capt. Symonds }	90	750
—	Duke	Gardner	90	750
3d	Agamemnon	Caldwell	74	500
—	Resolution	Ld. Robt. Manners	74	600
—	Prothee	Capt. Buckner	64	500
—	Hercules	Savage	74	600
—	America	S. Thompson	64	600

Frigates.—Flora to repeat signals, † Convert, Endymion, Alarm, Andromache, † Fortune, Alert, † Sibyl, † Pegasus, † Salamander.

## REAR DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Drake, &c.

3d	Russel	Capt. Saumarez	74	600
—	† Prudent	Barkley	64	500
—	Fame	Barber	74	550
—	Anson	Blair	64	500
—	Torbay	Gidoin	74	600
2d	Prince George	Williams	90	750

3d	Princessa	{ F. Sam. Drake, Esq. Capt. Knatchbull }	70	577
—	Conqueror	Balfour	74	600
—	Nonfuch	Truscott	64	500
—	Alcide	C. Thompson	74	600
—	Arrogant	Cornish	74	600
—	Marlborough	Penny	74	600

Frigates.—Eurydice to repeat signals, † Germaine, † Blast, † Triton, † Santa Monica

All accidental frigates to be opposite the centre division.

N. B. Those marked † not with the fleet during the action.

*A List of the French Fleet in Port Royal Bay April 2, 1782.*

Guns	Guns
La Ville de Paris 110	* Le Destian 74
L'Auguste 80	S Le Dauphin Roy. 74
Le D. de Bourgogne 80	S Le Magnifique 74
Le Languedoc 80	* Le Relechie 64
* Le St. Esprit 80	Le Bien Aime 74
S La Couronne 80	Le Sceptre 74
Le Neptune 80	Le Northumber-
S* Le Triomphant 80	land 74
Le * ele 74	Le Conquerant 74
Le Glorieux 74	Le Marsellois 74
Le Citoyen 74	Le Palmier 74
Le Souverain 74	L'Ardent 64
Le Mignanime 74	L'Eveille 64
Le Cæsar 74	Le Caton 64
Le Hector 74	Le Jafon 64
S* Le Brave 74	Le Fier, armee
Le Pluton 74	flute 54
Le Hercule 74	Le Minotaur, do. 74
Le Scipion 74	Le Sagittair 58
Le Borgogne 74	L'Experiment 50
Total.—36	fall of the line, two fifty gun
ships, 13 frigates, 7 armed brigs of the King's,	2 fireships, 1 cutter.

\* Out of repair. S\* Joined at St. Kitt's.

S Arrived with the Brest convoy.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette.

This supplement contains the substance of Vice Adm. Hughes's despatches from the East Indies, with the particulars relating to the taking Negapatam, a Dutch settlement on the coast of Coromandel [see p. 204], and Trincomale with Offenburgh fort in the island of Zelon. These despatches were dated on board the Superbe in Trincomale bay, 15 Jan. 1782, and addressed to Mr. Stephens for the information of the admiralty board. The season for military operations, he tells Mr. S. was far advanced, the garrison of Negapatam reinforced by a large detachment of Hyder Ally's troops, and the fortifications considerably strengthened before the company's troops appeared upon the sea coast, or Sir Hector Munro, their General, arrived to take the command; but the place being of the greatest consequence to the company and to the nation, something was to be risked for its reduction. Accordingly on the 21st of October Maj. Gen. Munro landed, followed by the whole corps of marines from the squadron, in number 443, officers included; who next day being joined by a battalion of seamen from the squadron under the command of their proper officers, were all ordered to co-operate with the Major General in all measures necessary for the attack of the place. In the mean time, the heavy cannon for the attack, with every thing necessary, was landed through a violent surf with incredible fatigue to the men, who on this occasion shewed equal

equal spirit and perseverance. In the night of the 29th, the strong lines which the enemy had thrown up, flanked by redoubts, to cover and defend the approach to the town, were stormed and carried; in which the seamen and marines bore a principal part. On the 3d of Nov. the General opened ground, and the approaches were carried with great rapidity. On the 5th the Admiral moved nearer the fort on the flank of the lines; and on the 6th landed to concert with the General the best means to carry on the siege with vigour. On the 7th a battery of eighteen-pounders, within 300 paces of the walls, being ready to open, he thought proper to summon the place to surrender to avoid the effusion of blood. To this summons, the Governor being indisposed, the second in command returned for answer, that, being obliged by honour and oath to defend the place, he could not enter into any agreement for its surrender, but would defend it to the last. During the siege, the enemy made two desperate sallies, but were repulsed with loss. In the afternoon of the 10th, the breaching battery being ready, opened on the breach bastion at daylight, and soon after the enemy demanded a parley, and sent two commissioners with terms of capitulation, the preliminary to which was conceived in these terms.

The hon. governor and council of Negapatam propose to Vice Adm. Sir Edward Hughes and to Maj. Gen. Munro, his Britannic Majesty's commanders by sea and land, to surrender the town of Negapatam and citadel on the conditions included in the following articles (of which there were XXII) containing in substance, that the officers and garrison shall be permitted to march out with the honours of war; that the officers and soldiers shall be supported at the expence of the English E. I. C. and accommodated with ships to carry them to Colombo or Batavia. Granted, but to be repaid by the States or Batavia Company. That they shall carry with them all their effects, with servants, and slaves, wives and families, without examination; that the gov. and council, and in fine all the inhabitants, shall remain in full possession of their property and effects of what kind soever. Granted, with an exception of personal liberty. That the capitals of the orphan-house, hospitals, churches, &c. shall remain unconfiscated. Granted. But all merchandise, arms, ammunition; in short, every thing that belongs to the States General and Dutch company, to be faithfully delivered up to the above Commanders. Other articles of regulation were reasonably demanded and liberally granted.

The garrison consisted of 8000 men, of which above 500 were European regulars and militia, 700 Malays, 4500 Sepoys, and 2300 of Hyder Ally's troops, of whom 2000 were cavalry, and ran away on the first charge, and kept at a distance, plundering and burning the villages; and most of the Malays and Sepoys threw away their arms, and deserted during the truce. The warlike stores found in the town were 188 different pieces of iron

ordnance serviceable; seven ditto unserviceable, 16 ditto brass ordnance serviceable, one 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch brass mortar unserviceable, two 10 inch, five 4 inch serviceable, and a large quantity of shot, shells, and other military stores. The Squadron lost 17 seamen killed, 29 wounded; of marines 13 were killed and 29 wounded; most of the wounded are since dead; and many have died suddenly by violent cramps owing to wet and fatigue. From the 4th of December, to the end of the month the Squadron experienced all the vicissitudes of monsoon weather. On the 2d of January the Admiral sailed from Negapatam Roads, and on the 4th arrived in Trincamale Bay, where he found Capt. Montague in his Majesty's ship the Seahorse, who had been stationed there ever since the 21st of August to block up the Dutch ships in the harbour. On the 5th the Admiral began to disembark the troops, and the whole were landed before dark without opposition under the command of Capt. John Gell of his Majesty's ship Monarca, assisted by Capt. Montague and Capt. Reynolds of the Combustion fireship. The seamen and marines immediately formed, and the grenadier company with the guns made themselves masters of the Fort by pushing resolutely on through the gateway, while the Governor was drawing upon paper the terms of the capitulation. In this Fort, which commanded the only place where provisions and stores could be landed, were found ten iron guns, and three officers and 40 men were made prisoners. From these the Admiral learnt that the only remaining force was drawn in Ostenburgh fort on the top of a high hill which commanded the harbour and had an open communication with the ships. This Fort the Admiral summoned to surrender; but the Commander absolutely refused to obey: though from motives of humanity the summons was three several times repeated. It appearing, however, to Major Gells who carried the summons, that the place was practicable by assault, the attack was resolved on to begin in the morning of the 11th, and accordingly the storming party, consisting of 453 seamen and marines, with each flank covered by a company of pioneers and 20 seamen, with a reserve of three companies of seamen and marines, advanced at daylight, and the sergeant's party getting in at the embrasures unperceived by the enemy was immediately followed by the whole storming party, who soon drove the enemy from their works, and possessed themselves of the fort. In this assault Lieut. Gen. Long, the Admiral's 2d Lieutenant, a worthy officer, was killed, as were likewise 20 non-commissioned and private seamen and marines. Lieut. Wolfey, who commanded a company of seamen, Lieut. Samuel Orr of marines, and 40 non-commissioned and privates, were wounded. The enemy had but few killed, as most of them threw down their arms; and their forfeited lives were spared by that disposition to mercy which ever distinguishes Britons.

Prisoners taken in the garrison, the Governor,

vernor, one Captain, two Lieutenants, three Ensigns, 250 European Infantry, Captain, Lieutenant, and Engineer, two subalterns, 50 European artillery, 55 seamen from the ships, and ten artificers, one Captain, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns Malayes.

In the harbour two ships richly laden, and some small craft.

The Admiral in a separate Letter to Lord Hillsborough observes, that as soon as Negapatam surrendered, Hyder Ally's troops evacuated all the forts and strong posts they held in the Tanjore country; and the Polygars or petty princes in the Marava and Trinaxelly provinces, who at the instigation of Hyder had rebelled, are returning to their obedience on the best terms they can make for themselves.

And sir Hector Monro, in his Letter to the same nobleman, says, the reduction of the fortress of Negapatam at this period is of the utmost consequence to the publick and to the East India Company; for should the French and Dutch, or either of them, in force, come to the Coromandel coast, Negapatam would not only have been their arsenal and granary, but the place from whence they would have commenced all their intended operations against the Company, forts, and possessions in that part of India, and would have been of as much consequence as Pondicherry.

Previous to the above dispatches, Letters from Adm. Barrington were received at the Admiralty-office, of which some notice was taken, p. 305. These letters were dated on board the Britannia at St. Helens, April 25, and advise that on the 20th about one in the afternoon having observed the Artois' signal out for discovering an Enemy's fleet, but at a great distance, he made the signal for a general chase; that, at the close of the evening 7 of our ships had got a good distance ahead, and the Foudroyant, Capt. Jarvis, being foremost at 47 min. after 12 in the night, brought the Pegase of 74 guns, and 700 men, to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant having laid her on board, the Frenchman struck. The Admiral pays a high compliment to Capt. Jarvis, and refers the Board to his own modest account, and proceeds with his relation; that next morning the wind south, and blowing strong, of a sudden shifted to the west, and with such violence, that it was with difficulty he could clear Ushant and get the channel open, which being accomplished, he lay to till the 2d to collect the squadron. By the accounts of prisoners there were 18 sail laden with stores, &c. for the Isle of France in the East Indies under convoy of the Protecteur of 74, the Pegase of 74, L'Andromache of 32, together with the Auctionaire, a two decker, armed in flute, who all left Brest on the 19th. The Admiral leaves the number captured to be reported as they arrive.

The account which Capt. Jarvis gives of the capture corresponds exactly with that of  
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the Admiral, with the addition only of the Commander's name the Chevalier de Gillart. Only two or three people of the Foudroyant were wounded, of whom Capt. Jarvis himself was one, but the Pegase suffered a great carnage, and was materially damaged in her masts and yards, the mizen-mast and fore-top-mast having gone away soon after the action began. The gale blowing strong, it was with difficulty the Captain put 80 men on board the Prize and received only 40 in return; in which service it was feared two boats were lost. The disabled state of the prize and the violence of the wind made assistance necessary, which Commodore Elliot upon signal supplied.

By all the Captain could learn this small squadron was part of those who had escaped Adm. Kempenfelt, and were making a second attempt to proceed on their Expedition.

L'Auctionaire was taken by the Queen on the 21st. She had eleven chests of Dutch silver on board, and lower masts for four 74 gun ships with sails and rigging compleat. The transports taken are,

	tons.	guns.	men.	from
Le Lion	500	10	260	Bourdeaux
Le Grand Sarpedon	600	10	50	Ditto
La Bellona	500	10	230	Brest
La Fidelite	500	8	254	Ditto
Le Duc de Chartres	350	10	30	Ditto
Le Superbe	600	16	60	Ditto
L' Honore	400	10	30	L'Orient
Villa Nova	900	20	44	Brest
L'Amphion	900	20	44	Ditto
Le Marq. de Castres	500	16	30	Ditto
Le Chalmour, a Schooner with provisions,				

April 15.

Two English gentlemen arrived at Paris, and the day after waited at Dr. Franklin's at the Hotel at Plassey. It is supposed their business was of great importance.

April 18.

Earl Carlisle, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, embarked on board his Majesty's Yacht Dorset on his return home. He was accompanied to the water-side by his grace the duke of Portland, who succeeded him, and received every mark of respect from the people.

April 22.

The Pope set out from Vienna on his return to Rome.

April 25.

Letters from Major Gen. Sherley, Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands, and from Brig Gen. Frazer, Commander of the Fort on Brimstone-hill, with the official account of the surrender on the 12th of February of the Island of St. Christophers and Brimstone-hill to the French, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office at Whitehall. The fortifications on Brimstone-hill were old and ruinous; notwithstanding which it sustained a siege of 35 days, most of which time it received the fire from 24 mortars and 23 pieces of heavy artillery on a spot where the greatest diameter is not more than 200 yards.

April



April 26.

The outward bound West India fleet failed from St. Helens under convoy of the Preston of 50 guns and Enterprize of 28.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

The weather was uncommonly severe, not in England only, but almost all over Europe. At Vienna the frost continued so rigorous, that the vines were thought to be materially hurt. In Italy such a fall of snow as has never been remembered. In Russia many thousands have perished of a sickness owing to the rigour of the season. In Sweden men and cattle have perished for want of food. In the Highlands of Scotland cattle die, or are killed for want of fodder. In short, the severity of the weather has been generally felt.

This day the Lord Advocate moved in the H. of C. for leave to bring in a bill to inflict pains and penalties on Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart. John Whitehill, and Peter Perring, esqrs. for their mal-practices in India, which was agreed to without a division.

Lord Advocate afterwards informed the House, that Mr. Whitehill had quitted the kingdom, and was not to be found. He said the house late Mr. Whitehill's was now occupied by a Mr. Lewen late secretary to the Council at Madras; and it afterwards came out that he too was moved off and could not be found.

Lord Advocate on this added two clauses to the bill for restraining Sir Thomas Rumbold and Peter Perring from disposing of their effects, or quitting the kingdom, making it felony in any person to assist them in their escape.

The following Members of the H. of C. were chosen a secret Committee to enquire into the National Debt, and the finances of the country.

Thomas Pitt,	Rt. Hon. T. Baring,
H. n. W. Pitt,	H. Duncomb.
Wm. Hussey,	W. M. Pitt,
Sir Gilbert Elliot,	Samuel Salt,
Hon. C. Marsham,	W. Wilberforce,
W. Baker,	S. G. A. Shuckburgh,
George Byng,	W. Ewer, esq.
T. Powys,	

This day the Quebec fleet failed from St. Helens under convoy.

Thursday 2.

Lord J. Cavendish delivered a Message from his Majesty, purporting, that it was with concern that his Majesty was obliged to inform the House, that his Civil List had gone considerably in arrear; and that his Majesty wished the present debt might be discharged.

Sir James Marriot made the report of five pirates under sentence of death, among whom was Luke Ryan, to his Majesty, when they were all ordered for execution.

Friday 3.

Sixteen bills received the Royal Assent by commission. Among them a bill for quartering the Hessian troops coming from Minerva. A militia bill, a Greenland fishery

bill, a bill for inrollment of deeds and wills of Papists, a bill to regulate the ransoming of ships, a bill for preventing smuggling of East India goods, &c.

A proclamation was this day issued for granting a free pardon to all smugglers and others under prosecution or liable to prosecution, outlawry, in prison, or beyond sea, for any penalties incurred by the illegal practices of clandestinely running prohibited or uncustomed Goods, who shall on or before the first day of July next, voluntarily enter themselves as sailors on board any ships belonging to the royal navy, or who shall procure one fit and able seaman, and one fit and able landman, as substitutes to serve for him, her, or them, provided the penalty to which such persons are liable do not exceed the sum of 500*l.* those above and under 2000*l.* to find two fit and able seamen and two fit and able landmen; and those above 2000*l.* to find three fit and able seamen, and three fit and able landmen; upon which conditions all specified offences are to be forgiven. Likewise his Majesty's pardon to all deserters who shall surrender, before the 17th of June.

Saturday 4.

Nine sail of Dutch men of war of the line put to sea from the Texel; but on the 11th most of them returned.

Monday 6.

Adm. Kempenfelt failed from Spithead with 7 ships of the line and a frigate on a cruise to the westward.

The House in committee on the King's message.

Ld. J. Cavendish stated the whole	<i>£</i>
debt at	433,893
To pay which there was	138,075
Therefore the debt unpaid is	295,217

REFORM.

Third Secretary of State to be abolished,	7,500
The Board of Trade, ditto,	12,600
Board of Trade in Scotland,	6,600
Board of Works,	7462
Office of Wardrobe abolished,	2506
Jewel Office abolished,	2000
Treasurer of Chamber abolished,	3000
Cofferer of Household abolished,	3000
Board of Green Cloth abolished,	8000
Pensions to be paid at Exchequer,	1200
Fees and attending ditto,	1500
Harriers and Stag Hounds abolished,	3000
Mint Office to be put under the Bank,	3000
Fees and attending the Mint, at least,	10,000
Many other Regulations to be made.	

Total 72,368

This day the entry on the Journals of the H. of C. of the 17th of February, 1769, importing, "that John Wilkes esq; was judged incapable of sitting in that House," was, on motion, ordered to be expunged, 115 to 47.

Tuesday 7.

Adm. Office. Lord Charles Fitzgerald of the Prudente, one of Ld. Barrington's fleet, writes that he had captured 4 of the enemy's convoy,



convoy, with Le Marq. de Castrais privateer of 18 guns and 705 men.

A Letter from Ld. Shelburne, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, was circulated, recommending, by his Majesty, a plan to all the principal towns in Great Britain to furnish one or more battalions each, or a certain number of companies, in proportion to their size and number of inhabitants, to be employed for their own defence, arms, accoutrements, &c. to be furnished at the expence of government.

*Thursday 9.*

Ld. Howe with 12 ships of the line failed from St. Helens as supposed to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet.

Six large ships, as convoy, thought to be part of this fleet, was seen on the 12th about 25 leagues off Buchanefs in Scotland, steering N.N.E. supposed to be going north about and probably bound to India.

*Tuesday 14.*

At the Rehearsal of the Music at St. Paul's previous to the feast of the Sons of the Clergy the collection amounted to 177*l.* 9*s.*

In the edict for the abolition of the inquisition in the kingdom of Naples, among other things *secrecy* was alleged against that tribunal. To which, it is said, the grand inquisitor was so lost to shame as to answer in one of his remonstrances that secrecy was the very soul of the inquisition; and that it were better to abolish it entirely than to alter its manner of proceeding.

This day the four pirates, as they are deemed, for the execution of whom an order came down on Saturday, were respited by another order.

*Thursday 16.*

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy held this day, the collection at church amounted to 241*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* At the hall to 532*l.* 11*s.* which, with 177*l.* 9*s.* as above, made the whole collection for the present year 951*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in which sum is included 50*l.* given at the hall by the Lord Chancellor.

*Friday 17.*

The following motions respecting Ireland were moved in the H. of C. by Mr. Fox;

1. That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Act, 6 Geo. I. cap. V. \*
2. That it be resolved, That it is necessary to the mutual happiness of the two countries, that a firm and solid connection should be forthwith established by the consent of both.
3. That an address be presented to his

Majesty, that he may be graciously pleased to give directions for promoting the latter resolution; all which were agreed to without the least opposition.

This evening Mr. Hurd of the Long Room in the Custom-house was shot dead by some villains in his way to Islington.

*Saturday 18.*

A proclamation offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending Thomas Lewen, esq; late Secretary to the Council at Madras, was published in the London Gazette.

This evening there was a general illumination throughout London for the success of Aum. Rodney.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended, when three convicts received sentence of death. At this Sessions the Westons were brought to the bar, but the witnesses (more than 100) not being got together, their trial was put off to next Sessions.

Came into Torbay Adm. Kempenfelt's fleet from a cruise.

*Wednesday 22.*

Mr. Sec. Fox, with peculiar pleasure, moved for a vote of thanks to sir G. B. Rodney, for his gallant and spirited behaviour on the late decisive victory over the French. And on a hint from Ld. North,

That the thanks of that House be given to sir Samuel Hood, to Rear Adm. Drake, Commodore Affleck, sir Charles Douglas, and the rest of the Captains who so gallantly distinguished themselves in the action under sir G. B. Rodney, and that the Commander in Chief do acquaint them of the same.

He also moved as a resolution, That the House highly approve of, and do acknowledge, the signal conduct of the seamen and marines in the fleet under the command of sir G. B. Rodney, in the late great and decisive victory obtained over the enemy, and that the Captains do signify the thanks of that House to their several crews.

An address to his Majesty was then moved by Mr. B. Gascoyne, that a monument be erected in Westminster Abbey to perpetuate the memory of the three gallant commanders Bayne, Blair, and Ld. R. Manners, who unfortunately fell on that occasion. We are sorry our room will not admit of being more particular on this memorable occasion.

Ld. J. Cavendish now proposed an alteration in the taxes. He apologized for inexperience; but some of those proposed by his predecessor would be so heavy on individuals and on trade,

\* By this Act, "the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and temporal and Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, hath had, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland; and that the House of Lords of Ireland have not, nor of right ought

to have any jurisdiction to judge, affirm, or reverse any judgement, sentence, or decree, given or made in any court within the said kingdom, and that all proceedings before the said House of Lords upon any such sentence or decree are, and are hereby declared to be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever." These are the very words of the Act.

and others so liable to create distraction, that he thought it his duty to endeavour to make the one more general, and totally to reject the other. That upon the carriage of goods by land, he proposed to raise by an additional rate on toll-gates, to which every traveller on horseback would contribute a small proportion, and to which none who remembers the badness of the roads formerly would think much to bear a part; that on public entertainments, as it was likely to breed commotion, he meant totally to reject, and instead to lay an additional duty on carriages, which none but the rich could feel; and that on water carriage he proposed to alter, by laying two shillings a ton on all coasting vessels, and vessels carrying goods for hire, which he said would scarce be felt. Lord Nugent and some other members contended that the toll-tax would be more severely felt than the tax on waggons, &c. but it certainly must be more easy upon the whole because more general, though some individuals may be more deeply affected by it.

*Saturday 25.*

*Adm. Office.* By Capt. Courtney of the *Euridice*, the board have received advice from Adm. Rodney, that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, are in the ships that have been captured. Also a Letter from Sir James Wallace, of the *Warrior*, one of Sir Samuel Hood's Squadron, with advice of their coming up with two French line of battle ships and a frigate, who, after some action, struck; that the *Warrior* continued the chase after another frigate which escaped in the night, by which means the *Warrior* was separated.

Adm. Rodney, when the dispatches were sent off, was himself in pursuit of the flying fleet. From which circumstance, and that Sir Samuel Hood's division was in sight of five ships, of which they took only two and a frigate on the 19th, there is reason to believe that few of De Grasse's fleet will escape.

*Friday 31.*

The letters of credence which Mr. Adams presented to their High Mightinesses the States-General, for being acknowledged as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Thirteen United States of North America, are as follow:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The United States of North America, influenced by their high opinion of the wisdom and magnanimity of your High Mightinesses, and also by your inviolable attachment to the rights of humanity, and desirous of cultivating the friendship of a nation, eminent for its wisdom and equity, have named the noble John Adams, formerly Deputy to the Congress on the part of the States of Massachusetts, and Member of the Council of that State, to reside with you

in quality of our Minister Plenipotentiary, that you may be more particularly assured of our great esteem for your High Mightinesses. We intreat your High Mightinesses to place an entire confidence in whatever our said Minister shall deliver to you from us, and, above all, in the assurances which he will give you of the sincerity of our friendship and respect. God keep your High Mightinesses in his holy care and protection!

"Given at Philadelphia, the 1st of January, in the year of our Lord 1781, the fifth year of our Independence.

(Signed) S. HUNTINGTON, President.  
Beneath, C. THOMPSON, Secretary."

In answer to the Memorial of the Duc de Vauguyon the French Ambassador at the Hague to the States General relative to the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign; their High Mightinesses do not hesitate openly to declare, that as soon as the common plan of naval measures against the enemy shall be agreed upon, their High Mightinesses will not deviate in any manner, nor on any account whatever, from the plan of naval operations for the ensuing campaign, and will not suffer them to be swerved from without a reciprocal consent.

The following letter from Adm. Rodney to his agent, Mr. Mailer, contains in substance the contents of the Gazette:

*Dear Friend, Formidable, Apr. 14.*

The battle is over, and the British fleet victorious. De Grasse is now in my cabin. The *Ville de Paris*, and four ships of the line are in our possession; one sunk; their whole fleet completely mauled, and their loss in men must have been prodigious, as their whole army was on board, consisting of 5500 men. The battle lasted from six o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock at night without intermission. I am now steering towards Jamaica, to protect that island, and give the Spaniards a drubbing. G. B. R.

It has lately been asserted as law, in the House of Lords, by two great lawyers, that, though the mother may be divorced on proof of the bastardy of a child, yet that child, being born in wedlock, cannot legally be illegitimated without trial by his Peers. To this it was objected, that, as in the present case, the adultery could only be proved by the bastardy of the child, it was a strange distinction to oppose *legal birth* to *substantial justice*. However, so it was determined.

The following letter should be remembered as one of the first acts of the new administration. It must have been written by Mr. Fox on or before the 29th of March, and that gentleman could not have entered into office before the 26th. It was addressed to M. Simolin, the Russian minister, and its contents will explain its purpose.

"Having laid before the King the extract of the letter which you have done me the honour, Sir, to communicate to me from Monsieur the Prince de Galluzin and Monsieur de Markow,

Markow, I have the orders of his Majesty to inform you, that the King, desiring to give proofs of his intentions towards their High Mightinesses, and to renew the friendship which has been so unhappily interrupted between ancient allies, which ought to be united by the bonds of their mutual interests, is ready to enter into a negociation with their High Mightinesses to form a treaty of peace on the footing of the treaty of 1674, between his Majesty and the Republick; and that, in order to facilitate the execution of an object which his Majesty has so much at heart, the King is ready to give immediate orders for an armistice, if, on their side, the Lords the States General should judge such a measure suitable to the end proposed.

"His Majesty orders me to declare to you, Sir, his sentiments on an object of such importance, and to pray you to lay them before the ministers of her Imperial Majesty to their High Mightinesses, in order that they may be communicated, without the least delay, to the ministers of the Republick; thinking this measure the most convenient for attaining, with the mediation and good offices of her Imperial Majesty, the means of putting an end to the scourge of war, which unhappily subsists between the two nations.

"I have the honour to be, with the most perfect consideration, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant, C. J. Fox."

It appears, that M. Simolin lost no time in forwarding this letter to the ministers above-mentioned; nor were they less eager to communicate the contents to their High Mightinesses; for, so early as the 3d of April, we find them enforcing, with every cogent argument, the views of the Court of London. They urge his Britannic Majesty's primary concession; the sincerity of his wishes to be reconciled: and they assure the States, that, if the proposed suspension of arms should be thought consistent with the interest of their nation, that nothing could be more conformable to her Imperial Majesty's sentiments of humanity in general, nor more flattering to her benevolent wishes for their High Mightinesses in particular; and they press this measure by placing before them the double advantage they would reap, by preventing the needless effusion of blood, and by recovering those rights of navigation and commerce which are enjoyed by all neutral nations.

To all this, however, their High Mightinesses seem to have turned a deaf ear; for, on the 25th of the same month of April, we find the province of Holland, the leading province of the Seven, resolving to give for answer, to the Russian ministers, "that the interest of the Republick made it necessary to concert a plan of warlike operations with France for the ensuing campaign, and to admit a minister from the United States of America; and that their High Mightinesses were obliged to decline the proposal made by Great Britain to enter into a negociation for a separate peace."

Earl Talbot, whose death was mentioned in our last, p. 207, was born in 1711, and was the eldest surviving son of Lord Chancellor Talbot, whom he succeeded in his barony in 1737. He married, in 1734, Mary, dau. and sole heir of Adam Cardonnel, esq; by whom he had a son, William, Lord Hensol, born in 1735, who has been some years dead, and a daughter, born in 1739. His lordship has been lord steward of his majesty's household during all the present reign, and in 1761 was created Earl Talbot. The part this nobleman took in the political altercations in 1763 will record his name; and his affair with Mr. Wilkes at Bagshot, respecting a paper in the *North Briton*, reflecting on his lordship's character, will shew how tenacious he was of his honour. Dying without issue male the earldom is extinct, but the barony of Talbot (created in 1733) devolves to his nephew, John Chetwynd Talbot, esq; (now Ld Talbot) M. P. for Castle-Rising in Norfolk, son of the late hon. John Talbot, one of the Welsh Judges; and the barony of Dinevor (created in 1780), by the limitation in the patent, descends to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice (now Lady Dinevor), relict of the late right hon. Geo. Rice, M. P. for Carmarthenshire, and treasurer of his majesty's chamber.

BIRTHS.

Apr. 15 Countess of Tyrconnel, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS Mackenzie, esq; (one of the pages of honour to the King) to Miss Proby, eldest dau. of the Dean of Lichfield.

Hon. Booth Grey, brother to E. of Stamford, and M. P. for Leicester, to Miss Mainwaring, eldest dau. of the late Cha. M. esq; of Bromtrow.

Apr. 23. At Little Dalby, co. Leicester, Edw. Hartopp Wigley, esq; of that place, to the hon. Miss Evans, dau. of Lord Carbery.

25. At West Illey, Berks, Mr. Wm. Step-ton, aged about 30, to Mrs. Horn, an agreeable widow lady, with a genteel fortune, aged 70.

Jas. Macrae, esq; of Rouston, in Renfrewshire, to Miss Maria Lemaistre, young. dau. of the late hon. S. C. L. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Ben. al.

May 2. Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the D. of Newcastle, to Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope, sister to the E. of Harrington.

5. Lord Visc. Chewton, eldest son of Earl Waldegrave, to his first cousin Lady Laura Waldegrave, dau. of the Duchess of Gloucester by the late E. Waldegrave.

10. Hon. Mr. Fortescue, son of Ld Fortescue, to Miss Grenville, sister to E. Temple.

11. Tho. Bernard, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Margaret Adair.

13. Robt. Parker, esq; to Miss Shelley, of Turville-Park, Bucks.

18. Sir H. Hay Macdougall, bart. to Miss Isabella Douglas, 2d dau. of Adm. Sir Jas. D.

21. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Parker, to Lady Cottrell Dormer.



22. Rev. Lewis Southcomb, of Rose-Ash, Devon, to Miss Marg. Dodwell, dau. of the rev. Dr. D. archdeacon of Berks.

23. Hon. Mr. Bouverie, brother to the E. of Radnor, to Lady Catharine Murray, eldest dau. of the E. of Dunmore.

Rev. Wm. Cleaver, rector of Foscot, near Buckingham, to Miss Asheton, eldest dau. of the late Ralph A. esq; of Cuerdale, Lancasth.

27. Fra. Cholmeley, esq; of Branby, co. York, to Miss Englefield, sist. of Sir H. E. bt.

#### DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Dublin, the right hon. Jas. Fortescue. M. P. for the co. of Louth.

At Bath, Miss Harriet Squire, dau. of the late Bp. of St. David's.

Mr. John Dyer, the worthy son of the late reverend author of the *Fleece*, &c.

At Clomendu, in North Wales, aged 68, Rich. Wilson, esq; whose great abilities in landscape-painting have gained him universal reputation. He was one of the Royal Academicians, and librarian to that society.

At Kendal, John Shaw, esq; in the commission of the peace for Westmoreland, and sen. alderman of Kendal.

Mrs. Maria Constantia Nethercott, wife of Cha. N. esq; and only sister to Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney, bart.

In the E. Indies, Major Jas. McKenzie, of the 73d regiment.

Mar. 20. At Kingston, Jamaica, Ralph Ergas, esq;

Apr. 11. Mrs. Arnold, relict of the rev. Rich. A. late rector of Thurstaston, co. Leic.

21. At Portumna-Castle in Ireland, the rt. hon. John Smyth de Burgh, E. of Clanricarde, Baron Dunkellyn.

23. Rev. Jonas Read, D.D. rector of Rotherfield Pepper, co. Oxford, and late fellow of Jesus College.

26. At Newcastle, aged 72, Sir Lancelot Allgood, knt. He was sheriff of Northumberland in 1746, and M. P. for that co. in 1747.

Wm. Tynlon, esq; formerly a Turkey merchant, aged 74.

27. Right hon. John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun, Lord Machan, one of the 16 pers of Scotland, a general in the army, governor of Edinburgh Castle, col. of the 3d reg. of foot guards, and F. R. S. aged 77. He succeeded his father in 1732, and in 1745 he was appointed colonel of a new-raised Highland regiment, with which, in that and the following year, he took an active part in the Highlands against the rebels. In 1749 he was appointed colonel of a reg. of foot. In 1756, being then major-general, he was appointed governor of Virginia, and commander in chief in N. America. He arrived at N. York on July 23. His lordship's operations in 1757 consisted chiefly in sailing from New-York to Halifax and back again, and exhibiting some sham fights, which provoked the ridicule of Lord Charles Hay, and occasioned his being put under arrest, and sent prisoner to England. Lord Loudoun was superseded in his command in 1758, and

appointed a lieut. general; since which time his lordship has been unemployed. Dying unmarried, his title devolves to his kinsman, Jas. Muir Campbell, esq;

At Farmborough, co. Somerset, aged 82, Mrs. Pages, a maiden lady, and sister to the rev. Mr. P. rector of that place.

Rev. Tho. Nichols, of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, and R. of Stanton, in the same co.

29. At Hackney, Tho. Dawson, M.D. formerly a dissenting minister there.

In Holles-str. Mrs. Skottowe, wife of John S. esq; governor of St. Helena.

30. In Basinghall-str. aged 75, Mr. Sam. Blythe.

Rev. Hen. Hankey, M. A. rector of Brantham, Suffolk, a son of the late Sir Joseph.

At York, Mrs. Eliz. Edcombe, aged 97. She never used spectacles, never took physic, and walked half a mile to church but two days before she died.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Jas. Philip, esq; judge-admiral of Scotland.

At Dalton, Jas. Graham, esq; aged 78.

At Enfield, Mr. Robt. Whistler, farmer, of the bruises and fractures he received from being thrown down and rid over two days before by the carelessness of two servants of Mrs. Lomax of Edmonton, who returning from an errand were riding races against each other on the bridge by the Cross Keys, Edmonton.

2. John Coppinger, esq; formerly a West-India merchant.

At Ipswich, Jas. Strahan, esq; collector of his Majesty's customs at that port.

3. Mr. Moore, formerly a stockbroker, aged 71.

At Chelsea, suddenly, in his chair, Mr. Rich. Leigh, formerly a jeweller in the Strand. His wife died suddenly on the 3d of last month.

4. Rev. Jer. Griffith, rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell.

At Richmond, aged 87, Mr. John Wood.

At Cambridge, John Alderton, esq; formerly fellow commoner of Sidney College.

5. At Birmingham, Mrs. Tayler, wife of Mr. Wm. T. merchant.

6. At Darfield, Yorksh. aged 83, the rev. Dr. Marritt.

7. In Grosvenor-square, aged 84, Dorothy, relict of John Crowley, esq; of Barking-hall, co. Suffolk, son of Sir Ambrose C. knt. alderman of London. She was daughter of the rev. Mr. Nightingale, and had issue two sons, John and Ambrose, both deceased, and four daughters; of whom Mary was the 2d wife of Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B. and died Feb. 27, 1746; Elizabeth, married, 1756, John present Earl of Ashburnham; —, married Oct. 21, 1762, to Cha. Boone, esq; and died at Bath, Jan. 8, 1765, leaving issue a rich heiress lately deceased, under age; the 4th, posthumous, died under age. The bulk of Mrs. Crowley's immense fortune, arising from iron works at Newcastle and Greenwich, centres in the family of the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Well, near Cockermouth, aged 80, the



rev. Mr. Kendal, upwards of 50 years vicar of that parish.

8. Rt. hon. Lady Mary Scott, relict, first, of Rich. Haddock, esq; and, 2dly, of Arthur Scott, esq; commissioners of the navy, and sister to the E. of Northampton.

In May-Fair, Mr. Dennis, who had been door-keeper to the house of peers upwards of 30 years.

At Brentford, aged 67, Mr. Sam. Wincle.

At Hoxton, Mr. De Beaumont, who quitted France some years since on account of his abandoning the Romish faith, and lived here by foliating mirrors.

10. At Babington, Somersetshire, Norton Knatchbull, esq; in the commission of the peace for that county, formerly a major in the army, and brother to Sir Edw. K. bart.

In Suffolk-street, Dr. Smyth.

11. At Redburne, Herts, Abra. Marlow, esq; He was principally concerned in projecting the plan of the herring fishery.

12. Brackley Kennet, esq; alderm. of Cornhill ward, president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, and one of the burgesses of Westminster. He served the office of sheriff in 1765, was elected an alderman in 1767, president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals in 1777, and his mayoralty in 1779 and 1780 will not be soon forgotten.

In the College, Durham, the rev. Dr. Fawcett, one of his Majesty's chaplains, prebendary of Durham, rector of Garshead, and vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne.

In S. Audley-st. the rt. hon. Rich. Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, Visc. and Baron Lumley; also Visc. Lumley in Ireland; one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland (to which office he had lately been appointed), and a privy councillor. He succeeded his father in March 1752, and in December following married Barbara, sister to Sir Geo. Savile, bart. by whom he has left issue six sons (of whom the eldest, George Augustus Visc. Lumley, born Sept. 22, 1753, succeeds him in titles and estate), and a daughter.

Nicholas Nixon, esq; late of Camberwell, aged 82. He went from home to read the papers in perfect health, and died with a paper in his hand. He was a singular instance in never having a day's illness from his childhood to his grave.

In Southwark, Mrs. Mary Elliot, aged 105.

13. Of a stroke of the palsy, which had seized him two or three days before, the learned Daniel C. Solander, LL.D. F. R. S. one of the librarians of the British Museum, Acad. R. Holm. Mart. & Neapol. Soc. R. Lund. Gothob. Gedan. & Nat. Scrutat. Berolin. Socius, Acad. R. Paris. Corresp. and who had made the voyage round the world, in company with his friend Sir Joseph Banks, bart.

Mrs. Trelawney, widow of the late hon. Col. T. governor of Jamaica.

14. At Enfield, Mr. Cary, aged 77, formerly a linen-draper in London.

At Heston, near Hounslow, aged 81, John Spence, esq; late of Stafford, co. Essex.

Rich. Parry Price, esq; of Bryn-y-pys, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.

15. In Palace-Ya. Westm. Mrs. Crespigny, wife of Phi. C. esq; solicitor to the admiralty.

At Portsmouth, aged 84, Edw. Linzey, esq; father of that corporation, and of Capt. Linzee, of the royal navy.

In Gerrard-st. Hon. Geo. Grimstone.

At Saffron-Walden, Essex, aged 89, Dr. Brown, physician and man-midwife.

17. At Highgate, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. P. broker.

Rev. Tho. Champness, a minor canon of St. Paul's.

Inhumanly murdered, in the fields near Islington, Mr. Herd of the Custom-house. He had lodged for some time past at Canonbury-house, whither he generally repaired pretty early on an evening; but being detained in town that day later than usual, in settling matters relative to a niece, who was to have been married the next day to the gentleman (a Capt. Best) who, with two servants, accompanied him; in their way from the Shepherd and Shepherdess they were attacked by four footpads, who with a blunderbuss blew off part of Mr. Herd's forehead. Mr. Herd was a very stout man, six feet high, and not above 34 years of age. One of the servants was severely cut on the right arm with a cutlass.

At Hampton, near Evesham, Worcestersh. Sam. Harding, by trade a whitesmith at Buckingham, but distinguished for his turn for poetry. He was in person very like Pope, and in manners not unlike Savage.

18. At Shrewsbury, John Locke, esq; one of his Majesty's justices for Salop, and an alderman of that corporation.

19. Mr. Buller, apothecary, in U. Brook-st. aged 82.

20. Wm. Turner, esq; of Suffolk-street, Midd. Hospital.

21. John Nicoll, sen. esq; many years a justice of the peace, and dep. lieut. for Sussex.

Hon. Gen. Monckton, gov. of Portsmouth, and col. of the 17th reg. of foot.

24. Suddenly, Mr. Weideman, composer of minuets to the court at St. James's, and one of his Majesty's band of musicians.

Mrs. Penton, relict of Hen. P. esq; who formerly served in many parliaments for the city of Winchester, and mother to Hen. P. esq; M. P. for that city.

26. In Mincing-la. John Elias Jaquery, esq;

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Apr. 24. GEORGE, Lord de Ferrars, sworn

G. of the privy council.

Richard Ld Visc. Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, a viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Howe, of Langar, co. Nottingham.

Right hon. Augustus Keppel, a viscount of G. Britain, by the title of Viscount Keppel, of Elveden, co. Suffolk.

Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall in Cumberland, and of Ashley-Park, esq; a baronet of G. Britain.

30. Gibbs

30. Gibbs Craufurd, esq; clerk of his Majesty's ordnance; and John Aldridge, esq; keeper of his Majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

Vice-Adm. John Campbell, governor and commander in chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands of Madelaine in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

May 4. George Lord Vise. Chewton, vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household, sworn of the privy council.

Thomas Ld Vise. Weymouth, groom of his Majesty's Robes, and first gentleman of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, and the hon. Lieut. Col. Rich. Fitzpatrick, to be of the privy council in the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Lieut. Col. Tho. Pigot, governor of the city of Cork.

10. Harry Duke of Bolton, lord lieut. of the co. of Southampton.

11. Frederick Earl of Carlisle, lord steward of his Majesty's household.

George Earl of Dalhousie, his Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

George D. of Argyle, col. of the 3d reg. of foot guards.

Lord Adam Gordon, 1st reg. of foot.

Rev. Jeffery Ekins, D.D. dean of Carlisle, *vice* Bp. Percy.

Rev. Jos. Jowett, LL.D. reader of the civil law in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Bp. Bellin.

Lieut. Gen. Archibald Earl of Eglintoun, governor of Edinburgh Castle, *vice* Earl of Loudoun.

25. Earl of Essex, a lord of his Majesty's bed chamber.

Robt. Palke, of Haldon-House, co. Devon, esq; a baronet of Great Britain.

Thomas, E. of Louth, Henry Flood, and Hercules Langford Rowley, esqrs. of the privy council in Ireland.

Richard Earl of Shannon, Lord Robert Spencer, and Sir George Yonge, joint vice-treasurers of Ireland.

28. Sr George Brydges Rodney, created Baron Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke in Somerset. Rear Adm. Francis Samuel Drake, and Capt. Edmund Attleck, baronets of G. Britain. Sr Samuel Hood, created Baron Hood of Catherington, in the kingdom of Ireland.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

SAM. Burn, esq; collector of the customs at Berwick, *vice* Maith. Forster, esq;

Alex. Adair and Aug. Rogers, esqrs. joint-paymasters to the royal reg. of artillery.

Mr. Perkins, one of the yomen ushers of his Majesty's body guards.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Cecil Taylor, Bennington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Greville, Whickham R.

Rev. Mr. Dixon, Lamestey living.

Rev. Mr. Nanny, Haltwel living, Cumb.

Rev. Geo. Hatfield, Outry V. co. York.

Rev. Durand Rhudde, M.A. Brantham R. co. Suffolk. Hankey, dec.

Rev. Mr. Clement, Orston V. co. Nottr. void by cession of rev. Wm. Hoddie.

Rev. Mr. Brereton, archdeaconry of Staffordshire, on resignation of the rev. Mr. Carver.

#### DISPENSATION.

REV. Geo. Gibbs, D.D. Woodborough R. co. Wilts, with Upper Clatford R. co. Hants.

#### B-NK-TS.

THO. Collinson and John Henton Tritton, Lombard-str. Lond. bankers.

Tho. Parkison, Lambeth, Surrey, merch.

Jac. Moles, Henry Harris, and Isaac Isaacs, otherwise Isaac Jones, Mitre-court, London, hardwaremen.

Hen. Ellison, Whitehaven, Cumb. merch.

Jas. Coxwell, L. Brook-str. Midd. apothec.

Rich. Macauley Southwark, Surrey, mercer.

Rich. Lloyd, of Exeter, innholder.

Jas. de Champreaux, St. Alban's-str. Midd. dealer.

John Clarke, of Cambridge, ironmonger.

Wm. Mason, of Leicester, woollapler.

Wm. Clower, Conduit-str. Midd. warehousem.

Sam. Sadler, Macclesfield, Chester, innholder.

Wm. Mighell, Brighelmstone, Suff. grocer.

Wm. Rabone and Lewis Benj. Crinsoz, Thames-str. Lond. merchants.

Wm. Phipps and John Aldridge, Dover, Kent, paper-makers.

Jos. Hope and Jas. Hope, Rochdale, Lanc. lincen-drapers.

Cha: Woodroffe Cawse, Mansell-str. Midd. staymaker.

Tho. Atkinson, Kirkby Kendal, Westmoreland, mercer.

Tho. Gibbs, Chipping Norton, Oxon, victualler John Paine, Dallington Lodge, Northamptonshire, dealer.

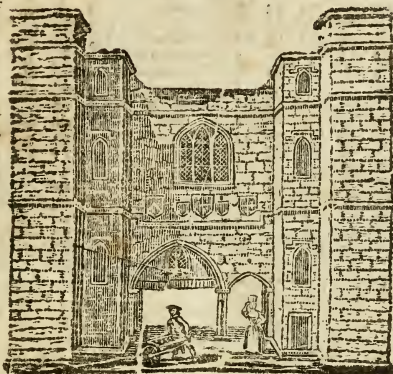
#### PRICES of STOCKS.

May 15.	May 29.
Bank Stock, 114	114 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 73 a $\frac{1}{16}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
India Bonds, — prem.	— pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ per ct.	11 per ct. dif.
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 60	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{7}{8}$
Oranium —	—
Annuity 1778, 13 a $\frac{1}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Lottery Tickets, 16l. 4s.	16l. 2s. 6d.
Exchequer Bills — disc.	— ditc.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For J U N E, 1782.

C O N T A I N I N G

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

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of the Poets CHEDDER and TURBOT.			

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 10, to June 15, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 5 6 2 6 2 4 1 10 2 4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	0
Surry	6	1	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	6
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	3
Bedford	5	11	4	5	2	8	1	10	2	9
Cambridge	5	7	2	1	2	2	1	7	2	6
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	8	2	6
Northampton	5	9	3	9	3	0	1	8	2	11
Rutland	5	11	0	0	3	7	1	9	2	9
Leicester	5	7	3	10	3	1	1	7	2	11
Nottingham	5	6	3	9	3	1	1	9	2	11
Derby	5	6	0	0	0	1	9	3	5	5
Stafford	6	1	4	9	0	0	1	11	3	4
Salop	6	5	4	0	3	1	1	10	3	3
Hereford	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	0
Worcester	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	11
Gloucester	6	3	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	1
Wilts	6	4	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	8
Berks	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	0
Oxford	6	0	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	0
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	0

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

WALES, June 3, to June 8, 1782.

North Wales	5	11	3	10	3	0	1	6	3	6
South Wales	6	2	3	10	3	0	1	5	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1781.

July, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1 W	little	29 4 1/2	67	very bright, and very hot
2 S W	strong	29 1 1/2	71	great thews for rain, more temparate
3 Ditto	stormy	29 3 1/2	68	some flying clouds, but in general bright
4 Ditto	fresh	29 6	67	ditto
5 ditto		29 8	64	ditto
6 ditto		29 6	65	ditto
7 ditto		29 3 1/2	65	several showers of seasonable rain
8 W S W	strong	29 3	64	a good deal of rain, some heavy showers
9 W N W	fresh	29 5	65	a few slight showers, but in general fair
10 W S W	little	29 5	64	a strong heavy rain all morning, fair afternoon
11 ditto		29 5	64	cloudy day, bright evening
12 S W	fresh	29 6 1/2	65	cloudy morning, fine bright day
13 ditto		29 6 1/2	67	cloudy day, a little miling rain
14 W S W	little	29 6	67	a very wet day, very little interaniffion
15 N W	ditto	29 7	63	some smart showers, but in general fair
16 W N W	ditto	29 9	63	a very fine bright day
17 N N E	ditto	29 9	63	ditto
18 N N W	ditto	29 8 1/2	63	several flying clouds, but a fine fair day
19 N E	strong	29 8 1/2	65	chiefly cloudy, but fair, with bright intervals
20 Ditto	fresh	29 9 1/2	66	cloudy morning, fine bright day
21 ditto		30	65	some flying clouds, but a fine day
22 ditto		29 9	64	ditto
23 N	little	29 7 1/2	64	ditto
24 N E	ditto	29 6 1/2	66	a very bright warm day
25 S W	fresh	29 4	70	several flying clouds, a small shower in the evening
26 N	ditto	29 4	64	ditto, but no rain
27 W	ditto	29 5	64	ditto, a small shower
28 S W	ditto	29 5	65	ditto
29 ditto		29 4 1/2	67	ditto, very hot
30 ditto		29 5 1/2	69	ditto, ditto
31 ditto		29 4 1/2	70	very bright, and sultry hot

Bill of Mortality from May 28, to June 18, 1782.

Christened.

Buried.

Males 663	1254	Males 946	1808	Between	5 and 10	52	60 and 70	172
Females 591		Females 862			10 and 20	53	70 and 80	119
Whereof have died under two years old 470					20 and 30	177	80 and 90	49
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.					30 and 40	189	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	228	101	2

Whereof have died under two years old 470

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E, 1782.

*Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 215.*

Dec. 17.



R. B.—*he rose to give notice of a motion he intended to make after the holidays, for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the exchange of prisoners of war, and to obviate a difficulty*

*in the act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which was at once disgraceful and inconsistent with the free government of this country. He said, he was drawn to the consideration of this important matter from the particular cases of two characters [meaning those of Mr. Laurens and Gen. Burgoyne]; cases of a nature totally distinct, but which were both attended with striking circumstances of peculiar hardship. He then, after explaining his reasons for suffering a cause that had humanity for its object to rest so long, entered into the detail of Mr. Laurens's treatment in the Tower, which he represented as of the most rigorous nature, debarred from the use of pen, ink, and paper, the comfort of seeing his relations and family, no allowance made him for subsistence even, when the means of procuring money to purchase necessities were denied him; but what was still more extraordinary, at the time when he was refused pen, ink, and paper, even for procuring the necessities of life, a bill to the amount of 99*l.* 10*s.* for fees was presented to him for payment, which made him laugh, and which he treated with the contempt it deserved; telling the man that brought it, "that he must change his lodgings, for those in the Tower were too dear for him; that he might seize his person, but as for money he had none."*

Mr. B. described Mr. Laurens as a

man of the greatest penetration, the soundest judgement, and the most liberal mind; a man who carried his love to this country even to dotage; who had sent his children to receive their education in it, that they might learn to love it; and one who, instead of cruelty and indignity, should have been treated with every indulgence, and employed as the happy instrument of effecting a reconciliation with that country of which he was the idol; but such were the malignant dispositions of ministers, that they chose rather to gratify their resentment in the persecution of a man labouring under a complication of complaints, occasioned principally from the hardships of confinement, than attend for a moment to the interests of the state. But all that justice, all that repeated requisitions founded on the principles of the clearest reason, could not effect, was brought about, Mr. B. said, by a star that had risen, not in the East indeed, but in the West, and warned ministry of the danger of their longer persevering in their unmanly, resentful, and rigid treatment of Mr. Laurens.

This was no other than news arriving, that Mr. Laurens's son, a brave, a worthy, and a polished officer in the American service, had Lt Cornwallis in his custody, and that his treatment of his noble prisoner was the very reverse of the treatment experienced by his father, who was then locked up in a prison, of which Lt Cornwallis was governor. The moment advice of this circumstance reached ministers, they became as full of civility to Mr. Laurens as before they had been full of severity. But he was authorized to say, that Mr. Laurens would sooner starve than be obliged to men who had treated him so unworthily.

The next point which Mr B had in view by the bill he intended to bring in was, to correct certain abuses which were practised by ministers, owing to the latitude

tude given them in the act of suspension, either to treat their prisoners in certain circumstances as pirates, traitors, or prisoners of war, without any regard to their criminality, but solely to distinctions merely geographical. In America prisoners taken either by sea or land are exchanged upon equal and liberal principles. Change but the place, and the prisoners taken and brought in here are not suffered to go free upon their parole, but are either sent to confinement under commitment as pirates, or on a charge of high treason. This abuse, with others, he had in view to regulate.

Another abuse, practised under cover of the act in question, respected the treatment of those British officers who had the misfortune to be taken by the Americans, and who were in the power of ministers either to exchange or suffer to remain prisoners of war. Some time ago an order had been issued from the war-office for Gen. Burgoyne to return to his army in America. It was well known that the hon. gentleman in the then state of his health would rather resign his military honours, the earnings of long service, than return to America where his presence could be of no service; and accordingly having so done, he heard no more of it from that quarter; but he soon heard of it from another; for Congress, finding that ministers would upon no terms release Mr. Laurens, required Mr. Washington to summon Gen. Burgoyne to save his parole. When this was urged to Sir H. Clinton, that officer entered into treaty for the release of Gen. Burgoyne; but as the latter was a lieutenant general, and there was no officer of that rank in the American army, it became necessary to propose other terms for his release; and it was agreed that 1040 men should be given for his ransom. This, Mr. B. said, he regarded as a fair estimate. It was, taking a quantity of silver for a piece of gold, and it was an honest exchange. Ministers, however, had contrived to render this exchange impracticable. There were a number of men who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars; which capitulation the Congress refused to ratify, and in every exchange of prisoners that had taken place it had uniformly been set aside. The Commander in Chief persevered in his offer of these men, and Congress persevered in refusing them; so that no release being probably intended on the ministerial side, Gen. Burgoyne must in discharge of his parole return to captivi-

ty, if nothing could be done to prevent it. This state of facts coming to Mr. B's knowledge, he resolved to try what might be done by private friendship. He therefore wrote to Dr. Franklyn, resuming in a distant manner a correspondence which had been interrupted by necessity, not choice, requesting that he would use his credit with Congress to revoke their requisition respecting Gen. Burgoyne. Dr. Franklyn returned for answer, "That since the foolish part of mankind could not settle their disputes without wars, it was the duty of the wiser part to endeavour to alleviate those misfortunes that attend wars; that he had not heard of the order of Congress; but that it was his opinion, if any such order was issued, that it was in retaliation for refusing the release of Mr. Laurens." He then informed Mr. B. that, before he had closed his letter, he had received dispatches from Congress, in which he was authorized to exchange Gen. Burgoyne for Mr. Laurens; but, as he had no communication with the ministers at St. James's, requested Mr. B. that he would undertake the business for the common benefit of both. This he readily undertook; but was surprised, on his first application to some of the friends of the minister, to be told, that Gen. Burgoyne was already exchanged, and that he was no longer a prisoner. This surprised him, he said, because he knew it to be false; for Congress, having resolved that Gen. Burgoyne should be exchanged for Mr. Laurens, could not enter into any other engagement till they should first hear of the issue of their commission to Dr. Franklyn. It was therefore only sporting with the feelings and misfortunes of that General, to say that he was exchanged, when they knew such men were offered in exchange as Congress would not accept. He explained the cause of the dislike of ministers to Gen. Burgoyne, as he had exposed the absurdity of all their reasonings upon the number and fidelity of the friends of this country in America, and had warned them against the perfidy of those in whom they put their trust. He hoped that ministers would now take care how they discovered their disposition, by exchanging Lord Cornwallis for Mr. Laurens, after refusing to do it for Gen. Burgoyne; and concluded with giving notice, that after the recess he should move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the future exchange of prisoners of war.

Gen.

Gen. B—rg—ne rose, and with heartfelt gratitude acknowledged the friendship of Mr. B—ke. He was going on when the Speaker put him in mind that they were irregular in speaking when no motion was before the House. Gen. B. said, he had a motion to propose, from which he hoped to derive a certain knowledge from what quarter it proceeded, that he remained the last, and the only one, of all the army that surrendered at Saratoga, who had not been included in the exchange of prisoners, and restored to liberty. He then moved, “That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the House copies of all the correspondence between his Majesty’s secretaries of state, or the secretary at war, and the commander in chief, or commissioner for exchange of prisoners, since the first of January 1778.

Ld N—wh—n, by way of reply to what Mr. B—ke had asserted respecting the hard treatment of Mr. Laurens in the Tower, asserted, that he had lately conversed with the lieut. gov. of the Tower on the subject, who declared that Mr. Laurens had professed to him that no humanity nor civility could exceed what had been shewn to him during his confinement, and that he felt the utmost gratitude for it. He then adverted to the letter read by Mr. B. from Dr. Franklin. Is it possible, said he, that a member of this House, a British senator, can not only avow his correspondence with Dr. Franklin, but even dare to read the contents of this correspondence in his seat in the second assembly of the kingdom? Had he [Ld N.] done so, he should have expected, and that justly, to have been sent to keep Mr. L. company, in whose praises he had been so lavish.

Ld G. G—rm—n observed, that when he said that the hon. gentleman was released, he thought he had been speaking on very good grounds; for by a letter he had received from Sir H. Clinton, he was informed that a proper number of men had been offered for the General’s release; that the Cedar-men were indeed among them, but that Congress seemed inclined to accede to the propriety of accepting them, and therefore he had taken it for granted that he was released. As to what had been said of the ill treatment of Mr. Laurens, he had a letter in his hand from that gentleman, dated Nov. 1780, in which he returns thanks for the indulgence he had received in having the

liberty granted him of walking about, by which he had greatly recovered from his infirmities.

Ld N—th relied upon that letter as a proof that the charges brought by the hon. gentleman were ill-founded. He thought the hon. gentleman rather wanting in candour in entering so largely into an accusation when he was only giving notice of an intended motion. However, as all that he had said rested solely upon his own assertion, he would meet him with just as good authority, and declare, that all that he had said of the barbarous treatment of Mr. Laurens was without any foundation in truth.

Mr. B—ke, alluding to what Lord N—wh—n had said about his being sent to the Tower, observed, that he was not rich enough to occupy apartments there. It was adapted only to persons of rank and fortune. However, if in the Tower he could enjoy the company of such men as Mr. Laurens and Dr. Franklin, he should not much regret being shut out from the company of the noble Lord.

The question was now put, and agreed to without a division.

The report of the resolutions of the committee of supply were then read and agreed to.

Dec. 20.

On the return of the Speaker, and the members who had attended him, from the House of Lords, where they had been to attend the King;

Sir G. C—p—r rose, and moved to adjourn, after the rising of the House, to the 22d of January. This occasioned a most spirited debate, in which both the ministry and opposition exerted their utmost abilities.

Mr. B—g inveighed bitterly against an adjournment, when the situation of the country called for the extraordinary exertions of Parliament. He adverted to the failure of Adm. Kempenfelt, who had been sent out with 12 sail of the line to attack an armament of nineteen. It is true, much praise was due to the gallant Admiral; but what can be said of the conduct of the admiralty, who had sent him forth with a force so inferior, so inadequate, to the service on which he was employed? Instead of adjourning, it became the House instantly to institute an enquiry into the conduct of Lord Sandwich.

Ld N—th contended for adjournment, but mentioned the 21st of January as more convenient, in which he was supported by the Speaker.

Mr.

Mr. B—ke opposed the motion for adjournment, for the reasons alledged by the hon. gentleman who spoke first, and on account of a petition from Mr. Laurens to the House, which involved in the prayer of that gentleman the happiness, most probably the dignity, of this empire.

Mr. F—x insisted, that nothing less than treachery could have induced Ld Sandwich to send 12 ships to fight twenty. He could only say, that if not treachery, it was a measure unparalleled in the annals of time. He called upon the House to do their duty. There must be an enquiry into the conduct of the first Lord of the Admiralty, if not an impeachment.

Ld N—th declared, that so far from wishing to shelter the first Lord of the Admiralty from the desired enquiry, he was authorized to say, that the noble Lord himself desired to meet it.

Mr. T. T—n—d pressed an enquiry. He was for no adjournment; but if constant usage had established it as a rule, let it, he said, be as short as possible. Let not the birth-day of their amiable Queen detain gentlemen from their duty. Their love and reverence for her Majesty and her numerous offspring ought to incite them to enquire how and by whom that family had been deprived of their birth-right. They were born to the inheritance of a great and splendid empire, which was now, or was likely soon to be, reduced to a petty state.

Ld M—g—ve justified the admiralty-board. He asserted, that, whenever an enquiry should be entered upon, the noble Lord at the head of it would appear blameless. Great and important services in more places than one required immediate attention. Our W. India Islands were in danger; a fleet under Adm. Rodney was preparing with all expedition for their relief; and that under Adm. Kempenfelt had the same purpose in view. The latter was to prevent the enemy's departure; the former to defeat their purpose, should they escape. Had the ships from Adm. Rodney's fleet been taken to reinforce that of Adm. Kempenfelt, both purposes must have been put to hazard. If Kempenfelt had failed to intercept the enemy at their setting out, Adm. Rodney by waiting for the return of his ships would have been too late, and the design the enemy had in view would have been carried into execution before he could have arrived. The force sent out with Adm. Kempenfelt was

known to be superior to any the French could send from Brest. But the enemy had been joined at sea, of which government could have no advice.

Adm. K—pp—l spoke with great candour on this occasion. He said, he could see no reason to fear for the West India Islands. Sir G. Rodney, with the ships under his command, clean, coppered, and unincumbered with trade or convoy (adverse winds excepted), would probably arrive in the W. Indies as soon as the fleet from Brest; so that he saw no more reason for fear than he did for apprehension.

Mr. B—ke brought forward the petition from Mr. Laurens, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, and the House adjourned to Jan. 21; on which day a call of the House was ordered.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, June 13.  
THE author of the plate, &c. of *Pierre Pertuis*, p. 113, submitted his reading of the inscription to the learned only. Your correspondent at Brentford Butts, from the ludicrous manner in which he has treated the subject, p. 222, seems to have waived his claim to that title, and therefore ought not to be disappointed if his Queries remain unanswered.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY-LANE.

May 29. Geo. Barnwell—Englishm. in Paris.  
30. Provok'd Husband—Fitch of Bacon.  
31. The Stratagem—The Irish Widow.  
June 1. As You like It—Ditto.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

May 23. The Busy Body—The Devil to pay.  
29. The Beaux Stratagem—Barnaby Rattle.

### HAY-MARKET.

June 3 Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
4. Nabob—Agreeable Surprise.  
5. Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
6. Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.  
7 Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
8. Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.  
10. Chapter of Accidents—Son-in-Law.  
11. Polly—Nature will prevail.  
12. Ditto—Humours of an Election.  
13. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
14. Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
15. English Merchant—Agreeable Surprise.  
17. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
18. Suicide—Genius of Nonsense.  
19. Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.  
20. Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.  
21. Polly—Medea and Jason.

\* \* Some M—moirs of GEORGE SANDES, the celebrated Poet and Traveller, of whom a Portrait is now given, shall appear in our next.

Summary



Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 219.

March 26.

MR. T. O—*st*—w brought up a petition from a numerous body of innholders, &c. stating the hardship they suffered by the distribution of the military, &c.

Mr. Sec. at War said, that the hardship complained of now was no greater than the hardships suffered by the same class of men all the last war, and that the practice had the sanction of at least a century. That though it might bear hard upon some individuals, the general good resulting from it to the public greatly over-balanced the inconveniences that might arise from it to men who exercised their trade by permission, and who stood upon a very different footing from most other persons in business.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir G. S.—*v*—*le* then brought forward his promised motion, “That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the last loan, to make an estimate of its terms, and report the same to the House.”

He feared, he said, that it might be stated as an objection, that it was now too late to institute an enquiry into this very singular and disgraceful business. From motives of prudence it was indeed too late to prevent or alter the bargain, but it was not too late to censure the minister for making so shameful a bargain, and for countenancing and encouraging the corrupt use that had been made of it. To suppose, that, because the bargain was made and finally concluded, the House could take no farther cognizance of it, would be a doctrine pregnant with alarming consequences to the state. The constitution has vested ministers with very ample powers; but it has likewise made them responsible for the due exercise of those powers. And it were better that government should assume openly the form of despotism, than that it should be carried on by despotism under the mask of freedom. That the bargain had received the sanction of the House was true; but how was that sanction obtained? By balancing one evil against another, it appeared the lesser evil of the two to agree to the improvident extravagance of the minister. The business of the nation must not stand still, how bad soever the bargain might be, for want of the necessary supplies for the service of the year. But surely a vote so obtained was not to screen the minister who had wilfully plunged the House into that dilemma. This being the footing on which the matter stood, it was necessary to examine the principle on which the bargain was made, and to give an early check to the improvidence of ministers, that the example might not be brought into precedent to countenance like practices for the time to come.

Mr. B—g rose to second the motion. He

approved the early notice that was given by government to the monied interest to send in their offers; by that means they were not obliged to hasty sales to lower former stocks; they had time to prepare, and the public had time to consider of the responsibility of those who offered their money: so far well. But mark the sequel. Of the many that offered, few were chosen. Some who had drawn their money from the *old funds* for the purpose of supplying the exigencies of the state, and who had suffered on former occasions, were kept in suspense till they were driven to the necessity of purchasing in the new with a loss of 10 per cent. Nor did the injustice rest here; for though their offers were unconditional, they found those only favoured who had extorted from the minister the most extravagant terms.

After stating the conflict between his duty and his private feelings, arising from that confidential honour with which he was intrusted, he proceeded to open the whole scene of ministerial delinquency to the House. He read to the House a list of gentlemen whose offers had been rejected, or scarcely noticed; and when he came to the names of Stratten and Rodbard he could not help, he said, considering the injustice done to that House as peculiarly grievous. In 1778, they made a tender of 97,000*l*. They were kept in suspense till two or three days before the budget was opened. It was then declared a losing loan, and the whole was fixed upon them; which they advanced at a loss of 3 per cent. They were again kept in the same suspense in the present loan; and when the premium was declared 10 per cent. in favour of the subscribers, they received a letter that they were to have none. Many other instances of cruel and unjust proceedings in the distribution of the loan Mr. B—g produced. And to shew the enormity of the bargain, he exposed the artifices that had been used to cover the waste of public money, that had been thus lavished among the creatures of the minister, to the amount, he said, of no less than 900,000*l*. To prove this, he produced the progressive price of the loan from March 8 to March 26, which was from 11 to 8½, notwithstanding every effort had been used to lower the credit of the nation, in order to support that of the minister. Mr. Arkinson's broker on the Monday sold 100,000*l*; on the Tuesday the same broker sold 100,000*l* more; and the confidential friends without names joined in the same manœuvre. On the Thursday finding every trial insufficient, they called upon subscribers to sell, in order to lower the price before the present day. But such was the extravagance of the terms, that the sale of between six and seven millions could not bring it down to the wished-for level. He concluded with calling upon the House not to blind the matter, but to go into the enquiry. Let not, he said, the representatives of the people be-

come parties to, and give sanction to concealment, by a vote for concealing the dark transactions of an exorbitant and corrupt loan.

Ld N—g—t treated all that had been said as of little or no importance. What was it to parliament! what to the nation! who were the subscribers to the loan, so long as the subscribers had made good their subscriptions. All the hon. members have said amounts to no more than this: that ministers have done more for their friends than their enemies. And so, said he, they will continue to do to the end of time. If the bargain has proved beneficial to the subscribers, so much the better. It cannot be mended now, and the same men will be the more willing to serve the nation on any future emergency.

Mr. A—m was of the same opinion.

Mr. T. T—n—b—d observed, that neither the hon. gentleman who made the motion, nor his friend who seconded it, blame ministers for giving their friends the preference. All they meant to shew was, that the manifest and unjust partiality that had been practised in the distribution of the loan, and the exorbitant terms that had been agreed to by the minister, were strong presumptions that the whole transaction was founded on corrupt and unjustifiable motives.

Mr. J—l—f—e spoke against the motion, as dangerous and unprofitable; for by enquiries of that kind the monied interest might be alarmed, and future loans reluctantly filled, perhaps upon still worse terms than those now complained of.

Hon. Mr. St. J—n, from the facts stated by the hon. gentlemen who moved and seconded the motion, thought the House was called upon for their own credit to institute the enquiry moved for.

Ld Alce, rose, and with great ingenuity endeavoured to justify the noble Lord in all that he had done throughout the whole transaction. He had in the first place delayed the loan till stocks had risen from 55 to 68, owing to the report of a peace; and by that means had saved 3 per cent. in the pocket of the public. In the next place he had made a fair and open bargain for the public, without the least surmise that any advantage was to result from it to himself. This being granted, he admitted all besides that had been imputed to the noble Lord; and begged to know what possible good or public benefit could result from the intended enquiry. The minister, he insisted, must be entrusted with the settling of loans and subscriptions, as he stood responsible to the public for the due payment of the several installments. Whoever, therefore, should institute an enquiry to make the noble Lord account for the preferences he had given, would cut at the root of that responsibility, and release the minister from his obligations to the people; for he could not be responsible without a discretionary power in selecting his sub-

scribers. Supposing then the loan as profitable as it was said to be, the noble Lord could not oblige all who applied; those therefore who were rejected, and those whose high expectations were not gratified, equally became enemies. What then could the noble Lord gain in point of influence? Why nothing! If therefore the noble Lord could gain nothing in point of interest or influence, what motive could he have but the public service to direct his conduct? He advised the House therefore by no means to lessen that responsibility which the motion was likely to affect, and which therefore he would oppose as likely to do mischief.

Mr. F—x observed, that the learned Lord in all his speeches, he was sorry to say it, betrayed a disposition to measures and political doctrines inimical to, if not subversive of, the constitution, and favourable to the introduction of arbitrary power. The learned Lord had laboured to prove, what no one in that House dared to deny, that ministers were responsible for their conduct. But for what purpose did he take so much pains? Why only to prove that the House ought not to exercise the right of making them responsible. If there was any blame, said the learned Lord, or any corruption, it was not the minister that did the wrong. His hands were clean. If the House complains of the conduct of the minister, it is answered, if he has done wrong he is responsible. If they call for an enquiry: oh no! he cannot be responsible in this instance; for, being honest and disinterested, he could not be guilty. Thus his responsibility in one instance is to silence complaint; his irresponsibility in another, to stifle enquiry. In the present instance there was *prima facie* evidence that the bargain was corrupt; that it was shamefully wasteful and improvident; and its distribution was such as to hold out more than presumptive proofs that the public was robbed and cheated, and the money of which they were so notoriously plundered employed to the effecting the very worst and most abandoned purposes.

After long debate the question was at length put, and passed in the negative.

*April 2.*

The petition from the delegates of the several associated counties was brought up by Mr. Duncombe, in the absence of Sir Geo. Savile; and after some opposition, on account of the quarter from whence it came, was ordered to lie on the table.

On the same day Ld M—b—n presented a petition from the Goldsmiths Company, respecting the present standard of gold at London. The grievance is this: From the difference of the standard of gold at London and Geneva, 3 ounces of fine gold will go as far in manufactory at Geneva as 4 ounces in manufacturing at London; from whence it is evident, considering too the price of labour at one place and the other, that the

Brass

British manufacturer can never get vent for his goods where the manufactures from Geneva can be had. He hoped that gentlemen would keep this in mind.

April 5.

Mr. W—lkes brought forward his annual motion, which see in our former volumes. A On a division it was negatived, 116 to 61.

April 6.

Ld N—th moved for leave to bring in a bill, for the better managing and collecting the tax upon servants; and also for altering the duty on almanacks. See vol. LI. p. 191.

April 9.

The report of the committee respecting the duty on almanacks was brought up by Mr. Ord, and agreed to without a division.

Ld N—th then rose, and concluded a long and interesting speech with a motion, for taking India affairs into consideration on a future day. See vol. LI. p. 191.

Most of the acting members seemed to approve of what fell from his Lordship in the course of his speech.

Gen. S—th indeed objected strongly to a claim he made for government, of three-fourths of the net profits of the company, over and above their dividend of 8 per cent. which, the General said, was altogether as unjust as new.

Mr. G—g—y expressed a desire to support his Lordship in whatever measure appeared to him for the mutual interest of the nation and company.

Mr. B—ke concluded his observations with pledging himself and the worthy friend who had just spoken, and all those with whom he acted, to support his Lordship in every thing that had for its object the mutual interest of the nation and company.

Mr. G—g—y requested the hon. member who spoke last, to pledge himself for himself only. Mr. G. said, he stood connected with no party, nor with the hon. gentleman who had made the declaration. He would give his opinion freely, and his support where he thought it due. He was equally independent in his seat and in his principles.

Mr. B—ke was hurt. He declared, he had not the most distant reason to suspect the hon. gentleman's independence; and though he [Mr. G.] had thought proper to renounce all connection with him, yet he still should think it his duty to unite with him as an honest man.

The question was then put on the motion, which passed unanimously.

April 11.

Several resolutions relating to acts near expiring, and fit to be continued, and notices of motions to be made on future days; but no farther debate (the House having adjourned till the 24th) till

April 26.

When Ld N—th brought in his bill for granting an additional duty on almanacks, and for settling an annuity of 1000*l.* a year  
GENT. MAG. June, 1782.

to be equally divided between the two Universities. Which after a feeble opposition passed without a division.

Mr. D—p—r then called the attention of the House to a subject, which, he said, equally tended to benefit Ireland and Great Britain. An act, he said, passed so long ago as the 29th of Geo. II. whereby a bounty was granted on all linen exported from G. Britain and Ireland, except printed and stained linens. The reason of that exemption he never could learn; but the wisdom of the Irish legislature has induced them lately to pass an act, in which the exempting clause is omitted, whereby the exportation of linen of that description was become 10 per cent. in favour of Ireland. What therefore he had to offer was, to pass an act allowing a bounty upon all linens, printed and stained, that should be exported from G. Britain; and further, that the following resolutions should stand as part of the act:

1. That the respective bounties on plain British and Irish linens, granted by 29 Geo. II. &c. be extended to British and Irish linen printed or stained in G. Britain, and to buckrams and filletings.

2. That the same allowance of excise upon soap granted to the woollen manufacture be extended to soap used in whitening new linen in the piece.

3. And to soap used in bleaching linen, thread, and yarn.

4. That wood and wood-ashes, pot and pearl ashes, barilla, and that species of blue called smalts, be allowed to be imported duty free.

5. That all brimstone and saltpetre used in the making of oil of vitriol be allowed the same.

6. That there be an allowance of all the starch made use of in bleaching and whitening new linen.

After some few observations to enforce the necessity of those exemptions, the chairman put the first resolution; when

Ld N—th rose, and candidly confessed, that he could see no reason why the British linen manufacturer should not stand upon the same footing with the Irish manufacturer. This resolution therefore passed unanimously.

To the other resolutions

Ld N—th answered generally, that he could not see the necessity of granting those allowances, as they had no reference to the competition urged by the hon. mover. And as allowances were always detrimental to the revenue, as they opened a door to fraud, he trusted that other means of encouragement might in future be adopted in the place of allowances.—Thus the matter rested for the present.

April 27.

Ld N—th acquainted the House with the late disaster that had happened to our troops in India, see vol. LI. p. 192, which he looked upon as a great national calamity; and

and proposed a secret committee to be appointed to enquire into the cause, and report to the House the information and the knowledge which they were able to collect.

At the same time he begged leave to defer the business respecting the settlement with the E. I. Company till a farther day.

Mr. B—*k* appealed to his Lordship, **A** whether it would be proper to proceed to the appointment of a secret committee, without first having proof of the facts about which that committee was to enquire? And whether, before they were authenticated, it would not be a direct violation of every parliamentary rule for that committee to proceed?

Ld N—*tb* conceived, that the notoriety was a sufficient ground for the committee to enquire. It was a notorious fact, that Hyder Ally had made an irruption into the Carnatic, and that a very material defeat had been the consequence of it. This was a great national calamity, and therefore the House **C** ought to enquire into the cause of it.

Mr. F—*x* congratulated his Lordship on his adopting a doctrine which he had so often resisted. He applauded the rectitude of the present measure, though it came a little awkwardly from the noble Lord. He could not help remarking, he said, the difference in his Lordship's conduct in cases where he was only a bye-stander, and in those where he was personally concerned. In the one case, no one was capable of judging and acting better; in the other, no man was capable of judging and acting worse. In the present instance, if the question was to be asked, who was the cause of the war in the Carnatic? and it was to be answered, Hyder Ally; the noble Lord would laugh in the face of the man who should make such a ridiculous reply. And yet the House may recollect on how many occasions his Lordship had answered in the same manner. When it had been asked, who was the cause of the American war? has not his Lordship declared over and over, that it was the Americans? In like manner, when an enquiry was attempted to be made into the cause of the loss of our West India Islands, the answer given was, the French had taken them, and the French were the cause of their loss.

Ld N—*tb* acknowledged, that if his opinion was asked, whether the American war was owing to the ambition or lust of power of the rebellious Americans; or, to the oppression of the British government? he undoubtedly should answer, to the former. In the enquiry which he wished to institute, it possibly may come out, that the disaster that has happened in the Carnatic may be owing **H** to the ambition, rapacity, and injustice of Hyder Ally; or it may appear to be owing to some other cause, for the discovery of which cause the enquiry is to be made.

Gen. S—*tb* recommended it to the noble Lord not to confine the enquiry to the mere

irruption into the Carnatic, but to extend it also to the conduct of the presidency of Bengal.

Mr. B—*ke* pressed the same argument. He said, the whole of the proceedings, the origin, and the conduct, of the Maratta war, were so immediately connected with the irruption into the Carnatic, that the one could not be discussed without including the other.

Mr. G—*y* thought it material to know how it happened, that, after driving the French out of India, Hyder Ally should not only ravage the Carnatic, but march up almost to the walls of Fort St. George, without any one measure appearing to have been taken by those in power to oppose him. If it should appear that the disaster originated in the rapacity of those with whom the direction of the company's affairs was entrusted, they ought to be severely punished, without regard to wealth, family, or connection. On this business it was ordered that the House should go into committee on the Wednesday following.

*April 31.*

Mr. Sec. at War moved a committee of supply, in order to receive the sanction of the House for raising 40 independent companies in England, and 40 more in Ireland. He said, the money, all but about 8 or 9000*l.* was already in the exchequer, out of the savings in the reform that had been made in the army and militia. To this no objection was made. And the House being resumed,

Ld N—*tb* made his promised motion, That a committee of secrecy be appointed to enquire into the causes of the war now subsisting in the Carnatic, &c. Thus it was necessary to trace the origin of this committee, from which such a thorough reform is likely to take place in the government of that part of the British dominions as in all human probability will prove the salvation of the state.

Ld N—*wb—n* returned his Lordship **F** thanks, and requested to know with what powers his Lordship intended to invest the committee.

Ld N—*tb* made answer, with all the usual powers of committees, and likewise a new power of sitting at the India House, if they should think proper.

Mr. T. T—*nb—d* could not agree with the last speaker till he saw farther into the noble Lord's design, by the manner in which his committee was to be formed. If the enquiry was carried on with steady and determined minds, then he would join his voice with cheerfulness to applaud his Lordship's wisdom and impartiality; but he had sat long enough in that House not to learn, that there were in it a body of men distinguished by the name of nabob members, who were favourites with the minister, and who on all occasions were ready to testify their gratitude. It was said, that at this instant the Nabob of Arcot had at least seven if not **eight**



eight members in that House devoted to the minister, while the minister continued to espouse his interest. Was not this, he said, a reason, like all former enquiries, to suspect that the present enquiry was to pass off a mere farce, a piece of political intrigue, by which the minister meant the mutual support of his friends and himself? It was to these men that the nation owed a great share of its calamities in the baneful example they set of Asiatic luxury and Asiatic corruption.

Sir Tho. R.—*mi*—*d*, thinking himself al-  
luded to, rose, and declared there was no-  
thing he more ardently wished than that the  
whole conduct of India affairs should be thor-  
oughly and fairly investigated, but thought  
the present plan of enquiry too narrow, to be  
productive of those salutary effects that were  
expected from it; he had strongly recom-  
mended the parliamentary agreement with  
the Company in 1773 as the proper period  
to begin. The history of the wars in India  
for some years past would lead to the causes  
of the late disasters in the Carnatic; and  
the more fully they were known, the more  
evidently it would appear that his conduct  
in India was justifiable in every part of it.  
At the same time he did not indeed expressly  
with to be of the proposed committee, but  
shewed in very strong terms the great service  
he could render the committee by directing  
them to papers which it were material for  
them to inspect, and thereby facilitate their  
labour by rendering it less intricate and less  
complex.

Mr. G—*g*—*y* said, the hon. gentleman  
need be under no apprehensions about the  
papers that were material; and assured the  
hon. Baronet, that he would take care they  
should be properly produced.

Mr. B—*ke* contended for an open commit-  
tee, not a secret one, as best calculated to  
yield substantial justice.

Mr. Sec. at War observed, that the intended  
committee was not meant to be a court of  
justice. It was merely to examine into facts,  
and to report them. The House was to de-  
termine upon their merits. Whether crimi-  
nal or praise-worthy, that was to be left to  
the decision of the House.

Mr. F—*x* adopted the idea of Mr. B—*ke*,  
and argued for an open committee; and after  
exhausting all his powers in answering the  
arguments of his opponents, who were for  
secrecy, as most expeditious and best cal-  
culated for coming at facts, he at length con-  
cluded with moving, by way of amendment,  
to leave out the words “of secrecy,” which  
passed in the negative, 134 to 80. The  
original motion then passed without a divi-  
sion.

May 2.

The report of the scrutineers of the ballot  
for the committee of secrecy on India affairs,  
was brought up and read by Mr. Ord, as  
follows:

Robert Gregory 249	Thomas Ord 156
Sir A. Fergusson 161	Arch. McDonald 151
Ld. Adv. of Scotland 160	Hon. G. A. North 149
Sec. at War 160	Hon. P. Yorke 146
Rich. Jackson 160	Hon. Th. De Grey 145
Attorney General 158	Rt. Hon. W. Ellis 143
Solicitor General 157	Sir G. Howard 143
Lord Lewisham 157	

Some severe altercations passed upon the  
appointment of the above committee, and  
very unfavourable prefaces were formed from  
the complexion of it.

Mr. T. T—*g*—*d* observed, that, exclusive  
of the hon. gentleman who stood at the head  
of the list, and the representative for Cam-  
bridgeshire, who was but a young member,  
all the rest were the tried friends of admi-  
nistration; men on whom the noble Lord  
could rely. From whence, he fairly owned,  
he had no hopes of its producing any good.  
But as the event has proved he was mista-  
ken; it were waiting time to combat his ar-  
guments.

It was then moved, and agreed to,

That the committee have liberty to call  
for and inspect books and papers belonging  
to the E. I. Company.

That they have liberty to adjourn from  
time to time, and from place to place.

That they have liberty to sit notwithstanding  
the adjournment of the House.

This business over,

The Sol. Gen. moved for leave to bring in  
a bill, for preventing certain abuses and pro-  
fanations of the Lord's day, commonly called  
Sunday. He prefaced this motion by  
exposing the abuses every where prevailing  
in opening houses of amusement on Sun-  
days, where persons abandoned to all sense of  
shame, decency, and religion, made it their  
practice to resort; where religion was sacri-  
ficed to vice; and where the low, the vul-  
gar, and illiterate, were encouraged to des-  
pise religion, and countenanced in every spe-  
cies of immorality. He read two advertise-  
ments, one, where the Existence of the Tri-  
nity was the theme for discussion; the other,  
the Existence or Non-existence of Purgatory.  
The Bishops, he said, would have brought a  
bill into the other House for preventing such  
assemblies, but that they were restrained by  
the usage of Parliament, that no bill for le-  
vying money should originate in the H. of  
Lords.

Sir W. D—*lb*—*n* seconded the motion, on  
the ground that most of those who frequented  
those assemblies were free-thinkers, and con-  
sequently no friends to religion.

Mr. T—*rn*—*r* said, such a bill was next  
to establishing an inquisition. If our reli-  
gion, he said, would not bear enquiry, it  
was good for nothing, and we had better be  
without it.

Several members spoke for and against the  
bill; but leave was at last given to bring  
it in.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Pile Street, Bristol, June 8, 1782.

THE present dispute concerning the authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Thomas Rowley, Priest, having occasioned a minute scrutiny into the contents of the Monument-room over the north porch of St. Mary Redcliffe's Church, among other curiosities was lately found an ancient drawing, of which the annexed is a most faithful copy.



Many hours did I expend in fruitless conjecture, before I could ascertain the person of whom this portrait was meant to be a representation. But, consulting a gentleman of Somersetshire (whose sagacity might possibly have been quickened by a laudable zeal for the honour of his native county), he soon convinced me it could have been designed for no other worthy than *Chedder*, a bard mentioned by the very learned Mr. Bryant, p. 553, in the following terms: "*Rowley* himself tells us that he borrowed from *Turgott*; and we have reason to think that he likewise copied from *Chedder*, a poet mentioned in the MSS. who is supposed to have flourished about the year 1330. He is said to have had some *mauneries* at the comitatus the city."

You will now, Mr. Urban, enquire what circumstance about this anonymous portrait could so decisively point it out as the effigy of our new-discovered *Plaurus*. The Cheese, Sir, on which one arm of the figure reposes, sufficiently indicates it to be the aforesaid *Chedder*, who was probably born in the town of that name, long famous for its manufacture of Cheese. The shape of the cheese also militates strongly in favour of our supposition. the *Chedder* Cheeses continuing to be made according to the very form expressed in the drawing. Had the said Cheese resembled in figure either a single or a double *Gloucester*, some sceptics might have urged that this head was designed as the representative of *Robert of Gloucester*. But, as I observed before, the peculiar shape of the symbol has fortunately exempted us from so distressing an ambiguity.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

H. B.

P.S. When the works of *Chedder* are discovered and published, the Editor of them shall be welcome to see the original drawing in my possession, that if he distrusts the fidelity of the

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

I Believe the following additions will complete the list of the Works of Plato as translated by Mr. Sydenham.

V. The Rivals, a dialogue concerning Philosophy, p. 75, without date, but published previous to Oct. 1766, as appears from its being inscribed to Hugh earl of Northumberland, who was then created a duke.

VI. The 1st Alcibiades, a dialogue concerning Human Nature, p. 344. Inscribed to Charles Lord Camden. 1773.

VII. The 2d Alcibiades, a dialogue concerning Prayer, p. 114. Inscribed to William earl of Shelburne. 1776.

VIII. A Dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus, so far as it is mentioned or alluded to by Plato, p. 83. Inscribed to James Harris, Esq. 1775.

IX. Philetus, a dialogue concerning the chief Good of Man, p. 672. Inscribed to the Hon. Mr. Townshend, and to his sons (worthy of their father and their noble ancestry) the right hon. Mr. T. Townshend and C. Townshend, Esq. with the following passage from Lucretius subjoined:

"At neque nos agere hæc patriæ tempore iniquo

Possumus æquo animo; neque Memmi clara propago

Talibus in rebus communi d'esse saluti."

1779 and 1780.

These articles (added to those in p. 231.) being all that Mr. Sydenham translated, together with his "Synopsis of Plato's Works," make 4 volumes 4to. The Translator is still living, though much advanced in years.

Your correspondent N. Y's information, p. 223, respecting Lord Mount Stuart's \* having purchased Mr. Granger's whole collection of engraved portraits, and the papers relating thereto, cannot be right, as his collection of prints was sold by auction by Mr. Greenwood in the Haymarket, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1778, and the six following days (Sunday excepted). I have the catalogue now before me, in the title-page of which the collection is said to "contain upwards of fourteen thousand portraits, from the earliest date of engraving to the present times; amongst which are many exceeding rare of the ancient English personages; and of the modern, fine, and scarce impressions; also a numerous assemblage, the portraits of Foreigners who have visited England; besides a great variety of miscellaneous prints."

The following characters I extracted on view of the collection previously to the sale, which, I take for granted, were written by Mr. Granger. I am not acquainted with his hand-writing, but they are evidently in his manner.

On a portrait of *Kitty F* her one observa-

\* Lord Mount Stuart, I am informed, purchased Mr. Duff's collection.

tion was, that "this fair lily of the field, "which neither toiled nor spun, soon drooped and died, when once it was inclosed"—alluding to her death soon after her marriage. And on a portrait of the late Dr. Kenrick, etched by Worlidge, was written thus: "Mr. Kenrick, in his 'Lexiphanes,' has drawn a character of Dr. Johnson with much more malice and extravagance than wit." To use Dr. Johnson's phrase, we see in it "the tortuosity of rectitude," and even the "distortion of tortuosity."

Your correspondent who signs himself a Collector of Engraved Portraits (*ib.*), may find some particulars relative to Dr. Lupton in Birch's Life of Tillotson, p. 218, 2d edit.

Mr. Granger has given an instance of the vanity of Bp. Crewe. Whether Dr. Lupton's sermon on the anniversary of that Bishop's consecration obtained him a prebend of Durham; or, whether it was a high dish offered up to the Bishop's vanity by way of gratitude for that preferment already received, I know not. I never saw the dedication of Dr. Mangey's Sermon mentioned by Mr. Granger; but surely it could not be more flattering than the conclusion of Dr. Lupton's.

Dean Prideaux's Life was published in 8vo, 1748; and Mr. Wm. Burkiut's (with his Funeral Sermon), by Nath. Stackhouse, M. A. and vicar of Yoxford in Suffolk, 8vo, 1704. Yours, &c. T. S.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

THERE is an Erratum in your Magazine for March, which I doubt not of your readiness to rectify, in justice to a noble family therein unintentionally scandalized. In your narrative of the third report of the commissioners of accounts, p. 105, col. 1, for "Anthony Visc. Falmouth," read "Anthony Visc. Falkland."

In answer to the Query in your last Magazine, p. 220, col. 1, "Is there any Baroness Berners now?" I apprehend there is—Catherine, wife of — Wilton, esq; heiress of Tho. Knyvet, esq; lineally descended from Edmund, or Edw. Knyvet, esq; who married Jane, daughter, and at length sole heiress, of John Bouchier, esq; grandson and heir of the hon. Sir John Bouchier, summoned to parliament as Lord Berners, by writ dated 26 May, 1455.

Please to inform your correspondent M. G. in p. 235, col. 2, that the person he refers to (and his family) has an undoubted right to quarter the arms of Palmer with his own, as being son of A. B. by his wife, sister and heiress of — Palmer, of Stoke Doyly, in the co. of Northampton, esq; without the intervention of the Heralds College, or any other college under Heaven; at the same time I would recommend it to him, and every gentleman, to enter, and to carry on, their pedigrees to the books of that office, especially as some of its officers are well qualified

to raise it from that state of insignificance in which it has long been considered, particularly the present Garter and Clarencieux. In giving the above answer to M. G's question, I presume that "the last male heir of Anthony Palmer, esq;" left no children.

P. 243, col. 1. You seem in a wood about the Lady of Bp. Smalridge.—I cannot leave you out of it myself; but if you can persuade the Rev. Mr. De L'Angle, the present worthy rector of Danbury in Essex, to take up his pen upon the subject, he probably (from the similarity of an uncommon name) will be able to enlighten your darkness.

I trouble you no more at present, but to request that you will believe me to be,

Your sincere Well-wisher,  
and Constant Reader.

" — old Commentators view

In Homer more than Homer knew."

MR. URBAN,

I have read Mr. Henry Bryant's Letter, and it hath very forcibly recalled the lines in my motto. Mr. Hole wants not my assistance in repelling this *tolum imbellis sine ictu*; yet I take up my pen lest he should consider so futile an attempt at criticism as unworthy of his notice; and lest Mr. Bryant's vanity should lead him to conclude that his objection, from not being answered, must be unanswerable.

The best Lexicons that I have had an opportunity of consulting, uniformly interpret *poin* by *malum Punicum*, or the pomegranate. Schrevelius and Scapula join in this interpretation. Ray's *Nomenclatura*, a work of great credit among those who are acquainted with this subject, gives the same account of this word. If Mr. Bryant had doubted the authority of these Lexicographers, he might have seen their interpretations confirmed by Dioscorides and Gorræus. Each of these consider *poin* or *pon* as the pomegranate. If I wished to make a display of learning, I might fill the page with authorities of this kind; but it may be sufficient to observe, that the same term is made use of by Theophrastus and Marcellus, to denote the fruit I am speaking of.

As I have sufficiently defended the learned and elegant translator, whose work is equally a proof of his genius and abilities, I will just hint to his Critic, that Pliny really styles the wandering poppy *Rheas* from the Greeks [Lib. XIX. cap. 8], but I must also whisper in his ear, that this denomination is taken from the colour of the flower, and is merely a trivial name to distinguish the species: for the CONSTANT and UNIVERSAL appellation of the poppy in the Greek authors was *Mixxv*. Caspar Bauhine in his enumeration of the species styles the first *Mixxv pinnis* [Vide *Rinax*, p. 170]. He explains it, *Papaver Orraticum a Flore protinus deciduo qui PUNCEUS interdum albus*.

Mr. Bryant's reasoning is also exceedingly

fallacious in another view. The word *mixxv* is pointed and discriminated—not easily obviated by the ingenuity of Mr Bryant; and every real judge of the subject will inform him, that the seeds of the poppy are not narcotic. I will not take up your time or my own in explaining the constant appearance of poppies intermixed with the ears of corn in the hands of Ceres, as every Dictionary and Pantheon will give any school-boy sufficient information, if the reason should not be obvious at first sight.

Yours, &c. CÆSALPINUS.

MR. URBAN,

Essexham, Apr. 27.

IN my former letter (a), I trust it is proved, that the charge brought by Mr. Gibbon against Theodore Beza, Robert Stephens, and the Complutensian Editors, relative to the Verse 1 John v. 7, is not warranted by fact, and cannot be supported in argument. I mean now to proceed, as was at first proposed, to establish the authenticity of the Verse itself, by testimonies of different kinds, all antecedent, in point of time, to the days of any of the Editors here mentioned; and I am sorry that indispensable avocations have prevented me from fulfilling this promise more early. But let me previously revert, for a few moments, to the subject discussed in my former letter.

I said in that letter, that the conduct of Erasmus (which stands applauded by Mr. Gibbon for its "prudence") fell under one of the inevitable alternatives of meanness or disingenuousness; whilst that of R. Stephens (whom Mr. Gibbon accuses of "fraud or error") was equally the result of correctness and integrity. To the proofs then adduced to these several points permit me now to add the following testimonies:

1. In A. D. 1574 the University of Louvain published an edition of the N. Testament. The dispute which had arisen in the beginning of that century between Erasmus and his opponents respecting this Verse, required an attention from these Divines, suitable to the high reputation which their University then enjoyed. Their judgement is given in the following words (b): "The reading of this text is supported by very many Latin copies, and also by two Greek copies produced by Erasmus (c), one in England, the other in Spain. We have ourselves seen several others like these. This Verse is also found in all Stephens's MSS. save that the words in *Heuvin* are wanting in seven of them."

2. In the same century Anelotte published a French Version of the N. Testament, with Annotations. In his Notes on this passage,

(a) Magazine for February, 1782, p. 65.

(b) Mr. Simon, Hist. des Versions, — C. 11.

(c) Erasmus suppresses one of these two Gr. MSS. acknowledging only one such MS. in his own account.



he says, "Erasmus has affirmed this Verse to be wanting in a Greek MS. of the Vatican Library; but I have myself seen it in the most ancient MS. of that Library."

I shall, Mr. Urban, make no other comment on these additional testimonies than just to remark, that,—A writer, who wishes well to the memory of Erasmus, will act wisely in future not to bring forward this part of his conduct to the world; and that an historian, who regards his own reputation, will not hereafter wantonly impeach either the correctness or the integrity of R. Stephens.

Let me now endeavour to shew the authenticity of the Verse in question, by proofs commencing with the age of Erasmus, and ascending from thence to that of the Apostles. And

First,—From the Writings of Individuals.

1. Laurentius Valla, an Italian nobleman of great erudition, was the first person (as Mr. Simon (d) confesses) who set himself to collect the Greek MSS. of the N. Testament. He lived nearly a century before Erasmus (e). By assiduous and long-continued enquiries he got into his hands seven Gr. MSS.; a number very considerable if we reflect that, through the universal ignorance of those ages, the Greek language was then become almost a dead letter, and its MSS. were perishing with it. This passage of St. John was found in all these MSS.; and is commented upon by Valla in his Notes upon this Epistle (f).

2. In the Commentary upon the MSS. written by Nicholas de Lyra, this Verse of St. John is found, in the place which it now possesses, accompanied by the learned author's Annotations thereon, without the smallest expressed suspicion of its authenticity (g). He held the professorship of divinity at Paris with great reputation in the 14th century.

3. About a century before this last-mentioned time appeared the Commentary of St. Thomas (as he is commonly called) on this Epistle; in which this Verse is not only admitted, but commented upon, without any insinuations of interpolation.

4. This Verse is found in the *Rationale* of

*Divine Offices*, composed by the celebrated Durandus (h), Bp. of Mende in Languedoc, in the 13th century.

5. Lombard, who was Bp. of Paris (i) in the 12th century, expressly cites this Verse in the first book of his *Sentences*. His words may thus be translated: "The Father and the Son are one, not by confusion of persons, but by unity of nature, as St. John teaches in his canonical epistle, saying, 'There are Three which bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these Three are One.'"

6. This Verse is quoted in the same century by Rupert, Abbot of Dury's in Germany, in his Treatise on the "Glorification of the Trinity (k)."

7. In the 11th century lived St. Bernard, whose Sermons are yet extant. This Verse is insisted upon by him in several of these discourses, particularly in one upon the Octave of Easter, and in the 16th of his *Parvi Sermons*.

8. In or about this age Radulphus Ardens, Hugo Victorinus, and Scotus, with other authors yet extant, referred to the Verse in question (l). It would be tedious to particularize all the citations made in this century of this passage of St. John.

9. The *Glossa Ordinaria*, the work of Walafrid Strabo, appeared in the 9th century. This performance has been distinguished by the highest approbation of the learned in every age since its promulgation to the world. Even Mr. Simon confesses, that "no comment (m) on the SS. is of equal authority with this exposition." In this work the text in question is not only found in the Epistle of St. John, but is commented upon in the Notes with admirable force and perspicuity.

10. In the middle of the 8th century Ambrose Ansbert, Abbot of St. Vincent's in Italy, wrote a comment upon the *Apocalypse*, wherein this Verse of St. John is applied in explanation (n) of the first Chapter of the Revelations.

(To be continued.)

#### EAST INDIA ADVICES.

Extract from Sir Eyre Coote's Letter to Government, dated Fort St. George, Jan. 28, given

(d) Mr. Simon, *Hist. des Versions*. Du Pin The learned Dr. Mill seems to have fallen into several mistakes in his *Prolegomena* respecting the MSS. of Valla. (e) Erasmus has himself paid a deserved tribute of praise to Valla's Annotations. In one part of his Epistle to Fisiher he says, "Laurentius,—collatis aliquot vetustis, atque emendatis, Græcorum exemplaribus, quædam annotavit in Novo Testamento." In another place he says, "Si quibus non vacat totam Græcorum linguam perdiscere, ii tamen Vallæ studio non mediocriter adjuvabuntur, qui mira sagacitate Novum omne Testamentum excussit." (*Erasmii Epistola ad Fisiherum*, printed in Valla's Works, p. 801.) (f) Opera L. Vallæ, Edit. Basil. p. 892. His note on this passage is, "Græcè est,—Ecce hi tres in unum sunt." (g) Edit. *Avorpæ*, 1634. (h) *Rationale Div. Offic.* Edit. Lugd. 1551. Lib. VI. cap. 97, p. 238. (i) *Moreri*, tom. I. p. 338. Edit. 1724. (j) *Moreri*, tom. II. p. 167. (k) *Ruperti Opera*, Edit. 1602. Vol. II. p. 26,—*ut alias sparsim*. (l) *Dorſchei* (Calov. Bibl.) *Dissertatio de Spir. Aqua, & Sanguine*, p. 11. (m) *Hist. des Versions*. (n) *Biblioth. Max. Patrum*, Edit. Lugd. 1677, vol. XIII. p. 415.

*ing an Account of the Junction of his Army with the Reinforcements from Bengal on the 4th of August, and the further Prosecution of the War against Hyder Ally till the Time when his Disasters are dated.*

ON the 16th of Aug. the whole army was put in motion. On the 20th Tripassore was besieged, and on the 23d surrendered on terms of capitulation. This acquisition was critical, as the advance of Hyder's army coming to its relief appeared in sight, and there only remained in camp one day's rice. Here were found a few days' rice; but as the enemy was in force at only 26 miles distance, it was necessary to draw a farther supply from Pondamalee before the armies engaged; a battle being the only chance for surmounting difficulties. On the General's advancing Hyder thought proper to fall back a little to the ground on which he had defeated Col. Baillie (see vol. LI. p. 192.), where he took a very strong position, and under the influence of its being a lucky spot determined to try his fortune in a second battle. On the 27th in the morning the army advanced, and about eight came in sight of the enemy, who was then in order of battle, and in possession of many strong and advantageous posts, rendered still more formidable by the nature of the country, intersected with deep water-courses and marshy swamps; in short, nothing could be more formidable than the position of the enemy, nor any thing more arduous than the army's approach. The General under these discouraging circumstances was obliged to form under a heavy cannonade from several batteries, as well as from the enemy's line, which galled the troops exceedingly, and was a trying situation for the troops, who bore it with a firmness which did them the highest honour, and shewed a steady valour not to be surpassed by the first veterans of any nation in Europe. The conflict lasted from nine in the morning till near sun-set, when we had driven the enemy from all their strong posts, and obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving us in full possession of the field of battle. Our loss on this occasion was heavier than on the first of July (see LI. 592.), and that of the enemy less, owing to their having sheltered themselves under cover of banks and other grounds favourable for that purpose. Gen. Stuart had the misfortune to lose a leg by a cannon-shot, and the same ball carried away the leg of Col. Brown, which having caused his death deprived the Company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able and experienced officer. Capt. Hislop, one of Sir Eyre's aide-de-camps, was also killed by a cannon shot in this action.

On the 27th of Sept. the General discovered Hyder's encampment, where by his dispositions it was easy to perceive he meant to give battle. It was about noon when the two armies came in sight; and though the

enemy were posted at least five miles off, where they kept their position, such was the alacrity with which the troops advanced, that the armies were engaged before four, and by evening Hyder was completely routed. Our loss on this occasion was trifling, whilst that of the enemy was considerable.

After relieving Vellore on the 4th of Nov. which in four or five days more must have been evacuated or given up to the enemy. The General proceeded to Chitter, which capitulated on the 10th.

Vellore being again in distress for provisions, it was necessary the army should again march to its relief. Having made the proper arrangements, on the 2d of Jan. the army were put in motion. The enemy had assembled in force on the western banks of the Ponri river, from whence they were driven on the 9th, leaving the army to take up their ground in quiet about 12 miles from Vellore. On the following morning, when the enemy were crossing a deep morass, the rear and left flank were attacked by a distant cannonade from the enemy, whose view was to impede the progress of the army to Vellore, and to attack the baggage and convoy; but having been completely foiled in all their attempts to that end, they thought proper to retire, after having kept up a heavy fire for about four hours, in which time we had 1 lieutenant, 19 native non-commissioned rank and file, and 4 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 European rank and file, 1 Souhedan, and 35 native rank and file, wounded; and 3 or 4 missing.

After the enemy's retreat the army continued its march to Vellore, and at night encamped within four miles of the fort. The next morning, being the 11th, the very day the General was pre-advised the provisions would last, the army arrived, having marched upwards of 70 miles in five days, notwithstanding the interruptions they met with from the enemy. A halting-day having become absolutely necessary, it was the 13th before they were again put in march, in which time Hyder had assembled his scattered troops, and appeared in force, chusing to begin his attack, as before, with a distant cannonade on the army's repassing the same marshy ground it had repassed on the 10th. About four in the afternoon the whole body had got over the swamp, and having posted the baggage with a proper guard, the General formed the line, and advanced upon the enemy with all the expedition the nature of the ground would admit; upon which they gave way, and retreated with precipitation. We pursued them till dark (says the General in the conclusion of his letter), and not without execution, as we kept up an advancing fire upon them. *It being impossible* to do more, we returned to our ground of encampment, where we arrived about midnight. By this account nothing decisive appears yet to be accomplished.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, May 15, 1782.*

**A**BOUT the middle of last month, as some labourers, employed by Mr. Moor of Hermitage, in the county of Stafford, were digging up a piece of ground, in order to make a garden, they discovered at the depth of two feet from the surface some Roman weapons in brags; accurate drawings of two of them I herewith inclose, in hopes you will give them a place in your valuable repository. They are four in number, two of them are supposed to be bolt-heads of the Balista, the other two are assuredly heads of Roman spears; they are much corroded by lying in the earth, but are finely encrusted with ærugo, as smooth and beautiful as if covered with a green varnish. They are of different sizes, and the drawings I send you are something smaller than the originals. A singularity appears to me in both the bolt-heads, viz. an ear or loop on one side only. The opinion of your Antiquarian correspondents is desired, relative to the use of that appendage. [See the Plate annexed.]

Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, pp. 403, 404, gives us a representation and description of both these species of weapons, though those he hath delineated are somewhat different from these in shape. The bolt-head he supposes to have belonged to the *Catapulta*, of which some doubt may possibly be entertained; and the spear he calls the *Venabulum*, or Hunting Spear, of the Romans, in which perhaps he is not mistaken.

The antiquities I am now describing are placed in my Museum, where any curious person may inspect them. RICH. GRÆNE.

MR. URBAN,

**I**N p. 419 of your last year's Magazine, Thomas Junius, whom Milton styles his preceptor, was not the person there described. Bp. Newton, in his "Life of Milton," has the following satisfactory passage relative to this matter: "It appears from the fourth of his Latin Elegies, and from the first and fourth of his Familiar Epistles, that Mr. Thomas Young, who was afterwards pastor of the company of English merchants residing at Hamburgh, was one of his private preceptors." John Diodati, not Charles, was the commentator on the Scripture. Richard Jones was afterwards Earl of Ranelagh; so that the whole paragraph in p. 629, concerning the persons of those names, should be erased. A large account of Henry Oldenburg may be found in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," iii. 353—356. P. 419, col. 2, l. 17, we should read "Badireus."

In p. 465, col. 2, l. 46, for "*Spiffator*" we should substitute "*Tutler*, No 6." In a letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Allen, dated Jan. 20, (*sine anno*) Mr. Bethel, who is enquired after in p. 469, is spoken of with the highest esteem. It is the 95th letter in vol. IX. of Warburton's edition, 1751.

GENT. MAG. *June, 1782.*

Your ingenious correspondent in p. 507 may not dislike to be referred, for an account of the origin of *Alexandrine* verses, to Dr. Warton's first volume of his instructive "Essay on Pope," Sect. V. last paragraph; to which his learned brother evidently alludes in pp. 140, 141, of his first volume of the "History of English Poetry."

Your correspondent in p. 566 surely did not attend to his friend, who judiciously recommended to his perusal the 27th Section of Mr. Warton's third volume on English Poetry; as he otherwise could not have pronounced, that Mr. Warton had not made "the smallest acknowledgement or reference" to Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music;" for in p. 171, *note*, he refers expressly to Hawkins, and takes notice of "his great skill and accuracy." Would not the objection in p. 569, col. 1, to Gray's "*wins* her *easy way*" be obviated by substituting "*winds*?"

The query about the Duke of Clarence in p. 570, col. 2, may be easily resolved by an inspection of Bolton's "Extinct Peerage," under "Clare and Clarence;" and in Gibbon's "Camden's Britannia" we are told, that "Clare, a noble village in Suffolk, gave the name of Clare to a very honourable family, descended from Gislebert a Norman earl; and the title of duke to Lionel son of Edward the Third; who, having taken a wife out of this family, had the title of Duke of Clarence bestowed upon him by his father. For from this place he was called Duke of Clarence; as, before, the posterity of Gislebert were styled Earls of Clare."

The story of the Abbé Nodot in p. 611, col. 1, depends on better evidence than that of Voltaire; as it receives confirmation from Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Latina," Lib. II. cap. XI. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

**Y**OU will oblige, by giving a place in your Magazine to the following observations,

*A Former Correspondent.*

WITH Physiologists it was long a matter of dispute, whether the imagination of the mother had any power in the formation of monsters and præter-natural offspring. At length it appeared, that the best Naturalists and Physicians were of a negative opinion; and now it was reasonably supposed, the absurd belief and superstitious notions of the influence of the mind in occasioning deformities and alterations in the child in the womb would have been finally and effectually removed and exploded, had not Goldsmith suffered himself to be drawn astray by the specious reasonings and plausible arguments of Father Malbranche, whose hypothesis he has avowedly adopted, though but feebly defended, in his well-known History of the Earth and animated Nature.

As

As I find, Mr. Urban, the followers of this fashionable and pleasing writer are likely to become pretty numerous, and his notions are daily getting into more general reception, I cannot but attempt to undeceive the people, and detect the fallacy of such a doctrine. For the relation upon which the theory of Malbranche is founded, I refer your readers to the History of the Earth and animated Nature, vol. II. p. 245, & seq. I shall here confine myself to the examination of the circumstances of the supposed fact.

At the time of the execution of the criminal, it is said, the mother was two months advanced in her pregnancy; and the child, it is supposed, was perfectly entire and unaltered before she was a spectator of this scene, which is thought to have given rise to all the subsequent mischief. At this period, then, every limb in the child's body was instantly broken—by a sympathetic, sudden, and impetuous flow of animal spirits into the parts injured and divided. It will not be worth while to enquire how these spirits were conveyed to the child in the womb, or to attempt to ridicule the new-invented instruments by which these numerous fractures were made. The consequences of this violence done to the foetus in utero will more immediately demand our consideration. Should we not imagine that the same tortures which destroyed a hardened criminal would, in like manner, occasion the death of a tender infant? Is it not reasonable to suppose, if the breaking of every limb of the body will deprive an adult of existence, the fracture only of one half of that number will produce the same effect, will be followed by the same change, in the delicate and irritable constitution of an embryo? Perhaps it will be thought the case is here different. It may be said, the solution of continuity in the bones of the child was effected not by the forcible distractile power of the wheel, but by a copious and sudden afflux of animal spirits thereto. To this it may be replied, that no fracture can be made without violence, and that consequently, be the instrument what it will, the child must suffer as much, *cæteris paribus*, in having its limbs broken, as the criminal.

But let us suppose the child could survive those shocks which proved fatal to the criminal, and then examine what happens whilst the child is still living. We know it is a fixed and invariable rule with Nature to endeavour to regain and return to its pristine condition whenever it has suffered any alteration or removal therefrom. And this law is found to obtain as well throughout the inanimate as the animated part of the creation. It is thus that water returns to and preserves its level when the power that removed it therefrom is no longer applied; and thus does matter, when put into motion, cease the same when the impulsive cause is no longer continued. By the same rule does

Nature act in the animal œconomy. For thus is the continuity restored in parts that have been divided. But from this universal law, Nature, we find, has in the present instance departed. Here the child at the age of two months has its limbs broken, and, to our wonder indeed, these limbs remain in the same fractured state at the time of parturition, viz. seven months afterwards!!

If bones can be broken in the womb, can they not also be united there? Or is there any peculiar property, any secret principle therein existing, that impedes the union of the divided parts? Unless it be admitted, that the operations of nature, by which in an adult a fractured bone is consolidated in the short period of a month or six weeks, and in a young subject in a fortnight or three weeks, are here suspended for the long space of seven months!—Unless we admit of this, how shall we account for such a wonderful phenomenon?

But shall we suppose Nature, in every other respect so strictly regular and uniform in her operations, has in this instance broken through her established order?—or shall we look upon the whole as a fine-spun fable, an idle story, or a misrepresented fact? Shall we not think it more probable for man to deceive, than Nature to err? And is it not easier to conceive, that prejudice, credulity, and superstition may be imposed upon and impose, than that the general laws and operations of Nature should be broken through and suspended?

The absurdity of the theory is so glaring, and the whole narration so loaded and overcharged with wonders and impossibilities, that it should seem calculated only to operate upon vulgar and ignorant minds, upon superstitious mothers and canting nurses. We are surprised that the genius of Malbranche should so much delight to ramble in the wilds of fancy; but we are still more surprised to see Goldsmith depart from the track of reason and of truth, and in pursuit of Malbranche wander into the same wilderness, lose himself in the same mazes, and entangle himself in the same difficulties.

P. R.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

I received from your agreeable Miscellany, I send my quota in addition to the common stock, consisting of several anecdotes relative to the excellent Author of the Night Thoughts. You may depend on their authenticity, as they are copied from the letters of Mr. Jones (who was some years his curate at Welwyn) to a confidential friend in the metropolis. If they discover the foibles of a great mind, they illustrate a material part of his history, and Mr. Croft has well remarked, that we should say, *De vivis nil nisi bonum, de mortuis nil nisi verum*.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.



## I.

*Welwyn, July 25, 1762.*

THE old Gent. here (I may venture to tell you freely) seems to me to be in a pretty odd way of late, moping, dejected, self-willed, and as if surrounded with some perplexing circumstances. Though I visit him pretty frequently for short intervals, I say very little to his affairs, not chusing to be a party concerned, especially in cases of so critical and tender a nature. There is much mystery in almost all his temporal affairs, as well as in many other of his speculative opinions. Whoever lives in this neighbourhood to see his exit, will probably see and hear of some very *strange* things (time will shew), I am afraid not greatly to his credit. There is thought to be an irremovable obstruction to his happiness within his walls, as well as another without them, but the former is the more powerful, and likely to continue so. He has this day been trying anew to engage me to stay with him. No lucrative views can tempt me to sacrifice my liberty or my health to such measures as are proposed here. Nor do I like to have to do with persons whose word and honour cannot be depended upon. So much for this very odd and unhappy topic.

## II.

*St. Neots, Hunts, Aug. 28, 1762.*

HOW are matters altered since my letter to you above mentioned of the 25th past! You remember what I suggested to you about my resolution of leaving Welwyn, of which I had given very early notice to the worthy Doctor, that he might have sufficient time to provide. After repeated trials, and repeated disappointments, though seven or eight offered, he thought proper to apply to me anew, and though lucrative motives could not, earnest importunities did, prevail with me at last to cheer up his dejected heart, by promising to continue with him for some time longer at least, although my necessary measures in respect to other affairs are hereby disconcerted. But compassion and humanity will, I hope, ever dwell in my breast. By the way, I privately intimated to you the Doctor is in various respects a very unhappy man. Few know so much of him as I do in these respects, and have often observed with concern. If he would be advised by some who wish him well, he might be happy, though his state of health is lately much altered for the worse. These things you see, Sir, are between ourselves.

[Another letter mentions, "that he will not belike to get a curate but by dint of money and force upon himself. Then his great age; and if he has any foibles in temper and conduct, they will be sure not to be forgotten on this occasion."]

## III.

*Welwyn, Jan. 1, 1763.*

THE mismanagement too well known unhappily continues; and, still more unhap-

pily, seems to be increasing, to the grief of friends, and, I need not say, to the ridicule of others; who are not a few. What a pity! what a loss! but no advice will be taken; nor can it well be offered. Penuriousness and obstinacy are two bad things; and a disregard to the general judgement and friendly wishes of the wiser part of mankind, another. There seems to be no hope so long as the ascendancy is so great. Enough to a friend, and to a friend only.

## IV.

*Welwyn, Sept. 4, 1764.*

MY ancient Gentleman here is still full of trouble, which moves my concern, though it moves only the secret laughter of many, and some untoward surmises in disfavour of him and his household. The loss of a very large sum of money\* is talked of, whereof this vill and neighbourhood are full. Some disbelieve, others say it is no wonder, where about 18 or more servants are sometimes taken and dismissed in the course of a year. The Gentleman himself is allowed by all to be far more harmless and easy in his family than some one else, who hath too much the lead in it. This, among many others, was one reason for my late motion to quit.

## V.

*Welwyn, Apr. 2, 1765.*

AS soon as I got home I enquired after Dr. Young, and found that he had gone through very great pains since I left him, and the pains return pretty frequently. Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's, and Dr. Yates of Hertford, meet at his house every day on consultation. But whatever they may think of his disorder, and the probable consequences, little or nothing as yet transpires, only all that attend him constantly imagine there is little or no hope of his doing well again. For my own part, I judged so from the beginning. I find that opiates are frequently administered to him, I suppose to render him less sensible of his pain. His intellects, I am told, are still clear; though what effect the frequent use of opiates may by degrees have upon him I know not. I am pretty much of his son's sentiments as to this, viz. that those ingredients, if for some time longer continued, may have an ill effect upon the brain. Having mentioned this young gentleman, I would acquaint you next that he came hither this morning, having been sent for, as I am told, by the direction of Mrs. Hallows. Indeed the intimated to me as much herself. And if this be so, I must say it is one of the most prudent acts she ever did or could have done in such a case as this, as it may prove a means of preventing much confusion. I have had some little discourse with the son. He seems much affected, and, I believe, really is so. He earnestly wishes his father may be pleased to ask after him. For, you must know, he has not yet done this, nor

\* Above 200*l*.

is, in my opinion, likely to do it. And it has been said farther, upon a late application made to him on the behalf of his son, he desired that no more might be said to him about it. How true this may be, I cannot as yet be certain. All I shall say is, it seems not improbable. Mrs. H. has fitted up a suitable apartment in the house for Mr. Young, where I suppose he will continue till some farther event. I heartily wish the ancient man's heart may grow tender towards his son; though, knowing him so well, I can scarce hope to hear such desirable news. He took to his bed yesterday about eleven in the forenoon, and has not been up since. I called soon after my coming home, but did not see him: he was then in a dose. I imagine his farther stay upon earth can be of no long duration.

## VI.

*Weklyn, Apr. 13, 1765.*

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the late Dr. Young, though he had for many years kept his son at a distance, yet has now at last left him all his possessions, after the payment of certain legacies. So that the young gentleman, who bears a fair character, and behaves well as far as I can hear or see, will, I hope, soon enjoy and make a prudent use of a very handsome fortune. The father on his death-bed, and since my return from London, was applied to in the tenderest manner by one of his physicians, and by another person, to admit the son into his presence, to make submission, intreat forgiveness, and obtain his blessing. As to an interview with his son, he intimated, he chose to decline it, as his spirits were then low, and his powers weak: with regard to the next particular, he said, *I heartily forgive him*; and upon mention of the last, he gently lifted up his hand, and gently letting it fall, pronounced these words, *God bless him!* After about a fortnight's illness, and bearing excessive pains, he expired a little before eleven of the clock, in the night of Good Friday last the fifth instant, and was decently buried yesterday about six in the afternoon, in the chancel of this church, close by the remains of his lady, under the communion table. The clergy, who are the trustees for his charity school, and one or two more, attending the funeral, the last office at interment being performed by me.

I know it will give you pleasure to be farther informed, that he was pleased to make respectful mention of me in his will, expressing his satisfaction in my care of his parish, bequeathing to me a handsome legacy, and appointing me one of his executors next after his sister's son (a clergyman of Hampshire), who this morning set out for London in order to prove the will in Doctors Commons. So that, much according to my wishes, I shall have little or nothing to do in respect of executorship.

*Attempt to explain the Cause of Volcanos, continued from p. 228.*

THIS absorption, we may conclude, mostly takes place between the tropics; as the conductors, by the heat, are possessed of greater attractive powers in those parts; which accounts for the fluid's inclination to the equator. From the excessive heat of that region, immense quantities of inflammable air are generated from the fossil metals in the earth\*; which air, meeting in its ascent the electric fluid, is decomposed, and causes those tempests of thunder and lightning so frequently felt in that climate. Dr. Priestley has experienced that inflammable air, mixed with common air, explodes upon the approach of an electric spark; which is a sufficient proof of this part of my theory. The explosion of the inflammable air accounts for thunder; and the corrations of the lightning proceed from the flight of the fluid from the body of air decomposed, to one whose parts are whole †; and after explosion, I suppose some of the metallic particles which compose this inflammable air are assimilated, and borne in various directions according to the action of the surrounding air; hence the zigzag appearance of the fluid, conducted by these columns of metallic particles. Could we trace the fluid deposited by these aerial conductors through its aberrations in the intestines of the earth, we should certainly find it conducted to some volcano. The necessity of volcanos upon this hypothesis is evident; and their eruptions fully prove the justness of my ideas. The same phenomena as in thunder and

\* Sir William Hamilton relates, in his account of the eruption of *Vesuvius* in August 1779, that, "in the parts of *Naples* nearest *Vesuvius*, whilst an eruption lasted, a smell like that of sulphur mixed with the vapours of an iron foundry was sensible; but nearer to the mountain that smell was very offensive, as I have often found it in my visits to *Vesuvius* during an eruption." This proves the justness of my hypothesis, and positively establishes the internal generation of inflammable air. How can we suppose fire passing mineral strata without such generation?

† "In the smoke issuing from the crater of *Vesuvius*, we often remarked a sudden brisk and quivering motion, which seemed to communicate itself instantaneously from one cloud to another, and sometimes affected those that were very high in the great mass above the volcano. Though I could not discover any electric fire, yet I make no doubt but that the effect above-mentioned was occasioned by it, and would have been visible in the night-time." Here my idea is again corroborated by the observations of Sir William Hamilton. To neither of these notes am I indebted for any thing but corroboration, as my theory was formed before I read Sir William's account.

lightning commonly attend these eruptions of the earth, and the lava is known to be fused fossils; which fusion is caused by the action of the electric fluid. It may be objected, that as I assert the electric fluid is put in action by the sun's rays, how can it dissolve metals without those rays acting upon it in order to produce heat? I answer, that though the sun's rays decompose the fluid, and produce heat, yet I am certain there are other properties in nature which will act in a similar manner upon it; as we frequently find, when the sun is so much below our horizon as to prevent its rays having any power on the surface of the earth, the most intense heat. What can this proceed from, but the action of another principle\* unknown to us on the electric fluid? Without then adopting the vitreous ideas of *M. de Buffon*, in his doctrine of central heat and gradual refrigeration, we may conclude, that this principle acts within the earth, as well as on its surface. Unless we allow such a principle acting upon the fluid in the earth and producing heat, how shall we account for the fluidity of the ocean, as no heat communicated by the operation of the sun's rays can penetrate to the bottom of the sea? To attempt a calculation of the time of this fluid's passage in the interior parts of the earth would be vain. The uncertainty of its depth, the obstructions it may meet with, and our ignorance of its path, that leads to some particular volcano, render such calculations totally impossible. Saturation of the aerial conductors causes its deposition, and saturation of the conductors in the earth causes volcanic eruptions; thus do the earth and air reciprocally supply each other, and point out the admirable economy of nature.

Dr. Von Troil informs us, that the ancient records of *Iceland* relate, that "at a time when the chiefs of the country were assembled to consult about the reception of the Christian religion, information was brought that fire was thrown out at plow." It is doubtful to me, if the plow had not happened to have been used there, whether the erup-

\* Probably friction is the cause; as we find by rubbing two bodies together heat is produced on the surface of each. Heat, being a modification of an elementary principle, is produced by that principle's decomposition; thus two bodies possessing this principle being closely pressed together, and moved quickly backward and forward, the electric fluid they contain is decomposed at their surfaces, and they are heated according to the violence of the friction. May not the electric fluid in the atmosphere be decomposed by the friction of its own particles, or by the surrounding air? There is not the least difficulty in conceiving the power of friction on the fluid in its subterraneous passage.

tion would have been in that place. I will not assert that it absolutely would not, because no natural conductors reached the surface of the earth in that part, or that it is necessary to have conductors reach the surface, to produce an eruption; for when the fluid is violently impelled by the great quantity received by the absorbent conductors, it must, when meeting with obstructions from substances in the earth inimical to it, ascend with those terrible shocks and tremors of the earth which generally accompany volcanic eruptions. I do not imagine any property in the fluid causes it to ascend, but that these inimical substances permit only that passage; and the opposition and concussion of these jarring bodies cause the inhabitants of the earth to feel the effects of this internal war. I conceive these conflicts at a greater depth in the earth to be the cause of all earthquakes. We are not informed whether an earthquake accompanied the eruption I just noticed, or the length of its duration; I think, however, it clearly proves volcanos to proceed from electricity, as the attraction of the steel plow most probably caused this eruption; and the iron rods erected in *Naples* becoming electric whenever *Vesuvius* emits fire, affords another proof of that fluid being the cause of volcanic eruptions. The fulminations attending them are perfectly similar with thunder, and are therefore produced by the explosion of inflammable air acted upon by the electric fluid. The opinion of Dr. *Lister*, that pyrites are the cause of volcanic eruptions, I can by no means accede to, as I think the pyrites are formed by the electric fluid; and that the substances of which they are composed are assimilated by the operation of this fluid in its intestinal passage.

Having mentioned in a former part of this paper, that the restoration of the air in those parts of the atmosphere where it had been diminished by heat, proceeded from impulsion; it may be necessary to be a little explanatory on that subject. The various kinds of air at present known to us are phlogisticated, dephlogisticated, nitrous, inflammable, and fixed. These different species of air can be generated by uniting certain properties, and those properties, I suppose, are continually coming into contact in different parts of the globe; consequently, what is denominated common atmospherical air, must be composed of all the airs specified above, and perhaps of others we are yet unacquainted with. From these processes of nature I imagine the impulsion of the air to proceed, in order to supply the space made by the atmosphere's depositing a part of itself in consequence of rarefaction. To the impulsion of this newly-generated air I think we are indebted for wind. The rarefaction of the air, according to the common hypothesis, should always be accompanied with wind; as it is contended, that wind is produced by the equilibrium

equilibrium being destroyed by the rarefaction, and the surrounding particles instantly rushing in to supply the space made by the expansion. This doctrine is proved to be erroneous, by our finding frequently the greatest heat, and consequently rarefaction of the air, unaccompanied with even a gentle breeze. When a rarefaction takes place, the surrounding particles continually and momentarily occupy the vacancy made by it; thus the equilibrium would never be more destroyed than to cause a moderate breeze. But, when we consider the various bodies at work in the republic of nature to produce air, we must naturally conclude the impulsion of this air will force the air against which it acts to seek a place more capacious; hence it is driven to those parts where any diminution of the air is found, and according to the quantity generated, and the impediments it may find from the contest with airs produced in other parts, the wind will be more or less violent.

In my investigations I have used the privilege of a rational being, and dared to think for myself. Convinced of the absurdity of adhering to old opinions merely for their antiquity, or embracing new ones merely for their novelty, I assayed both in the crucible of reason, and prefer those that have least alloy. Should the result of my enquiries not produce axioms, they may open new fields for philosophic explorers. I shall be happy, Mr. Urban, if my ideas form one step to assist the ascent to the summit of scientific perfection. I wish my theories to undergo enquiry, and to stand or fall by candid examination. Yours, &c. H.

*Epitome of Lord Corke's Letters, continued*  
from p. 233.

Letter IV. or MICHAEL.

**S**YLVESTER de Medici, gonfalonier, 1378. Death of Gregory XI. The Florentine alliance with Pope Urban VI. Sylvester de Medici proposes a new law. It is refused. He quits the council-chamber. Is brought back by the populace. His law is ratified. The inferior tradesmen of Florence form plots against the government. They rise in arms. They open the prisons, and seize the palace of the presidents. The Ciompi. Knights created by the Ciompi. MICHAEL di LANDI, one of the Ciompi, appointed Gonfalonier. Characters of Michael by Scipio Ammirato, Leonard Aretine, and Machiavel. An account of some of the princes of Europe. Joan, queen of Naples, by the death of her grandfather, Robert, king of Sicily. Two Popes chosen, Urban VI. and Clement VII. Death of Charles V. king of France. Lewis, duke of Anjou, regent of France. Charles, duke of Durazzo, declared king of Naples by Urban VI. crowned at Rome. Death of Queen Joan. An account of her and her four husbands. Lewis, duke of Anjou, declared and crown-

ed king of Naples by Clement VII. 1382. The state of Florence in particular. Alliance between Charles of Durazzo and the Florentines. The nobility of Florence again in power. Michael di Landi banished. Lewis of Anjou arrives in Tuscany. Leaves Florence unmolested. Dies 1384. The Florentines purchase Arezzo. Charles of Durazzo attempts to make himself king of Hungary. He is murdered 1386. The peaceable state of Florence till the year 1390. A farther account of the poet Petrarch. He takes orders, and is made archdeacon of Parma. Death of Laura. Two English poets, Chaucer and Gower, contemporary with Petrarch. Honours and distinctions shewn to Petrarch. His exile repealed. He declines returning to Tuscany. His death 1374.

Letter V. or BRECCI.

Account of Giovanni Aguto (Sir John Hawkwood \*) an English officer. The death of Hawkwood, and his funeral, 1394. Galeazzo the first duke of Milan. His death 1402. Character of Ladislaus king of Naples. His death 1414. The Florentines alliance with Joan II, queen of Naples. The flourishing state of Florence in 1422. A cupola to the cathedral of Florence built by Brunellesco. The Florentines prepare themselves for a war with the Duke of Milan 1423. The war is begun. The Florentine troops defeated by the Milanese. A new taxation in Florence in support of the war. A peace between the Florentines, Venetians, and the Duke of Milan, 1428. The death and character of John de Medici. Reflections on the state of Florence. A war with the Lucchese 1429. Peace with the Lucchese 1433. The increase of the Florentine territories. The family of Medici suspected of designs against the state. Bernardo Guadagni chosen gonfalonier. Cosimo de Medici imprisoned. Frederick Malavolti appointed his keeper. Sentence of banishment against Cosimo de Medici. He goes into banishment.

Letter VI, or PATER PATRIÆ.

The friends and relations of Cosmo sent into exile. Rinaldo de Albizi endeavours to favour the nobility. Nicholas Cocchi †, gonfalonier, 1434. Rinaldo de Albizi summons his friends to arms. By the persuasion of Pope Eugenius IV, Rinaldo and the faction of Albizi lay down their arms. They are taken prisoners, and sent into exile. The return of the house of Medici and their friends from banishment. Cosmo honoured

\* Memoirs of this General are inserted in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> IV. See p. 118 of our present volume.

† An ancestor of Dr. Cocchi, who was another of the author's Florentine friends. He was in England with the late Lord Huntingdon, and is well known in the republic of letters. See Lord Corke's Xth Letter from Italy.



with the furname of PATER PATRIÆ. A new league between the Pope, the Venerians, the Florentines, and the Duke of Milan. The death of Joan II, queen of Naples. Alphonso, king of Arragon, lays claim to the crown of Naples, and besieges Caieta. The King of Arragon and his brother taken prisoners by the Genoese, and sent to the Duke of Milan. He releases them. The Genoese resolve to free themselves from any obedience to the Duke of Milan. Insurrection of the Genoese. They expell the Milanese; and resume their ancient republic. Ambassadors sent from the Genoese to Florence. Regnier, duke of Anjou, crowned king of Naples. The character and misfortunes of Regnier. Alphonso, king of Arragon, returns with a fleet and an army to besiege Naples. The Duke of Milan orders his troops, under the command of Nicholas Piccinino, to pass into Tuscany. Francis Sforza general of the Pope's troops. Neri di Gino Capponi general of the Florentines. Places taken by Piccinino, and retaken by the Confederates. Piccinino and his army recalled into the Milanese. A body of Milanese troops sent again into Tuscany. The schemes and artifices of Francis Sforza. Peace between the Florentines and the Lucchese. Sforza goes into the service of the Duke of Milan. Quits the Duke of Milan, and attaches himself to the Venetians. The battle of Anghiari 1440. The death and character of Rinaldo de Albizi. The death of Lorenzo de Medici. The continuance of the war. The marriage of Francis Sforza to the Duke of Milan's natural daughter. A peace concluded. A war between Pope Eugenius IV. and Francis Sforza. Naples taken by Alphonso. Regnier flies to Florence, and asks assistance from the Republic, but is denied. Piccinino gains great advantages over Sforza. Piccinino, being sent for to Milan, leaves the command of the army to his son Francis. Francis Piccinino is defeated, and taken prisoner by Sforza. Death of Nicholas Piccinino 1445. The divided state of Bologna, occasioned by the Cannefchi and Bentivoglio factions. Massacre of the Bentivoglio. Many of the Cannefchi killed. Most of the rest obliged to fly from Bologna. The catastrophe of Battista da Cannefchi. Death of Philip, duke of Milan. Francis Sforza made duke of Milan 1450. *(To be continued.)*

*Description of a new Monument in Westminster Abbey.*

THE monument of the late Duchefs of Northumberland in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Westminster Abbey, is compounded of the ancient Roman monumental style, and that which obtained in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

In the centre is a pyramid surmounted by a flaming vase, and having at its base an antique fluted sarcophagus of white marble, in whose front is inserted a bas relief, repre-

senting the Duchefs in the character of Charity relieving the distressed. Over this, on a pedestal of the same material, is an urn supported by two weeping boys. On each side of the pyramid are placed two altars of white marble, adorned with festoons and rams heads, and surmounted by flaming vases; and against these altars stand two statues representing Faith and Hope; the latter alluding to the family motto, cut in large capitals under the sarcophagus; ESPE- RAUNCE ME COMFORTE. Below the sarcophagus is an elliptical arch, such as is seen in many older adjoining tombs, sided by two tablets of white marble, with the Percy crescent over two hymeneal torches conjoined in saltier reversed, and below them a lion and unicorn seiant. Within the arch is the following inscription in gold letters on black marble:

“Near this place lies interred,  
ELIZABETH PERCY Duchefs of NORTHUMBERLAND,  
In her own right  
Baroness PERCY, LUCY, POYNINGS, FITZ-  
PAYNE, BRYAN, and LATIMER;  
Sole heiress of ALGERNON Duke of  
SOMERSET,  
And of the ancient Earls of NORTHUMBER-  
LAND.

She inherited all their great and noble qualities,  
With every amiable and benevolent virtue.

By her marriage  
With HUGH Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND  
She had issue,  
HUGH Earl PERCY,  
Lady F. ELIZ. PERCY,  
who died 1761,  
Lord ALGERNON PERCY.

Having lived long  
An ornament of courts and honour to her  
country,

A pattern to the great, a protectress of the  
poor;

Ever distinguished by the most ardent affection  
for her family and friends.

She died Dec. 5, 1776, aged 70,  
Universally beloved, revered, lamented.

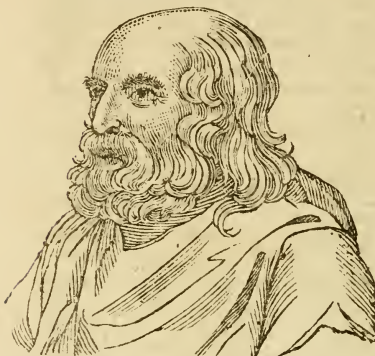
The Duke of Northumberland,  
Inconsofable for the loss of the best of wives,  
Hath erected this monument  
To her beloved memory.”

This monument occupies the place of a smaller one of a lady cumbent under an arch, which never had any inscription, but is supposed to have been erected for Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edward Manners, earl of Rutland, and wife of Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and earl of Exeter: she died 1591. It is removed entire, with the arms and quarterings, and placed against the S. wall of this chapel, over the monument of Sir Bernard Brocas. We have the further satisfaction to inform the curious antiquaries, that the monument of Lady Mohun, on the N. side of the chapel, at the foot of the duchefs of Northumberland, has likewise been preserved uninjured.

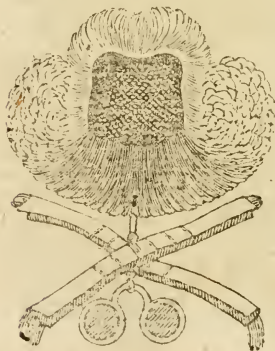
THE same portraits having at different periods been employed to exhibit different personages\*, the following wooden cut of the Monk Turgott is here advertised to be let or sold. The tuncure being purposely omitted, this head may be used, *mutato nomine*, for Ossian, Rowley, Methuselah, or old Parr. It may serve as the effigies of a hoary antiquarian, or the physiognomy of a veteran rat-catcher. It may be prefixed to the republication of an ancient Sermon, or adorn the title-page to a collection of our early Ballads. In short, wherever respectability of aspect is wanted, the quondam Prior of Durham cannot fail to recommend himself.

Others with Homer would be-sot us,  
I, for my part, admire Turgottus.

### Turgottus Dunelmensis.



By way of douceur to the buyer, the Vignette annexed shall be thrown into the bargain; unless any of the Morgans of Bristol, or the Milles's of Exeter, should choose to bid for it as the faithful representation of a family wig, and then it will be disposed of separately. It might also prove both delectable and useful to some member of the Antiquarian Society, who may hereafter compose a learned treatise *De Calendis Veterum*, yprovyng tharyn ye mer-vaillouse antyquyte of Wyggen, Caxounys, &c.



For further particulars, enquire of the keeper of the muniment-room at Bristol. GOD SAVE THE KING!

MR. URBAN, June 5.  
YOUR mention of the author of "The Canons of Criticism" induces me to send you an anecdote relative to the origin of that production, which I received from the author himself, and which may be new to most of your readers.

Mr. Edwards, who was educated at Eton, and became a fellow of King's College Cambridge, was an excellent Greek scholar; but, being rather straitened in his circumstances, declined the study of law, physick, or divinity, and went into the army, which was not inconsistent with the retaining of his fellowship, as hath been properly pointed out, in the cases of Sir William Draper and Mr. Hare, in *Genl. Mag.* 1779, p. 641.

Having been some time in the army, it so happened that being at Bath, after Mr. Warburton's marriage to Mr. Allen's niece, he was introduced at Prior Park *en famille*. The conversation not unfrequently turning on literary subjects, Mr. Warburton generally took the opportunity of shewing his superiority in Greek, not having the least idea that an officer in the army understood any thing of that language, or that Mr. Edwards had been bred at Eton; till one day, being accidentally in the library, Mr. Edwards took down a Greek author, and explained a passage in it in a manner that Mr. W. did not approve. This occasioned no small contest; and Mr. E. (who had now discovered to W. how he came by his knowledge) endeavoured to convince him that he did not understand the original language, but that his knowledge arose from French translations. Mr. W. was highly irritated; an incurable breach took place; and this trifling altercation (after Mr. E. had quitted the army, and was entered of Lincoln's Inn) produced "The Canons of Criticism."

An original picture of Mr. Edwards, in a black wig, is still existing; and, when engraved, will no doubt be an acceptable present to the collectors of portraits.

It may not be foreign to the purpose to observe, that Mr. Warburton was for some little time a wine-mer-

\* Thus Andrew Bore was changed into Skelton, Sir Eudymion Porter converted into the Earl of Essex, James I. exalted into Shakespeare, &c. &c. &c.

chant in the Borough (as I have been informed by an old friend, Captain Allen, who had been a customer), and rose into notice, whilst at the Temple, by frequenting a disputing club.

Yours, &c.

Tossy.

MR. URBAN,

**I**N your Magazine for May 1780, were inserted some remarks on the four volumes of Mr. Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," just then published. Four more having now made their appearance, give me leave, after a cursory perusal of them, to send you the following strictures, to which I shall prefix a few additional corrections of the former publication, not already noted at the end of the eighth volume:

Vol. I. p. 134, l. 16, read certainly "past times." P. 198, l. 2, r. "enjoy'd."

The two Latin poems in p. 90—93 of vol. II. were by Jonathan Dryden; as appears from p. 515 of your last year's Miscellany; so that the annotator should "have made some alteration" in p. 90.

Vol. V. p. iv. The two copies of the "Imitation of Anacreon," referred to in the note, may be corrected from each other. P. 9, note, r. "Iapis" twice. The Latin verses conclude the Dissertation mentioned in l. 7, and are printed in Dr. Warton's Virgil at the end of the eleventh Æneid. P. 257, note, r. "p. 9." P. 280, note, l. 4, 5, 6. The second wife of John, the seventeenth earl of Kildare, was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of this earl of Ranelagh.

Vol. VI. p. 106. These two sonnets are to be found, far more accurately copied, at the end of the edition of the "Canons of Criticism," Lond. 1758, N<sup>o</sup> XV. XVIII.

Vol. VII. p. 156, note, l. 6. Is there not some mistake here? P. 233. The second Epigram is a translation of the following beautiful distich:

"Quid nunc cæruleis debemus fluctibus, unam  
Si dederint Venerem, cum rapere duas?"

which has been thus as concisely translated:

"What to the faithless ocean do we owe,  
Which gave one Venus, but hath taken two?"

P. 302, note, l. 5, r. "prebendary." P. 315, note, l. 10. Should we not read "Lord Bath's cousin-german?" P. 369, note, l. 3, 4. It is a known fact, that Dr. Robert Midgely called himself the author of the whole of the "Turkish Spy;" though John Dunton in his own "Life and Errors," p. 242, debates that point: and in p. 350, he gives an account of the Doctor, who was a good physician, and a licenser of books. P. 371, note, l. 21. It appears from the second volume of the "Supplement to Swift's Works," octavo, p. 9, that Mrs. Manley took up "The Examiner" after Dr. Swift, from N<sup>o</sup> 45 to the end of the first volume; and that it was afterwards resumed by Mr. Wm. Oldisworth.

GENT. MAG. June, 1782.

P. 376, l. 5, for "FIVE" r. "SIX."

Vol. VIII. p. 1—6. Mr. Spence's character is properly delineated; and his "Polymetis" is justly vindicated from the petty criticisms of the fastidious Gray. In Dr. Johnson's masterly Preface to "Dryden" he observes, that "we do not always know our own motives." Shall we then presume to attribute the frigid mention of the truly learned and ingenious Mr. Spence, in the Preface to "Pope," to a prejudice conceived against him on account of his preference of blank verse to rhyme in his "Essay on Mr. Pope's Odyssey;" a work, which for sound criticism and candid disquisition is almost without a parallel. The judicious Dr. Warton's sentiments with respect to it may be seen in his admirable "Essay on Pope," II, 301, just published: and Bp. Lowth, whose learning and genius are indisputable, expresses himself in the following manner in a note on his twelfth Prælection on Hebrew Poetry: "Hæc autem videtur accurate et scienter explicata a Viro Doctissimo JOSEPHO SPENCE in Opere erudito juxta atque eleganti cui Titulus "Polymetis." P. 61. It may in time be forgotten, that Sir Hans Sloane lived at Chelsea; from whence the "Old Gate" was taken to Chiswick Gardens. P. 93, l. 2. The name of the "very agreeable young lady" was "Innocent." P. 114, note. Should we not read "Dr. Burton," the schoolmaster? P. 288. A more accurate account of the title conferred on Mr. Caryll may be collected from Dod's "Church History," III. 521, 522; from Mr. Grose's "Antiquities of England and Wales," under "Knap Castle, Suffex;" and from page 65 of the "List of Bibles and Psalters," Lond. 1778. 8vo. P. 301, l. 1, r. "P.\*7." The references to the "variations," beginning in l. 22, are all wrong. P. 302—4. Was not the translation of Addison's Cato, here quoted, the performance of a Mr. Jenison? The truly elegant version of the famous Soliloquy, originally printed in N<sup>o</sup> 628 of the "Spectator," has been hitherto almost universally attributed to Mr., afterwards Dr., Bland, once Schoolmaster, then Provost, of Eton; and Dean of Durham. P. 307. The additional remark on vol. VI, p. 156, should have been omitted; as in the "Epitaph" upon Bp. Burnet his three sons are mentioned in the following order: "William, Gilbert, Thomas;" and from his "Life" by his son Thomas it appears, that "the eldest was a gentleman [fellow] commoner of Trinity College in Cambridge, and that the other two were commoners of Merton College in Oxford."

Permit me to take this opportunity of sending a few remarks on your last year's Magazine. In p. 181 it is said, that Sir Thomas Wyatt's "Version of the Penitential Psalms is lost." This is a mistake; as Mr. Warton, in p. 39 of the volume here reviewed,

reviewed, speaks of it as printed in 1549. His "translation of the whole Psalter" is what "is now lost." The third poet noticed in the 22d section was William Vallans. In p. 182, col. 1, l. 13, for "drew" r. "drove;" and col. 2, l. 14, "coadjutor." In p. 183, col. 2, l. 35, r. "Francis Kinwelmerthe." In p. 365, col. 2, l. 8. r. "Moore." Your correspondent in p. 370 might with greater "certainty" have pointed out the authors of the "Universal History," had he recurred to Psalmanazar's "Memoirs" of himself, Lond. 1764, 8vo; from whence it appears, that he wrote the 7th, 12th, and 17th Chapters of Book I: the 11th Chapter of Book II: the Dedication, Preface, [10th,] 10th, 11th, and 12th Chapters of Book IV: and, among the "Additions," he wrote the "History of Thebes," and "Xenophon's Retreat." It is also known, that "The Roman History" in Book III, was by Bower; and "The Carthaginian History" by Swinton: and that the whole of Book IV (except the parts above-mentioned) was by Bower and Swinton; whose respective performances may be distinguished thus: Swinton's has large notes; Bower's but few. Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant" will show, that the *English* Clergy do not decline taking texts from the Apocrypha, as is suggested in p. 381, *note*. The sarcastic lines on Bp. Burnet, in p. 384, may perhaps be alluded to by Addison in N<sup>o</sup> 19 of "The Freeholder;" where he says, "Every one has seen Epigrams upon the deceased Fathers of our Church, where the whole thought has turned upon hell-fire." The reflection upon "Mother Church" in p. 422, col. 2, is disingenuous; the lines there quoted having been long since altered. The writer surely did not know, that Bp. Gibson had selected from Sternhold and Hopkins "A course of Singing-psalms" in the Appendix to his admirable "Directions given to the Clergy of the Diocese of London in the year 1724." This selection was afterwards published by itself, with Additions, under the title of "The excellent Use of Psalmody," &c. At the end of Mr. Joseph Harrison's "Scriptural Exposition of the Church Catechism, for the use of his Parish of Cirencester," Lond. 1735, 12mo, is also a "Table of Select Psalms, which refers to the *latest* editions of the *old* version: wherein all or most of the *antiquated* words and phrases are altered." In the account of the eminent mathematician Mr. Abraham Sharp, p. 461—3, it might have been remarked, that Vertue published an engraving of him in 1744. In p. 491, col. 2, l. 52, for "rector" read "vicar." In Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Wales," 1773, p. 219, a head of Sir Thomas Hanmer (who among others is mentioned in p. 512) is described as now at the family-house at Bettisfield, "by Kneller." In p. 516, col. 1, we should read "the Lexiphaues of *Campbell*, a sea officer;" not Dr. Campbell, the naval

historian, who was not the author of that exceptionable burlesque. The ancient barony of Le Despencer, mentioned in p. 591, col. 2, at present vests in Lady Austen, the sister of the late Lord Le Despencer. In p. 629, col. 1, l. 25, we should read "Christina's formal profession;" and in col. 2, l. 21, "godson." After these miscellaneous strictures I need not assure you that I am your constant reader,  
SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 220, the charity to Chichester (which by the by was little more than 10000*l*.) is said to be perverted, and not to do the good intended. I know that in small villages in Cambridgeshire, and probably elsewhere, as avarice is ingenious, the cottages let dearer because entitled to a loaf on a Sunday: if the poor man, when in treaty to hire, says to the landlord, "You ask too much;" he answers, "You know it entitles you to so many loaves." "Well;" "but that is nothing to you or your house." "Yes it is, as you cannot have it without living in my house." I believe neither Bedford, Chesterfield, or any of the towns to which large charities have been bequeathed, reckon themselves upon the whole the better for them: yet were Government on this plea to seize upon them for the state, the towns would find themselves sadly distressed indeed. For they have got the poor now, and must maintain them; at least the poor should be allowed to shift their residence to any place where they might be likely to get their bread.

P. 241. Mr. Baker left many printed books, with *short* MS. notes in them, to St. John's College, but no MSS. His collections of that kind, in 70 or 80 volumes, mostly folios, and all of his own writing, he divided pretty equally between the Public Library at Cambridge and that of Lord Oxford, now part of the Museum; and, what was rather odd, he gave the history of St. John's College, and some more volumes relating to the *University*, to Lord Oxford, as may be seen in the Harleian Catalogue.

Yours, &c. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

June 8.

WITHOUT pretending to decide on the merits of the critique in p. 233, on Warton's Virgil, give me leave to lay before you that excellent writer's introduction to the passage in question. In a note on "These hands a fane of Parian stone shall build," &c.—Dr. W. says, "Mr. Hurd, in his notes on Horace's Epistle to Augustus, hath discoursed so entertainingly on the 'introductory lines of the third book, that it was thought proper to insert the following extract from that judicious work.' Let the critic, therefore, peruse the extract more attentively, and he will perhaps find reason to change his peremptory tone.

Yours, BOB SHORT.



49. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions.* Vol. LXXI. For the Year 1781. Part II. 4to.

ART. XV. *New Experiments upon Gunpowder, with occasional Observations, and practical Inferences.* To which are added, *An Account of a new Method of determining the Velocities of all Kinds of Military Projectiles, and the Description of a very accurate Epreuve for Gunpowder.* By Benjamin Thompson, Esq. F.R.S.

"These experiments," which occupy 99 pages, "were undertaken principally with a view to determine the most advantageous situation for the vent in fire-arms, and to measure the velocities of bullets, and the recoil under various circumstances." But besides their not being of general utility, many of them cannot be rendered intelligible without diagrams. That the author totally failed in his attempts to increase the force of gunpowder, and to shoot flame instead of bullets, we do not regret. War, as it is, is sufficiently destructive, and what should we gain by making it more so, as our enemies would soon learn the same art? *Nec lex est justior ulla, &c.*

ART. XVI. *Account of a luminous Appearance in the Heavens.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F.R.S.

Mr. Cavallo observed this phenomenon on the evening of March 27, 1781. It formed an arch of about 7 or 8° in breadth, extended from East to West, the western part quite reaching the horizon, but the eastern part seeming to begin at about 50 or 60° above it. It seemed to him quite different from the *aurora borealis*, for the following reasons, viz. because it eclipsed the stars over which it passed; because its light, or rather white appearance, was stationary, and not lambent; and because its direction was from East to West.

ART. XVII. *Account of an Earthquake at Hafodunos, near Denbigh.* By John Lloyd, Esq. F.R.S.

This earthquake happened on August 29, 1780, at 8<sup>h</sup> 37' 30". It lasted from 15 to 20 seconds, and its course was nearly from S.E. to N.W. Some felt a double shock. It was felt also at Flint, Downing †, Llanrwst, Carnarvon, &c. And two shocks were felt afterwards.

ART. XVIII. *On the Heat of the Water in the Gulf-Stream.* By Charles Blag-

den, M.D. Physician to the Army, F.R.S.

The Gulf-Stream is that constant and rapid current which sets along the coast of North America to the Northward and Eastward. It is attributed to the effect of the trade-winds, which, blowing from the eastern quarter into the great Gulf of Mexico, cause there an accumulation of the water above the common level of the sea; in consequence of which it is constantly running out, through the Gulf of Florida, with such force as to continue a distinct stream to a very great distance. Dr. Blagden estimates the breadth of this stream at twenty leagues, and on April 26, 1776, in lat. 31° 3', found the heat of it (which it had acquired in the torrid zone) amount to 78° more than he had ever observed, even within the tropic, and it is at least 6° hotter than the sea through which it runs. The general heat of the water, as it issues out of the bay to form the stream, he computes at 82°. The Gulf-Stream, ascertained by its heat, our author adds, may serve to shew the ship's place in the dangerous navigation of the American coast.

ART. XIX. *Account of the Appearance of the Soil at opening a Well at Hanby in Lincolnshire.* By Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S.

The singularity of this appearance is, that through the whole mass of a blue clay, with its usual fossils, were interspersed modules of pure chalk, evidently rounded by long attrition, and of all sizes, from that of a pea to a child's head. The depth was not determined. There is not the least trace of chalk in the environs.

ART. XX. *Astronomical Observations made by Nathaniel Pigott, Esq. F.R.S.*

ART. XXI. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1780.* By Thomas Barker, Esq.

For both these we must refer to the articles.

ART. XXII. *Some Calculations of the Number of Accidents or Deaths which happen in consequence of Parturition; and of the Proportion of Male to Female Children, as well as of Twins, monstrous Productions, and Children that are dead-born. Taken from the Midwifery Reports of the Westminster General Dispensary: with an Attempt to ascertain the Chance of Life at different Periods, from Infancy to Twenty-six Years of Age; and likewise the Proportion of Natives to the rest of the Inhabitants of London.* By Robert Bland, M.D. &c.

Among many general observations are

\* Q. A.M. or P.M.? Mr. Pennant specifies the former.

† Mr. Pennant's house, who has given an account of it, with some others, in ART. XII. of this volume. See our volume for 1781, p. 527.

the following, viz. that the lower sort of people recover more certainly after parturition than persons in higher stations of life, at least they are not so subject to the puerperal fever; that there was a greater number of males than females among the still-born children, and a greater number of male children died in infancy than females, as Dr. Price and others have remarked; and that the great mortality here observed among children is owing chiefly to the poverty of the parents.—From infancy to twenty-six years of age, of 5400 persons, 3780, or  $\frac{7}{10}$ , Dr. Bland computes, would die, and of 3236 married persons, 824, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , were born in London.

1870, or  $\frac{7}{10}$ , in the different counties of England and Wales.

209, or 1 in 15, in Scotland.

280, or 1 in 11, in Ireland.

53, or 1 in 60, were foreigners.

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Of those born in London there were  $\frac{1}{5}$  more women than men; of the Scotch, and of the foreigners, the women were to the men as about 1 to 3; but of the Irish as 3 to 7. These, and many other facts contained in this article may give rise to some useful and necessary regulations.

ART. XXIII. *Account of a Child who had the Small-Pox in the Womb.* By William Wright, M.D. F.R.S.

The female child of a Negro woman at Jamaica was born with the small-pox on her whole body, head, and extremities, fourteen days after her mother had the eruption. Being small and weakly, it died the third day. The mother recovered.

ART. XXIV. *Natural History of the Insect which produces the Gum Lacca.* By Mr. James Kerr, of Patna.

This is a red insect, of the shape and size of a very small louse, produced in November and December, and fixed on the branches of certain trees by the middle of January, being glued, as it were, to them, by a spissid subpellucid liquid, which forms a complete cell for each insect, and is called Gum Lacca. It is of great use to the natives in ornaments for the ladies, sealing-wax, japanning, varnish, painting, dying, &c. and also to the Europeans.

ART. XXV. *Account of a Phenomenon observed in the Island of Sumatra.* By

William Marsden, Esq.

In November, 1775, after a severe drought and sickness, great quantities of fish of all kinds were thrown on this island, some quite alive, others dying, but the greater part quite dead. As to the cause, this writer hazards a conjecture, that the fish sickened and perished as in a corrupted element, for want of a due proportion of fresh water to temper the saline, many of the rivers being dried up.

ART. XXVI. *Farther Experiments on Cold, made at the Macfarlane Observatory belonging to Glasgow College.* By Patrick Willon, M.A.

The facts subjoined to the register are very similar to those described in ART. XXVI of vol. LXX. \*

ART. XXVII. *A general Theory for the Mensuration of the Angle subtended by two Objects, of which one is observed by Rays after two Reflections from Plane Surfaces, and the other by Rays coming directly to the Spectator's Eye.* By George Atwood, M.A. F.R.S.

This requires a diagram, and skill in geometry.

ART. XXVIII. (misprinted XXVII.) *An Account of the Ophidium barbatum LINNEI.* By P.M. Augustus Brouillonet, M.D.

For an account and drawing of this fish, see p. 169.

ART. XXIX. *A further Account of the Usefulness of washing the Stems of Trees.* By Mr. Robert Marsham, of Stratton, F.R.S.

This is a kind of postscript to a letter which was published in the Transactions for 1777 †, and shews that the benefit of cleaning the stems of trees continues several years, the aggregate extra-increase of a washed beech being above one inch and one tenth yearly, of an oak eight tenths, or nine shillings and six pence clear gain in six years.

ART. XXX. *Hints relating to the Use which may be made of the Tables of natural and logarithmic Sines, Tangents, &c. in the numerical Resolution of adjected Equations.* By William Wales, F.R.S. Master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital.

Algebraists must be referred to the article itself.

ART. XXXI. *Experiments on the Power that Animals, when placed in cer-*

\* See our volume for 1781, p. 81.

† See our volume for that year, p. 538.

*tain Circumstances, possess of producing Cold.* By Adair Crawford, M.D.

These experiments are introduced by some pertinent remarks on the progressive improvements which have been made in the knowledge of heat in general.—“Upon the whole, the diminution of that power by which the blood in the natural state is impregnated with phlogiston, and the constant reflux of the heated fluids towards the internal parts, seem to be the great causes upon which the refrigeration depends, and the power of generating heat is in all cases proportioned to the demand.”

ART. XXXII. *Account of a Comet.* By Mr. Herschel, F.R.S.

The observations on this comet are from March 17, to April 18, 1781. It appeared among the small stars in the neighbourhood of H. Geminorum. With a power of 227 on April 15, its diameter measured 5" 20". It had no beard or tail, moved according to the order of the signs, was approaching us, and its orbit declined but very little from the ecliptic. A micrometer for taking the angle of position is drawn and described.

ART. XXXIII. *A Letter from Mr. Joseph Willard to the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, concerning the Longitude of Cambridge in New England.*

For the error here corrected we must refer to the article, but will quote the concluding sentence, “which should be adopted by all men of science as citizens of the world:

“I hope, Sir, no umbrage will be taken at my writing to you on account of the political light in which America is now viewed by Great Britain. I think political disputes should not prevent communications in matters of mere science; nor can I see how any one can be injured by such an intercourse.”

The sun, moon, and stars, are surely exempt from embargo and confiscation.

ART. XXXIV. *An Account of some Thermometrical Experiments: containing, I. Experiments relating to the Cold produced by the Evaporation of various Fluids, with a Method of purifying Ether. II. Experiments relating to the Expansion of Mercury. III. Description of a Thermometrical Barometer.* By Tiberius Cavallo, F.R.S. who was nominated by the President and Council to prosecute Discoveries in Natural History, pursuant to the Will of the late Henry Baker, Esq. F.R.S.

Those who cannot procure natural ice, or never taste that delicacy, ice-cream, are here instructed how to procure a quarter of an ounce of it, with less than two shillings, that being more than the

price of an ounce of ether. Some other curious experiments (which we cannot particularise) may be learned from this article.—The Meteorological Journal has been omitted, not having yet been kept, we understand, in the Society's new apartments.—The volume concludes (as usual) with a List of Presents.

50. *Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; with Curious Remarks upon the present State of the Arts in that Kingdom.* By Richard Cumberland. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. CUMBERLAND, in his late excursion to the Continent, succeeded much better as a cognoscenti than a politician, and these two small volumes are the pleasing fruits of his tour to Spain, where, if he failed of gathering the *utile*, he has at least collected the *dulce*. The materials of which he has chiefly availed himself in these researches are two folio volumes on the Art of Painting, by Palomino, which contain the lives of 233 painters and sculptors, who flourished from the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic to the conclusion of that of Philip IV, and the now scarce treatise of Patheco.—The name of hardly any painter “being heard without the limits of Spain, except those of *Velasquez, Murillo, and Ribera*” (or *Il Spagnuoleta*), these “Anecdotes,” which acquaint us with 69 more, were indeed a *desideratum*.—But let the author speak for himself:

“I offer nothing more to the public than Anecdotes of the Eminent Painters who have flourished in Spain during the two centuries last past; and in this description I include all such illustrious foreigners as have resorted to Spain for the display of their talents, under protection of the princes or nobles of that kingdom; these are a pretty numerous class, and in treating of them I shall study to avoid repeating what may have been better told by others; but even of these perhaps some local anecdotes will occur, which may at least be supplementary to the accounts already in existence. My residence in Spain, and some advantages incident to my peculiar situation there, gave me repeated access to every thing I wished to see; almost every religious foundation throughout the kingdom contains a magazine of art; in resorting to these nothing will be found, of which a stranger can complain, unless of the gloominess of some of the edifices, and the unfavourable lights in which many capital paintings are disposed. In private houses it is not unusual to discover very fine pictures in neglect and decay: thrown aside amongst the rubbish of cast-off furniture; whether it be, that the possessor has no knowledge of their

their excellence, or thinks it below his notice to attend to their preservation; but how much soever the Spaniards have declined from their former taste and passion for the elegant arts, I am persuaded they have in no degree fallen off from their national character for generosity, which is still so prevalent amongst them, that a stranger, who is interestedly disposed to avail himself of their munificence, may, in a great measure, obtain whatever is the object of his praise and admiration. As for the royal collections at Madrid, the Escorial, and elsewhere, he will meet a condescension so accommodated to his curiosity, that the one is as little likely to be exhausted as the other: the facility of access to every palace in possession of his Catholic Majesty is only to be equalled by the gratification it produces."

The work begins with *Antonio del Rincon*, in the fifteenth century, and closes with *Antonio Rafael Mengs*, in the eighteenth. Both these indeed are beyond the æra proposed, *Rincon* dying in 1500, and *Mengs* in 1779.—"The unhappy catastrophe of *Torrigiano*, the Florentine," which happened in 1522, deserves to be recorded:

"After having enriched the cities of Andalusia with several pieces of sculpture, not unworthy the disciple and rival of Michael Angelo, *Torrigiano* had undertaken to carve a Madonna and child of the natural size, at the order of a certain Spanish Grandee; it was to be made after the model of one which he had already executed; and promise was given him of a reward proportioned to the merit of his work. His employer was one of the first Grandees of Spain, and *Torrigiano*, who conceived highly of his generosity, and well knew what his own talents could perform, was determined to outdo his former work; he had passed great part of his life in travelling from kingdom to kingdom in search of employment, and, flattering himself with the hope that he had now at last found a resting-place after all his labours, the ingenious artist, with much pains and application, completed the work, and presented to his employer a matchless piece of sculpture, the utmost effort of his art: the Grandee surveyed the striking performance with great delight and reverence; applauded *Torrigiano* to the skies; and, impatient to possess himself of the enchanting idol, forthwith sent to demand it: at the same time, to set off his generosity with a better display, he loaded two lacqueys with the money that was to defray the purchase; the bulk at least was promising, but when *Torrigiano* turned out the bags, and found the specie nothing better than a parcel of brass maravedi, amounting only to the paltry sum of thirty ducats, vexation at this sudden disappointment of his hopes, and just resentment for what he considered as an insult to

his merit, so transported him, that, snatching up his mallet in a rage, and not regarding the perfection, or (what to him was of more fatal consequence) the sacred character of the image he had made, he broke it suddenly in pieces, and dismissed the lacqueys, with their load of farthings, to tell the tale. They executed their errand too well. The Grandee, in his turn, fired with shame, vexation, and revenge, and assuming, or perhaps conceiving horror for the sacrilegious nature of the act, presented himself before the Court of Inquisition, and impeached the unhappy artist at that terrible tribunal; it was in vain that *Torrigiano* urged the right of an author over his own creation; Reason pleaded on his side, but Superstition sat in judgement; the decree was, death with torture. The Holy Office lost its victim; for *Torrigiano* expired under the horrors, not under the hands of the executioner."

The picturesque advantages of Spain are thus enumerated:

"Spain has many local qualifications for becoming a nursery of painters, which other countries are in want of. It enjoys a clear and vivid sky, with a dry and healthy air, favourable to the preservation, if not to the production, of works of art; the human countenance there is, in general, of a grave historical cast; the intermixture of the Jewish and Moorish tribes have marked the lower classes with a strong peculiarity of features; the forms of the children, till they attain the age of eight or ten, are good, and oftentimes their faces beautiful; the eyes of the women black and piercing, and, as they use much action when they converse, and are universally addicted to the Moorish modes of dancing, which almost every peasant can accompany with his voice and instrument, their groupes become extremely picturesque. To these may be added the character of their dress, particularly that of Andalusia, which, both in male and female, is uncommonly antique and graceful; the cloak alone may be folded twenty different ways for different applications, and each attitude presents a specimen of drapery worthy the study of an academy. The painters have availed themselves of this, Italians as well as natives, and the *Capa* will be found frequently upon their canvasses, even where the scene does not lie in Spain. In speaking of Spain, as a country favourable to painters, I think it is just to except painters of landscapes; in these it has neither excelled nor abounded; and the general want of trees and verdure readily supplies a reason. Groves, and rivers, and scattered habitations, emblematic of rural tranquillity, which furnish the most pleasing subjects to the imagination of the scenicist, are there but thinly spread; the face of Nature is austere and frowning."

The account of *Titian*, his favour with Charles V. and his son Philip, and the description



description of the Escorial, are an entertaining part of the work.—The saying of Philip IV. on hearing that the Titian-Venus (a present from him to our king Charles I. and, after his death, purchased by the Spanish ambassador) had escaped the flames of the Prado, "*Then all other losses may be supported,*" is not unlike Mr. Hollis's walking out of his lodgings, when on fire, with the picture of Milton only in his hand.—But more interesting to an English reader are the following particulars of Charles the First and Rubens:

"Charles had an early passion for the arts, and was greatly attached to his fellow-traveller; the honours which the king of Spain lavished upon his royal visitor, with all the profuse magnificence which Spanish gallantry could devise, extended themselves to the person of his ingenious companion. Olivares, then the minister of Spain, had splendour, and Philip was in possession of taste; Rubens was in turns caressed by both; the royal collections of the Escorial, Prado, and Madrid opened to his view an inexhaustible magazine of arts. Mr. Horace Walpole is mistaken in thinking Rubens was in Spain during the administration of the Duke of Lerma; this was not so. Rubens had studied Titiano and Paulo Veronese at Venice, with distinguishing attention. The cabinets of Philip now displayed such superb compositions of these masters, particularly of Titiano, as equally captivated both the painter and the prince. Rubens, by order of the Catholic King, copied the Europa, the baths of Diana, and several other pictures of Titiano, which Charles had particularly admired. When these copies were finished, it was expected that Philip should present them to the Prince of Wales. and the compliment would surely have been a worthy one, both to Charles and to his favourite artist; but the generosity of Philip meditated greater lengths, and, in truth, it scarce knew any bounds towards his princely guest. He retained to himself the copies, and sent to Charles the originals. It is proper in this place to observe, that these valuable originals returned again to the possession of the King of Spain, when Charles, by the instigation of Buckingham, made occasion to dissolve his engagements with the Infanta: to reject the sister, and yet to retain the presents of the Catholic monarch, would have been a conduct irreconcilable to the spirit and principles of Charles; though his attachment to the arts was as ardent as any man's, he had the sentiments of a gentleman, and pride of honour superior even to his love of the art of painting. In the event of things, it has come to pass, that Charles, instead of taking from the royal stock in Spain, has been the means of some additions to it, of the highest value. Charles having

taken his departure for England, the high punctilio of the Spanish monarch supported itself to the latest moment of his abode, by erecting a pillar on the spot where they parted."

With some strictures on the Inquisition, and a quotation from *Mengs*, we must now close our extracts.

"If it be true that the Inquisition had its origin in the Crusades, it is the legitimate child of Persecution, and has not degenerated from its stock to the present hour. False accusations are hard enough to bear, let them come from whom they may; but to be compelled falsely to accuse one's self, is a refinement on tyranny, for which mankind are indebted to the ingenious cruelty of the Holy Office. The law, or, speaking more properly, that abuse of justice which usurps its name, and which at present obtains in the afflicted and truly pitiable kingdom where this account has been chiefly composed, participates much of the nature of inquisitorial proceedings; and I am in this place tempted to relate a fact, of which I was a very interested and anxious spectator, that will confirm what I have advanced. I had in my family at Madrid a young man of exemplary character, who lived with me in great trust and intimacy, and was a native of that city, universally known and respected in it; he had been my guest but one night, when the next day, at the hour of dinner, the officers of justice entered my chamber, whilst a party of soldiers paraded at my gates, demanding the body of this unfortunate victim. It was as vain to ask to know the charge, as it was impracticable to avoid or resist it. After conditioning for the removal of the soldiers, and some promises of humanity on the part of the judge, I surrendered to that magistrate a young man, born of Irish parents, red-haired, of a fair complexion, and without impediment in his gait or person. I mention these circumstances because this officer and his alguazils were in search of his direct opposite in every particular, viz. of an old felon, an Asturian, black as a gypsy, and lame in one of his feet by a natural defect in its formation. In spite of the evidence of his own eyes, the judge committed my guest to prison, hand-cuffed and hauled between two fiend-like alguazils, in the sight of hundreds of spectators, who followed him through the streets, silently compassionating his ignominy and misfortune. The next day his books, papers, and effects were seized and rummaged, where, fortunately, they found no food for the Holy Office, nor offence against the state. In the regular course of proceeding, he should have laid in prison ten or twelve years, if Nature could have subsisted for that time, before he was allowed to see his judge; but, at my instance, he was speedily admitted to an examination, and I place it justly among the many marks of kindness I was distinguished with in that kingdom, that justice was made so to quicken her

her customary pace on my account. When he was brought before the judge, though every feature in his face swore to the mistake of his commitment, the necessary forms of inquisition were not to be passed over, and he was called upon to recollect all the passages of his life and conversation, and to guess the cause for which he was arrested and imprisoned. In perfect simplicity of heart he exposed to his inquisitor all his history and habits of life, with the whole of his correspondence and acquaintance, as well as a disturbed imagination could bring it to recollection. When this had passed, and happily nothing had dropt on which his judge could fasten any new matter of crimination, he was coolly informed he did not answer to the description of the felon they were in search of, and that he was at liberty to return to the place from which he came.

"To such uneven hands is the scale of justice delegated in some states; with such tenants are the towers of Segovia and Cadiz peopled; and who that reflects on this, and has the sentiments and feelings of a man, but must regret, nay execrate that narrow, impious, and impolitic principle of intolerance and persecution, which drives our Catholic subjects in shoals to seek a subsistence in a hostile service? Let the English reader excuse this short digression, whilst he can say within himself, 'My house is my castle, I shall know my charge, and face my accusers; I cannot be left to languish in a prison, and when I am called to trial, I shall not be made to criminate myself; nor can I, if I would.' Of such a constitution we may justly glory; our fathers have bled to establish it; and if, in the course of this unequal war, we follow our sons to the grave, who die in its defence, we have not bought our privilege too dear, however painful may have been the purchase. Before I quite dismiss this account, it may be some satisfaction to humanity to know that I extracted the above gentleman safely out of Spain."

A few inaccuracies of expression have escaped this intelligent writer, particularly the word above marked in Italics (*extracted*), which occurs in this sense frequently; and "whose works laid in the track of a traveller," "*was* I to follow," for *were*, &c.—"*De vivis nil nisi bonum, de mortuis nil nisi verum*," is a noble reading (he observes) of Dr. Johnson's. He has said many things well, yet he never said any thing better than this." Yet he did *not* say it, this being in the Life of Dr. Young, which is by Mr. Croft. (See p. 281.)

"Azara tells us, that Mengs pronounced of the academical lectures of our Reynolds, that they were calculated to mislead young students into error, teaching nothing but those superficial principles which he plainly

avers are all that the author himself knows of the art he professes. Azara immediately proceeds to say, that Mengs was of a temperament *colerico y adusto*, and that his bitter and satyrical turn created him *infinitos agravados y quejefos*. When his historian and friend says this, there is no occasion for me to repeat the remark. If the genius of Mengs had been capable of producing a composition equal to that of the tragic and pathetic Ugolino, I am persuaded such a sentence as the above would never have passed his lips."

On the whole, Mr. Cumberland's *Anecdotes*, both in matter and manner, are a very proper appendage to Mr. Walpole's.

51. *Free and Apposite Observations on one very evident and indecent Cause of the present rapid Decline of the Clerical Credit and Character. In a Letter addressed to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester. 8vo. 2d edit.*

THOUGH, in his Preface, this serious and sensible writer entertains but "a slender hope, that any fore-warnings should obtain credit, or any attempt to reprove, attention, considering the temper of the age, adverse from restraint, and intolerant of correction:—considering the spirit of a nation defeated, yet not humbled; impoverished, yet licentious; suffering by rebellion abroad, yet still seditious at home; harassed, yet insolent; disgraced, yet not ashamed; and though punished, yet not penitent," he proceeds, with a true primitive and christian spirit, to *cry aloud, and spare not*, the evil which he rebukes, and wishes to correct, being indeed of the first magnitude. It is the admission of men of no talents, no acquirements, no education, into the church. Though therefore the letter is addressed to *one Bishop*, and that "with the utmost propriety," as his lordship "stands altogether clear of suspicion, and has neither act nor part in the mischief complained of," it may be considered as a remonstrance to the *whole Right Reverend Bench*. "These unformed, ill-taught, raw recruits, our governors," we are told, "sagaciously oppose to the subtle metaphysics of a Helvetius, the farcaltic insinuations of a Raynal, the polemic skill and matchless hardihood of Pr—ley, and the decided abilities of G—n." And, to shew the discouraging difference between these and former times, he adds, "An author of signal eloquence," who "set himself down in form" [not a very *eloquent* expression] "to invalidate the strongest proofs of the religion of his country ... hath been nauseated with studied compliments,

pliments, and advanced to a post of public, lucrative, and honourable employment; whilst none of his refuters have been noticed, or rewarded, in an *extraordinary*, and only one\* of them in *any* degree." An instance of the grievance which is the particular subject of this complaint, an instance, in which episcopal *hands* seem indeed to have been *laid* very suddenly and unaccountably, is too remarkable not to be quoted in the words of this writer, on whose authority we must also rest: "To take a *server of ale*, TO SERVE AT THE ALTAR, to commission a man who had never acted in a more reputable capacity than that of an assistant at a common inn, TO MINISTER IN THE TEMPLE TO HOLY THINGS, was an appointment left to do credit to the authorised decision and selection of a Bishop of the eighteenth century."—This "young host," it is afterwards said, was recommended "by a pair of peers, of whom one possesses as good a heart, and maintains as respectable a moral character, as any in the realm; and the other is as distinguished for his great abilities, as he is for his high office." With the conduct, or rather misconduct, in question, which, we are told, has occasioned "general indignation, derision, and detestation," are contrasted a Warburton, a Burnet, a Chrysostom, &c.—The high importance of the characters and sentiments of the pastoral office, and the necessity of an improved understanding, are evinced from the authority of those as well as some modern† "lights of the church," and also from incontrovertible arguments, which, we trust, will have the effect intended. But, with Pope, "Ev'n in a Bishop *he* can spy desert;" and, after this seasonable spirit of censure, justice and candour require us to exhibit what the observer has added, in the style of panegyric, on "the abilities and sufficiency of some of our prelates."

"The various, the ornamental, the profound literature of Dr. H—d baffles eulogy, and would be diminished and degraded by any poor attempts of mine to ascertain and estimate its intrinsic merit. The classical genius, the strong sense, the firm loyalty, the metropolitan dignity and discretion of Abp. M——m do him the most distinguished credit. The critical acumen, the controversial superiority, the deep and ancient erudition, and the professional attention of Bp. L——th

cannot be too highly respected. To Dr. N——n\* the publick is indebted for his instructive, elaborate, and learned *Dissertations*. The ingenious particularities of the Bishop of C——le are well known to the literary world. The character of Dr. H——x, as an academic tutor, is high; and he has been distinguished as the preacher of Bp. Warburton's lecture at Lincoln's-Inn. . . . The correct language, the amiable temper, the easy condescension, and resolute address of Dr. H——se have gained him much and merited esteem. Bp. M——re is candid, conscientious, and of most respectable reputation. The Bishop of C——r's character, as a real lover of his country, his encouragement of rising merit, the generous assistance he has given to others, and the active part he has himself taken, in a minute research into the population and best natural resource of this country—above all, the excellency, the pathos, the piety of his discourses, his power and popularity as a Christian preacher, and his devout zeal as a Protestant prelate give him a principal rank among the very first characters of his order."

52. *Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the Character, of the late Dr. John Fothergill. Drawn up at the Desire of the Medical Society of London. By Gilbert Thompson, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Secretary to the Society. 8vo.*

LITTLE more occurs, in these Memoirs of Dr. Fothergill, than what is related in our volume for 1781, p. 165. A few additions and corrections shall be mentioned. The day of his birth was "Oct. 12, O.S." 1712; the place, "Carr-End" in Yorkshire; his parents, "John and Margaret, Quakers;" and he was educated under the kind care of his grandfather, Thomas Hough, a person of fortune in Cheshire, which gave him a predilection for that country, "and at Sedberg in Yorkshire." He was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett at Bradford, "about 1728." He settled in London "Oct. 20," 1736, and studied "as physician's pupil, at St. Thomas's Hospital, two years." In the Spring of 1740 he travelled through some parts of France and Germany. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians "in 1746," not "1744." His Observations on the Weather and Diseases of London, in the Gentleman's Magazine, were be-

\* "This venerable prelate died since the paragraph above was written. But if, as it is reported, he is to be succeeded by Dr. B——t, the prelacy will suffer no diminution of its lustre, nor the sec have reason to regret his translation."

\* Mr. Davis, we suppose. EDIT.

† Bishops Keene and Poiteus, Doctors St. George and Apthorp, &c.

gun in "April" 1751, and were discontinued "in the beginning of 1756, being disappointed in his views of exciting other experienced physicians in different parts to imitate the example." He was elected F.R.S. "in 1763." "He purchased an estate at Upton in Essex, and formed a botanic garden, in 1762, the second in Europe. Kew is the first. He first retired to Lee Hall, near Middlewich, in Cheshire, in 1765, and settled in Harpur Street in 1767." A few traits of this excellent character shall be added:

"The general voice of his acquaintance agrees that he was a man endowed with many virtues and extraordinary abilities. His religious principles, conduct, and services made him highly respectable in his own society; at the same time, that the chastity and integrity of his life and manners were universally known. His understanding was comprehensive, quick, and lively; present to the most sudden occasions, and very rarely embarrassed. His mind was of that versatility, that he could easily break off from important concerns, and enter into a familiar and pleasing conversation, with all the indifference of a man of leisure; and as easily resume the variety of his serious engagements, as if they had never been interrupted. On these accounts he was most happily turned for the clear and ready conducting of business; perhaps, in so short a time, none could do it better, or with less mixture of the errors of humanity. His elocution was easy, and his language genteel, not without energy. There was a charm in his converse and address that affected some with a transport of admiration, and commanded the high regard and opinion of most who employed him; whilst, by a discreet uniformity of conduct, he so fixed the varicousness of mankind, that he was not apt to forfeit the esteem he had once acquired."

For the remainder of Dr. Fothergill's character as a man, and the whole of it as a physician, in which latter he was generally known, and as generally esteemed and lamented, we must refer to the pamphlet. In the notes is an affectionate letter of condolence to Mrs. Fothergill, the Doctor's sister, from the benevolent Dr. Cuning, physician at Dorchester, who had known and esteemed him 47 years.

53. *Translated Specimens of Welsh Poetry in English Verse. With some Original Pieces, and Notes.* By John Walters, B.A. Scholar of Jesus College; Oxford. 8vo.

WE have had occasion to commend this young Cambrian bard, when an under-graduate. (see our volume for 1780, p. 339) We have now the pleasure of

repeating our eulogiums. The translations from the Welsh, however, being too long for our purpose, and also requiring notes, we will select two of Mr. Walters's original pieces, for their brevity and perspicuity:

"INSCRIPTION. *An Autumnal Evening.*  
 "Here, where the oak, with mighty arms  
 outspread,  
 Lifts his romantic arch above thy head;  
 While yet each gladdening prospect Autumn  
 yields,  
 And streams a mellowing lustre o'er the fields;  
 While fainter gleams the blue horizon bound;  
 As mild and pensive Evening clothes round;  
 Serenely shelter'd from the gentle shower,  
 Here let me sit, and muse the lonely hour."

"INSCRIPTION. *Written by Moon-light.*  
 "Fair Cynthia, shall thy radiance fill the  
 sky,  
 Mark'd by the glance of no poetic eye?  
 And shine but to the herds, that, widely  
 spread;  
 Of thee unconscious graze the dewy mead?  
 Or to the silent groves, and quivering streams,  
 Borrowing new beauties from thy modest  
 beams?  
 Or brook that travels the deserted vale,  
 Answering, in murmurs, the sweet nightingale?"

Into these the author has happily transfused much of the ancient Greek simplicity.

54. *Collectanea Curiosa: or, Miscellaneous Tracts, relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a Variety of other Subjects. Objects collected, and now first published from the Manuscripts of Archbishop Sancroft; given to the Bodleian Library, by the late Bishop Tanner. 2 vols. 8vo. 1781.*

THESE Tracts are published by subscription (which, we are glad to see, is very numerous and respectable) by the Rev. John Gutch, chaplain of All Souls College. The idea of their publication was first suggested (he says) by the late learned Dr. Buckler, keeper of the University Archives. Prefixed is "A Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Sancroft," chiefly taken from *Biographia Britannica*, &c. Vol. I. contains LXXIV Tracts; vol. II. XLIX. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we should particularise them. Suffice it to say, that we find, among the authors, the names of Sir Edward Coke, Archbishop Usher, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Walter Cope, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Balthazar Gerbier, Sir Henry Wotton, Bps Lloyd, Fell, Mew, Compton, Sprat, Gibson,



Gibson, &c. Dean Stanley, Dr. Wallis, Earl of Macclesfield, Mr. Lewis, &c.; and to make a few short extracts, viz,

"No VIII."

"The following is in Archbishop Sancroft's own hand]-writing.

"I have an original Letter of Queen Anne's; of which this is the Copy.

"ANNA R.

"My kind Dogge: If I have any power, or credit with you, I pray you let me have a trial of it, at this time, in dealing sincerely and earnestly with the King, that Sir Walter Raleigh's life may not be called in question. If you do so that the success answer my expectation, assure yourself, that I will take it extraordinarily kindly at your hands, and rest one, that wisheth you well, and desires you to continue still, as you have been, a true servant to your master.

[1618] To the Marquis of Buckingham."

Though her Majesty has adopted the uncourtly salutation of that great *Baby* James, to his ministerial *puppy*, this short billet does more honour to this *Royal Dane* than her pedantic husband can derive from all his witch-greeting, tobacco-blatting, discourses.

In the 1st volume are many papers relating to the affair of the Seven Bishops, in which Archbishop Sancroft bore a dis-

tinguished part. One circumstance relating to our great English poet, which we do not remember to have heard before, is mentioned in a letter to that prelate from the Hon. Leopold William Finch, made warden of All Souls by the king's mandate in January 1686-7, viz, that "Mr. Dryden lately stood fair to preside over" that society. Dr. Finch, it is well known, accepted it to keep out a Papist. By an account of plate, gold, and silver, made for Cardinal Wolsey, from the 9th year of Henry VIII. to the 21st year, it appears to amount to the sum of £.5792 9s 11½d, an immense sum in those days.—Among the MSS communicated to the editor is a sensible [anonymous] "Letter to Mrs. West, &c. on the education of her sons," dated 12 Jan. 1739. (Qu. whether this was Gilbert West?) and "Dean Lyttelton's memoir concerning the authenticity of his *Magna Charta*," with Mr. Blackstone's Answer, proving it to be only a copy, mentioned in Mr. Clitherow's Memoirs of that learned Judge (see our volume for last year, p. 472.) The whole sum of the expences sustained by the Seven Bishops on account of their prosecution, trial, &c. &c. amounted, it seems, to £.609 8s 9d, of which

	Valuation.	The Tax.
	£.	£. s. d.
The Archbishop paid for at £.6 10s 5d per cent.	4000 per ann, =	260 16 8
The Bishop of St. Asaph for	700 - - -	45 12 11
- - - - - Elie	2000 - - -	139 2 4
- - - - - Chichester	770 - - -	50 3 8½
- - - - - Bath and Wells	900 - - -	58 8 6½
- - - - - Peterborough	630 - - -	41 2 1½
- - - - - Bristol	350 - - -	22 16 5½
		£.609 8 9

"A late Historian," it is added, in a note, "observes, that the counsel for the Seven Bishops all generously pleaded, and exerted themselves without any reward, scorned to take any fee in so great and noble a cause: but it appears, by this account of their expences, that only two of them [Mr. Finch and Sir Robert Sawyer] refused, and they only the last offer of 20 guineas apiece." The other counsel were, Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. Pollexfen, Sir George Treby, Sir Creswell Levinz, Mr. Somers, and Mr. Radford, who had in all £.240 16s.

The editor, in an Advertisement, expresses an intention of publishing Mr. Wood's *English Manuscript of the History and Antiquities, or Annals, of the Univer-*

*sity of Oxford*, in which we wish him success, as "it appears (from this MS) Mr. Warton informs us," that some particulars, not the least important and entertaining, are omitted in the Latin translation, now extant\*, by Dr. Fell. "Mr. Wood began this copy of his History in 1676, after the publication of the Latin translation, and continued it to the year of his death, viz. 1695."

\* "See Ath. Oxon. vol. II. col. 253, ed. 2. There is a remarkable misrepresentation of Wood's sense, *Hist. & Antiq. ubi supra*, p. 294, mentioned in the Life of Sir Thomas Pope, written by the author and editor of this work, in Biographia Britannica, vol. V. p. 3403, note (P). *Life and Remains of Dr. Ralph Bathurst*, p. 146."

55. *Continuation of Mr. Walpole's Account of Chatterton.* (See p. 250.)

"APPENDIX. NUMBER I.

"Since I wrote the preceding pages, I have been told that a gentleman at Bristol is in possession of my original letters to Chatterton, in my own hand-writing. Will he not be so candid as to produce them, when I declare he has my full consent? They will acquit or condemn me better than my asseverations or reasoning. If they are what I have represented them on recollection after nine years are past, nothing more is necessary to my defence. If the matter or style of them is contemptuous and arrogant, be the shame mine; I deserve it. It is impossible for me to recall words written nine years ago, and which, when written, I most certainly did not expect would be publicly discussed; but I have repeated the transaction so often in that long period of time, and have such perfect remembrance of my own feelings on that occasion, that I have no fear of my sentiments being produced.

"Another reflection occurs to me, and probably will to my accusers. I have complained of Chatterton's unwarrantable letter to me, on my not returning his MSS. Shall I not be told that I probably did not restore to him *that* letter? I believe I did not; I believe I preserved it—but what has become of it in nine years, I cannot say. I have lost, or mislaid it. If I find it, it shall be submitted to every possible scrutiny of the expert before I produce it as genuine—and though I hope to be believed that such letter I did receive, and did mention to several persons\* long before I was charged with ill-treatment of Chatterton, I desire no imputation should lie on his memory, beyond what his character and my unprovoked† assertions render probable. I could not feel regret on his re-demand of MSS. on which I had set no esteem. I might have preserved copies, both of the poems and of his letters, if I had been willing. No adequate reason can be given why I returned all promiscuously, but his insult and my own indifference. Every part of my narrative is consistent, not only with truth, but with Chatterton's character and the circumstances of his story. I have not the vanity to think that to palliate my own conduct, I could weave a

\* "It should be remembered that I gave this account while Chatterton was living, and he could have contradicted it, if false; for I gave it to any body that questioned me, the moment the MSS. began to be talked of, and I have no doubt but it came to Chatterton's knowledge."

† "I certainly had received no provocation from Chatterton but his telling me I should not have dared to retain his MSS. if he had not trusted me with his situation. If he gave me *that* provocation, it was true: if he did not, I had no reason to invent it."

tale, that, I have the boldness to say, will not be found false in a single fact. Still less should I have let the accusation gather head, and increase to its present bulk, had I apprehended any detection. I have neither gone, written, or sent to Bristol. I have left Chatterton's factors in undisturbed possession of all documents. I have not tried to suppress a single circumstance. On the contrary, I desire the whole of my correspondence with Chatterton may be ascertained. I demand the publication of my letters to him. Let them be either printed, or deposited where every man may have recourse to them. Till that is done, and till *they* contradict me, I will trust to the candour of the publick, that I shall not stand ill in their opinion, for my conduct towards that unhappy youth. If my letters are suppressed, will it not induce a suspicion that the adherents to the authenticity of Rowley's poems, in anger to me for having been the first to stagger belief in their great Diana, have converted my distrust of their originality into pride and inhumanity?—But I am in no pain. The publick have been called in as judges; and not being actuated by the prejudices of those whose interest it may be to support a fraud, or of those whose literary bigotry has attached them to a legend, will be under no difficulty to pronounce sentence. Nor is my cause so necessarily connected with Rowley's poems, as to stand and fall together. If Rowley could rise from the dead and acknowledge every line ascribed to him, he could not prove that I used Chatterton ill. *I would take the ghost's word; I am sure it would be in my favour.*

"Having thus fulfilled what was due to the publick and to myself, I declare I will never trouble myself any farther about Chatterton and his writings; much less reply to any anonymous persons that shall chuse to enter into the controversy. I do not think myself of consequence enough to take up the time of the publick; and I have probably too few years to live, to throw away one of the remaining hours on so silly a dispute."

(*The other Numbers of this Appendix in our next.*)

56. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> V. containing the History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, from its Foundation in the Year 1273, to the present Time.* 4to.

THIS favourite pin-basket of the present worthy commissary and official principal of this royal foundation has at least the recommendation of 17 pretty prints to assist its sale. It would have been better if the principal one (which has evidently been a plate of no small expence) had been executed in a style of engraving more worthy of its subject.

§ 1. gives an account of an ancient hospital, dedicated to Saint Katharine, founded by Stephen's queen Matilda in 1148, dissolved in 1272, by the ecclesiastical in opposition to the civil power.

§ 2. its re-foundation in 1273, by Eleanor queen of Edward I. to its present state, 1780.

§ 3. contains a particular account of the collegiate church of this hospital.

§ 4. the present state of the hospital, with a list of its royal patronesses, it being of the peculiar patronage of the Queen of England, and several grants by other queens, &c. are printed in an Appendix of 20 articles.

This hospital was first founded by Stephen's queen Maud, 1148, on ground obtained of the priory of Holy Trinity, or Christ Church without Aldgate. But that house assuming a right of governing it, Queen Eleanor, upon visitation by two bishops of London, dissolved the hospital, and founded it again, 1273. From that time to the present, it has subsisted for a master, three brethren (priests), and three sisters (single women), besides ten poor bedeswomen, usually nominated by the master. The business of the house is transacted in chapter by the master, brethren, and sisters, for the sisters have an equal vote, and no business can be done without four of the members, one of whom at least must be a sister. The officers are, the commissary or official, who holds the spiritual court here for probates of wills, marriage licences, &c. within the precinct, and has under him a registrar, ten proctors, and an apparitor; the registrar, steward, surveyor, receiver, chapter-clerk, clerk and sexton. The temporal court is holden by the high-steward of the jurisdiction, having a high-bailiff and prothonotary, and a prison.

The nave of the collegiate church is 69 feet long, 60 broad, and 90 high, built by Tho. Beckington, master here from 1440 to 1446, bishop of Bath and Wells from 1443 to 1465. The spacious choir, with its beautiful stalls, was begun by William de Eidelesby, master of this hospital 1340, and finished by his successor, John de Hermesthorp, 1369. Sir Julius Caesar, master 1621, covered the whole building with a coat of rough-cast, and gave the curious pulpit, on six pannels of which are supposed to be represented, in inlaid work, four views of the old hospital, and its two gates. The east window, conceived to be the largest in or about London, is 30 feet high, 24

feet wide, and contains 561 superficial feet of glass; all traces of painting are gone, but some arms preserved in a Harleian MS. are supposed to have once adorned some of the windows. Though there has been no choir service since the reign of Elizabeth, when it was abolished by Sir Thomas Wilson, then master, who had very nearly effected the dissolution of the whole foundation, a handsome organ, with several considerable improvements by Mr. Green, was put up here in 1778, when the whole building underwent a thorough repair.

Among the monuments in the choir, the most considerable is that of Thomas Holland, Duke of Exeter (second son of John Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, who was beheaded and buried at Pleshy, 1 Henry IV), lord high admiral of England, and constable of the Tower, who died August 5, 26 Henry VI. On the monument are the figures of himself, his first wife, Anne, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, and his sister Constance\*, wife of Tho. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; and Sir John Grey. Here is another monument for one of the masters, George Montagu, second son of Henry Earl of Manchester, 1681.

Among the masters we find Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral of England, second husband of Catharine Parr; Sir Julius Caesar, chancellor of the Exchequer, and master of the Rolls; three of the family of Montagu; William, Lord Viscount Brouncker, [chancellor to Queen Catherine, and first president of the Royal Society]; and Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feverham.

An Appendix is subjoined of charters, records, &c. relating to this hospital, including a state of its revenues 26 Henry VIII. but we are no where told whence its present revenues arise.

We cannot close this article without congratulating the industrious Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* on the success of his plan, this being the fifth number published within a year from its commencement; and as three more local Histories are announced by name, and many others said to be preparing, and soon to be published as succeeding numbers, we wish him every encouragement that his ingenuous plan for extending knowledge demands.

\* Qu. Whether not rather his second wife, who ordered her body to be buried here, though it is also true that the duke's will provides for his sister's burial here?

## ODE FOR THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY,

JUNE 4, 1782.

Written by W. WHITEHEAD, Esq,  
Poet Laureat.Set to Music by Mr. STANLEY,  
Master of the King's Band of Musicians.

**S**TILL, does reluctant Peace refuse,  
Though courted by each generous  
mind,  
To shed her Panacean dews,  
And heal the madness of mankind!  
Must this auspicious day again  
Be clouded with one anxious care,  
And powers malignant render vain  
The monarch's fondest wish, the people's general prayer!

O no! in yonder pregnant sky,  
Whence all our hopes and blessings spring,  
New bursting scenes of glory lie,  
And future joys are on the wing;  
The lingering morn, that coyly sheds  
On broken clouds and mountain-heads  
At first a glimmering ray,  
Now brighter, and now brighter glows,  
Wide, and more wide the lustre flows,  
Till all is future day,  
And Earth, rejoicing in ethereal light,  
Forgets the dreary damps, and live-long shades  
of night.

Satiate of war, whose mad excess  
No bound, no kind restriction knows,  
But marks its progress with distress,  
The willing world shall seek repose;  
And Belgia, waking from her dreams  
Of Gullie frauds, illusive schemes,  
Shall add new strength to Concord's chain,  
And know her ancient friends again,  
While those, whom nearer ties unite,  
Whom all the charities combine,  
Shall backward turn their trembling sight,  
And deprecate the wrath divine:  
'Midst bleeding heaps of brothers slain,  
'Midst Desolation's horrid reign,  
And all its complicated woes,  
With wild affright in every face,  
Shall strain more close the strict embrace,  
And wonder they could e'er be foes.

O pleasing hope! O blest presage  
Of joys to last from age to age!  
For what Heaven's self commands, must  
Heaven approve,  
Returning amity, and mutual love!

And hark! on yonder Western Main,  
Imperious France is taught to know,  
That Britain re-assumes her reign,  
Her thunders only slept to strike the deeper  
blow.

Ye nations, hear! the Gallic star,  
Shorn of its beams, th' horizon leaves;  
That fatal firebrand of the war  
No longer dazzles and deceives.  
Record it in the fairest light  
Of faithful History's future page,  
"They only triumph'd whilst they shunn'd  
"the fight,  
"We, when we forc'd them to engage."

A SPECIMEN of the last and most finished  
of Mr. Hayley's many excellent produc-  
tions (viz. his *Essay on Epic Poetry*, lately  
published) cannot fail of being acceptable  
to our readers. In the character of a pa-  
rent describing the fate of those who de-  
voted themselves to the Muses, our Bard has  
the following passage, which *Dryden* or *Pope*  
might have been proud to acknowledge.

From such vain thoughts thy erring mind  
defend,

And look on *Chatterton's* disastrous end.

Oh, ill-star'd youth, whom Nature form'd,  
in vain, [reign!

With powers on Pindus' splendid height to  
O dread example of what ills await

Young Genius struggling with malignant  
Fate! [frame

What could the Muse, who fir'd thy infant  
With the rich promise of poetic fame;

Who taught thy hand its magic art to hide,

And mock the insolence of critic pride;

What could her unavailing cares oppose,

To save her darling from his desperate foes;

From pressing Want's calamitous control,

And Pride, the fever of the ardent soul?

Ah, see, too conscious of her failing power,

She quits her nursing in his deathful hour!

In a chill room, within whose wretched wall

No cheering voice replies to Misery's call;

Near a vile bed, too crazy to sustain  
Misfortune's wasted limbs, convuls'd with  
pain,

On the bare floor, with heaven-directed eyes,

The hapless youth in speechless horror lies!

The poisonous vial, by distraction drain'd,

Rolls from his hand, in wild contortion strain'd;

Pale with life-wasting pangs, its dire effect,

And stung to madness by the world's neglect,

He, in abhorrence of the dangerous art,

Once the dear idol of his glowing heart,

Tears from his harp the vain detested wires,

And in the frenzy of despair expires!—

Too oft the wealthy, to proud follies born,

Have turn'd from letter'd Poverty with scorn,

Dull Opulence! thy narrow joys enlarge;

To shield weak Merit is thy noblest charge:

Search the dark scenes where drooping Ge-  
nius lies,

And keep from sorriest sights a nation's eyes,

That, from expiring Want's reproaches free,

Our generous country may ne'er weep to see

A future *Chatterton* by poison dead,

An *Orway* fainting for a little bread.

The foregoing passage sufficiently points  
out which side, in the Rowlesian controversy,  
Mr. Hayley would adopt, were he not better  
employed; for (to borrow *Congreve's* phraseo-  
logy) "he never so much as mentions *Roc-  
ley*—Not once—He takes no more notice of  
him than if he had never been in the land of  
the living." On this account we fear our  
young poet must content himself "with the  
wreaths *Parnassian* laurels yield," as the *My-  
thologic* and *Antiquarian* garlands will be re-  
served for other brows,

CLAUDIANTUS



CLAUDIUS

DE SENE VERONENSI, QUI  
TUBURNUM NUMQUAM EGRESSUS EST.

(See vol. LI. p. 520.)

FÆLIX, qui patriis Evum tranſegit in  
agris,

Ipsa domus puerum quem videt, ipsa ſenem.

Qui baculo nitens, in quâ reptavit arenâ,

Unus noſcebat ſæcula longa caſe.

Illum non vario tranſit fortuna tumultu;

Nec bîbit ignotas mobilis hoſpes aquas;

Non freta mercator timuit, non claſſice  
mîles;

Non ranci lites pertulit ille fori.

Indocilis rerum, vicinæ neſcius urbis,

Adſpectu fruitor liberiore poli. [numi

Frugibus alternis non conſule, computat an-

Autumnum pomis, ter ſibi flore notat.

Idem condit ager ſoles, idemque reducit;

Metiturque ſub ruſtici orbe diem.

Ingentem meminit parvo qui germinare quer-  
cûm,

Æquævumque vidit conſenſiſſe nemus.

Proxima cui nigris Verona remotior Indis,

Benacumque putat litora rubra lacum.

Sed tamen indomitæ vires, firmiſque latentis

Ætas robuſtum tertia cernit avdum.

Errat; & extremos alter ſcrutetur Iberos;

Pios habet hic vitæ, plus habet ille vitæ.

TRANSLATED BY A. COWLEY.

HAPPY the man, who his whole time  
doth bound

Within th' incloſure of his little ground.

Happy the man, who in the ſame humble place

(Th' hereditary cottage of his race)

From his firſt riſing infancy has known;

And by degrees ſees gently bending down,

With natural progreſſion, to that earth

Which both preſerv'd his life, and gave him  
birth.

Him no falſe diſtant ſights, by fortune ſet,

Could ever into ſolliſh wanderings get.

He never dangers e'er ſaw, or fear'd;

The dreadful ſtorms at ſea he never heard.

He never heard the ſhrill alarms of war,

Or the worſe noiſes of the lawyers' bar.

No change of conſuls marks to him the year;

The change of ſeaſons is his calendar.

The cold and heat, winter and ſummer ſhows;

Autumn by fruits, and ſpring by flowers, he  
knows. [ſound

He meaſures time by land-marks, and has

For the whole day the dial of his ground.

A neighbouring wood, born with himſelf, he  
ſees,

And loves his old contemporary trees.

He 'as only heard of near Verona's name,

And knows it, like the Indies, but by fame.

Does with a like concernment notice take

Of the Red ſea, and of Benacus' lake.

Thus health and ſtrength he to a third age  
enjoys,

And ſees a long poſterity of boys.

About the ſpacious world let others roam,

The voyage, life, is longeſt made at home.

LINES ſaid to have been written by the moſt  
able Reſpondent to Mr. JENYNS's View  
of Internal Evidence, &c. 1777.

YOU ſhould pardon the blunders in Jenyns's  
View,

Nor wonder his whimſies are queer,  
For the weather was hazy, and nothing true;  
And the Writer himſelf was no ſeer.

It muſt be allow'd that he gave ſome offence  
(While the morn and his eyelight were dim)

By oppoſing both Scripture and eke Common  
Senſe;

But did not they firſt oppoſe him?

The Deift, he tells us, our Saviour would maul,  
(And he once thought it not much amiſs)

But the Rational Chriſtian's the Devil and all,  
And, like Judas, betrays with a kiſs.

'Tis an old-ſhion'd method, by TURNING  
THE HEART;

To convert, and much labour in vain:  
Our new Doct'or has got a ſhort cut, and his art

Lies wholly in TURNING THE BRAIN.

For when Reaſon and Scripture are both out  
of ſight,

(Common Senſe lying dead without feeling)

The only way left him to let in new light,  
Muſt be by A CRACK IN THE CIELING.

THE REASON'S FRANCE OF MR. BRYANT;  
On an unuſual legible Pamphlet being publiſhed  
in his Defence by Mr. E. B. GREENE.

"Call you that backing of your friends? A  
plague upon ſuch backing!" Shakſpeare.

SAYS B——t to B——by, What do you  
mean? [clear

The cauſe of old Rowley you've ruin'd quite  
I had taught folk to think, by my learned

ſa rago, [age.

That Drydens and Popes wrote three centuries  
Though they ſhar'd at my comments, and

sometimes might lumber,

Yet the truth they might fancy beneath all  
my lumber.

But your ſtupid jargon is ſeen through inſtantly,  
And your works give the wits new ſubjects

for banter. [never I

Such clear-obſcure aid may I meet again  
For now M——s and I ſhall be laugh'd at for  
ever.

FOR THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

STILL, Chatterton! Rowley, and Milles,  
and old Bryant! [on't!

Will you never have done, Mr. Urban? O the  
All methods of cooking, to dreſs them

you've try'd, [them and fry'd,

You have roaſted and boil'd them, and bak'd

You have ſtew'd, fricaffeed, and have broil'd  
them beſide!

'Tis time to give o'er, for what can avail

The beſt ſeaſon'd ſauce, when the meat is quite  
ſtale? [vour,

The diſh that was once in ſuch very high fa-  
Believe me, my friend, has now loſt all its  
ſavour.

MR. URBAN,

YOU may probably think the following little performance not unworthy a place in the poetical department of your ingenious Magazine. It was written seven or eight years since, by a young Ensign, on his quitting England. He has since served during the whole war in America, and is now at the head of a corps that has greatly signalised itself under his command, and which he obtained without any other interest than what his personal merit procured him. T. W.

## TO SILENCE.

SILENCE, to thy throne I bow;  
Thee I invoke with many a tear.  
I offer up no empty vow;  
My sacrifice, a soul sincere.  
My woes are sunk within my heart;  
They never wake thy awful sleep:  
My eyes alone their grief impart,  
In speechless eloquence they weep.  
Since that alone has been the charm  
By which I woo'd thy hallow'd power,  
Let no harsh noise, no rude alarm  
Disturb this solitary hour:  
Let not the night-breeze fan the earth,  
Nor falling dew-drop print the ground,  
Eut still, as Fancy gives it birth,  
Let Echo wait alone the sound  
Of that soft sigh, which, half suppress'd,  
Grief from my bosom wrings;  
Bear it to Athenais' breast  
On Zephyr's gentle wings.  
By fate impell'd, by love undone,  
And 'rest of hope, I fly  
To distant lands, her sight to shun,  
And pant for war, and wish to die.

\* \*

## TO LOVE.

THOUGH free from anger, envy, pride,  
And twenty thousand ills beside,  
That rack the human breast;  
Yet Love within my bosom reigns,  
Love, that creates unnumber'd pains,  
Far worse than all the rest.  
Thus when the gout poor mortals seizes,  
That vile compound of all diseases,  
They sigh, they deeply groan:  
And, though from other evils free,  
They find, with heartfelt agony,  
All ills combin'd in one.  
Ye other evils that infect  
So oft poor mortals tortur'd breast,  
Let me your vengeance prove:  
But drive, oh drive those clouds away,  
That overcast my rising day,  
The pangs of hopeless love.  
Some gentle lenitive we find  
To heal the sick and troubled mind,  
And sooth each other ill:  
But Love in venom dips his dart,  
The shaft sinks deeply in his heart,  
And mocks the doctor's skill.

\* \*

## A NIGHT SCENE.

FROM the lake grey vapours rise,  
Wide their dark'ning banners spread;  
Slow they wander through the skies,  
And settle round the mountain's head.  
Wheeling her car at night's pale noon,  
Cloath'd in majesty serene,  
Bright ascends the full-orb'd moon,  
And slowly clears the clouded scene.  
Yon rock before the lovely ray  
Exalts his rugged brow to fight;  
The joyful stars attend her way,  
And skirt the wandering clouds with light.  
Mute is the hill, the grove, the plain,  
The echoing storm has ceas'd to roar;  
No noise—save where the billowy main  
Low murmurs on the distant shore.  
This is the hour, the solemn hour,  
When bards awake their sacred lays;  
And hermits, in the lonely bower,  
Muse on their great Creator's praise.

\* \*

## CANZONETTA.

I Pr'ythee give me back my heart,  
Since I can ne'er have thine,  
For if from yours you will not part,  
Why then should you have mine?  
But now I think on't, let it lie,  
To take it would be vain,  
For there's a thief in either eye,  
Would steal it back again.  
Why should two hearts in one breast lie,  
And yet not lodge together?  
Oh! Love, where is thy sympathy,  
That thus our hearts you sever?  
But love is such a mystery,  
I cannot find it out,  
For when I think I'm best resolv'd,  
I then am most in doubt.

## TO A CERTAIN ATHEIST.

INDEED, Mr. ———, it seems very odd,  
While your eyes view his works, to deny  
there's a God;  
Or assert that our actions he does not regard,  
Nor will punish our vice, nor our virtue re-  
ward. [he but true,  
What! no vengeance to come? well—if this  
How happy 'twill be for the Devil and you!

WRITTEN AT THE END OF A COPY  
OF THE BIBLE, IN THE VATICAN.

Hic liber est in quo quaerit sua dogmata  
quisque,  
Atque in quo reperit dogmata quisque sua.  
Here all persuasions for their doctrines look,  
And all persuasions find them in this book.

## TRANSLATION, EXTEMPORE.

(SEE P. 252.)

BENEATH the peaceful poplar's shade,  
John James Rousseau to rest is laid.  
The good, the wise, may surely weep,  
For in this grave their friend doth sleep.

June 19.

SOPHRONIA.  
HISTORICAL

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*April 27.*

THE Stag, Capt. James Leak, with 70 transports with provisions, from Corke, arrived at Antigua. He was bound to Saint Kitts, and was within two hours sail of that island when he received intelligence that the island was in the enemy's hands.

*May 6.*

A most alarming insurrection happened at Belgrade (the most considerable frontier town of the Turks, situate near the confluence of the Danube and the Save), owing to the oppressions of Government, in which more than 500 persons lost their lives. The Maiti fortunately escaped, but the Aga of the Janissaries fell into the hands of the insurgents, and was assassinated. The tumult had not subsided when the letters which brought the account were dispatched.

*May 20.*

The following letter from Paris (written perhaps at Whitehall) caused a very considerable rise of stocks in Exchange Alley.—“Mr. Grenville is preparing to return to London. It is no longer a secret that he has laid the foundation for opening the negotiations for peace. He leaves behind him a Mr. Oswald, who will be at hand to carry on that work when circumstances will afford the opportunity; for in similar cases events have more eloquence and effect than the ablest negotiators.”

*May 23.*

The Earl of Dalhousie, his Majesty's high commissioner to the Church of Scotland, opened that assembly with an elegant speech, to which a suitable answer was returned by the Rev. Mr. Principal Mc'Cormic, of Saint Andrew's, their moderator.—There was afterwards some debate in drawing up the address to be presented to his Majesty, it being proposed by the Rev. Mr. Porteous, of Glasgow, to express their sense of his Majesty's goodness in taking into his service men of the highest abilities, possessing the confidence of the people, &c. This was warmly opposed on the ground of impropriety; they, as an ecclesiastical body, having nothing to do with political matters; it therefore passed in the negative.

An action was tried before Lord Mansfield, which is of consequence for mercantile people to remember. The plaintiff had received a draft for a considerable sum of money on a banker, who next day stop payment, before the draft was presented. The defendant refused to take back the draft, as, at the time the draft was given to the plaintiff, the banker was solvent. After hearing the question learnedly argued on both sides, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

*May 24.*

Mr. Jackson, and three of his workmen, digging in his grounds adjoining to Topecliff Mill in Yorkshire, under a bushy crab, found

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guineas and half guineas to the amount of £. 57 4s 6d; which, answering to the sum stolen from the counting-house belonging to the mill some years before, was honestly returned.

*May 26.*

Information having been given at the Custom-house, Plymouth, of a live ram and two ewes being smuggled on board a cartel ship that had just sailed, an excise cutter was, as fast as possible, dispatched after her; when coming up with her, the officer who commanded the cutter, finding the sheep according to information, ordered their heads to be cut off, which were afterwards nailed to the shambles in the public market.

*May 28.*

The powder mills on Hounslow-heath accidentally blew up, by which three persons lost their lives, and a fourth was dangerously wounded.

*May 29.*

At a general meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of Middlesex, held at the Mermaid in Hackney, an address, to thank his Majesty for having been graciously pleased to comply with the wishes of his people, in changing his late ministers, was unanimously agreed to. After which, three propositions were brought forward relative to the people's right to an equal representation; and a resolution to pursue, by all lawful means, this important reform, concluded the business of this meeting.

At a general meeting of the light horse volunteers of the city of London, held at the London Tavern, the following letter from his Excellency Henry Seymour Conway, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Great Britain, in consequence of a deputation from that body, to receive his Excellency's instructions in what manner they could be most usefully employed on the present occasion, was read as follows:

*“Gentlemen, Warwick Street, May 18.*

“Soon after I had the pleasure of seeing you, I did not fail to take an opportunity of making his Majesty acquainted with the zeal you had expressed for his person and service, and your desire to render your corps useful, towards the public security, and the defence of the metropolis particularly; and have the pleasure to inform you, that his Majesty expressed great satisfaction therein, and has commanded me to acquaint you, that he highly applauds the example you have already shewn, and the readiness you now express to distinguish yourselves by farther exertions; considering, that, from the willingness of his loyal subjects, under proper regulation and authority, to take arms, and, by their zeal and activity, add to the land or sea force of the kingdom, the surest means are offered to give security to this country at home, and vigour to all the national efforts against our enemies at this most im-

Important

portant crisis. I am, Gentlemen, with high regard and esteem, your most humble and obedient servant,  
H. S. CONWAY."

This day was held a chapter of the Bath, for investing Capt. Jervis, of the Foudroyant man of war, with the ribbon of that order, for his gallant behaviour in boarding the *Pégase*, a French ship of war, of 74 guns, and making him his prize. (See p. 257.)

*May 30.*

His Grace the Duke of Portland, lieutenant of Ireland, attended by Ld Charlemont, went in state to the House of Peers, to announce the concurrence of the King and Parliament of Great Britain to their new Bill of Rights. The acclamations of the people on this occasion gave ample proof of their joy and gratitude.

Mr. Rolle stated two propositions in the House of Commons of England, relative to the recall of Adm. Rodney, which tended to embarrass the new ministry, viz. 1. That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's confidential servants did advise the appointment of Adm. Pigot to take the command of the fleet in the West Indies now under Adm. Rodney:—2. That this House resolve, that such appointment was injurious to the public interest, and likely to sow dissension in our navy. He moved the first proposition, which occasioned a very spirited debate, in which the bitterest language was introduced on both sides. The motion, however, was got rid of by the previous question, and Mr. Rolle withdrew the other, contenting himself, he said, with having shewn his disapprobation of the conduct of the present ministers in this particular.

Admiral Kempenfelt came to in Torbay, with 8 sail of the line and 3 frigates.

*SATURDAY, June 1.*

*Whitehall.* A letter from Major Gen. Meadows, dated at Bombay, Jan. 7, with an account of the arrival there of that officer, with the convoy and troops under his command, was received at the office of the E. of Shelburne. The troops were in health, and eager for action. The same dispatch brought likewise a letter from Gov. Hornby, dated the 31st of January, with an account of the success of the troops sent from thence to reinforce Tellicherry. The troops, joined by a part of the former garrison, commanded by Major Abingdon, marched out on the 8th instant, and, crossing the Batty Grounds to the Eastward, passed Great Putney Hill, and came upon the enemy's camp just at break of day, put them to the rout, and followed them to the Southward as far as Churrachee, a small fort on the Mohie river, which they carried, and turned the guns upon the enemy. Suddas Cawn, who had made this his head-quarters, quitted it, and took shelter in a fortified house, cut out of a hill, where he and several of his people made an obstinate defence, till the roof of it was set on fire, which obliged them to quit it, of whom

many were killed in endeavouring to make their escape. Suddas Cawn had secreted himself in a part which was bomb-proof, where he and his family were found, himself wounded in the ankle, and unable to move. They were all seized, and sent prisoners to Tellicherry, with about 1500 others, that had been taken in the morning. There were about 400 of the enemy killed and drowned. On our side, about 50 killed and wounded, and only one officer, Lieut. Woodington, hurt. Six brass field-pieces, about 60 iron cannon, and 4 mortars, 13 elephants, and a large quantity of ammunition, were taken.

The same evening detachments were sent out to all the adjacent posts which the enemy had deserted, from Cotta Point, five leagues to the Southward, and to the Northward as far as Cannanore. This, says the Governor, was a complete affair. It is added, that all the vessels that were expected at Bombay by Capt. Alms, were arrived; that the Latham, Osterley, and Locko Indiamen, with the Continent transport, arrived at Mocha on the 4th.

This day, June 1, Adm. Kempenfelt sailed from Torbay to the Westward.

*Sunday 2.*

The Post Letter from Plymouth, of this day's date, gives, in substance, the contents of almost all the letters from the sea ports, relative to the reigning distemper. "The present epidemical disorder rages violently here, and at Dock; also on board the men of war lying here. The troops in town too, and in barracks, are affected with it, more or less; scarce a family, but has some person ill in it. Came in, this afternoon, the Fortitude, of 74 guns, and Latona frigate, with 250 sick men from the fleet under Admiral Kempenfelt, mostly with fevers."

Another letter from the same place, dated two days later, says, "Kempenfelt is returned to Torbay, he could keep the sea no longer, on account of the sickness that rages on board his fleet. More than 400 men have been brought to the hospital this morning. Our men drop down with it by scores at a time. The Latona frigate, that sailed the other day, is returned, the officers being the only hands that could work the ship. Capt. Cripps, of the North battalion of Gloucestershire militia, was seized, while at dinner, with a complaint in the throat, and died the next morning."

*Monday 3.*

Ld Adv. of Scotland moved the second reading of a bill for inflicting pains and penalties on Sir T. Rumbold; but at the same time urged the necessity of adjourning the further consideration of the bill for the present, on account of the time it would take up to go through with it in both houses, which would protract the present session to an unusual length; but at the same time moved three resolutions relative thereto; one, for putting off the second reading to that day two months; 2d, that it be returned as early as possible



possible next session; and 3d, to bring in a bill to prevent the suspension of it from being affected by any prorogation or dissolution of the parliament. Sir Thomas complained loudly of the severity of such proceedings, but the motions were all severally carried.

*Wednesday 5.*

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented a congratulatory Address on the late glorious successes in the West Indies; which, with his Majesty's answer, shall be given in our next.

Mr. Fox moved a new writ for Westminster, on the ground of a vacancy by the advancement of Adm. Rodney to a peerage.

Comm. Johnstone opposed the motion, till the patent had passed the seals.

Mr. Mansfield opposed it nearly on the same ground.

Mr. Moysey supported it, and cited the case of Lord Brownlow as perfectly in point.

Lord Advocate acknowledged the justice of the parallel. He said, the only question was, Whether the House was satisfied that the Admiral would accept the peerage?

Capt. Rodney (son to Sir George) produced a letter from his honourable relation, in which he mentions the title by which he would wish to be called, if honoured with a peerage.

Comm. Johnstone contended, that his acceptance had nothing to do in the present question. He was not *now* a peer, and therefore his feat could not *now* be vacant.

Sir Grey Cooper produced other precedents, and the motion was carried.

On this occasion it was insisted, and granted, that the king could make any man a peer against his will; but at the same time it was held to be a power unfit to be exercised.

*Thursday 6.*

Sailed from Plymouth the *Lively* sloop of war, with dispatches for the commander in chief in the West Indies.

*Tuesday 11.*

Lord J. Cavendish brought forward two money bills, proposed by Lord North: one, for imposing a duty on the tonnage of coasting vessels; the other, a duty on houses insured; both which passed with some slight opposition.

Mr. Fox then brought in a bill for repealing an act of the 6th of Geo. I. (see p. 306), which passed without a word of opposition.

Gen. Conway then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better enabling his Majesty to grant commissions for raising battalions or corps of volunteers for the defence of the coasts during the present war.

Mr. Coke rose, he said, not to oppose the motion, but to ask ministers to lay before the House the answers from the lords lieutenants of counties, and chief magistrates of towns, &c. to Lord Shelburne's letter. This occasioned a short debate, and being moved, was rejected.

*Wednesday 12.*

The election for Westminster came on, when Sir Cecil Wray, being the only candidate that appeared upon the hustings, was chosen without opposition. Mr. Fox shewed himself active, in his private capacity as an elector, on this occasion.

The Pearl sloop of war arrived at Portsmouth from New York, on board of which came passengers, Sir Henry Clinton and his suite. Sir Guy Carleton was only twenty-five days on his passage to New York, where he was received with every mark of honour and distinction. He was accompanied by Morris Morgan, Esq. his secretary, Brook Watson, commissary general, Capt. Moss, chief engineer, Capt. Wroughton, and other officers.

*Sunday 16.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Domet, who arrived here this day, brought dispatches from Lord Rodney, dated off St. Domingo, April 26, with a confirmation of the capture of the two line of battle ships, mentioned by Sir Jas. Wallace (see p. 260), and also of the *Ceres* frigate, of 18 guns, and 160 men, of which the *Warrior* was then in pursuit. The Admiral, at the time this letter was written, was preparing to sail for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica, with the crippled ships, leaving Rear Adm. Hood, with 25 ships of the line, off Cape François, to watch the motions of the enemy.

The Admiral's next letters are dated Port Royal Harbour, May 5, acquainting their Lordships with his arrival there on the 29th of the preceding month; and that the *Ville de Paris*, of 104 guns, the *Glory*, of 74, the *Hector*, of 74, the *Cato*, of 64, the *Jafon*, of 64, the *Aimable*, of 32, and the *Ceres*, of 18, all ships captured from the enemy, were also safely arrived in that harbour; and the utmost dispatch possible, both day and night, was used in refitting all the ships that were in the most distressed condition. It is with concern that he acquaints their Lordships with the loss of the *Cæsar*, of 74 guns, one of the best ships belonging to the French fleet, which was burnt in the night of the action, and upwards of 400 men, with a lieutenant and 50 Englishmen, perished with her. This fatal accident was owing to the extreme bad discipline of the French seamen, all of whom, on their ship's striking, were guilty of every enormity and disobedience to their officers. The *Diadem* sunk in the action.

*Monday 17.*

The Marquis of Graham moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of 19 Geo. II. which prohibits the wearing the ancient dress in the Highlands of Scotland.

Mr. Fraser enforced this motion by observing, that the ancient Highland dress was better calculated for that rugged mountainous country than any other, and, as there now subsisted no cause for the restraint that was then thought necessary, he heartily concurred in the motion.

Sir P. J. Clerke did not oppose the motion, but wished that the Scotch should be restrained from wearing the Highland dresses in England. He intimated six Highlanders being quartered at a house in Hampshire, who were as decent well-behaved soldiers as any in the army, but the singularity of their dress so much attracted the eyes of his wife and daughters, that the man of the house found it expedient to take a lodging for them at another house. The motion passed without farther opposition.

*Tuesday 18.*

A most severe storm of thunder and lightning struck the city of London and its suburbs with terror. It was followed by a luminous phenomenon, which appeared in the West, in the form of a spear, and continued visible near five minutes, and on its disappearing, that part of the firmament became beautifully illuminated with an immense number of rays, projecting from a point, and spreading like a fan, till, growing fainter and fainter, they wholly disappeared. Seen from different places, it assumed different forms, and some represent it as a vortex, with a circular motion of infinite velocity. One of the heaviest claps of the thunder burst over a house in the Borough, and forced down the roof, split the stack of chimneys from top to bottom, twisted the iron-work of a casket in several shapes, and lifted the door of an upper room off the hinges, removing it to a considerable distance. A water-spout burst near Clapham Common.

*Wednesday 19.*

At a quarterly general court of the proprietors, held at the India House, the dividend for the half year, ending at Midsummer last, was declared to be 4l. per cent.—At this meeting the propriety of removing the governors (Hastings and Horne), in compliance with a late vote of the House of Commons, came to be questioned. On the part of the governors, the injustice of removing gentlemen of the highest honour and character, without any specific charge brought against them, was urged with great force. It was said, that the H. of C, as one branch only of the legislature, had no power to dispense with charter rights; that they could neither place nor displace the Company's servants; that the precedent would be dangerous, and the compliance cowardly; that the Company, standing upon firm ground, should resist every unwarrantable act, from what quarter soever it came; and that, if the H. of C. took upon them to interfere in the appointment or removal of their officers, there was an end at once of the Company's charter rights. On the other hand it was said, that if the Company thought proper to resist on the ground of incompetency, it would be easy for the Commons to remove that objection by a short bill; that it was better to do that with a good grace, with which the Company, in the end, would be forced to comply, than, by shewing

a repugnance to concur with the wishes of the legislature, endeavour to defeat the purpose for which they had instituted an enquiry, solely for the Company's benefit. The debate was concluded by a resolution to examine into the governors in question, and to act accordingly.

*Friday 21.*

Lord John Cavendish, in the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed to substitute, for the turnpike tax, an additional 5l. per cent on the receipt of the customs and excise, which was agreed to with very little opposition, though it was allowed to fall heavier on the poor than that which was so strenuously opposed. This tax supplies the place of the land carriage and tea licence bills of Lord North, and the turnpike tax of Lord John Cavendish.

*Monday 24.*

Being Midsummer day, a common hall was held at Guildhall for the election of two sheriffs for the ensuing year; when Robert Taylor, Esq. citizen and mason, and Isaac Dent, Esq. citizen and merchant taylor, were nominated and chosen.

*Saturday 29.*

By the treaty of amity and commerce, agreed to between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, in 1778, it is stipulated, That neither of the contracting powers shall be at liberty to conclude a peace or truce with Great Britain, without the previous and formal consent of the others. And they do mutually engage not to lay down their arms before the independence of the United States shall have been formally or implicitly secured by the treaty or treaties which shall terminate the war.

Advices copied from the Delhi Gazette (a paper lately set up on the borders of the Mogul country) import, that a fort called Bijah Gurh had surrendered to the English under the command of Capt. Crawford; and that the prize money shared, and to be shared in consequence of this capture, will amount to 20,000 rupees each subaltern officer, and to the commanding officer 204,000 rupees.

The report of the Abbé Raynal's being decoyed by a French officer, carried to Paris, and committed to the Bastille, seems to have been without foundation, that great patriot having lately had (if the foreign prints may be relied on) a private audience with the King of Prussia.

The Board of Commerce at Lisbon have lately published an edict, declaring a free trade with Ireland, in like manner as with England.

The foreign prints, in an article from Berlin, mention the trial of Baron de Gorne, minister of state, who, by his sentence, is said to be stripped of all his titles and honours, degraded from the rank of nobility, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. (*Some farther account of this minister is requested by the Editors.*)

Mrs.

Mrs. Crowley, who died in Berkley-square, (see p. 262) was dau. of the rev. Mr. Jos. Gascoigne, vicar of Enfield 1681—1717, and sister to Jos. Gascoigne Nightingale, esq; who took the name of Nightingale, under the will of Sir Rob. N. from whom he received a considerable estate.

**BIRTHS.**

**T**HE lady of Jerem. Milles, esq; a dau.  
The lady of Sir John Smith, br. a dau.  
The lady of the rev. Mr. Jones, curate of Broxborne and Hodeford, a son.  
*June 17.* The lady of the hon. Capt. Rodney, son of Adm. Lord Rodney, a son and heir.

**MARRIAGES.**

**M**R. Consett of Ludgate-str. to Mrs. Farrar of Chancery-lane, sister of Oliver and James F. solicitors.  
Rev. Mr. North, V. of Harlow, co. Essex, to Miss Styleman, dau. of the rev. Armine S. of Kinglead, Norfolk.  
Mr. Parrot, shopkeeper at Enfield, to Mrs. Leech.  
*May 28.* Edw. Horne, esq; of the Leasowes, in Shropsh. to Miss Horne, of Pitton, Oxfordsh.  
*29.* Capt. Blagrove, of the Berkshire militia, to Lady Leigh.  
*June 3.* C. W. Boughton Rouse, esq; M. P. for Evesham, to Miss Hall, only dau. of W. P. Hall, esq; of Downton, in Shropshire.  
Jas. Cha. Mainwaring, esq; of Gr. Russell-str. to Miss Char. Mordaunt, of Bloomsbury-sq.  
*6.* Henry Streatfield, esq; of Chidingstone, Kent, to Miss Eliz. Cath. Ogle, 2d dau. of Dr. O. dean of Winchester.  
*9.* Sir Tho. Featherstone, bart. to Miss Catharine Witney.  
*10.* Muncey Golburn, esq; to the hon. Miss Chetwynd, eldest dau. of Ld Chetwynd.  
*11.* Right hon. Ld Vise. Hinton, son of E. Paulett, to Miss Pococke, da. of Sir Ge. P. K. B.  
*20.* At Wharwell, co. Hants, Joshua Tremonger, esq; to Mrs. Dunbar, of Hill-str.  
*21.* Cha. Jenkinson, esq; late secretary at war, to Lady Cope, widow of Sir Cha. Cope, of Brewern, co. Oxf. and dau. of Sir C. Bishop.  
*22.* Sir John Legard, bart. of Gunton, co. York, to Miss Aston, eldest dau. of Hen. A. esq; of Aston, co. Chester; and Ant. Hodges, esq; of Baln-y, co. Oxon, to her sister Anne.  
*27.* Sam. Lichigary, esq; to Mary, dau. of Peregrine Bertie, esq; of Low Leyton.

**DEATHS.**

**L**ATELY, the right hon. Lady Newbrough, dau. of the late E. of Egmont.  
At Lewes, in Suffex, aged 62, Sam. Wilbourne, esq;  
In Bedford-row, Fra. Plumtree, esq;  
Mr. D. Ormond, secretary to the laudable society of annuitants.  
Mr. John Sanderfon, sen. aged 72, surgeon and apothecary in Gr. Qn.-str. Linc.-inn-fields.  
Mrs. Stretch, wife of the rev. Mr. S. master of the academy at Twickenham.  
At Tinmouth, Northu. D. Bennet, aged 107.  
At Birmingham, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Col-linson.

Wm. Huddleston Williamson, esq; eld. son of Sir Hedworth W. bart.

Mrs. Anne Lawrence, widow, niece of the late Gen. Hargrave.

Mrs. Wright, wid. of the late Powlet W. esq; of Inglefield, co. Berks.

At Grantham, Mrs. Lilly, a wid. lady of that town. She was twice mother of 22 children.

Phi. Rindale, esq; of Hull, in Yorkshire.

In October last, on his passage from Ben-coolen, Capt. Wm. Robinson.

At Walthamstow, Mrs. Dumbleton, widow of Mr. D. merchant.

At the Three Mills, West Ham, Mrs. Kyzan, aged 84, wid. of the late Mr. B. and mother of Lady Cullum of Hardwicke-house, Suffolk, and of Mr. B. This lady escaped unhurt from the fall of a stack of chimnies on her when in bed in the storm of Jan. 1, 1779.

Aged 30, at his father's house, near Bridport, Dorsetshire, Rich. Battiscombe, esq; barrister at law, whose sociable qualities endeared him to his friends, and whose integrity and industry gave the most promising hopes to his profession.

In the South of France, Mrs. Hartley, the celebrated actress.

In Ireland, Keane O'Hara, esq; author of *Midas*, the *Golden Pippin*, the *Misers*, and the *Songs in Tom Thumb*.

At Dorchester, advanced in years, Mr. Pitman, sen. alderman of that corporation.

Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Holmes Chapel, near Burnley, co. Lancaster.

In Hereford, advanced in years, rev. Isaac Donnithorne, of St. Agnes, co. Cornwall.

Rachiel Street, of Crowcombe, Somersetsh. aged 114.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Gertrude Holme, wid. of rev. Mr. H. many years rector of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

At Bileley, co. Glouc. the rev. Mr. Phillips, vicar of that parish, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.

In Dublin, rt. hon. John Dennis, lord baron Tracton, chief baron of the court of exchequer, and one of the lords of the privy council.

In Ireland, Dr. Jemmet Brown, archbishop of Tuam.

At Bucklyvie House, in Fifeshire, aged 84, Wm. Wernys, esq; of Castle-Hill.

At Beugal, Lieut. Robt. Hart, in the E. I. Company's service.

At Hackney, Hugh Roberts, brewer.

In Dorset-co. Westminster, Edw. Dickinson, esq; formerly an eminent solicitor.

Advanced in years, Mr. Wm. Butler, father to the much-adm red Cambridgeshire Mrs. Pearce. This gentleman had lived in great obscurity for many years. His real pedigree might justly illustrate a column, which his name only must serve to indicate.

*Apr. 12.* In the late engagement in the West Indies, Mr. J. Gould, of the Prince George, son of Sir Cha. G. judge-adv.-gen. of the army.

At the German Spa, Elizabeth Countess of Grandison.

18. At sea, Capt. Florentius Boscawen, of the 3d reg. of foot guards.

May 13. At the palace of Tuam, in Ireland, Mrs. Cath. Burton, wife of the rev. Archdeacon B. and niece to the late Archbp. of Tuam.

26. In an advanced age, the hon. Geo. Somerville.

27. John Bover, esq; a post-captain in his Majesty's navy.

At Richmond, aged 40, Rich. Harwood, esq; of a hurt he received a short time since, by a fall from his horse in stag-hunting at Windsor.

28. Suddenly, at dinner, Mr. Zilley, attorney in the Temple. He had been seized with the influenza the day before.

Mr. Abra. Dickman, woollen-draper in Holborn: Soon after his wife died. The daughter lies very ill.

In Bond-street, aged 73, Mr. John Cecil, chymist.

At Aldbury, Herts, Peter Calvert, esq;

At Gravesend, Jas. Arnold, esq. And the same day died Mrs. Arnold, his mother.

29. Hon. Mrs. Shirley, mother to the present Earl Ferrers.

In Welbeck-st. Mr. Laroche, formerly linen-draper in Bond-street.

30. Mr. Dick Smith, master of the tap-house, Vauxhall. The singular oddity of this man's character may be worth relating: He had caused one part of his tap-room to be painted, representing a country church and churchyard, with grave-stones, and the initial letters of such of his deceased friends as he deemed worthy to lie in the best ground, with a grave left open for himself to lie amongst them; those whom he deemed mean, pitiful fellows, were placed in the poor ground, at a distance. This man being thus familiarised to death, took a formal leave of his friends about twelve o'clock on Thursday, though seemingly in good health; told them he should never see them more, went up stairs, and died in about half an hour after; and is now put into a coffin of a new construction, made of different sorts of wood, and without nails, with a lock and two keys, which he had by him since Christmas for that purpose.

Mr. Philip Cray, many years pepper warehouse-keeper to the hon. E. A. Company.

31. Lady Drake, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Peere Williams, esq; and mother to Lady North.

In Grosvenor-square, aged 64, right hon. Lord Robert Manners, great uncle to the D. of Rutland, a general of his Majesty's forces, col. of the 3d reg. of dragoon guards, lieut. gov. of Hull, and M. P. for that town. His Lordship married, in 1736, Miss Mary Duggs, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

In Park-lane, right hon. Viscountess Dowager Dudley, mother-in-law of the present viscount. She was the dau. of Baron Kielmassegge, and a lady of the bed-chamber to the late Princess Dow. of Wales.

Mr. Jas. Dracoe Stracey, wine-merch. of Gr. Elbow-lane, College-hill.

June 1. Hill Haggard, esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

At St. Alban's, Fra. Carter Niccoll, esq; an alderman of that corporation, and in the commission of the peace for Herts.

At Clapton, Benj. Rosewell, esq;

Peter Cave, esq; alderm. of Doncaster, and a justice of peace for that borough.

2. Mr. Wood, one of the four messengers belonging to the H. of Commons.

Of the influenza, on his journey from Bath to London, Arnold Drakely, esq;

At Cromer, Norfolk, Hen. Playford, esq; of the E. India House.

At Enfield Mills, Mrs. Berner, wife of Mr. Geo. B. sen.

Rev. Wm. Slater, curate of Wighill and Helaugh.

3. In Portman-st. Jos. Petrie, esq;

In Goodmans-fields, Aaron Goldsmid, esq;

Tho. Chamberlain, esq; of Wardington, Oxf.

Rev. Hugh Price, canon of Hereford, &c.

At Dublin, Lady Theodora Crosbie, sister to the E. of Glendore.

4. At Woburn, in Bedfordshire, aged 94, Wm. Wheeler, esq; formerly of the Strand, and many years baker to K. George the First, Second, and Third.

Lady More, relict of the late Sir Tho. M. kn. of Bellarine, co. Tipperary.

5. Mrs. Stone, wid. of the late And. S. esq;

6. Mr. John Martin Willett, many years notary-publick under the Royal Exchange.

At his chambers in Lion's-Inn, — Chase, esq; many years father of the very numerous and popular musical society called Apollonians.

At Blackney, aged 82, Mrs. Bennet.

7. Rev. Tho. Fairchild, R. of Pitsea, co. Essex. He married a dau. of Dr. Stukeley.

At Streatham, aged 100, Mr. R. Ashley, late gardener to Mr. Stallard. The week before his death he walked from thence to the Borough and back again, and retained his faculties to the last.

At Enfield, Mr. Tollet, merch. aged 88.

At Crakemarsk, co. Stafford, rev. Dr. Wm. Cotton, by whose death a considerable estate descends to his brother.

Suddenly, in Bolton-row, Sir Cha. Buck, bart. of Hamby Grange, co. Lincoln. He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Geo. Cartwright, esq; of Ossington, and was high sheriff for Lincolnshire 1780. The title, which was granted to the family at the Restoration, is now extinct, Sir Cha. having left no issue.

8. Jas. Adair, esq; father of the recorder of London.

The wife of Barrington Buggin, esq; one of the directors of the S. Sea Company.

At Knightsbridge, Cha. Marsh, sen. esq; in the commission of the peace, and many years an eminent bookseller in Round-court in the Strand. He was the author or alterer of four plays.

At Bristol, Mr. Maud, many years an eminent chymist in Aldersgate-st.



9. Mr. Poulteney, master of the White Horse livery stables, London Wall.

At Haworth, near Durham, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Emmerfon, an eminent mathematician.

Mr. Wigley, engraver, Poppin's-co. Fleet-str.

At Ilkington, aged 75, the wife of Mr. Whitford, of St. Martin's-le-grand.

At Shottesbrooke, co. Berks, the hon. Mrs. Vanfittart, dau. of the E. of Coleraine, and wife of Arthur V. esq; col. of the Berkshire militia.

Miss Farran, 3d dau. of Mr. F. in Moorfields Near Epfom, aged 98, Sir Wm. Lawrence, knt. formerly a commissioner of the customs.

Mr. Biggs, sen. of the E. India Company's shipping-office at Botolph wharf near Billingsgate.

10. In Warnford-co. Throgmorton-str. aged 72, Jas. Mathias, esq; Hamburgh merch. 42 years secretary to the Scots Equivalent Company. His benevolence distributed his well-acquired and ample fortune in the most liberal manner both in his life and by his will. His brother Vincent, aged 71, treasurer to Queen Anne's Bounty, died five days after him in the same house. "The placid, the benevolent, the lively, sensible James Mathias was not more distinguished for his conviviality, than his readiness to succour the distressed on the noble principles of Christian charity. And does not this eclipse the lustre of heraldry, the fame of beauty, or the powers of wealth or elocution? He acted the part of one of the best of citizens, and the best of friends. Though deficient as a subject in being a single man, his paternal regard to his numerous relations, and universal philanthropy appear to have been the more extended. His large experience and sound judgement enabled him to act, in all commercial disputes, as an arbitrator; and in that capacity he was continually appealed to. The same tongue which so often uttered melodious sounds, and advanced the empire of harmony, prevented discord and the calamities of vexatious suits. Often have I heard him mentioned with the praise I know he deserved: Never did I hear the sounds of reproach. A man who passes through life in such a manner, filling up the measure of the short span by reaching seventy-two years, has a title to some record in the annals of virtue and public love. If private affection had no share in directing my pen, the love of my country demands this tribute. Although no marble trophies should be raised to his fame, his virtues ought to be registered in the hearts of the virtuous, which is an illustrious monument. **JONAS HANWAY.**"

At Hythe, Jn. Mercer, esq; several times mayor of that corporation.

11. At Ilkington, Lieut. Col. John Gordon, of the 50th reg. of foot.

In Furnival's-Inn, He. Leigh, gent. attorney.

At Tearn, Shropshire, aged 89, Tho. Hill, esq; (father of Noel H. esq; one of the present members for the said county) and formerly representative for the borough of Shrewsbury in several parliaments.

In Newgate, Wm. Marsh, who, with three other lads, was convicted in May session, 1781, of robbing Wm. Wilson, on the highway, on Saltpetre-bank, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure. His death was occasioned by the following accident: On Saturday the deceased, and several of the prisoners, being in a frolicsome humour, had procured foot, red ockre, &c. and with it daubed the faces of several of their fellow-prisoners, one of whom at the time acting as hair-dresser to one of the prisoners, having in his hand a pair of sharp concave tongs, irritated by the smart in his eyes occasioned by the foot, threw the tongs promiscuously amongst them, which entered several inches into Marsh's forehead, of which he languished till Tuesday.

12. Peter Husk, esq; of Hampstead.

At Hampton, worth 60,000l. Tho. Rosammon, esq; formerly proprietor of Sadler's Wells. In Mount-str. Jonath. Langley, esq;

At Swebstone, co. Leicester, rev. Mr. Billio, LL.B. rector of Lutterworth and Swebstone.

At Cambridge, rev. Cha. Beridge, sen. LL.D.

13. In Albemarle-str. the dowager Viscountess Howe, mother to the present Viscount and Sir William.

At Shadwell, aged 94, Capt. John Roston, who had been upwards of 60 years in the navy.

At Abingdon, Berks, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jas. Bowles, wholesale stationer in Newgate-street.

At Liskard, John Lyne, esq; some years since clerk of the peace for co. of Cornwall.

At West Ham, co. Essex, rev. Mr. Whitham, M.A.

At Hethersett, near Norwich, the rev. Dr. Berney, many years rector of that parish, and archdeacon of Norwich.

At Littleton, co. Midd. Mrs. Vanfittart, mother of the late Gov. V. and of Arthur V. esq; before-mentioned, col. of the B. militia.

14. Right hon. Edward Earl Ligonier, K.B. lieut. gen. of his Majesty's forces, and col. of the 9th reg. of foot in America. He was one of the aid-de-camps to Pr. Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759, and a principal evidence against Ld George (now Visc.) Sackville. He succeeded his uncle (the late earl) in the Irish title of viscount, Apr. 28, 1770, and in 1776 was created an Irish earl. His first wife Penelope, dau. of Ld Rivers, was divorced. He married, 2dly, Lady Mary Henley, sister to the E. of Northampton.

Rev. Gregory Syndercombe, M. A. rector of Askerswell and Symondsbury, co. Dorset; to the former of which he was presented 1722, and to the latter 1739. He was found dead, sitting on a bank by the road side near his own house, and his horse standing by him; so that it is supposed, finding himself taken ill as he was riding, he dismounted, and died of an apoplexy. He was 90 years old.

In Kensington-squ. aged 86, Mrs. Torriano.

In Brook str, Lady Maria Turnour, young, dau. of the E. of Winterton.

In N. Bond-str. aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Grove.

John Cooke, esq; many years a justice of the peace for Kent, and high sheriff of that county in the year 1745.

In Clifford's-Inn, Mr. Ward, attorney.

Mr. Garth, coachmaker, in Gr. Queen-st. after drinking tea with his family, and appearing to be in perfect health and spirits, suddenly fell from his chair, and expired.

15. At Hitchin, Herts, aged 72, Mr. Edw. Moore.

At Finchley, Sir Tho. Harris, many years an apothecary in London, and sheriff 17 . He married one of the coheirresses of — Hare, esq; of Harpham, co. Norf. by whom he acquired that estate.

In Grosvenor-squ. upwards of 80, Mrs. Mellior Mary Weston, an ancient catholic maiden lady, representative of Sir Ri. Weston, master of the court of wards. He built the venerable mansion of Sutton, in Woking parish, near Guildford, Surrey, on a site given him by Henry VIII. 1521, the estate being given to him the year before. Her estates, which are considerable, descend to Mr. Webb, of Saresfield-Court, co. Hereford, who, by her will, has just taken her name.

Of a paralytic stroke, at Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, the rev. Dr. Jefferson, V. of Carisbrook, and R. of Northwood. The livings are in the gift of Queen's Coll. Oxf. and make the fourth vacancy in that society within the last four months.

16. At S. Lambeth, John Barnes, esq; late a stock-broker in Exchange-alley, Cornhill.

17. In G. Ormond-st. aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Slade, a maiden lady.

18. At Bristol, aged 103, Farmer Mitchell. At Lydd, Cambridgesh. M<sup>r</sup>. Lording, aged 90.

20. At Croom's-Hill, Greenwich, Daniel Olivier, esq;

21. In Park-st. Grosvenor-squ. Lloyd Du-laney, esq; a gentleman of large property in Maryland. His death is said to have been occasioned by a wound which he received on the Tuesday evening before, in a duel with the rev. Mr. Allen, in Hyde-Park. The second of the former was — Delancy, esq; and of the latter Robt. Morris, esq;

23. At Plymouth, aged 78, S. Colton, esq; At Helmdon, Northamptonsh. the rev. Mr. Samuel, rector of that parish.

24. In Dean's-Yard, Westm. the rev. John Blair, LL.D. F. R. S. prebendary of Westminster. He was some time vicar of Hincley, in Leicestershire, and afterwards of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. His "Chronological Tables," first published in 1756, will be a lasting monument to his memory. We shall be glad to receive some farther account of him. His brother was killed April 12 on board the Anson man of war, which he commanded.

At Wandsworth, of a mortification in his foot, occasioned by cutting a corn too near, Tho. Tonson, esq; formerly a wholesale grocer in Thames-street.

25. At Islington, aged 85, Mary, relict of the late rev. Dr. Caleb F. E. ning.

At Chatham, Mr. Maine, formerly esteemed one of the first mathematicians in Europe.

26. In Stanhope-st. May-Fair, Dr. John Hume, bp. of Salisbury, chancellor of the order of the garter, and bro. to the E. of Kinnoul.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 29. **H**EN. Blackman, esq; constable of Lewes, in Suffex, knighted.

June 1. Geo. Jas. Cholmondeley, esq; a commissioner of excise, *vice* Hen. Legge, esq;

John Byng, esq; a commissioner of stamp duties, *vice* Mr. Cholmondeley.

Rich. Howard, esq; constable or keeper of his Majesty's castle of Caernarvon, and ranger of his Majesty's forest of Snowden, co. Caernarvon, *vice* Wm. Myddleton, esq;

Geo. Caesar Hopkinson, esq; keeper of the gawles in his Majesty's forest of Dean, co. Gloucester, and one of the riding foresters and ale-conner in the said forest, *vice* Jn. Lovett, esq;

4. The following gentlemen created baronets of Gr. Britain; viz. John Brisco, of Crofton-Place, co. Cumberland, esq.—Tho. Hussy Apreece, of Washingley, co. Huntingdon, esq.—And rev. Henry Vane, D.D. of Long Newton, co. Durham.

5. Lord Robert Spencer, sworn of the privy council.

11. Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, summoned to parliament by writ, as a peer of England, by the title of Duke of Brandon, in Suffolk.

14. Earl Cholmondeley appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

18. William Duke of Devonshire, lord lieutenant and cust. rot. of the county of Derby, *vice* Ld Geo. Cavendish.

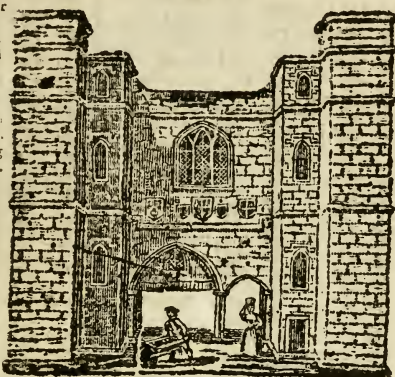
\* \* \* Other Preferments, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Bankrupts, in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

June 14.	June 27.
Bank Stock, 115	—
India ditto, —	shut
South Sea ditto, —	shut
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ opening
Ditto 1726, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut
Ditto 1751, —	shut
India Ann. —	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
India Bonds, 4s. a 5s. prem	— pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 perct.	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 18
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Omnium —	—
Annuity. 1778, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 13 $\frac{3}{8}$	—
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 18s.	—
Exchequer Bills — disc.	— disc.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
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Lloyd's Evening  
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Bath 2  
Birmingham 1  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

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

For JULY, 1782.  
CONTAINING

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

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 15, to July 20, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. ls. d. ls. d. ls. d. ls. d.

London 6 1 2 6 1 2 4 2 0 2 6

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	1
Surry	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	7
Hertford	6	4	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	2
Bedford	6	2	3	7	3	1	1	1	1	10
Cambridge	5	1	3	2	0	0	1	7	2	7
Huntingdon	5	9	0	0	2	10	1	8	2	9
Northampton	6	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0
Rutland	6	1	3	9	3	6	1	9	3	1
Leicester	5	8	3	10	3	5	1	9	3	2
Nottingham	5	10	3	9	3	9	2	0	2	11
Derby	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	6
Stafford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	3	8
Salop	6	4	4	9	3	1	1	1	1	1
Hereford	7	2	0	9	3	3	2	4	0	0
Worcester	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	7
Warwick	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10
Gloucester	6	7	0	0	2	4	1	10	2	11
Wilts	6	4	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	9
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	1
Oxford	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3
Bucks	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	1

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, July 8, to July 13, 1782.

North Wales	6	0	4	3	3	1	1	7	3	8
South Wales	6	5	4	2	3	3	1	6	3	2

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUGUST, 1781.

Auzust, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N to S W	fresh	29 4 1/2	70 some heavy clouds, heat much abated
2	N W	ditto	29 7	63 fine bright temperate day
3	N N W	ditto	29 8 1/2	64 very bright, and very warm
4	N E	ditto	29 9 1/2	64 very bright, cool wind, hot sun
5	ditto	ditto	29 9	65 cloudy temperate day, misting evening
6	E N E	fresh	29 6	66 chiefly cloudy, mild and temperate
7	N E	little	29 6 1/2	65 ditto, small shower in the evening
8	W	fresh	29 5	66 gentle rain all the morning, fair afternoon
9	S W	ditto	29 5	66 many clouds, but no rain, very hot
10	ditto	ditto	29 4 1/2	69 ditto, heavy shower at noon, very hot
11	S	little	29 5 1/2	68 in general bright, and very hot
12	S W	ditto	29 4 1/2	70 ditto
13	ditto	ditto	29 4 1/2	68 ditto
14	ditto	ditto	29 2	65 chiefly cloudy in the day, wet evening
15	ditto	ditto	29 2	62 chiefly cloudy, with several smart showers
16	ditto	ditto	29 2	65 ditto
17	ditto	ditto	29 3 1/2	63 ditto
18	N E to W	fresh	29 5	61 a fine bright day, trifling rain in the evening
19	N W	little	29 3	64 misting night and morning, fair afternoon
20	ditto	fresh	29 4	62 in general bright, two or three showers
21	N E	ditto	29 7 1/2	61 very bright, clear, and cool
22	S W	ditto	29 8 1/2	61 bright morning, cloudy afternoon, very warm
23	ditto	ditto	29 6	64 a few clouds, but in general bright, very warm
24	S S W	fresh	29 3	66 clouds and sunshine at intervals, smart shower in eve.
25	W S W	strong	29 2	65 many flying clouds, but no rain
26	S W	fresh	29 5	66 ditto, a little misting rain
27	S S W	ditto	29 3	68 chiefly bright, and very hot
28	ditto	stormy	29 1	69 coarse day, several heavy showers, but very hot
29	ditto	fresh	29 2	67 many flying clouds, but no rain, very hot
30	S	ditto	29 6	64 hazy morning, fine bright day, very hot
31	S W	stormy	29 3	67 great storm of th. light and rain early, fair pleasant day

Bill of Mortality from June 25, to July 23, 1782.

Christened.

Buried.

Males 860	} 1653	Males 825	} 1622	Between	5 and 10	61	60 and 70	145
Females 793		Females 797			10 and 20	68	70 and 80	80

Whereof have died under two years old 389

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

10 and 20	63	70 and 80	80
20 and 30	162	80 and 90	38
30 and 40	188	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	212	101	





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1782.

*Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament, continued from p. 270.*

Jan. 21, 1782.



THE Commons met according to adjournment. The House was called over, and the defaulters were ordered to attend on the 30th. No debate till

Jan. 24,

When Mr. F—x moved, “That it be referred to a committee to enquire into the causes of want of success of his Majesty’s naval forces during the war, and more particularly in the year 1781.” He prefaced this motion with a recapitulation of every minute circumstance attending the operations of the navy, from the commencement of the American war to the present day, referring to the professions and measures of the naval minister from year to year with an historical accuracy which it was thought scarce possible for memory to recollect. It were trespassing upon the reader’s patience, were it in our power, to follow him through a long and animated detail of sufferings and disgraces, dangers escaped, and disasters sustained, during the first four years of the war, till he came to the year 1781, when the rupture with Holland marked the æra of ministerial infamy, for which, he said, they ought to be impeached. Though they were actuated in that measure by the spirit of resentment, they were notwithstanding incapable of pursuing it with effect. Instead of crushing their whole navy, as they ought to have done at the beginning, by sending a fleet to the Texel, and compelling them to terms, they sent five ships only to the North Seas, to be battered by a feeble enemy, without credit to the commander, or gaining any

material advantage to the nation. Our channel fleet that had loitered at sea in the winter, were, as usual, too late to meet the enemy in the summer; and Adm. Darby who commanded it, instead of being reinforced, was laughed at by the admiralty-board when he acquainted their lordships with the junction of the combined fleet, and how unequal he was to the enemy in force. Such was the manner in which the first lord of the admiralty treated an admiral commanding the naval power of Britain; and such was the treatment which had driven men of fine feelings from the service. But what was curious, the same post that carried letters from the admiralty to the mayor of Bristol, assuring him that the report of the combined fleet’s being on the coast was without foundation, carried letters from the secretary of state to Mr. Eden at Dublin, to warn him of their cruising near the channel’s mouth; but, fortunately for the merchants at Bristol, the mayor, in a few minutes after he had received the admiralty’s letter, received an express from Ld Shulldham, in which his lordship confirmed the report of the enemy being upon the coast. The consequence of the admiralty’s letter would have been to decoy the trade of Bristol into the hands of the enemy, just as Capt. Moutray’s convoy had been sent into the hands of the Spaniards, by being ordered to rendezvous at Madeira. The combined fleet separated early in September; but our fleet, as usual, was kept at sea to make an empty parade, whilst Mons. de la Motte Piquet came out and seized our St. Eustatius fleet, with all the plunder of that island, and Comte de Grasse was suffered to proceed to the W. Indies; the consequence of which was, the surrender of Ld Cornwallis, which could never have been effected without the naval force which that admiral carried along with him. In the West Indies we had

had been amused with Sir Geo. Rodney's frequent promises to give good accounts of the enemy's fleets; but, except some drawn battles, which were generally followed by the loss of some important island, we heard little of his exploits. He had been employed in the plunder of St. Eustatius while the island of Tobago was taken; and the business of this *grand conquest* was not discussed time enough to prevent the catastrophe of our American defeat. But the last measure was the most abandoned of all; and that was, sending out Adm. Kempenfelt with only 12 ships to intercept a convoy of 19. This had impressed the whole kingdom with surprize and indignation. Either the admiralty were deficient in point of information, or they were negligent in not having taken proper advantage of it. In either case their conduct was equally criminal. Providence indeed, so often our friend, fortunately interfered; and what our ministers neglected, was effected by a storm. But what made this measure still more censurable, while Adm. Kempenfelt was sent out with 12 ships only, several ships fit for action were lying idle about the coast, and 10 sail under Adm. Rodney were ready to sail for the W. Indies; no part of which, it was said, could be spared for that service; as if it would not have been wiser to have stopt the enemy from proceeding, than to follow them to the W. Indies to attack them when they arrived. Unskilled as he was, he said, in the profession, he could not help asking, Whether Adm. Kempenfelt, had he continued to harraß the enemy with all his copper-bottomed ships, would not have distressed the enemy in proportion as the two did that he left behind? But this being the first attempt of the kind since the war began, he supposed the first lord of the admiralty to be at a loss in his instructions, and that those for the admiral's return were as wisely concerted as those for his setting out. He concluded with observing, that the year 1781 exhibited an epitome of all the blunders that had been committed by the first lord of the admiralty in the conduct of the war; and for that reason, and for the sake of dispatch, he had chiefly confined his proposition to that period. The leading points therefore of the proposed enquiry would be, the naval operations of 1781. To judge of these, every gentleman, whether landman or seaman, would be competent. And he warned the House not to sport with the feelings of a suffering

nation, nor to make themselves parties in the ruin of the people for the sake of saving the man.

Capt. J. L—t—ll was the first who objected to the enquiry, and he did it, he said, from a consciousness that it could end in no one salutary purpose. It would only sow the seeds of greater animosity and dissention in the navy than at present prevailed, and, without doing any one possible good to the service, would tend to depreciate the name of Ld Sandwich in the estimation of all Europe, than whom he knew not a more active, nor a more able officer to place in his stead. He mentioned many grievances that required redress, but they were such as could not be remedied without the interposition of parliament; and were therefore foreign to the present question.

Ld M—g—r entered more fully into the defence of the first lord of the admiralty. He complained of the manner in which the hon gentleman had introduced his motion, by loading the noble Lord who was to be the chief object of the enquiry with the grossest invective, by charging him without proof with the greatest criminality, and by condemning him in a variety of instances, for contingences which it was out of the power of human wisdom to foresee or prevent. He particularly adverted to the circumstance of Adm. Darby; and asked, if the House could be so far insatuated as to believe, that a man of the proud honour and tender feelings of that brave admiral could patiently suffer such treatment as had been so indignantly described by the hon. gentleman. The fact was, that Adm. Darby received information from a vessel, that the combined fleet was off Scilly; and he consulted his officers, a majority of whom advised him to return to port; but there were some among those officers, and he was one of them himself, who disbelieved the intelligence. With respect to the apparent inconsistency between the letters from the admiralty and those from the secretary of state, that inconsistency would vanish when the hon. gentleman was informed, that instead of four days an express went to Dublin in two days. The noble Lord concluded by expressing his wishes, that the hon. gentleman had extended his enquiry to a farther period; for the broader the scale of enquiry, the more compleat would have been the acquittal and triumph of the first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. F—z—t spoke for the first time, and, instead of criminating or acquitting the

the first lord of the admiralty, pointed out to the House some defects in the management of the navy, which wanted to be supplied; particularly, a want of shipwrights. He said, at Brest, the principal dock-yard for building ships in France, there were 3000 shipwrights employed; whereas at Portsmouth the number scarcely amounted to 800. He said, such powerful exertions were made by the House of Bourbon to gain a superiority in their marine as astonished all Europe. The keel of the *Couronne*, an 80 gun ship, now under the command of the Count de Guichen, and one of those that Adm. Kempenfelt fell in with, was only laid the 17th of the May preceding; but, what was still more astonishing, the hulk of the *Pegase*, a 74 gun ship in the same fleet (since taken), was laid, and the ship fitted for and at sea in three months and five days; whereas, such was the deficiency of artificers in our dock-yards, that the keel and frame of the *St. George* had been laid upwards of four years, and were now perishing for want of hands to finish her; the frame of the *Leopard* was in the same situation; the frame of the *Bulwark* had been cut out these four years, and not a single hand could be spared to work upon her; there was, besides, another ship in Portsmouth dock-yard, from which the *Warrior* was lately launched, but so small was the number of shipwrights, that none, or but very few, could be spared to work on the new work, there being scarce enough in case of accidents to fit a fleet disabled either by tempest or the enemy for sea in any tolerable time. He said, he confined himself to Portsmouth, because he lived in its neighbourhood, and occasionally visited the dock-yard, as well on business as to gain information. This was not owing to the neglect of officers, but to a certain established rate of wages in the King's yards. It could hardly be expected that old and experienced artificers, who performed the laborious part of the mechanical branch, would work for 2s. and 1d. a day for the King, when they could earn in the merchants yards in working by measure 7, 8, and even 10s. a day. He did not pretend to say how far it might be eligible to raise the price of wages in the King's yards, but he thought permission might be given to deserv-  
ing workmen to take apprentices, without any possible injury to the service; but so far was this discouraged, for what reason he could not learn, that last year in Portsmouth yard there were

only 20 apprentices allowed to all the different shipwrights, notwithstanding that 29 of the old established workmen had left the service, and 12 had died.

Ld N—th said, it was the wish of Ld Sandwich and all who composed the admiralty-board, that a full, candid, and fair enquiry into their conduct might take place, because they were conscious that from such an enquiry it would appear, that instead of blame their zeal and exertion in their official capacity would merit the highest applause of their country.

Ld N—th proceeded to answer most of Mr. F—x's arguments, and concluded with observing, that though the year 1781 would bring the object of the enquiry nearer to ministers in general than the measures of any other year of the war, he would not oppose the motion; but added, that the first lord of the admiralty was ready, as well as himself, to meet an enquiry of a much more extensive nature. The motion passed without a division, Mr. J. L—t—ll giving it a single negative.

Mr. F—x then moved, that it might be referred to a committee on Thursday next, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

He then moved for 24 different papers, as necessary for the purpose of enquiry.

Ld N—th objected to those papers; they might endanger the lives of those from whom intelligence was received; and that would effectually shut the door to all secret intelligence for the future.

Ld M—g—ve added, that laying those papers before the House, besides the reason given by the noble Lord, would affect the future operations of the war.

Mr. F—x observed, that ministers might well triumph in their innocence, if they were determined to withhold from parliament the only proofs that could shew them culpable. He knew, he said, the difficulties he had to encounter in struggling with men in power; if they were determined to resist, it would not be in his power to compel them to comply.

Sir R. S—t—n opposed the motion on the same ground with Ld N—th, as did the Secretary at War.

Hon. W. P—t—n observed, that the noble Lord, under pretence of saving the lives of those who furnished intelligence, intended to evade the purpose of the enquiry. Ministers were desirous of being thought innocent, but took every means of concealing their guilt. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the sub-  
stance

stance only of those papers that had been called for might be laid before the House; which was agreed to. But on

*Jan. 28.*

Ld *M—g—ve* rose, and moved for discharging the order for the committee of enquiry to sit on Thursday, and for making a new order for the committee A to sit on the Thursday sevensnight. This, he said, he did, because the papers which had been called for were too voluminous to be got in readiness at so short a date.

Mr. *T—n/b—d* expressed his astonishment at the noble Lord's intention of putting off the enquiry, after ministers had in a manner defied it. It was singular, he said, that they should not know that the papers were voluminous at the time, and that they should not then object to it.

Ld *M—g—ve* in reply said, that if gentlemen supposed it was the wish of the admiralty to delay the enquiry, they were mistaken. The admiralty had defied, provoked, challenged the enquiry, and had only to regret that it was narrowed to a single point; but since the gentlemen on the other side of the House, D for reasons best known to themselves, had so confined it, the noble Earl, who was most interested in the event, had ordered the documents that related to it to be laid before the House in the most ample and satisfactory manner, being convinced that what his enemies imagined would furnish the great grounds for their repeated invectives, would, on the contrary, exhibit the most irrefragable proofs of his innocence; and that what they fondly hoped would cover him with disgrace, would point him out in his true colours, a faithful and active servant of F his country.

Mr. *T—n/b—d* was not satisfied with the reasons assigned by the noble Lord, and suspected a snake in the grass. In that House, he said, there were various descriptions of men; some were to be dealt with one way, some another, according to their different feelings, previous to the opening of that business; in short, troops that wavered were to be fixed, and those who were confirmed were to bring others to the same way of thinking. The enquiry was not a matter of yesterday, it had been known months; and the papers were such as must obviously have been expected, and ought to have been in readiness.

The debate took an unexpected turn, and soon became general; but at length Ld *M—g—ve* made his motion for dis-

charging the order of Thursday last, which was agreed to without a division; and then moved, "That the House resolve itself into a committee of enquiry, for the purpose of investigating the naval conduct of the war during the course of the year 1781, on Thursday the 7th of February," which was likewise carried without a division.

It was now proposed to go into a committee of supply, to vote the ordnance estimates; but

Col. *B—r* opposed the measure on the B ground of the late hour, and the enormity of the sum, amounting to no less than 1,644,246*l.* equal nearly to 3*s.* and 6*d.* in the pound land-tax. It was an estimate unprecedented in the annals of England, and instead of an evening required the discussion of a day. He found, he said, that new expences had been incurred by a new species of defence; that since our navy had ceased to command the seas, we had been obliged to have recourse to land protection; to fortifications extending from the Thames mouth to the Shetland isles; a protection that had become necessary by the hopeful measure of the Dutch war! He repro- bated the notion of introducing a matter of such concern at so late an hour of the night.

Ld *N—th* contended for the necessity of voting this service, which should have been done before the recess. The sum, he said, was undoubtedly great, but not greater than in proportion with former years; and the estimate had been longer than usual upon the table for gentlemen to have made themselves masters of the particulars, and to have examined them.

Mr. *B—ke* asked his Lordship, if he himself had examined the estimate? His Lordship candidly acknowledged he had not. If then, said Mr. B. his Lordship, who is acknowledged to be competent in money matters, has not examined it, how can he expect other members, who are less competent, to be masters of it? In just looking over it, he chanced to cast his eye on the article of salt-petre, and humourously observed, that the quantity charged was sufficient to pickle the atmosphere from the office of ordnance to the East Indies. He observed with like acuteness on the immensity of other charges; and enlarged on the eagerness of ministers in expediting through that House all business relative to the expenditure of public money; but how tardy when an enquiry is set on foot that any way affects themselves. The ac-  
count



count in question was absolutely scandalous. It was one of those things which in mathematics are called incommensurable—it was impossible to reduce it to any common standard—it went to a point of extravagance beyond all rule—but it seems it is to be judged of by proportion. So then, because 600,000*l.* was the expence of one year—800,000*l.* the next—900,000*l.* the next—1,100,000*l.* the next—and only 1,644,000*l.* the present—it was moderate in proportion! Because we have been trying our strength in lifting a calf every day till he has become a bull, it is not now to be considered as any uncommon exertion of bodily power, but a matter of course, which is every year to be expected. He concluded with declaring that parliament would be inexcusable were they to vote the estimate now before them without examination. Several other members were of the same opinion; and

Ld N—*th* agreed to defer the matter to a future day, provided that no other business should be introduced on that day to prevent its being fully discussed.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

IN your Magazine for March last it is mentioned, that on the 3d of May, 1772, Sir Wm. Blackstone was appointed a junior judge in the court of king's bench, in the room of Sir Joseph Yates, who the same day took his seat and the oaths as a junior judge in the court of common pleas; and that on the death of Sir Jos. Yates the 7th of June following, Sir Wm. Blackstone succeeded him likewise in the common pleas. To the best of my recollection, the above removals were unprecedented; and the court of king's bench being the supreme court of common law, in which a writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from the court of common pleas, they also appear to me to be unaccountable. I shall therefore be much obliged to any of your readers who will be pleased to inform me, whether there have been any previous similar instances; and I wish farther to learn, what might be the motives that could induce these two upright and learned judges to submit voluntarily to this kind of degradation. I repeat the word *voluntarily*, because I conclude that they did not leave the king's bench by compulsion.

Yours, &c.

ATTIUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 7.

THE following original letter, indorsed by the Lady Ann Wentworth, "*This was the last Letter I had from my Lord,*" shews the earl of Strafford's ideas of his own situation. He was beheaded May 1. His daughter married Edward Lord Rockingham.

Yours, &c.

A. T.

"My Dearest Nan,

"The time I trust draws on wherein I may hope to see you, which will be one of the best sights I can looke upon in this worlde. Your father, as you desired, hath been hearde speake for himself now these three weekes together, and within a few daves wee shall see the conclusion. Ther is I thinke little feare of my life, soe as I hope for a meanes to be left me, to let you see how deare and much esteemed you are and ever shall be to me.

"Look that you learne to play the good housewife, for now perchance ther may be need of it; yet however fortune befall us, let me tell you, I shall willingly give you the first good of it, and content myself with the second.

"My deare hartte, plie your book and other learnings, which will be of use unto you hereafter; and you shall see wee will live happily and contentedly, and live to see all thes stormes blown over, that we at leisure, and in fairer weather, I may tell you, that which I am, and must infallibly be, in all the conditions of this life,

Tower, Your loving father,  
this 19th of April, 1641. STRAFFORDE."

Postscript to the Essay on Volcanos; which was received too late to follow in its place in last Month's Magazine.

SINCE writing the above, I have been informed that the *Palma Altissima*, commonly known by the name of the *Cabbage Tree*, growing spontaneously in the West Indian islands and equatorial parts of the continent, conducts the lightning, and relieves the inhabitants from the otherwise fatal consequences attending the discharge of electric clouds so near the earth. These then are the natural conductors which I before supposed to exist in those parts.

H.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

YOUR correspondent from *Brentford* Butts is unjustly severe upon the person who sent you the description of the Subterranean Road in Switzerland. He says, that in *usum Col. Helv.* is bald, and not classical; and adds, that "it is drawn from the title-page of the Latin Grammar in *usum Scholærum*." Now I apprehend, that in *usum* (for the use) is very good Latin. What does this writer think of *in usum suum* from *Florus*; or *in pœnas meas* from *Ovid*? Or (to take the most elegant Latin authority) what does he think of *pisciculos in cenam senis*—fish for the old man's supper—from *Terence*? I am at all times sorry to see gentlemen, who differ in opinion, treat each other harshly and scurrilously. It is ungenerous, and certainly reflects disgrace on the person who is guilty of such behaviour. To your *Brentford* correspondent I with amendment of manners, nor will I treat him as he has treated others. I beg leave only to remind him of the answer a veteran soldier gave to a young

young lieutenant who unjustly struck him, "I beseech your honour not to hurt yourself." I wish your insertion of this may prevent for the future your useful Magazine from being stained with such coarse scurrility from any correspondent.

Yours, &c. ADOLPHUS FREEMANTLE.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

ONE of your correspondents in your Magazine for May, hath very properly criticised the strange plate and description published in yours for March, which is indeed fitter for a sketch of the cave,

"Where half-starv'd spiders

Feed on half-starv'd flies,"

than the beautiful romantic mountain that the Romans pierced in the Eveché de Basle; and I am of opinion, that the person who furnished you with the view had never been there, for if he had, he would certainly have been struck with the pines and other trees scattered over the rocks, intermixed with the *viburnum* and other flowering shrubs. Over the entrance of the cavern, on the side next Chindon, hung a species of heath, having a delicate bloom, with a sweet scent, appearing to me to be a variety of the *Erica humilis arbuti flore*. In the cavern were also a great number of petrefactions. The view through the excavation, when you are on the south side, is very romantic, commanding a perspective of the villages of Tavanne and Chindon, with the river Birs meandering through a rich vale terminated by distant mountains.

The cavern is greatly diminished in height by the raising of the road, and by some foldings-in of the rock. When I saw it in the year 1777, the height was nearly 28 feet English, the length 52, and the breadth 28.

Your correspondent in March has been equally defective in his account of the inscription, which is placed about 44 feet high in a cartouche, the letters are large, but they seem to be of the lower empire. Time has considerably obliterated them, but I think I have copied them as exactly as possible.

NV	MINI	AVGV	S
	IVM		
VIA	VCTA	PER	M
QVI	VM	PATIS	
II	VII	COL	HELVET.

I have seen since the following explanation in the Dictionnaire de la Suisse: "Nunini Augustorum Via ducta, per Montem Durvum, Paternus Duumvir, Coloniae Helvetiae." Durvus, with a very small alteration, is the name of the mountain at present.

Paternus, the author supposes to be the name of the officer who was one of the Duumviri. In the lower empire these officers assumed in the Roman colonies the same rank as the consuls did at Rome or Constantinople.

They were chosen out of the body of the Decuriones, and wore the *prætexta*.

A variety of authors have given different conjectures with regard to the period when the Romans made this road; and the learned at Basle, with whom I conversed, have a variety of opinions with regard to the time when it was formed, viz. Messrs. Bernoulli, Harche, and Buckner (who have very fine collections of antiquities and fossils), Mons. Feilb, and Dr. Mieg. The inscription I apprehend to be on the north side.

I shall venture to send you the following conjecture, as, from the little information to be got, and the very imperfect state of the inscription, it seems as probable as any, viz. That the cavern was formed soon after Julian gained the battle near Stralbourg over the Germans, when Constantius was emperor, A. D. 357, and between that and the death of Constantius in the year 361, during which period Julian assumed the purple, and rebuilt the fort of Tres Tabernæ in Alsace; and he had also posts at Besançon, at Augusta Rauricorum now Basle, at Solense, Avenches, and Ebrodunum now Yverdun; and it was natural for him to make this road to open a more easy communication with the above posts, which was very essential to Julian both at the time when the Germans attacked Lyons, as well as when he expected to be attacked by Constantius, whose death alone prevented it.

Your correspondent gives us the word PATER, as written by the author of the Dictionnaire de la Suisse, as if the R was an F. When I saw it the second letter was so imperfect, that it appeared as much like part of an E as an A, the space between that letter and the T would admit of an N, and the R might as well be part of a D; this being the case, I think I may as well suppose it stood for Pentadius as Paternus, and I am the more inclined to be of that opinion, as Pentadius was one of Julian's chief officers, and might therefore command at the Roman post at Salodurum, and consequently direct this work.

I send you with this a drawing that a friend has made from the view I have of the cavern. The inscription, being on the north side, is not here visible. If this description should appear satisfactory, it will sufficiently compensate any trouble I have had; I should have rather said pleasure, as it certainly will be to add any thing to so useful a work as the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c.

P. S. W.

The South View of the Petra Pertusa in the Bishoprick of Basle: [See the plate]

The further steeple is Dachsölden or Tavanne; the hither steeple is Chindon; and near it the river Birs.

The plate represents the objects in their natural situation.

\*\*\* To discharge some of the Obligations we are under to many respectable Correspondents, an extraordinary Number of the Magazine will be published soon after the Middle of August.—MR. URBAN requests that Letters may be directed to him at his Printer's in Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.







Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 275.

May 7.

THE Sec. at War rose, to move in a committee of supply for the extraordinaries of the army, which, he said, amounted this year to the sum of 4,443,217*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* more by a million and a half than last year. This difference, the Sec. at War said, concerned him no otherwise than stating it to the House.

Ld N—*th* then rose, and fairly acknowledged that he could say nothing more to it, than that the draughts had been made, and the money transmitted to America. It was his intention to refer the matter to the commissioners of accounts, and to recommend it to them to take it into consideration, and report it accordingly.

Col. B—*re* took up the matter with his usual acuteness. He said, his Lordship's intention of referring the matter to the commissioners of accounts was better than not doing it at all. But he thought those commissioners ought to be members of that House. He said, he had many reasons for believing that the number of our troops in America, though we paid for 83,000, did not amount to more than 30,000; and that every soldier we had there cost the nation a hundred pounds a year, besides his pay. He spoke with severity of the shameful profusion of commissaries, and of the unnecessary enlargement of that list.

Sir P. J. Cl—*ke* dwelt on the enormous expences of the transport service, and on the fraudulent contracts that had been suffered to pass, though proofs had been laid before the House even to conviction, that in forming those contracts at the treasury there had been peculations of a very shameful nature.

Some other objections were made, which ended in nothing. The motion passed without a division.

May 8.

Sir G. S—*v—le* brought forward the petition presented by his colleague Mr. D—*nc—be*, signed by 32 names of respectable gentlemen, complaining of certain grievances therein alleged, and praying relief; which petition he moved might be referred to a committee. This petition was the same in substance as that presented last year, which produced the following resolutions:

1. That the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

2. That it is competent to this House, to examine into, and to correct, the abuses in the expenditure of the civil list revenue, as well as in every other branch of the public revenue, &c.

3. That it is the duty of this House to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of, &c.

The petition farther stated, that before that hon. House had effected that diminu-

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tion of the influence of the crown, and had provided an effectual redress of the grievances complained of in the said petition, the said Parliament was by his Majesty's royal proclamation dissolved.

It was therefore with a view to enquire what had been done by ministers in consequence of those resolutions of Parliament, that the petition which was now before the House was presented; and as leave had been given to bring it up, and it had been ordered to lie on the table, he was at liberty, he said, to suppose that its objects were approved, and that they would be now taken into consideration and redressed. The petition stated, that the nation had been engaged for several years in a most expensive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies had declared themselves independent, and had formed a strict confederacy with the ancient enemies of Gr. Britain; that the consequences of these combined misfortunes had been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of trade, manufactures, and land-rents; that notwithstanding this calamitous and impoverished state of the nation, much public money had been improvidently squandered; and that many individuals enjoyed sinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and pensions unmerited by public service, to a large and still increasing amount, whence the Crown had acquired a great and unconstitutional influence, which if not checked might soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country: and the petitioners farther shew, that they, jointly with other freeholders of several counties and electors of several cities and towns in this kingdom, presented to this hon. House in the last session a petition of like import, which the House had been pleased to take into consideration, and had come to the resolutions already recited. But what had ministers done in consequence of those resolutions? Have they got rid of any of your enemies? Have they paid any of your debts? Have they retrenched any of the unnecessary expences of the war? Were any of the pensions and sinecure places decreased? Was there in any one department of state, system, regularity, or œconomy introduced? On the contrary, Was there not the most unwarrantable profusion of public money, lavished away for no other purpose but to increase that very influence against which the prayer of the people was most immediately directed? If then all former grievances remain, and a most infamous bargain had since been superadded, by which half a million of the people's money have been wasted in corruption, Parliament would be wanting in duty to their constituents, were they not to interpose, and endeavour to stop that current of venality which carries all before it, and threatens the total extinction of all honest principle.

Mr.

Mr. *D—nn—g* rose, barely to second the motion. He said, he would reserve what he had farther to say till he had heard what the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House had to urge against it.

Mr. *D—nc—be* declared, that the calamities of the people were so great, that to refuse them redress would be at once cruel and impolitic. The people complained of the expences of the war, and the only consolation they received was to see the names of their representatives in an infamous list as sharers in the profits of an iniquitous loan, which was doubly oppressive as extorted from the vitals of the public, and destructive of all private credit.

Mr. *F. H—yew—d* declared in favour of the petition. He said, before the close of last parliament there were two petitions from the county which he had the honour to represent [Kent]. As to the grievances of which the people complained, there was indeed but one voice; but with respect to the mode of petitioning, the subscribers differed. Some were against associations, while others approved them; but in recommending economy, and reducing the unconstitutional influence of the crown, all were united.

Sir *H. M—nn* owned, that of those two petitions one originated with him. He was an enemy to influence, and a friend to economy, but he opposed, and should ever oppose; within doors and without, associations and committees, as dangerous and illegal. He said, with regard to the subscribers to the present petition, how respectable soever they were in their private capacity, every one knew they were the delegates of the counties in which they were freeholders; the petition therefore came in a very questionable shape, and for that reason he should oppose it.

Col. *R—l—ts* reprobated the whole measure from beginning to end, which he looked upon in no other light than as a factious attempt to create divisions, and spread dissensions among the people at a time when unanimity was essential to the very being of the state. He excepted against the assertions of the petition, as not founded. Because, though the influence of the crown might be increased, as in time of war it ever was and ever would be, it did not follow, that if not checked it would soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

Gen. *B—rg—nc*, in reply to Sir *H. M—nn*, said, he had signed the petition; and he thought it his duty to sign it. He was ever of opinion, that government was instituted for the governed; and on that principle the constituent body of the people, if they are aggrieved, or think they are aggrieved, have an undoubted right to petition; and if they have the right, they must be permitted the means. If they must not associate in an orderly manner, how else are they to petition? Are individuals to come to parliament with

each his petition in his hand to prefer his complaint, or are the people to come by twenties, as it is said the law directs? The very idea implies a mockery, for the people to have a right to petition, and yet have no right to associate in an orderly manner for the purpose of petitioning.

Mr. *Ld Feilde—g* could not help looking upon the petition as the revival of a very dangerous spirit of innovation, which had begun to shew itself last year, and was with difficulty repressed; or, considering it in the fairest light, as an endeavour to lessen that connection between the Crown and the Parliament which now subsisted, and which in those times when broken was ever attended with the most disagreeable consequences. He adverted to those periods of our history in the reigns of *Eliz.* and *Cha. I.* when the freedom of parliament was buried in the gulph of prerogative. See the Speaker, even in the glorious days of the great *Q. Eliz.* in the name of the House making the three usual demands, of safety for their persons, access to her presence, and freedom of debate; and receiving for answer to the last demand, "That she granted it indeed, but not that every man should speak what he listed, or what cometh into his brain to utter, but merely the liberty of saying aye or nay."

The latter period was marked with the other extreme. The Parliament, intoxicated with its newly-acquired power, proceeded to such lengths as ended at last in dissolving the constitution. But, said his Lordship, to have recourse to later times, what comparison is there now between the present state of court influence, and that during the administration of Sir *R. Walpole*? Where are now those regularly-trained bands by which every question of importance, was previously determined? He would ask the hon. gentleman over against him [Mr. *Byng* sat opposite], if the ablest muster-master could now range his ranks so as to tell beforehand on which side numbers would prevail? He was sure he could not. The balance of power in that House was now, not in the ministers, but in the hands of the country gentlemen; men neither to be frowned into servility, nor huzzaed into faction. By the support of these men, said his Lordship, and not by the arts of corruption, did the present minister hold his power. It was his boast, as it was his wish, to be countenanced and supported by the worthy, the generous, and the just.

Mr. *B—g* rose, and very facetiously replied, that as a political muster-master, he would inform his Lordship what perhaps he, as a young member, might not know. That whenever the fate of any question was doubtful, the minister had his muster-masters in readiness to carry his mandates to the neighbouring coffee-houses to collect his creatures, who, leaving their dinners and their bottles, came staggering into that House to determine whatever question was in debate in his favour.

With

With regard to the present question, as the political existence of the empire seemed in a great measure to depend upon it, if the virtue and the duty of the House should rise superior to corruption and dependence, he should rejoice to find himself mistaken; but when he saw young independent gentlemen lifting among the trained parties of a minister, he had little hopes of carrying any question that had for its object the salvation of this country. An hon. knight who spoke early in the debate [Sir H. M—nn] had said, that questions of such magnitude as the present ought solely to have originated in this House; but was there the most distant prospect that those who had all along joined in running the vessel aground, in stripping her of masts and rigging, and sharing her cargo, would ever entertain a thought of taking any care of the bare hulk? It was not to be expected.

Mr. C—nn rose next, and with his usual vain of satirical pleasantry diverted the House a considerable time. In the course of his speech he took occasion to define what he understood by the people. According to his idea, the great and respectable body of the people were those of the middle rank, men who were neither rendered daring by ambition, nor desperate by necessity; the gentry and independent yeomanry of England; they were the stay, they were the sheet anchor of the constitution. But, he said, there existed another class of men, who often falsely and impudently assumed the name of the people; men composed of the profligate, the idle, and the abandoned, who were ever ready to break out into acts of riot and outrage, and who were easily worked up into faction, or inflamed into sedition by the popular breath of every turbulent demagogue, as he had seen the stagnant and putrid waters of a bog kindled into a blaze by a lighted newspaper. More particularly adverting to the influence of the crown; as it originated, he said, in the freedom of the constitution, every person who enjoyed an honourable and lucrative employment under government was more peculiarly interested to preserve the purity and energy of the constitution which rendered that influence necessary, than those who only felt the effects of it as mere individuals.

Mr. T. T—ns—d remarked on the levity with which the hon. gentleman treated every question of the most solemn and serious nature, that, how agreeable soever it might be to ministers, who wished to throw all public virtue into ridicule, it could neither give them respect with the people, nor character with posterity. These were the mean resources of profligacy and impotence, and merited no other regard either in that House or in any other place than derision and contempt. Speaking of the petition, he said of it, as of every petition that came before that House in behalf of the people, that it took

its title from them; with them it originated; from the great and respectable body of freeholders of eight of the most populous counties the present petition took its rise.

Sir H. H—ght—n had his scruples. He could not give his support to the motion.

Mr R—lle utterly disapproved of associations and committees. He was otherwise a friend to the subject-matter of the petition.

Sir F. B—ff—t declared against the motion on the same account. He said, the country in general did not approve of associations, and that a late meeting for the county of Devon was but poorly attended.

Sir G. Y—ge said, the county meeting of Devon was large and respectable, as he himself could attest. He said, the influence of the crown was now diffused through every county in such a manner, that nothing but the providence of God could preserve a man from losing his independence. Neither rank, fortune, station, trade, or profession, was proof against the temptation.

Sir F. B—ff—t in heat asserted his own independence; and some words arose, which however by the seasonable interposition of the House ended amicably.

Mr P—rk—r [member for Devon], in justice to his constituents, declared his belief, that the majority approved the petition.

Mr. M—r—n supported the motion, and observed on the last parliament, that the majority of the members came there like men of business, hunting after places and emoluments, not like senators to promote the welfare of the state. He said this of the last parliament; the members of this were all virtuous citizens!

Mr. H—rris—n feared the fate of the present petition would be the same with every other request that had come from the people; there were men in that House ready on all occasions to throw into ridicule the most serious complaints, to place petitioning in an odious light, and to represent the notion of grievances as the ebullitions of a spirit dangerous to the constitution, which ought to be resisted. Such is the degeneracy of the times! That unrestrained power which ministers have assumed over the purse, is so big with national calamity in its operations, so subversive of the very essence of this constitution, that a continuance of it is worse than even despotism itself. He added, that whether this may be the proper time for such exertions, he would not say; but it was an assumed unconstitutional power, that must and will be restrained. He represented the American war as a war founded on a thirst of patronage, and pursued with a vindictive spirit of disappointed ambition.

He defended the mode of petitioning, and reprobated the pitiful art of endeavouring to subvert the object, under pretence of disproving the means. He thought it would hardly be credited by posterity, that an assembly of British senators could be so totally

lost to every sense of duty, as patiently to suffer a minister, at a time of general necessity and distress, at one stroke to give away half a million of the public money, and at the same time be able to stop every enquiry into the enormity of such profusion.

Mr. *Sawbidge* went largely into the right of the people to petition, and defended the delegation on the true constitutional spirit of the bill of rights.

*Sol. Gen. of Scotland* gave it as his opinion, that the present petition ought not to be committed, but ought to be rejected by the friends of government, with some farther mark of disapprobation. He represented it as dangerous, improper, and unconstitutional; dangerous, as tending to revive the drooping spirit of association; improper and unconstitutional, on account of the persons from whom it proceeded, who, possessed of an illegal and unconstitutional denomination, were really and truly acting in that capacity, thereby intending to surprise parliament. He endeavoured to enforce his opinion of danger from associations, by calling to mind the league in France, by which that country was involved in a horrid scene of bloodshed, violence, and outrage. He cited too the solemn league and covenant in Scotland as preparatory to the civil war. It therefore, he said, became the House, instead of entering into discussions, to unite firmly in opposing the insidious attempts of our open and avowed enemies, whether consisting of rebellious subjects, open enemies, or traitorous allies.

*Ld. Maitland* was warm in his reply. The learned gentleman's doctrines, he said, were as contrary to the laws of G. Britain as they were hostile to the constitution. He strongly supported associations and delegations. He could never believe that the House would come to a resolution of censure on associations as either illegal or improper. If ever they did, it must be in a day of forgetfulness as well as of corruption; when they had forgot, or did not chuse to remember, that it was to the happy effects of association that they were now a House at all; when they did not recollect their origin, he feared they would forget their duty. It was, he said, to associations that we were indebted for all the blessings we now possessed; for Magna Charta; for the Revolution; for the Hanover Family. The arguments of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, his Lordship said, were truly singular, and it was as singular that he had drawn his proofs to enforce them from France. Into what absurdities will not the zeal for party lead a wise man! What must be the weakness of that comparison, which seeks an analogy between a kingdom of slavery and a kingdom of freedom, and which endeavours to make the same policy applicable to both! In one of the provincial parliaments of France the learned gentleman would have recommended himself not only by his oratory, but by his law; his doctrines

would there have been agreeable to the constitution, and he would have secured popularity, while he cultivated interest. His Lordship concluded with warmly maintaining the propriety of the petition, and urging it as a duty of the House to give it a serious and deliberate discussion.

A Sir *W. D—b—n* was no enemy, he said, to petitioning; but he was not satisfied that the influence of the crown was so much increased as to want diminution; if it was, he did not think reducing it by associations and delegates the proper means; he should therefore set his face against every measure that was not strictly warranted by the laws. He said, the general object of the petition was already in a train of relief; a commission had been appointed, to enquire into the expenditure of the public money; it had already made considerable progress, and it would be indecent to precipitate measures that were in an actual train of redress.

Mr. *F—x* rose, and recapitulated the heads of most of the objections that had been urged against the petition. Most of them, he said, were such as no man knew how to meet; one says, the public money has been faithfully expended; another, that the influence complained of is not materially increased; a third allows that œconomy is necessary, but argues that measures are now in train to enforce it; another description of men represent the meeting of delegates as illegal; say, they come here in a questionable shape; that they are punishable; that they have usurped the rights of the House; that as freeholders they are too few to merit the notice of parliament, and as delegates too dangerous to be admitted; and lastly, that the petition is contrary to act of parliament, because it is signed by more than 20 names.

[To all these objections replies have already been given, except to this last, on which the two greatest lawyers then in practice delivered different opinions; and therefore, as it is a question of national concern, parliament would do well to decide it by a new clause.]

To the charge of usurping the rights of the House Mr. *F—x* answered ironically, that considering themselves as paramount to the House, and meditating the subversion of the constitution, they came to supplicate the House to relieve their grievances! Other arguments arising from the nature of their delegation Mr. *F—x* answered with his usual ability. But the grand question concerning the legality of associations and the right of delegation, notwithstanding all that was said about it by the ablest speakers, remains still in the same state of uncertainty as before.

Mr. *Sol. Gen. of England* (*M—s—d*) allowed the right of petitioning; but with much qualifying. He said, the true description of the right mode of petitioning was, that it did not usurp upon any other of the privileges or rights of any of the other powers created by the



the constitution; whenever such usurpation was made, the constitution was violated; and whether that House should deny the right of the people to petition, or the people should compel their representatives to act against their judgement, the effects would be the same; the powers of the constitution would be subverted, and all legal government suspended\*. Having thus stated the mode generally, he came next to consider the petition in question particularly. He endeavoured to demonstrate, that it did not come before the House in such a manner as to entitle it to be taken under the consideration of a committee. In one shape it imported no more than the petition of 32 individuals, and therefore in a national sense of little account. In another shape it came as the petition of eight respectable counties presented by 32 delegates; gentlemen, he acknowledged, in their private capacity, of known worth and respect, but he begged leave to say, as delegates, unknown to the constitution; neither had the House any evidence by whom or by whose authority they were constituted. If by committees, who appointed those committees? What county, city, corporation, or body of men legally assembled, gave them their political existence? These surely were questions necessary to be answered before the petition could be committed by that House. Having strongly contested the legality of the petition, he next proceeded to consider the danger to be apprehended from associations; which as a mere matter of speculation he had a right to presume was, by those who argued against such assemblies, thought well founded; while on the other hand, those who approved them were so far from apprehending danger from them, that they looked upon them as the great security against the encroachments of arbitrary power. On reasons and arguments thus balanced he would just observe, that danger was always to be apprehended when men associated for reformation. National ferment once raised was not easily laid. He adverted to something which fell from an hon. gentleman who said that it was the persuasion of 60,000 bayonets, speaking of the Irish associators, that made converts of the British administration. He would suppose then for the moment, that the prayer of the petition in question was reasonable; that parliament should nevertheless turn a deaf ear, and refuse the redress sought; and that the delegates had 60,000 bayonets ready to compel parliament to an acquiescence; he would defy that gentleman, or any other gentle-

\* This is saying no more, than that the people have a right to come to parliament as petitioners, but not as dictators. If this be true generally, every description of men in this kingdom without exception, who come to parliament in an orderly manner, have a right to petition.

man in that House, to point out the means of reconciling this power to the existence of the constitution. In the course of his speech he took occasion to reconcile some former opinions of his, particularly respecting the American war, with the opinions he now professed. He owned, he was no friend to the principle of the American war from the beginning; but the American war had changed its object. It was no longer a civil dispute between the sovereign power and a part of its subjects, but in every respect a war with the enemies of this country. He concluded his speech with declaring, that though he was an enemy to associations, there were occasions when they might be legal. Which was leaving the matter just where he found it.

Mr. D—n—g rose in support of this great privilege of the British subject. Great abilities, and greater industry, he said, had been exerted in the vain endeavour to represent associations, committees of correspondence, delegations, and petitions signed with more than 20 names, as contrary to law and the constitution. He was sorry to see talents and industry so idly wasted. It was a clear fundamental point in the constitution, that the people have a right to petition, and it was by no means true that the number of names signed to any petition was limited. The act of Cha. II. was completely repealed by that article in the bill of rights which declares, "That it is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal." If this article meant any thing, it meant to restore to the people that great privilege which the act of Charles was calculated to abridge. It could mean no other. If then it is true that the people of this country have a right to petition, they must have a right to assemble together for that purpose. But it was said associations, committees of correspondence, and delegation, were unconstitutional. He denied it. It is the pride and the happiness of the people that the laws consider the intention; and the guilt or the innocence of the action depend on the *quo animo* with which it is committed. It is therefore no less legal to associate orderly and peaceably for the purpose of petitioning, than to associate for the purpose of bestowing charity. He concluded with insisting on the commitment of the petition as a matter essentially due from the House to the most unanimous requisition of their constituents.

Mr. Ator. Gen. [W—ll—ce] disagreed with his learned brother in his idea of the repeal of the act of Cha. II. by the article in the declaration already recited. It was very true, he said, that the bill of rights declared the right of the subject to petition; but it by no means said that it was their right to petition in great bodies, and by its silence it seemed to acquiesce in the act of Cha. II, rather than repeal it. He referred to the language

language of *Ld Mansfield*, and quoted his words to the jury on the trial of *Ld Geo. Gordon*.

*Ld S—r—y* spoke a few words in favour of the motion; and the question being loudly called for, it passed in the negative, 212 to 135. (To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I was a boy, I was always taught that Sunday, or the Lord's Day, was the first day of the week, and I seem to retain that prejudice still; but the proceedings of an eminent bookseller, continued from year to year, stagger me not a little in my belief. Mr. B—n is a very respectable thriving person, Mr. Urban, and I have been conversant with his Journal, and have made good use of it, now for many years; but still I could wish to know how far he is to be credited in this important business, as he apparently makes Sunday the last day of the week in the said Journal, instead of the first.

My first imagination was, that perhaps he might be a Jew; but then thought I, he, in that case, would certainly place Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, at the head of his pages, and not Monday.

My next idea was, that possibly he might be a little deistical, and be for recalling the worship of Jupiter, Apollo, Diana, &c. here amongst us; but two objections occurred to me on this supposition; 1st, that in the ancient Mythology the Sun always took place of the Moon, and that even now we say *Sun and Moon*; and not *Moon and Sun*, except now and then for rhyme-sake, as in the metrical version of the 148th Psalm, by the memorable Mr. John Hopkins; but, 2dly, what weighs most with me, those great modern leaders of this rising sect, *Monf. de Voltaire* and Mr. G—n, hold it a most necessary and most useful principle, "always to be obediently, whatsoever your private opinion may be, of the religion of the country where you live;" and Christianity is undoubtedly at yet the established mode of worship in the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

My third notion was, that as the observance of Sunday was now grown obsolete, serving only for the purpose of carrying rich citizens to their country-houses, and for the middling sort to repair to the dining and tea-drinking houses, so commodiously placed all round the town, it did not signify where Mr. B—n put it, whether at the top or at the bottom of his pages. But then, Sir, I began to reflect, that Sunday was a *red-letter day*, and as such should be entitled to the greatest respect on that account, though not by Mr. B—n, yet by hundreds of his customers in these times of bankruptcy.

You see, Mr. Urban, how inextricably I am involved in doubt and perplexity as to this affair, and will not wonder that I should

request the favour of your assistance in it. On second thoughts it would be best, if you have any acquaintance with Mr. B—n, for you to apply directly to him, and to learn from him whether he takes Sunday to be really the last day of the week or not; if not, that then he will be so good, for the satisfaction of me, his old friend, and other the like doubters, to set it at the top of his pages in his next Journal for the year 1783.\*

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

IT is a general and well-sounded complaint, that the necessaries of life have within these few years advanced with such rapidity, still continuing in their progression, as to render it a matter of the utmost difficulty for people in a middling station to maintain their families in decency and credit; and I believe it may safely be averred, that a person 30 years back might have lived far more comfortably on the interest of 1000*l.* than he can now contrive to do on that of 1500*l.*

Various causes have contributed towards increasing the expences on the different items required in housekeeping. The long continuance of the present complicated troubles, and the annual introduction of fresh taxes consequent thereupon, may justly be assigned among the principal reasons for this advance; whilst there are others which have lent a helping hand towards the completion of the evil. Such is the luxury which for many years past hath been growing upon us, and at present pervades the several branches of our necessary expenditure; and so strangely varied are the modes of living and of dress, that were a person now to adhere in either particular to the frugal methods of former times, he would be pointed at for his singularity; and this universal propensity of vying with each other in every instance of expence, and the folly of aspiring to dress and live superior to our station in life, hath in a manner banished every idea of subordination, and by creating a larger consumption necessarily occasioned a rise in our markets of every thing we wear, and every thing we eat or drink.

If these observations should be founded on fact, as I believe will be generally allowed, it seems to be in the power of every individual to lessen the evil complained of, by retrenching those superfluous expences in diet and apparel which the luxury of the present age has introduced, and by absenting himself from those many scenes of extravagance and dissipation which have of late years started up amongst us, and that in such numbers, that the return of every season brings with it a new species of entertainment; and whilst we are all of us lamenting in pathetic

\* Another Journal of the like kind, which now lies before us, places Sunday at the top of the pages. EDIT.

strains the difficulties we labour under amidst the degeneracy of the times, our daily practice, by resorting in crowds to these scenes of dissipation, gives the lie to our assertions.

But of all the orders of men who suffer in consequence of these innovations, there are none, in my opinion, on whom they bear so hard as on those people whose dependance is on a certain annual stipend. To persons of every other rank the rise of the several necessary articles of life is in some degree an emolument. Thus the gentleman observing his tenants to live in a more luxurious style than formerly, raises the rents of his estate; the farmer makes a greater profit of his crops; the tradesman fixes a higher price on the particular commodities wherein he deals; and the artificer and the labourer exact larger wages from their employers; whilst the poor annuitant, with the receipt of a sum that would have enabled him to have lived in competency a few years back, is now reduced to the disagreeable expedient of retrenching his expences in every particular; in other words, of appearing abroad in a thread bare coat, and at home putting his family on short allowance, and thereby becoming a subject of disregard; or, which is nearly the same thing, of pity to those who by their industry in some honest calling are enabled to procure a more ample and comfortable support for their families.

To this fact I am enabled to speak with the greater confidence, as it has been my fortune for many years past to depend for my subsistence on an annuity, which, though slender, hath till lately maintained me in a decent and reputable style. My entertainments, though not frequent, have been always hospitable; and whilst I supported the character of a beneficent and charitable man among my poorer neighbours, my acquaintance have given credit to my general appearance for a much more considerable income than I really possessed.

But since the amazing increase of taxes, and the rapid advance on every necessary of life, I have been compelled to live within narrower bounds, and that income which I formerly considered as a handsome provision, and sufficient to every exigency, will now barely furnish forth a scanty subsistence; and what will be the consequence, if every year should continue to bring with it an increase of taxes, and a heavier expence, particularly as I am already advanced many years beyond the meridian of life, is to me a most perplexing consideration. Already my foreboding thoughts anticipate the distress which must inevitably be my lot, whenever sickness, or old age "the sickness of long life," shall have overtaken me.

It were easy to multiply observations on this subject, but I have already spun out my letter to a greater length than I at first intended, and therefore shall detain you no longer on this melancholy theme.

Yours, &c.

B. J.

MR. URBAN,

Bern, June 13.

I ENCLOSED I take the liberty of sending you an advertisement, which the Oeconomical Society of Bern in Switzerland have directed to be printed in the best periodical publications in the several countries of Europe. It concerns a matter of general utility, and I hope you will be so kind to insert it in your very justly much esteemed Magazine. I beg you will correct the faults of language, and have the honour to be with much esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. FREUDENRYCH.

"THE Oeconomical Society of Bern has acquitted herself of the trust she received from two lovers of mankind, who committed to them the judgement of the Memoirs on Criminal Legislation, and the distribution of the two prizes of 50 louis d'ors each, which the unknown benefactors destined as a recompence for the best piece.

"The vast number of discourses, no less than 46, which have been sent from all the countries of Europe, and the time required for them all to be read, examined, compared, and judged, by so many members, some of them living in the country, will be enough, as we hope, to excuse the society for so long postponing the judgement.

"The more impatient the public must have been to know the decision of the society on a subject so very interesting and important to humanity, the more cautious also must the society have been not to be in haste with the decision. May the applause of the public, and the welfare of nations, which they hope will be promoted by these endeavours, justify their decision!

"According to the judgement of the committee for the examination of the discourses, the society have unanimously adjudged the prize to a German discourse with this motto: "Saties est impunium reliquum facinus nocentis, quam innocentem dammare." After they had opened the note with the name, they found that this discourse had been written by two different authors, viz. John Ernest de Globig, of the Elector of Saxony's privy council; and John George Huder, secretary in the Elector of Saxony's treasury; both of Dresden.

"Notwithstanding this discourse, according to the opinion of the judges, is the best, yet they are no less convinced of the great worth of several others, reading more or less light over the one or the other part of the question, and particularly of those with the following mottos:

In French, No 5. "Sic faciens, vult sumi cuique jus reddere; iustu qui facere hoc audet fortis laboratur et."

In French, No 7. "Les connaissances qu'on a acquises dans quelques pays, et acquerra des autres sur les regles les peines, que l'on puisse tenir dans les jugemens criminels."

"minels, interessent le genre humain, plus qu'aucune chose au monde."

In German, N<sup>o</sup> 8. "O quisquis volet impas cædes et labiem tolerere civicam!"

In German, N<sup>o</sup> 11. "Moderata durant."

In French, N<sup>o</sup> 12. "Heu quam miserum"

"est, fieri metuendo senem!"

In French, N<sup>o</sup> 23. "A la justice et

"l'humanité."

In French, N<sup>o</sup> 28. "Nihil quod crudele

"utile, est enim hominum naturæ, quam

"sequi debemus, maxime inimica crude-

"litas."

In French, N<sup>o</sup> 30. "Dat veniam corvis,

"vexat censura columbas."

In German, N<sup>o</sup> 31. "Non dantur ova

"perfectè similia."

In English, N<sup>o</sup> 34. "Non a prætoris e-

"discto, est plerique nunc, nec a duodecim

"tabulis, ut superiores, sed penitus ex in-

"tima philosophia hauriendam juris disci-

"plinam puo."

In French, N<sup>o</sup> 37. "Tantaque poena eos

"afflicimus, quantum æquitas humanitasque

"patitur."

In German, N<sup>o</sup> 42. "Regula peccatis,

"quæ poenas irroget æquas."

"The society earnestly intreat the authors of these discourses to publish them, to gratify the public, in the same form, and if possible with the same types, as the society will publish the successful piece.

"But should the authors of the above-mentioned pieces not choose to publish them at their own expence, the society begs from them the permission to do it at her own, that so valuable essays on a subject so important for humanity, as Criminal Legislation, may be collected for the instruction and the consolation of posterity, and not be lost.

"It depends entirely on the authors, whether they will be known or remain anonymous. But those from whom the society receive no answer before Michaelmas next, will be deemed to have given over their rights to the society, and will therefore not take it amiss, should the society appropriate their discourses to herself, and impart them to the world either wholly or in an extract, in French or in German, just as they think proper."

MR. URBAN,

June 14.

THE inclosed letter will, I trust, deserve a place in your well-known publication, not as it is a piece of curiosity only, but as it contains some advice that may be of service to your readers in general. J. W.

"Honoured Sir, London, N. W. 14, 1792.

"HAVING your person in great esteeme, I cannot sufficiently prize your friendship, the faire tokens whereof which I have received in the letter you were pleased to write unto me have obliged me so far, that I owe you already that which you was pleased to promise me in your letter. You may thinke that the name of a friend that is dear to me did at the first call of my eye affect me with

joy; and that it is noe small content to me to see that I hold a place in a memory that is soe occupied and full of buisnesses. The name of that great anti-scorbuticke herbe in Latine is *Trifolium Paludosum*, Water-tre-foile, alias Buckbeane; it growes in moist places in the meades, and it is admirable for purifying the blood from all those serosities (caused by the scurvey) which breake out in the skin. I have inclosed the herbe; it growes with three leaves upon one stemme, which verifies the Latine name. I am sorry for your soare throate; for your tickling cough I advise you to take the juice of Spanish liquorice; set it by your bed-side every night, and take a litle of it in the night, and let it dissolve in your mouth when the defluxion troubles you: and for your cold take a spoonfull of the oyle of sweet almonds newly drawn, and thicken the oyle to the consistence of a syrup, and take this spoonfull last at bed-time (you are to thicken the oyle with brown sugar-candy); and take a litle oyle of sweete almonds without sugar, and anointe your breast with it where it is sore. This oyle will mollify and relaxe the muscles of your breast outwardly, and the oyle mixt with sugar will soften and heale the inward coates of your throate with its balsamicke vertue. If you feele any heate or rawnesse in your throate, gargle your throate with water and honey as hot as you can endure, and take a litle syrup of mulberries after the gargle. Be carefull to keepe your head warme, and to lye in bed at night with good warme caps. Give my humble service to your good vertuous spouse; I will send a bottle of my tincture to repress those vapours that trouble her sometimes, to Mr. Pinkney, at the Sun, without Temple-Barre. She is to take three spoonfulls of the tincture at the first feeling of the symptoms of the fitt; and after the hath taken it, she is to lye down upon the bed for halfe an houre; and I pray God to give it a blessing. I have put off this hystericall fitt in old women, and I hope a better successe in a young woman, Sir. If I had your oaten bread and beere, I durst contend with Jupiter for happinesse. This is an expresseion of Epicurus (which Seneca doth alledge), who made bread and beere the two elements of soveraigne good; but they are not soe good, as that great satisfaction I should find and enjoy in the persons of my friends in my native country. With my thanks and service to all that aske for me, and for your particular, you may believe you cannot affect a man that could be more sincerely than I am,

Worthy Sir,

Your most obliged faithfull servant,  
(Directed thus) M. EDWARDS.  
For the Honoured Mr. Watkin Owen \*,  
at Gwyder†, in Carnarvonshire, in  
North Wales. (These)

\* Agent at that time.

† See Mr. Barrington's Miscellanies lately published.

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

June 20.

AN ingenious Correspondent of yours having, as he informs us in your Magazine for May last, found his curiosity excited by a remarkable passage he alledges from the late Rev. Wm. Law's Appeal, p. 314, 3d edition, would, it seems, be glad through your means to learn *what foundation* the author had for asserting so confidently, that 'Sir Isaac Newton had been a diligent reader of, and had made large extracts from, Jacob Behmen's Writings; and that from thence he had in his Principia published the doctrine of attraction, and those laws of nature by which the planets began and continue to move in their orbits. Moreover, that he could have told the world, that the true and infallible ground of what he there advanced was to be found in the Teutonic Theosopher, in his three first Properties of Eternal Nature, &c.'

Now, Mr. Urban, presuming upon your being as ready impartially to publish as I am to communicate an *answer* to your correspondent's wishes, I here send you an Extract from an *authentic* copy of an original Letter the late Mr. Law wrote for the satisfaction of some friend of his, in respect to the very same enquiry; and which I luckily have now in my possession. The communication of the whole would have gratified many of your readers, and have done honour to the dear and worthy author; but, as we have some good grounds for expecting another volume of this great and venerable man's MS. Letters, I shall content myself at present with the following extract, so well calculated for your correspondent's satisfaction in this particular.

—“When Sir Isaac Newton died (writes Mr. Law) there were found amongst his papers large abstracts (extracts) out of *Jacob Behmen's* works, written with his own hand. This I have from undoubted authority; as also, that in the former part of his life he was led into a search of the Philosopher's Tincture, from the same author. My vouchers are names well known, and of great esteem with you. It is evidently plain, that all that Sir Isaac has said of the universality, nature, and effects of attraction, and of the three first laws of Nature, was not only said but proved in its deepest ground by J. B. in his three first Properties of Eternal Nature; and from thence they are derived into this temporal out-birth.

“This, added to the information above, is, I think, a sufficient warrant for my having said, that Sir Isaac could have referred to Behmen for the true ground, &c. From the authority above I can assure you, that Sir Isaac was formerly so deep in J. B. that he, together with one Dr. Newton his relation, set up furnaces, and were for several months at work in quest of the Tincture, purely from what they conceived from him. It is no wonder then that attraction, with

its two inseparable properties, which make in J. B. the first three Properties of Eternal Nature, should come to be the grand foundation of the Newtonian Philosophy. It is *my conjecture*, that Sir Isaac declared so openly at first his total ignorance of the source and cause of attraction, to prevent all suspicion of his having been led into it from Behmen's doctrine.

“It is plain he knew the deep ground which Behmen had given of it. No one, from Behmen, can know any thing of the Tincture, or the means and possibility of coming at it, without knowing and believing, as Behmen does, the ground of universal attraction; and therefore Sir Isaac's silence and ignorance of this ground must have been *affected*, and for certain reasons, which can now only be guessed at.”

It may not be amiss farther to add by this occasion, that our King Charles the First appears to have been, in his time also, a diligent reader, and an admirer, of Jacob Behmen. He is said to have even promoted the translation and the publication of these wonderful writings here in England. After having read Jacob's *Forty Questions concerning the Soul* with great admiration, he thus broke forth; ‘God be praised, that men are yet found who from experience are able to give a living testimony of God and his Word!’ He also deputed and sent a well-qualified person from England to Goerliz in the Upper Lusatia, to acquire the German language, and to collect every anecdote he could meet with there relative to this man of wonders.

My voucher for this may be found in the two latest editions of Jacob Behmen's German works complete; the one in quarto, published on a very good and large type at Hamburg in the year 1715; and the other elsewhere, in nine neat octavo volumes, with plates, in 1730, which last, excepting the execution of the plates, is the best edition ever yet published in the original. The first came out, in 1682, at Amsterdam, adorned with very fine copper-plates, and on a very neat small type, making about six pocket volumes. This was the ground of the other two, and published by the celebrated John George Gichtel, a great admirer of this author. The four large quarto volumes of our English translation lately published are too well known to need any farther account of them in this place. We are, it seems, to expect the fifth and last volume to complete the whole.

Permit me, now my hand is in, farther to recommend to your ingenious correspondent's perusal the first of Mr. Law's 2d edition of Letters. It is addressed to the late Dr. Tho. Sherlock, bp. of London. He there gives that worthy Prelate some solid hints for the justification of his singular attachment to J. B's writings; a man, which, in so very learned and pious a man, had occasioned much

much wonder, and even obloquy, in the religious and literary world.

The time, Mr Urban, will (*I believe*) come, when CHRISTENDOM will be *better prepared* than just now it seems to be, for a serious, persevering, and truly-edifying perusal of these stupendous writings, which are however admirably calculated for the promotion of essential godliness; and for rectification also of the *false* theory which now obtains both in theology and philosophy.

I am well aware of the reception such a *belief* and *expectation* is likely to meet with. But let me only add, that as CHRIST CRUCIFIED is the only sure refuge and remedy for the miserable (*Refugium miseris*); though to the self-wise Greek still foolishness, and to the self-righteous Jew a stumbling-block; so to all those yet unconcerned about the guilt and pollution of sin, to all those who know not yet the inward meaning of a *broken* and a *contrite heart*, will Jacob Behmen's *praxis* and *theory* on the same foundation prove either a rock of offence and selfeish jargon, or to a certain class of men fanatical, odd, and self-conceited, hurtful by their undue and improper use and application of them. The best things are the worst of all when abused (*Corruptio optimi fit pessima*).

Yours, &c.

*A Lover of good Men of all Denominations.*

*Second Letter to Mr. Gibbon, continued from p. 279.*

II. CASSIODORUS lived in Italy in the middle of the 6th century. Among other works he wrote a Comment on the Epistles of the N. Testament, which he entitled *Complexiones*. This work had lain long in obscurity in the great library at Florence, where it would probably have still remained unnoticed and unknown, had not the late very learned *Maffei* found it there in some of his various researches, and caused it to be printed at Florence in 1721. In his Annotations on this chapter *Cassiodorus* uses these words: "Three mysteries bear witness in earth, the Water, the Blood, and the Spirit, which are, we read, fulfilled in the passion of our Lord; and in Heaven, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and these three are one GOD (p)."

The testimony of this writer is of the greatest weight, because, as *Bergilius* confesses, he was exceedingly attentive to the true readings of such works as he commented upon, particularly the SS.; and because he lived antecedently to the revival of the New Testament by *Albinus* and others under *Charlemagne*, which will be mentioned hereafter.

12. In the beginning of the 6th century

flourished *Fulgentius*, Bp. of *Ruspe* in *Africa*. In that age the tenets of *Arius* were espoused by at least two *African* kings, *Thrasimond* and *Huneric*. *Fulgentius* opposed the *Arians* (although supported at that time by the former (p) of these kings) with zeal and fortitude. And in his works we find this Verse, among other passages of Scripture, expressly cited and insisted upon as conclusive against the tenets of *Arius*: "The blessed Apostle *St. John*," says he, "testifies, that *there are Three which bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit, and these Three are One*. Which also the most Holy Martyr, *Cyprian*, acknowledges in his Epistle *De Unitate Ecclesiæ*; wherein, to demonstrate that there ought to be an unity in the Church, as there is in the Godhead, he has brought the following proofs from Scripture; the Lord (*Jesus*) says, *I and my Father are One*; and again, *It is written of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, that these Three are One* (q)."

*Fulgentius* also quotes this Verse in his *Treatise on the Trinity*, dedicated to *Felix*. "I and my Father, says *St. John*, are One [*unum sumus*];" thereby teaching us to apply the word *unum* to their nature, *sumus* to their persons. So in the following words; *There are Three which bear witness in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit, and these Three are One* (r)."

13. A few years before *Fulgentius* lived *Vigilius*, who was Bp. of *Tafsum*, situate in the same province and kingdom with *Ruspe*. He also urges the testimony of this Verse, in opposition to the errors of *Arius*, in his *Treatise on the Trinity*. "The names of the persons" in the Godhead (says he), "are evidently set forth by *St. John* the Apostle in his Epistle, *There are Three which bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit*, and in Christ *Jesus* they are *One* (rr)."

Again—"To what purpose is it" (says he in his 7th Book, addressing himself to the *Arians*) "that ye read in *John* the Evangelist, *These Three are One*, if ye still persist that there are different natures in their persons? I ask, in what manner are the *Three One*, if the nature of their divinity is different in each?"

In the 9th Book he repeats the argument herein before cited from the first Book, with little variation.

And, lastly, in his contest with *Varinudus* the *Arian*, he uses these expressions: "*John*, the Evangelist, in his Epistle to the *Parthians*, says,—*There are three which bear witness in Earth, the Water, the Blood, and the Flesh* [*et tres in nobis sunt*]; and *there are Three which bear witness in*

(p) *Bergilius*, Edit. *Tubingæ*, 1734, p. 755. (q) *De Pin*—Art. *Fulgentius*. (r) *Responsio contra Arianos*.—Bibl. Max. Patrum, vol. IX. p. 47. (rr) *Bibl. Max. Patrum*, vol. IX. p. 160. (rr) *Bibl. Max. Patrum*, vol. VIII. p. 773.—"*Unum; non tamen unus est, quia non est in his una persona*," are the words of the original.

"Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit [et hi tres unum sunt], and these Three are One (s)."

14. A little before the days of *Vigilius* flourished in the West the good *Eucherius*. He was consecrated Bp. of *Lyons* about A.D. 432. There was not a bishop in the western world (t) more revered for learning and piety. Permit a quotation from his works (u): "As to the Trinity," (says he) "we read in the Epistle of *St. John*, There are Three which bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit."

15. When the pious *Jerome* (who died (w) A.D. 420) had completed that great work of correcting the Latin version of the Old, and settling the text of the New Testament, which he undertook at the request of Pope *Damasus*, he closed the arduous task with a solemn protestation, that in revising the New Testament he had adhered entirely to the Greek MSS. "*Novum Testamentum fidei Græcæ reddidi.*" And in *Jerome's* Testament this Verse of *St. John* is read without any doubt of its authenticity.

16. *Phœbadius* was Bp. of *Agen* in France in the 4th century. He thus cites this Verse in his book against the *Arians*: "The Lord says, I will ask of my Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. This is the Spirit different from the Son, as the Son is from the Father. Thus the Spirit is the Third Person, as the Son is the Second, yet they all constitute but one GOD, because these Three are One." *Quia tres unum sunt* (x), are the words of *Phœbadius*, which are also a literal quotation from *St. John*.

17. In the exposition of the Faith, written to *Cyrillus* by *Marcus of Celeda* in Africa, the writer thus expresses himself: "To us there is one Father, and one Son who is truly GOD, and one Holy Spirit, who is also truly GOD; and these Three are One (y)—the precise words of the Verse in question."

18. *Cyprian* was made Bp. of *Carthage* (z) A.D. 248. In his treatise *De Unitate Ecclesiæ*, written against *Novatus*, he uses these words: "Our Lord hath declared, I and my Father are One; and again, it is written of the

"Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that these Three are One." *Et hi tres unum sunt* (a), are the exact words of this *Holy Martyr*. Here *St. Cyprian*, therefore, manifestly makes two quotations from the SS.; the former from the Gospel (b) of *St. John*, the latter from *1 John*, v. 7, the very Verse in question. "It is written," says he; but in what part of SS. is it so written in those particular terms, save in *1 John*, v. 7? In that Verse alone of SS. is the precise phrase, *Et hi tres unum sunt*, applied to the Trinity of persons in the Godhead. This quotation then was made, and was meant to be made (c), from this Verse of the Epistle of *St. John*.

In his Epistle to *Jubianus*, *St. Cyprian* again urges this testimony of the three Witnesses, and again makes the same quotation, "*Cum hi tres unum sunt* (d)."

19. *Tertullian* was living at the time of *St. John's* death, and therefore may justly be supposed to have been a personal hearer of the Apostles (e), or, at least, to have conversed with those who had actually sat under their ministrations of the Gospel. In his days arose in *Asia* the heretic *Praxeas*, who maintained that there was no plurality of persons in the Godhead, but that the Father suffered on the cross. Against the opinions of this man *Tertullian* wrote a treatise, in the 25th chapter of which he thus alleges this passage of *St. John*: "The connection of the Father in the Son, and of the Son in the Holy Spirit, makes an unity of these three one with another, which Three are One." The Latin is, *Qui tres unum sunt* (f), a literal quotation of the Verse in question. And the testimony of *Tertullian* seems to carry irresistible conviction without to every unprejudiced mind, not only from its proximity to the age of the Apostles, but because he testifies, that in those times their authentic Epistles were actually read to the Churches (g), not through the medium of the Latin, or any other translation, but in the original Greek; to which originals *Tertullian* himself directly appeals in the 11th chap. of his *Monogamia*. "*Scimus piñe*" (says he, speaking of some erroneous opinions which were then attempted to be proved by SS.) "*non sic esse in authenticis Græcæ.*"

(i) *Magna Bibl. Veter. Patr.* vol. II. p. 623—Edit. Col. Agripp. 1618. (t) *Du Pin*, Art. *Eucherius*. (u) *Formulæ*, C. II. Sect. 3.—*Bibl. Max. Patrum*, vol. VI. p. 838. (w) *Moreri*, Art. *Jerome*. (x) *Bibl. Max. Patrum*, vol. IV. p. 300. (y) *Bergelius*, p. 753. (z) *Annales Cyprianici*, per Episcopum *Cyprianum*, Edit. Oxon. 632, p. 9. (a) *Cypriani Opera*, Edit. Oxon. p. 109. (b) Chap. 10. V. 30. (c) See the words of *Fulgentius*, No 12, before quoted; whose testimony renders all argument on this head superfluous. (d) *Cypriani Opera*, p. 203. (e) *Eusebius*, in his *Chronica*, p. 165, says, that *St. John* was alive A.D. 101.—And *Tertullian* died A.D. 196 (*Florus's* Chronology), in a very advanced age: "*Ad decrepam usque ætatem vixit*," are the words of *Tertullian's* Commentator, *Franciscus Junius*.—(Edit. *Pam!*—*Vita Tertulliani*, ad initium.) (f) *Liber adversus Praxeas*, Edit. *Fræn.* C. 25, p. 589. (g) "*Percurre ecclesias Apostolicas, apud quas ipsæ [sunt] adhuc cathedræ Apostolorum suis locis præsidium, apud quas ipsæ authenticæ literæ eorum recitantur, præstantes vocem, et representantes faciem universæ conjunctæ.*" (*Tertullianus*, de præscriptionibus adversus hæreticos. Edit. *Fræn.* A.D. 1597, p. 211.)

I have now, Mr. Urban, gone through the testimonies of many individuals to the authenticity of this Verse, all of whom wrote antecedently to the days of *Erasmus*. Others might be adduced; but it seems at present superfluous to call in the aid of their evidence. I request your permission to conclude the subject in a future Magazine, by superadding, to what has already been stated, the testimony of councils, and other collective bodies, to the originality and truth of the Verse in question.

Yours, &amp;c.

T.

MR. URBAN,

May 17.

THE following particulars relating to the situation of this kingdom appeared in a country periodical paper for March 1780. If you should think them worth preserving in your valuable Repository, they are at your service. It should be remembered, that they applied to the state of affairs at that time, when the late sudden change of men and measures was not likely to take place. There is nothing that can be called personal in them, and they may perhaps not be undeserving your notice, though it is to be hoped the application of them cannot now be made to this country.

Yours, &amp;c.

S.

"To the Printer, &amp;c.

"The attention of the public being very much taken up with the distressed situation of a *Bull*, the following particulars relating to him may not be unacceptable to your readers:

"This beast was the dread of all others; he ranged where he pleased, and drove all noxious animals from the pastures. His possessor was not without reason proud of him; for he was the best fed, the most industrious, the most beautiful animal in the world, and gained no small degree of credit to his master. But then the good old gentleman took care to have excellent herdsmen, who had a pleasure in serving him, and in bettering the very good condition of his Bull. The same gentleman had likewise a fine Calf of the same generous nature as its sire, and the possession of this also added very much to his reputation. He left these envied beasts to a young grandson in the best condition possible. Though they laboured hard, they were both taken exceeding good care of; and as no other cattle dared come into their fertile pastures, their good condition might have been kept up, and their labour become less and less. But the young gentleman (perhaps not liking the free and open advice of old family-servants, or wishing to have the chief management of his own concerns) turned off his grandfather's experienced herdsmen; and after many changes seemed contented with a set who had no regard to any thing so much as enriching themselves from the increasing labours of the Bull. For by their mismanage-

ment the Calf would no longer suffer the burden of easing the Bull's labour, but would rather estrange itself from its master's stalls; by this means the poor Bull had not only his labour increased, and more servants to support out of it, but was likewise forced to attempt to subdue the obstinate spirit of his own son, a task more difficult than had been imagined. Now it is to be supposed, that this poor creature, with these burdens on his industry, and with being worse fed than before, must be very much fallen off. But what is worse, a cunning Viper, which lurked among some *Lilies* (bearing an old grudge to the Bull, whom it used to fear), took advantage of his difficult situation, and determined to do him all the harm that its long-collecting venom could do. A strange old gentleman too, who kept three *Lions* in his *Castle*, having formerly suffered much by wantonly provoking this generous Bull (who nearly killed his *Lions* for his ill-timed insolence), observed how lean his old antagonist was grown, and how weakened by struggling with his own Calf. Upon this, without the least provocation, he insulted the poor beast, and at last set his *Lions* upon him. Now the herdsmen had seen, and were often told, that the *Lilies* began to flourish again (after having been well trodden down by the Bull and Calf together), and that the Viper under the shade of them was collecting poison; yet did they never attempt to destroy this reptile till it lifted up its swollen crest against the Bull, and threatened him with destruction. Nay, what is a still greater proof of their indifference to the Bull's welfare, they let the old Gentleman quietly feed his *Lions* in his *Castle* till he thought them strong enough to assist the Calf and Viper against the Bull. In this melancholy situation is this poor distressed beast; and without being soon freed from his amazingly increased labours, and being better fed, and even assisted by some other powerful animal to shake off his insulting foes (which assistance the herdsmen have entirely neglected to procure), he must give up all hopes of thriving. His groans and pitiable lamentations have long rung in the ears of his master and of his master's servants; but unhappily for him, his master (or his servants) has a notion, that there is something mischievous in his nature, and that he wants taming. He therefore suffers his herdsmen to persevere in their ill usage of him. But the Bull has always been very obedient to his new master, and behaved well in general to his master's grandfather and all the family. In his prosperous days indeed he would frolic and gamble a little, but could never be suspected of an intention to gore his present master or his worst servants. Many persons of late (his cries have become so loud and so distressing) have agreed to represent his situation to his master, and to endeavour to obtain some alleviation at least of his miseries.



series. But there are others who say, that it is best *first* to let him get rid of his antagonists, and *then* think of his bad condition; but these forget, that in order to rid himself of his antagonists, his bad condition must *first* be enquired into and redressed, his heavy burdens taken off his shoulders, his labours for undervaluing taskmasters lessened, his good pastures restored, his *limbs* allowed their proper and respective freedom of action, before he can recover his sleek skin; and with the terror of his majestic countenance trample upon the *Lions* and crush the *Viper*.

"If the prayers of his friends be rejected, and the interested misrepresentations of his domestic enemies listened to, poor *John Bull* must either crouch under the powerful hiss of the Serpent, or with the agonies of so many complicated wounds expire indignant against traiterous Herdsmen."

QUERIES addressed to all State Oeconomists.

1. MIGHT not a great saving be made to the public by a regulation in the revenues of the two Universities? Sufficient might be left to maintain the professors (who would be necessary to keep up the buildings), and at the same time to make them better places of education, and the rest be applied to the exigencies of the state. But this regulation should by no means injure those who at present possess emoluments in the several colleges of those two bodies, and then the public will be benefited in every way, and no individual injured.

2. Might not a great deal be got from cathedral churches (by no means depriving their present members of their emoluments), and yet sufficient left to support those venerable edifices, the monuments of the very great taste and mechanical abilities of our ancestors? This would serve the public without injury to individuals.

3. Might not some change be made in lieu of tythes; if not, with small detached pieces of land, which is not so objectionable as large farms together, yet with an average of corn and butcher's meat, which will always bear proportion with the price of provisions? This average might be taken from two or three neighbouring markets, and the amount of it paid to the several occupiers in each county by the collectors of the land-tax; and in case of any improvement in a parish this sum should be increased in proportion as the tythes would have increased. Then all church sinecures (after the demise or cession of the present possessors) to be applied to the service of government. This would be no injury to the occupiers of tythes, but save them a great deal of trouble; it would put the clergy on a much more respectable footing; it would take off that check upon agriculture, which tythes always in some degree throw upon it; and, in the end, be a considerable benefit to the public, without injury to any one.

4. Might not a considerable saving be made to the public, without injury to individuals (which should always be attended to), by a regulation in corporation estates and revenues?

These are barely hints, which I should be glad to see some of your correspondents, with more leisure and better qualifications for the task, improve upon. Yours, &c. R. J.

MR. URBAN,

June 24.

IN addition to those hints I sent you concerning a reform in the Universities, I will throw out a few more in order to point out farther savings to the nation. But I must beg leave again once for all to declare, that I would by no means take away the incomes of present possessors, but would with my proposed alterations to take place as they drop off, or are otherwise provided for; which is the most desirable way of reform, both as it is no injury to individuals, and because it would less hurt the prejudices of any set of men. Had I not been apprehensive of the latter, I should have proposed much greater alterations, and of course have obtained a greater sum in aid of the public burdens. But I was afraid too great alterations might seem violent, and render the scheme impracticable from tenderness of giving offence; and therefore I proposed such only as might imperceptibly be adopted without injury even to the Universities themselves. For all the colleges are left (except All Souls, which is manifestly useless), when perhaps a smaller number in each University would be sufficient to accommodate all the students; every college will also still enjoy its patronage; the useful professorships (among which there might be several others\* besides those of divinity, law, and physic) would be a handsome maintenance; the offices of dignity and discipline would continue as now, viz. chancellor, &c. and professors, &c. recommending a little more vigilance and activity to the latter; the tutorships and most of the masterships would be better worth than at present; the Universities would certainly be as full of young students as ever, or more so; and therefore as *bodies* they would not be injured, while the individual members would be benefited. Yet with all my care not to give offence, offence will certainly be taken by those who are enemies to every alteration. But I should be glad to know where a public saving could so easily be made; and whether it is not of more consequence that the Universities should become useful places of liberal education, than that a poor fellow, who can already scarcely support his family, should

\* Would not a professor of common law, to give public lectures in *Blackstone* (or upon his plan) to those of the highest standing be of very great utility in each University?—There is already such a Professor at Oxford. EDITOR have

have greater difficulties to struggle with by additional taxes on the necessities of life? Conscious of meaning no harm, I shall be indifferent to all the censure that may be cast upon me.

With regard to reformation of manners in the Universities I shall be much bolder. If it be thought that youth might be sent to college earlier than I proposed, the contrary is merely my private opinion, which I have a right to express. But the economical part of my scheme which would much more than balance that odious tax\* upon land-carriage, might be adopted without attending to any thing else; though, in my opinion, an attention to discipline, which, Swift declares, was wanting in his days, and amendment in the course of lectures, is still as necessary. It is my opinion then, that the longer boys can be kept from thinking themselves men, the better for themselves when they become men, and for the public if they are to be of any service to that public. No young man therefore at college should be allowed a barber to disfigure the natural comeliness of youth, and to make a ridiculous monkey of an unformed boy. But youth should at this time be taught to qualify themselves for performing the duties of the profession they mean hereafter to embrace with punctuality and decent propriety. Now they are eaten up with the rage of being *gentle*, a word which seems to signify being unfit for any duty of life, and totally good for nothing. When I was a boy at college, and heard my companions talk of such a one being a very *gentle* man, I always concluded him to be an impertinent coxcomb with a powdered head and silk stockings; and I scarce ever found myself mistaken. I should do with youth as with young fruit trees that I wished to keep back, plant them against a north wall. But now for a little more national economy.

I must declare beforehand, that I have no ill intention against the clergy, knowing many of them to be of liberal enlarged minds; and therefore when I wished that neither masters, tutors, nor professors in the Universities, should necessarily be clergymen, it was under the idea that persons proper in every other respect, both as to morals and abilities, might from some circumstances be excluded from those offices. And I confess I do not see, in a place of education, why a person properly qualified, be his profession what it may, should not be intrusted with the care of youth. However, the clergy need be under no alarm; for where there is

such ecclesiastical patronage, the majority will always be churchmen. And in the following plan the advantages should perhaps be almost entirely confined to clergy, both because they enjoyed them exclusively before, and also for the sake of encouraging learning in the church.

It would be sacrilege against *taste*, if not against *religion*, to think of destroying cathedral and collegiate churches. Those venerable monuments of the taste and mechanical abilities of our ancestors should be held sacred by all their descendants, and preserved to posterity for ever. I would propose therefore, in order to render them *useful* as well as *ornamental*, that they should be made a sort of inferior university. Perhaps it might be derogatory to their lordships, dignity to propose, that the bishops † should preside over their own cathedral academy. Let the dean therefore be the head, and let there be only three canons or residentiaries, who should give lectures to youth between the age of 14 and their going to the Universities. They should have very handsome incomes, and by lecturing in turns would not have laborious offices. I would have all the deanries and canonries in cathedrals of equal value; those in collegiate churches, such as Southwell, Beverley, &c. perhaps something less than those in cathedrals. Under these might be three or four minor-canon, to instruct the younger boys in the first rudiments of the dead languages, &c. and prepare them for the canons, who would complete their knowledge of Latin and Greek, teach them a little geometry, &c. and qualify them for Oxford or Cambridge. I would have public salaries for music-masters, drawing-masters, &c. and proper hours should be allowed for robust healthy exercises. What the boys paid for education should be employed in buying books for the public library, or given in exhibitions for the support of poor clergymen's sons at the Universities; as the canons and masters ‡ should be paid from the fund

† This idea struck me from considering with what advantage to the society and credit to himself one of the bishops presides over a college in Oxford; not from the absurd notion of their lordships having nothing to do, which whoever knows the tedious forms they have to go through can answer to be false. Perhaps it would be of great advantage to these academics would their lordships only superintend the management of them. In that case the dean would be useless. It would be of very great advantage however at any rate, if all the bishopricks were made equal, with something more to the archbishopricks. This may be worth considering.

‡ The masters having a public salary need pay no regard to the absurdities and unreasonableness of parents, who if dissatisfied might take away their sons without injuring those who very likely were doing their duty by them.

\* This is a very unequal tax; for people at a distance from London already have many things dearer from thence on account of carriage: and the present tax still bears harder upon them in proportion to their distance; *i. e.* they must be taxed in proportion to the inconveniences they already suffer. I am not a to find this tax given up; but still a saving is useful.

of the church. Perhaps it will be objected against making *Dignitaries schoolmasters*; if this objection be allowed any weight, let the dignities still remain a sort of sinecure, only those who hold them should have a proper attention to the morals of the young men; then, as the whole burden of instruction would fall upon the minor-canons (who in that case need not necessarily be clergymen), these should have an income of 150*l.* per ann. each. The deans might have 600*l.* a year, and the canons (as they would have little to do, though I hope they would properly punish lying and all Newgate-bird tricks in the boys) need not have above 200*l.* a year. The dean, as superintendent of every thing, should be generally resident; the canons might reside in turns as at present. The incomes of similar offices in the academies and collegiate churches might be less, and also the offices fewer, as they would not be so large. Besides these officers, two chaplains and a certain number of choiristers and singers to perform choir-service would complete every establishment. The boys should not go to prayers every day out of regard to religion, lest it should give them those bad habits which are now gotten at Oxford and Cambridge; but every Sunday they should attend the service in surplices. The dean, canons, and some of the masters, would of course be for the most part regularly at prayers every day. The prebendal houses should be fitted up for the masters, chaplains, and boys, and great care taken to prevent their mixing with the boys in the streets, as a sufficiently spacious place should be allotted them for exercise. The prebendaries would be useless; and as a small proportion of the present cathedral revenues would support these proposed establishments, the remainder should be applied to the service of the public. Boys might be sent at any age to these academies, and be put into such classes as they were qualified for. Neither should it be necessary for a boy to be first at one of these places before he went to either of the Universities. He might be admitted at any college, whether he had got his qualifications at these seminaries or privately, or by any other means. As there is already a school at Winchester something upon my plan, I would only reduce the salaries of the dean and three canons there to the common standard, and abolish all the prebendaries. The same should be done at Westminster and St. Paul's. I would make no alterations at all at St. George's Windsor, both out of delicacy to the royal family, and because it is so near Eton. Perhaps it would not be so well to make *all* the other cathedral and collegiate churches places of education, but only the greater part of them. But where they were not so, the income of the dean, &c. should be less than where there was an academy. And the economical part of my plan might be generally adopted, even without

regarding the utility of establishing such seminaries of learning. But where can be fitter places for the purpose? Such fine libraries, such accommodation, such noble edifices for inspiring the mind with devotion and taste! It would surely be better to adopt this scheme, than entirely destroy the cathedrals, which, I hope, is not seriously intended. Yours, &c. R. J.

MR. URBAN,

July 4.

IN my researches into the history of Bp. Atterbury and his writings, I have been agreeably rewarded in having explored many admirable treasures that were in danger of being lost by inattention; amongst which his epistolary correspondence is particularly interesting. This pursuit also has furnished me with some hints which I shall request the favour of some of your ingenious correspondents to illustrate.

Aug. 31, 1712, he wrote a letter of thanks for a benefaction to Christ Church. Q. if ever printed, and where? Many valuable fugitive pieces of this excellent writer are recollected to have been in circulation at Christ Church, which it would be a kindness to the republic of letters to preserve.

In a pamphlet published soon after the accession of King George the First (the title of which is torn off), I find mention made of "his brawls with the Canons of Christ Church when he was Dean there, and of his suit with the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, and his dispute with the "Prebends when he was Dean there too." The "Biographia" does not particularize these disputes.

When George the Second (then Prince of Wales) and the Earl of Arran stood candidates for the high-stewardship of Westminster, in the room of the late Duke of Ormond, the votes on both sides were equal, till Atterbury (as Dean) gave a casting vote against the Prince of Wales, and made a speech on that occasion, containing a great encomium on the Duke then just gone abroad. This speech, which is said to have been printed in all the news-papers of the time, I have not been able to recover. The circumstance most probably happened in 1715.

The beautiful translation of Cato's soliloquy into Latin, which Fame and Dr. Kippis have attributed to Bishop Atterbury (and which on *that* authority, and on ORAL TRADITION in the University of Oxford, I had printed as his in the Select Collection, vol. V. p. 6.). I afterwards found reason (vol. VIII. p. 302.) to ascribe to Dr. Henry Bland, afterwards head master of Eton school, provost of the college there, and dean of Durham, to whom it is also without hesitation ascribed by the last and best Biographer of Addison; and have since had the honour of being assured by Mr. Walpole that it was the work of Dr. Bland; and that he

has

has more than once heard his father Sir Robert Walpole say, that it was he himself who gave that translation to Mr. Addison, who was extremely surprized at the fidelity and beauty of it.

The query in your Magazine for May, p. 242, I will acknowledge, has puzzled me; and I should be glad to see it satisfactorily answered. I have always understood that Mrs. Atterbury's maiden name was Osborne, and that the son was christened after her. It was the widow of Bp. *Smalbrooke* (not *Smalridge*) who is buried in the cloysters at Westminster. Mrs. Smalbrooke was daughter of Mr. Bowles, an attorney at Oxford; and left four sons and four daughters.

At Halling-house, on the western banks of the river Medway, three miles South of Rochester, there remained, till about the year 1720, in a niche on the outside of the chief door, a stone statue of Hamode Hethe, dressed in his episcopal robes; about two feet high, and elegantly finished. It was then blown down by a storm, but luckily escaped damage by falling upon some grass; and was, by the late Dr. Thorpe of Rochester, preserved and presented to Dr. Atterbury, then bishop of that see. Q. Whether the statue is now in being, or whether it has been engraved?

Edward Atterbury, esq; (said to be a relation) died at Hackney, July 24, 1765. Q. Was he a grandson to the Bishop?

Yours, &c.

J. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,

July 13.

THE strictures you have lately given us on Mr. Knox's admirable Essay on Education, have led me into a train of thoughts on what that author has advanced on the education of women. "I cannot refrain from adding," says he, "that though I disapprove for the most part of private tuition for boys, yet I very seriously recommend it to girls, with very little exception, &c. &c." This is a point, which, though of very great importance, has been (notwithstanding much has been written on the education of women) very little attended to, or very superficially discussed; for my own part, I confess myself much of the opinion of this sensible writer, and for those reasons he afterwards mentions, which I do not here quote, as the book is in most people's hands who make education any part of their study. I have said, I am of Mr. Knox's opinion, yet not so decidedly but as to be very sensible there are many plausible arguments in favour of public tuition; and I earnestly wish to see the subject well handled on both sides. And it is in hopes, Mr. Urban, to induce some of your correspondents to give their thoughts on this point, I trouble you with this. Whatever be the foibles or vices of this age, we cannot rank the want of attention to our sex, or the chaining us down to mere domestic duties, amongst them. Ne-

ver were literary accomplishments so easily attainable by our sex as in this age. And I believe I may with justice add, *never* could age or nation boast so bright an assemblage of female geniuses as at this time adorn Gr. Britain. Yet I find the present mode of sending our girls to the most crowded seminaries we can find is not the way to the attainment of those virtues most estimable in the female character. I would leave it to abler heads to investigate this; and to enquire whether the public mode of education is in itself not calculated for females, or whether it is owing to any adventitious circumstances in the conducting our schools. I am well persuaded, that those who preside over our female seminaries with anxious solicitude for the welfare of their pupils, and with a feeling sense of the importance of their trust, will be happy to have this subject fairly and candidly investigated.

Yours, &c.

Z.

MR. URBAN,

I SHALL esteem it as a favour if Mr. Pegge, or any other of your learned correspondents, will inform me, whether St. Leo Kniveton wrote a History of Derbyshire, or made any collections towards such a work; and if he did, whether the same are now extant, and where to be found? It is true, neither Bp. Nicolson, Mr. Rawlinson, nor Mr. Gough, take any notice of such a work; but I am induced to make this enquiry from a reference being made to some work of that kind in Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, sub tit. Tutbury in margine, and likewise from the assertion of Camden in his *Britannia*. Derbyshire, tit. Radborne.

Your correspondent Mr. Beckwith (p. 171) will find it mentioned in Camden's *Brit.* though not in Blount, that lands were held at Wormhill in Derbyshire by the service of destroying wolves, which much infested those parts formerly. It may be likewise proper to inform him (especially as the subject occupies a considerable share of the work he proposes to republish), that the Minstrel's Court, Bull running, &c. at Tutbury, were entirely abolished by the D. of Devonshire in the year 1773, at the request of the inhabitants of that village, owing to the outrages usually committed on those occasions. If he should desire it, I believe I can furnish him with a copy of an account of the Minstrel's Court, drawn up by a sensible intelligent gentleman, who was steward thereof, and a contemporary with Blount; likewise of the charge that was constantly given at that court to the minstrels.

A. W.

The MS. of Mr. St. Leo Kniveton referred to in Blount under Tutbury, p. 25, cannot relate to Collections for *Derbyshire*, it not being in that county. Our correspondent seems misled by *Mss. D de S. Kniveton*. Mr. K's collections were for the most part in the

Yelverton



Yelverton library, but Le Neve had 3 or 4 volumes of them. A MS. history by him of the Earls of Arundel, from the Conquest to his own time, from original records, &c. was bought by Mr. West at Le Neve's sale.

EDIT.

REMARK on the SEA-FIGHT of APRIL 12.

OF twenty-one ships of the line that have been taken or destroyed during the present war, Lord Rodney has had the singular honour of taking or destroying all but four of them, or seventeen in all, of which he has added twelve to the British fleet.

Guns. French taken.	Spanish taken.
104 La Ville de Paris.	80 Gibraltar.
74 Le Hector*.	70 Monarca.
74 Le Glorieux.	70 Princeffa.
64 Le Caton.	70 Diligente.
64 Le Jason.	64 Prince William.
64 L'Ardent.	Destroyed.
Destroyed.	70 San Eugenio.
74 Le Diademe.	70 San Domingo.
74 Le Cesar.	70 San Julian.

Dutch taken.

64 Prince Edward.

Besides frigates, with three Admirals taken prisoners.

The other four ships are, the

74 Pegase,	} (French) taken.
64 Prothee, and	
64 Actionnaire †,	
68 Hollandia (Dutch) destroyed.	

Two Dutch 50 gun ships, the Rotterdam and Princess Caroline, have also been taken.

The only four ships of the line the enemy have taken or destroyed of ours are,

74 Terrible	} destr.	64 Ardent	} taken
64 Augusta		50 Experiment	

of which the Ardent is now retaken.

The Rising Sun and Admirable, both first rates of 104 guns each, were burnt off La Hogue in 1692, but we do not recollect any three-decker having been taken in any former war.

Lord Robert Manners was only brother to the Duke of Rutland, being second son of the late brave Marquess of Granby. He was in the 25th year of his age, being born Feb. 6, 1758. He was a lieutenant of the Victory in Adm. Keppel's engagement, July 27, 1778, and soon after had the rank of a Duke's son given him by his Majesty. Sir Geo. Rodney made him a post-captain Jan. 17, 1780, the day after the defeat of the Spanish fleet. He went to the West Indies in December following, with Sir Sam. Hood, as captain of the Resolution, of 74 guns, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, Commodore, in which ship he distinguished himself in the action with the French

\* As we have a *Hector* already in our navy, it would be a very proper compliment to our gallant veteran to name this ship *Le Rodney*.  
† Mentioned, in our Magazine for May last, Auctionaire.

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off the Chesapeake, Sept. 5, 1781, and also in that off St. Kitts, when he was one of the seconds to Commodore Aisleck, Jan. 23, 1782. In the late engagement he was wounded in both legs, and one of them was amputated below the knee. He had an arm also broken. A locked jaw, supervening, proved fatal. By his express desire, his remains, the day after his death, were committed to the deep. His lordship was returned in the present parliament for the county of Cambridge, but had never taken his seat. At the nomination of his successor for Cambridgeshire, all the gentlemen appeared in mourning, and the Duke of Rutland wrote an affecting letter to the meeting.

Capt. Blair behaved with great bravery in the Dolphin frigate in the engagement with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781, for which he was promoted to the Anson, a new ship of 64 guns. He was brother to the late Dr. Blair, prebendary of Westminster (see p. 312), who was much hurt by his death. Dr. Blair was preceptor to the Duke of York, and accompanied him in a voyage to Lisbon.

Capt. Bayne (of the Alfred) was a good mathematician, and particularly well versed in naval tactics. He was leaning on the shoulder of one of his lieutenants, and desiring him to observe the effect of a new caronade of his own invention, when a 24 pounder divided his body in the middle, and carried part of it to the other side of the deck. Such were the heroes to whom their country, by its representatives, has voted a monument!

*His saltum accumulât donis, — inani Munere —*

By the way, may we venture to recommend the six following lines as part of their epitaph? Four of them were intended by the author for Capt. Cornwall, but were not adopted. But it is hoped that the present age will be more wise, though less learned, than to enshrine her heroes in a foreign language. Let those who have fought her battles, also read and understand her elegiums.

"This last just tribute grateful Britain pays,  
That distant times may learn her heroes' praise.  
Fir'd with like zeal, fleets yet unform'd shall  
gain

Another BLAIR, a MANNERS, and a BAYNE;  
And future chiefs shall unrepining bleed,  
When senates thus reward and celebrate the  
dead."

MR. URBAN,

June 30.

WHEN books are in such estimation as to be authentically referred to for facts and dates, the slightest error becomes of consequence. On this principle you are troubled with a few corrections of two works which you have recommended to notice.

In the "Collection of Royal Wills," p. 190, Richard de Coningburgh was only Earl of

of Cambridge, and never Duke of York; but he was father of *Richard Duke of York* slain at Wakefield, whose son *Edward* was *Edward the Fourth*.

P. 251. *Cypress Case*, or case for the corporal, is a linen cloth on which the sacrament is laid, about 22 inches square.

In the "Select Collection of Poems," vol. V. p. 197, "Hanwell" should be "Hannowth"; and in p. 169, the note on the second toast, "Henricita Croits, natural daughter of the Duke of Monmouth."

P. 174, *note*. No Duchess of Richmond was named Pultney. Read "Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Lord Brouncker, and widow of Lord Bellasmye of Walsby." The Duchess of Cleveland (second wife of the first Duke) was Anne daughter of Sir William Pultney, of Huxterton, co. Leicester.

P. 280. Lady Catherine Jones was daughter of the Earl of Ranelagh by his first wife, and had two sisters, Lady Kildare the beauty, and Lady Coningsby. Lady Catherine, whom I knew well, had but a small fortune, not £200,000, as is said. The second wife of Lord Ranelagh was the beauty of Hampton Court, daughter of Lord Salisbury, and widow of Lord Stawell. She had no children. Some unpublished verses by Lord Stawell, which I send you in his own hand-writing, may perhaps amuse, as the production of a noble author.

"MADAM,

You from the Alps to th' colder North repair,  
Chatter than this, and than those hills more fair.

And what with's sharper juice the Punick foe  
Could scarce attempt, you by your sweetness do.  
The rebel Scot has now learnt loyalty,  
You've taught the barbarous Piet civility.  
Nor does the needle with a love more true  
Court its dear North, than now the North  
does you.

Your conquering beauty has at last o'ercome  
A fiercer rigour, and more sharp at home.  
And now, since all those ruder discords cease,  
You visit here the calmer seat of peace.  
Here, where your royal father never dies,  
Lives in his brass, and in our memories.  
The image of his face elsewhere you'll find,  
He'll shew you here the picture of his mind.  
A daught' so heavenly nothing can outdo,  
But what his glorious son transcribes in you."

P. 290. The note on Vaughan must certainly be a mistake. Lady Anne Vaughan, Duchess of Bolton, was most uncommonly ugly.—In the same page, C—ll—r stands, probably, for Collyer, one of the Portmore family, and was, perhaps, the lady of Lionel Duke of Dorset.

Vol. VII. p. 315. Daniel Pulteney was cousin, not brother, of Lord Bath.

Vol. VIII. p. 267. Mr. Hammond, of Wootton in Norfolk, who married Sir Rob. Walpole's sister, was not father of Hammond the poet, nor any way related to him.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

MR. URBAN,

SINCE that the militia corps have drawn (as usual) for precedence in the succeeding campaign, I cannot help wondering that my countrymen of Kent should tamely resign the post of honour and danger, the van of the army, which was always claimed and occupied by their ancestors, in the feudal times. Thus, in Rowley's or Chatterton's *Battle of Hastings*, No 2, Earl Leofwine says,

"—Rowze yee and forme the boddie tyght,  
"The Kentish mune in fronte, for strength  
"renown'd,"

"Next the Bryftowans dare the bloody fight,  
"And last the numerous crewe shall presse  
"the ground."

"I and my Kyng'e be with the Kenters  
"found," &c.

On which his commentator, *the dygne Deane Miles*, observes, that, "though there may be authority in history for placing the *Kentish* men in the front of the battle, yet the *Bryftowans* owe their rank to the partiality of their countryman." And

"A standarde, made of sylke and jewells rare,  
"Was borne neare Harold'e at the Kenters  
"heade," &c.

If our lord lieutenant and the colonels of our two provincial regiments had had the spirit and knowledge of a Macaulay, they would not, I am persuaded, have resigned this ancient well-founded claim, at least without a protest, any more than the guards would give up the right of the army among the regulars; or than the barons of our Cinque Ports would relinquish their title to support the royal canopy at the coronation.

So thinks yours, &c. A KENTER.

MR. URBAN,

SOME months ago, I and all my neighbours, as I heard afterwards, late in an evening, were alarmed with a whiffing, which, on going out of doors, seemed to be in the air, and at such a height, that every one thought it just over his head. This made me recollect having heard of a bird called *The Seven Whiffers*, and reminded me of a passage in Spenser, where, among "the nation of unfortunate and fatal birds" that flocked about Sir Guyon and the Palmer, it is thus introduced,

"The Whiffer shrill that whooso hears doth  
"die."

*Fairy Queen. b. II. cant. 12. ff. 36.*

Can any of your correspondents inform me where else it is mentioned, or whether it is described in any book of Ornithology?

*Hertfordshire.*

CRITO.

57. The

\* Alluding to the statue of him in brass at St. John's College, Cambridge.

57. *The Dean and the 'Squire: A Poetical Eclogue.* Humbly dedicated to Soame Jenyns, Esq. By the Author of the *Heroical Epistle to Sir William Chambers, &c.* 2d edit. 8vo.

IN imitation of Mr. Jenyns's "Eclogue of the 'Squire and the Parson, written on Occasion of Lord Bute's glorious Peace," &c. this facetious writer ("what should he grave, turning to farce") has made that ingenious disquisitor his Tityrus, and Dean Tucker his Melibæus, as, though, both these casuists have disseminated similar Tory principles, the Dean allows for true, what the 'Squire holds to be false, "those two first principles of Mr. Locke, that men are equal, and that men are free\*." To the two first heads of Mr. Jenyns's seventh Disquisition Mr. Macgreggor particularly alludes, and, it must be owned, has clothed his author's sentiments in metre with a vein of humour not unlike his own. These political game-cocks are thus pitted:

"In coffee-house, of good account,  
Not far from Bond-street, call'd *The Mount*,  
Soame Jenyns met the Dean of Gloucester;  
And, as they sat in lounging posture,  
Each on his bench, and face to face,  
The Dean began in tone of bass:  
While Jenyns, in his treble key,  
Replied with much alacrity.  
Repeat, my Muse, th' alternate strains,  
That flow'd from these Arcadian swains,  
Who both were equally alert,  
Or to deny, or to assert †."

Our readers may judge of the justice this wag has done to his original, by comparing the 'Squire's part of the following delectable dialogue with the passage that we quoted from his VIIth *Disquisition*, in our Mag. for March, p. 188.

"DEAN.

—"I'd have you know,  
Protection, while in embryo,  
Is his, ere you can justly date  
His *quasi-compact* with the state ‡.  
Once, Sir, I knew a pious lady,  
Who, just as she was getting ready  
For church, one Easter Sunday morn,  
With labour-pains was sorely torn.

\* "See Tucker on Government, ch. I."

† ——"Arcades ambo,

*Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.* Virg."

‡ "Children are entitled to protection whilst in embryo, though they neither did, nor could enter into any compact with the state." Tucker on Civil Government, p. 2.—I have taken the liberty to add the term *quasi* in my version of this passage, to make it more analogous to the learned writer's general sentiments, who allows of no compact but what he is pleased to term *quasi*."

The church, good soul! she lov'd so dearly,  
That with her spouse she chose to parley;  
Nor would she let the midwife lay her,  
Till she had been a morning-prayer;  
When, lo! in midst of all this fray,  
Before Mamma had time to pray,  
Her heir, a free-born British boy,  
Bolted to light and liberty."

"SQUIRE.

"Your story, Mr. Dean, is pleasant,  
And wrapt withal in terms right decent.  
Yet vainly sure such proof you bring;  
One swallow does not make a spring.  
I say, in spite of your strange tale,  
For full nine months he lies in jail.  
And what a jail! so little roomy,  
So dark, so sultry, and so gloomy,  
Howard, who every prison knows,  
Ne'er ventur'd there to thrust his nose.  
Yet there he lies, unlucky wight!  
Depriv'd of sunshine and of light,  
Floating in brine, like a young porpoise,  
Till, by obsteric Habeas Corpus,  
The brat is pluck'd to liberty.  
But tell me, is such freedom free?  
In swaddling cloaths he now is bound,  
Like Styx\*, that gird him nine times round:  
They squeeze his navel; press his head,  
Feed him with water, and with bread.  
Thus nine months more he lies in chains,  
And, when his freedom he regains,  
He puts it to so bad a use,  
'Tis found he must not yet go loose.  
Tyrannic nurse then claims her right  
To plague him both by day and night.  
Then, grave as Pope, and gruff as Turk,  
Prelatic schoolmaster, like York,  
Threshes the wretch with grammar's flail,  
To mend his head, corrects his tail,  
And this with most despotic fury,  
Heedless of mercy, law, and jury."

In like manner our bard, as Milton said of Dryden, does little more than tag the points both of Dean and 'Squire, retailing their other arguments in an equally humorous strain; and at last, Arcadian like, as he began, he thus stops his poetical current:

—"Hold, Muse, nor give the 'Squire's reply.  
You've run two heats; to start a third,  
Would now, I think, be quite absurd;  
'Tis much beyond an Eclogue's length;  
Come, breathe a while, and gather strength.  
You shall not tax, should it be willing,  
The town beyond a single shilling †.  
Stop then in time your tinkling rill,  
The reader's ears have drunk their fill ‡."

\* "Though Fate had fast bound her,  
With Styx nine times round her. *Pope*."

† "Though the author chooses to be so very moderate in his mode of taxation, I, his bookseller, in strict conformity to our rule of trade, have ventured to lay on the other sixpence. *Debrett*."

‡ "*Claudite jam rivus, pueri, sat prata biberunt.* Virg."

Though this writer approves the political sentiments of the *Archæological Epistle*, he disclaims being the author of it. We knew not that he had been suspected.

58. *Corialia: or an Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c. &c. Part I. Consisting of Two Dissertations, addressed to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, London: viz. I. On the Obsolete Office of the Esquires of the King's Body. II. On the Original Nature, Duty, &c. of the Gentlemen of the King's Most Honourable Privy Chamber. By Sam. Pegge, Esq. 4to.*

IT is with pleasure we see the son of one of our oldest correspondents thus treading in the steps of a most respectable father, by throwing this offering (we will not call it a mite) into the antiquarian treasury.

I. *The Esquires of the Body*, he apprehends, were an appendage to the king, as being a knight; every one of whom having *two*, the king might well have *four* at least. These esquires were near the royal person both by day and night, as appears by a pun of Falstaff:—"When 'thou art king," says Sir John to the Prince of Wales, "let not us that are *ESQUIRES of the NIGHT's BODY* be 'called *thieves of the DAY's beauty*.'" They are in the lord chamberlain's department, and were gentlemen by birth, or alliance, or fortune. Their particular duty, both by day and night, is here specified; (the latter, as described by Ferdinando Martham, esquire of the body to K. Charles I. and K. Charles II.) and also their functions in processions, &c.; their rank, salaries, and emoluments. As to their antiquity, Mr. Pegge supposes them coeval with knighthood itself, in its military sense†. In the reign of K. James II. they were reduced to two, and with K. William III. the office expired. Though other queen-regents had these officers, it seems as if Q. Anne thought them needless to her; and K. George I. did not revive them.

II. *The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber* (of which chamber our author is one of the *Grooms*), from being anciently near the king's person, and originally his confidential servants, are now seldom visible above thrice in a reign, viz. at the coronation, at the entry of ambassadors from Venice, and at royal funerals‡, where they

bear the canopy over the corpse. They have no salary, but are exempted from serving the office of sheriff, on juries, &c. by a general inhibitory proclamation. Their number is 48. They were anciently called *Esquires of Household*, as far back as Edward IV. Their title was probably changed in the reign of Henry VII or VIII. They had then wages and diet, livery from the wardrobe, and herbage for their horses. Their salaries seem to have been taken off by James I. Their duty and diet remained till the reign of James II, when they were reduced to their present post of honour only.

59. *Ode to the Hon. William Pitt. By William Mason, M.A. 4to.*

INSPIRED by the spirit of patriotism, which has long silenced our author's Attic lyre, save when it was roused in the praise and defence of Keppel, he here celebrates the virtues and solicits the approbation of this "son of Chatham," an approbation, with which, we are informed in a note, his father honoured Caractacus, when he read it in MS.—A bright mantle, in the conclusion, is supposed to be borne from his breast by two seraphs in the regions of light, and presented to the young senator, with this apostrophe:

"V.

"Receive this mystic gift, my son!" he cries,  
"And, for so wills the sovereign of the skies,  
With this receive, at Albion's anxious hour,  
A double portion of my patriot zeal,  
Active to spread the fire it dar'd to feel

Through raptur'd senates, and with awful power

From the full fountain of the tongue  
To roll the rapid tide along,

Till a whole nation caught the flame.  
So on thy fire shall Heaven bestow

A blessing Tully fail'd to know,  
And redolent in thee diffuse thy father's fame.

"VI.

"Nor thou, ingenuous boy! that same despise,  
Which lives and spreads abroad in Heaven's  
pure eyes,

The last best energy of noble mind\*;  
Revere thy father's shade; like him disdain

The tame, the timid, temporising train,  
Awake to self, to social interest blind.

Young as thou art, occasion calls,  
Thy country's seals or mounts or falls

As thou and thy compatriots strive;  
Scarce is the fatal moment past

That trembling Albion deem'd her last,  
O knit the union firm, and bid an empire live.

Admirals." This is a small mistake. Sir E. Hawke, at least, being then an Admiral. Ed.

\* "In allusion to a fine and well-known passage in Milton's *Lycidas*."

"VII.

\* "Henry IV. Part I. act I. scene 2."

† "Chaucer was an *Esquire of the Body* to King Edward III."

‡ Mr. Pegge says, "The canopy at the late D. of York's funeral was borne by Five-



"VII.

"Proceed, and vindicate fair Freedom's claim,  
Give life, give strength, give substance to her  
name;

The native rights of man with fraud contest;  
Yes, snatch them from Corruption's baleful  
power, [devour,  
Who dares, in day's broad eye, those rights  
While prelates bow, and bless the happy  
feast.

If foil'd at first, resume thy course,  
Rise strengthen'd with Antæan force,  
So shall thy toil in conquest end.  
Let others court the tinsel things  
That hang upon the smile of kings,  
Be thine the Muse's wreath; be thou THE  
PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

"Aston, May 11, 1782."

In so correct a poet as Mr. Mason, and  
in so short a performance, we wonder to

meet with such illegitimate rhymes as  
we have marked in Italics; and also  
*thrōne, gōne, dēw, wōō, lōve, grōve,*  
*Eāst, brēast, dēad, pāid, lēad, shāde,* in-  
accuracies which would pass unnoticed in  
an inferior bard.

60. *Proofs that Great Britain was successful  
against each of her numerous Enemies before  
the late Victory of Sir George Brydges  
Rodney.* 4to.

TO raise the desponding spirits of the  
nation, this benevolent writer (whose in-  
genious productions, if we mistake not,  
we have had frequent occasion to com-  
mend) endeavours to depreciate the value  
of all our losses in America and elsewhere,  
and enhances that of all our gains, stating  
them as follows:

Rebels lose	Ships of the line	Frigates	Privateers	Vessels	Seamen	Troops
English lose by Rebels	—	14	33	2020	20,200	23,894
Balance in favour of England	—	—	—	200	4000	10,651
				1820	12,200	13,243

In the above account the compiler has omitted, on our side, the *Actæon* frigate of  
28 guns, destroyed at Sullivan's Island, the *Augusta* 64, and *Merlin* sloop 14, burnt  
in the Delaware, and the *Countess* of Scarborough 14, taken by Paul Jones. The  
*Serapis* too should have been put to this account.—But to proceed:

French lose	4	31	—	240	9121	10,249
English lose by France	1	13	—	—	2750	2435
Balance in favour of Eng- land before Sir George Rodney's victory	3	18	—	240	6371	7814

In the above, the *Terrible*, 74, burnt after the engagement near the Chesapeake,  
1781, is also omitted; nor do we find any mention of the *Grenades*.

Spanish lose	8	12	—	81	7185	350
English lose by Spain	—	—	—	50	1250	2000
Balance	8	12	—	31	5935	1650 ba-

lance against Eng.

The *troops* taken in the East and West India fleets are not here mentioned; and  
the number really lost at Minorca was the whole that were there at the beginning of  
the siege, not the 1000 or 600 only that were left at the end of it.

Dutch lose	3	8	—	576	10,590	—
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We will only add, that no cause was ever served by misrepresentation; though in  
the present case it is beyond all doubt unintentional.

61. *Theaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis: or,  
A Survey of the Diocese of Exeter, respecting  
all Matter of Jurisdiction and Concern: con-  
taining an accurate List of the several Parish  
Churches and Chapels within that Diocese,  
with their respective Dedications, Reprizals,  
certified and reputed Values, and Augmenta-  
tions (where they could be procured), Patrons,  
and present Incumbents. With various other  
Articles, as well of general as of local and  
particular Application. Undertaken and pub-  
lished at the Request of the Clergy of that Dio-  
cese.* 4to.

AFTER transcribing so copious a title-  
page, it is unnecessary for us to say more  
of the present book, than that it appears  
to be faithfully executed by the Editors  
(B. Thorn and son); and that, as the  
proprietors think proper (for pruden-  
tial reasons no doubt) to keep *ECTON*  
*out of print*, the publication is at least  
well-timed.

We would just add one hint to provin-  
cial Editors, that they would do well to  
advertise their productions in the most  
generally

generally circulated London News-papers, as otherwise chance only (as was the case with this *Theſaurus*) brings them before the tribunal of Criticism.

62. *Strictures upon a Pamphlet intituled, "Curſory Observations on the Poets attributed to Rowley, a Priest of the Fifteenth Century\*." With a Poſſcript on Mr. Thomas Warton's Enquiry† into the ſame Subject.* 8vo.

A 'Squire, or second, to those doughty Knights of the *Yellow Roll*, Messieurs Milles and Bryant, and consequently an opponent to Messieurs Malone, Warton, &c. But as this quiver furnishes no new arrows, we will not enter again into the merits of a contest "never ending, still beginning." We will only annex the concluding sonnet:

"TO THE LERNED DEANE † PERCY:  
GRETEYING.

"PERCY, of poetes olde, wythe balade clere,  
Whose precious stories hertes of fere to thawe

Full marvayleouslie flowe with Pitie's tere,  
Or bende stout Chivalrie to Cupyde's law,

"Thy skill hath fetelie wove, grete clerke of fame, [CER'S tale

The guerdon swete to sente, ere CHAUS-  
Stepede in nature's dewe han rered his name,  
Tyl Spenſer dreſte hys allegoryck vayle:

"Thanne to the hygh renome of Anna's daies,  
Noughte ceafynge tuneful lore, whyle ned-  
deres byte [praise:]

Syke biſmarelie anayeth BRUNSWYCKE'S  
Teachen mie mynde, ne frende of ſoule  
deſpyghte,

To yeven glorie dygne, ne blaſon guyle;  
Ne ROWLIE'S shadowe dyghte wythe fa-  
voure's beemy tmyle."

"EDWARD BURNABY GREENE."

"Kerſington, March 12, 1782."

63. *Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painted Window at New College, Oxford.* 4to.

HIGHLY finished is this composition, and we cannot give it a higher commendation than by saying that it does justice to its subject. After complaining, in a "mistaken strain," of the "faultless forms" and "strokes of art" that have now succeeded to the "wreathed windows" and "romantic hues" that were wont to charm his imagination in the old vaulted domes, the poet corrects himself, and views, with admiration, "the matchless skill that has broken the Gothic chain, and strives to disenchant"

\* See p. 128.

† See p. 129, 195.

‡ Now an Irish "Bishoppe."—By the bye, there is a sort of bull in the Dedication being placed at the end of a book.

him; paints, with a similar glow, the wonders of this modern artist; and thus addresses, at the conclusion, those fantastic figures whom he now explodes:

"Ye brawny Prophets, that in robes so rich,  
At distance due, possess the crisped nich;  
Ye rows of Patriarchs, that, sublimely rear'd,  
Diffuse a proud primeval length of beard;  
Ye Saints, who, clad in crimson's bright array,  
More pride than humble poverty display;  
Ye Virgins meek, that wear the palmy crown  
Of patient faith, and yet so fiercely frown;  
Ye Angels, that from golden clouds recline,  
But boast no semblance to a race divine;  
Ye tragic Tales of legendary lore,  
That draw devotion's ready tear no more;  
Ye Martyrdoms of unenlighten'd days,  
Ye Miracles, that now no wonder raise:  
Shapes, that with one broad glare the gazer  
strike,

Kings, Bishops, Nuns, Apostles, all alike!

Ye Colours, that th' unwary sight amaze,  
And only dazzle in the noon-tide blaze!

No more the Sacred Window's round dif-  
[space.]

But yield to Grecian group'd the shining  
Lo, from the canvas Beauty thrusts her throne,

Lo, Picture's powers a new formation own!

Behold, the prints upon the crystal plain,  
With her own energy, th' expressive stain!

The magic Master spreads his mimic toil  
More wide, nor only blends the breathing oil;

But calls the lineaments of life compleat  
From genial alchymy's creative heat;

Obedient forms to the bright fusion gives,  
While in the warm enamel Nature lives.

"ARTIST, 'tis thine, from the broad win-  
dow's height,

To add new lustre to religious light:

Not of it's pomp to strip this ancient shrine,  
But bid that pomp with purer radiance shine:

With arts unknown before, to reconcile  
The willing Graces to the Gothic pile,"

Mr. Jervis should have had some share of commendation as well as Sir Joshua. —Fame gives these Verses to Mr. T. Warton.

64. *"The general Objects of Clerical Attention considered, with particular References to the 'present Times:' In a Discourse on 1 Timothy, iv. 15. preached at Leicester, May 6, 1782, at the Visitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of Leicester. By Rob. Boycher Nickolls, LL.B. Rector of Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire.* 8vo.

BY the inscription of this "stranger and exile" to his patron the Earl of Huntingdon, we presume him to be an American. The peculiar doctrines of Christianity are here inculcated with great force and energy, in opposition to the principles of Hobbesism. Some of them verging towards Spinozism, which have been lately revived.

After

After speaking, with due respect, of Verbal Criticism, when properly applied to the Sacred Writings, the preacher digresses in this animated note:

"When one considers the vast abilities of a Bentley, employed in mending a Phædrus, there appears something more absurd than in 'Hercules at a distaff.' When we find him throwing away his Greek Testament from the fear of half-believing Middleton, and defending Phalaris against a host of wits, while his back is turned upon that sanctuary he was formed to adorn and support, so many mixed emotions of concern, anger, ridicule, indignation, rise, that the secularity of the Greek language, and the composite expression of Longinus himself, is wanting to represent them. . . . I forbear obvious reflections upon some *still less* significant modern Batrachomyomachiai."

In an Appendix are some pertinent remarks on the eloquent Historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and other modern supporters of infidelity.

65. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Swinderby, in the County of Lincoln, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1782, being the Day appointed by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a General Fast. By John Disney, D.D. F.A.S.* 8vo.

FROM Ezekiel xviii. 31, 32, the preacher gives several apposite exhortations to amendment and newness of life.

66 *On Devil Worship.* 8vo.

THIS anonymous discourse seems to have been preached in some polite congregation, and is said, by the author, to have given much offence. We know not why or to whom, as it is founded on rational and scriptural principles, except to those who *know not the Lord*. The text is from Isaiah xxviii. 15, *With Hell are we at agreement*.

67. *Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton.*

Vol. II. 8vo.

A former volume, from the same manufacture, was reviewed by us in our volume for 1780, p. 138. But, as the authenticity of both has been denied by his lordship's executors, and no attempt made to establish it by the editor, we cannot but deem them an impudent attempt to impose upon the publick. Two well-known characters shall be given as a specimen:

"What think you of bringing Mrs. Montague and Miss Edgewood upon your charming theatre? The similarity of those ladies' characters in some points, and their dissimilitude in others, would be finely portrayed by you, pen, and might give you an opportunity

of determining the just merits and standard of a literary female. The one is an highly-instructed, accomplished woman, possessed of great affluence, who indulges herself in a chaste display of fashionable as well as literary elegance, makes her drawing-room the *Lyceum* of the day, maintains a luxurious hospitality for the votaries of that science which she loves, and patronises the learning which she has herself adorned. The other, in a state of contented mediocrity, is humble as though she knew nothing, while she is not only the most learned woman of any age, but one of the most learned persons of that in which she lives. The pure sublime genius, which never swerves from virtue, accompanies her in the paths of rigid discretion, and is contented to slumber, while its favourite votary is employed in the daily, habitual exercise of domestic duties. This colloquy should take place between Justice, accompanied by Vanity, enforcing reward, and Merit, attended by Modesty, who will scarcely suffer an acceptance. They must be made to contend, not for their own, but each other's genius and virtue; and the scene may conclude with a well-decorated notice of that handsome independence which the former has attached to the valuable life of the latter. The whole, in your hands, will form a most entertaining, instructive, and exemplary picture."

Why the writer (whoever he be) should change the *christian* name (if it may be so called) of the old infidel Anet from *Peter* to *Claude*, we do not see. On the whole, with several anecdotes of private characters, particularly the supposed author's Right Honourable father, and Right Reverend uncle, which, if true, (which we cannot suppose) had better been suppressed, so much poison is introduced, seasoned indeed with some archness, but uncorrected by any antidote, as makes us pronounce it, independent of the imposture, a pernicious publication. The libertinism of a Lyttelton or a Chatterfield is more easily counterfeited than their wit.

Among all the anecdotes of this degenerate and ignoble peer, as none seems more extraordinary than the manner of his death, and as the circumstances that attended it seem well authenticated, it were to be wished that they could be transmitted to posterity in a less uncertain and perishable mode than that of oral tradition. If any one, who is acquainted with the particulars, would communicate them to our Magazine, extraordinary as we know them to be; they would be highly acceptable.

68. *The Trial at Bar, on a Writ of Right, and Proceedings before the Grand Jury, in the Court*

*Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, between John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Little, and Baron Sidney, of Penhurst in Kent, Demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, Widow, Tenant, on Monday the 11th Day of February, 1782, for Penhurst Place, Park, and Premises, in the County of Kent: before Lord Chief Justice Loughborough, Mr. Justice Gould, Mr. Justice Nares, and Mr. Justice Heath. With the Speeches and Arguments of the Council and Judges. 4to.*

JOCELYN, Earl of Leicester, married a Miss Thomas in 1716. About the year 1722, or 1723, they were separated, and so continued till his death in 1737. He was only tenant for life. The demand supposes him tenant in fee: and, as if seised in fee, he made a will (which was produced at the trial) in 1743, devising the estate to a natural daughter, Anne Sidney [now Mrs. Streatfield], in fee. Mrs. Perry is his surviving niece, to whom and her sister [the late Lady Sherard] his estates descended, and with them he joined in a deed to raise money in 1742, declaring that at that time he had no male issue. He died in 1747. The demandant states, that he was born in 1738. Yet, allowing his legitimacy, which was not contested, the tenant has the greater right, claiming as heir-general of the first settler (Robert Earl of Leicester) in 1700, which was incontrovertibly proved. And on the equitable maxim, *In æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis*, and Earl Jocelyn having devised away his estate by a will, duly executed, the Grand Assize had no difficulty in finding their verdict (as the Court directed) for the tenant, agreeing, that "Elizabeth Perry has the best right to hold the premises and appurtenances mentioned to her and her heirs."

That the demandant, however, was the son of the Countess of Leicester, and consequently, *in foro juris*, of the Earl, being born not only in wedlock, but when there was no divorce between the parties, seems (as above-mentioned) to have been admitted on both sides. Thus Mr. Sidney, though he has lost the estate, has gained a peerage; the shadow, but not the substance.

This claim, if admitted by the Lords, with the earldom of Sidney, will also revive the barony of Sidney, which, it appears by the papers, Mrs. Perry has lately lost, though they have not given us the arguments *pro* or *con*.

69. *An Essay on Epic Poetry, in Five Epistles to the Rev. Mr. Mason. With Notes. By William Hayley, Esq. 4to.*

ON this poem (for such it is) we can-

not bestow a higher elogium than to say that it is, in every respect, worthy of the name it bears. A small specimen of it was given in our last, p. 302. The principal design of the author seems to be (in his own words) "to examine and refute the prejudices which have produced, as he apprehends, the neglect of the Heroic Muse, and to kindle in our poets a warmer sense of national honour, with ambition to excell in the noblest province of poetry." After an introductory address to Mr. Mason, this is expressed in the 1st Epistle. Mr. Hayley then traces the origin of poetry, mentions the honours paid to its infancy, discusses the difficult question why Homer, the first poet, had no successor in Greece, controverts the remark of Dr. Warton, that, "as criticism flourishes, poetry declines," defends critics, remarks the danger of a bigoted acquiescence in critical systems, and of a poet's criticising his own works, and observes the advantages of friendship and study of the higher poets. In the Notes, which admirably illustrate the subject, he joins with an anonymous but now scarce publication\* (which, therefore, he analyses) in exploding the strange but ingenious Warburtonian chimæra of "Æneas's adventure to the infernal shades (in the 6th book of the *Æneid*) being no other than a figurative description of his initiation into the Mysteries," and, as a lover of poetry, speaks of Warburton with indignation. In Epistle II. he characterises, in numbers worthy of themselves, the ancient Greek and Latin poets, Homer, "mighty father of the Epic line," Apollonius Rhodius, Virgil, Lucan. In the Notes, Lucan is rescued from an aspersions thrown upon him by Tacitus, of having accused his mother Atilla as his accomplice in the conspiracy with which he was charged, and for which he was put to death by Nero; and an elegant translation is added of Statius's *Genethliakon Lucani*, a poem on the anniversary of Lucan's birth, written at the request of his widow, Polla Argentaria. In Epistle III. he gives a sketch of the Northern and Provençal poetry, first celebrating the praises of Gray for reviving the "shadowy brood" of "Gothic Fable." Then pass in review the most distinguished Epic poets of Italy (Dante, Boccaccio, Trissino, Ariosto, Tasso, Tassoni), of Spain (Lopez de Vega, Ercilla), of

\* "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the *Æneid*. Elmsly, 1770."



Portugal (Camoens), of France (Boileau, Gresset, Mad. du Boccage, Voltaire), and of Britain (Chaucer, Spenser, Cowley, Butler, Milton, Dryden, Davenant, Blackmore, Garth, and Pope.)—Some of the most eminent Latin poets that appeared in the dark ages are mentioned in the Notes, viz. Abbo, a Parilian monk; Guido, Bishop of Sienna; Gualfredo, Bishop of Sienna; Laurentius of Verona; Philip Gualtier de Chatillon, Joseph of Exter, Gunther, William of Bretagny, Nicholas de Brai, Gulielmus Peregrinus, Mussaco, Petrarch, and John, Abbot of Peterborough, and specimens are given of some of their works. To the account of Dante are added one of his Sonnets, and three Cantos of his Inferno, with translations. The latter is in the peculiar manner of this poet, the translator having adopted his triple rhyme, never practised before in English. These make us wish for the remainder of the work by the same hand. The lives of the other poets above-mentioned are also illustrated, particularly that of Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga, born at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1553, a bard almost totally unknown in our country, but justly distinguished in Spain by his heroic poem intitled *Aiucana*, in three parts, 1557, 8, and 60, ranked by Cervantes, in speaking of Don Quixote's library, amongst "the choicest treasures of the Castilian Muse." Of this poem, which takes its name from Arauco, a district in Chile, where the scene lies, our author has given a very extensive sketch, with several translated extracts interspersed, which justify his encomium on "this military bard," as being "one of the most extraordinary and engaging characters in the poetical world." Prefixed is an elegant Sonnet, which "celebrates both the hero and the poet," by Leonora, Baroness of Rales. Three Sonnets of Camoens, with translations, follow; the two first by "an ingenious friend." Epistle IV. contains remarks on the supposed parsimony of Nature, in bestowing poetic genius; and we are pleased to see that justice done to Miss Seward by one of our sex, which has been denied her by one of her own. (in a late poem *On Sensibility*,) and the *Female Right to Literature* thus ably vindicated by her example:

"Blest be this smiling hour, when Britain sees  
Her fair-ones cancel such absurd decrees,  
In one harmonious group, with graceful scorn,  
Spring o'er the Pedant's fence of wither'd thorn.

And reach Parnassian heights, where, laurel-crown'd,  
This softer Quire the notes of triumph sound;  
Where SEWARD, leader of the lovely train,  
Points o'er heroic tombs her potent strain;  
Potent to sooth the honour'd dead, and dart  
Congenial virtue through each panting heart;  
Potent through spirits masculine to spread  
Poetic jealousy and envious dread:  
If Love and Envy could in union rest,  
And rule with blended sway a poet's breast;  
The bards of Britain, with unjaundic'd eyes,  
Will glory to behold such rivals rise."

The evils and advantages of poetry are then exemplified in the fate of different poets, Milton, Chatterton\*, Ariosto, Vega, Otway, Pope, Mason, and the author himself, which introduces the following pathetic address to his deceased mother:

"If heart felt pain e'er led me to accuse  
The dangerous gift of *the alluring Muse*,  
'Twas in the moment when my Verse impress'd  
Some anxious feelings on a Mother's breast.

"O thou fond Spirit, who with pride hast  
smil'd,

And frown'd with fear, on thy poetic child,  
Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyish time  
He sigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in rhyme;  
While thy kind cautions warn'd him to beware  
Of penury, the bard's perpetual snare;  
Marking the early temper of his soul,  
Careless of wealth, nor fit for ease controul:  
Thou tender Saint, to whom he owes much  
more

Than ever child to parent ow'd before,  
In life's first season, when the fever's flame  
Shrunk to deformity his shrivel'd frame,  
And turn'd each fairer image in his brain  
To blank confusion and her crazy train,  
'Twas thine, with constant love, through lingering years,

To bathe thy idiot orphan in thy tears;  
Day after day, and night succeeding night,  
To turn incessant to the hideous sight,  
And frequent watch, if haply at thy view  
Departed Reason might not dawn anew.  
Though medicinal art, with pitying care,  
Could lend no aid to save thee from despair, }  
Thy fond maternal heart adher'd to hope  
and prayer:

Nor pray'd in vain; thy child from powers  
above

Receiv'd the sense to feel and bless thy love;  
O might he thence receive the happy skill,  
And force proportion'd to his ardent will,  
With Truth's unfading radiance to emblaze  
Thy virtues, worthy of immortal praise!

"Nature, who deck'd thy form with beauty's flowers,

Exhausted on thy soul her finer powers;  
Taught it with all her energy to feel [zeal,  
Love's melting softness, Friendship's fervid

\* See our last, p. 302.

The generous purpose, and the active thought,  
With Charity's diffusive spirit fraught;  
There all the best of mental gifts the plac'd,  
Vigour of judgment, purity of taste,  
Superior parts, without their spleenful leaven,  
Kindness to earth, and confidence in heaven.

"While my fond thoughts o'er all thy merits roll,

Thy praise thus gushes from my filial soul;  
Nor will the public with harsh rigour blame  
This my just homage to thy honour'd name;  
To please that public, if to please be mine,  
Thy virtuous train'd me—let the praise be thine.

"Since thou hast reach'd that world where  
Love alone,

Where Love Parental can exceed thy own;  
If in celestial realms the blest may know  
And aid the objects of their care below,  
While in this sublunary scene of strife  
Thy son possesses frail and feverish life,  
If Heaven allot him many an added hour,  
Gild it with virtuous thought and mental power,

Power to exalt, with every aim refin'd,  
The loveliest of the arts that bless mankind!"

The reader will here recollect the filial affection, as well as the versification of Pope.—For the advice which he gives his fair readers to cultivate poetry, if they have a talent for it, Mr. Hayley produces, in his Notes, the authority of Petrarch, in two Sonnets, the one addressed to him by a lady on that subject, the other his answer, with an imitation of each.—In Epistle V. he examines and confutes the received opinion, first advanced by Petronius to depreciate Lucan, that "supernatural agency is essential to the Epic poem" shews the folly and injustice of all arbitrary systems in poetry; insists that the Epic province is not yet exhausted, but that new subjects may still be found in the mythology of India, in the Shastah, but more particularly in English history, to us the most interesting of all; adds, that a national Epic poem is the great *desideratum* in English literature, and wishes to see it supplied by the genius of Mr. Macon, with an elogium on whom, and an execration of the spirit of party, the poem concludes.—In the Notes, two opinions on the subject of 'machinery, singularly opposite, but equally adverse to the Henriade, by two eminent critics, Lord Kaimes and Bishop Hurd, are transcribed and confronted.—It remains only to give an extract or two more, which shall consist of part of the elogium just mentioned, and the imitation of an "airy and sportive Sonnet" of Dante to Guido Cavalcanti.

"Justly on thee th' inspiring Goddess calls;  
Her mighty task each weaker bard appalls:

'Tis thine, O MASON' with unbafl'd skill,  
Each harder duty of our art to fill;  
'Tis thine, in robes of beauty to array,  
And in bright Order's lucid blaze display,  
The forms that Fancy, to thy wishes kind,  
Stamps on the tablet of thy clearer mind,  
How softly sweet thy notes of pathos swell,  
The tender accents of Elfrida tell;  
Caractacus proclaims, with Freedom's fire,  
How rich the tone of thy sublimer lyre;  
E'en in this hour, propitious to thy fame,  
The rural deities repeat thy name:  
With festive joy I hear the sylvan throng  
Hail the completion of their favourite song,  
Thy graceful song! in honour of whose power,  
Delighted Flora, in her sweetest bower,  
Weaves thy unfading wreath;—with fondest care,

Proudly she weaves it, emulously fair,  
To match that crown, which in the Mantuan grove

The richer Ceres for her VIRGIL wove!  
See! his Eurydice herself once more  
Revisits earth from the *Elysian* shore!  
Behold! she hovers o'er thy echoing glade!  
Envy, not love, conducts the pensive shade,  
Who, trembling at thy lyre's pathetic tone,  
Fears lest Nerina's fame surpass her own.

Thou happy bard! whose sweet and potent voice

Can reach all notes within the poet's choice;  
Whose vivid soul has led thee to insafe  
Dramatic life in the preceptive Muse;  
Since, blest alike with beauty and with force,  
Thou rival'st VIRGIL in his sylvan course;  
O be it thine the higher palm to gain,  
And pass him in the wide Heroic plain!  
To sing, with equal fire, of nobler themes,  
To gild Historic Truth with Fancy's beam;  
To patriot chiefs unsung thy lyre devote,  
And swell to Liberty the lofty note!"

— — — — —  
"Sublimar MASON! not to thee belong  
The reptile beauties of envenom'd song.  
Thou chief of living bards! O be it ours,  
In same though different, as of different powers,

Party's dark clouds alike to rise above,  
And reach the firmament of public love!  
May'st thou ascend Parnassus' highest mound.  
In triumph there the *Epic* trumpet sound;  
While, with no envious zeal, I thine aspire  
By just applause to fan thy purer fire;  
And of the work which Freedom pants to see,  
Which thy firm Genius claims reserv'd for thee,

In this frank style my honest thoughts impart,  
If not an artist, yet a friend to art."

#### — — — — — "SONNET.

"Henry! I wish that you, and Charles, and I,  
By some sweet spell within a bark were plac'd,

A gallant bark with magic virtue grac'd,  
Swift at our will with every wind to fly;  
So that no changes of the shifting sky,

No stormy terrors of the watery waste  
Might bar our course, but heighten still  
our taste  
Of sprightly joy, and of our social tie:  
Then, that my Lucy, Lucy fair and free,  
With those soft nymphs on whom our  
souls are bent,  
The kind magician might to us convey,  
To talk of love throughout the live-long day;  
And that each fair might be as well con-  
tent  
As I in truth believe our hearts would be."

Though the poetical fame of Mr. Hay-  
ley was before so established as scarce to  
admit of any addition, this work, if  
possible, will augment it, and makes  
us wish, that, if his friend declines it,  
he would attempt the great *desideratum*  
which he so ably recommends, "a na-  
tional Epic poem," a task to which no  
modern bard, we apprehend, is more  
equal.

If we could venture to hint at the least  
failure in his versification, it would be  
the use of the open vowels, as in "*the al-  
luring*," "*the Elysian*," and "*the Epic*"  
(above), and of the Alexandrine, espe-  
cially in the middle of a sentence. This  
line too might easily be improved,

"In their false balance th' injur'd Greek  
"they raise."

And now and then, as in his former po-  
ems, he sinks from the heroic into the  
burlesque. Thus, speaking of Homer's  
Neptune,

"Nor feel his watery pomp their mind en-  
"large,"

is unequally yoked with

"More than the pageant of my Lord May's  
"barge."

But these are only spots in the sun, and  
would pass unnoticed amidst inferior  
splendour.

70. *De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii. Auc-  
toris Clifton Winttingham, Baronetto, M.D.  
Colleg. Medic. Londinens. et Parisiens. Socio,  
Societatis Regiæ Sodali, & Medico Regio. 8vo.*

THIS work consists of *Medical Ob-  
servations* on almost all the diseases  
which *flesh is heir to*, calculated to point  
out their causes, their peculiar symptoms,  
their several prognostics and events, and  
the proper method of cure.

These observations are not founded  
on precarious conjectures, bold specula-  
tions\*, or any of those ostentatious theo-  
ries, which have been hastily adopted,

\* "*Qui speculantur non medentur*," is a  
common and indubitable maxim.

and soon exploded; but on solid and ra-  
tional principles, on the experience of  
forty years, in a course of extensive and  
successful practice, both in foreign cli-  
mates, and in or near the metropolis of  
this country.

They are thrown together promiscu-  
ously, as they occurred. But this want  
of methodical arrangement is amply  
compensated by a copious Index.

The learned author every where disco-  
vers a philosophical penetration, and an  
intimate knowledge of the human consti-  
tution in all its parts, and under all its  
various imbecillities and disorders.

The style in which this treatise is com-  
posed is easy, natural, unaffected Latin-  
ity; breathing the air and spirit of the  
elegant and classical Celsus.

71. *Conclusion of Mr. Walpole's Account of  
Chatterton. (See p. 300.)*

#### APPENDIX. NUMBER II.

"HAVING said that "Chatterton  
alternately flattered and satirised all ranks  
and parties," the following list of pieces writ-  
ten by him, but never printed, will confirm  
that assertion. I have seen those pieces, co-  
pies of which are in the hands of a gentle-  
man who favoured me with the list.

"1. *Kew Gardens*. This is a long satirical  
rhapsody of some hundred lines, in Churchill's  
manner, against persons in power, and their  
friends at Bristol.

"2. *The Flight*: addressed to a great man;  
Ld. B.—e. In 40 stanzas of 6 lines each.  
Thus endorsed: 'Too long for the Political  
Register—Curtailed in the digressions—Given  
to Mr. Mortimer.'

"3. *The Dowager, a Tragedy*."—Unfinish-  
ed—only two scenes.

"4. *Verses addressed to the Rev. Mr. Catcott,*  
*on his book on the Deluge*: ridiculing his sys-  
tem and notions.

#### OTHER PIECES IN MS.

"1. *To a great Lady*. A very scandalous  
address; signed Decimus. On the back of  
this is written, '(Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; by  
the Whisperer. 10s. 6d. a column.)'

"2. *To C. Jenkinson, Esq;* an abusive letter;  
signed Decimus: (or Probus, as it should seem  
from the indorsement) beginning thus:

'Sir,

'As the nation has been long in the dark  
in conjecturing the ministerial agent, &c.'

"3. *To Ld. Mansfield*. A very abusive let-  
ter; signed Decimus: (or Ænenienus, as it  
should seem from the indorsement) beginning  
thus:

'My Lord,

'I am not going to accuse you of pusilla-  
nimity, &c.'

N.B. In this piece many paragraphs are  
cancelled, with this remark in the margin:  
'[Prosecution will lye upon this].'

"4. *An*

"4. *An introductory Essay* to a political paper set up by him called the *Moderator*, in favour of administration, thus beginning,

"To enter into a detail of the reasons which induced me to take up the title of this paper, &c."

"5. *To Lord North*; a letter signed "the *Moderator*," and dated May 26th, 1770, beginning thus:

"My Lord,

It gives me a painful pleasure, &c."

This is an encomium on administration for rejecting the lord mayor Beckford's remonstrance.

"6. *A Letter to the Lord Mayor Beckford*, signed *Probus*; dated May 26, 1770.—This is a violent abuse of government for rejecting the remonstrance, and begins thus:

"When the endeavours of a spirited people to free themselves from an insupportable slavery.—On the back of this essay, which is directed to Cary, is this endorsement:

"Accepted by Bingley, set for and thrown out of the North Briton; 21 June, on account of the lord mayor's death.

"Lost by his death on this essay 1 11 6

"Gained in elegies 2 2 0

"—— in essays 3 3 0

"Am glad he is dead by 3 13 6

# "APPENDIX. NUMBER III.

"AS the warmest devotees to Chatterton cannot be more persuaded than I am of the marvellous vigour of his genius at so very premature an age, I shall here subjoin the principal eras of his life, which, when compared with the powers of his mind, the perfection of his poetry, his knowledge of the world, which, though in some respects erroneous, spoke quick intuition, his humour, his vein of satire, and, above all, the amazing number of books he must have looked into, though chained down to a laborious and almost incessant service, and confined to Bristol, except at most for the last five months of his life, the rapidity with which he seized all the topics of conversation then in vogue, whether of politics, literature, or fashion; and when, added to all this mass of reflection, it is remembered that his youthful passions were indulged to excess, faith in such a prodigy may well be suspended—and we should look for some secret agent behind the curtain, if it were not as difficult to believe that any man, possessed of such a vein of genuine poetry, would have submitted to lie concealed, while he actuated a puppet; or would have stooped to prostitute his muse to so many unworthy functions. But nothing in Chatterton can be separated from Chatterton. His noblest flights, his sweetest strains, his grossish ribaldry, and his most commonplace imitations of the productions of *Magazines*, were all the effluences of the same ungovernable impulse; which,ameleon like, imbibed the colours of all it looked on. It was *Ossian*, or a Saxon monk, or *Gray*, or

*Smollet*, or *Junius*—and if it failed most in what it most affected to be, a poet of the fifteenth century, it was because it could not imitate what had not existed. I firmly believe that the first impression made on so warm and fertile an imagination was the sight of some old parchments at Bristol; that meeting with *Ossian's* poems, his soul, which was all poetry, felt it was a language in which his invention could express itself; and having lighted on the names of *Rowley* and *Canninge*, he bent his researches towards the authors of their age, and, as far as his means could reach, in so confined a sphere, he assembled materials enough to deceive those who have all their lives dealt in such uncouth lore, and not in our classic authors, nor have perceived that taste had not developed itself in the reign of *Edward IV.* It is the taste in *Rowley's* supposed poems that will for ever exclude them from belonging to that period. *Mr. Tyrwhitt* and *Mr. Walton* have convicted them of being spurious by technical criterions; and *Rowley*, I doubt, will remain in possession of nothing that did not deserve to be forgotten, even should some fragments of old parchments and old verses be ascertained antique.

"*Thomas Chatterton*, born 20th of Nov. 1752  
 "Educated at the bluecoat school at Bristol, where reading and writing and accounts are only taught.  
 "Put clerk to an attorney, July 1766  
 "First taken notice of for a paper put into *Farley's Bristol Journal*, and said to be from an old MS. October 1st. 1768  
 "First inserted a little poem of his own and an extract from an old MS. in the *Town and Country Magazine*, February 1769  
 "Sent specimens of several ancient poems to *Mr. H. W. Said*, there were many more, and offered to transcribe the whole, March 1769  
 "He was then aged 16 years and 4 months.  
 "Went to London, April 1770  
 "Died, August 1770"

72. *Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A. and of many of his Learned Friends. Containing an incidental View of the Progress and Advancement of Literature in this Kingdom, from the Beginning of the present Century to the End of the Year 1778. By John Nichols, his Apprentice, Partner, and Successor. 4to.*

A vast, an accumulated debt of gratitude, a rare production in this degenerate age, has produced this bulky volume, which, if it be not more the history of *Mr. B.* than of his literary contemporaries, is certainly a collection of many valuable anecdotes, illustrating the



state of literature among us for 80 years. The compiler (which is no mean praise) unites the characters of Author, Historian, Biographer, Antiquary, Critic, and Printer—a very Frobenius, Aldus, Stephens; and, to speak more like an Englishman, the Caxton, W. de Worde, and Pinson, of the eighteenth century; a grateful scholar and a worthy successor of W. BOWYER.—We have not room at present to enter into particulars.

Proofs of the singular Epitaph in p. 218 of Mr. Pennant's *Journey to London*; extracted from the DIXBY PEDIGREE.

Gulielmus Mulsio de Thingdon = Alicia Marmore  
P. 42. frater Edmundi. = Uxor ejus.  
36 Hen. VI.

THIS *William* was brother to Sir Edmund, whose will is given in p. 432 of the *Journey*, and at p. 582 of the *Pedigree*.

The inscription is faithfully copied from that under the drawing of the tomb in p. 598 of the *pedigree*. By the words *bruiis sponos*, it is evident that the lady had the children which the inscription celebrates by a second husband, one excepted, viz. *John Mulsio*, whom the lad by her first.

Whether the composer of the epitaph might have selected the word *Marmore* to form (as was customary in jingling lines) a quibble on the name, is highly probable.

*Hic* is probably wrong, for it refers to the lady, and ought to be read *hec*; but it stands in the inscription, as given by Mr. Pennant.

Mr. Willis's residence was at *Whaddon Hall*, not at his house near the church. See p. 212.

MR. URRAN,

THE following poem was caused by an interview between two clergymen in my neighbourhood, who were pretty much in the situation described in the subsequent lines. I have taken the hint from Virgil's first Eclogue, of which it cannot be called a strict imitation, or paraphrase, though it partakes of something of both, and something of neither. If you choose to insert it, with all its imperfections on its head, it is at your service.

H. S.

TITYRUS. MELIBOEUS.

MELIBOEUS.

While, Tityrus, no cares perplex your mind,  
While thus, beneath the beechen shade reclin'd,

You blow the flute, or meditate the strain  
To some fair maid of the sequester'd plain,  
I, call'd by hated war's tremendous roar,  
Forsook my much-lov'd home, my native shore;

Its tranquil joys reluctantly forego,  
For fields of slaughter, and for scenes of woe.

TITYRUS.

Sure I must call that man almost divine,  
Through whom such days of calm content  
are mine.

At least to him I greater reverence owe  
Than Romish zealots to the papal toe,  
Or a saint's relics.—Oft my prayers I raise  
For him, and oft proclaim my patron's praise,  
When Christmas lamb upon my table smokes,  
Exulting then amid my country folks,  
With heartfelt joy I see my glasses crown'd  
With swelling bumpers as his health goes round.

For, great the blessings I from him receive;  
I smoke my pipe, nor ask another's leave;  
View my own sheep on yonder mountain play,  
And lowing cattle through the meadow stray.

MELIBOEUS.

I see, with wonder, not with envy, sir'd,  
My friend possess those blessings I desir'd.  
Ye idle thoughts! no more my breast invade,  
For thundering war I quit the noiseless shade.  
I might have seen erewhile, though now too late,  
The black presages of my future fate. [late,  
Signals of dire event, the comet glar'd,  
And newspapers impending war declar'd.  
But who thy patron? whence the happy lot  
That made thee owner of this pleasing spot?

TITYRUS.

Oft had my fancy painted to my view  
(For little then of polish'd life I knew)  
London's vast domes, like yonder cots, to rise  
In greater number, and superior size. [par'd,  
Thus eyeless whelps are to their dams come—  
And new-fall'n calves unto the lowing herd.  
But know, not more the lawn-rob'd prelate  
shines

In pomp superior to our Welsh divines;  
Nor lofty elms surpass the creeping weeds;  
Than that huge town all other towns exceeds.

MELIBOEUS.

But why to London didst thou go?

TITYRUS.

To gain  
Preferment, which I long had wish'd in vain.  
To live and die a journeyman divine  
Is cause for liberal spirits to repine.  
Yet while I Beecham serv'd, I never sought  
Promotion—scarcely on a living thought.  
But when to Clifton's curacy remov'd,  
Far from the parish I to greatly lov'd,  
The case was alter'd: in the neighbouring  
town [gown.

Men shew'd their wit by sneering at the  
At weekly clubs my presence would provoke  
E'en leaden 'squires to aim a single joke;  
Who, deeper vers'd in Whist's mysterious  
game,  
Sent back the Doctor poorer than he came.

MELIBOEUS.

I wonder'd much, as on a holy day,  
Through Beecham parish I pursued my way,  
To hear no bell announce the wonted prayers,  
And see thy flock employ'd in worldly cares.  
Thee gone—the bells hung silent in the steeple,  
And work or play engag'd the country people.

TITYRUS.

## TITURUS.

What could I do? a curate to remain,  
By weekly toil a pittance poor to gain;  
While purse-proud farmers, insolently kind,  
First ask'd, and then proclaim'd how oft I  
din'd [sleek,  
And drank at their expence; who, plump and  
Laugh'd at the tatter'd gown and fallow  
check. [dome,  
Was dreadful!—Then I fought my patron's  
My only friend, and found that friend at  
home.

He listen'd to my tale, by pity sway'd.—  
How small my gains, and yet how much I  
pray'd,

He kindly heard; then granted all my suit,  
Gave me this living, and some cash to boot.

## MELIBŒUS.

Thrice happy man! whose annual tythes produce

Enough for competence, and moderate use.  
Though here no stately palaces arise,  
And, tipp'd with gold, no spires ascend the  
skies; [rude,

Though few thy neighbours, and of manners  
No vices taint them, and no frauds delude;  
Here oft with joy you take your favourite  
book,

And tread the margin of the gurgling brook;  
Or where the rippling waters swifter glide,  
The mimic fly light floating down the tide,  
The speckled trout ensnare. At times reclin'd  
Beneath yon oak you rest; while on the wind  
The bee's soft murmurings sooth thee to repose,  
Bees, from whose toil thy rich methëglin flows.  
At home, around thee in thy spacious court  
The fowl, the duck, and noisy geese resort.  
From the thatch'd barn the robin pours his  
strain,

And turtles in the distant wood complain.

## TITURUS.

The fish that sport along yon liquid maze,  
Shall sooner in the tufted valley graze;  
And from that vale th' unwieldy oxen rise,  
And skim like swallows through the azure  
skies; [ale,

Farmers shall quit roast beef and nut-brown  
On rich ragouts and claret to regale;  
Lords shall forego French soups and foreign  
wine, [men dine:

Shall drink with peasants, and with plough-  
Nay, greater wonders than I've mention'd yet,  
Must happen, ere my patron I forget.

## MELIBŒUS.

But I must go with war's ferocious bands  
To Calpe's rock, or Afric's burning sands;  
Or where stern Winter holds his savage reign  
With toilsome march through Canada's do-  
main,

Confederate war with Christian Indians wage,  
Or with Dutch Pagans in Japan engage.

'Tis mine, alas! to roam from place to place,  
To sneering captains say unheeded grace,  
And words of peace to impious soldiers give;  
A doctrine, they by violating live.

Oh! shall I, shall I not behold at last,  
When many a long-revolving year is past,

My native land? there in my cottage reign,  
And with mild counsel guide the erring  
swain?

On those unbenefic'd what ills await!  
Ah, how precarious is a curate's fate!  
Must others reap the prod'cts of my toil?  
For others did I make the garden smile,  
And deck the well-rang'd beds with bloom-  
ing flowers?

The sweet employment of my leisure hours!  
No longer, Melibœus, think to gain  
Preferment, which thou never wilt obtain.  
Farewell my flock! once objects of my care,  
Oft to my voice ye bent a willing ear:  
With laughter ha'd the oft-repeated joke,  
And heard with reverence what I gravely  
spoke.

Ne'er from my pulpit shall I mark, around,  
The gall'ry with strong-voic'd fingers crowd'd;  
Nor see the hoary farmers stand below,  
Rapt with the solemn strain, in decent row:  
No longer view, in Sunday's garb array'd,  
The sturdy youth, and simple-minded maid.  
No tinkling bells I hear, no more I preach,  
Nor you perform the rules I us'd to teach!

## TITURUS.

Yet here, this night at least with me repose:  
In beer or soft methëglin drown thy woes.

A barn-door fowl shall smoke upon the board,  
And brocoli my garden will afford.

Walk in—around us close the shades of night,  
The noiseless bat begins his wavering flight.  
The weary ploughman hastens to his home—  
These signs declare that supper-time is come.

## MR. URBAN,

May 21.

THE inclosed lines were written by a  
young gentleman of Oxford on the  
death of his sister a few months ago. I ven-  
ture to send them to you, without his know-  
ledge, and although the inscription remains un-  
finished; for as they are designed for her mo-  
nument, I assure myself of his forgiveness in  
communicating so beautiful a composition a  
little earlier to the publick, through the  
channel of your Magazine. D.

Pure Spirit! that leav'st thy body to our moan,  
From whence now disimprison'd, thou art gone  
To thy more happy region, where each field  
Eternal April of fair flowers doth yield;  
Look (if the soul can downward look) and see  
A soul, once thine, all tears for loss of thee.  
When health so lately sparkled in those eyes,  
How little thought I of—'Here Charlotte lies.'  
Or when a smile would her fond brother bless,  
Little, that earth thus early should possess  
So fair a casket: little thought indeed [seed!  
Base worms on nineteen years sweet flesh should  
So, fruits are in their blossoms nipt by frost;  
So, a tall ship, that oft the seas hath cross'd,  
At last, when gladsome port she leaves behind,  
How the smooth waters court her, and false  
wind,

Till, when a sudden gust and tempest rise,  
Dash'd on a rock, she sinks—the ocean's prize.  
—Live yet, my sister, on thy marble tomb,  
While time bears date free from oblivion's  
doom, That

That when the world's last passenger draws  
near,  
In uncorrupted letters may appear

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
who died

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
This small Memorial of Affection  
is erected  
by her unhappy Brother

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
He died himself on the \_\_\_\_\_ of  
Having Hope  
that their mutual Love  
Shall be  
Rewarded  
by a nobler Union than this  
Mingling of their Athes  
in a State where there is no Danger  
or Possibility  
of  
a second Separation.

MR. URBAN,

THE following lines were written by an  
amiable young lady of a Northern  
county, on seeing the couplet prefixed; in a  
collection of manuscript poems. In the idea  
that they may, in some measure, contribute  
to the pleasure or improvement of the reader,  
they are presented to your Miscellany: and  
the communicator hopes that he shall not  
subject himself to the displeasure of the au-  
thors. Yours, &c. W. N.

"Trust not the female sex, they're guilt within.  
"The smiles of woman are the smiles of sin."

TELL me, harsh bard! whose accents boldly  
dare

To cast this general stigma on the fair,  
Did not that mother, who gave birth to thee,  
Teach thy young steps from danger's paths to  
flee,

And with a parent's anxious wish impart  
The love of virtue to thy infant heart?  
If not, unhappy man! we own thy Muse  
Might well with sad presage our sex accuse.  
But oh! if thou maturer years hast gain'd,  
Why still thy breast with this idea stain'd:  
'That female hearts are full of guilt within,  
'And woman's smiles are all the smiles of sin?'  
With deep humility we own the day  
When our first mother led your steps astray.  
But, ere the fell, she had her tempter too,  
His wiles as strong as was her power o'er you.  
Sin thus in both did mutually prevail,  
And instant death announc'd his awful tale.  
But in the mercy proffer'd to mankind,  
The promis'd ransom from their power we find:  
O'er both we shall prevail through Israel's son,  
When Heaven shall perfect the great work  
begun.

Meantime we own your more despotic sway,  
Your part to rule, our duty to obey;  
And be submission, grateful labour, ours,  
While all humanity's rough toils are yours.  
Yer still the tempter doth our steps pursue,  
And now a serpent oft we find in you;  
Whose voice alluring doth our steps mislead  
From that fair path which Virtue bade us  
tread.

Then blame us not too harshly, since we find  
That not to us alone is guilt confin'd,  
Which owns no sex its parent but the heart;  
In which admitted it asserts its part,  
Bids inbred Sin to active baseness grow,  
Then loads its slave with heaviest chains of  
woe. [cree

Thou, great Almighty, whose supreme de-  
form'd us for bliss, yet left our reason free,  
To chuse the good, or disapprove the ill,  
Still with thy heavenly grace assist our will;  
\* Break not the reed that doth to thee aspire,  
As the sole object of its fond desire;  
But fan each flame that would to heaven  
ascend,

And find in thee the Father, Guardian, Friend.  
So, when the labours of the world are o'er,  
And sin and anguish shall be felt no more,  
May we, the equal objects of thy love,  
By thee conducted to the realms above,  
There taste thy mercy in the final hour,  
And join with Man to celebrate thy power:  
Through all eternity the strain prolong,  
Where the pure Spirit prompts the grateful  
song!

AULD ROBIN GRAY CONTINUED.

THUS I sorrow'd as I went, when Fate  
had denied [sigh'd;  
All peace to my breast; my heart for Jamie  
But Heaven took old Rob, for a gude mon  
was he, [see.  
And I follow'd to his grave with a tear in mine  
Restored to my Jamie, the lasses all do jeer,  
But I smile at their envy, with Jamie none I  
fear; [gee,  
My heart he carries wi' him wherever he do  
And his crown and his pound he will bring  
home to me. A. H.

A TRANSLATION. (SEE PP 252, 304)

BENEATH these poplars' silent shade,  
John James Rousseau in peace is laid:  
Approach, ye Good! approach, ye Kind!  
For here's at rest a kindred mind.

ANOTHER.

BENEATH these poplars' peaceful shade  
Thy dear remains, Rousseau, are laid:  
Approach, ye Good! approach, ye Kind!  
For *his* was once a kindred mind. A. A.

\*\*\* This Correspondent's promised Favour  
will be highly acceptable.

\* Isaiah xlii. 3.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A T a general meeting of the delegates from the volunteer corps of the four provinces, held in Dublin on the 18th inst. the right hon. Lord Kingsborough in the chair, the following resolution was agreed to, and signed by the different delegates:

Resolved unanimously,

That the addresses of the Irish parliament having disclaimed any power or authority, of any sort whatsoever, in the parliament of Great Britain over this realm, we shall consider a repeal of the 6th of George I. by the British parliament, made in pursuance of the said addresses, a complete renunciation of all the claims contained in the said statute; and as such we will accept it, and deem it satisfactory.

Richard Talbot,	} Delegates for the Province of Leinster.
Sir Wm. Burton,	
Sir John Parnell,	
R. Nevill,	
Vise. Kingsborough,	} Delegates for Munster.
Rob. Shapl. Carew,	
Wm. Tho. Monfel,	
Sam. Jacob,	
Arthur Blennerhassett,	
William Godfrey,	
George Stacpoole,	} For Ulster.
Merwyn Archdall,	
Francis Dobbs,	
Joseph Pollock,	} For Connaught
Lewis Francis Irwin,	
Charles O'Hara,	
John Geohagan,	

May 27.

A fire broke out in that part of Petersburg where the general market is situated, and in less than four hours a square of near a mile was burnt to the ground. All the shops where the different articles of provisions were sold, the butchery, fishery, and, in short, the whole aggregate of edible commodities, by which the city was supplied, all perished in one common conflagration.

June 18.

A most awful storm of thunder and lightning struck the inhabitants in Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and its neighbourhood, with terror. A ball of fire fell upon the church, broke down one of the pinnacles, and covered the pavement within with mortar and shattered stones. At Pilton near Wells, the same storm very much damaged the church, killed a poor man that was tolling the bell, and two oxen that were grazing in an adjacent field.

June 20.

The three gold medals left by Sir Wm. Brown to be annually given by the University of Cambridge, were this year determined in favour of Mr. Goodall and Mr. Becher, scholars of King's College. The medals for the Greek ode and epigrams to the former; and that for the Latin ode to the latter. Subjects for the odes, *Ad pacem*; for the epigrams, *Stans pede in uno*.

June 24.

The annual prizes given by the members for the University of Cambridge, were determined in favour of Dr. Smith of St. John's, and Dr. Dampier of King's, senior bachelors; Dr. Pedley of St. John's, and Dr. Douglas of Bennet College, middle bachelors.

Subject for the senior bachelors was,

*Utrum auctoritati Sacrarum Literarum confirmandæ inferiat mythologia Græca.*

For the middle bachelors,

*Utrum ad emendandos magis, an corrumpendos civium mores conferat musica.*

This day the following gentlemen had the degree of doctor in medicine conferred upon them by the University of Edinburgh, after going through the usual public and private exercises:

From Holland, Mr. John Theod. Vander Kemp—*De Vita, et Vivificatione materiæ humanæ corpus constitutis*. From the W. Indies, Mr. Harper Hall—*De Melæna*. From Ireland, Mr. Andr. Sayers—*De Menorrhagia*; Mr. Edw. Hart—*De Morbis Mammarum complicatis*. Of G. Britain, Mr. Wm. Gourlay—*De Erysipellate*; Mr. Wm. Corp—*De Phtisi Pulmonali*; Mr. John Radulphus Fenwick—*De Plethora*; Mr. Geo. Paton—*De Typho Graviore Petechiali*; Mr. Jonat. Stokes—*De Aere Dephlogisticato*.

June 25.

The Canada and Newfoundland fleets, taken this day by the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisted of 18 sail, several of them not more than 100 tons burthen.

June 28.

At the village of Venify and its neighbourhood in the district of Senonois, after some severe claps of thunder and a rumbling noise like the flourish of a thousand drums, there fell a storm of hail, the stones of which were as large as an ordinary apple, with a hard substance in the middle crystalized, by which several persons were dangerously wounded, and all the game and fruits of the earth destroyed. This was succeeded by so dreadful a fall of rain, that in less than two hours the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge on the tops of their houses, while the torrent below carried every thing before it. Most of the cattle perished, and the country laid waste.

June 29.

This day were admitted to the following degrees in the University of Cambridge: Doctors in Divinity; John Jenner of Jesus Coll. Jas. Burlem of Pembroke-Hall, Doctors in Physic; Cha. Grove of St. John's, John Caulet of the same, and Hen. Topping of King's.

MONDAY, July 1.

A communication was opened between Dover and Calais, and four English and four French vessels appointed to sail alternately from each port.

The several bills that were in readiness received the royal assent by commission.

Tuesday



*Tuesday 2.*

This day the anniversary commemoration of founders and benefactors was celebrated in the theatre at Oxford, when the anniversary speech, suited to the occasion, was spoken by the rev. Dr. Bandinall, university orator; after which, the English essay on *Original Composition*, and the Latin verses on *Columbus*, to which the Chancellor's prizes had been previously adjudged, were publicly recited; the former by the rev. Mr. Robertson, chaplain of Christ Church; and the latter by Mr. James of Queen's College. The same day, in full convocation, James Price, M. A. was created doctor in medicine.

*Friday 5.*

This day Ld John Cavendish resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer; as did likewise Mr. Fox, the office of secretary of state. This last assured the House, that the cause of his resignation was no secret; that before the death of the Marquis of Rockingham he had declared, that if a certain measure should be adopted he must necessarily resign. It was not from any disappointment in a contest for power, as had been insinuated. He disclaimed every wish for power that he could not exert for the true interest of his country.

The D. of Richmond assigned his reasons in the Upper House for continuing in the cabinet; as did Gen. Conway in the Lower House on the same ground. These two last gentlemen declared themselves Whigs by principle; as did Ld Shelburne, who is now at the head of the treasury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham.

The rev. Bennet Allen surrendered himself at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, where he and Robt. Morris, esq; were indicted for the wilful murder of Lloyd Dulany, esq; Mr. Allen was supposed to have a considerable share in the management of the Morning Post, in which paper about three years ago was inserted an article highly reflecting on the character of Daniel Dulany, brother to the deceased, which produced a challenge, in which the challenger was the sufferer. In charging the jury, Mr. Justice Buller stated the law in a very strong and express manner; declaring that, disagreeable as the consequences might be, it was his duty to explain the law to them, and that whatever favourable circumstances there might appear in the case of either of the prisoners, if the jury were of opinion that it was a deliberate duel, they must find the prisoners guilty of murder, and leave the favourable circumstances to operate elsewhere. It appearing, however, in the course of the evidence, that the prisoners wanted to evade the challenge, and particularly Mr. Morris, they wholly acquitted him, and found the other guilty of manslaughter only.

*Saturday 6.*

This day about eleven in the morning the GENT. MAG. *July, 1782.*

remains of the late Dr. John Hume, bp. of Salisbury, were carried to the great western door of that cathedral, where the funeral procession began in the following order:

1. The choristers. 2. The lay-vicars. 3. The priest-vicars. 4. Cathedral vergers. 5. Canons residentiary.

The Dean.

Bishop's Steward and Registrar.

Bishop's Verger.

Sir Cha. Gould, Chancellor of the Diocese.

THE BODY.

Chief Mourners, Attendants, &c.

His lordship's remains were deposited by the side of the late Dr. Thomas; and the funeral sermon was preached by the Dean of Salisbury.

Came on the trials of George and Joseph Weston for robbing the Bristol mail, when both were acquitted on that indictment, for want of sufficient legal evidence; but being afterwards indicted, the one for forgery, the other on the black act, they were both found guilty. They appeared to be two of the most artful villains that have appeared at any time this century, and have robbed the country of an immense sum.

The sessions, which began on Wednesday, ended, when Ann Davis for shoplifting; David Jones and Jas. Malon for burglaries; Wm. Stanley for robbery; Jas. Thodie for theft in a dwelling house; Geo. Lea and Jos. Baker for burglaries; Robt. Jackson for theft in a dwelling house; John Preston and Geo. Weston for forgeries; and Jos. Weston for shooting at J. Davis, received sentence of death.

*Monday 8.*

At nine A. M. the red flag, with a pendant under, was hoisted at Maker (Plymouth) and repeated at Mount Wine, for a fleet of men of war from the eastward. At two P. M. the fleet hauled in shore abreast of the Sound, and appeared to consist of *twenty-three* sail of the line, four frigates, and two fireships. At six the fleet stood to the southward, and at sun-set cleared the land. [*This is the most authentic account of Ld Howe's fleet when it left the channel that has yet appeared.*]

Seven ships of the line have since joined his lordship.

Arrived a mail from New-York at Falmouth in 19 days, brought by the Duke of Cumberland packet-boat. In it were brought some very important state-papers; and among others the following:

Gen. Washington to Congress, May 10.

Inclosing a letter to him from Sir Guy Carleton, with sundry other papers, together with his answer.

Extract from the said Letter.

*Head Quarters, New-York, May 7, 1782.*

SIR,

HAVING been appointed by his Majesty to the command of the forces on the Atlantic Ocean, and joined with Adm. Digby in the commission of peace, I find it proper in this

Manner

manner to apprize your Excellency of my arrival at New York.

The occasion, Sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispensable, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your Excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of England towards those of America, and what further effects are likely to follow; if the like pacific dispositions should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, Sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the people of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have, on both sides, given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though as it should seem more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country.

How much soever, Sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils, as can have no effect upon a general decision; every proper measure, which may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall be ever ready to embrace; and, as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father upon the subject of such excesses as have passed in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, Sir, that it was my intention to have sent this day a similar letter of compliment to Congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your Excellency, which I therefore hope to receive, if you have no objection, for the passage of Mr. Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GUY CARLETON.

*His Excellency Gen. Washington.*

SIR, *Head Quarters, May 10.*

I had the honour, last evening, to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers inclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses, which, in too many instances, have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your Excellency alludes\*, I have already expressed my fixed resolution, a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your Excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia, will be conveyed to Congress by the earliest opportunity, and you may rest assured, that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniencies and disorders having arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides — to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the post of Dobb's Ferry, and no where else, so long as the Head Quarters of the two armies remain as at the present. I have the honour to be, your Excellency's, &c. G. WASHINGTON.  
*His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton.*

*By the United States in Congress assembled,*

*May 14, 1782.*

The letter of the 10th from the Commander in Chief, being read, inclosing a copy of a letter to him from Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head Quarters, New York, May 7, 1782;

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be, and hereby is directed to refuse the request of Sir Guy Carleton, of a passport for Mr. Morgan, to bring dispatches to Philadelphia. Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

*Thursday 11.*

His Majesty went to the H. of Peers, and put an end to the session by a most gracious speech.

\* The transaction alluded to is this: One Capt. Lippencourt, who commanded a party of American Refugees, having ordered Capt. Huddy, an American officer, who had been taken by the above party, to be hanged, Gen. Washington wrote to Sir Henry Clinton, insisting upon it that Capt. Lippencourt should be executed by way of retaliation. Sir Henry Clinton upon this directed a court-martial to be held upon Capt. Lippencourt, and when Sir Guy Carleton arrived at New York, the court-martial was sitting; but, as his appointment superseded Sir Henry Clinton's, the court-martial broke up without coming to any determination. Gen. Washington upon this acquainted Sir Guy with his resolution; and added, that he had already caused the British officers, his prisoners, to cast lots, and that the lot had fallen on Captain Asgill. It then rested with the British General to determine, whether a most humane but unfortunate British officer should suffer, or that the officer, who had rashly been the cause of the insult complained of, should answer for his own act. As either one or the other *must suffer*, who can hesitate to determine which?

*Friday*

*Friday 12.*

Letters from the West Indies bring an account of the unfortunate fate of the town of St. John's in Antigua, one-third of which is reduced to ashes by an accidental conflagration. The loss is immense.

*Saturday 13.*

This day the combined fleets of France and Spain were seen W. S. W. from the Lizard, distant about 13 leagues.

The London Gazette of this day confirms the account of the surrender of the Bahama Islands to the arms of Spain, on capitulation. And the New York Gazette asserts, that, by orders from the Court of France, the French flag has been hoisted at St. Eustatius, in place of that of the United Provinces.

At Oxford assizes, held this day, Thomas Haddon was capitally convicted for robbing the mail from that city to Banbury. He has since found means to hang himself in gaol, and has been buried near the common-highway, as the law directs.

This morning one Graham, who some time since was confined in Newgate for having in his possession unfinished plates for counterfeiting bank-notes, was apprehended at Southampton, for uttering fraudulent bank-notes to a considerable amount; two of which were just negotiated by a woman who accompanied him, and were most artfully contrived. They were real bank-notes of FIFTEEN pounds, altered to FIFTY, by taking out the EEN with some chemical liquor, and substituting the Y; and, the better to conceal the fraud, they had cut the notes in two, and passed them together again, in the form prescribed by the Bank for notes sent by post. On examining their baggage, stamps were found for making notes from ten to one hundred pounds; and a letter from Tyre, now under confinement in Winchester gaol, for treasonable practices.

This day advices were received from Capt. Shirley, of the *Leander*, of his having destroyed a French store-ship, off Senegal, valued at £. 30,000. And of his taking Forts Mouree, 20 guns; Carmantyne, 32 guns; Apam, 22 guns; Berricoe, 18 guns; Accra, 32 guns; all belonging to the Dutch, on the coast of Africa, without any other assistance than the men belonging to his own ship.—The Alligator sloop, which the Captain sent home with his dispatches, was taken by the French frigate *La Fée*, and carried into Breil.

*Tuesday 16.*

One of the most terrible storms that has been known in the memory of man alarmed the whole neighbourhood of Padstow. The thunder and lightning began about one in the morning, and continued till nine, when the wind rose in squalls, and the rain fell in torrents. Several vessels were cast away on the Western Coast.—In the neighbourhood of London the storm was no less severe; and, what is uncommon, after the thunder and lightning had ceased, it rained incessantly

for more than 12 hours. The heavy corn suffered much; and it is feared the farina, which had just begun to shew itself on the wheat, was not a little hurt.

The King has been pleased to permit Thomas Earl of Clarendon to accept the honour of bearing the Prussian eagle as a mantle to his arms; an honour conferred on his lordship as a mark of his Prussian Majesty's remembrance and esteem. *Gaz.*

*Wednesday 17.*

The electors of Westminster assembled pursuant to advertisement, when Mr. Fox was called to the chair. The ostensible business was, to bring forward a petition to Parliament early in the next session, for a more equal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of parliament, which was unanimously agreed to. After which, Mr. Fox addressed the assembly in a masterly speech, assigning his reasons for his late resignation.

*Saturday 20.*

By a letter received this day, from on board the *Medea*, by the way of Lisbon, there is the following advice.—“There is a Portuguese vessel in sight, bound, I hope, to Europe; we are going to hail her, and, in expectation thereof, I snatch a few moments to inform you, that we are within about 3 days sail of Rio de Janeiro, which we have performed in the space of five weeks, though we have experienced a good deal of blowing weather. Our people are sickly, and in great want of water and fresh provisions, and we purpose going to the Rio Janeiro to refresh them, as they stand in great need of it. Our stay here will be very short; as Capt. Gower proposes pushing for India with all expedition.”—As this letter appears to be authentic, it would have been a great satisfaction to many, had the person to whom it was directed, been able to have informed the publick whether the *Medea*, which sailed from Plymouth four or five days later than Sir Richard Bickerton, had joined the fleet. By the tenor of the letter it should seem it had not, as the letter-writer seems to speak of the captain (Gower) intending to push for India independent of orders from any superior.

*Tuesday 23.*

*East India House.* The following intelligence has been received from Gov. Hornby, of Bombay.

That Callicut was taken by Major Abingdon on the 13th of February.

That the French fleet (ten sail of the line, one 50, nine frigates and sloops, and eight transports) anchored off Pullicut on Feb. 7; stayed there two or three days, dropt down in sight of the ships in Madras Road, and then anchored again.

That Sir Edward Hughes, with six sail of the line, a fire-ship, and two Dutch prizes, returned into that Road on the 8th; was joined there on the 12th by the *Monmouth*, *Hero*,

Hero, and Isis, together with the Manilla transport; when Sir Edward took an opportunity in the night to slip between the French men of war and their transports, took two of the latter, the rest dispersed; one ran to Negapatam, and was taken by the Company's ship Chapman.

That his Majesty's ship the Hannibal was captured by the French fleet on the 18th of January, off the North coast of Sumatra.

That, on the 16th of February, a detachment under the command of Col. Braithwaite was attacked by Tippo Saib, on the banks of the Collaroon, with 3500 horse, 5000 seapoys, and 25 guns. That the engagement lasted from eight in the morning till sun-set. That Col. Braithwaite's detachment was harrassed all the next day, and on the 18th were obliged to surrender, being reduced to that necessity from the fatigues they had undergone, and the loss they had sustained, every officer but one being wounded. His strength was 1500 seapoys, a company of foreign infantry, a train of native artillery, with 12 guns, and 150 horse.

That no authentic news from our fleet had been received since the 16th of February; but reports from the Southward say, that the French fleet, consisting of 22 sail, large and small, anchored in Pondicherry Road on the 19th of February.

That the Lord North arrived at China in January, and the Effex at Tellicherry on the 16th of February.

That the San Carlos, Capt. Smith, with six armed ships, arrived at Callicut from Anjengo on the 15th of February, with troops.

*Wednesday 24.*

At Maidstone affizes Cha. Storey, labourer, was capitally convicted of the robbery and murder of Hen. Perkins, journeyman paper-maker, late of Chartham in Kent, on May 22, in the parish of Thanington, near Canterbury.—The particulars of the above murder are as follow: Perkins had been that day to Canterbury on business. On his return home in the afternoon, he called at the Rose in Wincheap-st. where Storey (who was waggoner's mate to Mr. Sarkey at Milton, near Chartham) and he drank together, having been some time acquainted. About half after 8 they went away on their road home, but stopt at the next public-house (the King's Head), and called for a pint of beer. When they had drank it, Storey said to the other, 'Perkins, pay for this pint, and I will pay you again.' The other complied, and went away alone. In a few minutes after, Storey went into the yard, took a large stick, and followed him. He overtook Perkins in the first field, had a few words with him, and on the brow of the next field, near a wood, he knocked him down, gave him several stabs with a knife in his face, and afterwards dragged him to the wood-side, where he cut his throat in so shocking a manner, as almost to sever his head from his body. He then took what

money he had (a few shillings), his knife, shoes, and plated buckles, and returned immediately to the house from whence he came, his frock and one of his hands bloody, which being observed, he said, was owing to his having been fighting with a waggoner. He then called for cyder and brandy, pulled out of his pocket a quantity of halfpence, sorted them, sung some songs, appeared in high spirits, and stayed with some of his fellow-servants, who were drinking there, till near one o'clock, when he refused to go home to Milton with them, knowing they would pass the place where the murder had been committed. The mangled body of Perkins being discovered early in the morning by Lord Herbert and Capt. Barnard, of Lord Sheffield's dragoons, as they were riding out, suspicion immediately fell upon Storey, and, after diligent search, he was found about noon, covered with straw in a stable in Wincheap Street, with the shoes and buckles of the deceased lying near him, stained with blood, and his own person and cloaths in the same condition. He was then taken before John Duncombe, clerk, who committed him to St. Dunstan's gaol. The coroner's inquest sat also next day on the body, and brought in their verdict *guiltful murder*, after which Storey made and signed a confession (as above) before the coroner, which, however, on his trial, he retracted, but having no defence to make he was clearly convicted of the robbery, and therefore was not tried for the murder.

Sentence was immediately passed on him by Mr. Justice Ashurst.—He was a young man, not 13 years of age, a native of Ingwar in Norfolk, the youngest of 12 children, whose father is now living.

The deceased Perkins was a man of good character, and much respected by his master, Mr. Leeds Payne, with whom he had worked above three years. He has left two children, and his wife pregnant with another.

During his confinement, the behaviour of this wretch was stupidly hardened and impenitent, indicating great weakness and insensibility of his crime. As his unhappy exit approached, he seemed, however, much affected with the dread of futurity. He then confirmed his confession (as above) before made, and denied the report which had prevailed of his having been concerned in many similar acts.

He was executed on Pennenden Heath, near Maidstone, on the 26th instant, and on the 27th his body was hung in chains on Chartham Downs, near the spot on which the murder was committed.

*Wednesday 31.*

By a late act of parliament, all inland bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other notes payable otherwise than on demand, if for less sums than 50*l.* are, after this day, to be drawn on a three-penny stamp, and 10*l.* 5*0s.* and above, on a six-penny stamp, otherwise they will not be recoverable in a court of law.



The late Bp. of Salisbury, see p. 312, was formerly a prebendary of Westminster, from whence he was promoted to a residentiaryship of St. Paul's; and on the death of Dr. Conybare, bp. of Bristol, in 1756, was consecrated a bishop; in 1758, on the advancement of Dr. Secker to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, his lordship succeeded his grace as dean of St. Paul's, and bp. of Oxford; and in the year 1766, on the death of Dr. John Thomas, he was advanced to the see of Salisbury. He married Lady Mary Hay, sister to the E. of Kinnoul.

The late hon. Lieut. Gen. Rob. Monckton, whose death was mentioned in p. 263, was second in command under Major Gen. Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759 (being then brigadier), and soon after that general fell received a musket ball in his lungs, which obliged him to quit the field. In Feb. 1762, being then major general, he commanded the troops, as Adm. Rodney did the fleet, at the siege and reduction of the island of Martinico. For these services he was rewarded with the government of Portsmouth, which town he also represented in parliament.

The report of Mrs. Hartley's death, see p. 309, is not true; that lady now resides at Orleans in good health, and passes by the name of White.

In our last, p. 310, col. 1, l. 5 from the bottom, after "viscount," add "She was the daughter of John Carver, esq; and has left one son, the hon. Wm. Ward, M. P. for Worcester."

"Right hon. Charlotte viscountess dowager Howe, mother of the present Viscount and Sir Wm. K. B. She was, &c."

P. 311, col. 1, l. 9. for "E. of," r. "Lord."

P. 312, col. 2, l. 5, for "brother," r. "brother-in-law."

## BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of John Schreiber, *infant*, of a son and heir, at her house in town.

July 16. Lady of right hon. Cha. Townsend, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Woodmason, of Leadenhall-st. whose recent calamity is still fresh in every feeling heart, was happily delivered of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**A**T Edinburgh, Lord Haddo, to Miss Baird, of Newbyth.

At Lynn, Norf. Tho. Allen, esq; to Miss Jones, dau. of the rev. Mr. J. of Navenby.

At Greta-Green, in Scotland, Mr. T. Palmer, son of Mr. Alder. P. of Leicester, to Miss Poyner, niece of the late Mr. Yeoman.

At Uley, co. Gloucester, Mr. Jas. Lord, aged 68, to Miss Sally Smith, of Brockthron, aged 19; she being his young sister's daughter.

Rev. Mr. Lucas, of Northampton, to Miss Hurd, eldest dau. of Mr. Tho. Hurd of Birmingham, and niece to the Bp. of Worcester.

\* What says the spiritual court to this marriage of an *wife* and *niece* thus openly allowed?

June 26. Mr. Peto, oyster-merch. in Sherbourne-lane, to Miss Taber, dau. of Mr. T. master of the oyster-beds at Brickelsea, in Essex.

27. Rev. Mr. Shaw, fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxf. to Mrs. Anne Norton, of Malden, Essex.

July 1. Hen. Teter, esq; of Harlyn, co. Cornwall, to Miss A. M. Rous, sister to Mr. R. M. P. for Worcester.

Albemarle Bertie, esq; capt. of the Crocodile, to Miss Heywood, of Marikow.

3. Sir Geo. Shuckburgh, bart. to Miss Darker, dau. of John D. esq; of Gayton, M. P. for Leicester.

5. Phi. Bedingfield, jun. esq; of Ditchingham-Hall, in Norf. to Miss Hamby of Ipswich.

6. Rev. John Bishop, B. D. rector of Cold Higham, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Ellis, of Widdul-Haly, Herts.

8. Right hon. the Earl of Cavan, to Miss Gould, young dau. of Sir Hen. Gould, knt. one of the judges of the court of com. pleas.

11. At Fulham, rev. Mr. Jones, curate of Hammer-Smith, to Miss Grace Saunders.

17. At Heath, in Yorksh. Dan. Wilson, esq; to Miss Harper, with a fortune of 40,000l.

19. John Fiott, esq; to Miss Harriot Lee, 2d dau. of the late Wm. L. esq; of Tottenham-Park, and grand-dau. of the late L. C. J. Lee.

23. Hen. Russell, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Anne Whitworth, young dau. of the late Sir Cha. W.

24. Hon. Philip Yorke, nephew to the E. of Hardwicke, to Miss Lindsey, daugh. of Lady Balcarras.

Hon. William Fitzwilliam, bro. to Ld. Visc. Fitzwilliam of Ireland, to Miss Eames, only dau. and heiress of John E. esq; math. in chanc.

25. Rev. Mr. Worthington, of Islington, to Miss Statham, of Nottingham.

27. Sir Cecil Bishop, bart. M. P. for Shoreham, to Miss Southwell.

## DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, Rev. Mr. Graham, a dissenting preacher at Halifax.

At Fareham, Hampshire, aged 102, Henry Molding. He served in Queen Anne's wars, and had plied the passage-boat from Fareham to Portsmouth 60 years.

Mrs. Alsop, mother to Lady Gordon, of Garrendon.

Mrs. Newcome, wife of Mr. N. master of Hackney school.

At Tunbridge, aged 89, Mr. Dennison, formerly a clerk in the war-office.

At Compton, near Ashbourne in the Peak, Derbyshire, aged 103, Fra. Miles, who had served in King William's wars in Ireland, and afterwards under the great Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

At his father's house in Basinghall-st. Capt. Jas. Butcher.

Frd. Stanton, esq; late deputy commissary in Germany.

At Solihull, Cambridgeshire, the rev. Mr. Adam, many years pastor of a congregation of Protestant dissenters in that place.

In William-st. Dub'n, — G. F. esq; 80, died

supposed to have been the largest man in Ireland, or perhaps in G. Britain, since the famous Bright of Malden, who weighed 46 stone 10lb. avoirdupoise. Mr. Goff was scarce inferior, if a judgement can be formed from the dimensions of the coffin, which measured 6 feet 8 inches in length, and one yard and half a quarter over the breast. The body, when brought out of the hearse, was with great difficulty supported by twelve strong men.

At Brockhill-House, near Exeter, Rich. Boyer, esq; formerly an officer under the late D. of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden.

Mr. Trafford Barnston, son and partner with — B. esq; banker, opposite the Mansion-house.

At Hampton-Court palace, Mrs. Owens, aged 78

At Thorpe-Langton, Leicestersh. aged 81, Mr. Wm. Sargeant, sen. formerly a salesman at Smithfield-market.

At Powick, Worcestersh. Sir Wm. Arnot, bart. late lieu. colonel of the Queen's reg. of dragoon guards.

June. Wife of Mr. Winwood, glover, in the Poultry.

At Theobalds, Capt. Mann, of a deep consumption in the prime of life.

At Ware, Mr. Keys, formerly a farmer at Enfield Highway; where his house was broke open a few years ago by a gang of villains, whom he shot at, and who dangerously wounded his servant.

The Widow of the Wood, mistress of Sir W. Woolfeley; she married — Hargrave, father of the counsellor, who by her death, and the loss of her jointure, sustained a most considerable loss.

June 16. Mr. Stockdale, an apothecary, in Duke-str. Grosvenor-squ.; on the 19th, Barbara Finch, servant to Mrs. Auvray, in the same house; on the 20th, Mrs. Stockdale, sister of the above Mr. S.; and on the 23d, Mrs. Auvray, all of the same family. Some of them far advanced in years.

19. Capt. Jos. Richards, commander of the Sea-Horse, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

21. At Foulis Castle, Rosshire, aged 110, John Brown.

22. Near Armagh, in Ireland, aged 114, Robt. Blakeney, esq;

23. At Duiham, in the 33d year of his age, Tho. Blackburne, M. D. F. R. S. He was the 2d son of the very learned Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne. He died beloved, honoured, and lamented. His memorable refusal of subscription for the degree of bachelor of arts at Cambridge was noticed in our Magazine, vol. XLIII. pp. 132, 219. He proceeded to his degree in physic at Edinburgh in Sept. 1775, writing his Thesis, *De Medici Institutione*.

25. Mr. Jn. Hanson, tea-dealer in Holborn. Tho. Baker, esq; of Mayfield, Suffex.

At Tongue, Scotland, the hon. Geo. McKay, son of Ld. Reay.

26. Mr. Wm. Greenwood, of Dewsbury, Moor-Top, merchant, aged 73.

At Stoney Thorp, W. rickshire, Staines Chamberlaine, sen. esq; of Ryes, in Essex.

Sir Rich. Hamilton, bart. of Ireland.

At Brighthelmstone, aged 97, Abra. Benson, esq;

At Bristol, Fra. Rainsford, esq; of Northamptonshire.

28. At Lynn, in Norfolk, aged 54, Jos. Taylor, esq; partner in the Lynn and Lincolnshire bank.

At Brompton, hon. Mrs. Curzon, wife of the hon. Nath. C. eld. son of L. Scarfale.

Rev. George Harroff n, of Pontefract.

Mrs. Clayton, aged 85, relict of Alexus C. esq; barrister at law.

29. Rev. Hen. Best, D. D. prebendary of Lincoln, and in the commission of the peace.

30. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Wm. Battine, esq; of East Malden, in the commission of the peace, surveyor of the customs for the coast of Suffex, and one of the deputy lieutenants of the county.

In Lothbury, Mr. Peter Nich. Frisquet, jeweller and one of the common council of Broadstreet ward.

In Christchurch workhouse, Jane Child, aged 109; she had lived in the parish upwards of 90 years.

The new-born infant of the right hon. Lady Glendore.

July 1. The most honourable Charles Watson Wentworth, marquess of Rockingham, earl of Malton, visc. Higham of Higham Ferrers, baron Rockingham of Rockingham, baron of Malton, and of Waith. and Harrowden in England, and earl and baron of Malton in Ireland. The noble marquess was born May 12, 1730. He succeeded to the above titles on the decease of his father Thomas, on the 14th of Dec. 1750; took his seat in the English parliament May 22, 1751, and on July 9 following was constituted ld. lieutenant, and cust. rot. of the N. and W. ridings of the co. of York by the late king, to whom he was one of the lords of the bed-chamber, in which posts he was continued by his present Majesty, at whose coronation, Sept. 22, 1761, as deputy to the D. of Norfolk (lord of the manor of Worktop), he presented him with a right-hand glove before his receiving the sceptre with the cross from the Abp. of Canterbury, and afterwards occasionally supported his Majesty's right hand. His lordship also, after the King was enthroned, and whilst he received the homage of the peers, spiritual and temporal, held, as deputy aforesaid, the said sceptre with the cross, and which having re-delivered, pronounced the words of the homage for all the marquestes. He was elected K. G. with Earl Temple, on Feb. 4. 1760, and installed on the 6th of May following. His lordship, in 1763, resigned his offices of lord of the bedchamber, and ld. lieutenant, and cust. rot. of the aforesaid ridings of Yorkshire, on account of the system of the Earl of Bute; but he was appointed first lord of the treasury in the

the room of the right hon. Geo. Grenville, on July 20, 1765, and was again appointed lieutenant of the W. riding of Yorkshire, &c. The Marquess, disgusted with the intrigues of the then opposition, resigned his place of first lord of the treasury, on Aug. 1, 1766; but on the late memorable revolution, was again called to the place of first lord of the treasury; and his country is thus suddenly deprived of his services, when their consequence and value were just beginning to be felt. His lordship married, on Feb. 25, 1752, Mary, daughter and heiress of Tho. Bright, of Balfour, in the co. of York, esq; uncle to Lt. Ravensworth, but has left no issue. Some particulars of his will are as follows: He bequeaths to his lady the sum of 5000l. per ann. over and above her jointure, on condition that she never marries; if she should marry, she is then to enjoy but 4000l. per annum; as settled on her at her marriage;—to his nephew Sturgeon, the son of his sister who is settled in Ireland, 3000l. per year;—to his nephew, the hon. Capt. Fitzwilliam, the sum of 1000l.—Dying without issue, the whole of his estate, which is computed at 40,000l. per year (subject to the above legacies, and mortgages to the amount of 180,000l.), devolves to the right hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, his nephew, who likewise has no child. Lt. Mansfield and Lt. Fitzwilliam are the two executors, and John Lee, esq; (the late solicitor-general) one of the trustees.

Near Dartford, in Kent, Jona. Hutchinson, esq; formerly a wine-merchant in Mark-lane.

Capt. Revert, many years in the Portugal trade.

In St. Martin's-la. rev. Tho. Morgan, D. D. At Bath, aged 78, T. Wilkinson, esq;

2. At Cambridge, Mr. John Anderson, one of the common council of that corporation.

3. At Melford-Hall, in Suffolk, Lady Firebrace, aged upwards of 80. Her ladyship was descended from the ancient family of the Bacons in that county; was first married to Edward Ewers, esq; of Ipswich; after his decease she married, O.R. 26. 1737, Sir Cordell Firebrace, bart. who was elected member for that county without opposition in 1737, and continued to represent it till his death, which happened Nov. 28, 1759. She was married, Apr. 7, 1762, to W. Campbell, esq; uncle to the present D. of Argyle, who is still living.

In Warwick-co. Mr. Bonwell, many years chief clerk at the S. S. House, but had retired.

Lieut. Nichols, of the N. battalion of Gloucester militia.

At Thrusk, Wm. Hucks, esq;

5. Mr. Ray, parish-clerk of St. Matthew, Friday-str. His death was occasioned by falling against a sander in his chamber.

In an advanced age, the hon. Mrs. Dormer.

7. At Stratford-Green, in Essex, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Phi. Lermite, aged 72.

8. Rev. Mr. Francis Kelly Maxwell, late chaplain and treasurer to the Asylum.

At Camberwell, aged 103, Mr. Leonard

Nelson, one of the people called Quakers, and formerly a principal speaker.

At Combe, Oxfordsh. aged 83, Mr. Tim. Saunders, formerly a bookseller in London, but had retired from business many years.

10. At St. Stephen's near Canterbury, aged 14 Miss Anne Deedes, 2d dau. of Wm. D. esq;

Rev. Sir Harry Parker, bart. R. of Rotherfield Greys, near Henley, aged 70. Dying without issue, he is succeeded in the baronetage by his brother Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, lately appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in the E. Indies.

11. Mr. Sperling, formerly one of the directors of the bank of England.

12. In Stebbing workhouse, Essex, aged 104, Mrs. Stracey, widow of the late rev. Mr. S. rector of that place.

13. At Chelsea, aged 84, Cha. Ashburnham, esq, formerly a wine-merch. in Piccadilly.

Mr. Hergis, master of Will's Coffee-house, facing Lincoln's-Inn.

In Norfolk-str. in the Strand, Dr. Samuel Howard, a man not more admired and respected for his musical abilities, than beloved and esteemed for his private virtues. He was ever ready to relieve distress, to anticipate the demands of friendship, and to prevent the necessities of his acquaintance. In short, he had, as our immortal Shakespeare expresses it, "a hand open as day for melting Charity." He was organist to the churches of St. Clement, Danes and St. Bride, Fleet street.

15. Tho. Carter, esq; father to the lady of Sir Hen. Clinton, K. B.

16. In Hutton-str. of a decline, Lieut. Cambridge, of the light dragoons.

At Liverpool, Dr. Robt. Wainwright, professor of music, author of some oratorios and other musical pieces.

18. Inferred in St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, John Boyd, and Elizabeth his wife; they were both upwards of 80 years of age, and had been married 59 years.

At West Houghon, Lincolnshire, aged 59, rev. John Chiffenale, M. A.

19. In Aldermanbury, — Egerton, esq; a Russian merchant.

21. At Rochester, aged 99, Mrs. Downes, wid. of the late Col. D.

At Bristol, Cha. Hutchinson, esq; alderman of St. Thomas's Ward.

23. Bibye Lake, esq; gov. of the Hudson's-Bay Company, and one of the governors of the million bank in Gracechurch-str.

24. At Clapton, aged 78, Robt. Wilson, esq many years receiver-general of the duties on windows for Lond. and West. and co. Midd.

28. Robt. Child, esq; banker. in Fleet-str.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 19. **T**HO. Kyffen, esq; of Maynan, co. Cernarvon, knighted.

21. Sir Wm. Howe, K. B. sworn of the privy council.

22. Rev. Wm. Maule, to the church and parish of S. Rickathrow, co. Forfar.

Rev. John Hawkins, M.A. Barton in the Cray

Clay R. co. Bedford, *vice* Wm. Smith, dec.

Rev. Nich. Roberts, Johnston R. and Stainton V. annexed, both co. Pembroke, *vice* Mathias Davis, dec.

July 2. R.ght. hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, chief baron of his Majesty's court of exchequer in Irel *vice* R. hon. James baron Traiton, dec.

Barry Yelverton, esq; his Majesty's attorney general in Ireland, *vice* right hon. John Scott; and sworn privy counsellor.

5. William Duke of Devonshire, 1d lieutenant and cust. rot. of the co. of Derby.

10. Right hon. Wm. Pitt, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, sworn of the privy council.

Rt. hon. Tho. Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William Earl of Shelburne of the kingdom of Ireland, right hon. Wm. Pitt, Jas. Grenville, Rich. Jackson, and Edw. Jas. Elliot, esqrs. commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer.

Augustus Visc. Keppel, Sir Rob. Harland, bart. Adj. Hugh Pigot, Cha. Brett, Rich. Hopkins, hon. Jn. Jefferies Pratt, and John Aubrey, esqrs. commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of G. Britain, &c.

Sir Geo. Yonge, bart. secretary at war.

David Parry, esq; capt.-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbados, *vice* Major-gen. Jas. Cunningham.

Arch. Campbell, esq; capt. general and governor in chief of the island of Jamaica, *vice* Major-gen. John Dalling.

John Parr, esq; capt.-general and governor in chief of the province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Fra. Legge, esq;

17. Right hon. Thomas 1d Grantham, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

20. Henry 1d Pager, 1d lieutenant and cust. rot. of co. Anglesey, *vice* Sir Nich. Bayly, bart.

War-Office, May 29. 17th reg. Foot. Major General Geo. Maitland, colonel.

75th reg. Foot. Col. Thomas Earl of Lincoln, of 1st foot guards, colonel.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Earl of Pembroke, to be governor of Portsmouth.

June 18. 2d reg. Dragoon Guards. Gen. Phi. Honeywood, colonel.

Lord Say and Sele, colonel to the 4th reg. of foot, *vice* Gen. Hudson.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THEO. Old and Geo. Rose, esqrs. joint secretaries of the treasury.

Tho. Mathias, esq; sub-treasurer to the Queen, under the Earl of Guildford, in the room of his father, dec.

Mr. Fra. Akins, secretary to the assurance society for the benefit of age in Threadneedle-street, so much recommended by Dr. Price, *vice* Mr. Ormond, dec.

Lieut. G. n. Burgoyne, as commander in chief of his Majesty's forces on the Irish establishment.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. J. Durnam, Mansfield V. co. Nott.  
Rev. John Harris, Bra ley R. co. D. rby,  
Rev. Wm. Rafial, Thome R. co. Nott.

Rev. Mr. Weston, B. D. Marwood R. co. Devon, worth 200l. per annum. Rev. Mr. Hull, B.D. master of Sedborough school, Yorkshire, void by the death of the rev. Dr. Bateman, worth 500l. per annum; both given by St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Rev. Wm. Nelson, St. Bridget R. in Chester, on the resignation of rev. Tho. Woolwright.

Rev. Mr. Binfield, Albrighton V. Shropshire, elected by the governors of Christ's Hosp.

Rev. Mr. Cooke, Darfield R. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Yonge, M. A. collated by his uncle, the Bp. of Norwich, to the archdeaconry of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Berney, dec.

Rev. John Tucker, M. A. upper master of the King's school, Canterbury.

Rev. Tho. Vyner, LL. B. prebendary of Canterbury, created LL. D. and the rev. Osmund Beauvoir, M. A. (late master of the King's school) D.D. by the Abp. of Canterbury.

Rev. Jos. Porter, M. A. tell. of Benet Coll. Cambr. chaplain to the Rippon, 60 guns.

Rev. Phil. Wroughton, M. A. Shabington V. co. Bucks, on the presentation of Barth. Tipping, esq;

Rev. John Hawkins, M. A. Barton in the Clay R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Mor. Evans, Ambleston V. co. Pembr.

Rev. Tho. Philips, Fishgard V. co. Pembr.

Rev. Tho. Morris, Eglwys Cymryn R. co. Caermarthen.

Rev. Mr. Fielding (a son of Hen. Fielding), Shepherdswell V. with Coldred Ch. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Duché, chaplain and secretary to the Asylum.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Sam. Martin, M. A. to hold St. Peter R. with Thorlaston, otherwise Tollerston R. both co. Nott. and dioc. York.

Rev. Gilpin Gorst, M. A. Kirkby Thore and Marton RR. both co. Westmoreland.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

July 15.	July 30.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, shut	shut
Ditto Old Ann. —	57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto New Ann. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ open	56 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1726, shut	shut
Ditto 1751, shut	shut
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. —	shut
Ditto New 1777, 71 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
India Bonds, 5s. a 7s. prem	5s. pr.
Navy & Vi. Bills, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ per ct.	11 per ct. dif.
Long Ann. shut 16 $\frac{5}{8}$ ex div.	shut
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58 a 57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 72 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity. 1778, —	shut
Loit. Tick. 15l. 16s. a 7s. 6d.	15l. 6s.
Exchequer Bills 4s. a 5s. pr.	4s. prem.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer

Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post

Public Ledger

Daily Courant

Gener. Advertiser

St. James's Chron.

General Evening

Whitehall Even.

London Evening

London Chron.

Lloyd's Evening

English Chron.

Oxford

Cambridge

Bristol 3 papers

Bath 2

Birmingham 2

Derby 2

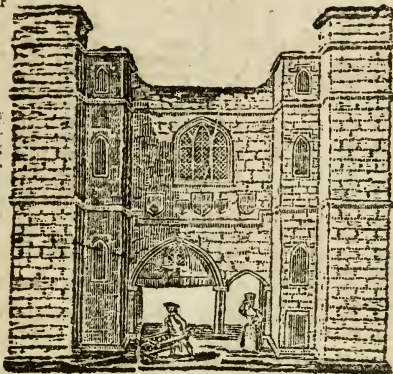
Coventry 2

Hereford 2

Chester 2

Manchester 2

Canterbury 2



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

For AUGUST, 1782.

CONTAINING

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

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Debate on opening the Ordnance Budget *ib*  
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Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. 405

Embellished with accurate Representations of EDWARD the Third and his Queen PHILIPPA from beautiful old Carvings in Wood in the Church of St. CATHERINE near the Tower; and also with the Corporation Seal of MAIDENHEAD, and an old STRONG BOX of singular Construction.

Several Articles in the present Number were designed for a MAGAZINE EXTRAORDINARY, which, for many Reasons, we have been persuaded for the present to postpone.—We have it, however, in Contemplation to enlarge our Work, in proportion to the flattering Increase of our Correspondents.

By S. Y. L. V. A. N. U. S. U. R. B. A. N. Gent.

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

*Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.*

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from August 12, to August 17, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

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

WALES, August 5, to August 10, 1782.

North Wales	6	1	4	4	3	1	1	7	3	1
South Wales	6	7	4	4	3	1	1	7	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPTEMBER, 1781.

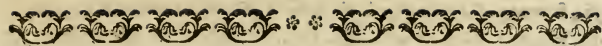
September, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	fresh	29 4½	67 many clouds, but a fine day, shower in the evening
2	N E to S	ditto	29 3½	67 hazy morning, bright mid-day, heavy showers evening
3	S S W	little	29 4	66 bright and cloudy at intervals, but no rain
4	ditto		29 4	65 grey day, little or no sun, missing evening
5	S W	strong	29 1½	66 a very wet day, little intermission
6	W	little	29 2½	63 a fair day, and in general bright
7	Ditto	fresh	29 5	61 slight frost early, very fine bright day
8	ditto		29 7	63 very foggy morning, bright afternoon
9	N W to N E	little	29 7½	65 ditto, bright day
10	E	ditto	29 8	63 ditto, chiefly cloudy, but fair
11	ditto		29 7	64 heavy dull day, and sometimes moist
12	N E	fresh	29 6	67 ditto, some lightning in the evening
13	N W	little	29 5	66 ditto, very close and warm
14	W	ditto	29 6	64 heavy in general, sun out about noon, very warm
15	N E to S E	fresh	29 4	65 louring day, tempestuous even. thund. lightn. heavy rain
16	S	ditto	29	66 clouds and sunshine at intervals, some little rain
17	N E	ditto	29	65 ditto, several smart showers
18	W N W	ditto	29 4½	61 chiefly cloudy, but no rain
19	S W	ditto	29 7	60 ditto
20	Ditto	little	29 5	61 some smart rain early, fine bright day
21	W N W	ditto	29 3½	60 chiefly cloudy, several showers at times
22	S W	ditto	29 5½	54 frost in the night, cloudy moist day
23	N W	strong	29 2½	58 chiefly cloudy, sharp wind, a shower or two
24	N N E	ditto	29 3½	55 ditto
25	Ditto	stormy	29 4	51 heavy dull morning, bright afternoon, cold wind
26	Ditto	strong	29 5	52 a very coarse, churlish day
27	N W	fresh	29 4½	54 clouds and sunshine at intervals, milder
28	Ditto	little	29 6	57 a fair pleasant day
29	S W	ditto	29 9½	52 ditto, but cooler
30	W S W	little	29 8	57 chiefly cloudy, a good deal of missing rain

Bill of Mortality from July 30, to August 20, 1782.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 639	Males 546	2 and 5 86
Females 617	Females 634	5 and 10 31
		10 and 20 41
		20 and 30 80
		30 and 40 114
		40 and 50 127
		50 and 60 101
		60 and 70 80
		70 and 80 51
		80 and 90 23
		90 and 100

Whereof have died under two years old 344

Peck Leaf 25. 8d.



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1782.

*Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament, continued from p. 319.*

*Feb. 1, 1782.*



R. K—*nr*—*k* rose, and opened what is called the Ordnance Budget. He began by apologising for his want of experience in stating the particulars of the ordnance estimates,

it being the first time that he had been charged with that duty since he had been honoured with a seat at the board. He then proceeded to shew the necessity of providing for that department of the public service. It was not now, he said, the question, Whether the American war should be prosecuted or relinquished? The question was, Whether our fleets and armies should fight with or without ammunition? The House had voted an army, and it was absolutely necessary that they should have ammunition and artillery. He was endeavouring to enter into a detail of the several articles of the estimate, which amounted in the whole to £.1,644,000, but, from timidity at the outset, he spoke so slow, that

Col. B—*ré* found it necessary, after making an apology for addressing him in that manner, to request the hon. gentleman to exalt his voice, otherwise it was in vain for him to proceed, as the gentlemen who sat opposite could not hear a syllable of what he said.

Mr K—*nr*—*k* lamented the unfortunate situation in which he was placed, being forced into it by the illness of an old and most valuable member of the board, but said he would do his best, and begged the committee to excuse his want of power, and accept of his endeavours to satisfy every enquiry. He then proceeded to enumerate the various services; a dry detail; to shorten which,

Col. B—*ré* pointed out to him three prominent features in the estimate, which were more questionable than all the rest, viz. the charge for salt-petre, the charge for transports, and the charge for fortifications, which he desired him chiefly to explain.

Mr. K—*nr*—*k* said, with respect to salt-petre, there were 3 different charges. The E. I. Company were obliged, by charter, to supply Government with 500 tons of salt-petre annually, at £.45 a ton in time of peace, and at £.63 a ton in time of war; but, as the demand for salt-petre had considerably increased, the Board had procured from the Company a much greater quantity than the Company was obliged, by their charter, to supply, amounting in the whole to 3100 tons; and that upon the following terms: What the Company had sent in, up to 1781, was charged at charter-price; what they had sent in from that time, in advance, as far as 1783, was charged at £.73 10s, the prime cost, all expences included; and what they had sent in advance, beyond that time, as far as 1787, at the sale-price of £.118 10s, as sold to the merchants at Garraway's. These were their propositions, and they had intimated that, without these were agreed to, they would furnish no more.

Mr. B—*g* asked, if there was not, over and above this immense quantity received from the Company, another quantity, purchased lately at a private market?

Mr. K—*nr*—*k* said, it was true; and that, upon the Company's refusal, they had made a contract with a gentleman, a member of that House, (whom, if it was not irregular, he would name—it was Mr. Townson) for 400 tons, which were lying at Ostend, at the price of £.118 a ton, which was the sale-price of the Company, and considerably under the merchants price in the market. In doing this,

this, he trusted, the Board had consulted the interest of the state, in providing for the exigencies of the service; and had also, on the same principle, procured a small quantity from Portugal, at £. 115, by a contract with Mr. Buller.

Mr. B—g asked, if, previous to the contract with Mr. Townson, the Board had made any enquiry as to the market-price of salt-petre at Ostend?

Mr. K—nr—k confessed that no such enquiry had been made, and that for a very good reason; for, had it been once known at Ostend, that salt-petre was wanted by the Board of Ordnance of England, the price would that instant have been raised, perhaps doubled. They thought, therefore, they could not be wrong in closing with Mr. Townson.

Mr. B—g observed, that in the price the Board gave the Company in England, the duty was paid. He therefore wanted to know, if, in the contract with Mr. Townson, the duty and other charges were to be included?

Mr. K—nr—k said, he could not answer that question, but would enquire, for the satisfaction of the House, when the resolution of the Committee came to be reported. He said, he knew only of 2 per cent to be allowed to Mr. Townson for freight from Ostend.

Mr. B—g remarked on the wonderful attention of the Board to the interests of the state, in blindly entering into a contract with a single director of the E. I. Company, a member of that House, for a quantity of salt-petre at 2*l.* per ton more than the Board gave to that great and valuable Company which, in time of necessity, had advanced, in anticipation, not less than they were obliged to furnish the state, by their charter, for six years to come, and for which they had not yet received a single penny. This, he said, the hon. gentleman had acknowledged. But he had it from unquestionable authority, that the market-price at Ostend, when this bargain took place, was no more than 4*l.* 16*s.* per cent. for the very best salt-petre, and 3*l.* 10*s.* for that of an inferior quality; whereas the price paid to Mr. Townson was just 6*l.* per cent.

Mr. H—ff—y was still more severe upon the Board, who, he said, had been in the habit of procuring from the Company, for years past, large quantities of salt-petre by anticipation, without paying a single shilling for it, and had even demanded it at the charter-price, though the gentleman owns it cost the Company 53*l.* 10*s.* a ton; and yet now they are so

shameless as to make a bargain with a private individual, and give him 120*l.* a ton, and come to Parliament for the money before the salt-petre is delivered. He called upon the members of the Board to say, if the Company had ever declared that they would not furnish the Board with more salt-petre? They had indeed declared, that without money, in their present exigency, they could not provide the public with more in advance.

Mr. Str—ch—y said, the Company were not so hardly dealt with as the hon. gentleman seemed to think. They held from the public the monopoly of salt-petre; and surely, the least return they ought to make for so valuable a monopoly, mixed with others not less valuable, was 500 tons of salt-petre, without any emolument from that stipulated quantity; and, if an anticipation be required of their annual stipulation, ought it to be urged as a hardship upon them, when they charge not only the charter-price, but also the freightage, and other incidental charges, together with interest for the advance of it, in proportion to the term of anticipation?

Gen. Sm—th lamented that none of the directors were present, to give the Committee a fair statement of this unjustifiable transaction. He could only say, in general, that the Company had been great sufferers in furnishing Government with so much salt-petre in advance, without being allowed a proper price or payment for what they had underfold. He said, the merchants price was 153*l.* per ton at Garraway's; and that the Company might have sold all that they had advanced to Government, over and above their stipulated quantity, at the advanced price of 118*l.* per ton, and been paid for it on delivery; whereas the Ordnance Board (though part is charged at only 45*l.* per ton, part at 53*l.* and part at 73*l.* 10*s.* which is the highest) have contracted a large debt with the Company, for which the Company have charged interest on the sum due for the latter quantity only.

Mr. K—nr—k mentioned the *refraction*\* which the Company had on their side of their bargains with Government, as very advantageous, by which it was not easy to know what he meant. This called up

\* A term in optics, which, applied to mercantile matters, must be supposed to mean a deviation from the direct line of ordinary dealing.



Mr. B—ke, who thought the article in question had clouds thrown upon it, instead of sunshine, and requested that some man of business, on the opposite side, to prevent vagaries and illusive sophistry, would be pleased to tell the House, specifically, what quantity was to be paid for at the first price, and, when such quantity was delivered, what at the second price, and so on? It was by this plain and easy statement that the House would be enabled to judge of the justice or injustice of the conduct of the Board of Ordnance in their proceedings with the E. I. Company.

Mr. Str—y rose in reply to Mr. B.; but his answers were still more ambiguous than those of the first mover.

Sir G. Sav—le then rose, and wishing to throw these hopeful transactions out of the question, only desired to be informed at what time Government would have a right to call upon the Company again for their annual quota of 500 tons? This called up

Ld N—th, who gave a full and clear state of the matter, as it then stood between Government and the Company.—Down to the commencement of the French war, his lordship said, the Company supplied their stipulated quota at the peace-price. From that time to 1781, they did the same at war-price; but from this last period, to 1783, which was the termination of their old charter, having furnished in one lump all that they were obliged to deliver at three stated periods, they have charged 73*l.* 10*s.* the prime cost, with interest for the gross sum, from the time when the salt-petre was delivered, till the money shall be paid; which being an advance of more than 20*l.* per cent, the Company cannot be said to be pilfered, if this charge is allowed. From this period, to the year 1788, although the salt-petre had been delivered at the same time with that delivered, as it is called, by anticipation, yet the Company, for that quantity, has brought a different charge, the same as they could have sold it at a fair market, namely 118*l.* per ton, instead of 73*l.* 10*s.*; and his lordship declared he thought the Company right in so doing, because, as their charter will expire in 1783, they cannot at present know what may then be the terms of a fresh agreement with Government. And now, said his lordship, from this plain state of the matter, no impartial man can say that the Company has been hardly dealt by.

The next article taken into consideration was the powder.

Col. B—ré adverted to the inattention of gentlemen in the ordnance office to the interest of the state, the fatal effects of which were experienced in an engagement with the French in the W. Indies, when our powder was found to be so bad, that it scarce reached the enemy's ships, when their shot pierced the sides of the English ships.

Mr. K—ar—k, to wipe off all blame from the Board of Ordnance in this respect, explained this matter fully. He said, there was a certain invariable standard of proof for all powder for Government service, which upon trial was found to be equal to the best foreign powder, and superior to most. But by being long kept at sea, it contracted a dampness, and if not steadily aired, it lost of its quality, and, in proportion to the dampness, becomes proportionably weaker. Now, it might happen, that the ships, being long at sea, where it was dangerous to air the powder, the case might be as it was represented, without any possible blame either on the maker or the board. This explanation seemed generally satisfactory, and the question being put, the estimate was granted without a division.

Mr. B—ke moved, that the House do resolve, That a debt had been incurred by the Board of Ordnance to the E. India Company, without any specification in their estimate, that tended to impose upon the credulity of the House. This motion was rejected.

(To be continued.)

#### TO THE PHYSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Gentlemen,

THE Royal College of Physicians of London being desirous to obtain authentick information relative to the late prevailing disease commonly called the Indu-enza, have directed me to address you in this publick manner, and to request, in their name, that each of you will be pleased to transmit to the College; in a letter directed to me their Register, an account at what time the said disease first shewed itself in your respective neighbourhoods, and at what time it ceased; with what symptoms it was generally attended; what age and what constitution felt most of its severity; and in how many instances it ended fatally; and to add any other observations which you may be pleased to communicate on this subject.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,  
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS, Reg.  
Royal College of Physicians,  
London, Aug. 1, 1782.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

THE following letters were written by EDWARD WAKE, of Charlton, in the county of Dorset, gent. (uncle to Archbishop Wake) to his wife, while he was in London promoting the establishment of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, of which he formed the first design. They are now first printed, both as they contain an early account of one of our most extensive and meritorious public charities, and as they may tend to perpetuate the praises due to the benevolent exertions of its first projector. The originals are in the possession of the writer's great-grandson, the Rev. Mr. Conant\*, of Sandwich in Kent.

*London, June 27, 1678.*

MY DEAREST,

Yours of the 24th I received, and at the same time a letter from Mr. Hearde. Yesterday I was to wayte on Madam Whitaker, where I found a second advice of two little roguish children made tawney moores. I have bought a good stronge playne horse, which goes all paces excellently well; and as soon as our charter for the charity for poor clergymens widows and children is past the broad seale, I purpose to waite on you, for I find, unless I stir in it, 'twill hardly goe on; and if I meet not with bad luck, I hope to finish it next weeke; but the design promises well, and if men that have opened their mouths, will not shut their purses, we shall grow rich, and have an house speedily for 80 boys, and their master lodged. I pray present my duty to my mother, my service to my brother, and the rest of my friends. We are all doubtful whether we shall have peace or war; but the Earle of Sunderland is going, if not gone, to the French king for the delivery of the towns to the Spaniard and Dutch mentioned in the treaty, or else to declare warre. Five regiments of foote are appointed to go to Flanders. My dear, your very heartily affectionate friend,

EDW. WAKE.

*London, July 4, 1678.*

MY DEAREST,

I received yours of the 1st, and am glad to heare of all your welfare, which I pray God continue. The chief news that I can with any contentment write you is, that the bishops and inferior clergy highly approve of my darling project of the Corporation of Clergymens Sons, which there is possibility will arrive to as great charity as any thing that now is; and, I thank God, that I have this satisfaction, that as I was the first starter of it, so my own diligence has chiefly brought it where it is; and hereyn you see that I

have no great contentment that I make not you a sharer with me. Yesterday our governors met at my summons, and we had two great men that promised 100*l.* a peece, and Wednesday next is appointed for the next meeting, which, I hope, will not impede my setting out to you the day following, for I very much now long for Blandford, and, above all things, for your sake.

My deare, yours, EDW. WAKE.

MR. URBAN,

*Aug. 3.*

A Constant Reader and Correspondent cannot help expressing his astonishment that the number of classical scholars who contribute to your valuable miscellany is so small, that he has not yet observed any answer to the three queries about passages from ancient authors, proposed in your Magazine for March last, p. 109; and wishes to know whether they wait for a premium, like that proposed for the solution of a doubt where Rowley or Chatterton got the passage from a Greek sermon?

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- June 22. Separate Maintenance—Agr. Surpr.  
 24. Spanish Friar—The Genius of Nonsense.  
 25. Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
 26. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 27. Suicide—Genius of Nonsense.  
 28. Sep. Maint.—Agr. Surpr.—Med. & Jason.  
 29. Fatal Curiosity—Agreeable Surprise.  
 July 1. Ditto—Son-in-Law.  
 2. English Merchant—None are so blind as those who won't see.  
 3. Fatal Curiosity—Ditto.  
 4. The Suicide—Medea and Jason.  
 5. Fatal Curiosity—Dead alive.  
 6. English Merchant—Agreeable Surprise.  
 8. Fatal Curiosity—Ditto.  
 9. Separate Maint.—None are so blind, &c.  
 10. Fatal Curiosity—Agreeable Surprise.  
 11. Ch. of Accid.—Dead alive.—Med. & Jas.  
 12. Fatal Curiosity—Agreeable Surprise.  
 13. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 15. Ch. of Accid.—Dead alive.—Med. & Jas.  
 16. *The East Indian*—None are so blind, &c.  
 17. Ditto—Flitch of Bacon.  
 18. Fat. Cur.—Dead alive—Medea & Jason.  
 19. The East Indian—None are so blind, &c.  
 20. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 22. Chapt. of Accidents—Agreeable Surprise  
 23. E. Indian—Flitch of Bacon—Med. & Jas.  
 24. Spanish Barber—Genius of Nonsense.  
 25. Suicide—Waterman—Medea and Jason.  
 26. East Indian—Agreeable Surprise.  
 27. Beggars Opera—Medea and Jason.  
 29. East Indian—Genius of Nonsense.  
 30. Summer Amusement—Ditto.  
 31. Fatal Curiosity—Agreeable Surprise.  
 Aug. 1. East Indian—The Waterman.  
 2. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 3. Chapt. of Accidents—Agreeable Surprise  
 5. East Indian—*The Candidate*.  
 6. Summer Amusement—Who's the Dupe?

MR.

\* This gentleman's family were also benefactors to the Sons of the Clergy, in the person of the Rev. John Withers (to whom he was next of kin), who, among other charitable bequests, to the amount of 10,000*l.* left 3000*l.* to the uses of this charity.

MR URBAN, *Gloucester Street, Aug. 4.*  
**F**INDING this letter of Sir Isaac Newton's tacked as an appendix to an obscure funeral sermon\*, I supposed it would be agreeable to some of your philosophical readers to see it rescued from oblivion in your fund of literary curiosities. S. A.

"For his honoured friend Joshua Madock, Doctor of Physic, at his house in Whitechurch in Shropshire.

*"Vir Dignissime,*

"Specimina illa optica quæ pro humanitate tua ad me nuper misisti; tantam in his rebus peritiam ostendunt, ut non possum quin doleam incertitudinem principiorum quibus omnia inniuntur. Etenim quæri potest, an sint in rerum natura radii tenebrosi, & si sint, an radii illi, secundum aliam legem refringi debeant, quam radii lucis. Defectu experientię, nescio prorsus quid de his principiis sentiendum sit. Neque huic difficultati tollendæ, quam & tute ipse indigitaſti facile adſuerit Tyberius. At poſitis ejuſmodi radiis, una cum lege refractionis quam tu assumis, cætera rectè ſe habent; neque propositiones tantùm utiles ſunt ac demonstrationes artiſcioſæ, ſed, et quod majus eſt, omnia nova proponis, quæ opticam, altera ſui parte, auſtuta ſunt, ſi modò defectus experientiæ in ſtabilibus principiis tuis aliquo demùm modo ſuppleri poſſit. Interim, quod me meditationum tuarum perquam ſubtilium participem fieri dignatus ſis, gratias ago. Vale! Tui ſtudioſiſſimus, IS. NEWTON.

*Trin. Coll. Cant. Feb. 7, 1678-9."*

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*  
**T**HE "Verbal Criticisms on Mr. Gray's Poems," in your last *December Magazine*, have been generally admired, and most of them will be allowed to be just. But as to the observations on

"Who foremost now delight to cleave

"With pliant arm thy glassy wave,"

cruel work will be made with the poets, down from the father of them; if they are to be precluded from taking their epithets from some striking quality, without regarding the rest that are inherent in the same subject. If, for instance, the weight and stiffness of silver must always accompany the idea of its bright polish, lustre, and smoothness, Homer had better have bestowed another title on Thetis than that of *silver-foiled*, when he is sending her on a journey to Olympus. *Il. xviii. 146-148.* Such a foot could neither add grace nor convenience to her movement. And how will Virgil come off if he may not abstract the whiteness of snow from its coldness, when he describes Venus clasping her husband Vulcan with snowy arms? "Niveis hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis." *Æn. viii. 387.* Even Horace, with all his happiness as well as care, has spl't on this very rock, if a rock it is, in

\* By E. Latham, M.D. on the death of the Rev. Mr. Dan. Madock, 8vo. Lond. 1754.

the glassy sea to which Icarus gave name. For Icarus did not break his neck upon the ice, but was drowned in the waters: "*Vireo daturus Nomina ponto.*" *iv. Od. ii. 3.* But Horace will say for himself, as he does on another occasion, "*Multa Poëtarum veniet manus, auxilio quæ sit mihi.*" Poets are undoubtedly entitled to great privileges; and the restraint laid on them in p. 570, where your ingenious correspondent asserts, that "Poetry has a privilege of coining new words, but not of using old ones in a new and unauthorised sense," may perhaps be considered as hyper-critical, if carried to its utmost extent. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

*Aug. 9.*

**M**R. Beckwith, p. 172, asks for any particular customs not noted in Blount's *Tenures*. I have not the book by me, therefore do not know whether he mentions the following:

"In the parish of Waringham in Surrey, there is (or was about 30 or 40 years ago) a custom which seems to refer to the rites performed in honour of Pomona. Early in the spring the boys go round to the several orchards in the parish, and whip the apple-trees in order to procure a plentiful crop of fruit, and, after having done it, they carry a little bag to the house, where the good woman gives them some meal (or oatmeal)."

MR. URBAN,

*Aug. 12.*

**I**N addition to the corrections of the "Select Collection of Poems," inserted in p. 289, be pleased to accept of the following.

Vol. III. p. 262, l. 24, read "snick and snee."

Vol. V. p. 43. The last distich,

"New beauties shall adorn our sylvan scene,  
 "And in thy numbers grow for ever green,"  
 is imitated from Pope's *Windsor Forest*, 7, 8,  
 "The groves of Eden, vanish'd now so long,  
 "Live in description, and look green in song."

Mr. Tickell's *Oxford*, whence the distich is transcribed, bears date in 1707, and Pope's in 1704.—P. 192, l. 9, read "His spear a bent;" and see the word BENT in Johnson's Dictionary, where the verse is quoted.

Vol. VII. p. 11, l. 4, "Pig-wiggen." See this word in vol. V. p. 179, l. 9, and Dr. Johnson's explanation of "Pigwidgeon" in his Dictionary.—P. 12, l. 1, Grey's Notes on Hudibras will furnish an account of Stephen Marthal, "that Geneva bull."—P. 72, l. 8, should we not read "verus amor?"—P. 306, l. 10, Mr. Harte's line,  
 "Thus Chaucer is, and Fenton thus shall be,"  
 is evidently borrowed from Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 482,  
 "And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be."

\* This is no tenure, therefore has no place in Blount. See a similar custom, without the whipping, in the Manors of Keston and Wickham, Kent. Haſted's *Kent*, I. 109.—Does not the former remind us of the mode of fructifying palms in the East? EDIT.

Vol.



Vol. VIII. p. 152, l. 7, read "steep is in view."—P. 252, l. 26, read "teach."

A reference might have been made in your Magazine for June, p. 289, col. 2, to your volume for 1775, where, in p. 523, col. 2, Mr Gray and his editor are justly censured for their conceited animadversions on Mr. Spence.

In p. 429 of your last volume, the "Supplement to the Origin of Printing" is noticed; in p. 284 of which, note *a* would not have been added, had due attention been paid to Dr. Milles's Prolegomena to his edition of the Greek Testament, where the MS. in question is described as presented by Beza to the University Library. SCRUTATOR.

\* \* \* Mr. Urban is certain he was right in the alteration this correspondent mentions.

#### BRIEF MEMOIRS OF GEORGE SANDYS.

**T**HIS very accomplished gentleman, the seventh and youngest son of Edwin archbishop of York, was born at the archiepiscopal palace of Bishopthorpe, in that county, in 1577. In 1588 he was sent to Oxford, and matriculated of St Mary Hall. In 1610, remarkable for the murder of K. Henry IV. of France, Mr. Sandys set out on his travels, and, in the course of two years, made an extensive tour, having travelled through several parts of Europe, and visited many cities and countries of the East, as Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, after which, taking a view of the remote parts of Italy, he went to Rome and Venice, and being by this time greatly improved, and become, not only a perfect scholar, but a complete gentleman, returned to his native country, where, after properly digesting the observations he had made, he published an account of his travels in folio. He had also a taste for poetry, yet very rarely attempted original compositions. His exercises, except his translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," were mostly on religious subjects. He paraphrased the Psalms, and left behind him a translation, with notes, of a sacred drama, written originally by Grotius, under the title of "Christus Patiens," and which Mr. Sandys, in his translation, has called "Christ's Passion," 1640, 12mo. on which, and "Adamus Exul," and Masenius, is founded Lauder's impudent charge of plagiarism against Milton. There are but few incidents known concerning our author. All who mention him, agree in bestowing on him the character not only of a man of genius, but of singular worth and piety. For the most part of his latter days he lived with Sir Francis Wenman, of Caswell, near Witney in Oxfordshire, to whom his sister was married; probably choosing that situation in some measure on account of its proximity to Burford, the retirement of his intimate acquaintance and valuable friend Lucius lord viscount Falkland. He died, however, at the house of his nephew, Sir Francis Wyat, at Bexley in Kent; in 1643; and was interred in the

chancel of that parish church, without any inscription; but in the parish register is this entry: "Georgius Sandys, poetarum Anglo-rum sui sæculi facile princeps, sepultus fuit "Martii 7, Sileo Angliæ, an. Dom. 1643." Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 46. His memory has also been handed down by various writers in the following inscription, as one that was due to his merit: "Georgius Sandys, portarum Anglorum sui sæculi princeps." And the high commendations given of him by the above ingenious nobleman are a most honourable tribute to, and an immortal record of, our author's great worth and abilities. Mr. Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the age; and Mr. Pope declared, in his notes to the *Iliad*, that English poetry owed much of its present beauty to his translations. His account of Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land, has since been amply confirmed. J. N.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

FIG. 1 and 2 are the figures of King Edward III. and of his Queen Philippa, a great benefactors to the Royal Hospital of St. Catharine's, near the Tower of London. They are copied from beautiful carvings in wood under the fine old stalls in that ancient collegiate church. Besides these fine figures, the undermost parts of the seats of the stalls, which are all of oak, are adorned with many hieroglyphics, of exquisite workmanship, and very ancient; coeval, probably, with those in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster.

Fig. 3 is a copy of the corporation seal of Maidenhead, the device of which is submitted to our ingenious correspondents for elucidation.

Fig. 4 represents a bronze vessel, supposed to be intended to answer the purpose of a *strong box*, or *iron chest*. It was dug up, inclosed in an iron pot, in 1780, by Mr. Foster, master of the Quakers boarding-school at Tottenham High Cross, in setting down a post in his farm of 30 acres there. The cover, whose two sides are represented at *b* and *c*, has a lock; but for what use the transverse and 2 upright pieces (one of which is broken off) were intended, is left to conjecture.

The house, which is of brick, in form of a half H, was the mansion of Sir Abraham Reynardson, lord mayor of London 1648, to whom also the estate belonged. He was committed to the Tower by Oliver Cromwell, for refusing to proclaim the sentence of Charles I. Mr. Foster purchased the whole estate in 1751, and the bricklayer, in repairing the roof, found concealed under the tiling a number of papers, which he carried off. The hall forms the centre of the house, and its stone chimney-piece is carved with fleurs de lis and roses alternately, in lozenges. At the west end of the hall is a parlour with panelled wainscot. But no painted glass, or carved coats of arms, remain about the house.

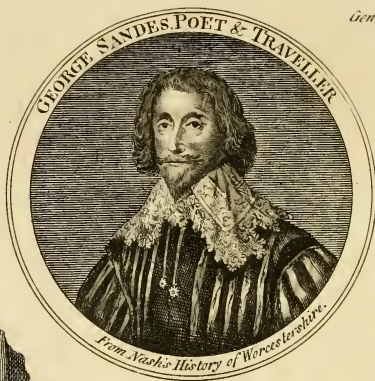
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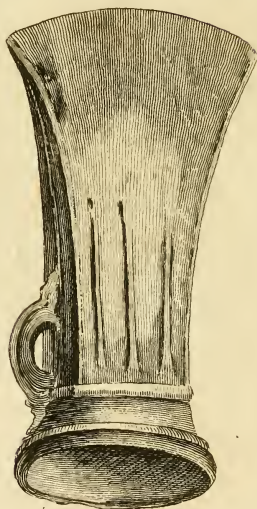


*Gent. Mag. June. 17*



*The length*

*of this Fragment is  
6 Inches & an half*



*4 Inches & one Quarter*





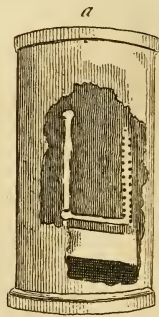
*Fig. 1.*



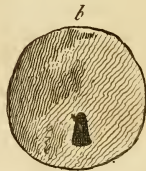
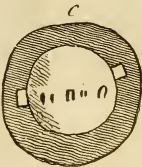
*Fig. 2.*

*King Edward III. & Queen Philippa.  
taken from Carvings in Wood under the Stalls in the  
Collegiate Church of St. Katharine near St. Tower.*

*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*





MR. URBAN,

I Have lately read, with much satisfaction, the ingenious performance of the Rev. Mr. Howlett on the population of England and Wales. I regret, that in a work which contains so much useful information, and so many ingenious remarks, there should be any thing to reprehend. I could not, however, help observing, that the author has, on some occasions, through hurry and inattention, as I presume, advanced doctrines, which, if admitted, would lead to errors in political jurisprudence of a very serious nature. To prevent these errors from being generally adopted, I think it necessary to take the earliest opportunity of examining them, for which I hope to receive the author's thanks; as it will enable him, in a future edition of his work, to remove those blemishes, which serve only to disfigure it at present, and to weaken the arguments in support of the general opinion he has espoused.

Page 19, Mr. Howlett adopts the following positions, as axioms that need no illustration. "If," says he, "the burials and baptisms (in any place) are equal, it is to be presumed there have been no emigrations at all; if the baptisms exceed the burials, that excess shews the number of persons that have left the parish; and, on the contrary, when the burials are more numerous than the baptisms, the place must have been recruited from some others." This being presumed, he produces a table of the baptisms and burials in seventeen country parishes in different and distant counties for twenty years each, at two different periods, the former beginning a few years before or after the Revolution, the latter between the years 1749 and 1760; the general result of the whole is as under,

	Bapt.	Bur.	Emig.
At the former period,	4207	3679	
At the latter period,	5447	4137	1310.

and, upon the principles above adopted, goes on to reason as follows: "We here see, that in the course of twenty years no less than 1310 persons, nearly the fourth part of the whole, emigrated from these seventeen parishes, &c." It does not however appear from this table, that a single person emigrated from the above-mentioned 17 parishes during the whole period. It is even possible, for aught that appears to the contrary, that these parishes may have received supplies of people from others; and it is certain, from the very table itself, that if any emigrants at all went from these parishes during the period in question, they must have been much fewer than is here alleged.

No proposition, in the unqualified manner it is here announced, and taken in the sense that Mr. Howlett evidently applies it, can be more false, than that "if the baptisms in any place exceed the burials, that excess shews the number of persons that have left the parish." He will himself readily allow, that a place

might exist in which the inhabitants were entirely excluded from having any communication with the other part of the globe, and that in that place there is no physical impossibility but the baptisms might exceed the burials. If so, what would become of the excess? By the supposition they cannot emigrate, neither can they die, for then they would be buried. What then will become of them? They must be alive, and by consequence they must add to the number of the inhabitants.

Again. Mr. Howlett will admit, that it is possible the *whole* number of the people on the globe have been increased at some former period, and that they may still continue to increase beyond what they at present are; of course the same may take place in any particular division of it though cut off from having any correspondence with others. What effects, I ask, would that increase of people have upon the parish registers, supposing they were exactly kept? The answer is obvious. The births must in that case exceed the burials: nor is it possible to shew, that the inhabitants can be increased at all, without producing that effect.

Upon these principles, therefore, it appears, that the excess of births above burials in any place may as naturally denote, that the inhabitants of that place have been *increasing*, as that they have been *emigrating*.

And if upon examination it shall be found, that in a certain period of years the number of inhabitants in any one place have actually increased, while the births have, during that period, constantly exceeded the burials, the natural inference necessarily must be, that this increase of the inhabitants has been occasioned by the additional numbers that were born having been kept at home, instead of having been driven away into some other country.

If the excess of births above burials has been great, the excess of increase of the people will be proportionally great also, if no emigrants have been permitted to go from thence. If the births have but little exceeded the burials, the increase of the inhabitants *in these circumstances* will be proportionally small.

In the table above referred to, it is obvious, on the slightest inspection, that the above rule almost invariably takes place; that is to say, those parishes in which the excess of the baptisms above the burials is greatest, have in the above-mentioned period increased most in regard to the number of inhabitants, and *vice versa*. What are we hence to infer? That few, if any, of the persons born there have emigrated from thence. Mr. Howlett has also taken notice of the above-mentioned peculiarity, but from it he draws a directly contrary conclusion. His words are: "It is immediately obvious likewise upon the slightest inspection of the table, that in general, agreeably to the reasoning above adopted, those parishes

parishes have had the greatest increase of people from which the emigrations have been the most numerous, &c." Instead of the words in *Italic*, he should have said in which the births have most exceeded the burials; for it is this excess alone that he has dignified with the title of emigrants. Thus the very circumstance that should have been produced as a proof that emigrations have not taken place at all, has been adduced as an argument to shew, that they have been very numerous.

I am at a loss to account for the manner in which a man of Mr. Howlett's abilities should have stumbled upon an argument of this nature. Had he been a man of mean talents, I could have imagined that he might have confounded in his own mind those maxims that apply to a nation whose population is stationary with those which apply to a state whose population is either in a *progressive* or *retrograde* state. For example.

If the number of people in any place shall be found to be the same at two distant periods, the positions assumed by Mr. Howlett would be perfectly just. "For, if (in that case) the baptisms and burials are equal, it is to be presumed (he might have said it is certain) that no emigrations at all have taken place; if (in that case) the baptisms exceed the burials, that excess will show the number of persons that have left the parish; and, on the contrary, when (still in that case only) the burials are more numerous than the baptisms, the place must have been recruited from some others." The case however here supposed is by no means that to which Mr. Howlett wishes to apply, and actually does apply, these positions, for he applies them to one in which the population has increased considerably between the two periods compared. The reasoning therefore is in the whole, and in every part of it, erroneous; and the inferences he draws from it directly contrary to truth.

The errors that would ensue from the admission of the above-mentioned doctrine would be innumerable; almost every case that could be supposed would furnish an example of it. Allow me here to state a few.

Let it be supposed that a man, believing in this doctrine, should glance over the London bills of mortality. When he came to the year of the great plague, he would find that the burials then exceeded the baptisms in a much higher proportion than usual: hence he would necessarily infer, that the migrations from the country to town were at that period much more numerous than formerly. Whereas it is well known that the very reverse of this was the case; almost every one, who was able to afford the expence of transporting himself, having at that time retired to the country.

By continuing his observations on the bills, he would find, that a few years afterwards the proportion of burials, when compared with the baptisms, decreased considerably. Now, says he to himself, this pernicious migration from the country is considerably abated.

How stands the fact? Directly contrary to the inference again; for the emigrants from the country were then much more numerous than at the former period.

The same observations would equally apply in every case where the salubrity of a place is either increased or diminished without any other change of circumstances; for wherever the salubrity of a place is increased, the proportion of burials there must be diminished; and wherever it becomes more noxious, they must be proportionally increased. In all cases therefore, in which the salubrity of the place was improved, according to our author's principles, the bills of mortality would denote an increased migration from thence, or a decreased migration to it, according to the circumstances of the case: but we know (and Mr. Howlett takes pains to prove it) that the only change produced by the above-mentioned alteration would be an increased population in the place. This circumstance our author admits, and reasons upon it, as I now do, in numberless places of his work; and in particular, when he treats of the salutary effects of Mr. Hanway's law for removing infants from London, pp. 91 and 92, to which I refer the curious reader for satisfaction, as the passage is too long to be here inserted.

I cannot however let this last-mentioned case pass without one remark. Mr. Howlett admits, that in consequence of that act alone, 2100 lives were saved annually in the metropolis, and that the burials were diminished exactly in the same proportion. According to his own principles then, every one who examines the bills of mortality before and after that period must conclude, not that the population of London was increased in consequence thereof 2100 annually, as he himself allows was actually the case, but that the migrations from it were increased 2100 annually; or, what comes to the same thing, that the migrations to it from the country were diminished to that amount; both of which conclusions would be equally erroneous.

It is now so much the fashion to make use of bills of mortality, as a basis for political reasoning, that I hope to be pardoned for here making some general remarks on that subject.

In general, then, I would observe, that nothing seems to be more uncertain than any induction founded on parish-registers in regard to the increase or decrease of population, unless where these registers are connected with an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, or where an exact register of all migrations, whether to or from the place in question, is kept. Of the truth of this position, numberless examples might be afforded by the tables furnished by the assiduity of Mr. Howlett and others: I shall content myself with selecting only a very few.

Thus we find in the table, page 20, that in the parish of Monks Horton, in Kent, at the first period, the baptisms were 106, and burials 64. The inference from these facts would

would be, either that the parish must become in a short time much more populous than formerly, or that emigrants from thence must be numerous, or that the inhabitants bury many of their dead out of the parish. But I defy the clearest-sighted political calculator that ever existed, to say from these data, which of these three particular cases did actually take place at the time. On examining the register of the same parish at the *present time* it appears, that the baptisms are 100, and the burials 65. The proportion between the births and burials is therefore nearly the same as it was about a hundred years ago; but notwithstanding that continued excess of baptisms, the inhabitants have rather *decreased*; we must therefore infer, that the supernumeraries born must, one way or other, have left the parish; but whether that has been by the emigration of living subjects, or by some extraordinary mortality, by plague, famine, small-pox, or some other epidemical distemper at one particular period, or by a continual and gradual decrease on account of burials of Dissenters and others, not entered in the register, or in consequence of the inhabitants employing a burying-ground without the parish, it is impossible to say; as any one of these circumstances might have produced the effect.

Again. In the same table we observe, that in the parish of Salmen, in Lancashire, the baptisms at the first period were 528, and burials 560—excess of burials, 32; but whether this excess of burials denotes a *decreasing* population, or arises in consequence of emigrations thither from other parts, or results from extra-parochial burials, cannot be ascertained. On the face of the account, it denotes a *decreasing* population: we find, however, on examining the register at the latter period, that the baptisms are 633. The people have therefore, upon the whole, *increased*, and the burials are now only 462. They are therefore, seemingly, in a way of augmenting their numbers still more; but whether this be really the case, or whether the phenomena be not produced in consequence of some of the circumstances above enumerated, no one can possibly say from the data here produced.

In the same manner we find, that at Colchester (see p. 103) at the first period the baptisms (in all its parishes) were 2572, burials 3254—excess of burials, 682. Hence we may either infer, that the place is very *un*salubrious, and *decreasing* in numbers very fast, or that it is very inviting, so as to attract emigrants in great numbers, and consequently that it is *increasing* in a rapid progression; but we have here no rule to induce us to prefer one of these opinions rather than the other. In the year 1717 (page 125) at Manchester the baptisms were 1875, and burials 1492—baptisms exceed, 383. This town therefore would seem at this period to receive few additions from the country, and therefore it should not increase in a rapid proportion. In the year 1779, that is, in the space of 62 years,

the baptisms were 5816 (near four times their former number), and burials 3916—excess of baptisms, 1900. The migrations from the country, therefore, at this period, appear to be still less than at the former; yet the increase is such as could not be without receiving supplies from thence; and it is well known, that numerous emigrants have settled there during that period, though seemingly contrary to the register: whereas at Colchester, at the present period, the baptisms are only 1728 (it has therefore decreased in 80 years near one half), the burials 2463—burials exceed, 735. This amazing disproportion would still seem to indicate, that the emigrations from the country to Colchester are extremely numerous, or that the place is amazingly noxious; neither of which, it is well known, are there experienced. Thus involved in a labyrinth, without a clue to direct us, we see no prospect of discovering any light by this means.

On these principles I object to another argument adduced by Mr. Howlett, relating to Norwich. He observes (p. 115) that the baptisms of that city were, in the year 1729, 877, the burials 1136. In the year 1780 the baptisms were 1157, the burials 1176. "From this increase of the baptisms, he observes, the population of the city appears to have advanced one-fourth even since the year 1729."

"But," continues he, "the augmentation of the inhabitants is not the most pleasing intelligence conveyed by these hills. The degree of its mortality is greatly diminished. In the year 1729 the baptisms were but three-fourths of the burials; whereas on an average of five years, ending at 1780, they were nearly equal, consequently the actual living population must be augmented much more than I have now said." I hope, or at least I wish, the fact may be as the humanity of Mr. H. makes him suppose it is; but I am very far from admitting that the above-mentioned consequence necessarily results from the premises. Might it not have happened, that at the first period the extra burials were occasioned by an extraordinary influx of persons from the country to a place that was increasing in manufactures, though equally wholesome then as at the present hour? This is at least a *possible* case. In the latter period, might not the diminution of burials have been occasioned by a decline in the migrations to that city from other parts of the country, or in consequence of houses of industry being erected in the neighbourhood, where burials are not entered in the register; or in consequence of several other causes that might be named, which neither indicate an increased salubrity nor a growing population?

It is to be observed, however, that here, and in general throughout the whole work, Mr. H. loses sight of the axioms which produced these strictures: for had he adhered to them, the only inference he could have drawn from these facts would have been, that at the

first period the population must have been recruited from some other place, seeing, at that period, *the burials exceeded the baptisms*; whereas, at the last period, all that could be inferred would be, that all kinds of migrations were nearly stopt; for at that time *the burials and baptisms were nearly equal*.

It thus appears, that parish-registers, when taken separately, afford a very fallacious rule for judging of the progress of population. Let us now try if they are more to be depended upon when considered collectively.

At first view it would seem probable, that if the whole registers of the country were accurately kept, and digested into one collective body, the general result from the whole would be liable to few objections, because the errors of one register would serve to correct the opposite errors in another. This they undoubtedly would perform, in as far as regards internal migrations from one place to another. Many, therefore, who differ from Mr. H. in regard to his inferences respecting particular places, may be disposed to admit the general conclusion that he draws from a comparison of all the numerous registers he has been able to collect, which is, that "from the above returns it appears, that the baptisms exceed the burials (upon the whole) more than a fifth (and making allowance for dissenters a fourth). And this is probably an excess that in *England* more than counterbalances the destruction occasioned by emigrations, war, and the sea service."

Here again we find Mr. H. arguing upon the principle, that an excess of baptisms tends to augment *population*, and not to increase *migrations*; but, not to dwell upon that head, I proceed to observe, that

There are two circumstances, which even here tend to invalidate any inference that can be drawn relating to the population of such a country as England from a comparison of births and burials, however accurate the registers may be, and however general the returns. The first is, that the more numerous the emigrations are from it to foreign countries, or the greater the destruction of our people by foreign wars, or the more men we lose in the sea service, the greater, by this mode of judging, would seem to be the *increase* of our population. Though in fact it cannot be denied, that these circumstances must tend to diminish the number of our people; but as all that are lost to the country are abstracted from the burials, the births would, on this account, exceed the burials in a much higher proportion than if none of these drains of our people had taken place.

On the other hand, all the emigrants who come into England from Scotland, Ireland, or otherwise (and these, we know, are not a few), while they tend to add much to the population of England, tend equally to augment the burials, without adding to the baptisms. In proportion, therefore, as these

migrations are numerous, the population of England will be *increased*, while the parish-registers must necessarily indicate that there is a *decrease*, or at least that the increase is thus diminished.

Upon the whole then, it appears, that, unless an exact register of all migrations in every parish, whether *to it*, or *from it*, were carefully kept, every conclusion that can be drawn from a comparison between the births and burials would be extremely fallacious, and therefore should never be assumed as the basis of any political calculation.

The same objection, however, does not lie against the baptisms taken by themselves, for these will be in general in the same place nearly in proportion to the number of the people, with a few exceptions of little consequence, chiefly depending on the greater or smaller salubrity of the place. And I may here observe, that, by this rule of judging, the population of England, by Mr. Howlett's tables, would appear to be greater than by the mode he has adopted, and therefore it is probable, that the increase of our people, and their present numbers, are full as great as he has supposed them to be.

I must not dismiss this performance without making some remarks on a passage in it, quoted from Dr. Franklin's Works, and the conclusion our author thence deduces. It relates to the hackneyed subject of the colonies, and the effects of emigrations thither on the population of the mother country.

"There are supposed," says Dr. Franklin (p. 22), "to be now upwards of one million of *English* souls in *North America*; and yet, perhaps, there is not one fewer in Britain, but rather many more, on account of the employment the colonies afford to the manufacturers at home. A well-regulated nation is like a polypus: take away a limb, its place is soon supplied; cut it in two, and each deficient part shall speedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus, as you may; by dividing, make ten polypusses out of one, you may, of one, make ten nations, equally populous and powerful, or rather increase a nation tenfold in numbers and strength."

Whether Mr. H. seriously believed this doctrine out of deference to Dr. Franklin, without examination, or whether he chose only to avail himself of the authority of a popular name to establish an argument that tended to favour the hypothesis he meant to defend, it is hard to say. He seems, however, seriously to urge this as an argument of importance, and treats it as a doctrine in which he believes. Though his own good sense, in other parts of the work, compels him to make use of arguments that effectually shew the absurdity of this truly ridiculous assertion of one, who, I am persuaded, had too much penetration to believe in it himself, but who, knowing the purposes that might be effected by making the *English* nation believe in it, scrupled not to prostitute his



his name to give sanction to a vulgar opinion, which had for some time prevailed among the unthinking part of the nation.

Mr. Howlett, with great justice, observes, (p. 6), that, "should the city of London, to-morrow, double its inhabitants, we should soon find that the country likewise, on every side, for fifty miles round, would receive a proportional augmentation. The farmer would have double incitement to improve his grounds; his products of corn and cattle would every day increase; the tradesman, the manufacturer, the mechanic, would share in the general advantage; great additional numbers, meantime, would be constantly employed in carrying the fruits and riches of the country to the newly augmented metropolis, and in preserving a continual intercourse between them. All around, neat and elegant country houses would be taking possession of every pleasant hill and vale; and gay villages would be rising on every side, which would soon become rich and populous. That this is not mere speculation, or fancy, the amazing growth of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, within these sixty years past, and the correspondent increase in populousness, beauty, and magnificence of the towns, villages, and houses, in their respective neighbourhoods, are strong presumptive evidence."

Nothing can be more just than these remarks; but how do they tally with Dr. Franklin's assertion? By these remarks we see that whatever adds to the number of the inhabitants in any place, greatly augments the employment of all around them—and that this increase of employment will be in proportion to the number of the people. But emigrations of every kind tend to *decrease* immediately the number of people at home, and, consequently, to *diminish* employment. It must therefore *retard*, instead of *augmenting* the increase of those that remain. Let us hear what Mr. Howlett, when judging for himself, and free from the bias of a deference for authority of names produces, says upon this subject.

Speaking of the effects produced by Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, on the population in the neighbourhood, he observes (p. 15), "the peasants and inferior farmers are firmly persuaded that, should they have ever so many children, they shall find ample employment, consequently decent support and maintenance, from the growing manufactures of those flourishing towns. All fears of a burdensome family are removed, and they form the matrimonial connection as soon as may be. A numerous offspring is the consequence; this is a powerful incitement to the most active industry; and the children are at length, many of them, provided for in the manner which the original reasoning of the parents taught them to expect, and the remainder gain subsistence from that increased and improved agriculture of the circumjacent country which has been the natural conse-

quence of its fortunate situation. *Whereas, had there been no such rising and flourishing towns near these men, they would probably have sunk under the discouragement of their narrow views, and passed their days in a state of celibacy.*"

Where now are the effects of this miraculous political polyplus, by the division of which such amazing effects were to be produced? We are now told, not only that if it is not prevented from being divided, but if it is not augmented in size, it must remain stationary and inactive; whereas, by adding to its bulk, it is enabled to increase and multiply prodigiously. Laying aside metaphors, by the above investigation it appears, that the more rapidly you augment the number of people at home, the more will industry be there encouraged, and the more industry is encouraged, the greater will be the temptation to marry, and of course the more rapidly will population increase. In consequence of every kind of emigration from Europe, therefore, the industry of the parent country receives a check, and by consequence the increase of those who remain behind is retarded. In what manner this should tend to make a nation "increase tenfold in numbers and strength," it is extremely hard to divine.

Our author, however, notwithstanding the above remark, dictated by his own unbiassed judgment, when he adopts the ideas of others, reasons in a manner utterly inconsistent with these principles. "Emigration," says he (p. 21), "in itself considered, proves nothing at all. It will increase or diminish a people according to the cause from whence it proceeds. If it be occasioned by a loss of trade, decrease of manufactures, decline of husbandry, and, consequently, *want of employment*, depopulations of a country will rapidly follow. If, on the contrary, it arises from extent of foreign possessions, which enlarge the demand for domestic commodities, whether the products of agriculture, or the fabrications of art, it will constantly augment the remaining population, and perhaps the more that under these circumstances go away, the more will be left behind."

It is told of the cuttle fish (I think) that when it is hard pursued, it emits a dark coloured liquor, which, by destroying the transparency of the water, serves to favour its escape. Whether our ingenious author meant here to imitate this policy, and, by employing a set of words that produce a confusion of ideas, intended to get rid of his argument without any obvious inconsistency, I cannot pretend to say; but it has somewhat the appearance of it.

When we attempt to analyse the paragraph above, it resolves itself into this: *that whatever tends to furnish employment to mankind, serves to encourage population.* This is a plain proposition which few persons will venture to dispute. The remaining part of the proposition would have been equally plain, viz. *that*

by taking away our people to inhabit distant regions, the employment of those who remain behind will be so much augmented as greatly to encourage industry and population. But, as some persons might have ventured to doubt the fact, it was judged better to throw it into the hypothetical form it wears in the text, which would not, in general, be so intelligible.

"If emigration," says he, "proceeds from want of employment, it always tends to depopulate; but if it is occasioned by an increase of employment, it always tends to increase population." But who ever heard of emigrations occasioned by an increase of employment at home? Not, however, to dwell on that argument at present, I shall only again observe that Mr. Howlett has clearly proved above, that whatever tends to augment the number of our people at home, tends, in the most essential manner, to augment the employment of our people, and that this increase of employment, by preventing the necessity of emigrations, encourages matrimony, and augments population. It follows, by a necessary inference, that wherever diminishes our people, will necessarily diminish their employment, discourage matrimony, and, by consequence, diminish the industry, and retard the increase, of those who remain behind. This conclusion is unavoidable. Their future effects should be separately considered.

Mr. H. however, supposes that, although an increased number of people at home necessarily encourages the increase of all those of the lower ranks, or of those who are disposed to engage in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the army or the navy, or who have talents for the law, or connections to raise them in the church, yet there are others, says he (p. 16), who, having no relish for any of these employments, "are in danger of sinking into *very selfish and insignificant beings*, if their views did not extend beyond the limits of this island." Here then we are furnished with a class of beings who remain destitute of employment in spite of the general increase of population, and of the additional employment that this occasions; they are therefore compelled to emigrate to some distant region. Observe, however, that, according to our author's hypothesis, this class of emigrants must necessarily tend to depopulate the country, for they are compelled to emigrate *for want of employment*; and we are told, that "if emigrations are occasioned by *want of employment*, depopulation of a country will rapidly follow." We cannot, therefore, according to his own hypothesis, allow even these *insignificant* beings, as he has, with singular propriety, called them, to leave the country without decreasing its industry and population, far less any of the other more active and more useful inhabitants.

I wish not to allow a single position that has but the semblance of an argument on this important subject to pass unanswered; nor

would I allow one to escape, were it not to avoid prolixity. This apology is necessary for dwelling on particulars that many will think require no answer.

Neither Mr. H. nor Dr. Franklin have attempted to shew in what manner an inhabitant of America, or of any other part of the globe, can encourage the industry of Britain more than the same person would have done had he been in Britain itself. Till they shall prove this by a fair induction of particulars, I think it unnecessary to add any thing to what I have already said on that subject. When they shall attempt such an induction, I pledge myself to examine it with all due attention, and give it such an answer as it shall seem to require. In the mean time, I shall barely observe, that the benefits Mr. Howlett supposes to result from the return of one of the *insignificant* brings above-mentioned, with a great fortune, is very nearly similar to what might be expected to arise in consequence of the following arrangement.

Suppose the Emperor of China or Japan should take it into his head to make a lottery annually, on the principles of our English lottery, with this only difference, that the highest prizes were an hundred thousand pounds (the lesser ones high in proportion), and that no one could obtain a ticket unless he himself were upon the spot to purchase it; I doubt not, but in that case multitudes of *gentlemen* of small fortune would appear, "who, not having talents for shining at the bar, nor abilities or connections to raise them in the church, nor any relish for the hardships, dangers, and dissipation of the army or navy," and not chusing to submit to the drudgery of commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, would, on that account, "extend their views beyond the island," and, in imagination, grasp the treasures of China or Japan. All these *insignificant persons* would depart in quest of these treasures, but only few of the number could obtain them. We will suppose, however, that some of these adventurers are so lucky as to obtain prizes, and that a few of these lucky adventurers survive and bring them to Britain, and that these, when they do arrive, give business to many industrious persons; but what, in the mean time, becomes of the remainder? They obliged to submit to the drudgery of commerce, to the dangers or dissipation of war, or to the indignity of some meaner occupation; thus furnishing employment to the inhabitants of distant regions, while their own country is for ever deprived of them and their posterity. What prevented these persons from following the same employments at home, which they were forced to follow abroad? Not the want of talents, but the desire of obtaining that dazzling prize which buoyed them up with vain hopes, and turned their minds from the sober paths of industry to those of idleness and dissipation. Is it wise to encourage in a nation such a spirit of

gaming (for it deserves no better name); which, by operating on the minds of our youth, tends to make them despise those useful employments they might have followed at home, and entices them to distant regions, where thousands perish, and are never heard of more by their country or their friends; and from whence but a few successful adventurers return, which tends only to keep alive those delusive hopes that entice our youth to migrate, and thus to decrease the numbers of our people? For it may, without exaggeration, be affirmed, that every *Nabob* who returns from the Indies, by these means sends out of the country ten times the number of useful persons that he furnishes employment to, in consequence of his additional riches. It deserves, likewise, to be observed, that the extraordinary employment that the wealth thus procured excites, is but a momentary flash, which usually subsides in a few years, whereas the loss that is sustained by emigrations is of the most lasting nature, which, instead of being lessened by time, is gradually augmenting, and the effects of it will be felt in the most distant ages.

Our author not only endeavours to shew that migrations from Britain tend to augment the number of our people, but that the increase of our army and navy, and foreign continental wars, produce the same effect. The proof of this singular position is, that the army and navy furnish employment to many thousands of persons (see pp. 3, 13). By the same mode of arguing it might be made apparent that the great plague tended to augment the numbers of our people; for, at that mournful period, extraordinary employment was furnished to many thousands of undertakers and their numerous retainers, to sextons, grave-diggers, &c.; as well as to our woollen manufacturers and others, who furnished the great quantity of materials that were consumed in performing the funeral obsequies. Such arguments, when urged seriously, deserve something more severe than to be turned into ridicule. Because soldiers, who are sent to foreign countries, there to butcher their fellow-creatures, and be butchered in their turn, require to be supplied with clothing and the implements of destruction, the fabrication of which will, no doubt, give employment to many persons, does it follow, that if the men, who constitute an army, had remained at home, and followed in peace their ordinary business, they would not have furnished employment to a still greater number of artificers? Let those gentlemen, whose imagination is so much caught by the glare and bustle of war, be told, that a sober peasant, following his plough in peaceful tranquillity, furnishes more employment to the manufacturers of his country, *merely for clothes and implements of labour*, than a soldier, with all his destructive apparatus, affords (a proposition which I undertake to prove as soon as I see the opposite side of the argument fairly argued), although no ac-

count should be taken of the industry he excites in procuring food; which the soldier, in a foreign country, obtains from others. If then, every individual that enters into the army, would have furnished more employment to his countrymen, by following his ordinary occupation, than he does after he becomes a soldier (especially in a foreign land), how can the army be said to afford *additional* employment to our people, and, by consequence, tend to augment their numbers? Again: if many in the army are cut off long before the natural period of their lives, must not each of these, from the moment of his death, cease to furnish employment to any one, although, had it not been for that untimely end, not only himself would have continued longer to promote the industry of his native country, but the children he would in that time have procreated, would, in that case, have produced the same effect after his decease, both of which are entirely prevented by his premature fate. War, therefore, of every kind, and in every sense of the word, must tend, both immediately, and in its remote consequences, to depopulate a country. And those who attempt to palliate an evil to which mankind, in all ages, have shewn themselves but too much addicted, should consider themselves as adding fuel to a general conflagration. G. W.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

**D**R. T. Blackburne, whose death you have noticed in p. 358, was educated, under the Rev. Mr. Temple, at Richmond in Yorkshire, where his father the archdeacon is rector. He was thence removed to the Charterhouse, on the nomination of the late Marquis of Rockingham; and, after two years spent in that excellent seminary, was admitted a scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; and being of standing to take the degree of B. A. he underwent a public examination in the senate-house with high approbation: but finding he could not in conscience subscribe the form appointed by the university to ascertain the orthodoxy of the candidates for that academical degree; and a form of his own, importing his firm belief of Christianity, and his firm conformity to the church of England, which he offered to subscribe, being rejected; he retired into the country to his father without a degree; and, turning his studies to physics, he pursued them at London and Edinburgh, at which university he took his doctor's degree, and about five years ago settled at Durham, where his memory will be long respected, on account of his professional abilities, his learning in other branches of science, his urbanity of manners in general, and his benevolence to the poor and distressed who fell within his notice.

Dr. Blair (see p. 312) obtained a dispensation in 1776 to hold the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, with that of Norton, near Colebrook, Bucks.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

EN TIBI MONSTROSUM NIMIS ET MEMORABILE FACTUM  
QUALE NEC A MONDI CONDITIO NE  
DATUM.

MARGARITA, HERMANNI Comitis Hennebergiæ uxor quarti, Florentii Comitissæ Hollandiæ & Zelandiæ filia, Gulielmi Regis Romanorum ac postea Cæsaris, Cuius Gubernatoris Imperii, atque Althæi Comitissæ Hannoniæ soror, cujus patruus Episcopus Traiectensis, avunculi autem filius Brabantiæ & Comes Thuringiæ: & hæc autem illustrissima Comitissa annos quadraginta circiter nata, ipso die Parasceves nonam e reitè horam, anno millesimo ducentesimo lxxvi, ccclxv enixa est pueros, qui prius Guidonis Suffraganei Traiectensi omnes in duobus ex aere pelvibus baptizati sunt: quorum masculi quatuor erant Johanes, pueri autem omnes Elizabethæ vocatæ sunt, qui simul omnes cum matre uno eodemque die satis concesserunt, atque in hoc Lausdensi Templo sepulti jacent. Quod quidem accidit ob pauperculam quamdam sœminam, quæ ex uno partu gemellos in ulnis gestabat pueros; quam tem ipia Comitissa admirata dicebat id per unum virum fieri non posse, ipsamque contumeliose rejecit: unde hæc paupercula animo perturbata, ac percussa, mox tantum prolium numerum ac multitudinem ex uno partu ipsi imprecabatur, quot vel totius anni dies numerentur. Quod quidem præter naturæ cursum obliuenda quadam ratione ita factum est; sicut in hac tabula in perpetuam huius rei memoriam ex vetustis, tam manuscriptis quam typis excusis, Chronicis, breviter positum & enarratum est.

*Deus ille ter maximus hæc de re suspiciendus, laudandus, ac laudibus extollendus in sempiterna secula.* AMEN.

HÆC LEGE, MOX ANIMO STUPEFACTUS  
LECTOR ABIRIS.

CAROLO ELSTOBIO \*, *Consobriño suo dilectissimo*, GULIELMUS ELSTOBIOUS †, S. D.

E GO te amo, mi Carole suavissime, ut patris tui optimi, ut amantissimi patris mei, filium unicum, filium dilectissimum, filium maximè diligendum. Fac me igitur, dulcissime patruelem, mutuo diligas. Me autem cumulatissimè amabis, si studius bonarum artium, id quod sedulo facis, patri carissimè, amantissimè, semper satisfacere curaris. Eâ re, ut ætati tuæ nihil quidem accommodatius, nihil magis sit laudabile, quæ te amat plenitudo, tum amicis tuis obambus exoptatissimum id ei gratissimum fore intellige. Hanc vero, si quidquam ego commode asserre possim, scio quantum debeo, et quantum debeo, velim. Spero me posse al-

quid, si lber tibi isthic non sit ingratus. Habe igitur, mi Carole, Aschamum meum, quem tuum etiam esse velim quia meus est. Illum ego tibi commendo, quia te amo, Rigdero tuo, quod et te amat, et tu illum amas. Hunc igitur, si me diligis, vos ambo amabitis. Nec mei erga te amoris, nec vestræ erga Aschamum benevolentia, vos, spero, unquam penitebit. Vale, mi suavissime Consobrine, atque omnibus præclaris artibus magis magisque ameris atque floreas! Vale.  
x cal. Aug. [1703], Londini ad primum lapidem, seu Mil. Mag. Rom. \*

*Rewerend Ornatisimoque Viro GULIELMO ELSTOBIO, CAROLUS ELSTOBIOUS, S. D.*  
ACCEPI tuas, dilectissime Consobrine, A literas, mihi jucundissimas, et cum his clarissimi Aschami comparandas; cujus exemplo, vel potiùs tuo, incitatus, me studiis optimis accingam. Sed ne tuis ulteriore interruptionem adhibeam, hoc tantum, carissime patruelem, humiliter exopto, ut his cœptis favcas; et has exiguas gratias accipias, ubi majores debentur, et maximis dignus es. Vale.—Id, Aug. juxta Ecclesiæ Christi Cant.

ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Commons of the City of London, to the King,  
presented on Wednesday, June 5.

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, impressed with sentiments of the warmest attachment to your Majesty's royal person and government, and zeal for the honour of your crown, and prosperity of all your Majesty's dominions, beg leave humbly to approach your throne with the most hearty congratulations for the late glorious successes with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless your Majesty's arms in different quarters of the world.

We trust that, under the blessing of the same Providence, the valour of your Majesty's fleets and armies, directed by the wisdom of your councils, and the good conduct of those able commanders you have been pleased to set over them, will pursue the important advantages already obtained, with vigour and success.

And we flatter ourselves that we shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing the splendour of your crown restored, the wonted superiority of your royal navy over all your enemies re-established, and the general tranquillity and welfare of the British dominions completely secured, by terminating a glorious and successful war with a safe and honourable peace. Signed by order of Court,

WILLIAM RIX.

To the above Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

"I return you my hearty thanks for your

\* Mr. Elstob was rector of saint Swithun's, in which parish is London-Stone.

loyal

\* D. D. prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1721.

† The editor of "Rogeri Aschami Epistolæ familes, &c. Oxon. 1703," herewith sent. These letters are written by Mr. Elstob in the book now in the library of Christ Church, Canterbury.



loyal and affectionate congratulations upon the late glorious successes in different quarters of the world. The intrepid valour of my fleets and armies, and the conduct and courage of my officers, were never more conspicuous than they have appeared on the late occasions. It is, however, to the blessing of Almighty God that we owe these victories.

"I trust that the vigorous exertions of a firm and united people, together with the new resources that have presented themselves to increase my force both by sea and land, and, above all, the Divine Protection of my just cause, will enable me to terminate the war upon fair and honourable terms. My good City of London may be assured of my constant attention to their commerce and happiness."

*Epitome of Lord CORKE's Letters, continued from p. 287.*

Letter VII, or LOTTA.

THE family of Sforza. Cosmo de Medici, a friend to Sforza, Duke of Milan. A war in Italy, 1451. A remarkable action of Alexander Sforza. A general peace in Italy, 1454. Some account of Poggio, the Florentine historian. Of Niccolò Niccolo. Of Leonard Bruno Aretine. Death of Pope Nicholas V. Accession of Pope Calistus III. Death of Alphonso, King of Aragon and Naples. Death of Calistus III. Accession of Pius II. Death of Cosmo, *Pater Patrie*, 1464. His character. The marriage and family of Cosmo. His burial. Death of Pope Pius II. Succeeded by Paul II. The complete grandeur of Francis Sforza, and the effective causes of it. His death, 1466. The unfortunate and tempestuous beginning of the government of Peter de Medici. Ambassadors to Florence from Galeazzo Sforza, the new Duke of Milan. A plot against the life of Peter de Medici discovered. The conspirators banished, and Peter de Medici fully and powerfully confirmed in the government of Florence. An anecdote concerning Luca Pitti\*. A league between the King of Naples, the Duke of Milan, and the republic of Florence. The Venetians enter Tuscany with a large army. A battle between the Venetians and the League, 1467. Both sides claim the victory. A short war between the Pope and the King of Naples, in which Alexander Sforza is killed. Death and character of Peter de Medici, 1469. The progeny of Lorenzo de Medici established in the same station that his father had held. He is made syndic of the Florentine commonwealth, 1470. A league between the Italian princes. Death of Paul II. Accession of Sixtus IV. The assassination of the Duke of Milan, 1476. His children. The government of Milan put into the hands of Lewis Sforza

Letter VIII, or LORENZO.

The power of the Medici. The division of the Italian states. Francis Salviati made Archbishop of Pisa. The family of Pazzi. An alliance between the Pazzi and the Medici. Francis de Pazzi ordered to return home. The Pazzi ill-treated at Florence. A conspiracy forming. The Pope and the King of Naples support the Pazzi. Cardinal Riario at Florence. The prudence of Rinato de Pazzi. The place and day of execution, April 26, 1478. Lorenzo in the cathedral. His younger brother Julian beguiled thither. Julian killed†. Francis de Pazzi wounds himself. Lorenzo de Medici wounded slightly. Francis Neri killed. The tumult and confusion described. The fear and consternation of Cardinal Riario. The fruitless attempt of Francis Salviati, Archbishop of Pisa. He and three of his followers are hanged. The people are disgusted at the conspiracy. Many of the conspirators are dispersed; some are executed. Lorenzo conducted home. Francis de Pazzi hanged. The funeral of Julian de Medici. Birth of his illegitimate son Julio, afterwards Pope Clement VII. Preparations for war. Lorenzo declared to be the object of it. Part of his speech on the occasion‡. Two armies enter Tuscany. The Florentines raise an army. The mediation of several princes rejected by the Pope. The war continued. Lorenzo's political character. His thoughts on the war. The Florentines resolve to seek the alliance of the King of Naples. Lorenzo goes to Naples. His reception there. He is detained at Naples above two months. Returns with articles of peace signed by Ferdinand. The Florentine embassy to Rome. Six thousand Turks land in Italy. Otranto taken by them. Death of Mahomet II, 1481. His character. Otranto regained by the King of Naples. War is renewed among the Christian powers. It is carried on for three years. Peace, and the death of Pope Sixtus IV, 1484. His character. Succeeded by Pope Innocent VIII. His character. Peace throughout Italy, except between the Florentines and the Genoese. Lorenzo goes to the Florentine camp. He is taken ill. War, and the effects of it, between the Pope and the King of Naples. Peace between those two powers. A general tranquillity in Italy. Death of Lorenzo de Medici, 1492. Death of Pope Innocent VIII. His successor is Pope Alexander VI. Character of Lorenzo. Description of the cathedral of Florence†.

Letter

\* See this described in Letter XI. above-mentioned.

† See it in Letter XVI. from Italy.

‡ Viz. "You will probably think of Lorenzo de Medici whenever you enter the cathedral of Florence. The church appears like a vast gloomy vault, fit for assassinations and

\* See Letters from Italy, Let. XII.

GENT. MAG. August, 1782.

## Letter IX, or PIERO.

The marriage of PETER DE MEDICI. Lorenzo's opinion of his son Peter. Peter's power in Florence. Some account of Ferdinand, King of Naples, Alphonso his son, and Lewis Sforza of Milan. Sforza's usurpation. Peter de Medici makes a private alliance with the Neapolitans. Sforza resolves to quit his alliance with Peter and the Florentines. Pope Alexander VI. is enraged at Peter. The cause of it. A new alliance. The Pope's public faith. Reflections on the state of Italy. A general alarm at the new alliance. Charles VIII. of France invited into Italy by Lewis Sforza. The French council bribed by Sforza. Death of Ferdinand I, King of Naples. His son Alphonso's first measures. Behaviour and character of Peter de Medici. Education and disposition of Charles VIII. He sends ambassadors to Florence. Peter gives them an absolute denial of the King's request. Sforza's private views. King Charles and the French army arrive at Asti, where the King has the small pox. Brass cannon brought into Italy. Charles proceeds to Pavia, and visits his kinsman John Galeazzo. Galeazzo's death. Lewis Sforza, Duke of Milan. The French proceed, and take Piuzano. The danger of Tuscany. Peter is alarmed, and withdraws to the King of France; to whom he makes great concessions. His reception at Florence. He is declared an enemy to his country, and escapes in disguise to Bologna, 1494. Is followed by his two brothers. Both are attainted.

## Letter X, or SCACCIATO.

Embassy of the Florentines to the King of France. Charles VIII. at the head of his army, enters Florence. The preparations of the Florentines. A treaty. No signs of accommodation. Peter Capponi's speech. His conduct. An alliance framed and ratified. Charles VIII. marches towards Rome. Extract from the History of France. Reflections on history. An article in the treaty of Florence relating to the Medici. Peter and Julian de Medici go to Venice. The forces of the King of France. He goes to Sienna.

and deeds of horror; twinkling lamps glimmer, half-extinguished, before the altar, and rather excite the ideas of a prison, than represent the glories of the house of prayer. You will behold space without grandeur, magnificence without brightness, and splendour without light. The marble pavement is beautiful. Here and there a statue demands observation. The cupola, which is octagonal, has a fine effect. The church itself is of a size to suit a larger city. The outside is impannelled with various-coloured marble, expressive rather of neatness than of grandeur. Many of the churches in Florence contain greater curiosities, while Santa Reparata remains for ever distinguished as the spot where the Pazzi incompletely performed their bloody tragedy."

The Duke of Calabria goes to Rome, to assist the Pope. Charles VIII. enters Rome. Alphonso resolves to withdraw from Naples. He dies at Mazara in Italy, 1495. His son Ferdinand made King of Naples. Charles VIII.'s behaviour at Naples. He is crowned there, and leaves the capital. The state of the Florentines. Two of their chief citizens. Savonarola, a famous preacher and prophet. A general discord in Florence. End of the year 1495. The alliances in 1496. The treaty of Turin. Leghorn restored to the Florentines. The situation and state of Pisa. War between the Florentines and the Pisans. The death of Peter Capponi. Death of Ferdinand II. King of Naples. Frederick King of Naples. A cessation of arms at the beginning of 1497. State of Florence. The pernicious sermons of Savonarola. A plot in favour of Peter de Medici. Peter returns disappointed. Bernardo del Neri put to death. Death of Charles VIII. 1498. Savonarola, and two other Dominican friars, hanged. Francis Valois assassinated. Lewis XII. lays claim to the kingdom of Naples and the Milanese. He forgives his former enemies. The beneficial frugality of Lewis XII. Lewis Sforza's decline. His alliance refused by many potentates. His treasurer assassinated. He leaves Milan. The castle of Milan betrayed to the French by the governor. Lewis XII. is joyfully received at Milan. He returns to France, 1500. Lewis Sforza is again received at Milan. The French prepare to return into the Milanese. The Duke of Milan is deserted by his Swiss troops, who refuse to fight for him. He endeavours to make his escape. Is betrayed, seized, carried to Lyons, and confined during his life in the castle of Loches. Reflections on his character and conduct. Designs in favour of the Medici abortive. The Gonfalonier of Justice established for life. Peter Soderini chosen. The situation of Peter de Medici. Peter with the French, when they were defeated by the Spaniards, 1503. Peter drowned in the river Garigliano. Some conclusive traits of his character. His children.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN,

Tunbridge Wells.

I Have lately read, with great pleasure, the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by Democritus, Jun. and should esteem it a particular favour if any of your ingenious correspondents will give me some account of ROBERT BURTON, the author of that book. If there is any printed Life of this facetious philosopher, I should be glad to be referred to it.

Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

\* \* Our correspondent will find an account of Robert Burton, and of his brother William, in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and one still more satisfactory in the "*Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*."

O D E,

Addressed to EDMUND MALONE, Esq. on his presuming to examine the learned and unapproachable Arguments urged by JACOB BRYANT, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. MILLES, in Support of the Authenticity of ROWLEY'S POEMS.

WHY, Edmund, would you rashly thus  
Attack th' historian of old CHUS?

A mighty foe defy?  
Bryant, whose learned lore profound  
Shows how the Flood dissolv'd the ground,  
And when the mud grew dry b.

He paints the woes of the old Ark,  
How men and beasts, shut in the dark,  
For light alone can with c;  
And, thence releas'd, with semblance meet,  
How Noah, duck-like, got web-feet,  
And was the first man-fish.

He proves, though doubting Walpole carp,  
How Tobal's teeth grip'd the Jews-harp,  
And by a lucky stroke  
A tune divine from anvils drew;  
The swains and maids to hear him flew,  
And danc'd to the Black Fuke.

He

a "The wonderful people to whom I allude were the descendants of CHUS, and call'd Cushites and Cuseans." Bryant's ANC. MYTHOL. vol. I. Pref. p. 7.—'Upon the history of this people my system chiefly turns.' Vol. III. Pref. p. 6.

b According to this learned writer's calculation, several hundred years must have elapsed after the Deluge, before the mud was sufficiently consolidated for the march of the Cushites; whose rout he has traced with so much accuracy, that the reader is tempted to believe he is reading the account of some old Cusean quarter-master general. See ANC. MYTHOL. vol. III. p. 24, 25, and compare Richardson's DISSERTATION, p. 400.

c "The Patriarch and his family were enclosed in an ark or covered float,—wherein was only one window of a cubit in dimensions. It was closed up, and fastened, so that the persons within were confined to darkness, having no light but what must have been administered to them from lamps and torches." ANC. MYTHOL. vol. II. p. 195.

d "Noah was represented, as we may infer from Berosus, under the semblance of a fish by the Babylonians. Hyginus mentions from Eratosthenes, that the fish Notius was the father of mankind; ex eo pisce natos homines." ANC. MYTHOL. vol. II. p. 233. "Under the character of the Man of the Sea, whose name was Oannes, we have an allegorical representation of the great patriarch [Noah].—His whole body, it seems, was like that of a fish, and he had under the head of a fish another head, &c. and a delineation of him was to be seen at Babylon." ANC. MYTHOL. vol. III. p. 109.

He tells why men are brown or fair,  
Why backs have lank or woolly hair;  
(No paradox he'll sham;)  
From CHUS derives the GOLDEN AGE,  
Jephson can trace from Japhet sage,  
Lord Bacon's line from HAM g.

With

e See the correspondence between Mr. Bryant and Mr. Granville Sharp, where this important point is settled to the satisfaction of the learned world. "I had always supposed that black men in general (says Mr. Sharp) were descended from Cush.—Can the Cush (commonly rendered Ethiopian) change his skin? Jeremiah, ch. xii. ver. 23."—"You seem to think (says our profound Mythologist in his answer) that all who are of that very deep tint, which is observable in the natives upon the coast of Guinea, are the offspring of Chus—All the inhabitants of this vast continent are assuredly the sons of Ham, but not equally descended from Chus; for though his posterity was very dark, yet many of the collateral branches were of as deep a dye; and Africa was peopled from Ham, by more families than one." "The negroes (he adds) are woolly-headed, and so were some of the Ethiopes or Oylims; but nothing can be inferred from this, for many of the latter had long hair. The Egyptians were Crispi, and had a tendency to woolly hair; so that this circumstance cannot always be looked upon as a family characteristic!"

f "The Golden Age of the poets took its rise from a mistake. What was termed *Æon*; *Χρόνος* and *Χρόνος*, should have been expressed *Χρόνος* and *Χρόνος*; for it relates to the same era and history as the terms above-mentioned; to the age of CHUS, and the domination of his sons." ANC. MYTHOL. vol. III. p. 163.

g Noah, as our learned mythologist has proved, was called Noab, Noius, and Nusus; from hence he has traced, with infinite acuteness, a relationship between him and almost every god and hero of antiquity, particularly those whose names end in *nus* or *nus*. Dio-nusus, Sator-nus, Cronus, Janus, Prometheus, Sile-nus, Omnis, Poseidon, Zeus, Perseus, and Proteus, are very clearly proved to have been the patriarch Noah. In like manner, Argo and the Argonauts, Arcas, Arcadia, Arcadus, Acrifus, Acropolis, Arcasius, Aecca, Erec, Argos, Argolis, and many more, are all very satisfactorily derived from ARCA, the Ark. See ANC. MYTHOL. passim.

It has indeed been objected, that till the Latin, comparatively a late language, no such word as *Arca* was known; the ark of Noah being written in Hebrew *Tibeb*, in the Chaldaic *Tibuta*, in the Syriac *Kibouta*, in the Arabic *Tabout*, and in the Septuagint *καρπος*. But what staunch etymologist would attend to such petty cavils?

"Arles,

With holy zeal, w<sup>th</sup> fire burn,  
To sacred themes your genius to bring;—  
You can alone explain  
And prove to us Monobd's conviction,  
(Though sceptick Gibben think it fiction)  
The Outangs sprung from Cain.

In

"Arcles, Arclos, and Arcalus (says our learned author) by which the deity of the place was called, are all compounded of the same terms, Arca-El, five Arca Dei. From hence the Grecians and Romans designated a personage, whom they titled Heracles and Hercules. But the original was Arcius and Arcalus; and still more truly without the termination, Arca-el. It was not a name but a title, and given by the Sidonians and other people in the East to the principal person preserved in the deluge; and signified the great ARCALEAN or ARKITE." ANC. MYTHOL. vol. III. p. 107. With equal facility, Eudoroscus ("Euc-Ad-Arez-Clus") is shown to have been old CHES, and Caninus to be ACHAD HAM, the Noble Lord HAM. Ibid. vol. II. p. 157.—It has been invidiously suggested, that our author took the hint of many of these derivations either from the sailors of Admiral Watson's fleet who in the last war used always to call the Nabob *Surajah Dowla*, Sir Roger Dowlas. or from Swift, who has shown *Andrew Mackie* to be the *radix of Andromache*; *Patrick Lee* of *Patroclus*; and *Buffy Fellows* of *Bucephalus*: but there is so much originality in all this learned gentleman's works, that there is not the smallest ground for such a supposition.

When we consider the great ingenuity and learning that this writer has displayed in these etymologies, and in the NEW SYSTEM that he has founded upon them, which he describes to be—the basis of history, the standard of criticism, and the guide to the studies of youth, [ANC. MYTHOL. vol. III. Pref. p. 6, 7,] we cannot but admire at the tastelessness of a certain Oxonian, who, in an examination of this profound work, has retorted Mr. B's. words upon himself ["in good truth, if I may be allowed to speak freely, histories of this sort are very little superior to those of that respectable lady, Mother Goose,"] and has proposed, that, instead of a *New Analysis*, this wonderful performance should be hereafter entitled *A New Romance of Ancient Mythology*.

<sup>n</sup> Lord Monboddò, in his deep researches on the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of LANGUAGE, asserts, that "a whole NATION, if (he adds) I may call them so, has been found without the use of speech. This is the case of the *Ouran Outangs*," &c. vol. I. p. 174.—Mr. Bryant, however, has convinced his lordship, that the *Ouran Outangs* never can attain the use of speech; for the mark set on Cain having been a derangement of the organs of pronunciation, and the *Ouran*

In every thing profoundly skill'd,  
Could not escape your system build,  
None e'er finds you tripping;  
Great things, you know, from small arise,  
Newton's Attraction rules the skies,  
The hint—a falling pippin.

Greek sophs and heroes still deride i,  
And show them by o'er-weening pride  
Inflated, like a bladder:  
Who reads your works can ne'er refuse  
To trace all science to the Jews,  
And mount on Jacob's ladder.

Malone, you're petulant and vain,  
Shakespeare has turn'd your giddy brain,  
And Johnson scarce can cure you;  
You'll live an exile from his wit,  
No more your notes will he admit,  
Nor Steevens now endure you.

Young Chatterton in vain you try  
To prove throughout "a living lyek,"  
In verse and prose a Feign all;  
Since, "though he walk'd the Bristol-Green,  
And ey'd the girls with roguish mien,"  
Milles says, "he ne'er was *veral*."

Proceed, sagacious Dean, and prove  
Venality and wanton love

The same,—so nicely pair 'em;  
So Worley's vagrant sports no more  
Shall tempt chaste wives to call her whore,  
And she—be pure as SARUM!

The

Outangs being lineally descended from that human monster (Vide Bryant's ANTE-DILUVIAN GENEALOGY), this mark, like the king's evil, must for ever continue hereditary in his family.

<sup>i</sup> See ANC. MYTHOL. vol. I. Pref. p. 10, 11.

<sup>k</sup> It is surprizing that a gentleman of Mr. M's. good sense should undertake to hopelessly a task as to prove the Bristol charity boy guilty of a poetical forgery. "My brother (says Mrs. Mary Newton) would frequently walk the College Green with the young girls that stately paraded there to shew their finery; but I really believe he was no *debauchee* (though some have reported it): the dear unhappy boy had faults enough: I saw with concern he was proud and exceedingly imperious; but that of *venality* he could not be charged with." "It is highly incredible (says Dr. Milles, with irresistible force of argument, grounding himself on the foregoing passage) that he who was above *venality*, and so great a lover of truth, should make himself a *living lie*."—It has been suggested, that the context shows this lady meant by *Venality*, devotion to VENUS. "Miserable obliquity of perverse insinuation!" (so use the expretive language of Mr. Burnay Greene). This is making the sister of one of the brightest geniuses that England has produced, a mere Slip-slop.

<sup>l</sup> The propriety of selecting this from all the

the



The dame, your kindness to requite,  
 You and old Bryant shall invite  
 To an *ancient* feast and dainty;  
 With viper-broth shall fill your plates,  
 Marrow, eringoos, quinces, dates,  
 And sparrows' brains in plenty<sup>m</sup>.

A hart of Greece<sup>n</sup> shall load the board,  
 Salacious food for dame or lord,  
 But *Copons* she can't bear;—  
 And Bryant sage, the feast to grace,  
 His knife ROWLAND<sup>o</sup> shall uncase,  
 With mythologick air.

Pindar's great rival, Greene<sup>p</sup>, shall quit  
 His malt, to aid the flow of wit,  
 And add his *strictures* clever;

Rome's

the other corrupt boroughs in England (I speak with the greatest deference to the House of Commons, who have lately determined these to be the fountest parts of our constitution) will, I trust, not escape the Antiquarian reader; it being distinguished by the appellation of *Old Sorum*. It has long been noted (even to a proverb) for its venality.

<sup>m</sup> Our early books of cookery, and many of our ancient comedies, furnish abundant proofs of the stimulating powers attributed in old times to the several articles provided by this experienced caterers for her antiquarian guests.

<sup>n</sup> The printed accounts of our ancient royal feasts, in which *Harts of Greece*, and *Copons of high Greece*, are frequently mentioned, have led some of our modern antiquaries into a strange mistake. Even the learned Dr. Percy supposes that *Harts of Greece* were so called from their *grasse* or fatness; and that *copons of high Greece* meant nothing more than capons *fat in an extraordinary degree*. But the Dean of Exeter has clearly shewn, in his Commentary on the Poems of Rowley, that a hart of Greece signifies a Grecian hart; so that, as a very ingenious writer has observed, "a capon of high Greece must mean a capon made at Aulis, the loftiest promontory on the Eubæan Sea; or on the Peloponnesian Mountain, Cyllene; or at least at Gonocssa or Enispe, whose turrets were exposed by their exalted situation to every blast of Winter."

<sup>o</sup> The weapons of our ancient heroes of Romance were usually distinguished by some appellation. Thus, Arthur's Sword was called *Caliburne*; Orlando's, *Durindana*; Rinaldo's, *Fuflberta*; and Rogero's, *Balifardo*. The celebrated knife of Mr. Shiercliffe, now in Mr. Bryant's possession, (of which a particular account may be found in that gentleman's OBSERVATIONS ON ROWLEY'S POEMS, p. 512) having done such execution in the field of argument, we have thought it not improper (following the illustrious precedents above-mentioned) to dignify it by a name.

<sup>p</sup> Mr. Edward Burnaby Greene, a conside-

Rome's classick band q to this shall yield,  
 Tyb Gorge and Canynge keep the field,  
 And Rowley live for ever.

table brewer, but more distinguished by his translations of Pinar, Anacreon, Juvenal, Apollonius Rhodius, &c. &c. Huetzline's Latin version of the poet last-mentioned has been always considered as more difficult to be understood than the original Greek; but Mr. Greene's English translation must be acknowledged by every reader to be infinitely more obscure, and consequently (according to the doctrine of some of our best modern writers) to be more sublime than either. His late STRICTURES on the Rowleian controversy are so admirable in this respect, that they deservedly entitle the author to that rare encomium which a venerable English historian has bestowed on a contemporary writer: "He dealeth (says Holinshed) so profoundlie and beyond all measure of skill, that neither he himselfe who made the booke, neither anie one that readeth it, can reach unto the meaning thereof."

<sup>q</sup> It would be uncandid not to acknowledge, that we are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Milles for this allusion. Speaking of the festive party of Canynge, Rowley, Sir Thybbotte (or as he is sometimes familiarly called, Tyb) Gorges, and Iscamm, he says, "When we view Canning accompanied with these three poets, whose agreeable conversation he has celebrated in the ACCOUNT OF HIS FEAST, can we forbear drawing the parallel between this party and that of Mæcenas, with his three friends, Virgil, Horace, and Varius, united by the similar ties of friendship, genius, and poetry? The comparison will be much to the advantage of Mr. Canning, who not only equalled Mæcenas in liberality, and in the patronage of literature, but was also a better man and a superior poet."—Mr. Thomas Warton has very invidiously expressed some doubts concerning this latter assertion, erroneously imagining that none of Mæcenas's poetry is now extant; but we have been credibly informed, that the Dean of Exeter has a large chest full of it in his possession, which was procured from a monastery in Italy for the use of the well-known Doctor Schomburg, while he was writing the life of Mæcenas, and obligingly transmitted by him to Dr. Milles, as soon as his work was published.—But to return to our subject: the above-mentioned party of Master Canynge, &c. must indeed have been "most worshipful society;" but surely even that reverend and *ancient* company, as well as the chosen friends of the Roman Knight, must yield the palm of wit and festivity to the three respectable personages named in the text, with the addition of the fair, though frail, Lady W. to enliven the scene by her sportive allusions, and give a zest to the mirth of their symposium.

*Detaches*

*Detached Characters of Authors, &c. from Dr. WARTON'S Essay on Pope, Vol. II.*

"THE character of PINDAR, as commonly taken, seems not to be well understood. We hear of nothing but the impetuosity and the sublimity of his manner; whereas he abounds in strokes of domestic tenderness. We are perpetually told of the boldness and violence of his transitions, whereas, on a close inspection, they appear easy and natural, are closely connected with, and arise appositely from, his subject. Even his style has been represented as swelling and bombast; but carefully examined, it will appear pure and perspicuous, not abounding with those harsh metaphors, and that profusion of florid epithets, which some of his imitators affect to use. One of Pindar's arts, in which they frequently fail who copy him, is the introduction of many moral reflections. Mr. Gray seems thoroughly to have studied this writer."

"FONTAINE is the capital and unrivalled writer of comic tales. He generally took his subjects from Boccaccio, Poggius, and Ariosto; but adorned them with so many natural strokes, with such quaintness in his reflections, and such a dryness and archness of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter."

"It is to his *Fables*, though wrote in his old age, that DRYDEN will owe his immortality, and among them particularly to *Palamon and Arcite*, *Sigismunda* and *Guiscardo*, *Theodore* and *Honorio*, and to his music-ode. The warmth and melody of these pieces has never been excelled in our language, I mean in rhyme. The latter is the most unrivalled of his compositions."

"It were to be wished that no youth of genius were ever suffered to look into STATIUS, LUCAN, CLAUDIAN, or SENECA the tragedian; authors, who, by their forced conceits, by their violent metaphors, by their swelling epithets, by their want of a just decorum, have a strong tendency to dazzle and to mislead unexperienced minds and tastes unformed from the true relish of possibility, propriety, simplicity, and nature. Statius had undoubtedly invention, ability, and spirit; but his images are gigantic and outrageous, and his sentiments tortured and hyperbolical. OVID is another writer of a bad taste, whose works, were it not for the useful mythological knowledge they contain, ought not to be so diligently read. The puerilities and affectations with which they abound are too well known to be here insisted on."

"The characteristics of SPENSER are not only strong and circumstantial imagery, but tender and pathetic feeling, a most melodious flow of versification, and a certain pleasing melancholy in his sentiments, the constant companion of an elegant taste, that casts a delicacy and grace over all his compositions."

"WALLER abounds, perhaps to excess,

with allusions to mythology and the ancient classics. The French, as may be imagined, complain that he is too leaped for the ladies. If I was to mention my favourite among Waller's smaller pieces, 't should be his *Apology for having loved before*. The English versification was much smoothed by Waller; who used to own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from Fairfax's *Tasso*, who well-vowelled his lines, though Sandys was a melodious versifier, and Spenser has perhaps more variety of music than either of them. A poet who addresses his pieces to living characters, and confines himself to the subjects of his own times, like this courtly author, bids fairer to become popular than he that is employed in the higher scenes of poetry, which are more remote from common manners. It may be remarked lastly of Waller, that there is no passion in his love verses; and that one elegy of Tibullus excels a volume of the most refined panegyric."

"It is painful to censure a writer of so amiable a mind, such integrity of manners, and such a sweetness of temper, as COWLEY. His fancy was brilliant, strong, and sprightly, but his taste false and unclassical, even though he had much learning. In his Latin compositions, his six books on plants, where the subject might have led him to a contrary practice, he imitates Martial rather than Virgil, and has given us more epigrams than descriptions. I do not remember to have heard it observed, that Cowley had a most happy talent of imitating the easy manner of Horace's epistolary writings. Pope has exhibited the real character of Cowley with delicacy and candour:

"Who now reads Cowley?" &c.

Another line likewise of Pope exactly characterises him;

"The *penfivo* Cowley's moral lay."

His prose works give us the most amiable idea both of his abilities and his heart. His Pindaric odes cannot be perused with common patience by a lover of antiquity. He that would see Pindar's manner truly imitated may read Mallers's noble and pathetic ode on the Crucifixion; and he that wants to be convinced that these reflections on Cowley are not too severe, may read also his epigrammatic version of it.

"Cowley being early disgusted with the perplexities and vanities of a court life, had a strong desire to enjoy the milder pleasures of solitude and retirement; he therefore escaped from the tumults of London, to a little house at Wandsworth; but finding that place too near the metropolis, he left it for Richmond, and at last settled at Chertsey. He seems to have thought that the swains of Surrey had the innocence of those of Sydney's Arcadia; but the perverseness and debauchery of his own workmen soon deceived him, with whom, it is said, he was sometimes

sometimes so far provoked, as even to be betrayed into an oath. His income was about three hundred pounds a year. Towards the latter part of his life, he shewed an aversion to the company of women, and would often leave the room if any happened to enter it whilst he was present, but still he retained a sincere affection for Leonora. His death was occasioned by a singular accident\*; he paid a visit on foot with his friend Sprat to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chertsey, which they prolonged till midnight. On their return home they mistook their way, and were obliged to pass the whole night exposed under a hedge, where Cowley caught a severe cold, attended with a fever, that terminated in his death."

"ROCHESTER had great energy in his thoughts and diction, and though the ancient satirists often use great liberty in their expressions, yet, as the ingenious historian [Hume] expresses it, 'their freedom no more resembles the licence of Rochester than the nakedness of an Indian does that of a common prostitute.'"

"THE EARL OF DORSET was an elegant writer and an amiable man, equally noted for the severity and the sweetness of his manners†, and who gave the fairest proof that these two qualities are by no means incompatible. Dorset possessed the rare secret of uniting energy with ease in his striking compositions‡."

"Some of the writers whom Mr. Haw-

\* "There is something remarkable in the circumstances that occasioned the deaths of three others of our poets.

OTWAY had an intimate friend who was murdered in the street. One may guess at his sorrow, who has so feelingly described true affection in his Venice Preserved. He pursued the murderer on foot, who fled to France, as far as Dover, where he was seized with a fever, occasioned by the fatigue, which afterwards carried him to his grave in London. [Does not Dr. Johnson give a different account of Otway's exit?]

Sir JOHN SUCKLING was robbed by his valet-de-chambre; the moment he discovered it, he clapped on his boots in a passionate hurry, and perceived not a large rusty nail that was concealed at the bottom, which pierced his heel, and brought on a mortification.

LEE had been some time confined, for lunacy, to a very low diet, but one night he escaped from his physician, and drank so immoderately, that he fell down in the Strand, was run over by a hackney coach, and killed on the spot."

† "The best good man, with the worst poet's muse."

‡ Has it been observed, that Pope's *Art-miss*, in the manner of this nobleman was said to be intended to characterize Queen Caroline; and *Marcellus* existed, in the *Day on Adam*, the Duke of Ormond? EDIT.

KINS BROWNE imitated, in his *Pipe of Tobacco*, thinking themselves barlesqued, are said to have been mortified. But Pope observed on the occasion, 'Browne is an excellent copyist, and those who take his imitations amiss are much in the wrong; they are very strongly mannered, and few perhaps could write so well if they were not so.'

"The character of SWIFT has been scrutinised in so many late writings, that it is superfluous to enter upon it, especially as from many materials judiciously melted down and blended together, Dr. Hawkesworth has set before the public to complete a figure of him. He made his old age despicable, by mis-spending it in trifling and in railing; in scribbling paltry riddles and rebusses, and venting his spleen in peevish invectives. His banishment to Ireland, for such he thought it, and his disappointed ambition, embittered and exasperated his mind and temper."

"Pope idolised BOLINGBROKE. When in company with him he appeared with all the deference and submission of an affectionate scholar||. He used to speak of him as a being of a superior order, that had condescended to visit this lower world; in particular, when the last comet appeared and approached near the earth, he told some of his acquaintance, 'it was sent only to convey Ld Bolingbroke home again; just as a stage-coach stops at your door to take up a passenger.' A graceful person, a flow of nervous eloquence, a vivid imagination, were the lot of this accomplished nobleman; but his ambitious views being frustrated in the early part of his life, his disappointments embittered his temper, and he seems to have been disgusted with all religions and all governments. No writings that raised so mighty an expectation in the world as those of Bolingbroke ever perished so soon, and sunk into oblivion."

"Who could imagine that LOCKE was fond of romance; that NEWTON once studied astrology; and that Dr. CLARKE valued himself for his agility, and frequently amused himself, in a private room of his house, in leaping over the tables and chairs? On the eve of an important battle, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH was heard chiding his servant for having been so extravagant as to light four candles in his tent, when Prince Eugene came to confer with him. ELIZABETH was a coquette, and BACON received a bribe. Dr. BUSBY had a violent passion for the stage; it was excited in him by the applauses he received in asking the *Royal Slave* before the king at Christ Church; and he declared, that if the rebellion had not broken out, he had certainly engaged himself as an actor."

"One of the reasons that makes MON-

|| Did he not also, like the old French noble, shew the same deference to Verulam? EDIT.

TAGNE so agreeable a writer is, that he gives so strong a picture of the way of life of a country gentleman in the reign of Henry III. The descriptions of his castle, of his library, of his travels, of his entertainments, of his diet and dress, are particularly pleasing. Malbranche and Pascal have severely and justly censured his scepticism."

"The [regent] Duke of ORLEANS was an infidel and a libertine, and at the same time a bigotted believer in judicial astrology. He is the author of many of those flimsy songs, *nugæ canoræ*, to which the language and the manners of France seem to be peculiarly adapted."

"The beauty, abilities, and political intrigues of the famous Duchess of MARLBOROUGH are sufficiently known. The violence of her temper frequently broke out into wonderful and ridiculous indecencies. In the last illness of the great duke her husband, when Dr. Mead left his chamber, the duchess disliking his advice followed him down stairs, *severe* at him bitterly, and was going to tear off his perriwig. Dr. Hoadly, the late bp. of Winchester [then of Bangor], was present at this scene."

"If the friendship with which Dr. YOUNG honoured me does not mislead me, I think I may assure, that many high strokes of character in his *Zonga*, many sentiments and images in his *Night Thoughts*, and many strong and forcible descriptions in his Paraphrase on *Job*, mark him for a sublime and original genius. Though at the same time I am ready to confess, that he is not a correct and equal writer, and was too often turgid and hyperbolical."

"VOLTAIRE, after having run the full career of infidelity and scepticism, seems to have sunk at last into absolute fatalism."

"Mr. GRAY had an exquisite taste for architecture, joined to the knowledge of an accurate antiquarian. See the introduction to Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral, supposed to be drawn up by Gray, or under his eye."

"Pope caught an aversion to this excellent man (CLARKE) from Bolingbroke, who hated him, not only because he had written a book which this fashionable philosopher could not confute, but because he was a favourite of Q. Caroline. His *Attributes* and his *Sermons* will be read and admired by all lovers of good reasoning, as long as the Epistle (IV.) by all lovers of good poetry."

"AARON HILL, an affected and fustian writer, by some means or other gained our author's confidence and friendship. See his *Athelwold*, and his *Merops*, which I have frequently reproached Mr. Garrick for acting, his poem on *Acting*, &c."

"The name of BOYLE is auspicious to literature. That sublime genius and good man Bp. BERKELEY owed his preferment chiefly to that accomplished peer [Burlington]. For it was he that recommended him to the Duke of Grafton in the year 1721,

who took him over\* with him to Ireland when he was lord lieutenant, and promoted him to the deanry of Derry in the year 1724. Berkeley gained the friendship and patronage of Ld Burlington, not only by his true politeness and the peculiar charms of his conversation, which was exquisite, but by his profound and perfect skill in architecture; an art which he had very particularly and accurately studied in Italy, when he went and continued abroad four years with Mr. Ahe, son of the Bp. of Clogher. With an insatiable and philosophic attention Berkeley surveyed and examined every object of curiosity. He not only made the usual tour, but went over Apulia and Calabria, and travelled on foot through Sicily; and he drew up an account of that very classical ground, which was lost in a voyage to Naples, and cannot sufficiently be regretted. His generous project for erecting an university at Bermudas, the effort of a mind truly active, benevolent, and patriotic, is sufficiently known. Many a vulgar critic hath sneered at his *Siris*, for beginning with Tat, and ending with the Trinity, incapable of observing the great art with which the transitions in that book are finely made, where each paragraph depends on and arises out of the preceding, and gradually and imperceptibly leads on the reader, from common objects to more remote, from matter to spirit, from earth to heaven. Berkeley had a brilliant imagination. See his charming description of the island *Icarime*, in Letters to Pope, vol. vii. p. 335. I have been told, that Blackwell received his idea of *Homor*, and of the *reasons* and *causes* of *Homor's* superior excellence, from Berkeley, with whom he had been connected."

"Sweetness and purity of style contribute to make ADDISON the first of our prose-writers. The Pleasures of Imagination, the Essay on the Georgics, and his last papers in the Spectator and Guardian, are models of language. And some late writers, who seem to have mistaken *stiffness* for *strength*, and are grown popular by a pompous rotundity of phrase, make one with that the rising generation may abandon this unnatural, false, and stolid style, and form themselves on the chaster model of Addison."

"In the few things that TICKELL wrote there appear to be a peculiar tenderness and neatness. Highly elegant and polished are his verses on Addison's death."

ARBUTHNOT was a man of consummate probability, integrity, and sweetness of tem-

\* This is not quite accurate, as Berkeley was a native of Ireland, fellow of Trinity College, &c. EDIT.

† "Swift said, 'he was a man that could do every thing but walk.' His cheerfulness was remarkable. "As for your humble servant, with a great stone in his kidneys; and a family of men and women to provide for, he is as cheerful as ever in public affairs." Lettels, vol. xx. p. 206.



per: he had infinitely more learning than Pope or Swift, and as much wit and humour as either of them. He was an excellent mathematician and physician, of which his letter on the usefulness of mathematical learning, and his treatise on air and aliment, are sufficient proofs. His tables of ancient coins, weights, and measures\*, are the work of a man intimately acquainted with ancient history and literature, and are enlivened with many curious and interesting particulars of the manners and ways of living of the ancients. *The History of John Bull, the best parts of the Memoirs of Scriblerus, the Art of Political Lying, the Freeholders Catechism, It cannot rain but it pours, &c.* abound in strokes of the most exquisite humour. It is known that he gave numberless hints to Swift, and Pope, and Gay, of some of the most striking parts of their works. He was so neglectful of his writings, that his children tore his manuscripts, and made paper-kites of them. Few letters in the English language are so interesting, and contain such marks of Christian resignation and calmness of mind, as one that he wrote to Swift a little before his death, and is inserted in the 3d volume of Letters, p. 157. He frequently, and ably, and warmly, in many conversations, defended the cause of revelation against the attacks of Bolingbroke and Chesterfield."

"Swift imbibed from Sir W. Temple, and Pope from Swift, an inveterate and unreasonable aversion and contempt for Bentley; whose admirable *Boyle's Lectures, Remarks on Collins, Emendations of Menander and Callimachus, and Tully's Tuscul. Disp.*; whose edition of Horace, and above all, *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris* (in which he gained the most complete victory over a whole army of wits); all of them exhibit the most striking marks of accurate and extensive erudition, and a vigorous and acute understanding. He degraded himself much by his edition of the *Paradise Lost*, and by his strange and absurd hypothesis of the faults which Milton's amanuensis introduced into that poem. But I have been informed that there was still an additional cause for Pope's resentment; that Atterbury, being in company with Bentley and Pope, insisted upon knowing the Doctor's opinion of the English Homer; and that, being earnestly pressed to declare his sentiments freely, he said, "The verses are good verses, but the work is not Homer, it is *Spondanius*." It may however be observed, in favour† of Pope, that Dr.

Clarke, whose critical exactness is well known, has not been able to point out above three or four mistakes in the sense through the whole *Iliad*. The real faults of that translation are of a different kind."

"PHILIPS, certainly not a very animated or first-rate writer, yet appears not to deserve quite so much contempt, if we look at his first and fifth pastoral, his epistle from Copenhagen, his ode on the death of Earl Cowper, his translations‡ of the two first Olympic odes of Pindar, and the two odes of Sappho, and, above all, his pleasing tragedy of the Distressed Mother||."

"The sweetness and simplicity of GAY's temper and manners much endeared him to all his acquaintance, and make them always speak of him with particular fondness and attachment. He wrote with neatness and terseness, æquali quidam mediocritate, but certainly without any elevation; frequently without any spirit. Trivia appears to be the best of his poems, in which are many strokes of genuine humour and pictures of London-life, which hath been much altered and changed within a few years. His Fables, the most popular of all his works, have the fault of many modern fable-writers, the ascribing to the different animals and objects introduced, speeches and actions inconsistent with their several natures. An elephant can have nothing to do in a bookfeller's shop. They are greatly inferior to the fables of *Fontaine*, which is perhaps the most unrivalled work in the whole French language. The Beggar's Opera has surely been extolled beyond its merits. I could never perceive that fine vein of concealed satire supposed to run through it; and though I should not join with a bench of Westminster justices in forbidding it to be represented on the stage, yet I think pickpockets, strumpets, and highwaymen may be hardened in their vices by this piece; and that Pope and Swift talked too highly of its moral good effects. One undesigned and accidental mischief attended

joined to the knowledge of my own imperfection in the language, over-ruled me." These are the very words, which I transcribed at that time."

† "The secret grounds of Philips's malignity to Pope, are said to be the ridicule and laughter he met with from all the Hanover Club, of which he was secretary, for mistaking the incomparable ironical paper in the Guardian, N<sup>o</sup> 40, which was written by Pope, for a serious criticism on pastoral poetry."

|| "I have heard Mr. Garrick say, that Addison wrote the celebrated epilogue to this tragedy, published in the name of Budgell: that this was a fact he received from some of the Tonsons. And Addison is said also to have largely corrected and improved Budgell's translation of Theophrastus."

\* "Ob, says Swift, if the world had but a dozen of Arbuthnots in it, I would burn my *Travels*!" Letters, vol. ix. p. 56.

† "And yet Pope, in a letter which Dr. Rutherford shewed me at Cambridge, in the year 1771, written to a Mr. Bridges, at Fulham, mentions his consulting Chapman and Hobbes, and talks of "their authority,

its success; it was the parent of that monstrous of all dramatic absurdities, the *Comic Opera*. The friendship of two such excellent personages as the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry did, in truth, compensate poor Gay's want of pension and preferment. They behaved to him constantly with that delicacy, and sense of seeming equality, as never to suffer him for a moment to feel his state of dependence."

"MELANCTHON appeared in an amiable light when he was seen, one day, holding a book in one hand, and attentively reading, and with the other rocking the cradle of his infant child."

"ATHENEUS deserves to be more read and regarded, as abounding with entertaining anecdotes, and various accounts of the manners and ways of living of the ancients, and in quotations of elegant fragments of writers now lost. The same may be said of STOBÆUS, a work full of curious extracts upon important and pleasing subjects."

"Free \* as young LYTTELTON her cause pursue,  
Still true to virtue, and as warm as true:"

"A just, and not over-charged encomium on an excellent man, who always served his friends with warmth (witness his kindness to Thomson), and his country with activity and zeal. His Poems, and Dialogues of the Dead, are written with elegance and ease; his Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul, with clearness and closeness of reasoning; and his History of Henry II. with accuracy, and knowledge of those early times, and of the English constitution; and which was compiled from a laborious search into authentic documents, and the records lodged in the Tower and at the Rolls. A little before he died, he told me, that he had determined to throw out of the collection of all his works, which was then soon to be published, his first juvenile performance, the *Persian Letters*, written, 1735, in imitation of those of his friend *Montesquieu*, whom he had known and admired in England; in which, he said, there were principles and remarks that he wished to retract and alter. I told him, that, notwithstanding his caution, the booksellers, as in fact they have done, would preserve and insert these Letters. Another little piece, written also in his early youth, does him much honour; the *Observations on the Life of Tully*, in which, perhaps, a more dispassionate and impartial character of Tully is exhibited, than in the panegyric volumes of Middleton."

"CREECH is a much better translator than he is usually supposed and allowed to be. He is a nervous and vigorous writer; and many parts, not only of his *Lucretius*, but of his *Theocritus* and *Horace* (though now decayed) have not been excelled by other

translators. One of his pieces may be pronounced excellent; his translation of the thirteenth satire of Juvenal, equal to any that Dryden has given us of that author."

"The character of Ld Chancellor CLARENDRON seems to grow every day brighter, the more it is scrutinized, and his integrity and abilities are more ascertained and acknowledged, even from the publication of private papers, never intended to see the light."

"Pope's character of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE,

"Seen him I have, but in his happier hour  
Of social pleasure, ill-exchang'd for power;  
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,  
Smile without art, and win without a bribe;"

together with that drawn of the same minister by Hume, in his fourth essay, will perhaps contribute to give a dispassionate posterity a more amiable character of him than we usually allow him, and counter-work the *Dissertation on Parties*."

"SECKER is decent."—The exemplary life, and extensive learning, of this great prelate are sufficient and ample confutations of the *invidious epithet* here used; which those, who are acquainted with his Lectures and Sermons, in which is found a rare mixture of simplicity and energy, read with indignation."

"That PULTENEY had a more manly understanding than *Chesterfield*, will not be doubted: but I verily believe he had also more true wit."

"The turbulent and imperious temper of this haughty prelate [ATTERBURY] was long felt and remembered in the college over which he presided. It was with difficulty Queen Anne was persuaded to make him a bishop; which she did at last, on the repeated importunities of Ld Harcourt, who pressed the queen to do it, because she had before disappointed him, in not placing Sacheverell on the bench. After her decease, Atterbury vehemently urged his friends to proclaim the Pretender; and on their refusal, upbraided them for their timidity with many oaths; for he was accustomed to swear on any strong provocation. Atterbury was, on the whole, rather a man of ability than genius. He writes more with elegance and correctness, than with any force of thinking or reasoning. His letters to Pope are too much crowded with very trite quotations from the classics. It is said, he either translated, or intended to translate, the *Georgics* of Virgil, and to write the life of Cardinal Wolsley, whom he much resembled. Dr. Warburton had a mean opinion of his critical abilities, and of his discourse on the *Lapis of Virgil*. He was thought to be the author of the life of Waller, prefixed to the first octavo edition of that poet's works."

"PARNELL was a writer that improved gradually. Very wide is the difference be-

twixt

twixt his poems on the *Peace*, and on *Unnatural Flights* in Poetry, and his *Hymn to Contentment*, his *Fairy Tale*, his *Rise of Woman*, his *Night-piece on Death*, and his *Hermis*. All five of them delicious morsels."

"The Earl of OXFORD must be confessed, now that party-prejudices\* are worn away, to have had great genius, learning, and honesty. Strength of mind appears to have been his predominant characteristic; of which he gave the most striking proofs, when he was *slabbed, displaced, imprisoned*. These circumstances are alluded to in those noble and nervous verses;

"And sure, if aught below the seats divine,  
Can touch immortals, 'tis a soul like thine!  
A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,  
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride;  
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,  
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

And of which fortitude and firmness another striking proof still remains, in a letter which the Earl wrote from the Tower to a friend who advised him to meditate an escape, and which is worthy of the greatest hero of antiquity."

"JERVAS owed much more of his reputation to the epistle Pope sent to him, with Dryden's translation of *Fresnoy*, than to his skill as a painter. He was defective, says Mr. Walpole, in drawing, colouring, and composition; and even in that most necessary, and perhaps most easy talent of a portrait-painter, likeness. In general, his pictures are a light flimsy kind of fan-painting, as large as the life. His vanity was excessive."

"Our author's attachment to Miss BLOUNT ended but with his life. Her affectation and ill-temper gave him, however, many hours of uneasiness and disquiet. When she visited him in his very last illness, and her company seemed to give him fresh spirits, the antiquated prude could not be prevailed on to stay and pass the night at Twickenham, because of her reputation. She occasioned an unhappy breach betwixt him and his old friend Allen."

"WYNDHAM was one of the most able and eloquent of that respectable body of patriots that leagued together against Sir Robert Walpole. Indeed almost all the men of wit and genius in the kingdom opposed this minister, who in vain paid the enormous sum

of above fifty thousand pounds to paltry scribblers in his defence."

"DON QUIXOTE is the most original and unrivalled work of modern times. The great art of CERVANTES consists in having painted his mad hero with such a quantity of amiable qualities, as to make it impossible for us totally to despise him. This light and shade in drawing characters shews the master. It is thus Addison has represented his Sir Roger, and Shakspeare his Falstaff."

"Our author would have been pleased if he could have known, that his pleasant villa would, after his time, have been the property of a person of distinguished learning, taste, and virtue;" [the right hon. WELLBORE ELLIS.]

"Dr. DUNNE degraded and deformed a vast fund of sterling wit and strong sense by the most harsh and uncouth diction. But it was not in his numbers only that Donne was reprehensible. He abounds in false thoughts, in far-fought sentiments, in forced unnatural conceits. He was the corrupter of Cowley. Dryden was the first who called him "a metaphysical poet." He had a considerable share of learning; and though he entered late into orders, yet was esteemed a good divine. He was one of our poets who wrote elegantly in Latin; as did Ben Jonson, Cowley, Milton, Addison, and Gray."

[Dobson and Browne are elsewhere added.]

"Lord Peterborough, after a visit paid to FENELON, archbishop of Cambray, said to Pope—"Fenelon is a man that was cast in a particular mould; that was never made 'use of for any body else.' He's a delicious creature! But I was forced to get from him as soon as I possibly could, for else he 'would have made me pious.'"

MR. URBAN, *Phymouth, June 27.*

THE disorder which has prevailed in this town, as well as by the accounts in the public prints in most parts of the kingdom, called by the faculty *Influenza*; thank God, seems to be almost at an end, without having been fatal, a few exceptions, and those too very old, infirm, worn-out constitutions. A similar disorder we had in the year 1743, then called *Influenza*, or what Dr. Huxham called *Fluxus* in his "*Observations on the Air*," vol. II. At that time his treatment, as described, I well knew the good effects of; a similar treatment has had the same now, though various were the symptoms, and very different the attack. *Evacuations*, either natural or assisted, had the desired effect. Head-ach, distension from the eyes or nose, frequent sneezing, perpetual coughs, colic, and rheumatic complaints, were the forerunners; by a vomiting, purging, or sweating, in four or five days the danger, if any, was over. In many instances the breath was so much oppressed as to prompt bleeding; but, by Dr. Huxham's caution, and the judgement of the attending

\* "At the time when the secret committee was held to examine the conduct of the Earl of Orford, who was the person that impeached the Earl of Oxford, Mr. Harley made an admirable speech in the House of Commons, declaring, that he would not treat Walpole, as he had treated his relation; and immediately left the House without giving his vote against him. Sir Robert Walpole seemed much affected with this generous behaviour of Mr. Harley."



medical person, I believe the patient was better off without the lancet, though the disorder has left an unpleasant feel, such as great lassitude, cough, and want of appetite; yet I do not know that the faculty have had resolution to venture on the bark, which on most other occasions they might be induced to administer with advantage, especially after the evacuations. Rich and poor have been in the fashion. Whether medical assistance has done service I cannot determine, though that had it not have done well.

I have to those whom I attended found the greatest benefit by giving Dr. James's Powders in small quantities; if it has not produced the evacuations I expected, a few grains of *Ipecacuanha*, and that sometimes repeated, answered my most sanguine expectation. I was not afraid of a purging; the disorder I knew was conquered, though the patient was left weak; diluting freely with bran water, sweetened with honey, answered every purpose for common drink. I look on the cough as the consequence of the disease, which air and exercise will more effectually remove than any medicine in the apothecary's shop.

Yours, &c.

W. V.

*Translation of a Letter written to the King of Prussia by a young Woman, an Inhabitant of MECKLENBURGH SCHWERIN.*

"GREAT KING,  
**D**EIGN to pardon the presumption of a poor girl, who implores a favour at your Majesty's hands.

"Hearken to my prayer with that goodness which is peculiar to yourself, and which prompts you to delight in rendering mankind happy.

"Grant unto me the boon, O thou best of Kings! of a small farm in your new colonies.

"I am at present poor and unfortunate; but if you will, great King, comply with my humble request, I would not change my situation with any living soul; for then would I chuse a worthy youth who would love me, and who would sweetly spend his happy days with me, in the country of my benefactor and my King.

"Each morning will I then address the Supreme Being on your behalf, that he will grant you health, and the most delightful peace and tranquillity of mind. You may easily realise to yourself the pleasing prospect of my future happiness; be persuaded then to yield, my King, and grant me my desire; I embrace your knees; I will not cease to implore it of you, till you shall have answered my prayer, till the very moment you reply, "Well: I will. I consent."

"It now only remains that I intreat your favour and pardon for the boldness of this letter, which, without the knowledge of any person, and purely of my own accord, I have presumed to lay at your feet.

"Your determination, great King, whatever it may be, is waited for by me with that profound respect and high veneration which becomes  
 HENRIETTA MULLER."

The King was pleased to reply to this letter in the following terms, addressed to the Grand Kehl, in Mecklenburgh Schwerin, May 17, 1782:

"Dear Counsellor of the Territory of Warde,

"My intention is, that, as soon as Henrietta Muller, of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, shall be married to an honest man, in answer to her very natural and affecting letter, you appoint her a settlement in the new colonies in Preignitz; pay a particular attention to time and place; and in the mean time inform her of my gracious intentions in this respect. I am,  
 FREDERICK."

*Potsdam, 27th May, 1782.*

Those persons who interest themselves in the welfare of H. Muller, will not surely be sorry to hear of the speedy and gracious answer his Majesty condescended to make to her letter. This simple innocent country girl has met with a worthy man, both wealthy and handsome, whom she has married; and in consequence of the King's promises the new-married couple have been put into possession of ninety acres of improvable land, a new house, with a barn and large stock of cattle, all situated at Neustadt, on the river Dosse.

*Mr. ROBINSON's Address to the Freeholders of the County of KENT.*

Gentlemen and Neighbours,  
**I** WAS for one absent from the meeting of our County lately held at Maidstone, and know little of what happened there, except as it has appeared in the news-papers. I have however read the letters of Sir H. Mann addressed to the Freeholders concerning the petition for a more equal representation of the Commons in Parliament. The first of them is the most material. It is written in a polite and gentleman-like manner. The name of Mr. Martham, our worthy knight of the shire, is mentioned in it, as of a person partly agreeing in the same sentiments. The letter itself has been several times repeated in our Kentish papers; by which it appears evidently intended to make an impression on our County concerning the subject of it. I much respect Sir H. Mann, and heartily concur in the honour borne to Mr. Martham by the rest of his constituents; but I differ widely nevertheless from these Gentlemen on the occasion now mentioned. The matter in question is likewise of the utmost importance to our whole county, and to every person in it. I think it therefore not only for my interest as an individual, but a kind of duty incumbent upon me to explain publicly my opinion, and to assign some of the reasons, why what has been alleged does not convince me in the case.



Sir H. M. says, "I opposed it [the petition for a more equal representation] from the danger I apprehend from innovations in the Constitution." This is the principal objection produced, and I acknowledge it to be a substantial one, if it will apply to the present purpose. I may venture to assure any one, that I will be on the same side, if I shall see the matter in the same light. I conceive, on the contrary however, that a more general and equal representation of the Commons in Parliament is so far from an innovation, as to be the very essence itself of our Constitution, a circumstance without which this cannot possibly, and for want whereof it does now actually not, subsist: I join issue therefore on that very ground.

I understand our right and lawful government to be unquestionably composed of an hereditary King, hereditary Peers, and an elective body representing the Commons; that this last Power, or part of the Legislature, is as indispensably necessary in the case, as either of the other two, and that our Constitution can no more subsist without such a representation, than without the Crown or the Peerage. I mean hereby a true and real Representation of the Commons; for that word has otherwise no conception annexed to it, but is only a mere name, a sound or a few literal marks without sense or meaning.

The King is of course a single person; the Peers are between two and three hundred; but the Commons consist of many millions, for whose sake, and with whose consent, this form of government was instituted; not that a few men might rule and lord it over all the rest, but because our ancestors thought, that such a mixed constitution would most contribute to the comfort and happiness of the whole. Whoever denies these principles makes government itself no better than an usurpation; which individuals are not otherwise obliged to obey, than as it may happen to suit with their interest, pleasure, or convenience.

The King and Peers act personally, as they can conveniently do; but the Commons, composing in a manner the whole nation, and being exceedingly too numerous and too dispersed to partake immediately or collectively in the general conduct of the State, are under a necessity of having recourse to election. They do or ought to chuse therefore deputies, substitutes, attorneys, stewards, agents, or more properly representatives (as they are indeed styled), that is, persons who may express their sentiments, and consult their interest almost as naturally and necessarily, as a mirror reflects the image of its object; I say, a number of men who may to all true intents and purposes be *the Commons in Parliament assembled*.

This Body ought both to be elected and to act with perfect liberty, equally free from force and violence on one hand, and from bribery and corruption on the other. It

matters not with regard to right and wrong, whether any man be diverted from his duty by a bayonet immediately held to his breast, or by a more distant and indirect temptation of money, by the sword or the purse, by iron or by gold; although bribery and corruption may perhaps be the more base, more odious, and in some respects more malignant means of the two. I take this to be a short sketch of the ground, on which stand both our Constitution in general and the elective branch of it in particular.

How utterly are nevertheless these things overturned or altered! Do the Commons of Great Britain really elect such a representative body, or is the Majority of what ought to be their House named by an handful of men in comparison of the whole, an handful of men notoriously known to be influenced, corrupted, bribed, bought, and sold? Cast your eyes on our own county. The Cinqueports were anciently instituted with a salutary and honourable design of the public defence; but to what very different purposes are they now perverted? How easily might any one point out particulars on this head; name the very persons, together with the places, salaries, emoluments, or advantages perpetually enjoyed by them for their septennial votes; I mean any one, who was not unwilling to disturb and disquiet his neighbours in the possession of their profits, unless he could really remove the evil? Does not one of them however consist of only twenty-four freemen or electors, so that thirteen persons, being a majority of that number, can appoint two members of parliament? Are there not corporations called in common language and discourse Admiralty or Ordnance-boroughs; have we no such among us, or what is the import of those expressions? I have touched these things with a tender hand, they are however enormous instances at our own homes; but look to the westward of our island, and you may see the country spangled with such places, almost as the firmament is with stars. It is said, that there are in the kingdom seventy boroughs subject to be biased, and the elections of an hundred and thirty Members of Parliament liable to be influenced, by the board of Treasury. Do not some individuals by the means of Burgage-tenure nominate two (must I call them) Representatives of the people with as much certainty and facility, as they appoint the same number of their own menial footmen? Who can without being shocked reflect for an instant on these things, that retains any regard for the freedom, welfare, or honour of our country? but to what an extravagant and (if the subject was not so extremely serious) ridiculous degree must such enormities have arisen, when an Indian Prince interferes, with the most bare-faced bribery, in English elections? Is this likewise a part or circumstance of our excellent Constitution, that the Nabob of

Arcot should, by the means of his agent and his money, name seven or eight Members of the British Parliament? Does then the abolishing of such horrible abuses, and re-establishing the Commons of England in the due share of their own legislature, deserve to be considered as making "innovations;" or is it on the contrary not really restoring and re-establishing the true form of government formerly introduced by our ancestors, but now totally lost from among us?

Should any one say (not the worthy gentleman whose letter has given occasion to this of mine, and in which I observe no such particular), any one else however say, that he means by the Constitution no ancient and retrospective right or appointment, but the actual state of things now obtaining; I would then ask him, how his argument hangs together, his premises suit with the deductions, which he would draw from them? If that word is to signify the present corruption and prostitution, ministerial influence, unequal elections, septennial parliaments, and all the enormities and abuses of these times; for what reason does it deserve to be honoured, extolled, or preserved, and why should we not embrace the first opportunity to alter or get rid of it? We are told of barbarous and ignorant people worshipping a mischievous and malevolent Principle of the Universe; which is imputed to them as the highest of crimes. I must confess myself not readily to credit such stories, especially as they are sometimes represented; but how far distant from such a conduct would in effect our own be, if we were to respect and reverence a form of government founded in evil, and productive of mischief instead of comfort and happiness to mankind? How like at the bottom is nevertheless such a case to the argument of some men, when they endeavour to put the change upon us by perverting that almost sacred word the Constitution; who, I say, hold it up to us for worship, at the same time that they mean by it themselves almost every thing bad, pernicious and detestable?

Sir H. M. however admonishes us, that "things sometimes appear fair in speculation, which fail in practice;" but what is our present condition, that we need to fear its being changed for the worse by any such measure, as is on this occasion recommended? Have not our unequal elections produced a government totally carried on, subsisting and acting, by corruption in a manner and a degree not only ruinous to our nation, but even disgraceful to humanity itself? Force and violence of various sorts, arbitrary power, downright tyranny and oppression, always have been and now are most common among men; but never did the artifice and influence of absolute bribery, a settled system of places, pensions, and other pecuniary profits, to obtain in any part of the world, as they have lately done in our state; nor was it possible that they

should, unless some other country had incurred a like national debt, and its ministers could by that means have employed as large sums for the same purpose: which circumstances, however, did yet never take place. I humbly conceive our English administrations to have on this head exceeded all past examples, and it is for the benefit of our species much to be wished that they may be equalled in no instances in time to come. The consequences correspond with their cause, to wit, a rich nation on the brink of bankruptcy, a mighty empire suddenly shattered to pieces, and in the most imminent danger of being totally destroyed or dissolved; while the Public, sensible of the evils brought upon them, are obliged to look on helpless spectators of their own undoing. Is this then the English Constitution, or a national situation, which requires no remedy, and excludes all endeavours towards amendment? Surely it is high time that honest men of every denomination should unite together to provide for the general liberty and safety, nor suffer themselves to be deterred by groundless apprehensions, when they have so many real dangers and difficulties of the very worst kind to encounter.

As to the principle and object being on this occasion in their own nature proper, but the season and time unsuitable; I must confess myself totally to differ from that idea. What has brought us to our present condition, but the loss of our Constitution? Had the least check or controul remained with the Public in the management of their own business, or over those conducting it; we could not possibly have been reduced to the deplorable pass in which we at this instant find ourselves. What must be the due means now to extricate, or (if that cannot be) hereafter to restore us, except a recovery of the same Constitution which perpetually preserved us while it continued itself in any state of purity or perfection? We are come to the very brink of the precipice, and cannot proceed one step further in the same road without going headlong: we are so surrounded on all sides with danger, that we have hardly a day to delay: it may already be too late, but we have beyond doubt no time to spare. That our ministers are with or not against us, is a happy and desirable, but not a perpetual or unalterable, circumstance. Men may change, or be changed. How tender a flower is Court favour! it flourishes to-day, but withers to-morrow; and have we not, in our own times, too often seen even public virtue fade in that infectious climate? I trust however that this last circumstance will not now be the case; but does any one believe corruption to be either converted or overcome, or that it is not on the watch to regain its ascendancy? Has it ever or no where since its fall shewn a cloven foot, or put forth and displayed its strength? To re-establish the constitutional power of the public, is certainly the best, and perhaps

perhaps the only means of securing either our present or any other upright and honest ministers. The time presses, opportunity assails us, and we do not even deserve to be saved if we are wanting to ourselves at so critical a conjuncture.

I can as little give into the objection of such an endeavour creating divisions and animosities; for the measure itself seems to be the only possible means of putting an end to those of the most dangerous and malignant kind which now obtain among us. There can in the nature of things be no true and steady union between our government and our nation, until the Commons and their representatives shall in effect be really one, until this most precious and essential part of our Constitution is again restored. I will only put one case, which is but too probable to happen: Suppose that there should be a public bankruptcy; what set of ministers could guide or regulate the state in the distraction and confusion of such a circumstance; unless they have the assistance of a Parliament truly chosen by the people and the nation, speaking their sense and possessing their fullest confidence; by whose means they may remain (although not contented and satisfied, yet) peaceable and obedient under the misfortunes of the time? If there is any particular person of the administration, who has contracted some unaccountable prejudice against the people, whatever his merits may otherwise be, it is to be hoped that he will on this necessary occasion give way, or be over-ruled by the rest; for what general agreement or harmony can be expected among us, while that national body, the Commons, are thus deprived of their most material right, see their essential trust withheld from them, and their greatest concerns conducted by men, to whom they never gave authority, and with whom they have little or no weight?

There is one particular point respecting the matter before us, concerning which I cannot but wish that the sentiments were known of the gentlemen whose names have been now mentioned; I mean, if they are not averse, to explaining themselves on the subject; which, however, I do not conceive these candid and liberal persons to be. When a late motion was made to enquire into the state of our representation, the writer concurred for one with the rest of the nation in general, and earnestly desired that it might succeed; although he was at the same time doubtful of the event, from some difficulties which evidently lay in the way. Seats in the House of Commons are observed to attract and to attract, in a strong manner, most persons who once come into contact with them. They naturally contribute to the credit of the possessors, which is certainly very proper; but they are often likewise made subservient to their profit, which is without doubt exceedingly improper: there are, however, few persons not sensible to one or the

other of these objects. Such a motion, therefore, could not but alarm many members of the House for their own seats. The abuse likewise itself of our unequal elections and mock representation has proceeded to an extreme and shameful degree. This is now pretty well known by parts and piece-meal; but the whole collected and exposed together would undoubtedly make a most striking appearance in the eyes of the public. It is a sore, which could not but greatly rankle on being touched and handled. There are in truth unanswerable reasons for the rectitude, but at the same time very powerful obstacles in fact to the success, of such a measure. It is nevertheless to be hoped, that the firmness and perseverance of the public will, with so just a cause, prevail in time, and in whatever manner it shall be thought most proper to pursue this object.

Is there not, however, one very great and material point free from the foregoing difficulties, which might without much impediment be probably obtained (if it was attempted), and which would at the same time prevent or interfere with no other; I mean, the measure of doubling the members elected by our counties? This would endanger the seat of no one within the House, nor lessen the share of any in chusing without. Several of the present members would on the contrary be of course advanced from cities or boroughs to counties, and the rest have by that means (as it were) more elbow-room and fewer competitors in their respective places. It must on one hand exceedingly strengthen the Commons by the addition of about an hundred to their House; while it could on the other raise no jealousy in the Peers, as many of their nearest relations would, in all appearance, be of the number, and the rest consist of persons most approaching to themselves in property and pretensions. It would at the same time contribute to the security of the Crown, as country gentlemen of the best landed estates would necessarily be the objects of such an additional choice for our counties; a set of men who are especially interested in the stability of their country, and the preservation of our constitution. It is moreover the particular point recommended by Yorkshire and other counties. The general state of our representation likewise is so well understood with respect to it, that it seems to require no ceremony of a preceding committee for its introduction. There are, therefore, extraordinary facilities and advantages on the side of this measure. Such a circumstance would indeed increase the number of the House of Commons, but full houses are never desired, and there is room enough in Westminster-hall until another chamber could be provided. A place was at the trial of Lord Lovat prepared there, which contained both Houses of Parliament and a considerable concourse of company besides. That particular, therefore, seems to be far from an objection.

Some

Some people indeed, pretend to applaud this proposition itself, but to make a point of abolishing at the same time a proportionable number of small boroughs. Such a proceeding, however, bears the plainest marks of insincerity; for it would be fastening a mill-stone to the measure, which must infallibly and evidently prevent it from passing. Give me leave to add on this head, that we have ourselves sent to parliament two worthy representatives of our province; it is nevertheless to be hoped, that the county of Kent is not so weakened or worn out, but that we can find and furnish two more persons perfectly fit and qualified for the same trust and office, nor have we the least reason to judge or conclude in a different manner concerning the other counties. This is then the particular proposition concerning which I must confess myself to wish, that we knew the sentiments of these gentlemen, one of whom represents our county itself, and the other our county-town; as it appears to be a measure likely to come before Parliament, of the utmost importance and apparent benefit to the public, and free from all material not only objections but even difficulties.

I do not say that this point only is adequate to our rights or our wants; but it would nevertheless be an exceedingly good and desirable provision. If there should one day be added to it, that every person possessing in any county (not merely, for certain reasons, a freehold, but) a fee simple of fifty pounds a year, shall be intitled to vote in all the boroughs of the same county conjointly with the present electors; this would be a plain, easy, and practicable measure. Who would except to that class of men on such an occasion, unless he was immoveably determined in favour of downright despotism, and could be contented with no plan or settlement but what stood on that ground? I will make bold to affirm, that our Constitution would, in the supposed case, be restored to excellent order and condition. It is said, that skilful surgeons endeavour, in the healing of wounds, to preserve as much of the former parts as they possibly can. Our own conduct in curing this desperate mischief in the body politic now under consideration, would by the process before mentioned be of the like kind; but for those persons, who, not content with such moderate means and assistance, desire to divide the kingdom into other districts, or totally to new model our parliamentary elections, I may, for one, earnestly and sincerely wish them success in their endeavours, but I am, nevertheless, perfectly persuaded, that they are pursuing an object placed in these times beyond the compass of moral possibility.

I come towards a conclusion, as is high time. The proposed petition (it is said) will be sent about the county for the convenience of signing. It is to be desired, that this may be done without delay, so as to allow proper leisure for the purpose. We have two ca-

thedrals, a dock, and several Cinque ports; but I much mistake nevertheless the sense of the county, or it is, and will appear to be, very greatly in favour of a more general representation of the public in the House of Commons. Persons of that opinion surely will not scruple to take the trouble of signing their names in testimony of their sentiments. They will reflect that they are setting their signatures for the recovery of our rightful constitution consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, of the Commons truly and really represented in Parliament; the unhappy suspension of which form of government has already involved us in many and heavy misfortunes, and seems likely to sink us into more and worse; but the just and salutary restoration whereof only can, under Heaven, preserve us from, or support us under them.

I have presumed to trespass upon you with a long letter, much longer than I intended when I began to write. This circumstance has proceeded from the extreme importance of the subject, as likewise from the respect due to the persons from whose sentiments I have on the present occasion expressed my dissent; but I trust the reasonableness of our petition for a more general and equal representation of the Commons in Parliament to be perfectly clear; whether we consider the inherent right of our claim, the urgent necessity of our situation, or the peculiar propriety of the time for our purpose.

*An Independent Freeholder of Kent.*

July 3, 1782.

P. S. Since the foregoing letter was written, news is received that our nation has lost Lord Rockingham. This unwelcome account could not have come at a more unlucky time. At that instant vanished the short gleam of light, which had broken forth from the black cloud hanging over our heads, and which flashed for a moment on this island. We shall now find great reason to regret that more was not done in the present session of parliament for restoring our Constitution. What misfortunes and miseries of this country has death probably saved that deserving nobleman from seeing? Despair and despondency, however, will be far from mending the state of our affairs: the more difficulties we have to encounter, the stronger is the necessity for us to exert ourselves. Let us not be wanting in our personal endeavours on this critical and perhaps last occasion: let us at least use our own efforts; the event must be left to fate.

*Sir Horace Mann's Answer to Mr. Robinson and his Reply in our next.*

MR. URBAN,

I know not when, or by whom, the following particulars were drawn up; but they may perhaps be worth throwing into the general mass of useful knowledge which you communicate to the publick. They appear, by the conclusion, to have been drawn



up before the year 1716, when the last Sir Robert Martham was created Baron Romney.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"The parish church of Sedgbrooke, otherwise Sedgbrooke with East Allington, in the deanry of Grantham, is divided into two mediocreties, running equally through both those places. They are both rectories, but one of them a sinecure, and called The Deacoury, as the glebe belonging to it is called the Deacon Glebe, and the incumbent has been called the Deacon. There is nothing for him to do but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day except Sundays; and it is presumed that heretofore, for that and the like ministerial purposes, a Deacon was appointed from the neighbouring abbey of Newbo; to which the profits of this mediocrety were appropriated. Since the Reformation, the donation of both rectories has been in the crown.

"The church is a fair country parish church, with a large chancel, which opens on each side into a place or building added thereto, and designed, the one on the North side, for a burial-place for the family of the Marshams. It was built, if not the whole church, in Edward the Fourth's days, by Sir John Martham, that excellent person whom Fuller, in his Holy State, gives for the example of the upright Judge, as having lost the place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for his integrity; after which loss he retired to this place, and, sequestering himself from the world, spent his last days in devotion, in a chamber which he made over this burial-place. There remains a chimney in the wall, some ends of joists, and other marks that justify this tradition. As do also the many basins for holy water, and other marks of devotion, according to the humours of those times, shew the piety of his disposition. And God hath blessed him with a worthy posterity, that have been all along remarkable for their justice, honour, and goodness; and have been, for some descents, dignified with the title of Baronet."

MR. URBAN,

July 15.

AS I wish to encourage literature in every branch, I request a column in your miscellany, to remind many of your correspondents that this country stands greatly in need of a Dictionary of DERIVATIONS. I think they might be classed together, and would not oppress the student by their bulk. If there is any person of science, who would undertake a work of this nature, I would readily and willingly assist him with all the communications in my power.—The following few specimens may serve your numerous correspondents as a hint.

A. H\*\*\*M\*\*\*E.

ALLEGIANCE—alligo, *Lat.*—to bind to.

ARCH—(prefixed to a word) *Arch.*, *Gr.*—a chief.

ASSETS—assez (enough, *Fr.*)

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ASSIZE—assideo, to sit together.

BISHOP—Biscop, *Sax.*—Bischof, *Dut.*—Bischoff, *German.*

CHATEL—catalla, *Fr.*—goods.

CODICILL—codicillus—a little book—a writing.

CONSTABLE—comes stabuli, regulator of all matters of chivalry, tilts, and feats of arms performed on horseback.

COST—from coust, *Fr.*

CUSTOM—coustum, *Fr.*—a toll or tribute—coustum from *enust*, price or charge.

DEED-POLL—pollus, or shaved even.

ESCHEAT—*esche*, or *esbet*, formed from the word *eschoir*, or *espoir*, to happen.

EXCISE—accise, *Dut.*—tribute.

FARM—seorme, *Sax.*—provision.

FEAR—Fehht, *Sax.*—Vær, *Dut.*—apprehension.

FEE—fend.

FRANCHISE—franchesia—a liberty.

HEIR-LOOM—loom, *Sax.*—a limb or member.

HERIOTS—heregeates—arms, &c.

INDENTURE—inlar dentium.

KEEL—*keel*, *Gr.*

NIEFF—nativi.

QUIT RENT—quieti reditus—tenant goes quiet, or free from other services.

RENT—reditus—a render.

SACK—*sax*, *Gr.*

SHERIFF—*scire*, *genera*, reeve, bailiff, or officer of the shire.

SHIRE—Scyne, *Sax.*—to divide.

SOCAGE—Soc, *Sax.*—liberty, a privilege—and age a usual termination only—Soca, a plough. Littleton.

STOCK—Stocce, *Sax.*—Stock, *Dut.*—trunk or stem—also a fund—a frame of timbers.

STOCK—estoc, *Fr.*—stocco, *Ital.*—stack, *Dut.*—Stock, *German.*—a race or family.

TAX—*tax*, *Gr.*—tribute.

TERM—terminus, limit.

TESTAMENT—testatio—mentis.

TITHES—Teotha, *Sax.*—tenth.

VASSAL—vassallo, *Ital.*—which is derived of vas, *Lat.*—a surety, a slave.

VILLAIN—villein, a husbandman.

WATCH—wacht or wahta, *German.*

WINE—*vin*, *Gr.*

WRECK—wreck, *Sax.*—wrake, *Dut.*

UMPIRE—impar, *Lat.*

MR. URBAN,

Lichfield, July 16.

IT is much to the credit of your Magazine, and which, doubtless, gives it a decided superiority over those of your competitors (not to mention other particulars), that it exhibits a greater number of original papers than any, or indeed all the publications which have assumed your title.

The inclosed Address of the Bailiffs and Citizens of this place to King Charles I. on his retreat from Naseby, hath not been published, and therefore you may perhaps think it not undeserving a place.

The

The style is curious, the sentiments loyal, and the consolatory expressions full of affection. The unfortunate Charles was kindly and hospitably received and entertained here.

Permit me to add, that this Address may be useful to Mr. Pennant in a future edition of his *Journey from Chester to London*.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

*Most Gracious Sovereigne, June 15, 1645.*

"Though the sad report of the late ill success hath so oppressed our souls with griefe, that wee are rendered more apt to expresse our loyall affections in tears than words, yet the safety and presence of your sacred person (as deare to us as our lives) hath so much revived and restored us, that wee have taken the boldness, though suddenly and rudely, in a few words to present to you the most zealous affections and loyall services that a most obliged and grateful people can possible beare to a most gracious soveraigne.

"And as we are not so stupid as not to be sensible of Gods corrections, where he is pleas'd so sharply to punish us for our sinns, so we are not so unchristian-like as to despair of Gods finall blessing upon a most just and righteous cause, nor so unmanly as to lay down our courage and confidence for one cross event, as knowing that man's necessity is God's opportunity; that the end, not the beginning, crownes the worke, and that God's power is most glorified in man's weakness.

"And albeit the sunne may, for a time, be eclipsed even by that plannett which it self enlightened, and for a time be obscured even by those clouds which it self drew from the earth into an higher region, yet the light and vertue of the sunne is not thereby made esse, though less conspicuous. Eclipses and clouds last not always: mendacia diu non fallunt; men will not always be bewitched into this sin of rebellion, truth att last prevayles, right never dyeth, but will shortly, by God's blessing (all clouds being dispelled) restore the sunne of this our firmament to his former splendor and glory, and therein his faithfull subjects to theire former peace, plenty, and happines, which is our daily prayer, and shall be our incessant endeavour, to the utmost expence of our estates and blood, nec plus obire possumus, nec fas est minus, more we cannot undergoe, less we may not.

"Sir, Your most humble and loyall subjects, the Bayliffes, Sheriffe, and their maces, &c. citizens of this your City of Litchfield, doe humbly, according to theire duty, surrender into your Majesties hands these ensignes of their authority, which they are resolved to beare from you, and under you, or not at all, and whether they live or die, to live and die your Majesties most faithfull and loyall subjects."

"His Majesty was pleased to answer, that they were eminent for their loyalty, and required Richard Dyott to give them all thanks in his name.

"Then he gave his hand to the head officers to kisse, and they, with theire chiefe gentlemen of the towne, waited upon his Majesty to his quarters."

MR. URBAN,

THE Italians, who first understood and cultivated what are called the classic authors, are indisputably allowed to be the best translators. Gioliro, a printer in Venice, assisted by the learned Porcacichi, collected all the Italian translations extant in his time, and paid handsomely for versions of such classic authors as were not before translated. This collection is known by the name of *Collana Greca & Collana Latina*. *Collana* signifies a necklace, or collar of knight-hood; and each *Collana* was divided into *Anelli* (rings), and *Gioie* (jewels). The *Collana Greca* consists of 12 *Anelli* and 10 *Gioie*; but the *Gioie* of both, as well as several of the *Anelli* of the latter, are translations of secondary authors, which only illustrate or relate to the classics; and many capital translations of the classics have no place in either *Collana*, and all the classics included are confined to prose writers. The Greek and Roman poets were translated into Italian at different times. Many of them still remain untranslated, particularly, we believe, Æschylus, and only two tragedies of Euripides had been attempted [the *Hecuba* and *Cyclops*] before Professor Carmeli undertook the whole with so much success. That excellent Grecian, *Salvini*, left manuscript versions of the minor Greek poets.

Our own countrymen have transfused the spirit and beauties of the classic writers, both poets and historians, into their mother tongue. At the head of English poetical translators stand Dryden, Pope, Warton, West, and Potter; of prose ones, Smith, Spelman, Gordon, and Hampton. Their success has been equal to their subject; and their success has encouraged a tribe of minor translators to murder what are called the minor poets and writers of antiquity, an epithet unjustly ascribed to some, because perhaps their writings, which have not escaped the wreck of time, were not so bulky as the *Iliad* or *Æneid*; or because they did not live in the great blaze of wit and genius, which was supposed to have universally enlightened a particular age. Into this class are indiscriminately thrown, the Constellations (as they were emphatically called) of Ptolomy Philadelphus' court, with those poets who wrote in Greek in the *Bas Empire* of Rome.

*Apollonius Rhodius* has been placed in the first class, and though he was early printed in capitals from a beautiful MS. in the Medicean Library, Florence, 1496, and more early illustrated with Scholia, he was not so fortunate as to find a translator into any modern language before the present century. Two translators have now, as the phrase was some 80 years ago, done him into English in the

the same year. I must except the partial elegant translator of the episode of the loves of Medea and Jason, from the third and part of the fourth book, and Mr. West's translation of the song of Orpheus, and the story of Phineus.

This animated and elegant poet, whom Longinus does not scruple to style *αἰσχυρός, faultless*, has been made to speak bombast and nonsense by his second Latin translator, Hoelzlin, of whom it is truly observed\*, that Apollonius makes Hoelzlin more intelligible than Hoelzlin does Apollonius; and Harding, his first Latin translator, is by far too literal. The late Mr. Fawkes, who had some small merit in being the first complete translator of Theocritus, aspired to the same in regard to the poet under consideration. Death prevented him from finishing his design, and we must of course presume, from reviling it. It was brought to a conclusion, for the benefit of his widow and subscribers, by his friend the Rev. Mr. Meen, of Emanuel College, Cambridge. It would be unkind, to the last degree, to criticise this version with severity. I with the same excuse could be made for the attempts of that universal translator of Greek poetry, that Philemon Holland† risen from the dead, Edward Barnaby Greene, Esq. Not content with plucking Pindar from his airy height, he has kept down the Rhodian poet from the moderate elevation to which Quintilian allowed him to rise. Michael Maittaire collected into one *Corpus* every thing that called itself the work of a Greek or Latin poet. Mr. Greene seems ambitious of forming a corps diplomatique of every Greek poem made into English, and tagged with notes more unintelligible and superfluous than those of the Dutch commentator. I should be sorry to reflect on any man for his misfortunes, either as a trader or a translator; but really Mr. E. B. G. as the Scotch say, is very *misfortunate*.

He sets out with telling us, that he has neither *seen*, nor been *acquainted with*, the translation of it, which the author of the Life of Virgil prefixed to Dryden's translation, brands as being "a great deal more obscure than the original." Now, as I cannot help suspecting this refers to Hoelzlin's Latin version, I must presume Mr. G. either mistook the meaning of the quotation, or relied entirely on his own knowledge of the Greek original; for we have sufficient evidence that Mr. G. is acquainted with Hoelzlin's edition, who, he quaintly tells us, "hath *possessed* both his *price* and his *day*."

All that we know of Apollonius is, that he was an Egyptian, son of Hyllus and Rhodé, pupil to Callimachus, who is said to

have entertained a jealousy of him, and to have written a satire against him, under the feigned name of Ibis. Piqued at this unworthy treatment from his master and his contemporary poets, he retired to Rhodes, where he taught rhetoric with success, was highly respected, and held some offices in the state. There too he revised his poem, and greatly improved it. Some say he returned to his native city of Alexandria, where he was handsomely received, appointed keeper of the Royal Library, and buried in the same tomb with his rival Callimachus. Such are the brief memoirs of Apollonius, by two scholiasts or a lexicographer, who, Mr. G. most shrewdly observes, are apt to give writers of eminence as many lives at least "as a cat." His translator, alarmed at their being so *scanty* and *suspicious*, has filled up these outlines with conjectures, attempting to reconcile imaginary contradictions. His father must have been an *Hyllerian*, and his mother a *Rhodian*. He cannot have *exercised ingratitude* to his preceptor, nor can his preceptor have been jealous of him. The Callimachus in question must have been a *self-imported* critic into Egypt, whose name implies a *finer* spirit for contest. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile the opinion that Apollonius began his Argonautic poem in very early *hours*, that he taught rhetoric at Rhodes, or that Ptolemy would appoint for his librarian a man who had proved himself obnoxious to his instructor. Is not this writing lives for the pleasure of contradicting all other biographers?

That Mr. G.'s poetry is as bombastic as his praise, we need go no farther than his description of Jason's losing one of his sandals in the mud. Apollonius says, simply, that Jason, crossing the river Anaurus on foot, saved one sandal out of the mud, but left the other behind him, sinking in it, and came to Pelias, who was engaged in a festival in honour of his house. Mr. G. says,

— — — Jason stood;  
The wintry bosom of Anaurus' flood  
Yields the dire scandal to the sl my thore,  
Its late *afficiate* sunk to rise no more,  
At once to Pelias stalks the *man of power*,  
His *wish* the *splendors* of the *fistal* bair  
Doom'd by the *filial* king to Ocean's god.

If Mr. G. makes a dinner for his friends, he *dooms* it to them.

Not one his *vowes* *disdain* through heaven's  
abode,

None but Pelasgic Juno —

Is a *Greenism* for Pelias' forgetting Juno in his prayers.

— — — Pelias' *breast*  
*Avows* the warmer guest.

Orpheus makes rocks *teem* with beauty:  
The vast beech, conscious of his *avarbled* *bre*,  
Whose *zones* of foliage *ghoon* the *faller's* thore.

The scholiast says *Zona* is a place in Thrace,  
where

\* Pref. to Shaw's Oxf. edit. of Apollonius.

† This universal translator gave birth to the following quaint epigram:

Philemon with translations does so fill us,  
He will not let Suetonius be *Tranquillus*." ED.

where these beeches grew; but Mr. G, by a bolder figure than ever any poet presumed to use, applies it as a character of foliage, as if these poor trees had been *clipt* into round shapes. Mr. G. adds,

Ev'n to earth's central reign the dullest song  
Led from Pieria's vale a ravish'd throng.

And his note tells us, "A large forest extends itself from the *more interior* parts of Thrace even to the borders of the ocean." One would think he meant the trees (for such are his *ravish'd throng*) followed Orpheus to hell after Eurydice, or that the centre of the earth was in Thrace; whereas, all that Apollonius means is, that Orpheus led away trees by singing.

Bistornia's earth is a gross misnomer for land, or realm. Time preys o'er his limbs, for on his limbs.

Wrap'd [rapt\*] o'er yon mountain's brow  
thy vigils cease,

is a periphrasis for "Admetus quitting his station under Mount Chalcodnius."—Alcon's sending his only son to the expedition is thus uncouthly expressed:

Old Alcon yields the youth to other towers,  
Best blessing sent to cheer his evening hours.

The words in Italics here are as the translator has marked them.

P. 190. Awhile he rolls each comfort left behind: i. e. reviews, reflects upon.

This comparison of Pallas to a wandering traveller, is the most far-fetched in the whole poem; but Mr. Fawkes's simplicity has the advantage over Mr. Greene's pomposity. Let the reader judge.

So when some shepherd† quits his native home,

(As men adventurous much delight to roam)  
No roads too distant, or too long appear,  
In thought he sees, and thinks his mansion near.

O'er sea, o'er land, with keen aspiring eyes  
He views all ways, and in idea flies.

FAWKES.

As when (still patient of fatigue we roam)  
The willing wanderer quits his native home,  
Not far remov'd the destin'd regions lie,  
Swallowing the track that winds beneath his eye,

[mind, (Such, Hope, thy dazzling sunshine!) in his  
Awhile he rolls each comfort left behind,  
Now chill the mists! now the desert burns!  
From side to side an anxious look he turns.

GREENE.

Euphemus springs, the prow's ascent to prove.

GREENE.

High on the prow Euphemus took his stand.

FAWKES.

The crash of the Symplegades, and the

\* *Central, wrap'd, stalking, Mavors*, may be reckoned among Greenisms perpetually recurring.

† The original is, *Τὴς ἀλωμενίς*, some traveller.

rearing of the sea round them, is one of the finest descriptions in Apollonius. Let us see how his two translators have succeeded.

When Euphemus had loos'd the dove their conductress,

She through the rocks a ready passage found;  
The dire rocks met, and gave a dreadful sound,  
The salt-sea spray in clouds began to rise;  
Old Ocean thunder'd; the cerulean skies  
Rebellow'd loudly with the fearful din;  
The caves below remurmur'd from within.  
O'er wave-worn cliffs, the coast's high margin o'er,  
Boil'd the light foam, and whiten'd all the shore.

FAWKES.

Tame enough! Now for Mr. G.

Forth through the rocks she weaves\* her  
dauntless flight,  
Which, bent with headlong fury to oppose  
Her onward way, in horrid union close†  
Their crashing sides; fell discord's mutual jar;  
The boiling Ocean maddens with the war!  
A dreary night of clouds! sound rolls on sound,  
And Heav'n in echoes swells the tempest round.  
Each hollow cavern, 'mid the deeps below,  
Roars to the tide the murmur'd tale of woe;  
Burst† to the shore, and frantic in thy mood  
Thy sallies rush, thou wildly-wanton flood!  
Round the tall bark the circling eddies spread.

The lines in Italics are a bombast paraphrase on the original.

ἄλλο δὲ πολλὰ  
Ἀλκὴν ἀναστρέψασα, νῆκος ὡς αὖτε δι' πόντος  
Σμικρόθεν. πᾶν δὲ περὶ μέγας ἐβόηεν αὐθρῶ.  
Καί τε δὲ σπῆλυγγες ὑπὸ σπῆλ' ἄβας περὶ χεῖρας  
Κλυζμοῦς ἄλος ἔβεν ἐβόηεν† ὑψηλὴ δ' ὄχθη  
Ἀεὶ καὶ καρχαρότης ἀνέβη κυμαλὶς ἀγῶν.

Apollonius tells us, the rocks, meeting together, tore off the extreme feathers of the dove's tail. Mr. F. says,

the rocks, with rapid sway,  
Lopp'd from the dove her steering tail away.

Mr. G.'s delicacy will not permit him to talk of tails.

The dove's rich plumage skims the rock's vast head.

When Argo passes,  
The pass'd host despondent anguish feels.

Her danger, which is magnificently simple in the Greek, is swoln into unintelligible declamation in one translator, and done away into tame prosaic narrative in the other.

—unconscious of a care,

Floats the proud structure—  
is hardly proper, though applied to a ship that could speak.

Argo's oaks is too bold a metonymy.

(To be continued.)

\* Why not wings?

† And sink poetic transport into prose.

SCRIBLERUS.

† Is burst a preposition or the preterite tense?  
§ Mr. G. lays great stress on καρχαρότης, which, the scholiast tells us, means only the dancing of the froth.



73. *An Essay\* on Painting. In Two Epistles to Mr. Romney. By William Hayley, Esq. The third Edition, corrected and enlarged. 4to.*

**A**MONG the additional Notes to this edition we find the following on  
"Teach but thy transient tints no more to  
"fly" —

(addressed to Sir Joshua Reynolds), which we cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing :

"A very liberal critic †, in his flattering remarks on the poem, seems, in speaking of this note, to mistake a little the meaning of the author, who alluded only to that defect in colouring, where the finer tints are so managed, for the sake of immediate and short-lived brilliancy, that they sink very soon into no colour at all. He did not mean to touch on those changes in painting where the colours all grow darker; the lights become brown, and the shadows one mass of black. This is likewise a great evil, and calls aloud for redress. Perhaps the critic above-mentioned has pointed out the true cause of this defect, viz. the indiscriminate blending of the colours, and the not using pure, simple, uncompounded tints."

It has elsewhere been observed, that this "liberal critic" was the late Mr. Highmore, then in his 87th year.

The following addition has also been made to the note on John Van Eyck, the supposed inventor of painting in oil :

"Since the preceding part of this note has been written, the reputation, both of Van Eyck and his encomiast Vasari, has been very forcibly attacked in *An Essay on Oil-Painting, by Mr. Rasse*; an essay, which discovers such a zealous attachment to the arts, and such an active pursuit of knowledge, as do great credit to its ingenious author. But though I have perused it with the attention it deserves, it does not lead me to retract what I had said; because, after all his researches on this subject, it appears, that, although oil-painting was not absolutely the invention of Van Eyck, it was yet indebted to him for those improvements which made it of real value to his profession.—The ingenious Fleming seems, therefore, to be still entitled to those honours that have been lavished on his name, as improvement in such cases is often more useful and more meritorious than invention itself, which is frequently the effect of chance, while the former arises from well-directed study."

In "the sketch" (as it is called) "of the most eminent living artists in England," in Epistle II, we see, with plea-

\* With submission, to his "Essays" Mr. H, we think, should prefix "Poetical," as they are not in *prose*. EDIT.

† *Vide* the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1778, p. 526."

sure, a niche now allotted to one whose fame will be coeval with that of West, as will his subject with Regulus and Wolfe; *e. g.*

"With kindred power a rival hand succeeds,  
For whose just fame expiring CHATHAM  
pleads; [bold,  
Like CHATHAM's language, luminous and  
Thy colours, COMPLEX, the dread scene unfold,  
Where that prime spirit, by whose guidance  
hurl'd,

Britain's avenging thunder aw'd the world,  
In patriot cares employ'd his parting breath,  
Struck in his field of civic fame by Death;  
And Freedom, happy in the tribute paid  
By Art and Genius to so dear a shade,  
Shall own, the measure of thy praise to fill,  
The awful subject equal'd by thy skill."

The following lines are also new, as appears from the subject. They are annexed to the recommendation to his friend of national events, in particular, the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and the heroism of Sir Thomas More's favourite daughter, towards the conclusion of Epistle II.

"Forgive the Muse, if haply she commend  
A theme ill-chosen to her skilful friend;  
She, though its power commands her willing  
heart,

Knows not the limits of thy lovely art,  
Yet boldly owns an eager wish to see  
Her darling images adorn'd by thee.  
Nor shall her social love in silence hide  
The just emotions of her grateful pride,  
When thy quick pencil pours upon her sight  
Her own creation in a fairer light;  
When her SERENA learns from thee to live,  
And please by every charm that life can give.  
Thou hast imparted to th' ideal fair,  
Yet more than beauty's bloom, and youth's  
attractive air \*;

For in thy studious nymph th' enamour'd eye  
May, through her gentle breast, her gentle  
heart descry \*;

See the fond thoughts that o'er her fancy roll;  
And Sympathy's soft swell, that fills her soul.  
But happier bards, who boast an higher claim,  
Ask from thy genius an increase of fame."

74. *Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 3 vols. 4to.*

WE extract, with pleasure, from the last edition of this work, the following passage :

"An author easily persuades himself that the public opinion is still favourable to his labour; and I have now embraced the serious resolution of proceeding to the last period of my original design, and of the Roman Empire, the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the year 1453. The most patient

\* We have before objected to the frequent introduction of "a needless Alexandrine," especially (as here) in the middle of a sentence.

reader,

reader, who computes that three ponderous volumes have been already employed on the events of four centuries, may, perhaps, be alarmed at the long prospect of nine hundred years. But it is not my intention to expatiate with the same minuteness on the whole series of the Byzantine history. At our entrance into this period, the reign of Justinian, and the conquests of the Mahomedans, will deserve and detain our attention, and the last age of Constantinople (the Crusades and the Turks) is connected with the revolutions of modern Europe. From the seventh to the eleventh century, the obscure interval will be supplied by a concise narrative of such facts as may still appear either interesting or important."

75. *Collections for the History of Worcester-shire.* By Treadway Nath, D.D. F.A.S. Vol. II. large folio.

THE 11th volume of this splendid work was reviewed in our Magazine for 1781, p. 372, to which we must refer for a summary of our collector's plan, which he has now completed by giving the remaining history of the several hundreds, with the following plates, viz. Sir Ralph Clare, K. B.; Richard Baxter, of Kidderminster; A view, ground-plot, and section of the Hermitage at Blackston Rock, near Bewdley; Monuments of Walter de Cookesey, Thomas and Sir Edward Blount, Rowland and Judge Berkeley, the Russels, and Lord Foley; Hallow-Park (Mr. Lygon's); Kyre-house (Mr. Potts's); Madresfield (Mr. Lygon's); Malvern church\* and camp; Ombersley court (Lord Sandys's); Sir Edwin Sandes, George Sandes (poet and traveller, see p. 368); Views of Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Bewdley, Tenbury, Shipston upon Stour, Upton upon Severn, &c. of Worcester; Stanford (Sir Edward Winnington's); Strensham, the ancient seat of the Russels; *Hewell* (Earl of Plymouth's); Bardeley Abbey; Ham court (Mr. Martin's); Sir Henry Bromley; Witley court (Lord Foley's); Tho. Foley, Esq.; Worcester Bridge; Sansome Fields (Mr. Withers's); and Bishops Thomas† and Gauden. Of these, that in Italics is remarkably well executed by

\* By the account given of the east window of Little Malvern church, it very much resembles the great north window of Canterbury cathedral, as described by Mr. Gossling in his *Walk*, both of them representing Edward IV. and his family. EDITOR.

† Said, under his print, to have "died 25 June, 1688;" but it appears, by his Life, to have been after the Revolution, consequently in "1689." EDITOR.

P. Sandby and Rooker. Of the rest we say nothing—We have only to add a few extracts.

#### "METHOD OF MAKING CIDER.

"Let the fruit remain on the trees till quite ripe; those apples that do not fall naturally, must be shaken off; when got together, it will be better (if it can be done conveniently) to lay them in the open air, upon wattled hurdles, which will let the wet through, and keep the fruit from the damp and vermin of the ground; the heaps must not be above six inches deep, lest they heat.

"When the apples begin to decay, they are then fit for grinding; those that are black-rotten being first thrown away. You are advised to grind the fruit till it becomes a kind of pap, that the kernels, being thoroughly bruised, may give a pleasant flavour to the liquor. This must or pap should then be put into a vat, or large open tub, and remain there for two days; then press the must between hair-cloths very hard, and return the liquor into the vat, where it must remain till the lees are all settled at bottom, which may take two, three, or four days, according to circumstances. The fine part of the cider must be drawn out of the vat by a cock placed about three inches from the bottom. The liquor must then be put into a cask (the larger the better, if the quantity is sufficient), and should be filled within about four gallons. If it should fret much (which you will know by listening at the bung-hole) it must be returned into the vat for four and twenty hours, whilst the vessel is new cleaned, and then drawn off by the cock, in the same manner as before, when the remaining lees will finally settle at the bottom. The bung hole must be left open for two months, the cask then filled up with the same cider, and kept at least two years before it is drunk or bottled. If for draught, that is, not for bottling, it may be drunk at the end of one year, but in any case, particularly if in a vessel smaller than a hog-head, it should be tasted frequently, as the smaller the vessel, the more subject it will be to become sour; after the fermentation is over, it is best to fill up the vessel, every three or four months, with cider of equal, if not superior, quality."

#### "ANECDOTE OF BISHOP HOUGH.

"One day after dinner, a young clergyman, curate of a neighbouring parish, taking his leave, and making many awkward bows, ran against, and threw down on the floor, a favourite barometer of the bishop's: the young man was frightened, and extremely concerned; but the good old prelate, with all the complacency possible, went to him, and said, "Sir, do not be uneasy. I have observed this glass almost daily for upwards of 70 years, and never saw it so low before."

(Some further extracts from this work, with a review of Ignatius Sancho's Letters, &c. &c. shall be given in our next.)

O. R.'s officing offer will be highly acceptable.

ELEGY TO RESIGNATION.

By Mr. ARCHER, of Trin. Coll. Camb. 1773.

O Resignation, meek ey'd fair, descend  
From the bright realms of happiness  
above; [end,  
Where transport reigns, and glory knows no  
Where all is pleasure, harmony and love.

Thou, that in solitude, or lonely cell,  
Or pensive contemplation's moss-grown bow'r,  
With virtuous mourners ever lov'd to dwell,  
The sweet companion of the thoughtful hour;

By thy blest influence alone 'tis giv'n  
To know that all affliction comes from God;  
With just submission to the will of Heaven,  
Thy vot'ries kneel, and humbly kiss the rod.

Though varying Fortune shift her fickle  
scene,  
On these the smiles or frowns alike in vain,  
Who, unhappall'd, survey, with look serene,  
Each idle form of life's tempestuous main.

Though sickness taint the vivid blush of  
health,  
Calm and unruffled is their better part;  
Though grief succeed to joy, or want to wealth,  
Still thy enlivening presence cheers the heart.

Thy smiles unbend the wrinkled brow of  
care,  
And bid the hapless orphan's tear be dry,  
Sooth the wild rage of madness and despair  
In pain, in sorrow, and in poverty.

My wounded heart, thou sweet physician,  
heal;  
Design o'er my soul to shed thy balm divine;  
For ah! the pangs I've felt, the pangs I feel,  
Yield to no power, or only yield to thine.

Where will my sorrows and misfortunes  
end?  
For, early taught in sharp affliction's school,  
Without a parent and without a friend,  
I seem to learn adversity by rule.

Hard fate! the loss of liberty to mourn,  
And waste in durance youth's just op'ning  
bloom;  
By every friend deserted and forlorn;  
No ray of hope to pierce the tedious gloom.

What now to me is Nature's glorious plan?  
Th' instructive page, or Cupid's soft alarms;  
Freedom, the noblest privilege of man,  
Love's pleasing pains, or even Eliza's charms.

Yet, gen'rous maid, at sweet compassion's  
call  
Thy tender heart was mov'd, and thine alone,  
Thine eye the tear of sympathy let fall,  
And deign'd to weep for sorrows not its own.

O had my fate—but stop thy tow'ring  
flight,  
Presumptuous Muse; nor dare to soar so high:  
Let hapless Damon, banish'd from her sight,  
Unsettled live, and unlamented die.

Yet (for 'tis all I can) while breath re-  
mains, [heart;  
Thou and my woes shall share my suffering  
Witness these artless melancholy strains;  
Her mem'ry can with life alone depart.

INFELIX.

MOMUS AND APOLLO.

A FABLE TO THE CRITICS.

MOMUS, 'tis said, the carping God,  
Whose wit in malice lies,  
Whose sceptre is a birchen rod,  
And triumph author's sighs;  
Who calls the Iliad not divine,  
Commending Lucan more;  
And thinks a sentence most must shine,  
That ne'er was past before:  
Had bought a book on Hilborn-hill,  
When last below he came;  
Then to the Gods, to shew his skill,  
Proceeded fast to blame.  
He own'd one poem writ with goût,  
Among a hundred flat;  
Was there a word or rhyme undue,  
He chose to dwell on that.  
Apollo heard, and check'd his pride,  
(The God of keenest sight)  
Men praise my glorious beams, he cried,  
Yet love my soil, the night.  
Unequal notes flow from my lyre,  
But all its music make;  
Earth vies with air, and floods with fire,  
When worlds to pleasure wake.  
Beauties variety refines,  
These grace reflect on those,  
Not ev'ry gem a diamond shines,  
Nor every flower a rose.

To the Rev. Mr. D— — —,

ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

CAN I, who love, and am belov'd again,  
In this the happiest far of happy men,  
With eyes regardless thy affliction see?  
Can I be happy, and not pity thee?  
Each other loss by time is worn away,  
Or love, or fame, or fortune may repay;  
But when we lose the fond, the faithful fair,  
Soft partner of our joys, and of our care,  
No second charmer can the loss repair.  
Yet cease to mourn—One charmer still  
remains  
To cheer declining life, and ease thy pains:  
In the lov'd daughter that resemblance lives,  
Which still increasing, still new pleasure  
gives.  
May choicest blessings mark her cheerful way,  
Easy her life, and innocently gay!  
May love and fortune smile upon her youth,  
Her age be crown'd with constancy and truth!  
And, when thy cares no farther may extend,  
But life exhausted hastens to an end;  
Then may thy closing eyes behold the man  
Who lives for her when you no longer can;  
Safe in whose arms she gains the happy thore,  
When each indulgent parent is no more!

## ODE TO VENUS.

*Translated from Mr. JONES's Eastern Poems.*

THOU beauteous mother of enraptur'd Love,  
Thou fairest daughter of the wave serene,

Indulgent Goddess of th' Idalian grove,  
Of Amathunta and of Cnidos queen!  
Ah! grant that Pyrrha listen to my lay;  
Pyrrha, relentless as Ténarian plains;  
Oh! let her bend to thy parental sway,  
And smile on sad Licinius' anxious strains!

Oft as I strike my lov'd Æolian lyre,  
Oh! let her feel each note with mutual bliss!

Oft as I vow my bosom's proudest fire,  
Oh! let her grant me each ecstatic kiss!  
(In every kiss what heavenly raptures glow!)  
Then if she meet me with a kindred flame,  
For thee the glassy fount shall briskly flow,  
For thee the diamond shall new lustre claim.

My gladdening lyre a gayer note shall sound,  
The nymphs shall lead the mirthful dance along,

With laurel-wreaths my temples shall be  
And Gratitude shall harmonize my song!  
But now, unfit associate, here I mourn;  
The laughing swains deride me as I stray;  
My downcast eyes have prov'd my hopes forlorn,

And broken slumbers all my woes betray.

A. H.

## TO MIRA.

WHEN Night's dark shadows spread  
the world around, [resound:  
Through the deep gloom my sad complaints  
Nor cease when Morn expands her roscate wings,

And the thrill lark his early matin sings.

Day follows day, night night, yet no relief  
Can time afford, to mitigate my grief:  
Still rankle in my breast the shafts of woe;  
Still from my eyes the tears of sorrow flow.

In vain to Heaven the fervent prayer I raise,  
In vain attune the lyre to Mira's praise.  
Alas! my feeble numbers cannot move  
The skies to favour, or my fair to love.

How good is Heaven! admiring mortals cry.  
How kind is Mira! happy swains reply.  
Must Celadon alone be doom'd to find  
Both Heaven and Mira equally unkind? \*\*

## THE DISCONSOLATE DAMSEL.

O YE that with of adamant to prove,  
And stern defiance bid assailing love:  
Learn from a Fair who on false Man rely'd,  
Who ev'ry joy and ev'ry pang has try'd.

Despise the foppish, fear not the robust;  
A giant knows not love, tho' he may lust:  
Nor the sing'd cockcomb arrogant and vain;  
Who never felt can give no lasting pain.

Nor was it wit the mischief did impart,  
Nor beauty's auburn curls that held my heart;

'Twas softness won my soul, and rivetted  
the dart,

## EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY.

THOU Tyrant King of Terrors, Oh!  
how hard [spar'd;  
Cuts thy keen scythe, nor youth nor beauty  
Beneath thy stroke let wither'd autumn drop,  
'Tis too severe the blooming spring to crop,  
To crop this virgin rose.

Yet rest, sweet fair one, fill this narrow room,

Thy funeral rites are larger than thy tomb:  
Yes, lovely clay, there wants no mourner here,  
Whilst Pity has an eye, or Love a tear:

Our rival Heaven hath snatch'd those charms away,

For nobler spousals in immortal day.

April 1.

F. P.

INSCRIPTION on a Monument to the Memory  
of WILLIAM BROCKMAN, Esq. of Beach-  
borough, near Hythe, in Kent. Writ-  
ten by himself, 25 March, 1721.

On two plain Marbles over the Communion Table  
in the Chancel of Newington Church, Kent.

Simplex hoc sacratum est Marmor memorie  
Gul. Brockman de Beachborough, Arm.  
qui Epitaphium infra insculptum,  
Vivens sibi composuit.

Religionem verè Christianam,  
Cum humanitate conjunctam,  
Non superstitione obfuscatam, hominis esse  
gloriam;

Spem futuri  
Præsentis esse solatium;  
Libertatem naturalem,  
Sine effusa licentia, maxime amabilem;  
Imperium magis tutelam,

Quam dominationem, sapientibus habendum;  
Magistratum tam ad malos castigandos,  
Quam ad bonos renumerandos, institutum;  
Traditorum impunitatem,

Reipublice scabiem, perniciosissimam;  
Astutias Ecclesiasticas,  
Nihilominus, quam Aulicas, detestandas;  
Vitam privatam

Quam theatricam, potius eligendam,  
Nec non feriam,  
Tranquillam ac serenam,

Morositatè præcul  
Ambitiosæ et dependenti,  
Vocive populari, omnino præferendam,  
Semper existimavi. W. B.

Natus 4<sup>o</sup> Septembris, 1658;  
Matrimonio junctus Dnæ. Anne Glyd,  
Per Reverendissimum, et verè Paterno-  
animo Doctorem,  
Johannem Tillotson, Archi-Episc. Cantuariensis.

Th Lambethæ Sacello,  
22<sup>o</sup> Decembris, 1692.

His nati tres Filii,  
Gulielmus, Jacobus, et Johannes,  
Quorum Gulielmus et Johannes,  
Patre vivente, sine prole morierunt.

Gulielmus Pater obiit, —  
Anna Uxor obiit. —

(A Translation in our next.)



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

July 18.

**M**R. FLOOD, a leading member in the Irish Parliament, moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for the purpose of affirming the sole exclusive right of the Parliament of Ireland to make laws for that country in all matters internal and external. Mr. F. proceeded to read the heads of a bill, the purport of which was to bind for ever the two crowns, and for ever to separate the jurisdiction of the two legislatures; for it declared that whenever the King should give his assent to any British act purporting to bind the imperial crown of Ireland inseparably annexed to that of England, should be *ipso facto* repealed. This, he said, would be a reciprocal and irrevocable bond of union, an everlasting security of harmony and concord.

Mr. Grattan requested to know on what ground Mr. Flood made his motion; did he think the late transactions inadequate.

Mr. Flood said, that after having so often declared his sentiments, he did not expect that question; he did think the late transactions quite inadequate to the security of the rights of Ireland.

After Mr. Flood's motion, which passed in the negative without a division, Mr. Grattan moved a further resolution, assigning the reason why the heads of Mr. F.'s bill were negatived, because the Parliament of Ireland was acknowledged unequivocally by Great Britain. He also read a further resolution, that it should be holden inimical for any person to write in support of the claim of England, and those who agitated the same on the part of Ireland should be considered as enemies to both kingdoms. Notwithstanding which, a motion of a similar nature was proposed in the H. of Lords, namely, "That this House, having the fullest confidence in the answer to their address to his majesty of the 17th of April last, cannot entertain a doubt but that the independence of the legislature of this kingdom, both as to internal and external objection, will be inviolably maintained." This motion was intended to bring on an explicit declaration of the total independence of the Irish legislature on that of G. B. in all cases whatsoever, and passed without a negative.

Two days after, namely, on

July 20,

Mr. Alex. Montgomery moved for leave to bring in a bill for building ships of war for the protection of the coasts and fisheries of Ireland, which, after debate, passed in the negative.

The same gentleman moved the thanks of the House to Mr. Fox for his late conduct in sacrificing every interest of his own, for the interest of his country. But this motion not being seconded, was likewise rejected.

This day, July 20, at two in the afternoon, about 200 of the citizens of York, in mourning, assembled in the Minster Yard, on horseback, from whence they proceeded, in martial order,

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to meet the remains of the late Most Noble the Marquis of Rockingham, which were brought to the Minster, and deposited in the family-vault.

## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

About 200 of the citizens on horseback, two and two.

Two conductors.

Two gentlemen on horseback.

The standard, as lord lieutenant of the county, carried by a gentleman on horseback, and the end of it held by a gentleman on foot.

Two gentlemen on horseback.

The banner of the Order of St. George, as being knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, carried by a gentleman on horseback.

Two gentlemen on horseback.

The great banner of the arms, supporters, &c. carried by a gentleman on horseback.

The coronet, on a crimson cushion, with gold fringe and tassels, carried by a gentleman on horseback bare-headed; the horse trapped with velvet and plumes of feathers, and led by a gentleman.

The hearse, covered with escutcheons of the arms, within the Order of the Garter, banners, shields, pencil crests, &c. containing THE BODY, in a coffin covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with coronets, stars, &c. and on a gilt plate on the lid were engraved his Lordship's arms, supporters, &c. with his several titles.

On each side of the hearse, the bannerols, painted with the several marriages of his Lordship's family, carried by a gentleman on horseback, attended by eight pages on foot.

Six mourning coaches, with six horses to each, the horses trapped with velvet, and decked with escutcheons of the arms, crests, stars, &c. with plumes of feathers on their heads, and attended by pages in cloaks on foot.

Twenty carriages, with the principal gentlemen of the county and city, who came to attend the funeral of their much-loved and lamented friend.

On the entry of the corpse at the West door of the Minster, it was met by the Dean, Residentiaries, Prebendaries, Register, Clerk of the Fabric, Subchanter, Vicars, Songmen, and Chorists, who preceded it to the choir, singing the first part of the Burial service, where the body was placed in the middle during the Evening service, after which the procession was resumed to the family-vault, where the body was deposited, and the remainder of the Burial service was read by the Dean with great solemnity. The pall was supported by the Rev. Mr. Malin, of Higham-Ferrars; the Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Ecclesfield; the Rev. Mr. Tims, of —; the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Wentworth; the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, of Malton; the Rev. Mr. Wolley, of Thurnscoe; and the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Bulmer; all of whom had been presented by the family's

ly's patronage. The chief mourners were, P. Wentworth, J. Lee, R. Fenton, and J. Preston, Esqrs.

*July 22.*

The first stone of a new bridge to be built at Godalming in Surrey was laid by Lord Grantley, attended by a very respectable company of ladies and gentlemen of the same county.

*July 25.*

A number of Hanoverians were landed at Plymouth from transports in the Sound.

*July 27.*

The intelligence received at the Secretary's office from India, and published in this night's London Gazette, is no other than a repetition of the advices received over-land from Gov. Hornby.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, Lt. Lieut. of Ireland, after giving the Royal Assent to such bills as were ready, put an end to the session by a conciliatory speech. He congratulated them on the extension of their trade, and the recovery of their natural rights: he complimented them on the success of their steady and temperate exertions; and he exhorted them to cultivate and diffuse those sentiments of affection and confidence which now happily subsists between the two kingdoms. Addressing himself to both Houses, "I must," he said, "indulge myself in the satisfaction of specifying some very important acts, which will most materially strengthen the great constitutional reform you have completed, and which will for ever distinguish the period of this memorable session. You have provided for the impartial and unbiassed administration of justice, by the act for securing the independency of the judges; you have adopted one of the most effectual securities of British freedom, by limiting the mutiny act in point of duration; you have secured that most invaluable of all human blessings, the personal liberty of the subject, by passing the Habeas Corpus act; you have cherished and enlarged the wise principles of toleration, and made considerable advances in abolishing those distinctions which have too long impeded the progress of industry, and divided the nation. The diligence and ardor with which you have persevered in the accomplishment of those great objects, must ever bear the most honourable testimony to your zeal and industry in the service of your country, and manifest your knowledge in its true interests."

*July 30.*

Came on at Guilford before L. C. J. Mansfield, the trial of one Clymer, a warraman, for ravishing a girl about 12 years of age. The girl gave a very circumstantial account of the whole transaction; she said, the prisoner lodged at her father's house; that on the 30th of Oct. last, her father being out with his partner, (who likewise lodged in the same house, and lay with the prisoner) the prisoner came into her room about 2 in the morning, waked her, and began taking those liberties with her that constituted the crime: that she cried out fo-

vehemently that Clymer was killing her, that her mother, who slept in the room below, heard her screams, and made no other reply than that she was a lying black b—, and bid her lye still; that she knew it was about 2 o'clock because she heard the watchmen; that she was awed by the severity of her mother from making her complaints to her parents the next day, but that in about a week she ran away to her two aunts, who lived at Wandsworth, where she frequently took refuge from the cruelty of her mother, who, she intimated, had a secret concern with the prisoner herself; that to her aunts she made known her case. The aunts swore that the girl was often very harshly used by her parents, and that on these occasions they had given her shelter; they swore farther, that coming to them one night (about a week after the fact is said to be committed) on putting her to bed they discovered appearances that greatly alarmed them, and on questioning her about it, she gave them the same account she then gave in court; that next day they sent for a midwife, and after that a surgeon, who discovered great marks of violence, and likewise a disease which called for the professional skill of the latter. Another aunt swore that the girl had slept with her the night before the fact was sworn to, and that there was then no such appearances about her.

On the part of the prisoner.

The mother of the girl swore, that on the night mentioned in the indictment, she fetched her husband home from the alehouse in company with the prisoner's bedfellow, who is now abroad, that they all went to bed about 12, and heard no disturbance whatever, nor did she, or could she, make any such reply.

The father confirmed the evidence of his wife with this farther circumstance, that he went into the room where the prisoner lay, with the young man his bedfellow, and held the candle while he undrest himself; that he heard no noise, or any thing like an outcry afterwards.

In the course of the trial it came out that the girl had been in the service of a person at Knightsbridge where a young woman lodged whose line of life led to practices by which such diseases were contracted; also it was urged in favour of the prisoner, that in order to avoid detection, she had devised this artful story.

The judge, in summing up the evidence, seemed to hat between two opinions; he dwelt much on the evidence of the aunt who swore the girl was free from disease when she slept with her; and he very minutely weighed the uniform story of the child against the positive evidence of the parents, and left the jury to determine on which side the balance lay, who brought in their verdict for the prisoner, NOT GUILTY.

*July 31.*

This day the French Admiral Count de Grasse, (captured by Adm. Roeney in the W. Indies)

Indies) landed at Portsmouth amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people. He has a noble animated countenance, and is about 7 feet high, and well proportioned.

Letters from the Spanish camp before Gibraltar, concur in extolling the zeal and activity of the D. de Crillon since his Grace's assuming the command of the siege. The oldest soldier never beheld such an immense train of artillery at any siege; and the ovens that are building are for balls that are to be sent red-hot into the garrison. And the most dreadful fire that ever was directed against any fortress is to commence as soon as all things are in readiness for that purpose.

#### THURSDAY, August 1.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of the fleet from Jamaica under convoy of Sir Peter Parker in the Saudwich of 90 guns, in which ship came the Count de Grasse.—A letter received from an officer on board the Namur takes notice of the narrow escape of that ship by the Mercy store-ship taking fire, and then falling a-drift among the fleet in Port-Royal harbour, all in flames; she miraculously passed them all except the Namur, which was so entangled with her, as literally to singe her beard; her sails and rigging were on fire, and every boat in the fleet got out to save the men, when by cutting the drove clear.

#### Friday 2.

This day Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. was chosen Chairman of the E. I. Company in the room of Robert Gregory, Esq. who, to the regret of the whole body of proprietors, is disqualified on account of his bad state of health.

#### Sunday 4.

Arrived at Deal the ship *Ld Germain* from Charles Town, and by her came the following authentic advices: that on the 22d of June 36 sail of transports under convoy of a 50 gun ship and three frigates, failed from thence for the purpose of bringing off the garrisons of Savannah and St. Augustine; that the merchants and principal inhabitants, on being acquainted with the resolution of evacuating Georgia, with leave of the governor and Brig. Gen. Clarke, sent a deputation to the American General Wayne to procure terms for the protection of their property and effects; and received for answer, "That the merchants, not owing allegiance to the United States, will be permitted to remain a reasonable time to dispose of their goods, and settle their affairs. This is as far as Gen. Wayne can engage." Major Habersham, who was charged with the last message, pledged himself that they might rely with the utmost confidence on the terms proposed them.

Other letters from America bring the resolutions of the several assemblies when the arrival of Sir Guy Carlton at N. York was notified to them, and when his full powers of treating for peace and war, the dissolution of the ministry, the draught of a bill for enabling the K. of G. B. to conclude a peace or truce with the United States, (under the appellation

of the Revolted Colonies) were laid before them. Those of Maryland express the sense of all the rest.

#### In the House of Delegates, (ANAPOLIS.)

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this House, that peace with G. B. and all the world is an object truly desirable, but that war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to a national dishonour, and that it is the sentiment of this House, that any negotiation for peace or truth, not agreeable to the alliance with France, is inadmissible; that every danger is to be encountered, every event hazarded, rather than fully our national character, or violate, in the least degree, our connection with our great and good ally; and that good faith, gratitude, and safety, forbid any treaty with G. Britain, but in conjunction with France, or with her consent first obtained.

Resolved unanimously, That this House will exert the power of the state to enable Congress to prosecute the war, until G. B. renounce all claim of sovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their independence be formally, or tacitly assured by the treaty with Great Britain, France, and the United States, which shall terminate the war. By order, W. HALWOOD, Clk.

By the Senate, May 16, 1782.

Read and unanimously assented to.

By order, J. MACCUBBIN, Clk.

These American advices speak of dogs trained up to hunt men. Blood-hounds near the forests will hunt men here by the scent of blood; but how a dog can be trained to scent a tery from a whip, the world is yet to learn from the Bostonians.

#### Monday 5.

Came on the election of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap in the room of Mr. Crichton, dec. when Mr. Boydell was chosen without opposition.

#### Friday 9.

About four in the afternoon, a gentleman calling at Mrs. Fortescue's at Tottenham-green, was surprized at knocking at the door to find no admittance. Suspecting something wrong, he procured a peace-officer, and forced an entrance into the house, when he found the two maids tied, one to one bedstead, and the other to another bedstead, in separate rooms, and the house robbed of plate and effects to the value of 500*l*. Mrs. Fortescue and her daughter were out on a tea-vist.

#### Saturday 10.

This day came on at Winchester, by special commission, before the hon. Mr. Justice Heath, the trial of David Tyrie, for high treason, for holding correspondence with the enemy. The principal witnesses against him were,

1. Maria Harvey, who having a packet of papers put into her care with a particular charge, had the curiosity to look into the contents, and finding them of a dangerous nature, as she thought, took them to Mr. Page of Westminster, who carried them to the Secretary of State. The papers were produced; consisting of

of copies of papers called the *Navy Progresses*, consisting of lists of the navy, with the situation and state of repair of each ship. Also, a plan for a regular course of intelligence, and the terms on which such intelligence might be obtained from every public office and every public dock-yard.

2. Mr. Vowell, stationer of London, to whom he was clerk, went to prove his hand-writing.

3. Capt. James proved an agreement with him to go to Boulogne for wines, at 15 guineas a trip. He also produced letters which he was to deliver to the commandant of the port, and a passport from Boulogne to Cherburgh. These contained intelligence of the sailing of the East and West India fleets, and of other important matters.

He had little to say in his defence, but that what he had collected was no more than was daily to be gleaned from the public papers, and that his intelligence was directed to particular friends, who he knew would make no ill use of it, and that it rather led to deceive the enemy, and to mislead them, than to give any true information. The Judge and Jury were, however, of another opinion, and found him guilty.—After he left Mr. Vowell he went into partnership in the mercantile line, and had arrived to such high credit, as once to put up for member for Hindon. He afterwards procured a place in the Navy-office at Portsmouth, which proved his ruin.

*Monday 12.*

Being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, the same was observed at Windsor with great festivity.

The two maids who were found bound as above related, at Mrs. Forefcue's, were examined, when one of them confessed their concern in the whole transaction, told where the effects were carried, and their accomplices; one of whom was mother of one of the girls, who was the receiver.

*Wednesday 14.*

Several regulating captains were summoned to attend the Admiralty, in consequence of a representation from the corporation of London, respecting a class of desperate rogues, who, to avoid the service of their country, cut off their thumbs, their fingers, and otherwise maim themselves, though able and fit to be serviceable on board the navy.

Lord Howe, with part of the fleet under his command, arrived at Portsmouth.

*Thursday 15.*

Advice was received at the Admiralty of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet under convoy of the Preston and Roubuck men of war.

*Friday 16.*

About two in the morning the most dreadful fall of rain began at Dublin and its neighbourhood, that was ever remembered in that country. It continued for fourteen hours, with a violence that was truly alarming. The distress of the inhabitants in different parts of Dublin are beyond description. Rings-end bridge was borne down by the flood.

*Saturday 17.*

Fifteen Dutch men of war, that had been convoying their mercantile fleets in the North Seas, returned to the Texel.

*Sunday 18.*

Letters from Holland, of this day's date, bring a melancholy account of the effects of the cold and wet weather, which have destroyed the hopes conceived of a plentiful harvest all along the coasts of the Rhine.

*Tuesday 20.*

A fellow who kept a house of ill fame at some distance from Coxheath, and another, who had introduced an E. O. table at the same house, were drummed through the lines, the drums beating the rogue's march all the way.

*Wednesday 21.*

Comm. Hotham, with eight sail of the line, and two frigates, sailed from Portsmouth, as is supposed for the North Seas, to convoy home the Baltic fleet.

This day Mr. Bosanquet was chosen one of the directors of the E. I. Company, in the room of Mr. Gregory, who was disqualified.

*Saturday 24.*

This night's London Gazette, in an article from Constantinople, gives a most melancholy account of the ravages of the plague in that city and its neighbourhood. But what aggravates that calamity is a most dreadful fire that broke forth there on the 29th of July, in the quarter called the Balata, mostly inhabited by Jews. As the wind was rather high, the flames spread with such rapidity, that, notwithstanding every effort, in about three hours the whole city was threatened with destruction. It is impossible to paint the horrid scene exhibited by this alarming conflagration, which raged with equal violence for about 15 hours, and spread through one of the most inhabited parts of the town. The number of houses destroyed is computed at 10,000, besides mosques, churches, and other public edifices.—At three o'clock P. M. the fire, which had appeared nearly extinguished, broke out anew, in three distinct places, and proceeded in different directions. The wind, which had fallen, became again pretty high, and the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the fate of the city. The Grand Signior, Vizir, and all the Grandees, attended 17 hours, to encourage the exertions of the people to check the progress of the flames. *Gaz.*—Subsequent advices reduce the number of houses burnt to 9000.

David Tyrie, who was condemned for holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was conveyed from Winchester gaol to Portsmouth. As soon as he was delivered to the magistrates of the town, he was put upon a sledge, and drawn to the place of execution; and, after praying a little time, he was turned off, and hanged till almost dead, when he was cut down, his head severed from his body, his bowels taken out, and his heart shewn to the spectators, and then thrown into a fire made for the purpose. The body was then quartered and put into a coffin. It was astonishing to see

what



what numbers of women there were in the crowd to see such a savage process, the bare relation of which is shocking to humanity.

*Wednesday 23.*

*East India House.* Gov. Hornby's intelligence from Bombay contains an account of an action on the 17th of April between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, in which it is said, that our four excellent ships with their tried commanders, in the van, were rendered totally useless; and yet it does not appear that the enemy gained any other advantage than saving their own force entire. Capt. Stevens of the *Superbe*, and Capt. Reynolds of the *Exeter*, were killed.

Mons. de Suffrein's fleet consisted of ten sail of the line, and two frigates; and the fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hughes of eight sail of the line, and one frigate.

The *Isis* took a transport of 1300 tons, with several officers, and near 200 soldiers on board, a large quantity of artillery and other military stores, with 150,000 lb. of powder.

*Friday 30.*

On Thursday night an express arrived at the Admiralty office, which brought the melancholy news of the loss of the *Royal George*, of 100 guns, with the greatest part of her crew. The ship was careening at Spithead, and many of her guns being removed to one side, some of her upper ports being open, and near the water's edge, a sudden gust of wind overfet her, and she went to the bottom with about 400 of her crew, and, it is supposed, at least as many women and children. The Captain and two lieutenants, with about 300 men, are saved, but we are very sorry to learn that Adm. Kempenfelt was among the number of those that perished.

Sheerness, which for ages has suffered great inconvenience from want of water, is now plentifully supplied from a spring which was discovered by digging a well at the instance of the garrison. After several days labour they came to a rocky bottom, which was no sooner broken through, than the water flowed in so plentifully that the workmen were with difficulty saved.

#### BIRTHS.

*Aug. 1.* **L**ADY of the rev. Dr. Kyte, a daughter, being her 14th child.

5. Lady of Sir Wm. Ashurst, a son.

12. Lady of Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, Rev. Henry Quartley, fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Constanza Read, of Buckingham.

*July 25.* John Græme, esq; to Miss Sally Yarbrough.

26. Mr. Cumberlege, of Paternoster-Row, to Mrs. Hinton, relict of the late J. Hinton, esq; of Hayes.

27. At Lambeth church, Mr. Searle, boat-builder to his Majesty, to Miss Saker, of Epsom.

Rev. Rob. Young, R. of Little Thurrock, Essex, to Mrs. Langwith, relict of the rev. Oswald L. late R. of Thornton, co. York.

31. Right hon. Ld. Castlestewart, to Miss Sarah Lill, second dau. of hon. Godfrey L. second justice of the common pleas in Ireland.

*Aug. 1.* William Hopkins, esq; of North Perrot, Somerset, to Miss Addington, third daughter of Dr. A.

2. Hugo Meynell, esq; to the hon. Miss Ingram, daughter of Viscountess Dowager Irwin.

3. Jn. Fownes Luttrell, esq; M.P. for Minehead, to Miss Drewe, of Grange, co. Devon.

Mr. Chorley, of Manchester, to Miss Gough, of Kendal.

10. John Lucas, of Salisbury-square, merchant, to Miss Jane Lowndes, eldest daughter of Mr. L. bookseller in Fleet-street.

Rev. Tho. Davis to Miss Clarke.

13. Rev. Geo. Fletcher, of Beckenham, to Miss Stallion.

14. At Painswick, Rev. Robert Foote, of Boughton Maithero, in Kent, to Miss Anne Yare, daughter of the late Dobbins Y. esq;

15. Ld. Visc. Maitland, son of the E. of Lauderdale, to Miss Todd, dau. of Anth. T. esq;

16. Dr. Jackson, of Hanover-street, to Miss Ernst, of Chiswick.

17. Rev. Rich. King, of New College, Oxford, to Miss Frances-Elizabeth Bernard, third daughter of the late Sir Francis B.

19. Dr. Fearn to Miss Priestley, of Leeds.

21. Rev. Mr. Smeley, of Westminster, to Miss Hannah Beilas, of Great Trinity-lane.

John Keyfall, jun. esq; to Miss Woodcock.

22. Mr. Doubiggon, jun. eldest son of Mr. D. surveyor of Enfield Chase Side, to Miss Lucy Dickens, daughter of John Dickens, esq; senior register in the Court of Chancery.

At Bath, Mrs. Monson, a lady of rank and fortune, aged 85, to the hon. Capt. Hamilton, aged 30.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Stephen Pratt, esq; to Miss Cooper.

28. Cha. Jones, esq; of Mansion-house-st. to Miss Kennet, daughter of the late Alderman.

#### DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Powick, in Worcestershire, Sir Wm. Arnot, bart. late lieutenant colonel of the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards.

At King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, Jas. Clutterbuck, esq; an eminent clothier at that place.

At Weilton, in Staffordshire, H. Simpson Bridgeman, esq; M. P. for Wigan, in Lancashire, son and heir of Sir H. B. bart.

At Town-Malling, in Kent, Edw. Nightingale, esq;

At Messina, in Sicily, where he went for the recovery of his health, Wm. Hicks, esq; son of the late W. H. esq; of Knareborough, and one of the clerks of the Exchequer.

At Stanmore aged 95, Aaron Canadoce, esq; Major Thos. Bell, late of the 49th reg.

Near Barnley, in Lancashire, Susan Evison, aged 106 years.

At Gibraltar, Sam. Stanton, esq; colonel of the 97th reg. of foot.

In St. Margaret's-ch. Westminster, Jonathan Chadwick Duden, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the co. of Middlesex.

At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Warren, second son of the rev. Dr. W. of Ripple, Worcestershire.

On his passage to England, whither he was coming for the recovery of his health, the hon. Jas. Trower, esq; one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and representative of Spanish-town.

May 16. In France, Cha. Lenox Smith, esq; late lieut. colonel of the second regiment of horse, and brother to Tho. S. esq; M. in the Irish P. for the city of Limerick.

28. In Princes-court, Westminster. John Powel Carey, esq; of Pembroke, in S. Wales.

At Belfast, co. Galway, in his 18th year, Denis Dwyer, jun. esq; of Trin. Coll. Dublin.

July 23. H. Thompson, esq; late surgeon to the London Hospital, which he resigned in 1780.

25. At Newbridge, near Aberdeen, Isabel Tough, aged 105.

At Edinburgh, Lady Mary Gordon, sister to the Duke of Gordon.

26. Aged 34, of a broken leg, which turned to a mortification, Mr. Tho. Dudley, jeweller in the Old Change.

At Twickenham, Abraham Prado, esq; Suddenly, in Parliament-st. aged 75, Mr. Ballowe, who many years held an office in the Exchequer. This gentleman was a great Greek scholar, and famous for his knowledge of the old philosophy.

27. In Warwick-co. aged 73, Jn. Clarke, esq; Near Whitchurch, the rev. Mr. Congreve.

28. Suddenly, at Kingsgate, near Margate, aged 43, Robert Child, of Osterley Park, Middlesex, esq; M. P. for Wells. By his will, we hear, he has given all his estates, both real and personal, to Mrs. Child, Mr. Lovelace, Mr. Dent, Mr. Church, and Mr. Keyfall, his partners, in trust, for the purpose of paying all his partnership debts, and for carrying on the business as usual at the house at Temple-bar, and has made them executors. He has also left Mrs. Child 6000l. a year, 2000l. a year to Lady Westmoreland, his only child, and 12000l. to each of her ladyship's younger children down to the twelfth, except the second, to whom he has left the residue of his fortune, which, it is imagined, will be nearly equal to that particularly devised. He has died worth 130,000l. per annum in landed property, exclusive of his seat at Osterley Park, which is deemed the most superb and elegant thing of its kind in England. His share of the profits in the banking business has never been estimated at less, for some years, than 30,000l. per annum, which immense addition he possessed also the right of bequeathing in common with his other property.

At Kirk-Hammerton, Yorkshire, Rev. Mr. Coates, master of the Grammar-school at Ship-ton, and vicar of Overton near York.

29. In the Batchelors Almshouse, Surrey, aged 103, Mr. Crouch.

At his seat, near Seven Oaks in Kent, of a mortification in his foot, brought on by cutting a corn too near, aged 65, Frederick Wodehouse, esq; formerly high-sheriff for that county.

Mr. Wm. Hay, merchant in Cornhill.

Lady of the right hon. ld. chief baron Burgh. Rev. Wm. Wight, D. D. professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

At Bishops-Auckland, Durham, Mrs. Frances Dodson, a principal speaker among the people called Quakers.

30. At Walworth, aged 100, Mr. Heidington, late an anchor-smith at Ratcliffe-crofs.

At Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Barth. Greenwood, esq; one of his Majesty's justices, and late high-sheriff for the county.

Mrs. Crusius, relict of the late rev. Dr. C.

At Chillingham Barns, in Northumberland, William Crichton, esq; alderman of Cheap Ward, and a W. India merchant. The alderman left Edinburgh on the 23d on horseback, intending to ride all the way up to London, and got to Wooler-haugh-head next evening, where he was attacked with a violent colick and vomiting. He was, however, well enough next day to be moved to Chillingham Barns, about six miles; but continuing still indisposed, Dr. Douglas, an eminent physician at Kelfo, was sent for, and every other assistance in the neighbourhood that could be procured was obtained. A remitting fever, however, baffled all their care and skill. The alderman was in his 49th year, and a widower. He was elected alderman in the room of the late Mr. Kirkman, Sept. 19, 1780, and served the office of sheriff with alderman Sainsbury for the year 1781, in the room also of Mr. alderman Kirkman, who was sheriff elect, but died before the time of entering upon that office.

At Elham, aged 80, Mr. Charles Mantell.

31. Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. Deputy T. of the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street.

Joseph Brommell, esq; of Hackney.

In Piccadilly, Samuel Johnson, esq; aged 74, lately returned from the W. Indies.

Ag. 1. Aged 60, Capt. J. Spearman, late of the royal navy.

At Warr, in Hertfordshire, aged 77, Mr. Ephr. Jones, one of the people called Quakers.

2. At Gosport, aged 89, Wm. Winshaw, esq; many years a captain in the W. India trade.

At Feverham, John Wilson, aged 119.

3. Hon. Cha. Boyd, brother to the late Earl of Errol.

At Margate, aged 85, Mrs. Margar. Botler.

4. Mr. Edmund Gilding, organist of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, St. Martin's, Ludgate, and St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.

Suddenly, in his chair, as he was drinking tea, ——— Wright, esq; of Sevenoaks, Kent, brother to Tho. W. esq; alderman of London.

At Mancetter, Rev. Randle Andrews, vicar of Preston.

5. John Edderton, esq; of Lincoln's-inn.

At Mrs. Otway's at Ashgrove in Kent, Robert Mayne, esq; M.P. for Gaston, and brother to Id. Newhaven, suddenly.

6. Lady of Mr. Justice Nares, and dau. of the late Sir J. Strange, master of the rolls.

In Cleveland Row, the hon. Leveon Gower, uncle to Earl Gower.

At Mary-le-Bone, aged 71, Fr. Prowler, esq;

At Lewisham, Kent, Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Richard Edmunds, esq; of Chancery-lane.

7. Wm. Phillips, esq; of Cullum, Oxfordsh. high sheriff for that county, and brother to Jn. Phillips, esq; late carpenter to the Board of Works. He was father to the unfortunate young gentleman who a few years ago lost his life at Chelsea, by two villains, one of whom discharged a horse-pistol at him, the contents of which lodged in his groin, and he instantly expired.

At Dover, aged 98, Mrs. Eliz. Golding.

8. Mr. Pinner, many years steward to the Duke of Montagu.

In Crosby-square, aged 103, Mr. Mordecai, sen. formerly a merchant in Germany.

10. At Rotorough Camp, near Plymouth, Joseph Newton, jun. esq; of Selsford, a captain in the Oxfordshire militia. On his return from the field, after the usual exercise, he dropped down at the head of his company, and expired immediately.

At Stamford, the Rev. T. Harrison, D. D. rector of Great Casterton and Market Overton, both in the county of Rutland and diocese of Peterborough.

12. In Marybone-st. Mr. Michael Housen, distinguished some years ago in Germany for a satire on the reign of Louis XIV. of France, and who claimed kindred with the late Paul Housen, who had resided in seven kingdoms, fought under six crowned heads, and shared in the laurels of the illustrious Marlborough.

At Biddeford, aged 83 John Strange, esq;

13. At York, rev. Mr. Dawney, rector of Bedale, in the North-riding of that county.

14. Lady Hoskyns, relict of the late Sir Chandos H. bart.

Charles Jacques, esq; of Cirencester, stamp distributor for the western part of Sussex.

At Axminster, in his way to London, Colonel Gould.

15. At Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, aged 75.

At Lynn, Geo. Kennedy, esq; descended from a noble family in Ireland, and formerly a military officer.

16. At Dulwich, Robert Saxby, esq;

At Norwich, aged 72, Mrs. Woods.

17. At Rob. Palmer's, esq; in Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, Richard Ward, esq; of Gullborough in Northamptonshire.

In Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Anne Dawson.

At Bridport, Dorsetsh. aged 74, If. Applebee, esq; many years a capt. in the Greenland trade.

18. In Red-lion-sq. — Preston, esq; formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Audre de Fer, esq;

Fra. Swanton, esq; dep. leut. of Hants.

At Bath, Miss Anna Maria Butts, daughter of a late Bishop of Ely.

19. Gen. Fitzroy, uncle to Ld Southampton. At Chichester, aged 84, W. Cumming, esq; At Margate, Mrs. D'Aeth, widow of the brave Captain, so much celebrated last war for his intrepid conduct.

20. Mr. Dovee, who many years kept a pa-

per manufactory at Lambeth. He had been married about six weeks to his fifth wife, and has left eighteen children.

At Stoke Newington, after a few hours illness, in an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Abney, a maiden lady, only surviving daughter of Sir Th. Abney, many years ago tacher of this city, the patron and friend of Dr. Watts, who resided at the seat of Sir Thomas about eight years before the death of that gentleman. The doctor made a part of the family of lady Abney till her decease, and passed the remainder of his days in the house of Mrs Abney, who benaved to him with the same respectful attention that he experienced from her parents, and which he was certainly entitled to from his exemplary virtues and distinguished talents. The doctor had no other residence than in this family for the last 30 years of his life, during which period he produced almost the whole of those writings which will be admired by the latest posterity.

21. Rev. Dr. Barwis, master of the academy in Soho-square. He went to bed, to all appearance, in perfect health the preceding night, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

22. At Mr. Sheriff Nicholson's at Dulwich, in the 93d year of her age, Mrs. S. Killick, grandmother to Mrs. Nicholson.

24. At Islington, Mr. Love, deputy and acting clerk in the Petty-Bag office.

25. At Wandsworth, Alex. Davidson, esq;

26. In the 18th year of her age, Miss Foxley, only daughter of — Foxley, esq; of Bedford-square.

In Southampton-row, aged 63, Marmaduke Langdale, esq;

27. At Boveney, near Windsor, Charles William Grover, esq;

29. At his house in Southwark, Nath. Polhill, esq; M. P. for that borough.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 27. SAAC Barré, receiver and paymaster general of his Majesty's guards, garriisons, and land forces.

Hon. Henry Douglas, treasurer of his Majesty's navy.

30. Dr. Joseph Dean Bourke, Bp. of Leighlin and Ferns, translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam, with the united bishoprick of Enaghoden, and the bishoprick of Ardagh, in commendam, vacant by the death of the rev. Dr. Jemmet Browne.

Dr. Walter Cope, Bp. of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, *vice* Dr. Bourke.

Rev. John Law, D.D. [son of the Bp. of Carlisle] promoted to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, *vice* Dr. Cope.

Rev. Copleston Radcliffe, M.A. R. Stoke Clymesland, co. Cornwall, *vice* rev. Willoughby Stainsbury, deceased.

Hen. Strachey, esq; M.P. for Bishop's Castle, under secretary of state in the Southern department, *vice* Mr. Orde, who succeeds him as one of the secretaries of the treasury.

Mr. Bryan Boughton, one of the clerks of the treasury, and late confidential secretary to

Mr. Robinson, appointed private secretary to the earl of Shelburne.

Rev. Mr. Townesend, fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford, R. Rotherfield Greys, co Oxon. worth upwards of 400l. per ann. *vice* Sir Harry Parker, bart. deceased.

Rev. Tho. Warton presented to the donative of Hill-Farrance, Somersetshire.

Fra. Geary, of Poleiden in Surrey, esq; Admiral of the White, a baronet of Gr. Britain.

David Meyrick, B. A. Lutterworth R. co. Leicester, *vice* Mr. Billio, dec.

John Parr, esq; captain-general and governor in chief of Nova Scotia.

Rev. Dr. Lushington, Newcastle upon Tyne V. *vice* Dr. Fawcett, dec. This living makes the professor the patron of four other livings.

The King has ordered a congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, for electing a bishop, in the room of Dr. S. Barrington, translated to Salisbury, and recommended the Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. to be elected Bishop of Llandaff.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Dr. Chaytor, prebend of Durham, *vice* Dr. Fawcett, deceased.

Rev. Jos. Williams, Llandeby V. co. Caerm.

Rev. John Lloyd, Llanigen V. co. Brecknock.

Rev. Wm. Oakley, St. Crofs V. co. Salop.

Rev. Mr. Charterhouse, fell. of King's Coll. Cambr. Broad Chalk with Chalk and Alvestone VV. co. Dorset. (Chafy, dec.)

Rev. Wm. Wyatt, M. A. Framlingham with Saxted R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Wilfon, Soham V. Cambridge-shire, *vice* rev. Mr. Francis, dec.

Rev. Wm. M'Leilan, Staynton in Strata R. co. Durham.

Rev. Mr. Nugent, Worthen R. Shropshire.

Rev. John Lynch, LL.D. St. Dionis Backchurch R. in London (Tatton, dec.)

Rev. Robt. Croft, Hornsey V. and Riston R. co. York.

Rev. Nich. Torre, Ryes otherwise Rise R. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Pickering, V. Radford, and curacy of Lenton, near Nottingham.

Rev. W. Atkinson, clerk, Hillington, Norwich, R. (patron Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.)

#### B—NK—TS.

**W**M. Brown, Rendham, Suff. potash mak

Th. Williams, Southw. Surrey, dealer.

Ri. Widmer, Hatton str. Midd. lace-merch.

Rich. Hargreaves and Rich. Brewer, Bullwell, Nottingham, callico-printers.

Wm. Orton, of Leicester, hosier.

Rich. Seller, Hincley, Leicestersh. hosier.

Geo. Tilbe, Austin Friars, Lond. carpenter.

John Goddard, Watford, Herts, shopkeeper.

Rowley Kent, Twickenham, Midd. dealer.

John Moon, Uckfield, Suffex, miller.

John Bundock, of Poole, merchant.

Dav. Dunn, Staples Inn Buildings, London, lace-dealer.

Tho. Brooke, Palace-yard, Westm. vintner.

Jn. Husband, Bulby in Lincoln, farmer.

Th. and Jos. Hudson, Welleclose-square, Middlesex, hardwaxmen.

W. Green, late of Stourbridge, Worc. brazier.

Sam. Parke and Dav. Henning, late of Piccadilly, upholders.

Jas. Langdale, sen. and Jas. Langdale, jun. of Northallerton, Yorksh. grocers.

Josh. and Wm. Peafe, late of Hurst Courtney, Yorksh. farmers.

Lewis Robertson, Cornhill, insurance-broker.

W. Mountain, Minchinhampt. Gloc. carrier.

John Holland, Birmingham, dealer.

Mat. Powell, sen. Solihull, Warw. dealer.

Sam. Woods, Penzance, linen-draper.

Jos. Chamberlain, Godalming, shop-keeper.

Jas. Saunders, Eling, Southampton, maltster and cornfactor.

W. Buckland, Thames-str. Lon. cheesemong.

Jn. Machin, Chesterfield, Derbysh. grocer.

Rich. Wetenhall, Bath, brandy meich.

Eow. Seager, Much Wenlock, Sal. lin.-drap.

Jn. Beecher, Laurence-Pountney-lane, Lond. merchant.

Jn. Besselt, Castle-str. Leic.-fields, haberdash.

Jn. Finden, Blackman str. Southw. grocer.

Wm. Bloxham, Gloucester, mercer.

Geo. Rice, Well, Lincolnsh. maltster.

Josh. Gibbons, New Sarum, Wilts, innholder

Jos. Hunt, College-hill, Lond. gunsmith.

Jer. Coghlan, Bristol, merchant.

Wal. Phinn, Great Yarmouth, mariner.

Dan. B shop, Bristol, baker.

Ro. Lowes, Hexham, Northum. money-seriv.

Sam. Reeves, Stepney-gr. Middlx. carpenter.

Wm. Pearce, East Acton, Middlx. baker.

Wm. Chisford, Sife-lane, warehouseman.

Wm. Conquest, Gravel-la. Surrey, carpenter.

Jn. Hesse, Bishopsgate-str. Lond. haberdasher.

Richard Clay, of the Hill in Northwingsfield, Derby, maltster.

*Continuation of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Wm. M'ghell, Brighthelmstone, Suff. grocer.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

August 14.	August 29.
Bank Stock, 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 115	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 57
Ditto 1726, shut	—
Ditto 1751, shut	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777 72 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 73
India Bonds, 1s. a 2s. prem.	— prem.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 per ct.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.
Long Ann. shut 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{5}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 72 $\frac{7}{8}$	73
Omnia —	—
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{9}{10}$	12 $\frac{9}{10}$
Lott. Tick. 16l. 4s. 6d a 5s.	16l. 4s. 6d.
Exchequer Bills 5s. pr.	3s. a 4s. pr.

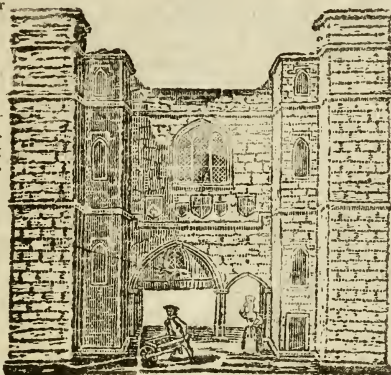


# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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



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

## For SEPTEMBER, 1782.

### CONTAINING

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

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Embellished with a View of the Temple of the Sepulchre at JERUSALEM, and the Chapel of the Immolation of ISAAC; also with the Portrait of a TURKISH Lady in the Dress of the Year 1610.

☞ We hope soon to discharge our long Arrears to our many excellent and friendly Correspondents. Mr. Howlett's Letter on Population shall appear in our next.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

*Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 9, to Sept. 14, 1782.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	2	7	2	9	2	0	3	0		
<b>COUNTIES INLAND.</b>												
Middlesex	5	9	3	9	3	1	2	7	3	4		
Surrey	6	0	3	5	3	0	2	4	4	4		
Hertford	6	3	0	2	9	2	2	3	6			
Bedford	6	4	3	8	0	2	0	3	0			
Cambridge	6	2	3	0	0	1	10	2	7			
Huntingdon	5	7	0	2	10	1	7	2	10			
Northampton	6	7	3	10	3	4	2	1	3	3		
Rutland	6	1	3	7	4	4	2	3	4			
Leicester	6	6	4	2	3	11	1	10	3	3		
Nottingham	5	8	3	8	4	0	1	11	3	1		
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	6			
Stafford	6	11	0	0	0	2	3	3	11			
Salop	6	11	4	8	3	6	2	2	3	8		
Hereford	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Worcester	7	2	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	11		
Warwick	6	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	10			
Gloucester	7	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	2		
Wilts	6	5	4	8	3	1	2	5	4	2		
Berks	5	10	3	9	2	9	2	5	3	5		
Oxford	6	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	4			
Bucks	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	3	4			
Essex	5	6	2	10	2	0	2	0	3	T		
Suffolk	5	8	2	10	2	5	1	11	2	9		
Norfolk	5	7	2	6	2	2	1	10	0	0		
Lincoln	5	10	3	6	2	8	1	7	2	7		
York	6	0	3	10	0	0	1	10	3	I		
Durham	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7		
Northumberland	5	9	3	6	2	9	2	0	3	5		
Cumberland	6	7	3	11	2	9	1	10	3	8		
Westmorland	6	8	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	4		
Lancashire	6	6	4	0	0	0	2	1	4	I		
Cheshire	6	4	4	8	3	6	2	1	0	0		
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0		
Somerset	7	0	3	6	3	11	2	5	3	II		
Devon	7	0	0	0	3	6	1	11	0			
Cornwall	6	6	0	0	3	8	1	10	0	e		
Dorset	6	7	0	0	2	9	2	2	4	I		
Hampshire	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	10		
Sussex	6	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	"8		
Kent	5	9	0	0	2	7	3	2	2	10		
<b>WALES, Sept. 2, to Sept. 7, 1782.</b>												
North Wales	6	7	4	10	4	0	1	10	4	3		
South Wales	6	10	5	1	3	9	1	7	3			

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCTOBER, 1781.

October,

1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N W	little	29 7½	62 chiefly cloudy, but fair, and warm as June
2	ditto		29 7	59 ditto, missing rains at times, cooler
3	N E	little	29 8½	60 ditto, but no rain
4	ditto		29 9½	55 ditto, ditto
5	N	ditto	29 9	57 ditto, a little trifling rain
6	N W	ditto	30	57 ditto, no rain
7	N N E	fresh	30 ½	57 an exceeding bright fine day
8	N E	little	30 2	56 ditto
9	ditto		30 2	56 thick fog till 10, fine bright day
10	calm		30 ½	53 ditto, heavy dull day
11	W	fresh	30	54 cloudy morning and evening, fine bright mid-day
12	W N W	ditto	29 8	58 chiefly cloudy, but fair
13	Ditto	little	29 9	56 a very fine bright day
14	S W	little	29 9½	58 a very fine soft day
15	ditto		29 9	61 ditto
16	N N W	little	30 ½	56 slight frost early, exceeding bright fine day
17	S W	ditto	30 1½	51 smart frost early, ditto
18	W	little	30 ½	52 a heavy cloudy day
19	N W	ditto	30 ½	53 a fine bright day
20	Ditto	fresh	29 9	54 a heavy cloudy day
21	Ditto	strong	29 8	57 bright and cloudy at intervals
22	N	fresh	29 9½	56 a very fine bright day
23	W N W	ditto	30 1½	47 smart frost in the night, exceeding bright day
24	ditto		30	45 ditto, heavy dull day
25	N E	fresh	29 8	52 clouds and sunshine at intervals, some drops of rain
26	Ditto	strong	30 1	53 some flying clouds, but chiefly bright
27	Ditto	little	30 1	51 heavy dull morning, mulling afternoon
28	S	ditto	29 6½	55 very fine bright day
29	N W	ditto	29 2½	52 chiefly cloudy, with a good deal of missing rain
30	ditto		29 2½	47 smart frost early, heavy day, a little missing rain
31	S S W	fresh	29 6	45 ditto, bright fine day

Bill of Mortality from August 27, to Sept. 17, 1782.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	746	Males	546		
Females	658	Females	555		
Whereof have died under two years old		365			
Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.					

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1782.

*Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament, continued from p. 365.*

*Feb. 4. 1782.*



HE order of the day being called for receiving the report of the committee,

Sir P. J. Cl—ke objected to its being received, as there were three particular heads in the ord-

nance estimate that had not been fairly investigated; namely, the article of saltpetre, the transport service, and the sum for fortifications. The first appeared clearly to have a fraud concealed, and the others not to have been sufficiently explained.

Mr. J. T—n—d said, he had authority to declare, that the contract with Mr. Townson had been made wholly without the knowledge of the master general of the ordnance; and farther, that as soon as it came to that noble Lord's knowledge, he immediately sent directions to the board to break it off; but it proved too late, the business had been previously completed.

Mr. K—n—k said it was true; for that secrecy was recommended by Mr. Townson, without which the bargain could not be effected. He added, that the board having contracted a debt with the E. I. Company, had been refused any more saltpetre till that debt was paid, which it was not in the power of the board to do; therefore they had applied elsewhere, and had accepted Mr. Townson's proposals.

Mr. T—n—d spoke of his own character as a merchant, as high and unimpeached. He had learned, he said, in the course of his correspondence, that there was a great quantity of saltpetre at Ostend, and that it was a commodity in

demand throughout Europe. From this he concluded, that our enemies would soon get the knowledge of it, and buy it up. To deprive them of such a resource, and procure it to his country, he thought a double service; and if in so doing he had availed himself of the character of a merchant to derive some personal advantage to himself, he did not deem himself the less entitled to the thanks of his country. It was not to any ministerial favour or influence he owed his contract.

Mr. C—ten—y, in justice to Lord Townshend, acquainted the House with the pains his Lordship had taken to learn the different prices of saltpetre in different markets; that in Sweden and Denmark he found the prices from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton; that knowing this, and hearing of the improvident contract the board of ordnance was entering into with Mr. Townson, he sent orders, as matter general, to stop proceeding; that he [Mr. C.] was the messenger, but was received with surprize, and told, that the contract had been signed three days before. With regard to the merit assumed by the last speaker for having found out the saltpetre at Ostend, and the necessity there was for acting with caution, he could see no ground for thanks. The saltpetre had been several times advertised in the London papers, and any other buyer would have been equally acceptable. If the company asked 118*l.* a ton, it was known that to the seller they always allowed 6½ disc. for prompt payment; they likewise paid 7½ per cent. duty to the crown; which two articles

the contractor was to have allowed, besides 2 per cent. for freightage; and these added to the profit on the purchase, making in all from 30 to 40 per cent. and more, the public had a right to call it an improvident bargain, though at the same time he exculpated the ordnance-

board

board from any blame; for looking upon Mr. Townson, a merchant of London, a director of the E. I. Company himself, and a member of parliament, they believed they had a man of honour to deal with, and therefore could not suspect any unfair dealing.

Mr. G—g—y declared the E. I. Company had not refused to let the ordnance-board have any more saltpetre. They only refused to deliver any more upon trust, being in want of cash; but when the contract in question was made, they had upwards of 1200 ton weight of saltpetre in their warehouse, which they offered the board for ready money, without insisting on the payment of the old debt. And as a proof of their regard for the public, though their offer had been rejected, they had reserved 700 tons out of that quantity lest government should be distressed.

Mr. Str—chy defended the ordnance-board, and declared, they knew nothing of Mr. Townson; neither did he or Mr. K—nr—k ever see him till they voted for him at the India-House.

Mr. J. T—nsb—d reprobated in the severest terms the saltpetre contract, and declared his utter detestation of the ordnance estimates, while they exhibited such glaring instances of improvidence and profusion of public money. The enormous sums set down for fortifications, without particularising the account, call loudly for a thorough investigation; nor were the contracts for shipping less exceptionable.

Ld N—th declared he was a stranger to Mr. Townson's contract; acknowledged it had the appearance of being improvident, but knew nothing of his having such a contract till it was signed. He supposed the only reason for his having such a contract was, the necessity there was for laying in store of saltpetre, and Mr. Townson being the first that offered. He defended the utility of fortifications, as a protection for our shipping, and as adding strength to our navy, fewer ships being necessary for the defence of our coasts. He urged the necessity of granting the supply, without which the service would materially suffer. He proposed, in order to facilitate the vote, to leave out the saltpetre contract.

Mr. B—g was informed, he said, that the ordnance contracts for shipping for transport service lay with the chief clerks. He desired to know if these contracts were ever advertised; and au-

ded, that he never was so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of Sir P. J. Cl—ke's motion to exclude contractors from sitting in that House as on the present occasion.

Mr. K—nr—k said, he did not recollect whether the ordnance contracts were advertised; but the reason they were so high was, the increase of hands and of force. Ordinary vessels were navigated with 5 men and a boy per ton, but the ordnance transports had 7 men allowed to a ton, and were all armed.

Mr. F—x was astonished to hear the noble Lord deny any knowledge of the contract. The master of the ordnance, it is plain, knew nothing of it, or of Mr. Townson; the clerks never saw Mr. Townson till they voted for him at the India-House. The memorable rum contract, he called to mind, was made too with a stranger to his Lordship, and he supposed the board of ordnance dealt with Mr. Townson for the same reason that the two hon. gentlemen voted for him at the India-House, because they had never seen him before. His Lordship, he said, was willing to give up the saltpetre contract, that the House might overlook the other glaring articles of profusion.

Col. B—ré asserted, that the ordnance estimate of the present year was as much as the whole of Queen Anne's war. He produced a letter from Barbados, complaining of the badness of the powder, in which a trial had been made of the powder taken out of 7 British ships, with a like quantity taken out of 7 Spanish ships, when the balance in favour of the enemy's was at least four to three.

Mr. Ad—m accounted for the enormity of the estimate in part. He said, the sums charged for transport service used to be transacted by the navy-board, but being now added to the ordnance exceedingly swells the account.

Mr. C—ten—y defended the ordnance-board respecting the powder; laid the blame on the gunners. He treated the objections to the article of fortifications with his usual levity, by recommending to the gentlemen who disliked them to do as Serj. Kite talked of doing, "Eat up a ravelin for breakfast, and afterwards pick their teeth with a pallisade."

Gen. C—nw—y thought fortifications necessary to defend our dock-yards; but objected to those charged in the estimate, as ill-placed and worse constructed.

Col. B—ré was of the same opinion. If, he said, the noble Lord was pressed for



MR. URBAN,

IF you have not had enough of the *Pierre Pertuis*, I send you a farther account of it from M. Schæpflin's "*Allatua illustrata*, 1751," fol. p. 578—585.

"In that intricate road which the Romans made from Helvetia through mountains, valleys, and rocks, to the territory of the *Rauraci*, almost in the middle of Mount Juras, between *Biel* and *Brundrut*, in the diocese of Basle, is a rock called *Pierre Pertuis*, separating the vallies of *Erguel* and *Orval* or *Tavanne*. It takes its name from being partly hollowed by nature, partly pierced by art, to give passage to men, beasts, and carriages. The river *Suze*, which runs through the vale of *Orval*, seems to have suggested to the Romans the idea of leading this *Ariadne's* clue of road for 4 leagues length, at a great expence, till they came to the rock in question, which being hollowed by nature into a kind of cavern to the depth of 8 feet, their irresistible art further assisted, and cut a passage through it to the N. into the *Grand Val*. The difficulty of making this road consisting not merely in opening this rock, but in conducting it thither over mountains and precipices, to the whole of which the inscription alludes. This passage is on the N. side, 30 feet high, 24 wide, and but 12 feet long, which is the length of the whole rock.

At the inscription cut in the rock to perpetuate the maker of this difficult way has been frequently published during the two last centuries, by *Sebastian Munster*, professor at Basle \*; and by *Paul Merula* †. The latter read it in these rhyming lines:

*Numinis Augusti via ducta per ardua montes,  
Fecit iter petram scindens in margine fontis.*

Alluding to the source of the river *Brisa*, which rises from a neighbouring rock. *Christian Urstius* ‡, and *Gruter* § after him, give it thus:

NVMINI AVGV  
STORVM  
VIA FACTA PER  
C :: VR :: VM PATER·  
II VIR . COL . HELVET·

Or from *Pithou* ||:

NVMINI AVGVST  
VIA FACTA PER  
Q :: VR :: VM PATE :: VM  
II . VIR . COL . HELVET.

*Francis Guilleman* \*\*, and *Plantin* †† read it:

NVMINI AVGV  
TORVM  
VIA FACTA PER

..V.. R...IVM PATERNVM  
II. VIRVM . COL . HELVET.

*Dunod* the Jesuit ‡‡ represents it from others in 1716:

NVMINI AVGV  
:: VM  
VIA VCFA PER M  
DV : VM PATERN  
II VII COL . HELVET.

which *Bochat* §§ approves. The most exact copy is supposed by *Mr. Schæpflin* to be the following by *Fæsch*, compared with the original, and communicated by *Mestrezat*:

NVMINI AVGV  
/// IM  
VIA /// CIA PER .

DV /// VM PATER·

II VIF /// COL . HELVE.

The two first lines may be read *Numini Augusti sacrum*, or *Numini Augustorum*. The maker of this road appears to have been *M. Duumius Paternus*. The family of *Paternus* occurs frequently on inscriptions in Switzerland, and the *Colonia Helvetica*, of which he was *duumvir* (an officer answering to the consuls at Rome) is supposed to have been *Aventicum* (*Wissliburg*), or *Avenches*, made a colony about the time of *Vespasian*, or his sons, and much distinguished by him |||; to which period *M. Schæpflin* refers the inscription.

Instances of roads cut through mountains by the Romans are not uncommon; e. g. that at *Pansylipo*; that called *Grotta del' Sibylla* near *Bailae*; that between *Urbino* and *Eugubio*, which an inscription on the spot ascribes to *Vespasian*, which has the name of *Furlo*, from *forando*, perforating. See also *Tacitus Ann.* xii. 56. and *Pliny N. H.* xxxvi. 15.

The road in question was first re-opened and repaired since the Roman times by *James Sigismund*, baron *Reinach de Steinbrun*, 1740, and after his decease in 1743, by a prince of the family of *Rinck of Baldenstein*, by whom it was also considerably widened. D. H.

*M. Schmid* \*\*\* mentions a learned dissertation on the *Pierre Pertuis* by *Mr. Buxtorf*, *Die reise nach der Birsquelle durch Aug. Joh. Buxtorf*, in which *Mr. Schæpflin* is copied.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

IN the plate you have published from the drawing I sent you of the Subterraneous Road in Switzerland, a mistake has arisen.

\* *Cosmographia*, III. c. civ. † *Cosmographia generalis*, part II. b. III. c. 4. p. 298.  
‡ *Epitom. Hist. Basil.* p. 6. § I. cli. 3. || *Urstius*, *Chron. Basil.* l. c. 2. p. 5.  
Wagnerus in *Mercurio Helvet.* p. 123. \*\* *De reb. Helvet.* l. p. 38. †† *Helvetia*  
*Ant. & Nova*, p. 30. ‡‡ *Lettres a M. L'Abbe de B.* p. 48. §§ *Mem. de l'H. t.*  
*deland. Suisse*, l. 512. ||| *Schmid's Antiq. d'Avanches*, p. 8. \*\*\* *Antiq. d'Avanches*,  
1760, p. 9.

From the inattention of the engraver to the note that accompanied the drawing, the objects have been reversed; and in the description the word *now* is put instead of *near*, Augusta Rauracorum being situated a short league from Basil, and is at present a small village called Augst, close to the Rhine; the eastern part of the village belongs to the House of Austria, and the western to the Canton of Basil.

This Roman colony has furnished to the curious in antiquities more remains than any other place in Switz; and according to an inscription that I was informed is at present in the collection of the King of Naples, and was found some time ago at Gaeta, Munarius Plancus was the founder of the colony of Augusta Rauracorum.

Yours, &c.

P. C. W.

\* \* \* We beg this Gentleman to favour us with the Roman Pavement he mentions.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

THE following references may perhaps furnish hints for the improvement of the intended edition of *Blount's* "Ancient Tenures," announced in pp. 171, 172, of your Magazine for April; and they are now communicated to you for that purpose. In *Moyse's* "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland," *Edinb.* 1755, notice is taken, in pp. 317, 318, of a custom of the king's free tenants of Goodman Chester; and your volume for 1764 exhibits the condition of an ancient tenure in the town of Sheffield, p. 329. Mr. Barrington has mentioned some ludicrous customs prevailing in particular districts, in his "Observations on the Statutes," *Lond.* 1769, 3d edit. pp. 276, 277. A singular tenure is also mentioned by Mr. Pennant in his description of "Foules, the seat of Sir Henry Monro," in his "Tour in Scotland, 1769;" and in the second part of that in 1772, under "Durham," he has copied two others. In Mr. Warton's "History of English Poetry," iii, 73, the opinion of Mr. Hearne relative to the men of Gotham is produced; their pranks being supposed to bear a reference to some customary law tenures. His edition of Leland's "Itinerary," *Oxford*, 1711; v. 140, 141; and of "Lib. Nig. Scacc." *Oxon.* 1728; pp. 187, 188; might be consulted. In p. 31 of *Blount*, under "Hoton" we should read "Stupam" according to Bp. Gibson's "Canden," col. 1023; edit. 1722. The Tenure of Copeland and Atterton, in p. 61, is published more at large by Mr. Hearne in "Lib. Nig. Scacc." p. 188; and in pp. 654, 655, he explains the word "Miche" occurring in p. 143 of *Blount*. Another account of the custom at Rochford, p. 147, is given in Leland's "Itinerary" iii, p. viii; and in pp. 169, 170, of vol. IX. May not the money called "Mise-Money" in *Blount*, p. 162, be derived from the French word "Remise," which is rendered by *Congrave*

"Acquittance," &c.? The custom of *Danmow*, in the same page, is described more at large in Leland's "Itinerary," iii, p. v. Mr. Tyrwhitt's "Chaucer," iii, 319, may also be consulted. With regard to "Tutbury," p. 167, Plot's "Staffordshire," p. 435, &c. will afford information.

I shall now take the opportunity of subjoining a few remarks on the fifth volume of "*Archæologia*," of which you gave a review in your Magazine for August 1779. Mr. Strange, in p. 63, does not "recollect that any signs of seats have been discovered in any Cætreian amphitheatre in our island." In the preceding page Dr. Stukeley is quoted as recording "one at Silchester." Professor Ward's more accurate "Description of Silchester," in N<sup>o</sup> 490 of "Philosophical Transactions," will inform him, that "the amphitheatre stands without the wall;" and that "both the wall and seats, which are made in it, consist of a mixture of clay and gravel. The wall is about twenty yards thick at the bottom below the seats. There are five ranges of seats above one another, at the distance of about six feet on the slope. The design of this amphitheatre might possibly be for the baiting of wild beasts, or other athletic diversions, agreeable to the customs of those times." Mr. Barrington's "able orientalist," p. 130, should have instructed him better, and not have permitted him to tell the world, that "Ammon or Ben-ammi signifies the son of my nearest kin." Any common Hebrew concordance would shew him, that the word *nearest* has nothing to do here. The learned Henry Ainsworth will also inform him, that "the expression of *being gathered to his people*," p. 133, is applied to more persons than he has specified. See "Annotations on *Genesis* xxv. 8." Should we not in p. 321, l. ult. read "shell in one is one"? In p. 336, l. 3, after "Eodem anno" should be added "[scil. 1196.]." In p. 337, l. 24, "Edw." should be in italics. The coin, treated of in p. 390—415, was taken notice of in p. 168 of your volume for 1778. Mr. Barrington has a note in p. 427, which stands as a quotation thus: "A clock, valued at 54*l.* 4*s.*" He then refers to the "brief of Abp. Parker's goods" in Somner's *Canterbury*, N<sup>o</sup> xiv, p. 39; from an inspection of which the sum appears to be 53*l.* 4*d.*; which is also the sum mentioned by Strype in p. 191 of his *Appendix* to "The Life of Parker." If Mr. Barrington should chance to be equally inaccurate in his other quotations, how can he be depended upon as an Antiquarian, who of all men ought to be the most accurate? In p. 434, l. 21, we should surely read "Fawkon." ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 2.

A Dispute that has for some years subsisted is now nearly settled by articles of agreement made between the Lord-Mayor, commonalty,

for the money, he suggested a plan for granting a million upon account, and recommitting the report for farther investigation. But the question being called for, it was carried 122 to 92.

The papers called for by Mr. F—x were laid before the House, and as the conduct of the Admiralty-board with respect to their instructions and treatment of Vice-adm. Darby is one of the principal charges against Ld Sandwich, we shall extract the whole proceedings relative thereto for the satisfaction of our readers.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Darby, off St. Helen's, Mar. 13, 1781.

"I am got without St. Helen's with the squadron their lordships have put under my command."

From the same, off Cape Clear, Mar. 23.

"On the 15th I dispatched La Prudente and Pheasant, the first off and the latter into Cork, to order Capt. Inglis out with the convoy. The 16th I sent the Monsieur off the Old Head of Kinsale; these two ships were designed to conduct the convoy to me so as to form an easy junction. Before day on the 17th the wind drew to the southward, so that at day-light I thought it highly prudent to order the Medway and Flora to take the convoy into Cork; at the same time with the King's ships to stand to sea, and get an offing; since which the winds have kept between the West and S.S.E. which prevents the convoy's attempting to come out, and we from making free with the land. I herewith transmit what intelligence has been obtained by vessels spoke with, and the last state given in of his Majesty's squadron.

"Spoke with a Swede (19 March), who gave an account, "that the combined fleet had been out, consisting of 34 line of battle ships, but had put back again in a gale of wind."

Letter from the same, off Cape Spartel, Apr. 11.

"It was not in my power to inform my Lords Commissioners of our junction with the convoy on the 27th, it blowing fresh, and late before we got together."

From the same, Apr. 22.

"Early on the morning of the 11th we saw three sail at a distance from each other. I sent the Alexander, Foudroyant, and Minerva, in chase. Capt. Fielding, who came up nearest them, said they were three frigates which made into Cadiz, where he counted 33 sail of large ships, six of them had flags and distinguishing pendants, with a number of small ships and craft.

"From the intelligence herewith transmitted, their Lordships will see that the Spanish fleet must certainly be in port.

"Spoke a ship (Apr. 16): whose master reports, that he left Cadiz the day before, when there were 28 sail of the line ready for sea; they had been out 48 hours, and put back again, and were rather sickly. Spoke with another, who reports, that 34 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 4 cutters, were in Cadiz-bay, and made an appearance of coming out the 12th; they came to an anchor again, and were reported to intend sailing the 15th. Spoke a ship (Apr. 19), the master reports, there were 33 sail of the line, 12 of them 3 deckers, all ready for sea, but sickly, lying in Cadiz-bay."

From the same, dated St. Helen's, May 21.

"Spoke with a Swede yesterday. The master says, the Spanish fleet after cruising three months returned to Cadiz on the 6th of April, consisting of 33 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 3 cutters. On the 20th the whole of the Spanish fleet were in port; no talk of sailing; no French among them, but 6 Americans, not exceeding 14 guns."

Parts of Vice-adm. Darby's Instructions on his sailing with the Fleet, dated June 21, 1781.

"Whereas the homeward-bound fleet from Jamaica was off Tory Island the 1st inst. on its way round the north coast of Scotland; and whereas, from intelligence received, there is reason to believe that M. de la Motte Piquet has not sailed from Brest, as was originally intended, but is still waiting there for a large reinforcement of ships of the line; you are hereby directed to return immediately with the squadron under your command off Scilly, and cruise between those islands and the Lizard until joined by the ships named in the margin\*, or so many of them as with those now with you will make up 18 sail of the line; when you are to proceed off Brest, and use your best endeavours to prevent the enemy's ships in that road from getting out, or any others from joining them, &c. until you receive farther orders."

Letter from Mr. Stephens to Vice-adm. Darby, relative to farther orders.

"You are to carry into execution the orders you are under, but to consider the

\* Victory, Courageux, Valiant, Cumberland, Alexander, Ocean, Foudroyant, and Conqueror.

bringing the French fleet, under M. de Guichen, to a battle, as the principal object of your attention."

Extracts from such of V. A. Darby's Letters as contain his reasons for leaving his station in Aug. 1781, with the Answer,

Letter dated Aug. 17, 1781.

"The master of a brig brought me last night an account (which his journal confirmed), that on Tuesday last, at half past 12, lat. 47. 31. long. 10. 21. W. from London, he was brought to by a frigate under Spanish colours. She belonged to a large fleet of ships of near 50 sail, 40 of which at least of the line; the wind then N. by W. or NN.W. and they standing N. E. upon a wind, which seems to indicate they were intended for the English channel. In consequence of which I have consulted with Rear-adm. Ross and Com. Elliot: the result is to make the best of my way up the channel with the squadron under my command."

Letter from the same, dated Torbay,

Aug. 25.

"Since my last, I have not been able to procure any intelligence concerning the combined fleet. Last night we had some heavy squalls; the Queen lost her main-yard, the Courageux sprung her fore-yard, with several lesser accidents to the squadron. After consultation, have thought proper to anchor here to prevent more accidents, as it is likely to continue to blow. I have left the Juno frigate off the Start, and sent the Alarm off Portland, in case their Lordships should have sent any dispatches that way."

Answered by Mr. Stephens, Aug. 27.

"I received only yesterday morning your dispatches of the 17th inst. and at near 12 last night your dispatch of the 25th. I lost no time in laying the same before the Lords of Admiralty, who in return commanded me to acquaint you, that from the general tenor of the advices received of the combined fleet, which sailed from Cadiz on the 21st ult. *there is no reason to doubt its having bent its course towards Gibraltar, with a view, it was supposed, to attack that place; but from the latest accounts received, it now seems the moment is destined against Minorca; part of the fleet having passed through the Straits, and the remainder left to cruise to prevent any succours being sent from England.* There is one letter indeed (as you will see by the inclosed extracts) which says, the combined fleet was expected to cruise on the French coast, but there are no ac-

counts from any other quarter that corroborate it. From this view of the intelligence that has been received, *their Lordships cannot give credit to the account delivered to you by the master of the brig (Swedish ship), more especially as it does not seem to them likely that*

A the combined fleet could come from Cadiz or the Straits mouth so far to northward as he describes, without being seen by some of the ships of your squadron; or that, if it was steering the course he mentioned on the 14th instant, it should not have been seen or heard of since. B And therefore, as you have been already apprized that the Jamaica fleet (supposed to be the most valuable that ever came from thence) was to sail the beginning of July, and may consequently be very soon expected on our coast, I have it in command from their Lordships to signify their directions to you, to put to sea again with the squadron under your command as expeditiously as possible, and cruise on such a station as you will judge most proper for the protection of the said Jamaica fleet; accompanying it, when you join it, as far as shall be judged necessary for its security; and sending some of your frigates with that part of it which is bound into St. George's Channel, to see the ships in safety to the respective ports of their destination."

Second Letter from the same, Aug. 29.

E "Advices this day among other things mention a large convoy having sailed from the Isle of Rhe the 9th inst. I am commanded by their Lordships to send you the inclosed extract of said advices for your information; and to acquaint you, that they think it very probable that the convoy above-mentioned was the fleet F seen the 14th inst. of which the brig gave you an account."

The Extract referred to:

"The transports having finished to take the troops and every thing on board, sailed on the 9th of Aug. from the Isle of Rhe, with the escort I sent you an account of, the number of vessels about 100 sail, with the ships for the E. Indies and other settlements, and some American vessels."

Third Letter to Vice-adm. Darby, dated Aug. 31.

H "I have received and communicated to my Lords Commissioners your letters of the 29th. If you are satisfied from the reports that will be brought you, that it is really the combined fleet of France and Spain; it is their Lordship's farther direction that you detach two or

more



more frigates to cruise on different stations, such as you shall judge most likely for falling-in with the homeward-bound convoys expected from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands; instructing the commanders of the said frigates to apprise the commanding officers of those convoys of their danger, and to recommend it to them to proceed round the north of Ireland and Scotland, governing themselves by such intelligence as they may gain in proceeding to the Nore, &c. &c."

Letter from the Mayor of Bristol, Aug. 27.

"In consequence of certain intelligence received this morning by express from Ld Shulldham, that the combined fleet were lately seen in the Channel, and are now supposed to be off Scilly, the merchants are greatly alarmed, and have applied to me to request their Lordships will be pleased to take proper measures for protecting the homeward-bound Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets; and have suggested, that if the *Arethuse*, now lying in this port ready for sailing, was to be dispatched for the purpose of giving information of their danger, very good consequences might accrue from it; which proposition I humbly submit to their Lordships consideration."

The Answer, Aug. 28.

"I am commanded to acquaint you, that their Lordships have reason to conclude, that the intelligence upon which the afore-mentioned information was given has been without foundation. The fleet under V. A. Darby has put into Torbay in order to take on board such refreshments as they are in want of, but will return to sea without loss of time, to cruise for the homeward-bound fleets, the protection of which is one of the great objects of his instructions."

P. STEPHENS."

Copy of Instructions to V. A. Darby,

Sept. 7.

"On certain information that the combined fleet had been fallen-in with about 30 leagues off the Lizard, consisting from 44 to 47 ships of the line, Mr. Stephens, by their Lordships order, signified it as his Majesty's pleasure to the Vice Admiral, to observe the following instructions:

"You are to put to sea from Torbay the first moment wind and weather shall permit, with such force as you shall then have with you, and without waiting for any further reinforcement.

"You are to endeavour to get sight of said fleets.

"As their superiority is so great, you are to avoid an engagement, which your copper-bottom ships, and the supposed foulness of the Spanish ships, will enable you to do. But in case you shall find the enemy so far weakened by detachments or otherwise, as shall afford you an opportunity of attacking them with probability of success, you are to avail yourself of such opportunity.

"You are to consider the protection of the Leeward Islands and Jamaica homeward-bound fleets, and the prevention of a descent upon Ireland, as your principal objects.

"The King having the fullest reliance on your bravery, ability, and experience, is pleased to leave the measures of obtaining those objects, whether by attack or diversion, to your judgement and determination."

Order from Admiralty to V. A. Darby, Sept. 28.

"Intelligence having been received that the combined fleet are gone back to Brest and Cadiz; that the Leeward Island fleet is arrived safe in Ireland; and that the fleet from Jamaica is not expected for a considerable time; and it having been judged expedient, under all these circumstances, that the squadron under your command should be ordered into port to rest for such service as may be required; you are, in pursuance of the King's pleasure signified to us by the E. of Hillsborough, hereby required and directed to return immediately with the squadron under your command to Spithead accordingly, remaining there until you receive further orders."

(To be continued.)

List of Names, known only by their Works, of whom some Account would be acceptable to the Public.

SIR John Reresby—Archbishop Scroop—Gurnal, author of the *Christian Armour*—Rev. William Thompson, author of *Sickness, a Poem*—Arch. Bower, the *patal historian*—Marquis de Clarinacarde—Sir John Birkenhead, author of *The Assembly Man*—Edward Manwaring, author of *Critical and Historical Observations on the Greek and Roman Classics*—Abercrombie, the *Scotch historian*—Robert Burton, the author of a number of small books, mostly compilations, all printed for *Nath. Crouch*, at the Bell in the Poultry; his principal histories, as the *Virtue of London*, the *Scripture Stories*, and the *Admirable Curiousities of England and Wales*, were adorned with wooden prints—Forden, author of the *Scottish chronicon*—Derham, the author of a *Commentary on Isaiah, Solomon's Songs*, &c.

Summary

*Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 326.*

May 10.

THE order of the day, for taking the report of the commissioners appointed to state and examine the public accounts of the kingdom into the consideration of a committee, was read, and the four reports that had been presented were brought forward. A sketch of which we have already laid before the public, vol. LI. p. 141, &c.

Id *N—b* rose, and, after expatiating largely on their contents, gave great commendation to the commissioners for the industry they had used, for the brevity with which their reports were drawn up, for the clearness and perspicuity in which they were expressed, and for the order and regularity in which the various matters of which they were composed was arranged. They were not, he said, like the generality of reports from the committees above stairs, where the length was proportioned to the confusion. From the specimen the House had seen of the fruits of their industry, his Lordship was of opinion, it would be inclined to wish for their continuance; and therefore he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, and to refer to their investigation the extraordinary account of the extraordinaries of the army, particularly that part that related to the American service. He took it for granted, that as the reports in question had been long on the table, gentlemen were fully apprised of their contents; and that it was not too early to form some resolutions on the ground of those reports. In order to this, his Lordship made three distinct propositions: 1. For leave to bring in a bill to prevent delays in the payment of the money received by the receivers of the land-tax, and for better securing the same. 2. For leave to bring in a bill for indemnifying certain accountants on the payment of the balances in their hands into the exchequer. And, 3. For leave to bring in a bill for continuing the commissioners, &c.

Mr. *B—ke*, in a vein of satirical humour, endeavoured to convert all that his Lordship had been saying into mere farce. His Lordship, he said, was active and able in the conception of his trust, but negligent and careless in the execution. He drew into a most whimsical point of view the mighty and important advantages which we were to derive from the commission of accounts. We were to have no new regulations in the mode of collection, but all was to be gained by the prompt payment. The consolidation of offices was a regulation devoutly to be wished; but in the whole range of official machinery there could not be found any two offices to unite into one, those of hackney coaches and hawkers and pedlars excepted. The noble Lord, he said, had been suckled with the milk of the exchequer; he had grown fat upon it; he was enamoured with, and at-

tached to, old habits; and he could not bear the thoughts of parting with an old possessor. After being 14 years chancellor of the exchequer, the noble Lord, without a commission of accounts, could not discover that the public money in the hands of private individuals ought to be paid into the exchequer. He ridiculed the whole scheme as the shadow of a reform. A full harvest of economy, he said, had been offered to the House, which the noble Lord had rejected. He had himself promised a crop; and now it had come to the time of reaping, he went about picking up the gleanings of the harvest, meaning the hawkers and pedlars, and holding up in his hands the few heads he had gathered. Mr. *B.* at the same time that he treated the noble Lord's conduct in the most contemptuous manner, did honour to the commissioners for the part they had acted. They had shewn themselves to be men of sense, of integrity, and of ability. Their reports did them the highest credit. As pieces of literary compositions he never saw style and manner so happily suited to a subject. It was neither too elevated nor too low, but clear, correct, nervous, and intelligible. He wished to reward the commissioners, and to reward them liberally, for they had performed the task that was set them faithfully and ably; but he nevertheless would oppose the continuing the commission, because it was a most scandalous delegation of the authority of that House.

Col. *B—r* followed Mr. *B—ke*, and asked the noble Lord, what part of the proceedings of the commissioners of accounts he could point out, as a matter to the execution of which a committee of members of that House would not have been competent? to which his Lordship made no reply.

Mr. *B—r* (member for Heytesbury) spoke for the first time, in favour of the commissioners. He rose, he said, to discountenance any attempt either to ridicule the noble Lord's proceedings, or to lessen the importance of the services which the commissioners had rendered the public. Both deserved the warmest commendation of the House; and he did not doubt but much greater benefit would still be the result of their continuing their labours.

His Lordship's propositions were generally approved. And,

May 11.

Mr. *O—d*, in consequence, moved his Lordship's first proposition, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent delays in the payment of the money in the hands of the receivers general of the land tax, and for the more speedy recovery of the debts due to the crown. Whereupon

Earl *N—g—t* took occasion to express his entire approbation of the measures of reform in consequence of the reports that had been read the day before. These, he said, were the measures which he always recommended

as the proper and eligible plan on which all reformation ought to proceed. The steps were moderate, but they were substantial. The reform did not hold out great promises, but if the benefits were small they were permanent. But an hon. gentleman, he said, had objected to this reform, because it went so little a way. It had not new-modelled the constitution; not altered any of the old established forms of government. This was the ground on which it had been objected to, as he thought, with much injustice. He wished to see the good result to the people, without the evil that would ensue from a breach in the constitution.

Mr. B—ke declared, he found no fault with the noble Lord's reform, as a reform in little matters; but because, in the choice of great and little objects, he had chosen the latter.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. O—d then moved the second proposition, for directing the payment of the several balances in the hands of the different accountants into the exchequer, and for granting them discharges for the sums paid.

Ld Visc. H—we stated an objection; for if the money, he said, was taken out of the hands of those who had great and responsible trusts, they would be deprived of the means of ever being able to obtain their *final quietus*. The fees to facilitate that business were known to be great, and without those fees that business would never be done.

Ld N—th endeavoured to remove that objection, by proposing a fund to be provided for that particular purpose.

This motion was likewise agreed to.

Mr. O—d then moved the third proposition, for continuing and enlarging the act made last session for appointing a commission to enquire into and examine the public accounts; which was also agreed to.

The order of the day was then read, for the second reading of the gold manufacture bill; see p. 272. when

Mr. S—th stated several objections to it as tending to affect the gold coin of the kingdom in like manner as the silver coin is now affected, when hardly a shilling is to be met with of the true standard.

Ld Visc. M—b—n pledged himself to obviate that objection when the proper moment for discussion arrived.

The bill was then read a second time, and committed.

The second reading of the Sunday bill came next to be considered; see p. 275.

Mr. T—r—r expressed his very serious apprehensions of a design by little and little to sap the foundation of religious liberty, and to renew those days of persecution when men were not permitted to serve God in their own way. He called upon the House to consider with caution, how they went to annihilate or abridge the religious freedom enjoyed by the subjects of this country. He

begged the House to have regard to the consolations and enjoyments of the poor. They ought to feel for calamities, though they did not suffer them. Charity was their indispensable obligation; and, instead of abridging the people of their favourite enjoyments, they ought to endeavour to extend them.

Mr. Sol. General said, it was from no spirit of intolerance that the bill before the House originated. It was the wish of all pious and well-disposed men to put a stop to meetings that, were they to be permitted and encouraged, would be productive of the worst consequences to the state, by throwing all true religion into ridicule, and by making a mockery of the most solemn obligations by which men were bound together in society.

Mr. P—w—y disapproved of all such meetings as the bill went to suppress. He took notice of a petition from Carlisle-House, in which it was said, that a clergyman attended. He thought that a strong reason for removing such a prostitution of the sacred order from the public eye.

Mr. T—r—r brought forward the petition from Carlisle-House; which, after some reprobation, was dismissed from the table, and the bill read.

May 14.

Mr. B—ke rose, and drew the attention of the House to the very important case of the seizure and confiscation of private property on the late capture of the island of St. Eustatius. He began by calling the recollection of the House to the terms of the manifesto on the commencement of hostilities with the Dutch, published on the 20th of December, 1779, which breathed rather the spirit of kindness than of cruelty, though the rapidity with which it was followed by the capture of St. Eustatius begot suspicions, either that the orders of government to the commanders on that station had not waited for the event of the declaration of hostilities, or that the promptitude of our commanders had exceeded to a very conspicuous degree their usual alacrity on other more important expeditions. Here he dwelt for a considerable time on the circumstances of time and place. It was, he said, at the close of a most melancholy and general disaster, when all that extensive range of islands and settlements in the West Indies was suffering under the pressure of a severe visitation from Heaven, as if the Deity had meant thereby to check the fury of mankind against each other, and to abate their animosities by the sense of the common distress in which they were all equally involved. Surely, when human pride was thus humbled to the dust beneath the hand of Omnipotence, it ought to have excited the feelings of humanity in every generous mind:—not to have added the devastations of war to the ravage of the hurricane, which had almost levelled all distinctions, by reducing all ranks to an equal degree

degree of want and poverty. But it was not so with our commanders, for even when the stern breast of rebellion melted with generous sympathy, and Dr. Franklyn gave orders that provision-ships should pass freely to the hostile islands as well as friendly, even then was thought the fit moment for our commanders to attack St. Vincent's, and, failing in that, to fall upon St. Eustatius. This island, different from all others, seemed to have been shot up from the ocean by some convulsion, the chimney of a volcano, rocky and barren; but by the commercial spirit of its possessors made an emporium for all the world. It had no fortifications, for it needed none. All men who were in want resorted to it to relieve their necessities. Its inhabitants were citizens of the world. The universality of its use was its defence and its security. It had risen, like another Tyre, to communicate to all the nations of the earth the conveniences and the necessities of which they stood in need. At the time of its attack there were only 55 soldiers in garrison; against which 14 ships of the line, with a body of 3000 land forces, made their approaches. A summons was sent to the governor to surrender at discretion; and an hour was given him to deliberate. Where resistance was hopeless, deliberation was unnecessary. Every thing was yielded, and every thing delivered up, trusting to the mercy and clemency of the conquerors. But what was that mercy and that clemency! What but a general confiscation of all the property, public and private, found upon the island; and a sentence of general beggary, pronounced in one moment upon a whole people! a cruelty unheard-of in Europe for many ages; accompanied too with such circumstances of aggravation as are only to be heard of in those barbarous times, when the sword and the firebrand went hand in hand together. Amidst this general ravage one consolation seemed still to remain, that of representing the nature of their misfortunes to their correspondents in the neighbouring islands or in Europe, where their singular circumstances might have excited commiseration, and gained them credit to form a new stock: but they found their books and papers gone; their modes of traffic laid open; the secret transactions by which their wealth was accumulated exposed; and, in short, this last refuge of hope rendered ineffectual. This was an act of tyranny unparalleled in the annals of conquest; but it was surpassed by what followed; the calamities of individuals, and the frailties to which human nature is more or less liable, were made the sport of their insulting plunderers. Thus reduced to the extreme of human wretchedness, deprived of property, destitute of the means to support life, it was natural to expect that they might be permitted to share in the distribution of their own provisions; but on application to the quarter-

master general for that purpose, what was his answer? Not a mouthful. A second application met the same inhuman answer. And a third a still more savage reply; *Nor a morsel if you were perishing!* Nor was this all. The money in their pockets was taken from them; and having no other resource left but drawing on their friends in the adjacent islands for a temporary supply, even that was forbidden by proclamation: and to such a height of enormity was this persecution carried, that a bill being found among the papers of a considerable trader, drawn upon government, but not signed, the same was carried to the unfortunate owner, and he was compelled to sign it, to his irreparable loss, if not to his total ruin. After all these stages of unheard-of oppression were unfeelingly past, there wanted nothing more than an attack upon the persons of the unhappy people to finish the scene of barbarity. This was begun upon a people who of all others it ought to be the care of civilized nations to protect. The Jews have no settled government in any part of the world. No power to protect them, or to revenge the injuries or insults of the people with whom they reside. Humanity therefore forbids that they should be wantonly exposed to the mockery of the multitude, and treated by the rulers with aggravated cruelty. They had suffered in common with the rest of the inhabitants, but the loss of houses, furniture, merchandize, books, bills, and provisions, was not thought sufficient punishment for these defenceless wanderers. They were ordered to a man to quit the island, and one day only allowed them to prepare. They petitioned, they implored, they remonstrated against this severe sentence, which severed them at once from wives, children, family, and friends. But in vain. They were next day confined to the number of 101 (all that were upon the island) in a weigh-house, where they were stripped of every penny they had reserved to purchase necessities in the place to which they were to be transported; and two of them, who had endeavoured to conceal the little remains of the wreck of their fortune, were loaded with the bitterest reproaches, and set apart for punishment for daring to disobey the order for delivering up their all. The case of one of these men was singularly hard. He had formerly lived in Rhode Island, and because he had imported tea contrary to the resolution of the American Congress, he was driven from that island; and following the British army, had for his loyalty some lands given him on Long Island, where in concert with other refugees they built a kind of fort to defend themselves, which was afterwards attacked by the Americans, and carried; and not a man who defended it escaped either death or captivity. His brother-in-law fell; and he surviving, had not only his own family, but that of his deceased brother,



his mother, and sister, to provide for. From this man, whose name was Poloch, they took 3000 Johannes. Another Jew, named Vertram, was treated with no less severity; nor had the commanders any just pretext for these outrages against the Hebrew nation. They were justified in the commerce they carried on by acts of the British legislature, as well as the laws of the country in which they had settled.

Mr. B—ke having finished his relation of the sufferings on the one side, and the cruelties committed on the other, entered largely into that right which a conqueror attains over the property of the vanquished by the law of nations. In this disquisition he endeavoured to establish two propositions; 1. That a state does not go to war with individuals; but with a state; 2. that a state conquers to obtain dominion, and its concomitant appendages. And these propositions being admitted, it will follow, that in case of conquest a state does not, nor ought not to, take possession of the private property of individuals, but of the dominion and public property of the state conquered.

He then gave a particular relation of the conduct of the assembly of St. Kitt's on these unprecedented oppressions. The transported beggars of St. Eustatius came there imploring pity. Moved by compassion, that assembly interposed their good offices. They first ordered the exiles a present supply to preserve them from starving, and then ordered the Attorney General to draw up a remonstrance in their favour. It was grounded on acts of the British parliament that were unanswerable; and when presented it was answered by saying, the commanders did not come there to hear acts of parliament expounded, but to obey the King's orders.

Mr. B. expatiated largely on the flagrant acts of injustice committed by the commanders in the disposal of the property they had rapaciously and violently extorted from the inhabitants; by which disposal the enemy were supplied with every necessary they stood in need of at one-half the expence the same commodities would have cost them if purchased at a fair market. While the enemy continued to be supplied from St. Eustatius they paid the full price; and at the same time the same market was open for friends and foes; and, had it not been for that market in 1778, our windward islands would have been reduced to famine. To urge then, that the Dutch supplied the enemy in preference to the English as a reason for the severity that was exercised against them, was equally impolitic and unjust. All who came to St. Eustatius with ready money were served upon the same terms; and he who paid best found the readiest supply. The island therefore was a common blessing, and those who had settled in it had a just claim to protection from every nation who had reaped the benefits of it. After a most affecting representation of the sufferings suf-

tained by the unsuspecting inhabitants, the hon. gentleman in a most solemn address appealed to the House, if it was fit that the legislature of G. Britain should be the first to plunge Europe into all the horrors of barbarity, and institute a system of devastation which would not only bring disgrace, but in all probability ruin, upon ourselves. He instanced the unsuccessful attack upon the island of St. Vincent's, as conducive to the like end; for such was the sense the Caribbees entertained of the infamy of that attack immediately after the visitation of Heaven, that they would have sacrificed to their resentment every British-born subject on the island, had not the French commander, by the most strenuous and ingenuous exertions, screened them from the fury of the savages. He concluded his pathetic relation with moving an address to the King, "That there be laid before this House copies of all proclamations, memorials, orders and instructions, and all official correspondence, from and to any of his Majesty's ministers, relative to the disposition of the property belonging to the States General and to individuals, inhabiting or interested in the places or territories taken from the said States General in the West Indies."

Mr. S—nt—y seconded this motion. He said, it was material to know, whether the commanders had acted under orders from ministers, or had acted in so rigorous a manner of their own accord. He and his colleague had presented a petition to his Majesty from 124 respectable merchants of Liverpool, sufferers by the confiscations at St. Eustatius, which the members for Liverpool refused to present; a circumstance which he hoped would have proper weight with the House, as it marked the enmity of the cause, by the characters that refused to prosecute it.

Mr. G—sc—nt, jun. denied the charge. He owned a petition somewhat similar had been sent to himself and his brother member to present, to which they had stated their objections; but had added, that if those objections were not of force to convince, they were ready to do what they held their duty to do, and to present it, since which they had heard no more of it. He said, that, in determining on great and national points, he must hear strong and convincing argument. Pathetic and affecting narratives of private misery naturally find the way to the heart, but were not the sort of evidence on which sensible men were to ground their judgement.

Mr. R—bnt—n [the other member for Liverpool] gave his reasons for declining to present the petition alluded to. He said, that he himself was a sufferer, and earnestly called upon the noble Lord [G—rmia] to know, whether he had sent orders for a general confiscation of the property, legally imported into the Island, under the authority of British laws and laws of the

(His Answer in our next.)

MR. URBAN;

Sept. 3.

**S**EDGBROOKE, in the county of Lincoln, was not the residence of the family of Marsham, as mentioned in your last, p. 393, but of the Markhams, which flourished there with great honour for several generations, and of which family was that learned and upright judge, Sir John Markham, Lord chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Edward IV. The last baronet was Sir George Markham, who died about 1735, leaving George Ogle, esq; his nephew, his heir at law. LINCOLNIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

**M**R. Joddrel in his elaborate Illustrations of Euripides, wherein he seems to have exhausted all that the old scholiasts and modern commentators have said on that valuable dramatist, after employing thirty-four Svo pages on the Melody of the Swan, thus sums up the modern evidence on both sides: "If we recapitulate in a summary manner the modern evidence, we shall find that Leland and Olaus Magnus believed it: Alrovandus has added to his own knowledge the testimony of Fred. Pendasius, Geo. Bracus, Albertus and Antonius Musa Brasaveus, who declared it on the evidence of their senses. Ol. Wormius, besides the assertion of several of his scholars who were Icelanders, mentions the attestation of John Rosforth upon oath. Bartholinus to his own observation on the vernal song of the swan has annexed the personal experience of Geo. Wilkelius, and Paulus Melissius Schedius Francus; and Ernestus has cited the testimony of an Asiatic, and of Paulus Vidalinus. These are the authors and witnesses of more modern times, who acknowledge and support the ancient idea of the harmony of the swan; and it is remarkable, that the expression of the swan-song is used to this day as proverbial in Sweden, to express any great eclat of a person when taking his last farewell. On the other hand, in opposition to these authorities, Erasmus, J. Scaliger, Bodin, Dr. Brown, Willoughby, Morin, Pennant, Bryant, consider this supposed song as a visionary notion, without any national foundation to support it."

As Mr. Joddrel candidly draws no conclusion himself, I beg leave only to observe on the various authorities he has brought together, that this opinion among the Ancients has as little support from *Naturalists* as among the Moderns. Elian wavers; Pliny denies; and Aristotle only relates some stories about it. Lucian, whose satire was expressly pointed against erroneous relations, exposes this among others. No wonder the poets, both ancient and modern, uniformly cherished so pleasing an image. Leland's adoption of it was only in conformity to the practice of his brethren. The modern naturalists who favour the error were either not possessed of the same evidence with later

ones, or were more easily imposed on. Since therefore the present age is distinguished for considerable proficiency in natural discoveries, would it not be a subject becoming the anatomical penetration of Mr. Hunter to ascertain the capabilities of this common bird for such enchanting melody; which after all, as it should seem by what Mr. J. collected on the subject a few pages before, may be found like that of bees and other flying insects to reside in the motion of the wings. D. H.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- Aug. 7.* Summ. Amusem.—Agreeable Surpr.  
 8. Fatal Curiosity—The Candidate.  
 9. Cymbeline—Fitch of Bacon.  
 10. The East Indian—The Candidate.  
 12. Ch. of Accid.—Candid.—Medea & Jason  
 13. *Life and Death of Common Sense*—Tunbridge Wells—The Author.  
 14. Summer Amusement—The Candidate.  
 15. Life and Death of Common Sense—Twelfth Night—Maid of the Oaks.  
 16. Spanish Barber—*The Female Dramatist*.  
 17. The East Indian—*Harlequin Teague*.  
 19. Fatal Curiosity—Ditto.  
 20. The Suicide—Ditto.  
 21. Separate Maintenance—Ditto.  
 22. English Merchant—Ditto.  
 23. Chapter of Accidents—Dead alive.  
 24. Love in a Village—*Harlequin Teague*.  
 26. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.  
 27. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 28. Summer Amusement—Ditto.  
 29. Separate Maintenance—*Harleq. Teague*.  
 30. Twelfth Night—Fitch of Bacon.  
 31. English Merchant—*Harlequin Teague*.  
*Sept. 2.* Fair Penitent—Ditto.  
 3. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.  
 4. Love in a Village—*Harlequin Teague*.  
 5. The Suicide—Ditto.  
 6. Summer Amusement—Ditto.  
 7. Nature will prevail—Agr. Surp.—Ditto.  
 9. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.  
 10. Spanish Barber—*Harlequin Teague*.  
 11. Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.  
 12. Nature will prevail—Agr. Surp.—Ditto.  
 13. Summer Amusement—Ditto.  
 14. Manager in Distress—Agreeable Surprise—*Harlequin Teague*.

DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 17.* *Dramatic Oglio*—Clandestine Marriage—Who's the Dupe?  
 18. Provok'd Husb.—Catherine & Petruchio.  
 19. Conscious Lovers—Lying Valet.  
 20. The Foundling—Robinson Crusoe.  
 21. Twelfth Night—Ditto.  
 24. Hamlet—The Divorce.  
 26. School for Scandal—Robinson Crusoe.  
 28. As You like It—Englishman in Paris.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Sept. 23.* The Busy Body—The Upholterer.  
 25. Maid of the Mill—Retaliation.  
 27. Fair Penitent—Tom Thumb.  
 30. Love in a Village—Barnaby Rudge.

MR.

commonalty, and citizens of London, and the presidents, treasurers, and governors of the several city hospitals, which have been ratified and established by an act of parliament; the principal articles whereof, in favour of the common-council, are, that at the first common-council to be held after the 21st day of December next, 48 persons shall be nominated, being members of the common-council of the city of London, out of which number 12 shall be sent to St. Bartholomew's hospital, 12 to the united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, 12 to Christ's hospital, and 12 to St. Thomas's hospital, to be governors thereof respectively, and such names shall be entered in the books of the said hospitals, and in the list of the governors thereof respectively, in the order in which they shall be so sent; and shall from thenceforth be governors in all matters relating to the said hospitals, for so long a time as they shall continue to be members of the said court of common-council, or shall be re-elected as such members of the said court: and as often as any one or more of the said 12 members of the said court of common-council shall die, or cease to be members of the said court, the common-council shall nominate another person in the place of him so dying or ceasing to be a member, and shall fill up all future vacancies which shall happen, so that 12 members of the court of common-council and no more, so nominated and sent to the said several hospitals, may, for the time being, be governors of the said hospitals. Provided that nothing shall prejudice the rights of such members of the court of common-council as are now governors of any of the said hospitals, or shall hereafter become so, by election or nomination of the governors of such hospital, in the manner heretofore used. A.B.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

**T**HOUGH I think that the critics have been very severe on the estimable characters of two learned gentlemen, viz. the Dean of Exeter and Mr. Bryant, respecting Chatterton's Poems, yet I beg leave to reply to a question which has been asked, in vindication of the authenticity of Rowley's poems. How could such an unlearned and so young a boy conceive such an idea, as the imposing on all the world his fiction for a reality? The surprize, I hope, will cease, when I relate the story of one Thomas Bell, a native of North America.

This man was usually called *Tom Bell*, a name given him, as I suppose, from his person and practices, being made familiar through every province in that country, and some of the islands. This man had no other than the common school education that country afforded; and as far as that could help him, with much reading, and a very extensive memory, he was a good scholar, and a man of genteel address, and of very insinuating manners, so much so, that there was

scarce a gentleman of education and fortune in each province, who fell in his way, who had not suffered by his frauds and impositions. His mode was, to assume the name, relationship, or intimacy, with some gentleman or family of some distant province, with which there was at that time but little intimacy, except by sea, and that in the commercial line. Things being thus situated, *Tom* took advantage of the general hospitality which then prevailed through most of the provinces, to insinuate himself into the good graces of families of respect; and when once introduced, by his engaging manner and sensible conversation, he not only procured genteel and friendly entertainment, but took care to learn the names, places, connections and situations of all those in the neighbourhood, but also of those of the adjoining province. Thus furnished with a general key, no door or purse was shut against him, until he had imposed on, or defrauded, almost every gentleman of hospitality in each province. At last his manœuvres were so well known, that, at about fifty years of age, he turned his thoughts to obtain an honest livelihood, by setting up a school at Edenton in North Carolina, where school-masters were then scarce; and in order to recommend himself, he advertised his intention in a Virginia paper, printed at Williamsburg, to the following purport: "That, as he had seen a great deal of life, and of the world, and unfortunately had fallen into great errors and crimes, he was the more able to steer youth clear of the rocks and shoals of immorality, than those who had been careful to avoid them;" and in this manner recommended himself until he got a tolerable school at Edenton, where the writer of this conversed with him, and who took the liberty to say to him;

"I am greatly surprized, Mr. Bell, that a man of your abilities, good understanding and address, should have used such very bad means for your support, when you might have obtained, with ease and credit, a very genteel subsistence?" Why, Sir, since you are so very plain and open with me, I confess to you, without reserve, how I was led into those errors and crimes of mine, with which you seem so well acquainted.

"When I was about 12 years old, I began to make my observations on mankind; studying very attentively the altitude of every man's understanding that came in my way; and by the time I was thirteen I found, that the wisest and the weakest, as well as the best and worst of men, were to be duped; and from that time I studied and formed, in my own mind, *duping* into a kind of science, and in which you know, Sir, I have made a very considerable progress, and am now endeavouring, though late in life, to make all the amends in my power."

I now ask, why might not *Chatterton* be an adept in imposition at sixteen?

Yours, &c.

A MAN.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

THE portrait of George Sandys, with the memoirs of him in your last, recall to my recollection his admirable *Journey to Turkey*, with which, in my younger days, I have been very frequently delighted. On turning to my papers, I find the following extracts, which, with the accompanying drawings, may perhaps be an acceptable amusement to your readers.

M. GREEN.

“The Turkish women are elegant beauties, for the most part ruddy, clear, and smooth as the polished ivory; being never ruffled by the weather, and daily frequenting the Bannias; but withal, by the self-same means, they suddenly wither. Great eyes they have in principal repute, affected both by the Turks and Grecians, as it should seem, from the beginning. For Mahomet doth promise women with such (nay as big as eggs) in his imaginary paradise, which Homer attributes, as an especial excellency, unto Juno:

—To whom replies

Adored Juno with the cow’s fair eyes.

And again,

The great ey’d Juno smil’d.

And of those, the blacker they be, the more amiable; inasmuch that they put, between the eyelids and the eye, a certain black powder, with a fine long pencil, made of a mineral brought from the kingdom of Fez, and called *Alchole*; which, by the not disgraceful staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whiteness of the eye; and though it trouble for a time, yet it comforteth the sight, and repelleth all humours. Into the same hue (but likely they naturally are so) do they dye their eye-breis and eye-brows, (the latter by art made high, half circular, and to meet, it naturally they do not) so do they the hair of their heads, as a foil that maketh the white seem whiter, and more becoming their other perfections. They part it before in the midst, and plait it behind, yet sometimes wearing it dishevelled. They paint their nails with a yellowish red. They wear on the top of their heads a cap not unlike the top of a sugar-loaf, yet a little flat, of pasteboard, and covered with cloth of silver or tissue. Their under-garments (which within doors are their uppermost) do little differ from those that are worn by the men.—I he better sort, about the upper part of their arms and smalls of their legs, wear bracelets, and are elsewhere adorned with jewels.”

In his description of Jerusalem, the very learned and pious author says,

“After a little refreshment, the same day we came (which was upon Maundy Thursday) we went into the Temple of the Sepulchre, every one carrying with him his pillow and carpet. Mount Calvary was once a place of publick execution; then without, but now well nigh within the heart of the city; whereupon the Emperor Adrian erected a fane unto Venus. But the virtuous Helena (of whom our country may justly glory) overthrew that receptacle of paganism, and built in the room

thereof this magnificent temple; which not only possesseth the mount, but the garden below, together with a part of the valley of Carcaffes (so called, in that they threw thereinto the bodies of the executed), which lay between Mount Calvary and the wall of the old city. The frontispiece, opposing the South, of an excellent structure, having two joining doors, the one now walled up, supported with columns of marble, over which is a transome, engraven with historical figures, the walls and arches crested and garnished with floritry. On the left hand there standeth a tower, now something ruined (once, as some say, a steeple, and deprived, by Saladine, of bells, unsufferable to the Mahometans); on the right hand, by certain steps, a little chapel is ascended, cupoled above, and sustained at the corners with pillars of marble. Below, through a wall which bounds the East side of the court, a pair of stairs do mount to the top of the rock (yet no rock evident), where is a little chapel built (as they say) in the place where Abraham would have sacrificed Isaac, of much devotion, and kept by the priest of the Abyssines. This joineth to the top of the temple, level, and (if I forget not) floored with plaister. Out of the temple there arise two ample cupolas; that next the East (covering the East and isles of the channel) to be ascended by steps on the outside; the other over the church of the sepulchre, being open in the middle. O who can without sorrow, without indignation, behold the enemies of Christ to be the lords of his sepulchre! who at festival times sit mounted under a canopy, to gather money of such as do enter; the profits arising thereof being farmed at the yearly rent of eight thousand sultanies. Each Frank pays fourteen (except he be of some religious order, who then, of what sect soever, is exempted from payments) wherein is included the impost due at the gate of the city: but the Christians that be subject to the Turk, do pay but a trifle in respect thereof. At other times the door is sealed with the seal of the Sanziack, and not opened without his direction; whereat there hang seven cords, which by the bells that they ring give notice to the seven several sects of Christians (who live within the temple continually) of such as would speak with them; which they do through a little wicket, and thereat receive the provision that is brought them. Now to make the foundation even in a place so uneven, much of the rock hath been hewn away, and parts too low supplied with mighty arches; so that those natural forms are utterly deformed, which would have better satisfied the beholder; and too much regard hath made them less regardable. The roof of the temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble; the out ailes galleried above; the universal fabric stately and sumptuous.

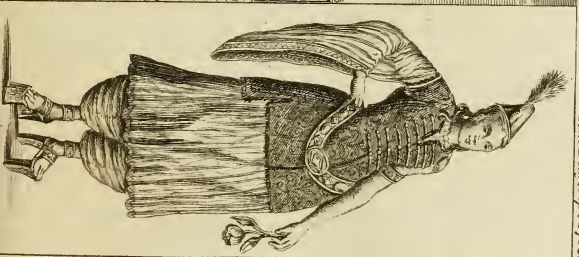
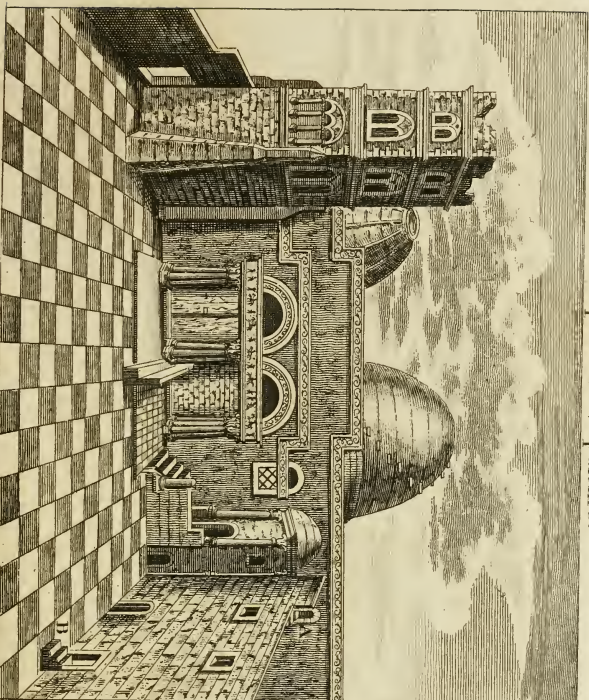
G. SANDYS.”

Copy



# The Temple of the Sepulchre.

*Cent. Mag. Sep. 1782.*



*A The Chapel of the Immolation of Isaac. B The ascent therrunto.*

*The Dress of a Turkish Lady in 1780*



Copy of the Answer of Sir HORACE MANN to Mr. ROBINSON'S Address to the Freeholders of the County of Kent. (See p. 383.)

IT is with the highest satisfaction that I pay my sincere thanks to Mr. Robinson, for his candour and liberality in regard to me, in his sensible address to the freeholders. His style and manner form a pleasing contrast to the personal invective and ridicule with which it has pleased some to attack my principles and situation. As I conceive that I have already delivered my sentiments upon most points that are mentioned in his address, I should have confined myself to a private acknowledgement of personal obligation, if he had not publicly called upon me to give my opinion relative to the great question of increasing the county members.—He does me justice in saying that I cannot be averse to explain myself upon any point, though I own it was a point of so much delicacy, that I purposely avoided it at the county meeting.—I wish to convey my ideas in words to which there could be no objection, as I am aware how tender the ground is that I stand upon, when I declare, that upon no point whatever have I clearer or more deeply rooted objections.—The introduction of a greater number of county-members would, I fear, overturn the balance of representation in the country, which is no less necessary to our internal government, than the balance of power to the general welfare of Europe. The army, the navy, law, and commerce, should each have their representation; and though the landed property should have the greatest weight, it ought not to preponderate and overbalance all the rest. No one in this county will think, no freeholder will, from my situation as a landed gentleman, suspect, that I would wish to diminish the landed interest—I would preserve it with personal solicitude; but, as a friend to my country, I do not wish it involved with exclusive consequences. Governments formed for freedom must consist of men of different descriptions, different habits, talents, and apprehensions: from the different points of view in which objects will present themselves to such contrasted characters, is wisdom and maturity in counsel most likely to proceed?—If one description of men preponderate, the fabric totters.—Shall I be bold enough to say, that it is not in general to the landed gentlemen that we are to look to the great parliamentary abilities in the kingdom? Neither the amusements of the country gentleman, nor his philosophic retirement, point him out as the consummate statesman. (The manly, but idle pursuit \* I am now engaged in, will hardly suffer me to digest my thought, and I write in a hurry, though I could not tell Mr. Robinson's liberal address to pass unnoticed.)

\* Cricket-matches at Knowle and Bournpadduck. EDIT.

I will call an able writer to my assistance, who says, and I think justly, that "the habits of a vigorous mind are formed by contending with difficulties, not in enjoying the repose of a pacific station: penetration and wisdom are the fruits of experience, not the lessons of retirement and leisure: ardour and generosity are the qualities of a mind, roused and animated in the conduct of scenes that engage the heart, not the gifts of reflection and knowledge." What the studies of a retired life will not do, dissipation will not, I am sure, accomplish.—I hope I have said nothing disrespectful of a class, where I am proud of ranking myself, the least of a retired character, and more devoted than most, to the joys of a country life.—Such, sir, are the sentiments I entertain, which I have written in haste, as they occurred to me during a journey. The situation of this country is truly critical, the new administration divided among themselves, and confusion separating their councils: the leading members of the late opposition partly forming, partly opposing, the new government.—Is this the moment for speculative discussion? I tremble at the alarming prospect our interior disunion threatens, and should be happy that any gentleman of greater consequence and ability than myself would endeavour to stop what may add to our disunion, and, by attempting to postpone to a more tranquil moment a popular discussion, avert the danger I cannot but be apprehensive of. I beg pardon for obtruding myself again upon the attention of the county, but the liberal manner in which Mr. Robinson called upon me for my opinion, induced me to deliver it, honestly I am sure, I hope respectfully and liberally.

H. MANN.

July 10.

Mr. Robinson's Reply in our next.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of  
JAMES GRÆME.  
(See vol. LI. p. 499.)

JAMES GRÆME was born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, in 1749. His father was of the middling class of farmers, whose wealth consisted chiefly in six children and in his industry, for which, and his integrity, he was distinguished among his neighbours. He was the youngest of four sons, of a constitution less robust than that of his brothers; and, in consequence of an affection commonly produced by extraordinary attention, the favourite of his parents. Early in life, having discovered an uncommon proficiency in the learning taught at the school of the village, they resolved to dispenle with his services in the business of the farm, for which he promised to be unequal, and to educate him for the church.—An object of common ambition in that part of the island, where the salary of an ecclesiastical officer no temptation to the rich, and the attainment of a liberal education is within the reach of persons of inferior rank.

rank. Of his earlier prospects there is some account in an unfinished poem entitled *The Student*, the beginning of which exhibits the following portrait of an unambitious villager:

"Remote from schools, from colleges remote,  
In a poor hamlet's meanest homeliest cot,  
My early years were spent obscurely low;  
Little I knew, nor much desir'd to know;  
My highest wishes never mounted higher,  
Than the attainment of an aged fire;  
Proverbial wisdom, competence of wealth,  
Earn'd with hard labour, and enjoy'd with health——"

At the age of fourteen (1763) he was placed at the school of Lanark, under the care of Mr. Robert Thomson\*, a teacher of eminent learning and abilities. Here his progress in grammatical learning was rapid, and, considering his early disadvantages, incredible. His exercises in particular were the admiration of his master; whose discernment construed those eccentricities of imagination, which received his correction, into a presage of future eminence.

In 1766 he was removed to the university of Edinburgh. In this justly celebrated seminary his talents found ample scope and encouragement. Accustomed to excel, his desire of excellence found greater excitement, and his industry was equal to his emulation, which prompted him to aim at distinction in the most abstruse and difficult studies, where either a competitor, or applause, could be found. His success was answerable to his assiduity. In classical learning he surpassed the most industrious and accomplished student of his standing. He spoke and composed in Latin with a fluency and elegance that had few examples. And, of mathematics, natural philosophy, and metaphysics, his knowledge was considerable, particularly of the latter, to the study of which, and of systematic theology (a study prevalent among the lower ranks in North Britain), he received an early determination. To this was owing a certain proneness to disputation and metaphysical refinement, for which he was remarkable, and which he often indulged to a degree that subjected him to the imputation of imprudence, and (among the unlearned) of free-thinking. His thoughts, full of ardour and vivacity, would often indeed, make excursions beyond the limits of systems, and the narrow views of prejudice, yet were these excursions ever made with modesty; nor was his propensity to ar-

gument ever accompanied with arrogance, but was merely the wantonness of conscious talents, and the ebullition of youthful vanity, which abated, and subsided, as he advanced in the study of a more liberal and enlightened philosophy.

The *Belles Lettres*, a more humanising subject of enquiry, unfolded to his view those attractive beauties to which his mind seemed to have an innate, though hitherto undiscovered, propensity. Recognising, as it were, the standard of excellence congenial to his taste, moral philosophy, history, poetry, and criticism, became his favourite pursuits, and supplanted every inquisitive passion of a less amiable tendency. In tracing the lineaments of humanity, truth, and beauty, the feelings of his heart expanded, and his judgment and imagination acquired precision and delicacy. The enchantment of metaphysical philosophy, the visions of Malebranche, and the subtilities of Hume, now lost possession of his admiring fancy. Full of admiration of the instructive and sublime writings of the moralist, historian, and poet, he forsook the pursuit of an illusive and unsatisfactory philosophy, whose sophistry deceives the understanding, and whose scepticism contracts the heart. His chief delight was to peruse the most approved delineations of virtue, and of nature; and the most successful representations of life, and of manners; and his highest ambition to imitate the best masters in the different departments of classical and ornamental learning. His turn for elegant composition first appeared in the solution of a philosophic question, proposed as a college exercise, which he chose to exemplify in the form of a tale, conceived, and executed, with all the fire and invention of Eastern imagination. This happened in 1769, and his first attempts in poetry are of no earlier date. In prosecuting his favourite studies, improving his taste, and enriching his sentiments, his passion for reading (to which he was chiefly indebted, his situation excluding him from the conversation of the learned and polite) was insatiable, but too often indiscriminate, as he had access to no private library, and the means of purchasing proper books, and even the pecuniary deposit † required in the library of the university, was generally wanting; a misfortune he acquiesced under with less patience than any other incident owing to narrowness of fortune. His literary intrepidity is humourously described (among others) in the following lines from the poem above mentioned:

"In letter'd Gellies trac'd the bearded sage,  
Thro' all the windings of a wise adage;

\* This learned and worthy schoolmaster, it is less generally known, was brother-in-law of the celebrated author of *The Seasons*. In the memoirs prefixed to his works by Dr. Murdoch, Mrs. Thomson should have been added to the two sisters he is said to have left. She died Sept. 3, 1781, and was the last of the poet's three surviving sisters. With a considerable share of his taste, she possessed a large portion of his amiable benevolence.

† By the statutes of the university of Edinburgh, every student who is matriculated may take a certain number of books from the library to his own apartments, on depositing a sum equivalent to their value in the hands of the librarian, which sum is returned to him when he returns the books.



Was the spectator of each honest fear  
Each sophist carried from each wordy war.  
Undaunted was my heart, nor could appall  
The mustiest volume of the mustiest stall:  
Where'er I turn'd, the giant spiders fled,  
And trembling moths retreated as I read."

He declined no philological disquisition, profound or verbal, nor shrunk from the most cultivated or barren province of critical learning, or classic antiquity,

"——— but mingled with the boys,  
Their rattles rattled, and improv'd their toys;  
Lash'd conic turbos as in gyres they flew,  
Bestrode their hobbies, and their whistles  
blew \*—"

About this time (1769) on the recommendation of Alexander Lockhart Esq.† he was presented to an exhibition (or bursary, as it is called) in the university of St. Andrew, which he accepted, but found reason soon after to decline, upon discovering that it subjected him to repeat a course of languages and philosophy, which the extent of his acquisitions, and the ardour of his ambition, taught him to hold in no great estimation. This step, it may be supposed, did not meet with the approbation of his friends; and the only advantage he derived from the event (the most important in his life) was a view of the venerable city of St. Andrew, which amused his imagination, and an acquaintance with Dr. Wilkie (author of the *Epigoniad*), which confirmed him in the pursuit of poetical fame. In 1770 he resumed his studies at Edinburgh, and having finished the usual preparatory course, was admitted into the theological class: but the state of his health, which soon after began to decline, did not allow him to deliver any of the exercises usually prescribed to students in that society. It is a consideration mortifying to human genius, that fine talents, and the most delicate sensibility, are but too often the predisposing cause of an insidious and fatal decease! In autumn 1771, his ill-health, that had been increasing almost unperceived, terminated in a deep consumption; the complicated distress of which, aggravated by the indigence of his situation, he bore with an heroic composure and magnanimity. Hope, that commonly alleviates the sufferings of the consumptive,

he renounced from the beginning; which, at his years, and with his sensibility, the fire of literary ambition just kindling, and his wishes rapt in the trance of fame, required an uncommon union of philosophy and religion. Convinced that his fate was inevitable, and feeling himself every day declining, his easy humour and poetical talent suffered no considerable interruption or decay. He continued at intervals to compose verses, and to correspond with his friends, and, after a tedious struggle of ten months, expired his last breath on the 26th of July, 1772, in the two and twentieth year of his age.

His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were collected, and printed at Edinburgh, 1773, in a small octavo, pp. 243. A few pieces, chiefly elegiac (among which is an elegy to his memory) were contributed by Dr. Robert Anderson, the friend of his youth, and the companion of his studies‡: the expence of the impression was defrayed by his friends and their acquaintances, at whose request it was undertaken, and to whom its distribution was chiefly confined. In a prefatory advertisement (written by Dr. Anderson) his moral and poetical disposition is thus delineated: "The lowliness of his lot conspired with the simplicity of his heart to possess him with an early veneration for the virtues of the primitive ages, and the nature of his studies afforded him frequent opportunities to improve and heighten that veneration, by enabling him to converse familiarly with the most celebrated writers of Greece and Rome. He read their remains with ardour, and imbibed their sentiments with enthusiasm. On them he formed his taste, and improved his heart. But he was charmed, above all others, with the humane writers of the elegiac class. The wit of Ovid, and the learning of Propertius, were qualities he least admired; but the tender simplicity of Tibullus affected him with the liveliest delight, as it was most congenial to the gentleness of his disposition, and exhibited the purest model of elegiac poetry."

† Dr. Anderson was of the same village, his schoolfellow and contemporary at the University. The habitude of intimacy, begun *ab incubitu ipsi*, was strengthened by daily intercourse, and improved by a similarity of taste and of pursuits into a friendship of uncommon ardour and sincerity. Upon Mr. Græme's death (an event the survivor deeply lamented) he added to the studies of philosophy and theology that of medicine, in which he took the degree of Doctor, and embraced the profession of physic. He married the only surviving sister of James Grev, Esq. of Alnwick in Northumberland, where he now resides. Amidst the severer studies of a learned and useful profession, he cherishes the love of poetry and the liberal arts, without any ambition of being distinguished as a *versified* disciple of Apollo.

\* Grevii Rom. Antiq. Thesaur.

† Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and now Lord Lovington of the Court of Session in Scotland. As an advocate, his learning and eloquence constitute an æra in the history of the Scotch bar. He is of the family of Lockhart of Carnwath, son of the author of the *Memoirs of Scotland*, and uncle to General Lockhart (in the Austrian service), the present representative of the family. The father of Mr. Græme then resided upon the estate of Gen. Lockhart; as does his eldest brother, a reputable farmer in the neighbourhood of Carnwath.

From the classical simplicity of his taste the style of his composition took its character, which has more tenderness than sublimity, more ease than force. A tender attachment (which he with difficulty surmounted) contributed, no doubt, to determine his choice of the species of composition he chiefly cultivated;

“ ————— the song of woe,  
The well-weigh’d elegy, of liquid lapse,  
And cadence glib ————— ” p. 31.

Prompted, generally by incident, and impatient of design, he wrote with more happiness than care. His versification (a few provincialities excepted) is flowing and harmonious; his language, in general, is chaste, correct, and well-adapted—in elegy, frugal of epithet and metaphor—in blank-verse, and burlesque-heroic, swelling and pompous, but not stiff or obscure. The facility with which he composed is remarkable\*; most of his pieces, as occasion suggested, being the production of an evening in bed before he went to sleep, and, as his custom was, committed

\* The following instance is well authenticated, and not incurious: In the summer of 1771 Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of the isle of Man, and his new-married lady, were on a visit to the late Major White, of Milton, Lanarkshire. It happened Mr Græme made one of the company at dinner, and being requested by Major White to present the new-married couple with a poetical compliment, he withdrew into an adjoining room, and, in little more than half an hour, produced a poem consisting of twenty-eight couplets. It is printed among his poems, and displays a happy invention and great command of numbers. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon his performance in an elegant copy of verses. This anecdote was communicated to the writer by Major White.—Of Martin White, Esq. thus presented to his remembrance, he cannot avoid subjoining the following remarkable particulars: He was descended of mean parents in the west of Scotland: in the last war he entered as a volunteer into the service of the East India Company, when his courage and intrepidity recommended him to a pair of colours. In 1760 he had the command of a company at Bengal. In the memorable revolution of that year he adhered to Gov. Vansittart, was honoured with his confidence, and numbered among his friends. In every service to which he was appointed, his gallantry and conduct were conspicuous. He had a share in the most distinguished actions with Colonels Caillaud and Yorke. In 1763 he left the service with the rank of Major and a genteel fortune, with part of which, on his arrival in Scotland, he purchased the estate of Milton. He married a young lady of Ayrshire, by whom he had four children. In 1775, bathing in the river Clyde near his own house, he was seized with a fit, and unfortunately perished.

to any scrap of paper, or blank leaf of a book, that came in his way in the morning. As these scraps renewed the first effusion of thought, unsubdued by the castigation of judgment, so they remained, for he never could be brought to submit to the trouble of correcting them. His love elegies (including those of a moral kind) are in number 50, and mostly written in alternate rhyme, in the style of the elegant Hammond, but by no means destitute of passion, nature, or manners, the want of which, in his admired translations from Tibullus, is censured by the most judicious and classical critic of our nation †. Sincere in his love, almost without example, he wrote to a real, not a fancied mistress; and, as he felt the distress he describes, his elegies abound not with artifice, or foreign images,

His amiable lady and family were spectators of the melancholy event. Major White, without the advantage of a liberal education, possessed the truest sentiments of honour, a generous sensibility, a penetrating judgment, an extensive knowledge, improved by reading, and a considerable share of skill in polite literature. His filial affection was truly exemplary. He received his father (a day-labourer) into his house, placed him at his table, and treated him with every mark of attention and respect. The romantic circumstance of his first visit to him, in his obscurity, is supposed to be the original of the story of Brown in Smollet’s “ Expedition of Humphry Clinker.” He was the early friend and first patron of the late ingenious Col. Dow, of whose gratitude and ingenuity there exists a curious monument in a MS. heroic poem (celebrating the Major’s military services) now in the possession of Mrs. White. His friendship for Mr. Græme, whose amiable worth and poetical talents he knew and admired, was warm even to enthusiasm. The interest he took, unsolicited, in promoting his fortune and his fame, did honour to his discernment and his humanity; but the benevolence which served to lessen the wants and to soothe the severity of his last illness deserves a more ample encomium than this brief memorial can bestow. Of two poem addressed to him by Mr. Græme, the following, if not the best, is the shortest:

To Martin White, Esq.

Untimely death too oft attends the brave  
“ The path of glory leads but to the grave;  
Too oft, when war’s alarming din’s o’er,  
Want waits the hero on his natal shore;  
And, what’s more dreadful to a generous mind  
Scorn from the basest, meanest of mankind  
But kinder fates (and kinder fates are due)  
My ever-honour’d White, distinguish you  
The laurels reap’d by Ganges’ sacred flow,  
In all their verdure still adorn your brow;  
Respect and plenty former labours crown,  
And Envy mutters—*they are fairly won.* ”

† See Johnson’s Life of Hammond.

but express the simple unaffected language of the tender passions. Reflecting on the pretensions of birth and wealth, he tenderly complains:

"O! had a turf-built hamlet's humble roof,  
A foot-clad rafter, caught your earliest view!  
Or, sternly rigid, fortune scowl'd aloof,  
Nor stamp'd with dignity a parent's brow!  
Or, had I (love demands the lowly boon)  
Grown to maturity in splendor's ray,  
In folly's tinsel trappings tript the town,  
The pride of fops—the flutter of a day!  
Had treasur'd gold improv'd my native worth,  
In glorious robb'd from Afric's ebony sons;  
A ruin'd castle claim'd a father's birth,  
Where jack-daws nestle, and the plover  
moans!  
But money'd merit and paternal fame  
The gods to poor Alexis never meant!  
He lives unforgotten—lost, alas! to him  
The herald's blazon, and the painter's tint,  
A soul unfilled by the thirst of gain,  
A bosom rising at another's woe,  
He boasts no more!—his cottage bounds the  
plain,  
Where wild woods thicken, and where wa-  
ters flow.—" Eleg. 2.

Of his elegies, more strictly moral and descriptive, the sentiments in general are pleasing and pathetic, and the imagery picturesque and beautiful. *The Linnet*, an Elegy, *Elegy occasioned by the loss of the Aurora with the Indian Superstitions*, *Elegy on a pile of ruins*\*, have particular merit. From the last of these the following tragical work (founded on tradition) affords a striking picture of the manners of the feudal age:

"Here was the garden, there the festive hall;  
This the broad entry, that the crowded  
street—  
The task how pleasant, to repair its fall,  
And every stone arrange in order meet!  
The scheme is finish'd—ages backward roll'd,  
And all its former majesty restor'd;  
Imagination hastens to unfold  
The pomp, the pleasures, of its long-lost lord.  
The voice of music echoes thro' the dome,  
The jocund revellers beat the bending floor,  
In golden goblets generous liquors foam,  
And mirth loud-laughing wings the rapid  
hour.  
As fangy brightens, other scenes are seen,  
No privacy can 'scape her eagle eye,  
She follows lovers to the midnight green,  
And throws a glory round them as they lie.  
But mark the change! the music swells no more,  
And all the dome another prospect wears—  
Its master's blood distains the festive floor,  
And mirth, loud-laughing, saddens into tears.  
Unmov'd he sees him murder'd in his prime,  
And wipes the blood red-reeking from his  
sword;

His savage mistress hails the horrid crime,  
And spurns the carcase of her late-lov'd lord.  
But not unpunish'd is the guilty pair;  
Imagination hurries on their end—  
Behold the lifted Faulchion's deadly glare!  
Now purple vengeance hastens to descend:  
That stroke became thee! pious was the deed,  
So much an hapless brother's blood requir'd."

His miscellanies occupy 126 pages, and consist of pieces in various kinds of humorous, descriptive, and sentimental poetry. The celebrated love tale of Hero and Leander is the most considerable attempted (perhaps injudiciously) in blank verse, and extended, with some variation in the circumstances, to two books. A slight geographical transposition is censurable near the beginning; and in the dedication to Dr. Anderson, an obvious, but essential, inaccuracy is admitted (inadvertently no doubt) respecting the original. The story, it is well known, is not the invention of Ovid; and all evidence, internal and external, is against the supposition of its being the production of Musæus, of high antiquity. Of the rest, *A Night-piece*, *The unsuccessful Caspice*, *Curling*, *The Student*, *A fit of the Spleen*, *Hymn to the Eternal Mind*, and a few others, are chiefly distinguished for feriousness of subject, and strength and elegance of composition. Songs, tales, anacronstics, and other levities and pieces of humour, compose the remaining articles; and, though not masterly, display invention, and no small portion of that ease, vivacity, and delicacy, essential to success in the lighter and less elevated productions of fancy. From *The Night-piece* the following description of the aurora borealis is selected, as the shortest and most detached:

"A'hwart the vault ethereal, airy borne,  
The fireamy vapours, carv'd to giant forms  
By rural fancy, playful wheel convolv'd,  
Portending hunger, pestilence, and death!  
So dreams the gloomy peasant, labour-worn,  
Who, from the turf-clos'd window's scanty  
round,  
With grave regard the novel wonder views,  
And, ruminating sad, bewails the times."

The poem on Curling† is an example of the same measure, and exhibits some picturesque scenes which might justify farther quotation. The description, in particular, of a Caledonian winter, with which the poem opens, is equally remarkable for its justness and originality. The whole poem (which may be considered as an *unique*) abounds with beautiful and uncommon imagery; but the subject being local and little known, the didactic and technical allusions, which are numerous, will be most admired by those who are best acquainted with the manly diversion of curling. The amiable humanity and tender simplicity

\* Cuthally Castle, the ancient seat of Lord Somerville, near Carnwath.

† A winter amusement peculiar to North Britain.

which distinguish *The Linnet, an Elegy*, are too attractive and affecting to escape particular observation. Though the praise of invention and the palm of merit in this species of elegy be chiefly due to Mr. Jago, the young author has not adopted into his performance the identical circumstances of fictitious distress employed by that writer, nor followed him in the train of his thoughts, or in the structure of his stanza. The sentiments arise spontaneously from the subject, which is new, and happily imagined; and the pathetic touches and delicate strokes of nature are such as would not discredit the pen of the humane and ingenious poet of the *Birds*. If more examples were wanting to fulfil the design of the present narrative, various poems might be produced from the remaining contents of the collection, no way inferior in merit to those of the same class whose titles and character have been noticed. But the narrative verges to a conclusion; and, instead of enumerating examples of descriptive and elegiac poetry, of little use to the inquisitive reader, desirous of perusing the poems themselves, it is time to put an end to the account of these poems—which indeed is ended. To obviate any misapprehension of the general strain of the poems, it only remains to be mentioned, that, in selecting the above specimens, the subject, in almost every instance, has been more regarded as reflecting some light on the private circumstances of the author, than the comparative excellence or intrinsic merit of the passage. Where a more critical discrimination has been hazarded, it will be allowed as an excuse for the author's temerity, that amidst such a variety of exquisite articles, a *cæna dubia*, the choice is difficult; and, if his opinion in any instance appear to be less the result of just judgment than of partial friendship, his feelings may claim some indulgence, though his sentiments do not correspond with those of the reader, who, with less friendship for the author than he avows, may possess in a juster proportion that peculiar combination of sensibility and judgment upon which the delicacy of poetical discernment depends. To conclude: whatever rank may be due to the poetical remains of Mr. Græme, his correctness of taste, variety of erudition, vivacity of imagination, tenderness of sentiment, felicity of invention, and facility in numbers, will be allowed to constitute an assemblage of qualities rarely united to indigence, or matured in youth; and to furnish an example of unnoticed ingenuity, aspiring under the pressure of fortune sufficiently interesting to learning and to benevolence, to justify the writer in soliciting the attention of the public to the preceding memoirs, designed to vindicate his name, and preserve his memory.

*Ilis saltem accumulæ donis, et surgat inani Munere.* *Æneid*, vi. 815.

Yours, &c.

O RHO.

P. S. The facts contained in the preceding

pages, not mentioned as conjecture, are related from good authority, most of them from the writer's personal knowledge, and, if necessary, may be vouched by his proper signature.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 27.

WELL aware of the difficult task you must have to select entertainment for so widely extended a circle as are your readers, I am happy to find that the short notices you give of men of eminence are in general estimation. In 1779, p. 376, you have briefly mentioned Mr. WEST, the ingenious author of the "*History of Furness*." A new and improved edition of his "*Guide to the Lakes*" enables me to tell you, that "he is supposed to have had the chief part of his education on the Continent, where he afterwards presided as a professor in some of the branches of natural philosophy; whence it will appear, that though, upon some account or other, he had not acquired the habit of composing correctly in English, he must, nevertheless, have been a man of learning. He had seen many parts of Europe, and considered what was extraordinary in them with a curious, if not with a judicious and philosophic eye. Having, in the latter part of his life, much leisure time on his hands, he frequently accompanied genteel parties on the tour of the lakes; and after he had formed the design of drawing up his *Guide*, besides consulting the most esteemed writers on the subject (as Dr. Brown, Messrs. Gray, Young, Pennant, &c.) he took several journeys on purpose to examine the lakes, and to collect such information concerning them, from the neighbouring gentlemen, as he thought necessary to complete the work, and make it truly deserving of its title. He resided at Ulverston, where he was respected as a worthy and ingenious man; and died July 10, 1779, at the ancient seat of the Stricklands, at Sizergh, in Westmoreland, in the 63d year of his age, and, according to his own request, was interred in the choir, or chapel belonging to the Strickland family in Kendal church."

EUGENIO.

*Some account of the behaviour of the noble WESTONS, on the day of their execution September 3, 1782.*

AT nine o'clock, the Westons, and other convicts under sentence of death (being six in number,) were placed in two carts, three and three, and carried from Newgate to the place of execution. As they passed along, they in general exhibited strong symptoms of that contrition and abasement of mind, which the near prospect of so ignominious a dissolution naturally inspires. The youngest, notwithstanding the approaching period of his life, appeared, upon the whole, least affected with the awful circumstances his situation, and seemed to meet death with that hardened insensibility which is commu-



ly the result of early habits of vice, and the effect of a total destitution of moral and religious sentiment. During the progress of their last and melancholy pilgrimage, the other five seemed to derive their consolations from the sublime and enlivening resources of christianity. The two Westons were bred catholics, and continued reading, as they passed along, the popish prayer book, occasionally directing their eyes in the posture of fervent ejaculation to heaven. The rest being educated in the religion of their country, perused the prayer-book of the church of England with much seriousness, except the youngest convict, who still continued to exhibit symptoms of hardness and insensibility. A little after ten they arrived at Tyburn. This moment was literally a period of horror. The view of the ropes, the executioner, and the gibbet, threw them into agitations, and filled them with dismay. At this dreadful conjuncture the sentiments of horror operated in a more especial manner, in leading them to the Throne of mercy, which is the best support for forlorn humanity. The conduct of the Westons, during the moments of preparation for execution, was solemn and exemplary. They beckoned to the priest, who had accompanied the ordinary of Newgate in the same carriage, and appeared to eye him with peculiar satisfaction. When the ropes were fastened about their necks, they and their fellow-convicts desired the direction and assistance of the clergy. They accordingly got into the cart in which they all stood, and began to perform solely the most distressing part of the ministerial function. The convicts listened to the clerical exhortations with much attention, and, in general, read the prayers with great fervency of devotion. The Westons received the directions of the Popish priest who attended them with much respect, and seemed occasionally to whisper their confessions in his ear. At George Weston's desire, the priest repeatedly put his hand into his pocket, from which he extracted various articles, which were disposed of agreeably to his advice. At half an hour after eleven o'clock, their preparation ended; the Westons then took the priest by the hand, and embraced him, and also shewed every mark of polite and grateful respect to the ordinary of Newgate. They next saluted one another, and afterwards bade an affectionate and pathetic farewell to their fellow-convicts, all of whom returned it with that tenderness which a similarity of unfortunate circumstances naturally inspires. Then embracing each other for the last time, and joining their hands together, they were ushered into that unknown country, where even *the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest*. Their convulsions during the moments of dissolution were few, and the bitterness of death seemed soon over. They were dressed in black, and maintained much fortitude amidst a seeming impression of religious senti-

ment throughout the whole distressing scene. The crowd that witnessed the execution was numerous; and it is to be hoped, that the lesson they and their fellow-convicts read to the various spectators of this dismal tragedy may arrest some in the mad career of vicious pursuit, and bring them to a timely sense of their guilt and danger.

As soon as the two Westons were cut down, their bodies were put into shells, and conveyed in two hearses to an undertaker's in Oxford-street.

MR. URBAN,

Hampstead, July 16.

MR. GREENE of Litchfield (p. 28) defines the opinion of your antiquarian correspondents relative to the ear or loop described in what was supposed to be a bolt-head of the balista. I pretend not to any skill in antiquities, but remember that a clergyman in Lincolnshire, between 30 and 40 years ago, shewed me an instrument of the same metal and shape, which he called a sling-hatchet, which, he told me, was made use of by means of a leathern thong tied to the ear or loop; that it was a warlike instrument made use of by the ancient Britons: as he was a Welchman, and had a great veneration for the warlike spirit of his ancestors, he might probably mistake a Roman weapon for a British: however, whether Roman, British, Danish, or Saxon, it is evident, by slinging it round the head, the warrior would be able to attack his assailant with amazing force.

Yours, &c.

E. C.

#### MEMOIRS OF LORD WENLOCK.

SIR John Wenlock enjoyed several high and lucrative offices in the court of Henry VI. and was honoured with the garter by that prince. At the first battle of St. Alban's he bled in the cause of his royal benefactor; but it appears, that his gratitude was not strong enough to retain him long in his allegiance; for among the records of the parliament held at Coventry, in the 38th year of his reign, we find his name in a catalogue of those Yorkists against whom a bill of attainder was then passed. He fought at Towton on the side of that party, and was rewarded for it by Edward IV. with the office of chief butler of England, and with the barony of Wenlock. But he was as perfidious to his new, as he had been to his old master, for he joined with the Earl of Warwick in attempting to replace Henry upon the throne, and was killed, fighting valiantly under the Lancastrian banners, at Tewksbury. Some say, that in this battle the Duke of Somerset, seeing him stand inactive, reviled him as a traitor, and slew him with a blow of his battle-axe. History does not inform us from whom he was descended, nor whom he married. With respect to his issue, Leland\* has preserved the following memorial: "The Lord

Wenelock left an heire general that was married to a kinneman of Thomas Scotte, otherwise caullid Rotherham, Bishop of York. He had by her yn marriage, Loton in Bedfordshire, and three hunderith merkes of landes thereabout, and a faire place within the parochie of Loton, called Somerys, the which howse was sumptuously begon by the Lord Wenelock, but not finischid. The gate-howse of brike is very large and faire. Parte of the residew of the new foundations be yet seene, and part of the olde place standith yet. It is set on a hill not farre from St. Anne's hille, wher the Abbate of St. Albans had a litle praty place. The Lord Wenlok had much other lands that went other wayes for lak of heyres males." T. M.

*Shropshire, Sept. 6.*

*Short Account of the Six Statues of the Kings in Westminster Hall.*

MR. URBAN,

ANTIQUARIES, by extending their searches into distant climates, too often desert domestic intelligence. Is an *Osiris* or an *Osiris* to be approached with eager devotion, while an *Alfred*, or a mural structure of British production, is thought to be too recent, and too insignificant to be made the object of enquiry? To this want of examination into the origin of many British antiquities, various monumental devices, various sculptural records of persons and events, have been consigned to the silent shades of oblivion. Had this been otherwise, would these statues (not indeed of art, but workmanship only), which are placed over the courts of King's Bench and Chancery in Westminster Hall, have hitherto been unnoticed? No adept in the knowledge of antiquity, no Mæcenas of scientific pursuits, no kind hand whatever, has hitherto attempted to converge the rays of enquiry, so as to diffuse an uninterrupted light upon the present subject. The present attempt to chase away the mists of uncertainty with which this subject has been for ages surrounded, is with deference submitted to those only who are liberally qualified to judge of *Res antiquæ laudis & artis*.

Three considerations here arise: What Kings do these figures represent? By whom were they erected? For what purpose are they seen over these courts?

There are three over each court, placed in niches, in the south wall. Before these courts became local, and when so, fixed in this hall, they were itinerant, or moveable at the pleasure of the King. They were not (if I may be indulged in a legal expression) *adjudged* to a station here till a long time after the Conquest. At this period, the thought of erecting statues of royal personages in the royal hall of a palace (though in a rude age, and for such works totally incompetent) became at once the delight and wonder of an unpolished court, and the statue of the royal founder of this hall was ordered to have the first place.

Accordingly these statues, if they may be called so without ironical imputation (for they have much less meaning than the quarry from which their materials were taken), were intended to represent,

WILLIAM RUFUS,	HENRY II.
HENRY I.	RICHARD I.
STEPHEN,	JOHN.

They have been supposed to be of Saxon original, but in the Saxon æra we rarely find any works of this kind attempted: and whoever views attentively the crowns on these figures will be convinced that these crowns are not Saxon: the Saxon crown was radiated, and so continued till Vortigern the British prince introduced the Deccal crown, which was continued by the British princes, opposers of the Saxons, and after their time by the Saxon princes who succeeded Hengst, to the time of the Danes, and by the Danish princes to the Conquest.

The crowns of these Kings are ornamented with the Fleur de Lis, which ornament was usual in the crowns after the Conquest; at which period William of Normandy obtained the then literature of this country with the Norman dialect, and the masculine manners of the people with all the childishness of Gothic *traces*. Although it appears, from Speed's seal of William Rufus, that the crown resembles the coronet of an Earl at this day, yet it was not the form of the crown worn upon solemn occasions by that prince, but a fanciful ornament of the sculptor; for in these rude times the gross imitators of art were not so exact as they should have been in their figurative representations. Upon the head of King John, in the coins of Rapin and Speed, we see something like a cap of maintenance; but upon his monument in Worcester cathedral the figure of this King has the Fleur de Lis crown.

The next consideration is, by whom were these figures erected? Our historical monuments tell us that there were no Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall till the 9th year of Henry III.†. When this King fixed the administration of justice here, it is somewhat more than mere conjecture to say, that he ordered these statues to be placed where they now are, to represent the first six Kings who resided in this palace of Westminster: for this is the exact number, beginning with W. Rufus and closing with John, who preceded Henry III. It should be urged, did not Richard II. rebuild this hall, in his time in many parts greatly decayed beyond reparation? and, if so, were these figures removed for a time, and then put up again; which could not well be done without great injury and damage to the workmanship, and they do not seem to have been repaired? to any one

\* See Speed's Coins and Seals.

† See Stukely's Itinerarium.

‡ See Stow's Survey of London.

who views the outward part of the south wall, which at present varies very little from its original state, it will be obvious that this wall was not taken down when the present hall was rebuilt upon the old foundation by Richard, but has continued ever since its first erection by Rufus; for no injurious attacks from winds and weather appear in this part, such as are seen in the north front wall, owing to those nitrous and saline particles of the air in frosty weather, so apt to scale and splinter stone-work. There is the same evil in the great Egyptian pyramid, whose northern side is much decayed, while the southern and other sides have suffered very little from the effects of weather. If this conjecture may be hazarded, these six statues we are speaking of have stood in the same wall from the time of their first erection by Henry III.

The third enquiry is, for what purpose do they appear over the courts of justice? There is no occasion to call in the aid of sound and deep reasoning to conclude that either these images were placed where they now are before the courts were quite finished, or that the courts (which seems more probable) were erected beneath these images, which had been fixed in their niches some time before. Now as Kings are the fountains of justice as well as of mercy, these figures were designed to convey a judiciary memorial to those who preside in these courts, which is, that though the law gives force to the administration of justice, yet it is regal authority which invigorates the execution of it.

It is much to be feared, that, if a controversy should arise upon the present subject, the controversialist, if unqualified to unravel *obscurata diu*, will soon find himself bewildered in a magic circle, where, after many circumvolutions without being able to catch the object in pursuit, he will be necessitated to bend to the power of the magic wand for release. It is therefore necessary to caution an adventurer of this kind, lest he should not be able in his distress to rival the *Roman Lyrist*, who, when he found himself released from the *loquendi cacochætes*, attributed the preservation of his senses to supernatural assistance, in that consolatory strain,

*—Sic me servavit Apollo.*

Yours, &c. RUBEN D'MOUNT.  
*Darlington-street, West. Aug. 30.*

\* Each statue has a different robe, which proves that the sculpture was left entirely to the fancy of the workman; for it is difficult to produce evidence of a different robe in every reign: it appears otherwise from the portraits and monumental figures of these Kings remaining to this day. The order was, *You are to make a statue according to good art and workmanship*. Does not this prove, to speak in the language of art, that the *drapery* as well as *carnation* were left to the statuary's own invention?

GENT. MAG. September, 1782.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Aug. 29.

YOU have been very justly informed that Mr. Granger's collection was sold by auction by Greenwood in the Haymarket. If N. Y. wishes to know more, I would advise him to apply to Mr. H. Walpole, and I am confident he will receive all the information he can desire; for to that honourable and elegant writer (and to the friendship of Sir William Moirgrave) Mr. Granger was greatly obliged both for anecdotes and prints.

Your other correspondent, the collector of engraved portraits, requests all information that can be obtained concerning persons whose portraits are specified in a list subjoined; to him I submit the following hints, and hope they will be useful: Mr. George Graham, whom he calls the clock-maker, was one of the best mechanics this country can boast. If I am not mistaken, the horizontal watch and the compound pendulum owe their improvement to his skill and industry. His remains lie buried in Westminster Abby under a black ledger in the middle aisle, nearly opposite the south-west door of the cloysters.

Capt. Coram I suppose to be the same person who was chiefly instrumental in founding and obtaining a charter for that noble charity the Foundling Hospital. For further information, I would advise your correspondent to apply to Jonas Hanway, Esq. Red Lion Square, who, I dare say, will give a good account of the Captain. His epitaph also at the Foundling Hospital is worth preserving.

William Delesch a German, and some time chapel-master at Antwerp, was in his time a respectable professor on the violin, and leader of the band for several seasons at Marybone gardens. His head was engraved as a frontispiece to some musical compositions published by him; and his name is to be found on many songs and ballads to which he set the tunes for Vauxhall and Marybone gardens. He died, soon after the year 1750, at the age of 70. Yours, &c. A. R. A.

MR. URBAN,

I AM glad to have it in my power to obviate some mistakes respecting the late Dr. Young. His biographer seems to pay little regard to time, when, speaking of his father's death in 1705, he observes, "Young was certainly not ashamed to be patronized by the infamous Wharton—" then an infant. It is not very clear what the connexion was between the first Lord Wharton and him. That the letter inserted in your Magazine p. 224 was never written by him, is a point so clear, that I have not the least doubt about it. The writer of it was the late Mr. Younge of the Tax office, who, as it is well known among his friends, was under-secretary to Mr. Addison in Ireland in the year 1709-10, and it is to be presumed during the whole time of Lord Wharton's lieutenancy there. I have frequently heard him mention Eustace Budgell's being

being next under him in office, of which it is clear this letter is one. On mentioning to him some years back what Dr. Young had said of Mr. Addison's death, he told me *the young sent for*; and who was nearly related, was the Earl of Warwick, his son in law. I made a memorandum of this particular, and find it dated Aug. 28, 1760. Mr. Jones's letter furnishes abundant proof of the Doctor's sincere reconciliation with his son, and he might have declined an interview for many prudential motives. It reminds me of a somewhat similar conduct in two truly respectable characters, viz. the late Mr. Prowse, member for Somersetshire, and his mother, a lady of exemplary goodness, betwixt whom it was agreed, on his going to the South of France on the score of his health, to have no parting farewell. The emotions on such melancholy occasions, it is certain, can produce no pleasing sensations. I presume I shall not be single among your numerous readers in the article of thanks to Mr. M. Green for his valuable communication. Yours, &c. J. B.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 5.  
I DO not think the credit of Stow impeached from the hardy assertion of your correspondent p. 229, who boldly tells us, that knit hose for men and children were commonly and publicly sold in England before 1564. If this had been the case, how came Dr. Sands to be so particular as to have *cloth hose* made by a tailor? See p. 168. That this was the general wear we have other authority. "It was never never merrier with Englands," says Harrison, *Desc. Britaine*, B. 3, C. 2, § 7, "than when an Englishman was known by his owne cloth, and contented himself with his fine *casse boson*." The Rowleian or Chattertonian controversy will teach mankind to pay very little regard to testimonies that have no foundation but what is derived from invisible manuscripts. But this writer makes no distinction betwixt hose and stockings, which anciently, as dress was perpetually varying, were quite different. When Chaucer mentions the miller of Trompington, among his other accoutrements he tells us  
A Sheffield thuitel bare he in his *boset*.

*Cant. Tales*, 3931.  
It were absurd to suppose him to mean stockings here. There is a remarkable painting of a *galante* of the time of Edward IV. in the Hungerford chapel in the cathedral of Salisbury, of which there is a print still to be had, in which the hose is continued from the shoe to the waist without any sign of gartering at the knee, and all of one piece. In the mutability of garbs, which continued to the reign of James I. slops, which may be considered as open-kneed breeches, soon followed. Mr. Granger has slightly touched on English dress in several parts of his history; and there are other writers who have been large in their accounts of it.

Yours, &amp;c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 9.  
THE late learned Mr. Auditor Benson regarded our translation of the Bible as the standard of the English language, in which point of view our liturgy ought also to be considered. I could wish to be informed when the absurd reading of—"till death us do part," as it now stands in our common prayer-books, took place. In the edition printed by Edward Whitchurche, 1549, fol. 14, it is both times *till death us depart*: in one of 1611, *till death us depart*: so that the corruption must have crept in since that period. The language is as old as Chaucer—

Till that the deth departen shal us tweine.  
*Cant. Tales*, 1136.

A satisfactory answer to the above enquiry will gratify the curiosity of

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT. N. E.  
N. B. It is odd, but true, this passage 'and thereto I will plight you my troth,' is in the *Historie of Arthur*, Part I. C. 80.

MR. URBAN, Rotherham, Aug. 13.  
I AM obliged to your correspondent A. W. for the hints in p. 336, respecting the tenure of lands at Wormhill in Derbyshire: and, as I wish to make my intended republication of Blount's *Tenures* as full and perfect as I can, request the favour of him to furnish me with a copy of the account he mentions of the Minstrel's Court at Tutbury, and of the charge given at that Court.—I was informed about a year ago, of the Duke of Devonshire's having totally suppressed the bull-running at Tutbury about the time your correspondent mentions.

Possibly, MR. URBAN, some of your numerous readers may have it in their power to throw some light on the ancient ludicrous story of the *Wise Men of Gotham*, and inform the public from whence, or on what occasion, it took its rise.

If any person will give a real and satisfactory account of the origin of this tradition, he will perhaps not do an unacceptable service to the public, and will oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c. JOSIAH BECWRITH.  
P. S. Gotham is a village a few miles south of Nottingham.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 11.  
THERE is a mistake in your account of Mrs. Abney: Dr. Watts was introduced into the family in 1712 or 13, and there continued for about 36 years, till his death, Nov. 25, 1748, which was prior to the death of Lady Abney; and therefore what is said about Miss Abney's entertaining him in *her* house must be wrong.

In the account of Mr. Warton's *History of Kiddington* (p. 245, col. 1, note, l. 1, and col. 2, l. 1,) you have twice printed *Babington* for *Broune*; which should be corrected, out of respect to the very learned author.

Yours, &amp;c.

ANTIQUARIUS.



CRITIQUE ON GREENE'S TRANSLATION  
OF APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.

(Continued from p. 396.)

P. 226. The feather'd weapons fill  
Each wondering eye —

is the description of astonishment at a bird  
darting its quills, and wounding one of the  
crew. One would think it that all their  
eyes out.

P. 229. The fire-clad earth's cemented form.  
A most unnatural metonymy for a tile, *κεραμειδον*.  
Such o'er the deck the bucklers wrap'd a-  
larms.

Mr. G. prints *wrap'd* in Italics; and so do I,  
because I do not understand what he means  
by it. Apollonius only says, the clanging of  
the bucklers *resound'd* through the ship.—  
Mr. G. is fond of the word *wrap'd*. See  
Sonnet to the Duke of Marlborough, vol. II.  
p. 9, Jupiter had *wrap'd* Ganymede.

P. 242. Wings, which no form of feather'd  
wanderers wore,  
Shook the swift rivals of the polish'd oar.

Mr. Fawkes translates this,  
Not as a light aerial bird he soars,  
But moves his pinions like well-polish'd oars.  
Can this or any sense be made of Mr. G.'s  
lines?

In justice to Mr. G., his translation of the  
comparison of Medea inflamed with love, to a  
sudden blaze of wood on a hearth, III. 291,  
exceeds Mr. F., if it were not deficient in  
*grammar*. In the state of Medea's mind,  
l. 450, Mr. F. keeps closer to the original.  
Mr. Ekins excels both, and makes us regret  
he had not undertaken the whole poem—if  
indeed he is censurable for confining himself  
to the tenderest parts of it. The reproaches  
of Idas, l. 554, are expressed by Mr. F. better  
than by Mr. G. Medea's distracted state of  
mind, and irresolute actions, l. 632, are hap-  
pily rendered by Mr. Ekins. Mr. F. comes  
next to him, and indeed has borrowed some  
of his words: Mr. G. makes a great deal too  
much of the matter.

Here, there, in vain she swims,  
is neither elegant, nor conveys the idea of  
walking backwards and forwards in the ut-  
most irresolution.

— the honour'd track

Her entrance sues —  
is too quaintly periphrastic, like the follow-  
ing lines:

The fourth last effort, by despondence led,  
Convulsive fell, and prostrate press'd the bed †.

Mr. Shaw seems just to have hit on the  
true reading of the original, where a *strong*  
wish or effort to go in is intended. But Mr.  
G. does not choose to speak a language to be

\* The eagle that preyed on Prometheus.

† That is, not *Medea*, but her *effort*. Mr.  
G.'s note on this passage is absolutely unin-  
telligible.

understood; for, when Apollonius and his  
other translators speak of the premature death  
of a young lover, he says,

— his breath

How transient! sought the winding-sheet of  
death,

which is no more than happens to every mortal.

Medicinal, II. pp. 3, 103, Mr. G. moder-  
nises Hecate into Hecat; but he has the au-  
thority of Mr. Ekins.

Godling, II. p. 11, n. Birdling, p. 39, his-  
sing implings for young serpents, 206.

Mr. G. is so unhappy, that though he pro-  
fesses himself charmed with the idea of a  
fight in which a fond mother was lulled to  
sleep, notwithstanding her children lay dead,  
he cannot convey it in poetry; but only says,  
the — checks the starting tear  
O'er her lov'd children buried to the bier.

Mr. F., more unfortunately still, calls this  
mother a *maid*:

Even the fond maid, while yet all breathless  
lies

Her child of love, in slumber seals her eyes.

I have heard of sleep sealing the eyes, but  
never of a person sealing eyes with sleep.

The dreadful appearance of Hecate after  
Jason's sacrifice loses all its terror in Mr. G.

When Idas strikes the enchanted spear of  
Jason with his sword, it recoils like a ham-  
mer from an anvil. Mr. G. certainly never  
was in a smith's shop; for he calls the ham-  
mer a *mallet*, which, I apprehend, is a tool  
peculiar to carpenters. So again, vol. II. p.  
161, Vulcan leans on his *mallet*.

I cannot help thinking Mr. Ekins fails in  
the comparison of the fire-breathing bells to  
the bellows of a forge, or smelting-house —  
Apollonius says nothing of *quick sparks* by  
turns *flaming glistering fire*; he confines  
himself to the flame kindled and ceasing al-  
ternately.

An expressive word in Apollonius's descrip-  
tion of Jason's plunging the ground to sow  
the teeth which were to rise a crop of sol-  
diers, seems to have escaped all his transla-  
tors. The clouds, *imprecatæ* or *teeming with*  
*men*, *νερανχομεν*, clattered in the furrows.

The *pond'rous* clouds o'er all the field resound.

EKINS.

The *roughen'd* ridges sent a clattering sound.

FAWKES.

The globe, deep-furrow'd, heav'd a clashing  
sound,

Ne'er yet by man subdued. GREENE.

With equal height the circling air they greet,  
As sink in cumbrous clay the captive feet,  
is, in the original, "they tell as low as they  
had risen high."

"The sun went down upon his wrath," is  
no parallel to the "day closed, and Jason's  
labour ended;" for to Apollonius expresses in  
one line, which Mr. G. translates

— the sun descends;

Now clos'd his fury though the battle ends.

One might ask what Jason now had to be furious about? But I hasten to the last book of the poem. One trait of Medea's wildness, just on her departure, is her frequently putting her hand to her throat:

τοὐναν δὲ λαυκαυνῆς ἐπιμαρτυροῖ —

Oft is her throat assay'd in wild despair.

EKINS.

Her death she meditates in wild despair.

FAWKES.

Both these translations preserve the poet's idea. Mr. G. is determined to wander as far from it as he can:

She strikes her lovely bosom —

"Επιμαρτυροῖ," says his note, "usually signifies a softer touch of any substance; the version affixes to it an effort of some violence." For

"Her office *woodes* to wander o'er the dead," I would propose to read "her office *was*," &c. But I recollect Mr. G. affects to make offices woo, and paths sue, and such like newfangled ideas, as he does to leave out double letters, as in *wrap'd*, *trib'd*, &c.

Where *flaunty* roots their writhing horrors spread.

Ekins calls these *εὐσταθείας ρίζας*, tangled. Mr. G.'s word sues a glossary. Medea's magic powers only extend to bars and bolts.

We have already seen Mr. G. mistaking *βαλάνης ἀγρυμναὶ ἀνδρῶν* for *βαλάνης ἀγρυμναὶ ἀνδρῶν*, clods unacquainted with or unused to man, i. e. never before broken by human hand.

So, just before, he says,

Replete with hideous fangs, from side to side,  
Glares o'er his brow the helmer's brazen pride.  
Whereas I understand Apollonius, that he carried his helmet, filled with the serpents teeth, in his hand.

A more unfortunate mistake occurs in the description of the distance of the martial field from the city, l. 1270.

The crowds to Mavors field promiscuous throng,  
The same their measur'd paces stoo'd along  
From forth the city's bourn as fire the soul,  
When from the first career his stubborn goal  
The victor grasps; while games illustrious spread

Of foot, of speed, to mark the royal dead.

Measured paces, *striding* along, and *firing the soul*, a victor *grasping a goal*, illustrious games *spreading* themselves to mark a dead man, are images far above my feeble comprehension. Apollonius had only said, as plainly as he could speak, that "the field was as far from the city, as the starting post from the goal, in a course which is marked out for men on foot or horseback to run, in honour of a deceased king:" and so his scholiast and his other translators apprehended him. But Mr. G. aspires to out soar Pindar, and to out-rant Blackmore. So again, where

Apollonius describes the various directions in which the wounded fell, and Mr. G. tells us so in his note, he translates it,

Various of attitude the *falling* state!

with a word in Italics, and an apostrophe, two favourite traits with him to make doors fly from off their hinges.

Spontaneous loosen'd from the hinges moves  
The yielding door, and, jarring to th' alarm,  
Back rushes:—such thy force, thou magic charm!

Before she goes, she tears and scatters her hair about the bed-chamber, and leaves it for her mother, as a memorial of her virginity.

— She tears, with pangs oppress'd,  
Her wild hair, *floating round the dome of rift*,  
Of virgin-triumph to her mother's eyes,  
These monuments resign'd —  
Beyond the city wall the *stalks* \* —

Jason, to encourage Medea, swears to marry her as soon as they arrive in Greece.

— Of every grace,  
Thou matchless maid †,

Our *spotless* loves the nuptial band shall tie,  
Crown'd every blessing in my native sky;  
says Mr. G., to shew his reading of the Oxford Verses.

One of the finest strokes in the alarm occasioned by the snake's hiss is, that it awakened mothers sleeping with their infants.— Apollonius calls these mothers *λῆλαιαι*, women in bed; Mr. G. calls them *teeming* mothers, as if not yet delivered of their children; and thus goes on:

Hangs o'er each new-born infant's blossing ‡  
grace,

Nurs'd by her side, and clasp'd in her embrace;  
Tears for the little *suffers* damp her joys,  
So rudely *waken'd* by the monster's noise.

Mr. Ekins, more in Virgil's manner:

Uprang each sleepless mother from her bed,  
And straight, encircled in her arms she prest  
Her new-born infant quaking to her breast.

Mr. G.'s note on the Persians here is quite beside the purpose.—Mr. G. calls the snake's scales, *unconquer'd citadels of firing*.—Apollonius calls sleep *κοιμήτης θεῶν ὑπνός*, the sovereign helper or relief of the Gods. Mr. G. says, he is *dear to every God*, i. e. all the Gods love to take a nap sometimes. Homer tells us (Il. 11.) that Jupiter is exempt from this foible §.

(To be concluded in our next.)

\* So Il. p. 13, where *βῆλ'* their footsteps.

† *Δαίμων*. *Lovely Virgin*. FAWKES.

‡ Is this a proper term for a new-born infant?

§ Not absolutely. Jupiter indeed did not sleep at that time, but in the former book he retired to rest, to the bed where he usually slept, *ὅτι μὴ γὰρ κλος ὑπνός ἐκείνῳ*; and in book xiv. entranced and deceived by Juno, *ἀγρυμναὶ ἐπὶ πατρὶ*—*ὑπνῷ καὶ πλοῦτῃ*. *Εἰσιτ.*

76. *A Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley's, in Reply to the Answers of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant, Esq. and a third anonymous Writer. With some further Observations upon those Poems, and an Examination of the Evidence which has been produced in support of their Authenticity. By Thomas Tyrwhitt. 8vo.*

THE valorous editor of Chaucer, and also of the first impression of Rowley (so called), armed with the sword of criticism, and the shield of etymology, now enters the lists, in opposition to the three champions named above; in his 1st part (to drop the metaphor) vindicating his former arguments drawn from language, and replying to the answers which have been given to his objections; in part II. observing on the other parts of the internal evidence, viz. Phrases, Figures, Verification, Forms of Composition, Anachronisms, and Contradictions to History; in part III. examining the external evidence; and in part IV. assigning reasons for believing that the poems were all written by Chatterton.

To tread again this beaten track we find little inclination, so shall only observe, that among historical blunders Mr. Tyrwhitt shews, that even in the personal history of his friend Canynge, and the transactions at Bristol during his own time, the supposed Rowley is egregiously mistaken, Canynge being *not* the sole founder or builder of Redcliff church; Robert Canynge *not* being (as his *Epitaph* styles him) the *great-grandfather* of William; that brother of William, who was lord-mayor of London, being named Thomas, *not* John; Canynge being mayor of Bristol when Sir Baldwin Fultord was condemned in 1461, though *not* so styled in the poem; the story of Canynge's ordination "to avoide a marriage," *not* being confirmed by any authentic record, &c. &c.—We will also add the author's concluding observation, which is new, that in the poems printed with Rowley's under the names of Canynge, Sir Thybbot Gorges, John Heam, and Johne, second abbot of St. Augustine's, who is said to have died in 1215, is "not only a similarity, but an absolute identity, of manner, language, verification, &c." so that, as it is scarce credible they should all have been written by the supposed Rowley, they should scarce have come from any one author except Chatterton.

To the disputants on both sides we now say, *Claudite rivus, &c.* for Who now believes in Ossian or in Rowley?

More apt this question than "Who now reads Cowley?"

77. *Letters of the late Ignatius Sancho, an African. In Two Volumes. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life. sm. 8vo.*

THE amiable Negro, whose posthumous Letters are here collected, was first known to the publick by an humane and sensible epistle (here reprinted) which he wrote to the late Mr. Sterne, of facetious memory, and which was published with some of his pieces. Mr. Sancho was born (as the Memoirs inform us) in 1729, on board a ship in the slave-trade, soon after it had quitted the coast of Guinea, and at Carthagea he was baptized by the bishop, and christened *Ignatius*. His mother soon fell a sacrifice to the climate, and his father to suicide. At two years old he was brought by his master to England, and presented to three maiden sisters at Greenwich, who, warped by prejudice, would not enlarge his mind, for fear of emancipating his person, and, petulant in disposition, foolishly named him *Sancho*, from a fancied resemblance to that wag-gish squire. Patronised, however, by the late D. of Montagu, who lived on Blackheath, at an early age he received from his grace presents of books and other encouragements, but after the duke's death, having abandoned the maiden family, and the duchess-dowager refusing him an asylum, he procured, in despair, an old pistol, for a familiar and hereditary purpose. This, by the way, and some other ignominious blots in his escutcheon, might, we think, have been permitted, like Falstaff's, to "sleep with him in his grave," and need not have been "remembered in his epitaph." The duchess, however, at length consented to receive him as her butler, and as such he continued in her family till her death, when, by her grace's bequest and his own economy, he was possessed of 70*l.* in money, and an annuity of 30*l.* Over his subsequent dissipation we throw a veil.—Poverty reducing him again to service, he first lived with the chaplain at Montagu-house, and soon after with the present duke, where he married a deserving young woman of West Indian origin. Gout and corpulence rendering him, in 1773, incapable of being further useful as a domestic, he was enabled by the munificence of his friends, and his own frugality, to settle in a shop of grocery (in Charles-street, Westminster,) where, by his industry, he decently maintained a numerous family of children, till a complication of disorders terminated his life on December 14, 1780.

Among the patrons of Sancho are mentioned the late Duchesses of Queensberry

and Northumberland, among his acquaintance, Garrick and Sterne; and, among his literary pursuits, two theatrical pieces, never acted, the *Theory of Music*, dedicated to the princess royal, and such a taste for painting as made him frequently consulted by Mortimer.

A suggestion, that "these Letters were intended for publication," the editor might have spared herself the trouble of confuting, as, with all their philanthropy, for which we give the author his due credit, few of them are little more than common-place effusions, such as many other Negroes we suppose, could, with the same advantages, have written, and which therefore needed "no ghost to come from the grave," or a black from Guinea, "to have told us."—The list of subscribers does honour to their benevolence; though we hope, and are informed, that Mrs. Sancho and her family are not in circumstances to need it.—Among other imitations of Sterne, who seems to have been his idol, we wish that honest Ignatius had not followed him in his blanks or dashes—or, if he could not have *stopped* his letters himself, that he would have employed (as even the great Ld Lyttelton condescended) if not Dr. Saunders, some other experienced *pointer*. A head of this ingenious but corpulent African, from a picture by Gainsborough, engraved by Bartolozzi, is not the least valuable part of this publication, of which a short specimen shall be given.

#### "LETTER XLIII.

TO MR. M——.

July 23, 1777.

"Yes—too true it is—for the many (aye, and some of those many carry their heads high) too true for the miserable—the needy—the sick—for many, alas! who now may have no helper—for the child of folly, poor S——, and even for thy worthless friend Sancho—It is too true that the Almighty has called to her rich reward—*she* who, whilst on earth, approved herself his best delegate.—How blind, how silly, is the mortal who places any trust or hope in aught but the Almighty!—You are just, beautifully just, in your sketch of the vicissitudes of worldly bliss.—We rise the lover—dine the husband—and too oft, alas! *lay down* the forlorn widower.—Never so struck in my life!—it was on Friday night, between ten and eleven, just preparing for my concluding pipe—the Duke of M——'s man knocks.—'Have you heard the bad news?'—No—'the Duchesse of Queensberry died last night.'—I felt fifty different sensations—pobelief was uppermost—when he crushed my incredulity, by saying he had been to know how his Grace did—who was also very poorly in health.—

Now the preceding day, Thursday, (the day on which she expired) I had received a very penitential letter from S——, dated from St. Helena; this letter I inclosed in a long tedious epistle of my own—and sent to Peterfham, believing the family to be all there.—The day after you left town her Grace died—that day week she was at my door—the day after I had the honour of a long audience in her dressing-room.—Alas! this hour blessed with health—crowned with honours—loaded with riches, and encircled with friends—the next reduced to a lump of poor clay—a tenement for worms.—Earth re-possesses part of what she gave—and the freed spirit mounts on wings of fire;—her disorder was a stoppage—she fell ill in the evening of the Friday that I last saw her—continued in her full senses to the last.—The good she had done reached the skies long before her lamented death—and are the only heralds that are worth the pursuit of wisdom:—as to her bad deeds, I have never heard of them—had it been for the best, God would have lent her a little longer to a foolish world, which hardly deserved so good a woman;—for my own part—I have lost a friend—and perhaps 'tis better so.—'Whatever is,' &c. &c.—I with S—— knew this heavy news, for many reasons.—I am inclined to believe her Grace's death is the only thing that will most conduce to his reform.—I fear neither his gratitude nor sensibility will be much hurt upon hearing the news—it will act upon his fears, and make him do *right* upon a *base* principle.—Hang him! he teazes me whenever I think of him.—I sopped last night with St——; he called in just now, and says he has a right to be remembered to you.—You and he are two odd monkeys—the more I abuse and rate you, the better friend you think me.—As you have found out that your spirits govern your head—you will of course contrive every method of keeping your instrument in tune: sure I am, that bathing—riding—walking—in succession—the two latter not violent, will brace your nerves—purify your blood—invigorate its circulation—add to the rest *continency*—yes, again I repeat it, *continency*;—before you reply, think—re-think—and think again—look into your *Bible*—look in *Young*—peep into your own breast—if your heart warrants—what your head counsels—act then boldly.—Oh! *apropos*—pray thank my noble friend Mrs. H—— for her friendly present of C—— J——; it did Mrs. Sancho service, and does poor Billy great good—who has (through his teeth) been plagued with a cough—which I hope will not turn to the whooping sort;—the girls greet you as their respected school-master.—As to your spirited kind offer of a F——, why when you please—you know what I intend doing with it.

"Poor Lady S——, I find, still lingers this side the world.—Alas! when will the happy period arrive that the sons of mortality may greet each other with the joyful news,

that



that sin, pain, sorrow, and death are no more; skies without clouds, earth without crimes, life without death, world without end!—peace, bliss, and harmony, where the Lord—God—All in all—King of kings—Lord of lords—reigneth—omnipotent—for ever—for ever!—May you, dear M——, and all I love—yea, the whole race of Adam, join with my unworthy weak self, in the stupendous—astonishing—soul-cheering Hallelujahs!—where Charity may be swallowed up in Love—Hope in Bliss—and Faith in glorious Certainty;—We will mix, my boy, with all countries, colours, faiths—see the countless multitudes of the first world—the myriads descended from the Ark—the Patriarchs—Sages—Prophets—and Heroes! My head turns round at the vast idea! we will mingle with them, and try to untwist the vast chain of blessed Providence—which puzzles and baffles human understanding. Adieu!

Yours, &c. I. SANCHO."

"From the Public Advertiser of May 13, 1778.  
Inserted unknown to Mr. Sancho.

TO MR. B——.

"Dear Sir,

"I could not see Mr. de Groot till this morning—he approached the threshold—poor man—in very visible illness;—yet, under the pressure of a multitude of infirmities—he could not forget his recent humane benefactor.—With faltering speech he enquired much who you were—and, in the conclusion, put up his most earnest petitions to the Father of Mercies in your behalf—which (if the prayers of an indigent genius have as much efficacy as those of a fat bishop) I should hope and trust you may one day be the better for.—He is in direct descent from the famous Hugo Grotius, by the father's side.—His own mother was daughter to Sir Thomas Hesketh.—He married the widow Marchioness de Malaspina.—His age is 86, he had a paralytic stroke—and has a rupture.—His eyes are dim, even with the help of spectacles.—In truth, he comes close to Shakspeare's description in his last age of man—'faint teeth—faint eyes—faint taste—faint every thing.'

"He has the honour to be known to Dr. Johnson—and the luck to be sometimes remembered by Mr. Garrick.—If you help him—you do yourself a kindness—me a pleasure—and *be*, poor soul, a good—which he may one time throw in your teeth—in that country where good actions are in higher estimation than flars—ribbons—or crowns.

Yours, most respectfully,

IGNATIUS SANCHO.

He lodges at N<sup>o</sup> 9, New Pye Street, Westminster."

Mr. Sancho, it seems, was a constant hearer of Dr. Dodd, to whom he wrote, when in prison, and published in his behalf; and among his many benevolent plans are, one for manning the navy, an-

other for sending plate to the mint, a third in favour of jack-asses, &c.—*Well done, thou good and faithful servant!*

78. *Deformities of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Selected from his Works.* 8vo.

TO transcribe the low ribaldry with which this collector of *Deformities* insults his readers, is a task far below "the Doctor's own journeymen," as *we* are politely called. Leaving the pamphlet, therefore, to its fate, we shall content ourselves with reciting the circumstance which gave it birth.

"In 1778 Mr. Wm. Shaw published an Analysis of the Gaelic language. He quoted specimens of Gaelic poetry, and harangued on its beauties with the awkward elocution of one who did not understand them. A few months ago he printed a pamphlet. He vilified decent characters. He denied the existence of Gaelic poetry, and his name was echoed in the newspapers as a miracle of candour."—And now the secret is out.—Mr. Shaw, we are told, had "boasted what a harvest he would reap from English credulity; and he was not deceived." Dr. Johnson was his patron; and THEREFORE this Essayist, "by fair and copious quotations from Dr. Johnson's ponderous performances, has attempted to illustrate his covetous and shameless prolixity—his corruptions of our language—his very limited literature—his entire want of general learning—his antipathy to rival merit—his paralytick reasoning—his solemn trifling pedantry—his narrow views of human life—his adherence to contradictions—his defiance of decency—and his contempt of truth."—Nor has the author of the *Life of Dr. Young* escaped. He is "a lawyer, who converts the meanest thoughts in the meanest language; his style is dry, flat, groveling, and impure; his anecdotes and his ideas are evidently the end of Dr. Johnson's conversation. He continues in the same fretful tone from the first line to the last. He is at once most contemptuous and contemptible. Whatever he saith is insipid or disgusting. He is the bad imitator of a bad original; and an honest man will not peruse his libel without indignation."

But we are weary of such transcripts; and our readers, we doubt not, are satisfied with these specimens, the *cleanest* we could select.

79. *Letters from an American Farmer, describing certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, not generally known; and containing*

*veying some Idea of the late and present interior Circumstances of the British Colonies in North America, &c.* By Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania. 8vo.

THIS ingenious and sentimental American husbandman has, by the troubles that distract the Western Continent, been driven from a situation, the advantages and pleasures of which he describes with all that pathetic warmth of imagination with which we deplore lost happiness.—In one of his letters, describing Charles-Town in South Carolina, the occupations and manners of the inhabitants naturally lead him to a digression on the subject of Negro slavery, and the following anecdote must sensibly affect every mind not absolutely callous to the impressions of humanity by local habits. The feelings of the author, who was a witness to the dismal fact he relates, may, we apprehend, extenuate the very strong expressions of philosophical discontent with which he introduces it.

“In the moments of our philanthropy we often talk of an indulgent nature, a kind parent, who, for the benefit of mankind, has taken singular pains to vary the genera of plants, fruits, grain, and the different productions of the earth; and has spread peculiar blessings in each climate. This is undoubtedly an object of contemplation, which calls forth our warmest gratitude; for so singularly benevolent have those paternal intentions been, that, where barrenness of soil, or severity of climate prevail, there she has implanted in the heart of man sentiments which over-balance every misery, and supply the place of every want. She has given to the inhabitants of these regions an attachment to their savage rocks and wild shores, unknown to those who inhabit the fertile fields of the temperate zone. Yet, if we attentively view this globe, will it not appear rather a place of punishment than of delight? And what misfortune! that those punishments should fall on the innocent, and its few delights be enjoyed by the most unworthy. Famine, diseases, elementary convulsions, human feuds, diffensions, &c. are the produce of every climate; each climate produces besides vices and miseries peculiar to its latitude. View the frigid sterility of the North, whose famished inhabitants, hardly acquainted with the sun, live and fare worse than the bears they hunt; and to which they are superior only in the faculty of speaking. View the Arctic and Antarctic regions, those huge voids, where nothing lives; regions of eternal snow; where Winter, in all his horrors, has established his throne, and arrested every creative power of nature. Will you call the miserable stragglers in these countries by the name of men? Now contrast this frigid power of the North and South with that of the

sun; examine the parched lands of the torrid zone, replete with sulphureous exhalations; view those countries of Asia subject to pestilential infectious, which lay nature waste; view this globe often convulsed, both from within and without; pouring forth, from several mouths, rivers of boiling matter, which are imperceptibly leaving immense subterranean graves, wherein millions will one day perish. Look at the poisonous soil of the equator, at those putrid slimy tracks, teeming with horrid monsters, the enemies of the human race; look next at the sandy continent, scorched perhaps by the fatal approach of some ancient comet, now the abode of desolation. Examine the rains, the convulsive storms of those climates, where masses of sulphur, bitumen, and electrical fire, combining their dreadful powers, are incessantly hovering and bursting over a globe threatened with dissolution. On this little shell, however, few are the spots where man can live and flourish! Even under those mild climates, which seem to breathe peace and happiness, the poison of slavery, the fury of despotism, and the rage of superstition, are all combined against man. There only the few live and rule, whilst the many starve and utter ineffectual complaints; there human nature appears more debased perhaps than in the less favoured climates. The fertile plains of Asia, the rich low lands of Egypt and of Diarbeck, the fruitful fields bordering on the Tigris and the Euphrates, the extensive country of the East Indies, in all its separate districts; all these must, to the geographical eye, seem as if intended for terrestrial paradises; but though surrounded with the spontaneous riches of nature, though her kindest favours seem to be shed on those beautiful regions with the most profuse hand, yet there in general we find the most wretched people in the world. Almost every where liberty, so natural to mankind, is refused, or rather enjoyed but by their tyrants, the word slave is the appellation of every rank, who adore as a divinity a being worse than themselves, subject to every caprice, and to every lawless rage which unrestrained power can give. Tears are shed, perpetual groans are heard, where only the accents of peace, alacrity, and gratitude, should resound. There the very delirium of tyranny tramples on the best gifts of nature, and sports with the fate, the happiness, the lives of millions; there the extreme fertility of the ground always indicates the extreme misery of the inhabitants!

“Every where one part of the human species is taught the art of shedding the blood of the other; of setting fire to the dwellings; of levelling the works of their industry; half of the existence of nations is regularly employed in destroying other nations. What little political felicity is to be met with here and there, has cost oceans of blood to purchase; as if good was never to be the portion of unhappy man. Republics, kingdoms, monarchies,

monarchies, founded either on fraud or successful violence, increase, by pursuing the steps of the same policy, until they are destroyed in their turn, either by the influence of their own crimes, or by more successful but equally criminal enemies.

"If, from this general review of human nature, we descend to the examination of what is called civilised society, there the combination of every natural and artificial want makes us pay very dear for what little share of political felicity we enjoy. It is a strange heterogeneous assemblage of vices and virtues, and of a variety of other principles, for ever at war, for ever jarring, for ever producing some dangerous, some distressing extreme. Where do you conceive then that nature intended we should be happy? Would you prefer the state of men in the woods to that of men in a more improved situation? Evil preponderates in both; in the first they often eat each other for want of food, and in the other they often starve each other for want of room. For my part, I think the vices and miseries to be found in the latter exceed those of the former; in which real evil is more scarce, more supportable, and less enormous. Yet we wish to see the earth peopled; to accomplish the happiness of kingdoms, which is said to consist in numbers. Gracious God! to what end is the introduction of so many beings into a mode of existence in which they must grope amidst as many errors, commit as many crimes, and meet with as many diseases, wants, and sufferings?

"The following scene will, I hope, account for these melancholy reflections, and apologise for the gloomy thoughts with which I have filled this letter: my mind is, and always has been, oppressed, since I became a witness to it. I was not long since invited to dine with a planter who lived three miles from —, where he then resided. In order to avoid the heat of the sun, I resolved to go on foot, sheltered in a small path, leading through a pleasant wood. I was leisurely travelling along, attentively examining some peculiar plants which I had collected, when all at once I felt the air strongly agitated, though the day was perfectly calm and sultry. I immediately cast my eyes toward the cleared ground, from which I was but at a small distance, in order to see whether it was not occasioned by a sudden shower, when at that instant a sound, resembling a deep rough voice, uttered, as I thought, a few inarticulate monosyllables. Alarmed and surprized, I precipitately looked all around, when I perceived, at about six rods distance, something resembling a cage, suspended to the limbs of a tree, all the branches of which appeared covered with large birds of prey, fluttering about, and anxiously endeavouring to pitch upon the cage. Actuated by an involuntary action of my hands, more than by any design of my mind, I fired at them; they

all flew to a short distance, with a most hideous noise, when, horrid to think, and painful to repeat, I perceived a Negro, suspended in the cage, and left there to expire! I shudder when I recollect that the birds had already picked out his eyes; his cheek-bones were bare; his arms had been attacked in several places; and his body seemed covered with a multitude of wounds. From the edges of the hollow sockets, and from the lacerations with which he was disfigured, the blood slowly dropped, and tinged the ground beneath. No sooner were the birds flown, than swarms of insects covered the whole body of this unfortunate wretch, eager to feed on his mangled flesh, and to drink his blood. I found myself suddenly arrested by the power of affright and terror; my nerves were convulsed; I trembled, I stood motionless, involuntarily contemplating the fate of this Negro, in all its dismal latitude. The living spectre, tho' deprived of his eyes, could still distinctly hear, and in his uncouth dialect begged me to give him some water to allay his thirst. Humanity herself would have recoiled back with horror; she would have balanced whether to lessen such reliefless distress, or mercifully, with one blow, to end this dreadful scene of agonizing torture! Had I had a ball in my gun, I certainly should have dispatched him; but finding myself unable to perform so kind an office, I sought, though trembling, to relieve him as well as I could. A shell, ready fixed to a pole, which had been used by some Negroes, presented itself to me. I filled it with water, and with trembling hands I guided it to the quivering lips of the wretched sufferer. Urged by the irresistible power of thirst, he endeavoured to meet it, as he instinctively guessed its approach by the noise it made in passing through the bars of the cage. 'Tankè you, white man, tankè you, putè somè poison, and givè me.' How long have you been hanging there? I asked him. 'Two days, and me no die; the birds, the birds; aaah me!' Oppressed with the reflections which this shocking spectacle afforded me, I mustered strength enough to walk away, and soon reached the house at which I intended to dine. There I heard that the reason of this slave being thus punished, was on account of his having killed the overseer of the plantation. They told me that the laws of self-preservation rendered such executions necessary; and supported the doctrine of slavery with the arguments generally made use of to justify the practice, with the repetition of which I shall not trouble you at present."

It must be no inconsiderable alleviation of the regret which the author must feel at being banished from his native country, to reflect that he is removed to an island where he can never be shocked by the sight of such horrid scenes, the up-probrium of humanity!

(*T. is concluded in our next.*)

80. *The Court Register, and Statesman's Remembrancer: Containing a Series of all the Great Officers and Ministers of State, &c. viz. Lord High Stewards, Archbishops and Bishops, Lord-Chancellors, Lord-Keeper and Commissioners of the Great Seal, Lord-Presidents of the Council, Lord-Treasurers and Commissioners of the Treasury, Knights of the Garter, Principal Secretaries of State, Lord-Chief Justices and other Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, Masters of the Rolls, Sergeants at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors General, Masters in Chancery, Records of London, &c. &c. &c. Together with the Commissioners for managing the several Branches of the Crown Revenues, from the first Appointment; and also, some Account of the Institution, Nature, and Business of the several Offices. The whole corrected to June 3, 1782. With a copious Index of Names. 8vo.*

THE intention and use of this compilation being sufficiently obvious from its copious title, nothing seems necessary to be added, except that it goes back far more than a hundred years. The merit of such a work depends on its correctness, which seems remarkable.—Two or three slight mistakes only have casually occurred to us, viz.—P. 180, for “warden of Peter-House” r. “master.”—P. 313, for “John Earl of Ludlow” r. “Peter.”—For “Lady Priscilla Burrell” r. “Lady Willoughby of Eresby”—The Knights of the Thistle and Bath, we think, should have been inserted.—The hint seems taken from *Chamberlain's Present State of Great Britain*, now long past.

81. *Essays on Hunting: Containing a Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Scent; Observations on the different Kinds of Hounds; with the Manner of training them. Also, Directions for the Choice of a Hunter, &c. &c. 8vo.*

THIS work is rather of a doctrinal, than of a practical nature, and contains many good general principles, adapted to hare hunting, but without extending its rules to other objects of the chase. The author maintains some peculiar speculative opinions, and relates a most extraordinary instance of the power of love over the heart of a canine female, on the anonymous credit of a physician who had a bitch of the setting kind; which should be inserted if delicacy would permit.

82. *Ethics, Rational and Theological, with cursory Reflections on the general Principles of Deism. By John Grose, F.A.S. 8vo.*

SEVERAL of these essays having appeared in some of the periodical papers, they are now, at the request of many of their readers, collected into a volume.—

The author's design is laudable, and his subjects most important, being “Happiness, Religion, Friendship, Truth, Wisdom, Virtue, Vice. The four cardinal virtues, Mercy, Gratitude, Ingratitude, Sincerity, Flattery, Humility, Pride, Ambition, Avarice, Riches, Learning, Philosophy, Ethics, Reason, Custom, Estimation and Reputation, Providence, Time and Eternity,” besides the “Cursory Reflections” above-mentioned, on which he well observes, “If deism can be refuted with more propriety in one character than another, a layman, who had no interest in the dispute, nor, as the infidel calls it, any craft thereby to support, is, on that score, most likely to succeed in his endeavour.” This has been suggested as a principal reason of Addison's not taking orders, and from this the irrefragable arguments of Lyttelton and West derived additional weight. As a specimen of Mr. Grose's style and manner, we will select the conclusion of his *Essay on Truth*.

“Mutual confidence is the basis and foundation of social happiness; to preserve this, truth is unavoidably required. The practice of it infuses so many benefits to the possessor; that neither the frowns of the exalted, nor the envy of inferiority, can possibly deprive him of. Besides, the peace and satisfaction of mind that attend it, render the man of integrity a proper subject to be confided in, even by his enemies, and his friends [they] value his esteem, because they are ever certain that sincerity accompanies his professions. Truth is so subduing in its nature, and so permanent in its effects, that it justly characterises, and ought constantly to prevail in the christian, the gentleman, and the scholar. In short, without it, man becomes poisonous as a viper, and diabolical as a fiend, but, so far as Truth is adhered to, he resembles an angel.”

Several of Sterne's or Sancho's dashes — and *Italics* we have taken the liberty to omit, to shew that the sense does not require them. By the “Cursory Reflections” this author appears to be a rational as well as scriptural believer.—The work was published by subscription.

83. *Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq. a Military Officer in the Service of Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. 4to.*

THESE Memoirs were originally written in German, the author's native tongue, and translated by himself into English. From an account of his descent it appears, that James Bruce and John Bruce were cousins, of the family of Airth in Scotland; and that, during the troubles in the last century, they resolved to go abroad together, and fixed upon the Baltic as the place of their destination; but



but by some accident they embarked on board different ships, then lying at Leith, by which mistake one went to Russia, the other to Prussia. John Bruce, our author's grand-father, found himself in the dominions of the Elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1706, Peter Henry Bruce entered into the Prussian service. The following remarkable story, dated in this year, is selected for the entertainment of our readers :

"At the house," says Mr. Bruce, "where I lodged with the colonel, I was told a very remarkable story that happened between my landlady and her former husband, who was a native of this town; his name was Niepels, and he was a captain of dragoons in the Dutch service; he courted our landlady at the Hague, she was the daughter of a merchant there, and, after a solemn promise of marriage, he first seduced, and then left her pregnant; her father was so incensed at her, that he turned her out of the house; but an aunt taking compassion on her, kept her till she was brought to bed, and afterwards supplied her with a little money, with which, unknown to any of her friends, she equipped herself in mens' cloaths, bought a horse, and went and offered herself as a volunteer in Captain Niepels' troop; her offer was accepted, and she continued some time in the troop; the captain used sometimes to tell his volunteers, that he was very like an old mistress of his, but never had the least suspicion that he was speaking to the very person: she staid till the end of the campaign, when Capt. Niepels, being informed of his father's death, left the service, and went home to take possession of his estate. By this accident she seemed to lose sight of any opportunity to call the captain to an account, which was the sole motive of her adventure. However, she followed him, but laid aside the cavalier, and reassumed the female, and arriving at Maastricht, she prevailed upon his maid-servant (for a little money) to allow her to sleep in a private room in the house for one night, as she was a stranger, and did not chuse to lodge in any public inn. Having thus broke the ground, and got admission, she had an opportunity to reconnoitre the house, particularly the captain's apartment, who was generally abroad the whole day, and came home late at night. She kept very close, till she thought every body in the house was asleep; and then proceeding, with a candle in one hand, and a ponyard in the other, to his bed-side, she awaked him, and asked if he knew her; and, upon his demanding what had brought her there, she told him, that he must now resolve to perform his engagement to her, otherwise she was determined to put him to death. The captain thought proper to refuse, but at the same time called to his servants; and, before any of them could arrive, she struck him in the breast, and, notwithstanding

all the defence he could make, she gave him several other wounds in different parts of his body; the servants at length came to his assistance, and finding their master streaming with blood, they sent for a magistrate and guards to secure her. In the mean time, the lady never offered to move off, but continued upbraiding him with his treachery, although he intreated her to save herself, as he thought himself mortally wounded: at last, the magistrate came with a guard to conduct her to prison, which the captain would not suffer, but begged them to send for a priest, to whom, on his arrival, he confessed how much he had injured the young woman, and desired the priest, in the presence of the magistrate, to marry them without loss of time, which accordingly he did. Upon the surgeon's declaring that none of the wounds were mortal, the guard was withdrawn, and, by the careful attendance of the surgeon, and the no less tender care of his new spouse, the captain soon recovered of his wounds. They lived afterwards in the greatest harmony for several years, till an ill-fated accident put an end to his life. One evening they were walking together before the Trowen-port, and passing by an arsenal where a number of old uselets arms were lying, a gentlewoman in their neighbourhood, with whom they lived in great intimacy, met them, and taking up an old rusty pistol, said jocularly to Capt. Niepels, that it was decreed he should die by the hands of a woman, which he actually did, for the pistol went off, and shot him dead on the spot. He left three daughters, who were now marriageable; his widow (our landlady) some time after his death married his nephew."

84. *Dr. Hawes's Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, &c. &c. 8vo.*

IN order to give complete and desirable efficacy to his important plan of restoring animation, when apparently lost, this humane practitioner recommends to the support of the legislature *General Receiving Houses*, to be established by their authority in every parish, and furnished with a necessary apparatus at the public or county expence; to which also may be added (he says) the residence of a young gentleman of the faculty, with a moderate salary, who had been conversant with the subject.—Premiums, either pecuniary or honorary, should be distributed to others of the profession, and a school for studying the art of animation is also recommended.

In the Appendix, No 1, "On the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," Dr. Hawes reprobates the custom of laying out the bodies of those who are supposed dead as soon as respiration ceases, especially of children, or of persons in apoplectic and fainting fits, in fevers arising in weak habits, in the small-pox, and even of the  
aged,

aged, as in all these cases, by a different treatment, life may be, and has been, restored and prolonged. No II. is an extract from the author's Lectures, of his proposals of two honorary medals for the best dissertations on the subject. And "Hints are subjoined for improving the art of restoring suspended animation, also for administering dephlogisticated air in certain diseases, particularly in the present epidemic, termed *Ind. suenza*. Proposed (in a letter to Dr. Hawes) by A. Forbergill, M. D." &c. For the particulars of the process here proposed we must refer to the letter, which seems well deserving the notice of the Humane Society, by whose laudable endeavours, we are told, "within eight years (the period of its establishment) in 845 accidents that have come under their notice, 136 patients have been restored from *apparent* death."—Nothing more need be added in its recommendation.

85. *Albion Triumphant: or, Admiral Rodney's Victory over the French Fleet. A Poem.* By J. N. Puddicombe, M. A. 4to.

THESE verses are very correct and harmonious, though the subject of victories (not indeed in the present war) is too much hackneyed to admit of novelty. And this might have been more local; for it is remarkable that Jamaica, whose safety was the undoubted consequence of this glorious action, is not once mentioned. The author has certainly exalted his hero as much as possible, by styling, in one place, the Trojan war and the battles of the Gods, "humbler subjects;" in another, making "Rome's laurels fade," and "Cæsar's and Pompey's fame yield to Rodney's;" in a third, "Augustus and Antony shine less brilliant" at Actium, &c.

86. *An Examination of the important Question, Whether Education, at a great School, or by private Tuition, is preferable? With Remarks on Mr. Keble's "Liberal Education."* By Percival Stockdale. 8vo

Mr. Stockdale is an avowed enemy to public schools, and ardently recommends a private education, under the direction of a proper tutor. As in public education much importance is given to the honourable and advantageous connections which a young gentleman may form at a great school, the following extract on this topic, from the author's work, may be interesting to many of our readers:

"I forgot to mention some circumstance attending the public mode of education, which people, with the usual inconsiderate and confident repetition of traditional sentiments, pronounce a very great advantage; I

mean the opportunities of forming respectable and useful acquaintance, connections, and friendships. On this trite and futile remark, I shall beg leave to make the following observations. As the great advantage proposed in this remark is principally addressed to the parents of our young gentlemen who are to inherit<sup>s</sup> inferior fortunes, or to the parents of those who must be adventurers in life; I imagine the grandees of our realm, if they give it their serious reflection, will think it a strong objection to a public school; and that, to their sons, it will be a considerable *disadvantage*. It will give them no pleasure to find that they will be so situated as to be apt to make many humble friends and dependents at an unreflecting and imprudent age. Nay, the idea will suggest to them much future prejudice to the interest and pride of their family.

"But I am sure, if parents of less wealth and power reflected judiciously on this imaginary advantage, they would view it with contempt and detestation. Young men of small fortunes, or young men without fortune, at our great public schools are industrious, are meanly and detestably ambitious, to be admitted into the social train of the sons of noble families. The honour is obtained by an assiduous and submissive perseverance. They soon suffer their accidental and artificial superiors to be their perpetual dictators. They become the idolaters of power, and the slaves of insolence. It would, indeed, be ungenerous, it would be unjust, promiscuously to stigmatize our English youth with this passive and crouching character. Liberty is,

\* "It may be said, that these observations on the powerful and useful connections that may be formed at a great school cannot possibly be of any material service to the public, as they seem principally addressed to parents of very inferior fortune, or who have but a narrow income; and who, as they cannot afford to educate their sons by private tuition, think themselves very fortunate if they can send them, on the foundation, to Eton or Westminster. To this objection I reply, that these observations are intended for the serious reflection of gentlemen of one, two, or three thousand pounds a year, as well as for those who have but very small estates or incomes. A nobleman, who enjoys ten thousand a year, will be apt to think a commoner, who possesses three thousand pounds per annum, very much his inferior. Perhaps the presumption of the one will not be more absurd and contemptible than the humility of the other, who will fancy that his family will draw considerable honour and advantage from the society and protection of the peer. And surely it is indisputable, that a man of two or three thousand a year may educate his son by private tuition; and, if he is an economist and generous, may give a genteel appointment to the tutor."

by long hereditary right, our tutelary gods; therefore, with reluctant and slow steps will the quit our island. Many young gentlemen of Eaton and Westminster are eager\* to make a young lord know that he is their equal by nature. They are as jealous of their privileges, as our ancestors in the House of Commons were, when they repelled the infringements and the insults of arbitrary power. However, in all civilized and polished countries, many boys, as well as men, will be dupes to external grandeur, will image to themselves much consequence and happiness from associating with the great. But the worst, the most fatal consequences ensue, both to the spirited and servile youth of humbler expectations from being the companions of their superior. They are initiated into extravagance and debauchery; they contract habits which are destructive to their interest, health, and morals. And pray what advantage can your son derive from the patronage of the most powerful peer, if he has adopted those prejudices which degrade human nature, and enslave the mind, or if he is abandoned to dissipation and sensuality? A prodigal will find himself a weak and helpless being, though he enjoys the most benign smiles and the first favours of kings and ministers: a virtuous man hath a better footing in the world, than if he was protected by all the coronets in Europe.

"The peer, however, needs not apprehend any inconvenience from his son's permanent regard for any of his school-fellows of inferior rank; nor should the father of lower station anticipate any solid advantage to his family from such connections. Establishments for life, from these origins, are as rare as the great prizes in the lottery. It is on the tongue of every body, *that early intimacies last long*. The observation is as false as it is common; it is almost universally contradicted by experience. They who, at school, are daily companions and warm friends, go off to different professions and acquaintance, and think little more of each other. But disparity of rank is particularly unfavourable to

lasting intimacy; and, perhaps, no friendly impression is more fugitive than *noble remembrance*. No good and durable effects are to be expected from sentiment, however generous, if it is unsupported by principle; nor from a society in pleasures unauthorized by virtue. You have lived in the greatest intimacy with a young nobleman for several years at school; by your different destiny, you are separated from each other. You correspond punctually, perhaps affectionately, for a twelvemonth. He drops the correspondence from the multiplicity of his connections; from the full employment which is given to his mind by his attention to his interest; by the splendour and dissipation of high life; by his vanity; and by his more importunate passions; these objects soon steel his heart against the puerile impressions of affection and friendship, and in two or three years he could hear that you were *hanged* with indifference."

87. *Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament, collected from various Authors, as well in regard to Words as Pointing, with the Reasons on which both are founded. By W. Bowyer. The Third Edition. 4to.*

THIS is not a mere republication, being enlarged from what in 1763 filled only part of a duodecimo, in 1768 was extended to an octavo, and now forms a handsome quarto. The merits of the former edition are well known, and in Germany particularly from the translation of Professor Schultze. It will be no small recommendation to say, that, for the principal part of what is now added, the learned world is indebted to Mr. Markland, Dr. Owen, Bp. Barrington, Professor Michaelis, Mr. Goffet, and the very learned and acute Mr. Weston. In a prefatory advertisement, Mr. Nichols takes due notice of that "liberal attention to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, which is one of the many well-known excellences of Dr. Heberden;" and acknowledges, that "he would not have presumed to venture on a task of such importance, as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the unremitted labours and friendship of Dr. Owen; whose regard for Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, have prompted him, not only to enrich the volume with a considerable number of new notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole."

We are happy to announce that, under the auspices of the same benevolent Divine, a good edition of the Sacred Text will speedily be published.

\* "The good effects, however, of this ardour soon wear off. Repeated and thorough drubbings without the walls of the school will never make one of our young nobility behave like a man for life. In his mature years he will always treat an inferior as if he was a being of a different species. The friends of a young duke, who, I suppose, in wealth, is the first nobleman of this kingdom, seemed determined to river in his mind this blind and detestable partiality to rank. They took him from Westminster-school because his insolence was well and deservedly chastised by one of his school-fellows; but I am happy to be informed that this youth rises superior to the misconduct of his guardians."

## THE DAMSELS OF CARDIGAN.

*A Song to the Tune of "Rural Felicity."**By W— J—, Esq.**"Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei."*

**F**AIR Tivy\*, how sweet are thy waves  
 gently flowing, [bowers!  
 Thy wild-oaken woods, and green eglantine  
 Thy banks with the musk-rose and amaranth  
 flowing, [bourless hours.

When friendship and mirth claim these la-  
 But weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure that Prospects  
 can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet is the nectar that glistens and  
 dances, [we pour!

While quick from its vase the bright sparkler  
 And when to our lips the beguiler advances,  
 He bids us be pensive and anxious no more.  
 But weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasures that Nectar  
 can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet is the scent of the jasmine and roses  
 That Zephyr around us so lavishly flings,  
 Perhaps for Blaenpant† fresh perfume he  
 composes, [brings.

Or tidings from Bronwith auspiciously  
 But weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasures which Odours  
 can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet was the strain that enliven'd the  
 spirit, [free!

And cheer'd us with numbers so frolic and  
 The poet is absent; be just to his merit,

Ah! may he in love be more happy than we!  
 For weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure that Music can  
 give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet is the circle of friends round our  
 table, [dale,

Where stately Cilgaran o'erhangs the brown  
 Where none are unwilling, and few are unable,

To sing a wild song, or relate a wild tale!  
 But weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure which Friend-  
 ship can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

\* Tivy, a famous river in Wales.

† Blaenpant, Bronwith, Cilgaran, Dine-  
 vor, Slebeck, and Coedmor, particular places  
 or seats, &c.

How vainly we pore over dark Gothic pages,  
 To cull a rude gabberish from Statham or  
 Brooke! [bearded sages,  
 Leave Your-books and parchments to grey-  
 Be nature our law, and fair woman our book.  
 But weak is our vaunt,  
 While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure which Learn-  
 ing can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

Admit that our labours were crown'd in full  
 measure, [flowers,  
 And gold were the fruit of rhetorical  
 That India supplied us with long-hoarded  
 treasure, [ours;

That Dinevor, Slebeck, or Coedmor were  
 Yet weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure that Riches  
 can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

Or say, that preferring fair Thames to fair  
 Tivy, [or red,

We gain'd with bright ermine robes purple  
 And peep'd through large perukes, like owlets  
 through ivy, [head;

Or grant that rich coronets blaz'd on our  
 Yet weak is our vaunt,

While something we want,  
 More sweet than the pleasure that Honours  
 can give.

Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,  
 Love can alone make it blissful to live.

## P R O L O G U E

TO MOLIERE'S STATUE-FEAST,

*Altered by Lady CRAVEN,**And acted by her young Family at Beekham-wood.*

**T**O this deep shade, this sacred wood, belong  
 The powers of wit, the harmony of song.  
 No longer, as in days of yore, the owl [soul-  
 With midnight shrieks affrights the calmest  
 No more the hoarse and death-foreboding raven  
 With croaks disturbs the peaceful house of  
 Craven.

A Muse, with all a mortal's careless grace,  
 First decks with artful hand this lovely place;  
 Here fixes all the objects of her love,  
 And with a smile now consecrates the grove.  
 Lightly she skims the cream of ancient lays,  
 New trims new fashions for our modern days;  
 Then soars aloft in poetry and air,  
 Leaving the earth-born all to nature's care:  
 To-night Moliere appears, à l'Angloise dress'd,  
 And if by your applause he is confess'd  
 A welcome foreigner, perchance your smile  
 May be an omen to this war-worn isle,  
 That France and England may once more  
 agree,

Let France give wit, we'll grant it liberty;—  
 Yes, liberty!—with song and dance to roam,  
 While we our thoughts and virtues keep at  
 home.



ODE TO A GOLDFINCH.

COME, sweet bird, with wings of gold,  
All thy yellow plumes unfold;  
Hop about from chair to chair,  
Picking up thy slender fare.  
No hand of mine shall e'er molest,  
Or rob thee of thy downy nest.  
No cat disturb thy snug retreat,  
No other goldfinch steal thy meat.  
Every day upon my board,  
Thou wilt find a scatter'd hoard.  
Go not near the wicked man,  
He will kill thee if he can.  
Though his bags are stuff'd with wealth,  
His aching body's void of health.  
Luxury consumes his frame,  
And riot damps the vital flame.  
He, if on his floor you sit,  
Instant dooms you to the spit.  
How it joys my gladden'd heart,  
In my store to give thee part!  
Every day rejoice my breast,  
For a little leave thy nest;  
Safe thou may'st return again,  
Through the crevice in the pane.

IGNOTUS.

*The following, sung by Mr. SAVILE in a miscellaneous Concert for the Benefit of Addenbrooke's Hospital, at the Senate House, Cambridge, was received with the loudest applause.*

THE CELEBRATED OLD BALLAD,  
THE BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.

*Altered and applied to the late Naval Victory in the West Indies.*

BY MISS SEWARD.

WHEN 'April wak'd the dawn with  
lucky gales,  
For ever be recorded the glorious *Eighty-two*,  
Brave Rodney joyous spy'd the Gallic sails,  
That on the wings of morn before him flew.  
All hands, all hands aloft—let British valour  
shine.  
Let fly a culverin—the signal for the line,  
And launce the lightning of the guns!  
Rising winds, ardent minds,  
Bear to conquest Britain's warlike sons!

*Chorus—Rising winds, &c.*

De Grasse indignant plows the foaming main,  
And sullen thuns in combat the dreaded foe  
to meet,  
Though troops of generous heroes crowd his  
And though out-numb'ring cannon arm  
his fleet.  
Now every gallant mind to victory does aspire,  
The bloody fight's begun—the seas all on fire!  
And Fate's dark brow portentous gleams!  
While a flood, all of blood,  
Through the dazzling Ville de Paris streams.

*Chorus—While a flood, &c.*

Sulphur, smoke, and fire disturbing the air,  
Their thunders hoarse resounding from  
Ocean's lowest cave,  
Proud Gallia's shrinking genius hovers near,  
And drops her faded lilies on the wave!—

Now Hood's intrepid force right onward bears  
its course,  
To give the second blow, a total overthrow,  
While Death and horror madly reign!  
Now they cry, Yield or die,  
British colours ride the vanquish'd main!

*Chorus—Now they cry, &c.*

See! they fly amaz'd, o'er rocks and sands!  
What dangers they grasp to shun a greater  
fate!  
In vain they cry for aid to weeping lands;  
The nymphs and sea-gods mourn their  
hapless state! [know!  
Proud Ville de Paris! now thy lord superior  
In bright *Britannia's* line thy burnish'd sides  
shall glow!  
Enough, thou mighty god of war!  
Now we sing, bless the king,  
Here's a health to every British tar.

*Chorus—Now we sing, &c.*

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE III. IMITATED.

*Nulius argento color est avaris  
Abdito terris, &c. —*

O thou! whose sober mind can hate  
The miser's meanly-hoarded gold,  
Say, whom delights the hidden plate,  
What charms doth buried wealth unfold?  
The joys that riches can bestow,  
'Tis he alone may hope to find,  
Whose open hand is never slow  
To prosper, with his wealth, mankind.

The generous youth shall ever live,  
His worth th' impartial Muse shall sing:  
Him Fame to after-times shall give,  
And bear on never-flagging wing.

He who his passions can restrain,  
His avaricious mind controul,  
Far nobler is, than if he reign  
From England to the Southern Pole.

In vain the wretch, whose languid veins,  
With wat'ry humour dropsy chills,  
By drinking seeks relief from pains,  
Exertion 'tis must end his ills.

R—mb—d\*, while cringing flatterers bow'd,  
Was happy in the vulgar eye;  
But Virtue, differing from the crowd,  
Assigns the wretch to infamy.

The proper laurel and the crown  
To him alone she will impart,  
Whose hand, might India be his own,  
Would never stab an Indian's heart.

O.

A TRANSLATION. (See pp. 252, 304.)

BENEATH this poplar's tranquil shade  
The great, the good Rousseau is laid:  
—Here let the "sympathetic" mind  
Weep o'er the friend of human kind.

July 20, 1782.

\* A celebrated East India Nabob, whose management is at present under the consideration of the House of Commons.

## AN ASTRONOMICAL THOUGHT.

*"An undevout Astronomer is mad."* YOUNG.

WHEN silent Night her dark dominion holds,  
And throws her sable veil o'er Nature's face,  
The sage philosopher delights to walk  
The starry sky, and trace the milky way.  
With every aid that mathematic art  
And optic science to his use afford,  
With penetrating eye he marks the path  
Of each revolving planet round the sun:  
By frequent observations, nicely made,  
And calculations accurate, he tells  
Their true dimensions, distances, and times;  
And with his finest telescope descries  
Thousands of stars that 'scape the naked eye;  
Sees Jupiter begirt around with belts,  
Huge Saturn's orb encircled with a ring,  
And both attended with Satellites.  
Encourag'd thus, with animating zeal,  
And pleasing indefatigable toil,  
He finds the parallax of some fix'd star,  
Assigns his place at distance past belief,  
And thence the bold but just conclusion draws,  
That all the stars which deck the vaulted sky,  
Are central suns to systems of their own.  
Since then, as far as piercing eye can ken,  
We see the blue expanse abounding full  
With suns, which, doubtless, light surrounding  
ing worlds;  
And since the astronomic tube displays  
To view a tenfold universe beyond;  
Can Reason form a doubt, that farther yet  
There are not suns and worlds innumerable,  
At distances far short of others still,  
And those surpass'd by countless systems more,  
That fill the vast extent of boundless space?  
Amazing truth! of which no human thought  
Can ever form an adequate conception.  
For though to man the mental powers are given  
To mark the planet's motion, to compute  
Each orbit's period and circumference,  
And fix when distant comets shall return;  
Or, rising on Imagination's wing, [round;  
Take fancied flight through Nature's ample  
And though the date of life were so prolong'd,  
That through ten thousand thousand ages more  
The soaring mind might still pursue her course  
With swifter speed than fleetest rays of light,  
Each moment opening to th' enraptur'd mind  
New scenes of splendour and magnificence,  
Unnumber'd orbs diffusing endless rays  
Of various lustre through the spacious whole;  
Still would the grand idea, thence conceiv'd  
Of all-creating, all-sustaining power,  
Be lost, and swallow'd in the vast immense,  
As is the falling drop in ocean's wave.  
Here pause! here ponder, O my soul! and think  
What majesty divine attendant waits  
On the great King of kings, enthron'd in light!  
People of every nation under Heaven,  
And every tongue, whose numbers none can  
count;

The spirits of the just, who liv'd by faith;  
The general assembly of the saints;  
Angels, an host innumerable great!  
Archangels, cherubims, and seraphs bright;

These all surround the throne, their faces veil,  
And fall with prostrate homage to the ground;  
With one accord they tune their golden harps,  
And, with harmonious melody inspir'd,  
In highest notes and strains immortal join,  
And ceaselessly sing their favourite hymn of praise,  
"All blessing, honour, wisdom, glory, might,  
Dominion, and thanksgiving, be ascrib'd  
To Him that sits upon th' eternal throne,  
And to the Lamb that reigns for evermore."

A TRANSLATION of the EPITAPH in  
our left. (See p. 400.)

This plain marble is dedicated to the memory  
of W. BROCKMAN, of Beachborough, Esq.

Who, living, compos'd for himself  
The under-engraven Epitaph.

"I have always thought  
That the true Christian Religion,  
Accompanied with humanity,  
Not clouded with superstition,  
Is the glory of mankind:  
That hope of futurity  
Is our present support;  
That natural liberty,

Without a licentious deluge,  
Is most amiable:

That the wise understand, that government  
is more for protection than domination;

That magistrates are ordained,  
As well for chastising the wicked,  
As for rewarding the good;  
That the impunity of traitors  
Is a shameful reproach to a nation;  
That ecclesiastical wiles,  
No less than the country,  
Are detestable;

That retirement is more eligible  
Than the public stage;

And  
That a course of life,  
Serious, calm, and undisturbed,  
All sourness apart,  
Is abundantly preferable  
To an ambitious dependent state,

Or  
To a giddy popularity. W. B."

Born 24th September, 1648;  
Marr'd to Mrs. Anne Glyd,

By the most Reverend, and indeed Fatherly,  
Dr. John Tillotson,  
Archbishop of Canterbury,  
At Lambeth Chapel,  
22d December, 1692.

To whom were born three sons,  
William, James\*, and John.  
Of which William and John  
Died, without issue,  
During the life of their father.

William, the father, died, . . . . .  
And Anna, his wife, . . . . .

Dorcas-like, full of good works. . . . .

\* James succeeded to his father's estate, and, dying unmarried in 1767, bequeathed it to his kinsman, the Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman, B.D. who took the name of Brockman, and died Nov. 11, 1781. See vol. LI. p. 343.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Quebec to his Friend at Edinburgh, dated July 17.*

**T**HE resolutions of parliament to put an end to the American war, are, I am afraid, not transmitted to Canada, for the bloody work of butchery is still carrying on in the upper parts of this province. A Colonel Clark, commanding a large party of Americans in the Illinois country, has been for some years meditating an attempt upon Fort Detroit, but hitherto has always been defeated by the vigilance and activity of the Indians. This year Clark had assembled about 4000 men, and by late letters we have heard that he was on his march to Detroit. He had ordered a Major Crawford to advance before his main body, with about 500 men, and they had actually reached San Doufkie, in the neighbourhood of Detroit, when intelligence was brought to Major Deypster, the commanding officer at the Fort: he instantly collected all the Indians he could, and sent a Mr. Caldwell, a young American, with them, and a party of regulars, to surprise Major Crawford before he was joined by Clark; he did so effectually, for he completely routed the party, and took about 200 prisoners.

The Indians, who were the principal actors in this scene, gave over the prisoners to their women, who instantly tomahawked every man of them with the most horrid circumstances of barbarity.

It is not unusual for the Indians to put their prisoners to death; but the Americans had this spring destroyed an Indian village, and put their women and children to the sword, for which inhuman act the Indian nations are resolved to take full revenge, as Crawford and his party woefully experienced.

By a letter from on board the Narcissus frigate, dated off Cape Hattoras on the American coast, in May last, a very dangerous conspiracy had been formed on board that ship, and very fortunately was discovered just as it was about to be carried into execution. One Wood and fifty others were to rise in the night, murder the officers, and make themselves masters of the ship, which they were then to carry into a rebel port. Accordingly one of the Quartermasters, about 10 at night, heard a confused noise and muttering under his hammock, which gave him reason to suspect a mutiny. He instantly rose and acquainted the officer on the watch, when all hands were turned out in the very moment when the conspirators were ready to complete their plot. Two of the number turned King's evidence, and the rest were secured and put in irons. The ship immediately bore away for New York, where, after trial by court martial, six were sentenced to be hanged on the yard arm, which was accordingly put in execution; and Wood the ringleader was sentenced to be hung in chains. The rest were severely punished, and put on board different ships.

GENT. MAG. September, 1782.

August 12.

This day the brass equestrian statue of the Emperor Peter the First was opened to public view at Petersburg. About five o'clock in the afternoon her Imperial Majesty, after having dined at the Hermitage, came in her barge, attended by several of the first nobility, and landed on the New-Quay; from whence, on a platform covered with red baize, she proceeded to the Senate-house, where, from a balcony, handsomely fitted up for her Majesty's reception, she had a full view of the statue, the royal yachts on the river (of which there were several, all dressed in the various colours of different nations), and of the prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion. On her arrival, her Majesty found the statue enclosed with a screen, on which were painted rocks, uncultivated spaces, and other emblems of the rude state in which the Emperor found his country. Her Majesty had not been long on the balcony, when, on a signal given by a rocket, the screen which concealed the statue, on a sudden, and as it were by magick, fell, and discovered one of the most exquisite pieces of workmanship that was ever known to any age or country. The sudden appearance of the stately figure, big with majestic fire, galloping up a precipice on a furious steed, most exquisitely finished, in all the action of contending eagerness, together with the firing of cannon from the castle, admiralty, and yachts, and a running fire of about 10,000 soldiers, produced an effect on the mind not easily to be described. After the firing ceased, and the Empress had contemplated the statue for some time, with the greatest seeming satisfaction, all the regiments of guards, the regiment of artillery, and three other regiments, which were drawn up on the occasion, marched round it, lowering their colours as they passed by the balcony where the Empress was placed. After this part of the ceremony was ended, her Majesty was rowed back to the Hermitage in the same manner she came. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every place manifested joy at the happy remembrance of the father of their country.

August 17.

Parliament having so far complied with the wishes of the people in the Western parts of Scotland as to repeal the act which forbid the wearing of the Highland dress, his Grace the Duke of Athol, in order to restore it, assembled a number of his tenants, young fellows, all clothed in their new plaids, in the park below the castle of Blair, where these Caledonian youths, like the Romans of old, exercised themselves in running, tilting, wrestling, playing at back-sword, throwing the hammer, heaving the puffing stone, and other manly exercises; while his Grace himself condescended to be a spectator, and to reward the victors; an example worthy to be followed by other Highland chiefs.

Count de Grasse was this day presented to the

he French King, and after a short audience is said to have returned with a cheerful countenance.

*August 22.*

A pea-stack belonging to Mr. Gimwood of Felwell in Norfolk, being badly got up, took fire, and in a few minutes consumed the same, together with two large barns, about 20 loads of hay, 5 lasts of corn, a dove house, and other buildings. The wind being high, communicated the flames to the parsonage-house, which was likewise consumed with the greater part of the furniture. The whole damage is computed at 2000*l*.

*August 23.*

The Emperor of Germany has issued an order for all persons employed about the court to pay their respective debts or settle with their creditors in a limited time, on pain of losing their places.

*August 24.*

The heaviest rain fell in the neighbourhood of Elgin, about 20 miles to the north of Aberdeen, that ever had been known in the memory of man. The floods swelled the river Lossie to such a degree, that it bore down the mills and every thing before it. The road going into Elgin from the east was so torn by the river as to be impassible. The river Findhorn rose and overflowed its banks, laying the fine, fertile, and beautiful vale between its usual bed and the Burn that runs by Fennie into one continued sheet of water. The ferryman's house was carried away, and the river now runs where the road was that led to the ferry. The Burn of Delvry carried away the bridge of that name and the adjoining houses along with it. At Nairn the fine new bridge at the east end of the town was born down by the flood, as was also the Highland bridge, a few miles above the town, by the same river. In the flat road between Nairn and Inverness the water lay so high as to float the chaises that were passing that way. At Sligo in Ireland the inundation was still greater. The water rose ten feet above high water mark; and the Mardyke being broken down, the flood reached as far as Ballyade, and carried all before it.

*August 25.*

By letters from Cadix there is advice of the Lord Howe Merchantman of 20 guns, bound from Plymouth for Quebec, being brought into that port by a stratagem which may serve as a caution to other English Captains. It seems Capt. Edmunds had taken on board 25 American sailors who had voluntarily offered themselves, with a design, as has since appeared, to make themselves masters of the ship, which they found means to do by securing the Capt. and Officers when off their guard, and then reducing the rest of the crew. This they did without bloodshed, and gave the command to one Palmer, who ran her into Cadix, as above related.

*August 29.*

The gentlemen of the county of Suffolk having agreed to build a ship of the line for

the use of government, and the same being signified to the Board of Admiralty, Ld. Vise. Keppel returned for answer his warm approbation, with a subscription of 300*l*. towards carrying the same into execution. When 12 other counties shall have agreed to follow the example, the ship will be put upon the stock.

*August 30.*

Dr. Cocke was this day elected organist of St. Martin in the Fields. He had 22 votes on the final ballot, and Dr. Burney 10.

To the account already given of the loss of the Royal George, we have the pain to add, that, besides the Admiral, every soul between decks perished with her. Adm. Kempenfelt was writing in his cabin when the accident happened. Capt. Waghorn, the Admiral's first Captain, was fortunately on deck; but his son, a Lieutenant, was drowned. It is said the Royal George was the oldest first-rate now in the service. She was built at Woolwich; her keel was laid down in 1751, and she was hauled out of dock in July 1755, it being unusual to build such large ships on slips to launch. She was pierced for 100 guns, but having lately had two additional ports, including carronades, she mounted 108 guns. She was rather short and high, than agreeing with the rules of proportion at present laid down; yet so good a sailer, that she has had more flags on board than any vessel in the service. Lord Anson, Adm. Boscawen, Lord Rodney, and several other principal officers, have repeatedly commanded in her. Lord Hawke commanded the Squadron in her which fought the French under Colins, when the Superbe of 70 guns was sunk by her cannon, and the Soleil Royal of 84 driven on shore and burnt. She carried the tallest masts and squarest canvas of any English built ship in the navy, and originally the heaviest metal, viz 52, 40, and 28 pounders, but they were lately changed on account of her age to 40, 32, and 18 pounders. The depth in which she sunk is not considerable, and she has since righted herself; but it is doubtful whether she ever can be weighed up.

*August 31.*

By advices received from the East Indies by the way of France during the month past, affairs there bear a very hostile appearance: Hyder Ally, joined by a body of 10000 French, appears more and more formidable. According to the French account when the last letters came away, he was forming a line to cut off all communication between Madras and the adjacent country, by which the English army must be greatly distressed for want of provisions.

*SUNDAY, September 1.*

Mrs. Saunders, who kept the mill at Dorking in Surrey, was robbed by five men, who rushed into her house armed with cutlasses and pistols, and with horrid imprecations demanded the keys of her money, which being complied with, they took from her one post Bank bill of 50*l*. two notes, one of 30*l*. and the other of 20*l*. a two-guinea piece, four dollars, three gold rings, and about 100*l*. in cash, besides other goods.



goods. They blindfolded Mrs. Saunders and her son, by which it should seem the ruffians were well acquainted with the family.

*Monday 2.*

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 3d inst. was further prorogued to Oct. 10.

The foundation stone of a new bridge over the river Pease, near the Old Cumba, Edinburgh, was laid. The centre arch is to be 123 feet in height.

*Tuesday 3.*

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London proclaimed Bartholomew-Fair in the usual form. It is hoped an order will soon take place for its total abolition, being an encouragement for rogues to meet, and an intolerable nuisance.

*Wednesday 4.*

Capt. Thornborough, late commander of his Majesty's frigate *Le Blonde*, arrived in town with an account of the loss of that ship. He had been cruising for some time off Boston for the only ship of war the Congress are in possession of; instead of which he had taken a large vessel, mounting 22 guns, laden with masts and stores for the French fleet, and was towing her into port when, unfortunately, the *Blonde* struck upon some rocks, and was entirely lost. The prize, fearing the same fate, pursued her course, and is since arrived at Halifax. By means of a raft, the crew of the *Blonde* got to a barren uninhabited island, where they continued two days in the utmost distress, when providentially they were seen and taken off by two American cruisers, who landed them near New York, in gratitude to Capt. Thornborough, for the generous and humane treatment he had shewn to the prisoners he had on board when he met with the unhappy disaster. When he left New York there were 12 American privateers cruising there, to intercept the trade.

*Friday 6.*

Sir James Lowther, Bart. waited on Lord Keppel, and, after expressing his concern that county subscriptions for building men of war went on but languidly, requested his lordship to present his duty to his Majesty the King, and at the same time beseech his Majesty to accept a man of war of the line from him, completely manned, victualled, and fitted for action. Lord Keppel, astonished at such an unexampled instance of generosity in a private gentleman, assured Sir James that his request should be instantly complied with, which it accordingly was; and his Majesty received the offer with that condescension and mark of respect which becomes a great prince.

*Saturday 7.*

Was executed at Hereford gallows, one John Webb, for having plundered a Venetian vessel driven on shore on the coast of Glamorganshire by distress, some time in November last. This, it is hoped, will put a final stop to that inhuman practice of plundering ships wrecked upon the coast.

A curious ancient golden cross was found by

a labouring man in digging turf in the new forest near Downton. It weighs above an ounce of gold, and has on one side an engraving of our Saviour, and on the other the ladder, spear, nails, and other emblems of his sufferings. It takes apart, and has a hollow recess, which was filled with earth and fibres of roots, insinuated by time. It seems to be the Encolpium, or Crux Pectoralis, mentioned by Du Fresno in his Glossary, which was the cross worn by bishops at their breasts, suspended by a string round their necks, and contained either some of the wood of the cross, or some relics of the saints. The hollow part served as a phylactery, or small shrine for those which were in general use, from a notion that the wearer of them would be free from dangers by their patronage.

*Monday 9.*

A court-martial was held on board the *War-spire* at Portsmouth, on Capt. Waghorne, for the loss of the *Royal George*, when he was honourably acquitted. A carpenter on board, who escaped, declared, that the ship went down so suddenly, that he had only time to tell his brother that she was sinking. It also appeared that she was so old and rotten, that when a plank started not a peg would hold together.

The same day the body of Mr. Saunders, the first lieutenant, was taken up under the stern of the *Montagu* Indianman, at the Motherbank. His gold watch was in his fob, and *sl. 15s. 6d.* in his pocket.

*Wednesday 11.*

This morning Lord Howe, with 34 ships of the line and 8 frigates, sailed from Spithead, for the relief of Gibraltar, with the East and West India fleets under convoy.

Sir Jas. Wright, late governor of Georgia, was at the levee, and had a long conference with the King.—The report of the defection of the Northern colonies took its rise from a number of little towns in the province of Massachusetts Bay refusing to send delegates to the assembly of the province, on account of their poverty.

Letters from North America declare, that the communication between New York and the country is now so open, that boats from Philadelphia, Boston, and the other provinces, pass and repass with flags of truce, and buy and sell goods without molestation.

Other letters from the same country advise, that Capt. Lippencot, of the Associated Loyalists, after an impartial trial, had been found guilty of the murder of Capt. Huddy, and that the proceedings of the court-martial had been transmitted to the King.

Letters from Curassoa speak of an obstinate and bloody engagement there between the *Diamond*, an English frigate of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Parker, and the *Vronew Magdaleena*, a Dutch armed ship of 30 guns, Capt. Geerman, which lasted three gladios, when the Dutchman, over-powered by the superior fire of the *Diamond*, was forced to strike, after having 23 men killed or wounded.—The

same

same letters add, that Rear Adm. Ristveld recaptured the above vessel, with a lieutenant and several English sailors on board, while, on the other hand, Geerman and his officers were on board the Diamond.

The Recorder of London received a letter from Mr. Secretary Townshend, directed to the Old Bailey, signifying the King's pleasure that he should report to him in council upon such cases as should appear to call for immediate punishment, his Majesty, in order to deter persons from being guilty of acts of cruelty, being determined to grant no pardon or respite to any persons convicted of such offences; on any solicitations whatever.

*Saturday 14.*

Capt. Trollope, commander of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, having sailed from Plymouth on the 2d inst. to join Commodore Elliot, fell in with, and captured the Hebe, a French frigate of 40 guns, 28 of which were French eighteen-pounders. She had sailed from St. Maloes the day before with a convoy for Brett, which, during the chase, got into Morlaix. She was commanded by M. de Vigny, of the order of St. Louis, who was slightly wounded; the second captain and 4 men killed, their wheel shot away, and foremast badly wounded, which was the only damage. She gave only one broadside, and struck. The Rainbow had only one man killed.

*Monday 16.*

Cha. Kelly, Francis Messenger, Evan Price, Joseph Caddie, and John Sunnel, convicted at the present sessions at the Old Bailey of crimes attended with cruelty, were this day executed at Tyburn.

*Tuesday 17.*

An express arrived in town with advice that the Dutch fleet, consisting of 17 sail, 14 of which were two-deckers, sailed from the Texel early on the 15th; but what their object is, time must discover.

*Wednesday 18.*

The sessions, which began at the Old Bailey on the 11th, ended, when no less than 27 felons were capitally convicted; among whom, besides the above notorious criminals, were, John and Jane Graham, for forging, counterfeiting, and publishing promissory notes of the Bank of England. Also one Henry Berthand, for falsely personating Mark Groves, the real owner of 100l. stock in the 3 per cent consols, and transferring the said stock, as if he had been the real owner. Also Charlotte Goodall and John Edmunds, for stealing, in the house of Mrs. Fortescue, of Tottenham, money and goods to the amount of 400l.; and Priscilla Goodall, mother of Charlotte, for being accessory in persuading her to commit the above robbery. Also Jn. Weatherby and Jn. Lafore, for counterfeiting the silver coin of this kingdom.

*Thursday 19.*

The Lord Holland, an Ordnance storeship, returned to Plymouth from Lord Howe's fleet. She had sprung a leak, and carried away her three topmasts in a gale of wind on Saturday.

*Friday 20.*

Some advices from Lord Howe's fleet were received, by which it appeared he had met with blowing weather; notwithstanding which, a few only of his convoy were separated.

*Saturday 21.*

This morning an express arrived at the Admiralty with the agreeable news of the Baltic fleet, consisting of upwards of 340 sail, being safe arrived off Flamborough head, under convoy of 2 or 3 frigates, a sloop, and a cutter.

*Sunday 22.*

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there were illuminations, and other publick demonstrations of joy.

*Monday 23.*

A letter of marque, pierced for 34 guns, including stern chaces, upon a new construction, was launched from Wells's dock. The guns are all upon one deck, and the quarter-deck is not raised. She is called the Lord Rodney, whose figure, as large as life, is carved at her head, resting his right foot on the stern of the Ville de Paris. On each side the figure, on labels, are inscribed, JAMAICA PRESERVED. VALOUR REWARDED.

An uncommon shower of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, fell, between 3 and 4 this afternoon, in London, with such rapidity, as has not been experienced for many years. The hail-stones were not only unusually large in their dimensions, but fell with such force that, striking against the windows, they broke many panes of glass in different parts of the metropolis.

This evening Admiral Lord Rodney arrived at his house in Hertford-street, May-fair, in perfect health.

*Tuesday 24.*

Stocks rose near one per cent. Cause not publicly known.

Rear-Adm. Digby, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, has, in his dispatches to the Board of Admiralty, transmitted a list of captures, 34 in number, made by his squadron from the 1st of May to the 11th of August, the day his dispatches are dated; and also a letter from Capt. Salter, of the Santa Margarita, giving an account of his engagement with a French frigate of 56 guns, and 301 men, whom he met with off Cape Henry in the Chesapeake, in sight of eight sail of large ships, who were bearing down with a crowd of sail. In that situation he thought it prudent to stand from her, and bear away to the Northward. The frigate gave chase, till both lost sight of the large ships, when the frigate thought proper to tack, and steer to the Westward, when it was resolved to tack likewise, and stand after her. In a quarter of an hour she did the same. At five P.M. being within a cable's length of each other, she with her starboard, and the Margarita with her larboard tacks on board, she opened her fire, and gave a broadside, and immediately wore. The Margarita

garita reserved her fire till an opportunity offered to rake her while wearing, which was effected with a well-directed fire from the star-board guns; then gradually closed each other within pistol shot, keeping her on the starboard beam. The action was continued in this manner, warmly on both sides, for an hour and a quarter, when she struck, and proved to be l'Amazone, commanded by the Vicomte de Montgonié, who was killed in the early part of the action.—Capt. Sal'er sent his lieutenant and one-third of his ship's company to take possession of her, and kept her in tow all night; but in the morning, observing the enemy's whole fleet, consisting of 13 sail, in pursuit, he was obliged to cut and fly. The Santa Margarita had 36 guns and 255 men.

*Wednesday 25.*

On the 21st of August, at 9 P. M. a most violent fire broke out at Constantinople. A strong N. E. wind blowing, the flames spread with such rapidity that there was no approaching with the engines. It continued burning till the 24th at 10 A. M. The seven towers, the Janizary Aga's palace, most of the fine buildings and mosques, are destroyed, and full one half of Constantinople. The fire round two large mosques was so very violent, that some hundred miserable objects who had taken refuge there were destroyed. Towards the sea the flames formed a semicircle, and reached on each side to the water's edge, when closing by degrees, the poor sufferers who were within the circle, from its vast extent unacquainted with the circumstance, were at last driven on each other, and saw nothing left but the sea for a refuge; many flew to it, and those that had strength, and were fortunate enough to be where it was shallow, survived: but those who could not stand twelve hours in the water, exposed to the waves on one side, and the scorching heat of the fire on the other, sunk under it, were first drowned and then burnt, by being thrown upon shore. Those who were in situations that were deep, were mostly drowned.—Some poor wretches had fastened themselves to boards, in hopes of floating, but the waves throwing them on shore, they were burnt to death. The Grand Vizir is since deposed.

*Monday 30.*

By 2 letter from Capt. Gower of the Medea, dated Rio Janeiro, April 13, it appears, that the treatment of our people there was by no means such as they had reason to expect from the Portuguese. None of the people were permitted to go on shore except on a small island where the sick were landed. The officers were allowed to go to the town, but the instant they landed a sentinel was placed over them. Every thing was sold dear; a fowl cost two shillings, and every thing else was dear in proportion; and only 18 shillings were allowed for a guinea. The reason Capt. Gower assigns for this is, because the Spaniards ship all their money from Peru at this Port in Portuguese bottoms, which they wish the English not to know, and therefore treat them ill that they

should not come there again. The Captain assures his friend from undoubted authority that the mines in Peru, and the city of Fez, where the Spaniards used to lodge their gold and silver bars, are in the hands of the natives, who destroy every white man they can master, and even kill their women and children, not sparing those begotten between a Spaniard and a native.—This letter seems authentic.

The following gentlemen have each undertaken to raise a regiment of Fencibles in Ireland, for the defence of the country: R. Talbot, Esq. co. Dublin; M. Archdeil, Esq. co. Fermanagh; T. Dawson, Esq. co. Armagh; W. K. French, Esq. co. Galway; A. Blennerhasset, Esq. co. Kerry; Lord Inchiquin, co. Kerry. Each regiment to consist of eight companies, to be raised by the officers without levy-money allowed them. The Col. to raise 100. Lieut. Col. 60. Major 45. 5 Captains 30 each. 1 Capt. Lieut. 20. 9 Lieutenants 13 each. 6 Ensigns 7 each. 1 Chap. 1 Adj. 1 Surgeon. 16 Serjeants. 16 Corporals. 16 Drummers. 2 Fifers. 500 Privates.—In all 557. Government to provide accoutrements, and the respective Colonels to assign the officers for the cloathing in the usual manner. Arms to be delivered by the ordnance. From the day of their being reported complete, if within four months from the day of their bearing orders, they are to be put upon the establishment, and paid from the date of their bearing orders. The officers to keep their respective quotas complete at the price of their commissions.

The following authentic list of ships of war launched since the 1st of Aug. last, will prove the exertion made in our navy since that time:

Atlas	90 (K's. Yd.)	Chatham,
Anson	64 Do.	Plymouth,
Argo	44	Hull,
Arethusa	38	Bristol,
Andromache	32	Rotherhithe,
Astræa	32	Cowes,
Ariel	16	Liverpool,
Alecto	12	Dover,
Bombay-Castle	74	Blackwall,
Crown	64	Ditto,
Cato	50	Northfleet,
Ceres	32	Liverpool,
Cockatrice	14	Folkstone,
Diomede	44	Bristol,
Goliath	74 (K's. Yd.)	Deptford,
Ganges	74	Rotherhithe,
Iphigenia	32	North Shields,
Latona	38	Limehouse,
Mediatour	44	Northam,
Polphemus	64	Sherneß,
Phæton	38	Liverpool,
Pluto	26	Dover,
Quebec	36	Buckleford,
Reliance	44	Limehouse,
Sceptre	64	Blackwall,
Tiiphone	12	Dover,
Warrior	74 (K's. Yd.)	Portsmouth.
Total. Nine ships of the line, and eighteen frigates and sloops.		

BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS.

**T**HE lady of Benj. Harrison, esq; at Enfield, a daughter.

Sept. 12. The lady of Sir Hugh Owen, bt. a son and heir.

16. Lady Ashburton, a son.

22. The lady of John Sinclair, esq; a son.

24. The lady of Oliver Cromwell, esq; a son and heir, at his house in Nicholas-lane. This child is the only male heir of the Cromwell family in a lineal descent from the memorable Protector of that name.

26. Lady of Alex. Blair, esq; two sons.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Ludlow, rev. Fra. Kinchant, to Miss Pateshall, of Pudleston, Heref.

Mr. Planner, jun. auctioneer in Bartholomew-Close, to Miss Leake, of Clerkenwell.

Wm. Phipps, esq; of Linc. Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Dyer, dau. of Fra. D. esq; of Court Henry, co. Caermarthen.

Alexander Lord Loughborough, L. C. J. of common pleas, to the hon. Miss Courtenay, one of the sisters of Ld Visc. C.

Aug. 21. Mr. Jas. Piercy, jun. sugar-baker in Friday-st. to Miss Shewen, only dau. of the late Wm. S. esq; of Bengal.

26. Capt. Wright, of the Derbyshire militia, to Miss Northcote, sister of Sir Stafford N. bt.

27. At Henley upon Thames, Mr. John Amery, brewer, in St. John-street, to Miss Keene, dau. of Mr. Hugh K. of the said place.

28. Rev. Mr. Waterston, V. of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, to Miss Smith, of Freeston, in the same county.

31. Stuclej Lucas, esq; of Tavistock, to Miss Rothwell.

A second time, Thomas Chappell, esq; of Brockhill-House, Devon, to Mrs. Chappell, of Writhlington-House, Somerset.

Sept. 2. Barnard Turner, esq; alderman of London, to Miss Swiney, of Park-street.

3. Philip Ferguson, esq; of Aberdeen, to Miss Sus. Harding, of Thames-street.

At Cambridge, Mr. John James, to Miss Burleigh.

10. Alex. Grant, esq; to Miss G. Wilmer.

11. Dr. Caldwell, of Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, to Miss Death, of Walworth.

12. Tho. Wodehouse, esq; to Miss Sarah Campbell, dau. of the late Pryse C. esq;

14. John Baker, esq; of Essex, to Lady St. Aubin, relict of the late Sir John.

At York, Alex. Hendras Sutherland, esq; to Miss Beckwith.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-st. Mr. Wm. Langmore, of Hackney, attorney at law, to Miss Spindelov, of New-st. Fetter-lane.

17. Mr. Wathley, of Epping, to Miss Hagley, of Aldridge.

Jas. Seton, esq; to Miss Wilmot, of Bloombury-squ. dau. of Henry W. esq; principal secretary to the Ld Chancellor.

At Beddingen Northumb. Capt. Priestley, of the 1st W. York reg. of militia, to Miss Drake, dau. of the rev. Mr. D. vicar of that parish.

18. Collier Barnard, esq; of Sidney Coll. Cambr. to Miss Maule, of Huntingdon.

19. Rev. John Tucker, upper master of the King's school at Canterbury, to Miss Harvey, of Barfreston, Kent.

Capt. Tho. Boyton, of Dover, to Miss Edwards, eldest dau. of the late rev. Mr. E.

23. At Ware, rev. Mr. Fawcett, dissenting minister at Walthamstow, and Sunday lecturer at the Old Jewry, to Miss French, dau. of the rev. Mr. F. of Ware.

24. Lord Visc. Lewisham, son to the E. of Dartmouth, to Lady Sarah Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford.

After 30 years courtship, the rev. Mr. Fenshaw, a dissenting minister of Scotland, to Miss Partridge, whose father was formerly purser on board a man of war, and had acquired an immense fortune, but would not consent to his daughter's being married during his life.

## DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Cambray, on her way to England, the lady of the hon. Valentine Browne, 3d dau. of Ld Visc. Dillon, of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Holloway-Down, near Stratford, John Harris, esq; doctor of physic, but had retired from business.

At Bywell, aged 60, Wm. Fenwick, esq;

John Osgood, esq; of Claverly, Devon.

At Deptford, aged 99, Mrs. Winter, relict of a late Capt. W. in the Turkey trade.

At Dunkirk, Catharine Daubenbulke, a native of Flanders, aged 107 years, 3 months, and 16 days.

At Deal, aged 98, Mrs. Hulke, a wid. lady.

At Poplar, Mrs. Coles, who during the last war served on board several men of war as a sailor. After her discharge, upon a small fortune devolving to her, she resumed the female character, and was from that time considered as a very polite and elegant woman.

At Yeovil, Somersetsh. having nearly completed her 100th year, Mrs. Newman, mother of John N. esq; of Barwick, co. Somerset.

At Heage, Derbysh. Mr. T. Sines, farmer, aged 97.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute, in the cathedral of Sarum.

At Naples, Dr. Alex. Munro Drummond.

At Jamaica, on board the Duke man of war, Mr. S. Leyborne, 2d son of the late Gov. L.

Cha. Fitzroy Scudamore, esq; aged 57, M. P. for Thetford, for which he was elected as soon as he came of age, and represented it in the parliaments of 1747, 1754, and 1780. He also represented the city of Hereford several years; and sat in parliament upwards of 50 years. He was a natural son of the late D. of Grafton, and married a divorced Duchess of Beaufort, whose family name of Scudamore he assumed. He was formerly groom-porter, and at the time of his decease was deputy ranger of Whittlebury forest, and curitor of the court of chancery in Ireland. He was buried in the family vault at Holme Lacey.

Mrs.



Mrs. Poole, wife of the rev. Mr. P. curate of Whitchurch, co. Middlesex.

At Cork, the rev. Dr. Home.

At Maidstone, in Kent, aged 95, Mrs. Savage, relict of John S. esq;

Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. stockbroker.

July 1. At Dunton-Hall, near Colehill, Warwickshire, Robt. Fox, esq; a most affectionate husband, a most indulgent parent, and a most worthy and respected man. Living universally beloved, he has died universally lamented.

Aug. 20. At the palace at Windsor, of a consumption, aged 1 year 11 months, his R. H. Prince ALFRED, their Majesties youngest son. He was buried in Westminster-abbey.

22. Of a decline, at Edw. Theed's, esq; at Hlton, co. Huntingdon, Mr. John Smart, attorney at law, late vestry clerk of Enfield, Middlesex, and clerk to the commissioners of Stamford-hill turnpike, aged 60.

24. At Warrington, Mr. John Croslea, proprietor of the London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Chester coaches.

25. At Naples, of a putrid fever, the lady of Sir Wm. Hamilton. K. E. his Britannick Majesty's envoy extraordinary.

26. At Huddersfield, Yorkshire, aged 89, Mr. Edw. Crawford.

Hen. Emo Fraser, 3d son of the hon. Mr. F. of Lovat.

27. At Knockrenny, co. Roscommon, John Dillon, baron Kilkenny, West, &c. earl of Roscommon, aged 62. His lordship leaving no issue, the title devolves to Robt. Dillon, esq; of Clonbrock, whose ancestor, Sir Tho. Dillon (lord chief justice of the queen's bench in Elizabeth's reign) was second son of James Dillon, first earl of Roscommon.

28. At Mile-End, Dan. Burr, esq; of Kelvedon, Essex.

At Kinfauns, Scotl. rt. hon. John Ld Gray.

29. John Dixon, esq; first master cook of the King's kitchen at St. James's.

30. At Edinburgh, aged 76, Alex. Boswell, esq; of Auchinleck, one of the senators of the college of justice, and many years one of the lords commissioners of justiciary, which last office he resigned when the state of his health made it improper for him any longer to undergo its fatigues. He was father of Jas. Boswell, esq; the Corsican traveller.

31. At Swinden, co. Glouc. T. Beale, esq; Mr. Toe, haberdasher in Mile-End Road.

Sept. 1. At Holloway, Wm. Ford, esq; formerly a contractor for supplying the navy with oxen.

2. Mr. Armstrong, surgeon, in Bishopsgate-st. whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Weymouth, aged 18, the hon. Heneage Legge, 4th son of the E. of Dartmouth.

3. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 79, Mrs. Crespiigny.

4. At Up. Clapton, Abra. Chambers, esq;

At Houghton, near Darlington, Yorkshire, rev. Edw. Rudd, rector of that parish.

5. At Margate, rev. Arch. Deason, D.D.

At Canterbury, aged 86, Mr. W. Burnby, linen-draper.

6. Rev. Marshal Montagu Merrick, LL.D. lecturer of St. Anne's, Westminster, and V. of Ryegate, Surrey. He had retired into his library after tea, and staying somewhat longer than usual, the servant went to call him to supper, which was generally roasted apples, and found him dead on the floor, and the candle under him.

At Norton, Glamorganshire, Edw. Sanders, esq; one of the coroners for that county.

8. Rich. Moore, esq; of Kentwell-Hall, Suff.

At Salisbury, Sydenham Borough, esq; banker, and many years an alderman of that city.

9. In Threadneedle-st. aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Winterbottom.

At Dartford, Kent, Mr. Franklin, master of the Swan with Two Necks inn, Lad-lane.

At the Devises, aged 72, Alex. Atkinson, esq; formerly a haberdasher in Bond-st.

In the King's Mews, aged 62, R. Berenger, esq; gentleman of the horse to the present master of the horse, and well known both in the polite and literary circles.

10. In N. Bond-st. Jasper Jones, esq;

11. At Kensington, Mrs. Eliz. Rumbold, aunt to Sir Tho. R. bart.

13. At Borough-edge, Yorksh. Mr. Fletcher, of the Long-Room, Custom-House.

At Bramham, Yorksh. Edw. Wynn, esq; brother to Sir Rowland W. bart.

14. Mr. Bush, graier, of Dunmow. He died as he was selling carcasses at Leadenhall.

Mr. Ralph Hotchkin, linen-draper, Newgate-street.

At Kennington, aged 103, Mrs. Langdale.

Nath. Brassey, eldest son of N. B. esq; of Lombard-street, banker.

15. By a fall from his horse, the rev. Mr. Martin, R. of St. Peter's, Nottingham, and of Tollerton, and prebendary of Lincoln.

16. At Enfield, of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. Bertram, nurseryman and gardener.

17. In Tavistock-st. Capt. Aug. Savage, in the E. I. Company's service.

At Newington-Butts, Jas. Randel, esq; formerly a wholesale hatter in the Borough. His death was occasioned by eating a large quantity of oysters, which lay so cold on his stomach that he died in a few hours after.

At Salisbury, aged 78, Anth. Wilkins, esq; formerly a Russian merchant.

18. Near Brentford, Midd. aged 79, Anth. Wright, esq; banker in Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

20. At Tregunter, Brecon, Tho. Harris, esq; late high sheriff of that county, and formerly an eminent taylor in York Buildings.

At Drumpellier, Scotland, Lady Stirling.

21. At Enfield, in a very advanced age, Mr. Darlington, formerly a leather-dresser in Leadenhall-street.

At Hadley, near Barnet, John Batley, esq;

22. At Windsor, after a short illness, aged 46, Dr. Thackeray, an eminent physician.

24. At Putney, Jas. Grimstead, esq; formerly

merly an agent victualler for Gibraltar and Minorca.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 3. **H**ON. Charles Howard (commonly called Earl of Surrey), approved or as deputy earl marshal of England.

4. The honour of knighthood conferred on Sampson Wright, esq; a justice of the peace for Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey.

*Whitehall, Sept. 7.* David Rae, esq; one of the ordinary lords of the court of session of Scotland, *vice* Mr. Boswell, dec.

Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Clanricarde, to be of the privy council in Ireland.

Rich. Tully, esq; appointed his Majesty's agent and consul-general at Tripoli.

14. The rev. Frederick Dodsworth, M. A. a prebendary of Windsor.

21. Sir John Stepney, bart. envoy extraordinary at Berlin.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**M**R. Weybrow, first master cook, and Mr. G. Harris, second master cook, at St. James's.

Geo. Rogers, esq; (secretary to Ld Keppel) a commissioner of the navy. Brett, resigned.

Fra. Baker, esq; an exon of the yeomen of the guard.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Capstick, Miford V. near Morpeth.

Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Houghton R. Durham, 8ool. a year.

Rev. Geo. Sayer, M. A. Egglecliffe R. co. Durham.

#### DISPENSATION.

**R**EV. Coplestone Radcliffe, M. A. chapl. to E. Shelburne, to hold Tamerton Follett V. Devon, with Stoke Climsland R. Cornwall.

#### B—NK—TS.

**T**H. O. Nash, Water-lane, Fleet-st. silversmith.

Jas. Adams, Mincing-la. Lond. merchant.

Wm. England, Dulwich, Surr. coal-merch.

Wm. Hunt, Wallingford, Berks. plumber.

Jos. Smith, Micklethwaite, Cumb. button-merchant.

Rebt. Johnson, Plymouth-dock, linen-drap.

Jas. Foster, Houndsditch, Lond. mercer.

Wm. Garlick, of Bristol, dealer.

Nich. Brooke, of Exeter. merchant.

Isaac Davies, Nantmell, Radnorsh. grazier.

John Snell, of Bristol, vintner.

Jas. Renwick, of Liverpool, hosier.

John Woan, Three Crown-court, in the Borough, apothecary.

Dr. Barth. Domineceti, of Chelsea, dealer.

Jas. Thomas, jun. Carpenter's Buildings, London-Wall, insurance-broker.

Rich. Preston, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, insurance-broker.

Sam. Moseley, jun. Huddersfield, Yorksh. merchant.

Jos. Goring, of Uxbridge, shopkeeper.

Nich. Norman, Spitalfields, silk-weaver.

John Dufy, Huish, Devon, timber-merch.

Wm. Jackson, of Bristol, hosier.

Magnus Lundberry, of Bristol, rope-maker.

Jos. Bolton, John Mort, Joseph Mort, and

Wm. Croit, Birkacre, Lancash. callico-printers.

John Giles, Neen-Sollars, Salop, hop-merch.

Wm. Scottford, Stepney-green, blue-maker.

Wm. Sharland, Swithin's-lane, merchant.

John Foster, Plymouth-dock, linen-draper.

Rich. Haslam and Sam. Haslam, Thames-st. cyder-merchants.

Edw. Peppin, of Bishopsgate-st. insurer.

Jona. Turner, of Norwich, grocer.

Jn. Crofts, Cwendsith-bridge, Derbysh. hoyman

Wm. Bullock, of Manchester, hop-merch.

John Thompson, of York, dealer.

John Bardmore, Birmingham, button-maker.

Jas. Woodbridge and John Woodbridge, St. Dunstan's-hill, Lond. coopers.

Abiz. Loveman, St. James's-st. Westm.

Josias Draper, High Easter, Essex, shopkeep.

Sam. Wright, Lutterworth, Leicest. mercer.

Sam. Adshade, Helmet-row, Old-st. cooper.

Wm. Kendrick, Fleet-lane, paper flampier.

Robt. Mayne and Robt. Graham, Jermyn-st. Westm. bankers.

Robt. Mayne, Jermyn st. Westm. banker.

Joshua Mariden and Wm. Mariden, Birdseyge, Yorkshire, merchants.

Sam. Smith, Chesterfield, Derbysh. dyer.

Wm. Squire, of Charing cros, merchant.

Geo. Cadge, Melford, Suffolk, maltster.

Jos. Brittlebank and Wm. Brittlebank, of Cingleston, Yorkshire, maltsters.

Wm. Symonds, Gardner-st. Suff. shopkeep.

Wm. Wetton, Abbots Bromley, Staffordsh. mercer.

John Christopher, Soham, Cambr. innholder.

Mary Folkard, Ipswich, Suffolk, millener.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

John Huiband, of Birmingham, factor.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.
Bank Stock, shut	shut
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	shut
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	shut
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, shut	74 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
India Bonds, —	rs. a 2s. pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$ per ct.
Long Ann. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$	17 $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	74
Omnium —	—
Annuit. 1778, —	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lotr. Tick. 16l. 13s.	16l. 11s. ed.
Exchangeer Bills 3s. a 4s. pr.	4s. a 5s. pr.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



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

For OCTOBER, 1782.

CONTAINING

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

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Embellished with a Fac Simile of an INSCRIPTION on the Rib of some very large ANIMAL, similar to that of the DUN Cow in Warwick Castle; and also with some remarkable BRONZE IMAGES, supposed to be TALISMANIC.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

# Prices of Grain.—Met. ...logical Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Oct. 14, to Oct. 19, 1782.

	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.
London	6	1	2	10	4	1	2	1	3	2										
COUNTIES INLAND.																				
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	10										
Surry	6	7	3	5	3	11	2	5	4	5										
Hertford	6	11	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	5										
Bedford	6	9	4	4	3	6	2	1	3	8										
Cambridge	6	9	3	3	3	1	11	2	8											
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	6	1	11	3	2										
Northampton	7	5	4	9	4	2	2	3	9											
Rutland	7	3	5	2	5	0	2	1	3	4										
Leicesters	7	4	5	1	4	9	2	1	3	9										
Nottingham	6	6	4	5	4	1	2	1	3	8										
Derby	7	7	0	0	4	5	2	7	3	9										
Stafford	7	1	0	0	4	6	2	8	4	7										
Salop	7	4	5	0	3	10	2	4	3	11										
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Worcester	6	11	0	0	4	8	2	7	4	1										
Warwick	6	10	0	0	5	0	2	8	3	11										
Gloucester	7	3	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9										
Wilts	6	2	4	5	3	8	2	9	4	8										
Berks	6	5	3	8	3	6	2	6	4	1										
Oxford	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	8										
Bucks	6	5	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	9										
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																				
Essex	6	6	2	11	3	11	2	4	3	11										
Suffolk	5	11	2	11	3	5	2	0	3	3										
Norfolk	5	6	3	3	2	10	2	0	0	0										
Lincoln	6	1	3	4	3	5	1	9	2	10										
York	6	4	4	0	3	3	2	1	3	7										
Durham	6	1	4	2	4	0	2	0	3	4										
Northumberland	5	10	3	8	3	0	2	0	3	6										
Cumberland	5	11	3	8	3	4	2	2	3	10										
Westmorland	6	3	3	6	0	0	2	1	3	9										
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	3	2	3	4	4										
Cheshire	6	9	4	8	4	2	2	4	0	0										
Moumouth	7	3	0	0	4	1	2	6	0	0										
Somerset	6	10	3	10	3	11	2	2	4	2										
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	7	1	10	0	0										
Cornwall	6	6	0	0	0	4	1	7	0	0										
Dorset	6	11	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	2										
Hampshire	5	10	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	0										
Suffex	6	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	8										
Kent	5	8	0	0	0	5	2	3	3	4										
WALES, Oct. 7, to Oct. 12, 1782.																				
North Wales	6	3	4	9	3	10	1	10	4	0										
South Wales	6	5	5	3	3	9	1	8	3	9										

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for NOVEMBER, 1781.

November, 1781.		Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1	S W	fresh	29	6½	47	smart frost early, bright fine day
2	W S W	ditto	29	4	54	heavy morning, very wet afternoon
3	ditto		29	6	48	smart frost early, exceeding bright day
4	W N W	little	29	8½	45	ditto, foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
5	S W	fresh	29	4½	48	very wet morning, foggy moist afternoon
6	Ditto	stormy	29	2½	54	turbulent day, a good deal of heavy rain
7	Ditto	strong	29	1½	53	heavy dull morning, wet afternoon
8	N	fresh	29	8	49	an exceeding bright fine day
9	S S W	ditto	30	1	44	smart frost early, fine day, wet evening
10	Ditto	little	29	8	52	heavy dull day, wet evening
11	S W	fresh	29	3	56	a very moist misting day
12	ditto		29	5	54	fair day, and sometimes bright
13	N W	fresh	29	5	52	exceeding bright morning, rainy afternoon
14	W	ditto	29	1	56	a great quantity of rain, little intermission
15	Ditto	stormy	28	9	54	very wet night, exceeding bright day
16	Ditto	strong	29	1½	53	some rain in the night, bright fair day
17	W to N	little	29	1½	50	cold and churlish, some little misting rain
18	N	fresh	29	2	44	smart frost early, exceeding bright day
19	N N W	ditto	29	6½	46	chiefly cloudy, a little misting rain
20	S W	ditto	30		43	smart frost early, a fine day, sometimes bright
21	S S W	ditto	29	6	48	heavy rains in the night, bright fair day
22	N	ditto	29	6½	45	cold, churlish, heavy day
23	N E	ditto	29	4	45	ditto, some misting rain
24	N N W	little	29	4½	47	a black, foggy, misting day
25	S S W	ditto	29	9	45	a heavy thick fog, without intermission
26	Ditto	fresh	29	9½	45	clouds and sunshine at intervals, but fair
27	ditto		29	7	50	cloudy morning and evening, bright mid-day
28	S W to N E	little	29	7	47	heavy, black, wet day
29	S S E	ditto	30		45	chiefly cloudy, but fair
30	S E to N E	ditto	29	9	47	heavy black day, but fair

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 24, to Oct. 22, 1782.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	791	Males	763	2 and 5	98
Females	751	Females	733	5 and 10	42
				10 and 20	52
				20 and 30	91
				30 and 40	125
				40 and 50	183
				50 and 60	128
				60 and 70	117
				70 and 80	65
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	2
				100	1

Whereof have died under two years old 559

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1782.

*Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament, continued from p. 415.  
Feb. 6, 1782.*



R. F—x rose (the House in committee), and made his long-expected motion by way of resolution, “That it appears to this committee, that there was gross mismanagement in the administration of naval

affairs in the year 1781.”

He prefaced this motion with some observations on the conduct of naval affairs before the year 1781; and particularly neglecting to issue orders for preventing the junction of the French and Spanish fleets previous to that year, till after it was known that the fleets were joined; nor was there from Jan. 1, 1779, till the beginning of March 1781, a single frigate stationed before Brest to watch the motions of the enemy. He had moved, he said, for a list of the ships employed for the defence of Jersey; but instead of that list, an account of ships sent to its assistance after it was invaded was laid before the House. He then preferred four distinct charges against Lord Sandwich, as First Lord of the Admiralty; to which he added a fifth.

1. That he suffered Comte de Grasse to sail to the W. Indies without making a single effort to intercept him, though he knew the time when, the place where, and the service on which he was to sail. Two circumstances aggravated the criminality of this neglect; one, that the object of the expedition was no less than the destruction of the British empire in the West; the other, that he had at that very time a force at sea equal to the complete defeat of that expedition, and eventually of the total ruin of De Grasse and

his navy. Adm. Darby was then at sea with 30 ships of the line, well equipped, well manned, and in the best condition; the French had only 25 sail, encumbered with a convoy. But such were the orders which the British Admiral received, that from the 13th of March till the 27th he was stationed off the coast of Ireland to wait for provisions, while on the 22d Comte de Grasse had a clear passage made for him, which he pursued without molestation. What was the

consequence! he really wanted words to describe it. The burning of London would scarce have been more ruinous. We had lost our islands; we were disgraced at sea; and our ruin was completed by the surrender of E. Cornwallis's army at York-Town in Virginia. He desired gentlemen to consider, whether all this could have happened *fairly*; but supposing treachery totally out of the question, and that those who think the noble Lord at the head of the admiralty-board incapable of betraying his country, they must yet in candour admit that he is wholly unfit for the conduct of the navy of G. Britain. Not to have intercepted Comte de Grasse's armament in Europe was a most unpardonable oversight, to say no worse of it; but to an able statesman it would not have been irretrievable; for it might, even after its escape in Europe, have been overtaken and defeated in the W. Indies. Nothing could have hindered a detachment from Adm. Darby's fleet, after the relief of Gibraltar was accomplished, from pursuing De Grasse, and, having joined Adm. Hood, defeated his design, and blasted all his hopes of succouring the Americans. But no such measure was so much as thought of by Ld Sandwich.

2. The second charge which Mr. F—x exhibited was, the loss of the St. Eustatius convoy. It appears from the papers produced,

produced, that Adm. Rodney had acquainted the Admiralty with the course that fleet was to steer, and it was well known to the Board that the French were fitting out a fleet at Brest to intercept it. Adm. Darby was then lying off the coast of Ireland; but no orders were sent to him on the subject, nor any other measure taken for its safety. Adm. Rodney's letter said, "the Eustatius convoy was the richest that had ever been bound for England." Mr. F—x observed, that as to the riches that were on board, when he considered how they had been acquired, they were the riches, the loss of which of all others he should least regret; but still, as it was the duty of the First Lord of the Admiralty to protect the convoy, his neglect was alone sufficient to shew how ill qualified he was for the office he held. The convoy had been expected ever since the receipt of Sir Geo. Rodney's letter on the 25th of March, and Ld Sandwich knew of the preparations of Mons. de la Motte Piquet from the beginning of February; yet no step had been taken either to protect the one, or defeat the other, till the 10th of May, when a frigate was sent to Adm. Darby with orders to protect a convoy which had been captured seven days before. He asked gentlemen if this alone was not sufficient to justify any motion that he should think proper to make against the First Lord of the Admiralty? But his neglect was no less notorious with regard to the Jamaica fleet, which was saved only by accident.

3. The third charge which Mr. F—x urged was, the letter from the Admiralty to the Mayor of Bristol; on which enough has been said already, see p. 415.

4. The fourth charge was his Lordship's conduct respecting the Dutch war, in speaking to which Mr. F—x took occasion to retract an assertion on a former debate, "That it was mere chance that directed the Berwick to fall-in with the fleet of Adm. Parker." He had since, he said, learned from the papers on the table, that it was by orders from the Board that the Berwick joined that admiral. On this subject Mr. F—x had already urged all that could be said against the measure, and therefore nothing new could be expected. See p. 413.

His fifth and last charge against the noble Lord was, for sending Admiral Kempenfelt with 12 ships to be made a sacrifice to the French fleet of 19. He urged that charge with great force of ar-

gument. He read a list of 20 ships that might have been collected from different ports where they were useless; and he made it appear that, by attending to the intelligence the Board received, his Lordship could not be ignorant of the force of the French. He therefore reprobated in the strongest terms the incapacity of the First Lord of the Admiralty, to fill an office of so much importance to the state as that of the naval department, on which depended the very existence of Great Britain as a maritime power.

He concluded with observing, that his first motion ought to have been for a removal of Ld Sandwich from his Majesty's councils; but *that* he thought not so proper now; he would first move a censure; and if he should carry that, he would follow it up with an address to his Majesty; and if that should have its effect, he would then move for an enquiry into every part of the misconduct that had taken place, when the minister, whose administration was to be the subject of it, should no longer be vested with the power to defeat it.

Ld M—g—ve expressed his astonishment at the motion made by the hon. gentleman, in direct contradiction to the whole mass of evidence that then lay on the table. He trusted, however, that though there had been one member hardy enough to stand forth in the face of evidence, he would find few or none to support him. In ordinary questions, gentlemen might make a point of adhering to their leader; but in questions of magnitude, where the honour, the credit, the situation and fortune of the individual was at stake, gentlemen would reflect on the justice they were bound to render, and the equity which should accompany their determination. Much, he said, had been insinuated about treachery. He should pass that over, as he was sure the right hon. gentleman from whom it fell harboured in his own mind no such belief; with more appearance of reason the right hon. member had attributed the negligence of the duties of office, with which he had charged the noble Lord, to the great desire his Lordship had to establish himself in it, and to retain the emoluments of it; but were it true that his Lordship's desires were all centered in that one object, would it not be much more probable that his Lordship would employ all his faculties in the exercise of his official functions, than that he should carelessly or negligently discharge his duty, when he saw so many enemies

enemies watching every unfavourable event with a view to supplant him. Gentlemen will therefore, he doubted not, be guarded against mistaking in the enemies of Ld Sandwich a fondness for his situation for a love of justice. The charges which the right hon. member A had urged for not sending frigates to observe the motions of the enemy at Brest, and for exposing Jersey to the insults of the enemy, to professional men do not require an answer. To gentlemen who are unacquainted with naval affairs, it may be necessary to say, that without a B fleet ready to act, the first could answer no good purpose; and to station a fleet in the winter for the protection of Jersey, would be wantonly exposing the navy of England to hazard, where no possible danger was to be apprehended. C The people of Jersey well knew that the forces on the island were sufficient to guard them against a surprize; and that if any thing serious was intended, assistance was always ready on the first notice to come to their relief.

To the charge of suffering De Grasse to sail without endeavouring to intercept him, it is well known, his Lordship said, how much the relief of Gibraltar was looked for by the whole nation at that critical juncture; and by the intelligence now lying on the table it appears evident, almost to demonstration, that the Spaniards were in earnest to oppose that measure. No less than from 30 to 36 sail of the line, besides frigates, and 18 fireships, were collected for the purpose of burning the British fleet in passing through the gut. It does not require a moment's consideration to determine F which measure was first to be attended to; the relief of Gibraltar in the moment of danger; or the chance of meeting De Grasse in order to intercept him. The Spaniards had thrown down the gauntlet; they had drawn their whole force in line of battle across the Straights; all Europe were in expectation of a decisive battle, that was to determine the fate of the fortresses in contest; and it would have been beneath the dignity of British courage to have declined the challenge. When the British fleet appeared before Gibraltar, the besiegers could scarce believe their eyes. The Spaniards were H struck with dread, and fled within their harbours for protection. Was there ever a nobler or more seasonable exertion of the naval force of Britain than was shewn on this occasion? Yet the hon. member was pleased to charge the noble Lord at

the head of the Admiralty with sacrificing the honour of the navy by the weakness of his plans. Nor was this all; a swift-sailing frigate was dispatched to Adm. Hood in the W. Indies, to apprize him of the force that was coming against him, and he had orders to collect a superior force to meet and give him battle. And though by the good conduct of the enemy, and the uncertainty of the seas, the British Admiral did not fall-in with De Grasse till he arrived so near Martinico as to receive succour from it; yet for three days together he refused the challenge of the British Admiral, and was only preserved by the favour of the winds.

As to the loss of the St. Eustatius fleet, which the hon. member is pleased to place to the account of the noble Lord, it may suffice to say, that the enemy took such precaution to conceal the real destination of the fleet of which M. de la Motte Piquer had the charge, that there was much more reason to conclude that it was bound for America than for the coast of Ireland; yet, to neglect no necessary precaution, two frigates were dispatched, one to meet the Jamaica fleet then daily expected, the other to apprize the St. Eustatius convoy of their danger, and to caution it to change its course. The first succeeded; but the other not E meeting the fleet for want of intelligence, the misfortune fell upon the convoy. The hon. member ridiculed the idea of sending a frigate to Adm. Darby, after it was known that the ships were captured; but so closely were they pursued by that admiral, and so near being retaken, that a ship of each squadron was engaged, and the enemy were only saved under cover of the night.

The third charge, relative to the letter to the Mayor of Bristol, was of far less consequence than the hon. gentleman wished to make it appear. Nor was it possible for Admiralty to give implicit credit to the information of the master of a foreign ship, in contradiction to the whole tenor of the information they had received from their friends in Spain. It was thought much more likely that the Swedish ship should mistake the large fleet of merchantmen, expected to sail from the isle of Rhé, for the combined fleet, than that all the advices from abroad should be mistaken in the destination of that fleet. It was in weighing times and circumstances that the answer, on which such stress has been laid, was returned to the Mayor of Bristol, and

nor, as the hon. gentleman seemed very unfairly to insinuate, to betray the trade of Bristol into the hands of the enemy. What the hon. member said of Capt. Moutray's being sent to deliver up his convoy to the Spaniards, no man could believe it. The merchants indeed might thank themselves for that capture. Had they not insisted on touching at the Madeiras, their property would in all probability have been safe; and it was with pain he had heard the name of Capt. Moutray spoken of with so little respect, who till that fatal day had always bore the character of a brave and gallant officer. That Adm. Darby should return to port for fresh instructions, when the enemy's force was known, and their situation in the mouth of the British Channel no longer to be doubted, it appeared to him so far from blameable, that any other step would have been in every point of view imprudent, and the Board of Admiralty was so far from treating his information with disrespect, that they received it with every mark of attention. That the Mayor of Bristol was not made acquainted with the *reasons* by which the Admiralty-board were governed, needs no explanation.

The fourth charge against the noble Lord, for not properly appointing Adm. Parker, and directing his force against the ships in the Texel, rather than suffering them to come out to engage the British Admiral with an equal or superior force, two reasons, he said, might be given. One, that the British Admiral had a very valuable convoy to carry out; and another, that he had a still more valuable one (the most valuable that ever reached England) to bring home. He was glad, he said, that the hon. gentleman had discovered his error with respect to the Berwick. From that circumstance, he hoped, gentlemen would be cautious how they placed confidence in the assertions of the hon. gentleman, as they had now a proof that he did not always make them on sufficient grounds.

As to Adm. Kempenfelt's destination, nothing need be added to what has already been urged. It was the wisest measure that could have been adopted; and as it was the wisest, so it was the most fortunate for Britain. The enemy's whole convoy was rendered useless by the capture of a part; and the part that remained was still more unfortunate, by being wrecked by tempest, or swallowed up in the ocean.

As to the hon. Commodore alluded to

by the right hon. member, his character stood high on the rolls of his profession. If the station to which he was appointed had not appeared to him the most proper for watching the motions of the Dutch, he would most undoubtedly have remonstrated against it. That an officer of his skill and judgement approved it, was flattering to those by whom he was appointed.

His Lordship concluded by observing, that the House was now to pronounce on the merits of an old and faithful servant of the crown; and as he trusted they would suffer no prejudices to bias their judgement, he doubted not they would find in the papers that were laid before them ample evidence of the ability, integrity, and activity, of the Earl of Sandwich, not only to establish his innocence, but to declare him highly meritorious.

Ald. N—b—m complimented Lord M—lg—ve on the ingenious defence of his friend. He notwithstanding blamed the Admiralty-board for giving way to the desires of some interested merchants, to the utter ruin of others no less worthy of regard. He censured the general conduct of the Board, as partial, improvident, and careless of the mercantile interest, minding only the means of enriching their own creatures and dependents, and leaving the merchants in general to do the best they could for themselves. He could not look upon the letter to the Mayor of Bristol in any other light than as a trap to ensnare the merchants of that city, in order to make way for the enrichment of some favourite, by the chance he might have in retaking the property that might be captured by the enemy.

Ld H—ave replied to almost every argument that had been urged by Lord M—lg—ve. He thought frigates stationed before Brest in times of war necessary, on the ground of procuring intelligence by sea as well as by land. He censured the Board of Admiralty severely for the limited orders given to commanding officers of tried skill and unsuspected loyalty. He spoke of Adm. Darby in the highest terms of professional merit; and took occasion to call to mind an instance of his bravery which did him great honour. To such men it was mortifying to fly before an enemy. The affair of Adm. Kempenfelt he reprobated in the strongest terms. It was the duty of those who are entrusted with the conduct of public affairs to know the force preparing by an enemy, and to provide an adequate force to oppose it. And it appears



pears by the papers produced, that the Admiralty knew of 17 or 18 sail being in readiness, and yet sent 12 ships only to oppose it, at the hazard of being all defeated.

Mr. P—nt—n insisted, that the whole force of the nation had been exerted, and applied properly, according to the best advice that Admiralty could get.

Mr. P—tt exposed the fallacy of Mr. P—nt—n's argument, by shewing that both ships and officers lay unemployed; and those some of the best the nation could boast.

Ld N—th admitted, that some of our best officers were unemployed, and disgusted; but it by no means appeared, that they had any just reason for their disgust.

Adm P—g—t gave a manly account of the conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty towards him. Having first solicited him to serve in the most flattering terms, he had offered him by letter a command, which he had the day before given to Adm. Gambier. On the breaking out of the French war, he thought it his duty to tender his service against the common enemy, and signified the same to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who directly asked him for his interest in the India House; the charge of the murder of Ld Pigot (his brother) being then brought against the friends of Ld Sandwich. On being refused, his Lordship told him with a sneer, that he would acquaint his Majesty with his readiness to serve him; but from that hour he never was applied to more.

After some further serious debate and much altercation,

Mr. F—x rose again, and with wonderful powers replied to all that had been said on the opposite side, which he treated as weak, fallacious, and unsupported. He concluded with a forcible address to the independent members of the House, to assert their privilege, and by a full and open declaration of their sentiments, be instrumental in the salvation of their country.

The committee divided, ayes 183, noes 205; so the motion was lost by a majority of 22.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 7.

A LITTLE astronomical tract, intitled, "Jupiter and Saturn\*," having lately fallen into my hands, I was not a little surprised at the mention of the discovery of a new planet beyond the orbit of Saturn, by a Mr. Herschell, which has by him been named

the Georgian Planet. Though the author of this tract in one part of it promises an accurate description of this planet, he has omitted to give such particulars of its discovery as one should have been led to expect he would have done. I am very confident, that many of your readers must derive very great satisfaction from a communication of this nature, and more especially if Mr. Herschell himself would favour the public with such an account as he should think most proper through the channel of your Magazine, which seems peculiarly adapted as a vehicle of instruction in every department.

Yours, &c. S. E.

MR. URBAN,

Kent, Aug. 6.

IN your magazine for July I find an enquiry from Hertfordshire, signed CRITO, concerning a bird called a *Whistler*. I immediately recollected, that about seven years ago, I and many of my neighbours heard in the evening (I think the month was August, and nine o'clock the time) exactly such a whistling in the air as your correspondent describes. It was very like a bird's note uncommonly shrill, very rapid in its flight, and frequently changing its place. The noise was heard three or four nights successively, and then it ceased.

At length after it had been canvassed amongst us for some little time, an adept in such matters satisfied us by affirming, that the noise we heard was the *Smuggler's Whistle*, established amongst that respectable society, as an evening signal well known to themselves. From that time to this I thought no more of the matter.

The fact, however, I am very sure of: whether the noise proceeded from a bird or was a smuggling signal, I pretend not to determine. I, however, and many others, have happily proved, that the poetical superstition of Spenser, like all other superstition, is false. I and my neighbours live, though it is some years since we heard

"The Whistler shrill, which who'so hears doth die,"

unless, indeed, the poet facetiously means *doth die after it*, as nurses make children alarmed by such assurances *after cutting a finger*. But to be serious.—If the whistle we heard was a smuggler's pipe, the business is determined; if it was not, and there is such a bird as the *Whistler*, I wish Criso should be glad to hear more of it. The denunciation of death on hearing this bird is not unlike the consequence of addressing the fairies which Shakspeare alludes to in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*,

"They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die."

An enquiry into these popular superstitions, if not highly useful, is at least innocently entertaining.

Yours,

AD. FREEMANTLE.

\* An account of this little Tract shall be given next month.

INSCRIPTION on the CENOTAPH to the Earl of CHATHAM in Guildhall. (See p. 501.)

"IN grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of Events, who, intending to advance this nation, for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of prosperity and glory, by unanimity at home—by confidence and reputation abroad—by alliances wisely chosen and faithfully observed—by colonies united and protected—by decisive victories by sea and land—by conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe—and by commerce, for the first time united with, and made to flourish by war—was pleased to raise up, as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, mindful of the benefits which the City of London received in her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected, to the memory of this eminent Statesman and powerful Orator, this monument in her Guildhall, that her Citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs, without being reminded that the means by which Providence raises a nation to greatness, are the virtues infused into great men; and that to withhold from these virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

"This distinguished person, for the service rendered to King George II. and to King George III. was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The British nation honoured his memory with public funeral, and a public monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey."

Under this is an oval medallion, charged with the cap of Liberty, inscribed, upon the turn-up, *Libertas*, richly adorned with laurels, festoons, &c. The back of the whole is a slab of most beautiful variegated marble.

*A Method of discovering any thing at the Bottom of the Sea, which may be useful in viewing the Situation of the unfortunate Royal George.*

TAKE a large tube, like that of a two-foot reflecting telescope (it must be water and air proof;) at the *extreme end* of this tube fix a clear piece of common window glass; then immerse this tube into the water; apply the eye to the top of the tube, and all things under the water will plainly be seen.

T. H.

MR. URBAN,

IN the new map of the diocese of Canterbury, by Mr. P. Delaunay, just published, I observe several variations from Mr. Eton in the spelling of the names of parishes; and the rectory of *Leveland*, whereof Lord Sondes is patron, is intirely omitted. Some of your Kentish correspondents can perhaps account for this better than your constant reader

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Leicester, Oct. 12.

ON looking over a work, intituled, *The Complete Cook*, by James Fenki, I met with the following receipt for the tooth-ach: "Apply an artificial magnet to the tooth affected, and the pain will be removed." Your correspondents will probably not be sorry to know that the ingenious Dr. Henry, of Manchester, F.R.S. has lately confirmed the efficacy of this remedy in several cases, of which he has published an account in the London Medical Journal, Vol III. N<sup>o</sup> III.

I wish some of your biographical correspondents would favour us with anecdotes of the late Mr. Hawkebee, formerly Librarian to the Royal Society. Electricity is much indebted to him.

X. X.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

October 1. Othello—Bon Ton.

3. Love in a Vill.—All the World's a Stage
5. The Gamblers.—The Capricious Lovers.
7. Love in a Village—Robinson Crusoe.
8. Trip to Scarborough—Irish Widow.
10. Isabella—Trip to Scotland.
12. Ditto—The Alchymist.
14. False Delicacy—Robinson Crusoe.
15. Isabella—All the World's a Stage.
16. The Gamblers.—Gentle Shepherd.
17. As You like It—Bon Ton.
18. Isabella—The Citizen.
19. Twelfth Night—The Gentle Shepherd.
21. Isabella—The Alchymist.
22. School for Scandal—Who's the Dupe?
23. Isabella—The Divorce.
24. School for Scandal—Robinson Crusoe.
25. Isabella—Catherine and Petruchio.
26. Maid of the Mill—The Liar.
28. Isabella—Robinson Crusoe.
29. Way to keep Him—Gentle Shepherd.
30. Grecian Daughter—Lying Valet.
31. Maid of the Mill—Irish Widow.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 2. Maid of the Mill—The Commissary.
3. The Count of Narbonne—*The Wishes*.
4. The Walloons—Ditto.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Retaliation.
8. Which is the Man?—Tom Thumb.
9. Duenna—Three Weeks after Marriage.
10. Zara—The Choice of Harlequin.
11. The Walloons—Tom Thumb.
14. K. Richard III.—Choice of Harlequin.
15. The Walloons—St. Patrick's Day.
16. The Duenna—The Positive Man.
17. Merry Wives of Windsor.—Choice of Harl.
18. The Belle's Stratagem—Barnaby Rattle.
19. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
21. Grecian Daughter—Choice of Harlequin
22. Beggars Opera—Retaliation.
23. Conscious Lovers—Fitch of Bacon.
24. Count de Narbonne—Choice of Harleq.
25. Maid of the Mill—St. Patrick's Day.
26. Which is the Man?—The Positive Man.
28. Grecian Daughter—Choice of Harlequin
29. Merchant of Venice—Love A-la-Mode.
30. The Duenna—St. Patrick's Day.
31. Distress'd Mother—Barnaby Brittle.

*Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 419.*

LORD G. G-*rm*—*n* rose; and, out of respect both to the hon. gentleman and to the House, he thought it incumbent upon him to declare, that no such orders had been issued; but, on the contrary, the instructions were, that care should be taken to secure all property legally imported into the island, for the benefit of the owners. But could gentlemen expect that the stores of ammunition, &c. found upon the island, should be returned? If so, then the whole expedition would have been nugatory indeed! There might, he said, be instances of great private distress occasioned by the capture of St. Eustatius. There scarcely ever was an island captured, or a territory seized upon, that was not attended with circumstances more to be lamented than easy to be prevented by captors of the most tender feelings. He acknowledged the leading features of the narrative respecting the Jews to be true; but at the same time vindicated the conduct of the commanders, who, as soon as they were made acquainted with their sufferings, ordered them to be restored to their possessions, and restitution to be made for their losses. The capture of St. Eustatius was perfectly a new case, he said, to which no other in the history of modern warfare had the least similitude. It was an island, possessed by an ally, bound by the most solemn treaties to give this country every assistance in her power; but who, on the contrary, had notoriously contributed to the assistance of her enemies. He knew it, he said, to be a fact, that neither the French nor Americans, without the regular supplies they received from St. Eustatius, could have carried on the war in that quarter for a single year. His lordship related a very striking circumstance. That Sir Geo. Rodney, on his arrival in America, was in great distress for want of rigging and naval stores; that he sent to Eustatius, where it was with the utmost difficulty he could procure a few tons (about seven). But on his seizing the island, an immense quantity was found, enough to have supplied all the shipping that stood in need of any in those seas for years to come. His Lordship justified the conduct of the commanders, in acting in every respect consistently with the laws of nations, without having violated the rights of humanity.

Mr. F—*x* observed, that the noble Lord had given a kind of oblique answer to the question put to him. He had denied the orders, but had justified the facts complained of. The present, he said, was not the moment for blame or for justification. It was meant simply for enquiry. His honourable friend had stated, that the proceedings on the capture of St. Eustatius had been violent and unjust, ignominious to the character of Great Britain, and contrary to the

essential principles of the laws of war, as agreed on by civilized nations, and practised by enlightened Europe. These proceedings, whether they were committed by orders from government, or by orders from commanders, became a necessary subject of parliamentary discussion. The noble Lord, with a good deal of unwary openness, has admitted the facts; and has undertaken to defend the proceedings. He has given it as his opinion, that all the violence, the depredations, the seizures, the confiscations, and the sales, the banishment of the people, with the previous robberies committed on their property; and all the train of oppressive on the one hand, and sufferings on the other; were just and reasonable, and the ordinary effects of war in cases of conquest and surrender at discretion. He was glad to hear the noble Lord speak out; for now it would be known to all Europe, that ministers, and not commanders, were the plunderers of St. Eustatius. But, says the noble Lord, the capture of St. Eustatius was not like the capture of other islands. St. Eustatius was a depot for the enemy. It might be so, and for this reason, among others, we have gone to war with the Dutch: and having gone, to war had determined to have satisfaction, not like a banditti, but like a nation of honour. Was, said he, the cause of the war to be urged as a ground for aggravating the horrors of war? A gentleman, after receiving an insult, and challenging the author of it to fight him in the field, does not begin by coming behind him and lopping off an arm in the dark. The extremes of war are abolished among nations, as the poignard and stilleto are among gentlemen; and, whatever the offence may be, the battle is fairly fought. Mr. F. in the course of his speech, warned the House against the evils to be apprehended from retaliation. Would the nations of Europe be content with treating such flagrant breaches of the laws of war with contempt only? or will they not think it necessary to go farther, and for the protection of human nature unite in the exemplary punishment of that power, who in defiance of all regulation has dared to renew that system of horror and devastation, which by general consent had been exploded? This was the question that made the present enquiry of importance. Mr. F. by a variety of arguments, urged the necessity of coming to the proposed resolution.

*Ld. Adv. of Scotland* justified the proceedings at St. Eustatius on the ground of necessity and the policy of war. From the known character of the commanders he did not, however, believe a thousandth part of the cruelties which were now told and circulated with so much asperity. But, had they all been true, it is, and has been, the invariable rule, in all warfare, for the conqueror to use the necessary means to secure his conquest. It had on many occasions obliged

obliged warriors to put their prisoners to the sword, and could surely warrant a harsher remedy than that, which was adopted, of sending the suspected part of the inhabitants from the inimical island for a time. The necessity of the harsh measures which were taken in the confiscation of the property, and in the banishment of a part of the inhabitants, arose from the insecurity of the conquest without such means. And the policy of the measure was clearly demonstrated by the benefit which was to result from it. The place was in the nature of a magazine for the enemy. The British forces were therefore justified in destroying that magazine, and converting it to their own use. He was utterly against the motion.

Several other gentlemen spoke for and against the motion, which was at last rejected, 160 to 86.

*May 15.*

*Sol. General* moved the order of the day **C** for the House to resolve into a committee on the bill for preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's day. It went to inflict severe penalties on all such houses where money was taken for admission on the Lord's day. The master of each such house to forfeit 200*£*. The moderators of each such meeting 100*£*. And each of the servants, who should be proved to collect money at the door, 50*£*. It met with strong opposition from Mr. Martin, Mr. Turner, and several others, on the ground of intolerance. Mr. Martin reprobated the idea of excluding the middle class of people from the privilege of searching into and examining the doctrines of any religion on which they might wish to ground their faith. Mr. Turner opposed it as an act of tyranny over the consciences of men. And others, as approving those rational amusements in preference to the dissipations of guzzling, quarrelling, gaming, and lewdness, which were the more usual ways of mis-spending the Lord's day with the greater part of youth. The bill, however, passed, and has since received the royal assent.

*May 16.*

*Ld N—b* moved for more time to take into consideration the settlement with the East India company, which was granted.

The same day the report of the committee to examine the petition of the city of London, respecting the repairs of the jail of Newgate, was brought forward, and 10,000*£*. granted in part for that purpose.

*May 17.*

The bill for the better preventing smuggling was committed. In it there is a clause **H** for confiscating the vessel, on board of which shall be found a greater quantity of spirits, wines, teas, &c. than should be judged necessary for the consumption of the ship's company, in proportion to the length of the voyage. This was strongly opposed on the ground of uncertainty from winds, tempests,

and a thousand other accidents to which voyages at sea are liable, as well as on that of the unreasonableness of making the captain, or owner, answerable for the villainy or rapacity of his men. A villain, conceiving a dislike to the captain, or ship owner, might clandestinely get on board a quantity of prohibited liquors, &c. and then to gratify his malice, or, for the sake of reward, inform. Would it in that case be reasonable or just that the innocent owner should suffer the loss of his ship, &c.? The House was of opinion, there was no greater hardship in that than in a multitude of other cases where the master is liable to make good the damages done by his servants; and the bill passed with the clause, supposing redress in flagrant cases to be had from the equity of the commissioners of customs or excise.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill for preventing desertion from the royal navy.

*Mr. M—cb-n* opposed it, being, he said, equally exceptionable in principle and provisions. It appeared to him not only repugnant to liberty, but to sound policy, to attempt to retain, by punishment, those who ought to be allured by rewards, and retained by gentle usage.

*Adm. K—l* opposed it as inadequate. He said there was something radically wrong in the management of the navy. He mentioned splitting companies as one great cause of desertion; that is, removing one part of a ship's company from an officer they liked, to one they never heard of before. He instanced a ship's company that was distributed among other ships, and not above 2 or 300 of them suffered to remain on board their own ship. It was found afterwards that those who were separated deserted almost to a man. Another cause of desertion, was turning men over, after long service, to fresh ships, without allowing them time to visit their families. And a third, the hardships they suffer in West India voyages, for want of being furnished with provisions proper for the climate. He was sorry, he said, that his health did not permit him to attend while the Greenwich hospital bill was passing through the House, as he would have supported the cause of the common men, when those whose duty it was to have done it sacrificed their interests. By that bill all unclaimed prize-money falls to the hospital after three years. He knew, he said, two instances last war, when the captors had not been able to return home in less than six years. In one instance, the sum amounted to 8000*£*. of which, for want of being claimed in proper time, the poor men were never able to recover a shilling. It was not therefore to be wondered that men desert, when so little encouragement is given them to do their duty.

*Mr. W—bb* attributed the spirit of desertion to the severity with which the men were



were treated in the king's ships. He instanced, in proof, what happened on board the London Indiaman, some time ago. [See vol. XLIX. p. 45.] That unfortunate ship was run down by the *Russel* man of war in a hard gale of wind, and while the *Russel's* boats were employed in picking up the men who had thrown themselves into the sea to save their lives, the captain of the London observed 35 of his men continue behind. He called to them to save themselves by quitting the ship before she went to the bottom; they replied, they were deserters, and rather than undergo the punishment they were liable to suffer for their offences, they would all go down with the London; and as they said, they did. He said, the French ships were navigated chiefly by English sailors, who met with such encouragement, that of 500 British seamen, prisoners in France, 300 had enlisted to fight against their country. He added, that, if the present bill passed, it would ruin trade, and drive many of our best sailors out of the kingdom.

The gold manufactory bill was then brought forward, and passed.

May 21.

Ld *N—th* brought forward his bill for continuing the commissioners of accounts, which was, after debate, approved.

Sir *Pb. J. C—e* called the attention of the House to a motion for laying a tax upon the salaries of placemen and pensioners; which after debate was rejected on a division 93 to 33.

Sir *Ch. C—s* from the board of Ordnance rose next, and stated to the House the sums necessary for the extraordinaries of the current year; some of which, he said, were for services of which the Ordnance could make no estimate at the time they presented their former estimate to the House. After stating the particulars, he moved,

"That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding £.252,104 3s. 10d. be voted, in order to defray the expence of extraordinaries of the Ordnance not provided for by parliament."

Over and above this sum there was still an article remaining, he said, that could not now be brought to account, and that was about 60,000£. for encampments.

Many material objections were urged against the hon. baronet's statement; and great complaints made of the negligence and mismanagement of the board.

Mr. *T. T—b—d* observed, that the hon. baronet came down at one time with a large estimate for necessary services; at another, with a sum equal to that estimate for extraordinary; and again, with another round sum for extraordinary extraordinaries. This mode of doing business Mr. T. thought as extraordinary as any of the extraordinaries that had been mentioned. At the same time he mentioned an extraordinary report that had been circulated, he could not say with

truth, that notwithstanding the immense sums charged for the garrison of Gibraltar, that fort had been so scantily provided with powder, that admiral Darby had been obliged almost to strip his fleet to spare 2000 barrels for the immediate use of it. This, if it were true, and he thought it a subject for the strictest enquiry, deserved the severest censure.

Mr. *B—ke* treated the subject with a display of satirical pleasantry, well knowing that to be serious would answer no material purpose. And

Sir *P. J. Clarke*, observing a considerable charge for ordnance, sent in compliance with a requisition of the governor of Virginia, desired to know who that officer was, whether it was not one Arnold?

Sir *Ch. C—s* replied, lord Dunmore to be sure!

Sir *Philip* then asked, if Ld Dunmore had been governor ever since the war began? This called up

Ld *G. G—r—n*, who informed the House, that Ld Dunmore, thinking the time favourable on the approach of Ld Cornwallis to that colony, applied to him for that purpose, and was accepted, and in consequence of that acceptance, his lordship had made a requisition of such ordnance stores as he thought would be necessary to his intended enterprises in America; which requisition was likewise complied with, and therefore stood charged in the ordnance account.

With respect to the report that had been circulated of a deficiency of powder at Gibraltar, it might possibly happen, though it was only his lordship's own surmise, that adm. Darby finding, upon enquiry, less powder in proportion to the other stores in the magazines at Gibraltar, chose to leave what he had to spare to make up the deficiency. In that case he had acted very properly, and, if the fact was true, deserved the thanks of his country.

After many fruitless complaints of extravagance, negligence, want of skill in the management of the board, profusion and useless projects to waste public money for the sole purpose of enriching individuals, the motion was put, and agreed to without a division.

Sir *H. M—kav—th's* motion for granting 1200£. to Dr. Smith, for attending the gaols, was brought forward and agreed to, but afterwards rejected in the House of Peers, at the instance of the Ld Chancellor. A resolution passed for granting 36,000£. for carrying on the buildings at Somerset house.

Mr. *T. T—ns—d* thought this an unnecessary and idle work, when the necessities of the state demanded the most rigid economy.

Mr. *B—ke*, on the other hand, applauded it as a work of grandeur and magnificence, that would render the metropolis of Great Britain

Britain famous throughout Europe. When he saw value for value, so much grandeur, elegance, and taste, in exchange for so many guineas in gold, he would never complain.

*May 23.*

Gen. *S—b* moved, that the report of the committee on the petition from the governor and council of Bengal, should be read; and being read, he moved for leave to bring in a bill, to explain and amend so much of the act of the 13th of his present majesty, as related to the administration of justice in Bengal; and also to indemnify the governor and council of Bengal, for having resisted the execution of an order of the supreme court of judicature in that kingdom. Enough has been said already on this subject [see p. 274.]; we have only to add, that the motion was agreed to.

Ld *N—b's* motion, for taking the affairs of India into consideration by a committee, was next brought forward.

His lordship recapitulated what had previously passed between his lordship and the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India company; whose propositions, he said, were by no means such as were fit for the public to accept. He said, the proposition which the company was willing to accept, was, the renewal of their charter for ten years, nearly on the old footing; for which the company would accommodate the public with the loan of 600,000*£*. without interest, on condition of receiving in return bills on his majesty's exchequer, which, in case of necessity, the Commissioners of Customs, &c. should receive as cash for payment of the company's accruing duties. This offer was a tender which it was impossible to accept, for various reasons; for, besides that the offer to lend the money implied a denial of the right of the public to claim it, the terms of it were totally inadmissible. Such an agreement would be putting the credit of his majesty's exchequer in the power of the East India company. Exchequer bills never were of the nature stated by the company; but were always drawn for a time certain, generally a year, under the idea that, before they became due, parliament would sit and provide for them. But the bad consequences that might attend bills drawn in the manner proposed needs no explanation; nor could it be accepted, even had the public no claim of right on the company for that sum, which most undoubtedly it had in consequence of two resolutions passed by the Commons on the 23d of April 1773; in which resolutions it was expressly declared, that the public had a right to 3-4ths of the surplus of the profits of the company, after the company had divided 8 per cent. on their capital stock, and reduced their bond-debt to 1,500,000*£*. which was now full two years; and he was afraid that were it kept back any longer it might be disputed, as it was very clear, from the proposition

they had made, which way they were inclined. He therefore concluded with moving a resolution to the following purport:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that 3-4ths of the surplus of the net profits of the East India company, ever since the company's bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*£*. and the company's dividends have been 8 per cent. per year, belong to the public; and 600,000*£*. in lieu thereof, and in discharge of all claims on the part of the public, be paid into his majesty's exchequer by installments, in such manner, and at such times, as shall be agreed on."

Mr. *H—v* reprobated the idea of taking such a sum from the company under its present circumstances. He shewed that the commercial profits of the company entitled the proprietors to the 8 per cent. dividend, and that the territorial acquisitions of the company had involved them in additional expences, which not being necessary to their trade alone ought to be deducted from the profits. That what the noble Lord had said respecting the exchequer bills was merely to mislead. The noble Lord well knew that the directors of the East India company would never suffer those bills to be paid in without giving government proper notice. It was well known that the company were ever ready to give as ample and full relief to the necessities of the public as their situation and circumstances would allow; and it was therefore the height of injustice to force from them by the strong hand of power what they were unable to spare, and what they did not themselves think they had any right to pay.

The *Secretary at War* supported the noble Lord's motion, and the rather, as by the wording the proposition the company had denied the validity of the claim; though by conforming to the act that established it, and dividing 8 per cent. per ann. they had, as the act directed, in effect acknowledged it.

Mr. *Dent—r* considered the claim of the noble Lord as a violation of the chartered rights of the company; and warned the committee how they proceeded in giving countenance to such violations by what had already happened to the nation from attacking the chartered rights of America. This, he said, was not a moment in which it was proper for the public and the company to be at variance even for a day. We had enemies enough abroad, he thought, for government to contend with; it was surely wiser, therefore, in the minister to depart a little from a rigid claim, than by urging it to inflame the minds of so large a body of his majesty's opulent subjects. The question of right to the territorial acquisitions in India was, not now to be decided. In some future moment, it might perhaps become the subject of calm and temperate discussion; but surely to start such a dispute among ourselves during the rage of a most dangerous war,

war, must be alarming to every gentleman who is not an enemy to his country. It is a fact not to be denied, that the company fought for the acquisition of those territories under the faith of their charters, and that they incurred immense expences in their conquests. Every one must therefore see the injustice of depriving the company of any part of their profits resulting from them before they are reimbursed the sums they have expended.

Mr. B—ke was very animated on this occasion. He considered the propositions in every point of view, in order to expose the noble Lord's obvious intention, which he said were neither more nor less than this, to make a violent and shameless attempt to rob the company, in order to pursue the purposes of the most lavish waste and the most prodigate corruption. With regard to what the noble Lord had said, if the company's propositions were acceded to, that 600,000*l.* in bills might come upon the exchequer just when the king's fleets and armies were to be paid, it amounted, in his idea, to an explicit confession, that the noble Lord had squandered every shilling of the immense supplies that had been voted for the service of the year, and that he was obliged to export 600,000*l.* from the East India company, in order to make good the deficiency of pay to his majesty's fleets and armies. If the company's proposition is not acceded to, because the company do not in plain terms admit the claim, then, says his lordship, the company shall first of all pay the claim, and then come to government with equitable terms for a renewal of their charter. What is this but the reasoning of the lion in the fable? This I will have, says the lion, because I have teeth; this, because I have claws; and this I will have for no other reason in the world but because I am a lion. He concluded his speech with moving an amendment, by adding to his lordship's motion the words, "No grounds having been laid before the committee, on which the right of the public to a participation of the territorial revenue of the company is founded; or, if they have such right, no grounds to show that they have a right to this particular proportion of the profits."

Ld Advocate warmly opposed the amendment, and supported the noble lord's motion founded on the right of the public to a claim agitated before in parliament, originating in two resolutions of the House, recognised in express terms upon the journals, and considered by every man conversant in the connection between the public and the East India company, as a claim perfectly fair, perfectly just; and as a claim which the public had a right to insist on, whenever the public had a mind so to do. The amendment supposes that this claim of participation had never been established; but facts

prove the contrary; the right of the public had been claimed on one side, and admitted on the other. The public had claimed at one time 400,000*l.* which the company had agreed to pay; at another, a certain proportion of their net profits; in doing of which they plainly recognised the justice of the demand; surely then the House could never consent to declare, that the point of right was never established. He next adverted to Mr. H's argument, that the commercial dividend ought to be more than 8 per cent. and that the territorial revenue, if any profit arose from it, was the only fund that ought to be divided. To combat this argument he contended, that, the commercial and territorial expences could never be so nearly balanced as to be able to ascertain the exact quantum of each; nor, in times of war, could it be supposed, that the factories and commercial settlements of the company could be defended on the same moderate terms as in times of profound peace. To throw, therefore, the whole additional expence into one scale, and not a penny into the other, was surely a most inequitable manner of proceeding, which never could be admitted.

As to the plea of inability, that he treated as more imaginary than real. The distress in which the company was formerly involved, arose from bills improperly drawn for the remittance of those enormous fortunes which some of the servants of the company had amassed in India; and were it now known that 600,000*l.* was left by parliament in the company's coffers to answer such bills as might come over, it would draw an inundation of such bills, and the Asiatic plunderers would be the only persons that would reap advantage from it.

With regard to the right of the public to the territorial acquisitions, he had not a doubt about it; if he had, the authorities of Ld C——n and the late Mr. Y—ke would have confirmed his opinion.

Mr. Gregory, whose knowledge of the true state of the company's affairs is universally acknowledged, and whose integrity and honesty are equal to his ability, agreed with the noble Lord in endeavouring to forward an immediate agreement with the company; but differed from him as to the claim set up in favour of government. He said, the company, by acquiring dominions in India, had added more to the glory and riches of England, than those who conquered Mexico and Peru had done to Spain; but he feared, that grasping at a part of the profits at present will be fatal to the pursuits of the company, and of course to the public interest.

Mr. D—r, in reply to the Ld Advocate, observed, that the force of his lordship's argument consisted in mis-stating the last agreement between the public and the company; the act of parliament had no such clause as his lordship had mentioned. The participation

participation of net profits, alluded to, was only contained in some resolutions of a committee, which were never reduced into a law, nor ever brought into any stage of parliamentary discussion; of course, the company could neither agree with, or properly recognise those resolutions. The learned Lord apprehended bad consequences from leaving the sum in question in the hands of the company. His lordship might, he said, remain easy on that head; for the paltry sum of 600,000*l.* was but a feather in the scale of the Asiatic plunderers he speaks of; who, were they permitted, could any of them draw for double that sum, and have money enough to supply their demands in India besides.

Mr. H-ssy made it appear, that government had already been benefited by the company's territorial acquisitions more than two millions; and that plundering the company at home by government, and abroad by its servants, would soon put the finishing stroke to its existence, if the management of its affairs were not soon put into honester hands.

The amendment, on division, was rejected 151 to 51. And the motion for paying the money into the exchequer passed without a division.

*May 24.*

Mr. D-m-r taking notice that a bill had been brought into the House, and read a first time, for exempting soul salt from duty in England, moved that the same might be made to extend likewise to Scotland; which was agreed to.

*(To be continued.)*

#### Original Character of Dean SWIFT.

*From the MSS. of a Gentleman lately deceased at Dublin.*

I WAS intimate with the Dean in the younger part of his life—our acquaintance continued to the end of it. I had a friendship for the man, and a fondness for his wit; but still think no author has given his character fairly. His wit was certainly unbounded; in his writings he had a natural propensity to humour; but no man was ever more deficient in *good* humour. His imagination was quick, but not warm; there was uncommon vivacity in his conceits, but they were, for the most part, cynical and eccentric. In every thing he said, and every thing he wrote, his pride constantly preponderated. He was not content to acquire admiration, but was arbitrary, and would command it. His fondness for satire was so prevalent a passion, that no man who knew him could escape it. The modest and the assuming were attacked with equal asperity; though not so much with a view to shew the weakness of his friends as to assert the superiority of his own talents. In correcting the ignorant, he was unmerciful; in censuring the works of his contemporaries, he was ungenerous, and unkind. He expected every man should contest his humour, while

he consulted no man's in return. If he was silent in company, he looked for their patience till he spoke; if communicative, he laid claim to an undivided attention. His knowledge of men was general; it was not, however, deep, nor perfect. He was by no means a matter of first causes, of original principles of action, but rather observed the result, and reported with an appearance of consummate judgment. His poetry, in the main, with all its beauties, is prostituted to the most trifling subjects; his politics were *factious* in the extreme. He never could forgive the Ministry who superseded his friends, because they were not equally inclined to gratify his unbounded ambition: hence arose his violent opposition to government, and all the rancorous effusions of a party spirit, by which he inflamed the spirits of the vulgar. He affected a contempt for the great, though no man was ever more gratified by their attention. His writings to his friends have an incomparable beauty of style; but all his epistles to people in a higher sphere were unnatural, and laboured. From the whole survey of the man, I am inclined to think, that, like Rembrandt's figures, he would have been lost in the shadows of his character, if the strength of the lights had not relieved him.

MR. URBAN,

THE compiler, or editor, of the Memoirs of Mr. Hollis, p. 96, ascribes to him much merit in being the concealed occasion of inserting, in your Miscellany for July 1767, a prayer of Archbishop Tillotson's, preserved in the archbishop's own hand in the Lambeth Library, for Queen Mary, whom it represents as much affected by the alienation of the king's affections from her, "*if the king has gone astray in his off-icious for her.*" It is acknowledged these lines are *scratched over*; but, as they are not thereby rendered illegible, it was a sufficient inducement to expose them to the public view, and thereby certify that William III. had "*an acquaintance with lady ———.*" Who this lady was that thus seduced the royal affections, is not, however, explained. Bishop Burnet, that old gossip, who, to gratify a tattling spirit, forgot his obligations to his benefactor, has thrown out a different insinuation. But no matter whether the mystery is cleared up, provided Archbishop Secker is absolved for not knowing that the prayer was in the Lambeth Library. Had it depended on him, it would never have gone without the walls of Lambeth Library. It cannot surely be thought necessary to the character of an Archbishop of Canterbury, that he should know or publish every scrap of manuscript in Lambeth Library. Would not this be a cruel infringement on the privileges of his *librarian*, and a monopoly of anecdotes equal to that of almanacks, which has been so nobly overthrown by every Philomath in every market town?

D. 11.

MR.



MR. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

I Sent you a letter concerning a reform in the universities, which ought to have appeared previous to that concerning cathedral academies, which refers to it. Lest it should have been mislaid, I send you the *precis* of it, not having time at present to go into the detail again. You will very much oblige me by letting it appear the first opportunity.

Yours, &c.

R. I.

The revenues of All Souls, Oxford, (as not being a place for young students) to be applied to the public service, as the present members become otherwise provided for. The money left to found Downing college, Cambridge, to be disposed of in the same manner, there being already colleges enough to accommodate all the British youth sent to the universities for education.

The other colleges to remain as at present, with this only difference; that only those fellows who are necessary to give lectures should receive any stipend. The rest of the fellows (I mean, as the present set drop off, or are otherwise provided for) to have only the benefit of succeeding to college livings in their turn. Of the fellows who should reside to give lectures, perhaps three or four (besides the master) would be sufficient in the large colleges, and two or three in the small ones.

The useful professorships to have handsome salaries annexed to them; and all sinecure professorships abolished. A moderate portion of the present university revenues would support this establishment (which certainly might be made more useful than the present); and the remainder would ease the subject, at least of some part of the burden of taxes, and be no injury to individuals.

Mem. With regard to discipline both in the universities and cathedral academies, I should suppose it would be very useful to point out what books the pupils should read, and to make them frequently give account of the subjects of those books. But these examinations should be *private*, that no boy for having dull parts should be exposed to the sneer of his comrades; as (I fear) is the case with their *public* examinations in the hall of St. John's college, Cambridge.

I was mistaken in reckoning Beverley a collegiate church. However, there are several such besides Southwell, as the old church at Manchester, Ripon, &c.

MR. URBAN,

Norfolk, Oct. 4.

I F Hofen in the line quoted by your correspondent A. B. in your magazine for February last, p. 76. do not mean Stockings, what will become of his whole criticism on that passage?

By his reference to the Canterbury Tales, and to the painting of the Galante of the time of Edw. IV. in your magazine for September, p. 434. he shews us that Hofen wrote *Stockings and more then Stockings*; for he

tells us, that they were continued from the shoe to the waist, or in other words, that they were what we now call stockings and breeches together; if these, therefore, could be knit, what would be the wonder to see a pair of short knit hose, or (if he likes the word better) stockings, in 1564?

The entries dated 7th of September and 3d of October (in your magazine for May, p. 229.) were taken from a MS. marked No. 8. p. 73. 79. (and copied from my own extracts from that MS.) which, with many others of the same kind, were a long time in my possession, but have been returned by me to their present owner Nicholas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham in Norfolk, whose mother was sister and coheir to Sir Henry L'Estrange, Bart. where, from the known civility of that gentleman, if your correspondent will take a journey into Norfolk, he may see the MSS. and the entries *with his own eyes*, and, I should hope, would then be satisfied, that my assertion relative to knit Hose was neither "bold nor hardy," nor taken from an "invisible MS."

Though I have a great respect for Stow and all our ancient historians, I do not suppose any of them infallible, but am always glad when I can, in authentic and ancient MSS. either correct any inaccuracies, or authenticate any doubtful facts delivered down to us by them.

N. B. Hose and Stockings are both explained by the same Latin word *caligæ*: see Skynner's Etymologicon, &c. and mean a covering for the legs and thighs, as Chaucer and other ancient writers used the word, or for the legs only, according to the modern acceptance of it. N.

MR. URBAN,

IT is not easy to read without tears bishop Newton's account of the disclosing lord Pulteney's death to his father the earl of Bath. I do not recollect whether such a situation has been minutely dwelt upon by any writer of tragedy: it is certain, however, that his being heir to so vast wealth, an only child, and other circumstances of the case, render it uncommonly affecting.

But what I meant to notice is an error committed in the choice of the time for disclosing the matter to lord Bath. Bishop Newton says, that "he and bishop Pearce and Dr. Douglas, after deliberating upon it, point, concluded upon letting his lordship dine first, and then communicating to him the dismal tidings." I cannot but think they were wrong in their judgment, and appeal to every physician for the truth of my opinion. It is a well-known rule among duellists, not to fight on a full meal, as wounds are then doubly dangerous. The ancient custom of fasting upon receiving any very calamitous tidings, may be commended perhaps full as much on physiological as moral considerations. I would advise all persons

who

who have the task of communicating to any unhappy mortal news so tragically interceding to him as the above to lord Bath, if they have such an alternative in their power, not to choose a time when the stomach is in a state of repletion, as the action of digestion will be thereby suddenly interrupted, and wounds of the mind, as well as of the body, are then most prejudicial to the animal system.

J. BOERHADEM.

MR. URBAN,

IT is with pleasure I send you a very great curiosity, such as will, I hope, be acceptable to you and your readers—a Latin poem, written by the celebrated John Locke, in hexameter and pentameter verse, and which has hitherto escaped the notice of the learned; nor has it been inserted in any edition of Mr. Locke's works. The excellent treatise of Dr. Sydenham de Febribus gave rise to this poetical effusion of our great philosopher; whether it partakes of that celestial fire which Apollo and the nine Muses are said to bestow on their votaries, I will not determine; that is a point which I shall submit to the decision of the learned.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

# AUTHOR,

*In Tractatum ejus de FEBRIBUS.*

FEBRILES zelus, victumque ardoribus orbem

Flevit, non tantis par Medicina malis.

Nam post mille artes, medicæ tentamina curæ,

Ardet adhuc Febris, nec velit arte regi.

Præda sumus flammis, solum hoc speramus ab igne,

Ut resiet paucus, quem caput urna, cinis.

Dum querit Medicus Febris causamque modumque,

Flammarum & tenebras, & sine luce faces,  
Quas tractat patitur flammæ, & Febre calescentes,

Corruit ipse suis victima rapta focis,

Qui tardos potuit morbos, artulque tremantes  
Sistere, febrili se videt igne rapi.

Sic sater exesos sustit tibiæque muros,

Dum trahit antiquas lenta ruina domos;

Sed si flamma vorax miserâ incendere adest,  
Unica flagrantibus tunc spes est salus.

Est lupa, tædonicas nemo tunc invocât artes,  
Cum perit artificis non minus ulla domus.

Sic tandem Sydenham Febriliq; Scholæq; furori  
Opponens, morbi quærit, & artis opem.

Nec temere incusat tædæ putredinis ignes;

Nec fictus, Febris qui rovet, humor erit.

Non bilem ille movet; nulla hic pituita: salubris

Quæ spes, si sellax ardeat intus aqua?

Nec doctas magno rixas ostentat hiatus,

Quæ is ipsis major Febrilibus ardor inest.

Intra nas placide corpus juvet utere flammæ,  
Et justo rapidos temperat igne focos.

Quid Febrim extinguat, variis quid postulat usus,

Solari ægrois quâ potes arte, docet.

Hæcenus ipsa suum timuit Natura calorem,  
Dum sæpe incerto, quo calet, igne perit.

Dum reparat tacitos male provida sanguinis ignes,

Præclust busto, sit calor iste rogus.

Jam secura suas foveant præcordia flammæ,

Quæ Natura negat, dat Medicina modum.

Nec solum faciles compefcit sanguinis ætus,

Dum dubia est inter spemque metumque salus;

Sed fatale malum domuit, quodque astra ma-

Credimus, iratam vel genuisse Stygem.

Extorsit Læchæi cultros, pestique venenum

Abstulit, & tantos non finit esse metus.

Quis tandem arte novâ domitam mitescere pestem

Credat, & antiquas ponere posse minas?

Post tot mille neces, cumulataque funera busto,

Viستا jacet parvo vulnere dira lues.

Ætheriæ quanquam spargant contagia flammæ,

Quicquid inest istis ignibus, ignis erit.

Delapsæ cælo flammæ læcet acrius urant,

Has gelidâ extingui non nisi morte putas?

Tu meliora paras victrix Medicina, tuncque,

Pestis quæ superat cuncta, triumphus erit.

Vive liber, victis febrilibus ignibus; unus

Te simul & mendum qui manet, ignis erit,

J. LOCKE, A. M. *Ex Æde Christi Oxon.*

*A translation in our next.*

MR. URBAN,

*Suffolk, June 1782.*

IF you find the following observations worthy a place in your useful magazine, they are at your service.

An uncommon quantity of rain having fallen in the open country where I live, viz.

1782 Jan. 3	11	} inches 13 <sup>43</sup> / <sub>100</sub> in the space of 5 months.
Feb. 0	84	
March 2	52	
April 4	33	
May 2	65	

I have made the following calculations:

Sand from the surface 6 feet deep	1-17th	} part of its wt.
in the moist state I found it, lost when dried	-	
Light sandy earth, 4 feet deep	1-9th	}
Fine chalk	1-8th	
Open field earth, interm. with chalk	1-7th	}
Heath ground, fed by sheep	1-7th	
Ordinary clay, mixed with chalk & sand	1-8th	}
Ordinary chalk or clunch	1-4th	
The driest part of a fen, the land a moor	1-3d	}
Corn land manured	1-5th	
If the whole is taken upon the moderate medium of 1-10th water.		

One acre of ground, from the surface to 6 feet below the same, may be fairly computed to contain from 6 to 700 tons of water.

G.

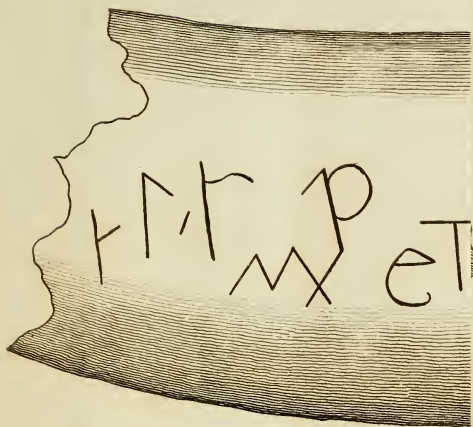
THE PLATE is engraved from a drawing in the possession of the late George Scott, esq. of Wollton hall, Essex.

Fig. 1. is an inscription on the rib of a large animal as mentioned on the plate.

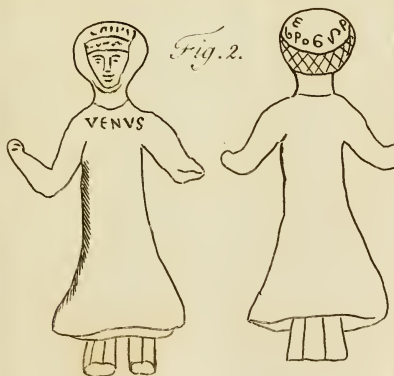
The little rude bronze images, whose front and back are exhibited fig. 2. and 3. are supposed to be of the talisman kind, and are offered to the opinion of our learned correspondents.

*Fig. 1.*

*Inscription on the rib of  
above five feet from end to*



*A rib of the same kind of Animal in Warwick*







MR. URBAN,

Maidstone, Sept. 24.

I HAVE just been reading, with much pleasure, the letter in your Magazine for August last, signed G. W. which contains some judicious remarks on a pamphlet of mine respecting the Population of England and Wales; and I wish to embrace the earliest opportunity, through the medium of your Monthly Publication, of returning my thanks to the ingenious writer of it. Having had nothing in view but the discovery and establishment of truth, I shall always think myself obliged to the person who convinces me of error. Mr. G. W. has undoubtedly proved, by the fairest reasoning, that I have sometimes assumed false principles, and deduced from them false conclusions. This I consider as a real obligation, although several of the things he has urged had either previously occurred to my own reflections, or been suggested by some of my correspondents. I think myself indebted to him likewise for the candour and civility with which he has generally treated me; not captiously availing himself of any of those apparent inconsistencies to which he has occasionally alluded.

After these concessions and acknowledgements, I flatter myself I shall not incur the censure of a disposition to cavil, if I do not implicitly acquiesce in every thing he has advanced in his letter, or if I even still endeavour to maintain a few positions upon which he has bestowed the strongest terms of reprehension. That it may appear how far we agree, and where we differ, I will state, as distinctly as I can, both the one and the other.

First, with respect to my errors; the principles assumed in p. 19 of my pamphlet are clearly false; the table in p. 20 is consequently useless; and the reasoning founded upon it, p. 21 to line 13, if I may adopt Mr. G. W.'s own expression, "is, in the whole and every part of it, erroneous; and the inferences I have drawn from it directly contrary to truth."

No less ready am I to acknowledge that the errors which would ensue from the admission of the doctrine now referred to, would be such as our author has stated; nay, that it is in itself inconsistent with the reasoning used in other parts of my pamphlet, and would overturn nearly the whole of the evidence deduced from parish registers, in proof of the comparative population of different periods. How I came to *stumble* upon so egregious an absurdity, I really am at a loss to tell; but I have not that conceit of my abilities as to be at all *surprised* at it; nor can I be sure that I shall not fall into still greater mistakes hereafter. Much wiser men than myself have been equally unfortunate, and perhaps it would be difficult to mention an absurdity, religious, civil, or political, which has not had its strenuous supporters

among men of the most acknowledged talents.

As to what our author has more generally observed respecting the uncertainty of deductions from bills of mortality to ascertain the increase or decrease of population, unless connected with actual enumeration of the inhabitants, or supported by other collateral evidence, we are also nearly agreed. I have indeed for some time past been so apprehensive on this head, that during the last twelve months I have sent out between 3 and 4000 written letters and printed papers to the clergy in different parts of the kingdom; in which I have ventured to solicit not only register extracts for different periods in their respective parishes, but likewise, wherever conveniently attainable, actual surveys of the people, together with many other articles, which may prove the ground of much curious, perhaps important information. And I must here acknowledge the obliging disposition of my brethren, who have been so kind as to furnish me not only with a vast number of register returns, but also with accurate enumerations of the inhabitants of different places in almost every part of the kingdom; those too nearly of every possible size, denomination, and description, from the smallest and most thinly-inhabited country parishes to the largest and most populous manufacturing towns. With regard to many of them also, two or three different surveys have been made at so many different periods; which, when compared with the register testimonies of each respectively, cannot but prove of peculiar utility. And as our author himself, unless I am greatly mistaken, is convinced of the usefulness of my undertaking in general, I should be proud of any assistance which a man of his abilities could give me towards it.

Hitherto Mr. G. W. and myself have gone together, and so we continue to do till we arrive at p. 372 of the Magazine, col. 2, part 3, which commences with the words, "The same objection, &c." Here we begin to differ a little, and we shall probably do so still more and more till we come to the end of his performance.

"The Baptisms taken by themselves," he says, "will generally be proportionate to the number of people, with a few exceptions of little consequence, chiefly depending on the greater or smaller salubrity of the place." This position is far from being true. The Baptisms at different periods may shew, with pretty good probability, the number of breeding women belonging to the Church of England; but they prove not the actually proportionate population till many other particulars are previously settled. If there be an increase of Dissenters, the Baptisms may certainly diminish, and yet our population continually advance; and although there should be no Dissenters at all, yet should emigrations

tions be numerous, or the destruction of war extensive, unless the Baptisms are equally augmented, our numbers are dwindling. In the county of Northumberland, the accession of Dissenters from Scotland during the last 30 or 40 years has been so very considerable, that if we estimate either the relative or positive number of the people by the Baptisms of the Church, we shall be deceived nearly one-fourth; the register of burials will help somewhat to correct our judgement; but we shall approach still nearer the truth, if we consult the marriages; though even to these there are likewise objections, which merit particular attention.

Thus inadequate are the Baptisms alone to ascertain either actual or relative population, even were the registers kept with the utmost correctness. But I must take the liberty to observe, that in this respect they are of all our registers the most deficient. Of this my correspondents have furnished me with abundant evidence. Not having room here to insert it, I proceed to what our author remarks upon Dr. Franklin's *Polypus*, and my observations upon the hackneyed subject of our Colonies, and the effects of emigrations thither upon the Mother Country.

I have carefully reviewed the loose hints and cursory suggestions thrown out on these topics; and all that I can discover is, that here and there, for want of sufficient accuracy of expression and precision in the statement of my ideas, there is some room given for the dextrous hand of a disputant to mould them into whatever shape he may think proper. But as to the essential part of them, and as far as they were intended to go, they still seem to me perfectly conclusive, and instead of being overthrown by any thing advanced by Mr. G. W. they are only the more firmly established. This, I must confess, appears to me on the slightest inspection so extremely clear, as scarcely to need any detail of argument to prove it. However, as our author has thought proper to dwell very largely on the errors of my pamphlet, though in themselves equally manifest with the misapprehensions now alluded to, I shall certainly stand excused if, in the discussion of this matter, I descend to greater minuteness than would be otherwise necessary.

We will begin with the poor animal to which such exceptions are taken, Dr. Franklin's *Polypus*. "There are supposed, says the Doctor (Political, &c. Pieces, p. 10), to be now upwards of one million of *English* souls in *North America*, and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in Britain, but rather many more on account of the employment the Colonies afford to manufacturers at home. A well-regulated nation is like a *Polypus*; take away a limb, its place is soon supplied; cut it in two, and each deficient part shall speedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus, as you may by dividing

make ten *Polypuses* out of one, you may of one make ten nations equally populous and powerful; or rather increase a nation tenfold in numbers and strength."

In this doctrine I firmly believe, not out of deference for Dr. Franklin's authority; having no deference for any authority but that of reason, or what to me appears such. Those, however, who think the most unfavourably of his politics, cannot still but admire his ingenuity as a philosopher. With respect to the passage before us, it indicates, in my conception, both great clearness of judgement and vivacity of imagination, and conveys a certain and indubitable truth. It is more pointed and decisive than any thing I had myself said, and was therefore not improperly introduced to illustrate and confirm it.

But let us fairly examine the design and intended limitation of my argument; if a few loose indigested hints may be dignified with that title. Dr. Price, by the induction of various facts, had, as he conceived, firmly established the doctrine of a greatly decreased, and still rapidly decreasing, population. Left any should doubt the certainty hereof, he appeals to the operation of causes, whose existence few would call in question. One of these causes was our numerous emigrations to our possessions and colonies abroad. That such a cause had long operated could not be denied; and that in itself it occasioned a diminution of people was equally clear, and therefore readily acknowledged. My endeavour was to shew, that it however could by no means be from hence certainly concluded, that the number of our inhabitants was upon the whole actually diminished; for that it might have been attended with such other necessary effects and concomitant circumstances as were a full and ample equivalent. The possibility of this was suggested by a reference to the ancient states of Greece and Rome; which exhibit one continued series of numerous emigrations, from the earliest to the latest period of their existence. They were perpetually swarming forth towards every quarter, and yet the old original hives, on every repeated inspection, were found to be fuller and fuller. But because these emigrations might be thought in some respects dissimilar to our own, I adopted an illustration nearer home, taken from the rising towns of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, and their respective vicinities. I observed that "the peasants and inferior farmers are here firmly persuaded, that should they have ever so many children, they shall find ample employments, consequently decent support and maintenance, from the growing manufactures of these flourishing places; that all fears of a burdensome family are removed, and that they form the matrimonial connection as soon as may be; that a numerous offspring is the consequence; that this is a powerful incitement to the most active industry;

industry; that the children are at length, many of them, provided for in the manner which the original reasoning of the parents taught them to expect, and that the remainder gain a subsistence from that increased and improved agriculture of the circumjacent country, which has been the natural consequence of its fortunate situation: that, on the contrary, had there been no such rising and flourishing towns near these men, they would probably have sunk under their narrow views, and passed their days in a state of celibacy."

After quoting this passage, and putting the last sentence in *Italics*, our author exclaims, "Where now are the effects of this miraculous political Polypos, by the division of which such amazing effects were to be produced?" Can he be serious in this question? By his immediately subsequent reasoning, one would suspect that he has either been voluntarily shutting his eyes, or steadfastly looking at some other object. If he will take a deliberate view of the argument, he will see that this same wonderful creature has been all the while actually before him, divided exactly as either myself or the Doctor could wish. The country parishes around Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, are the Polypos; the young men and women, that from time to time emigrate to those towns, are the pieces cut off; what remains still exceeds its original size, and the larger the amputations, the faster it continues to grow. Without the figure, the more numerous the emigrations to these towns, the greater most probably the increase of their manufactures; the larger of course their demands for the products of the country around, the higher consequently the encouragement given to extend and improve the cultivation of the land, which requires additional hands, or, in other words, an increasing population. The application is strikingly obvious. In the state of my argument, the country parishes now mentioned represent Great Britain; the towns of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, stand in the place of the American Colonies. Thither have we sent thousands both of our sons and daughters, and they have augmented their population, their wealth and prosperity, with a degree of almost unparalleled rapidity; but these in return have increased the demand for our manufactures, &c. and consequently, on the principles of our author himself, multiplied the number of our people in the same proportion.

Had these emigrants staid at home, and here augmented their numbers as fast as they have done abroad, every thing else continuing the same, our population would doubtless have advanced still more rapidly, and one that so remained would perhaps have been worth half a dozen of those that have gone away. But this is entirely foreign to the fundamental supposition, which makes the home residents to continue in celibacy, con-

tributing little, if at all, more towards the increase of our people, than if, in imitation of our neighbours on the Continent, they had been shut up in nunneries, convents, and monasteries. We severely condemn such institutions as injudicious checks upon the growth of population; but we condemn uncandidly and without reason, till we have first of all proved (what perhaps we never can prove), that the persons thus secluded from the general mass of society would, if left at large, have certainly married. This they probably would not have done, without prospects of support and maintenance in some measure suitable to their prior situations, conditions, and connections.

When the great Colbert was prime minister of France, he caused a return to be made him in the year 1667 of all the clergy in the kingdom; when the regulars alone, that is, the monks and nuns, amounted to 160,000. The contribution of these towards augmenting the population of their country was nearly in the ratio of the hands employed in providing them food, clothes, and fire. But it is surely no incredible paradox that they would have done so in a much greater degree, had they, instead of passing their days in a solitary retreat, gone to some foreign possessions, and there married, increased, and multiplied, and advanced the trade and commerce of their native country, in the same degree as the emigrants from us to the North American Colonies have done. If they would, it is all that my argument, or Dr. Franklin's *Polypos*, stands in need of.

Should it be said that our agriculture, our trade, manufactures, and commerce would all have flourished as much, though no emigrations had ever taken place, I shall only observe, that to prove this would, I conceive, be no very easy undertaking; and, should the issue of the present contest compel us to try the experiment, I heartily wish it may be attended with success.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN,

THE very imperfect account of Sydenham's admirable translation of Plato, given in a former Magazine, has induced me to send you the following; which includes the whole that I have hitherto seen of this shamefully neglected work. The great personages, to whom the different parts of it are inscribed, might surely have consulted their own credit by enabling the very learned translator to prosecute it with ease to himself, and advantage to the republic of letters: but, alas! *laudatur et aget*.

Mr. Floyer Sydenham's "Proposals" for printing his translation of Plato are dated "January 1, 1759;" and were accompanied by a "Synopsis of the Works of Plato," which was inscribed to "John, Earl Granville." In the same year he published "Io," and inscribed it to "George, Lord Lyttelton;" and also "The greater Hippias," which

which he inscribed to "Philip, Earl of Chetterfield." In 1761 appeared "The lesser Hippias," inscribed to "William, Duke of Devonshire;" and also "The First Part of the Banquet," with an inscription to "George, Earl of Halifax;" which was not followed by "The Second Part," beginning with page 121, till 1767: and this concludes the first volume.

In 1773 was published "The First Alcibiades," which was inscribed to "Charles, Lord Camden." To this succeeded in 1775 "A Dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus," inscribed to "James Harris, esq;" In 1776 appeared "The Second Alcibiades," with an inscription to "William, Earl of Shelburne." This was followed by "The Rivals," inscribed to "Hugh, Duke of Northumberland;" and by "Meno," inscribed to "Charles, Marquess of Rockingham." In 1779 appeared "The First Part of Philebus," inscribed to "The hon. Mr. Townshend, the right hon. Mr. Thomas Townshend, and Charles Townshend, esq;" Whether any more than 390 pages of this Dialogue have been published is not known to

VINDEX.

*Account of the late Rear Adm. KEMPENSFELT.*

**R**ICHARD Kempensfelt, Esq; was the son of Lieut. Col. Kempensfelt, a native of Sweden, whose excellent character is recorded in the Spectator, under the name of Capt. Senty. He followed the fortunes of King James the Second, and was afterwards invited by Q. Anne to accept a commission in her service, and in the reign of George the First died lieutenant-governor of Jersey. The Colonel left two sons and two daughters, neither of whom were ever married. The surviving brother is Gustavus Adolphus Kempensfelt, Esq; who was formerly a captain in the army. Our Admiral was born in Westminster, and entered very early into the service of the navy, for which profession he soon discovered uncommon talents. In the year 1757, he was appointed captain of the Elizabeth, under Commodore Stevens, and preceded to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in three several actions against the French squadron, being always opposed to a ship of superior force; and his abilities were of the utmost importance during the blockade of Pondicherry. In May 1761, Adm. Stevens dying, the command devolved on Adm. Cornish, who solicited the assistance of Capt. Kempensfelt to act as his captain, and in the *Lenox* his services were of the utmost consequence in facilitating the reduction of Manilla. Having served long in the East Indies, he obtained leave to return to England. During the peace, he constantly spent part of the year in the South of France, not in pleasurable pursuits, but in search of professional knowledge, in which if he did not excel, it may with truth be said he was equal to any naval officer in Europe. At the commencement of the pre-

sent war, his abilities were of too much importance to his country to be unemployed, and he was appointed captain of the *Buckingham* \*. His services as first captain under the Admirals Hardy, Geary, and Darby, are fresh in the memory of every one; as well as his gallant and able conduct in taking of the convoy under Mons. Guichen. His abilities were known to all the naval powers, and he was justly esteemed as brave and able a sea officer as this or any other nation ever boasted of. His character in private life rendered him an acquisition to every man who had the happiness of his acquaintance; and as an officer it will be remembered as long as the British navy exists.

MR. URBAN,

**A**S the widow of the late Bp. of Bristol has an intention, with the permission of the trustees of St. Paul's Church, to erect a monument there to his memory, the following account of such-like applications, for pictures and monuments, which have been heretofore made and rejected (extracted from the Bishop's Life), will be matter of curious information to many of your readers. N. N.

"THE Royal Academy of Painters, in 1773, made an application to Bp. Newton, by their president, Sir Joshua Reynolds, representing that the art of Painting, notwithstanding the present encouragement given to it in England, would never grow up to maturity and perfection unless it could be introduced into churches, as in foreign countries; individuals being for the most part fonder of their own portraits, and those of their families, than of any historical pieces. That to make a beginning, the Royal Academicians offered their services to the Dean and Chapter, to decorate St. Paul's with Scripture Histories, and had chosen six of their members, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. West, Angelica Kauffman, Cipriani, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Dance, to paint each a picture for this purpose; that these pictures should be seen and examined, and approved by the Academy before they were offered to the Dean and Chapter, who might then give directions for alterations and amendments, and receive or refuse them as they might think them worthy or unworthy of the places for which they were designed. None should be put up but such as should be entirely approved; and they should all be put up at the charge of the Academy, without any expence to the Members of the Church. St. Paul's has all along wanted some such ornaments; for rich and beautiful as it is without, it is too plain and undorned within.

"Sir James Thornhill had painted the "History of St. Paul" in the cupola, the worst part of the church that could have been painted, for the pictures there are most exposed to the changes of the weather, suffer

\* Query? No such ship has been employed this war. EDIT.

greatly



greatly from damp and heat, and, let what will be done to prevent it, it is to be feared must, in no very long time, all decay and perish. It was happy, therefore, that Sir James's eight original sketches and designs, which were higher finished than usual, in order to be carried and shewn to Queen Anne, were purchased of his family by the recommendation of the Dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1779, and are hung up in the great room at the Chapter-house. Besides the exposition of these pictures in the cupola to the weather, they are at such a height as not conveniently to be seen from any part, and add little to the beauty and ornament of the church. They had better have been placed below, for below they would have been seen, and there are compartments that were originally designed for bas-reliefs, and such like decorations; but the parliament (as it is said) having taken part of the fabric money, and applied it to King William's wars, Sir Christopher Wren complained that his wings were clipped, and the church was deprived of its ornaments. Here, then, was offered a fair opportunity for retrieving the loss, and supplying former defects. It was certainly a most generous and noble offer on the part of the Academicians, and the public ought to think themselves greatly obliged to them for it. The Dean and Chapter were all equally pleased with it; and the Dean, in the fulness of his heart, went to communicate it to the great Patron of the Arts, and readily obtained his royal consent and approbation. But the trustees of the fabric, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, were also to be consulted; and they disapproved the measure. Bp. Terrick, both as trustee of the fabric, and as bishop of the diocese, strenuously opposed it; whether he took it amiss that the proposal was not first made to him, and by him the intelligence conveyed to his Majesty, or whether he was really afraid, as he said, that it would occasion a great noise and clamour against it, as an artful introduction of popery; whatever were his reasons, it must be acknowledged that some other serious persons disapproved the setting up pictures in churches: it was, in truth, not an object of that concern to run the risk of a general outcry and clamour against it; but the general opinion plainly appeared to be, on the contrary side, much in favour of the scheme. Whatever might have been the case in the days of our first reformers, there is surely no danger now of pictures seducing our people into popery and idolatry; they would only make Scripture History better known and remembered. Many other churches and chapels have adopted, and are adopting this measure, as Rochester, Winchester, Salisbury, St. Stephen Walbrook, and several Colleges in our Universities. The House of Commons have given a rich painted window to their church of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Bp.

Terrick himself approved, if not contributed to the setting-up of a picture, by Cipriani, of the Annunciation, in the chapel of his own college, Clare-Hall, at Cambridge; and why should such ornaments be denied to the capital church in the kingdom? The Dean, rather than that the scheme should be laid aside, proposed to make a trial and experiment how the thing would bear. Most churches and chapels, he observed, have something of ornament and decoration about the Communion Table. You sometimes see in the country,

*Moses and Aaron upon a church-wall,*

*Holding up the Commandments for fear they should fall.*

“ St. Paul's will not well admit of any ornaments over the Communion Table, because it would darken the windows there, which give the principal light to the choir; but near the Communion Table are two doors, one opening into the north, and the other into the south aisle; and over these two doors are proper compartments for two pictures. It was therefore proposed by the Dean, that Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. West should paint these two pictures; and Mr. West's design being the giving of the two tables to Moses, from the cloud of glory, the people all standing beneath; and Sir Joshua's design being the infant Jesus lying in the manger, with the shepherds surrounding, and the light flowing all from the child, as in the famous *Noëte* of Corregio; here was the beginning both of the Law and of the Gospel; here was nothing that could encourage superstition or idolatry, nothing that could possibly give any one any just offence. Let the trial be made only by these pictures, and if they occasion any noise or clamour, then let an end be put to the whole affair: if they are well received and approved, and applauded by the public, then let the other artists proceed. But reasonable as this proposition was thought to be, it was over-ruled by the same authority as the former: and whether the merits or demerits are greater of those who favoured the design, or of those who defeated it, the present age and impartial posterity must judge. Sir Joshua has wrought up his design into a noble picture. Mr. West exhibited his drawing at one of the public exhibitions of the Royal Academy; and Mr. Barry published an etching of his design, *the fall of the angels*; both excellent, both masterly performances; and it is much to be wished that the other artists would follow the example.

“ Some time before this another opportunity was unfortunately lost of decorating St. Paul's. When Bp. Newton was only one of the residentiaries, a statutory of some note came to him, desiring leave to set up a monument in St. Paul's, for one who had formerly been a lord-mayor, and representative of London. The Dean and his other brethren of the Chapter being in the country, he went to consult with Abp. Secker upon the

the subject; and he was so far from making any objection, that he much approved the design of monuments, saying what advantages foreign churches had over ours, and that St. Paul's was too naked and bare for want of monuments; which would be proper ornaments, and give a venerable air to the church, provided care were taken that there were nothing improper in their structure, or in the inscriptions upon them. But when this was proposed to Bp. Osbaldiston, he was violently against it: "Sir Christopher Wren had designed no such things; there had been no monument in all the time before he was bishop, and in his time there should be none." He was desired to look at the print that hung over his head, of the inner section of St. Paul's, wherein he would see that Sir Christopher Wren had designed monuments, especially in the recesses under the windows. But he was not to be convinced: "Churches, he said, were better without monuments than with them." But few will agree in this opinion. The sense of mankind has been contrary in all ages and all countries. Westminster-Abbey is indeed too full of them. It may be said to be incrustated with them; and in some places they are ridiculously piled two stories high, one above another. At St. Paul's there is ample room, and spaces designed for monuments: and what a magnificent and glorious church would it be with a proper intermixture of pictures and statues! and what an ornament and honour to the metropolis, and to the kingdom! The great difficulty is to find a suitable person to begin with, of eminence and dignity sufficient to set an example to the rest. Several gentlemen were desirous of opening a public subscription for a monument to Mr. Pope, in St. Paul's, as had been done to Shakspeare in Westminster-Abbey: but Mr. Pope's religion was some objection to this scheme. It was a better thought of erecting the first monument to Bp. Sherlock, whose father had been Dean, and himself Bishop, of London, so many years."

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

PERMIT me to inform the Editor in answer to his query (vol. LI. p. 83.) that "the Family Memoirs of his Prussian Majesty," mentioned by Mr. Tyers, are to be found in a book, intitled, "*Memoires de Brandebourg*," published about thirty years ago. The book is generally known, having passed through several editions abroad, and in this country; and the author is universally believed to be the present illustrious head of the house of *Brandenburg*. To some of the later editions I have seen is annexed an excellent dissertation on *German Literature*, the avowed production of his *Prussian Majesty* \*. The translation publish-

ed at London by *Nourse*, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1768, is that from which the whimsical anecdote of *George II.* (noticed by the Reviewer of Mr. Tyers's performance) is literally taken. All *Europe*, I believe, will readily subscribe to the applause bestowed by Mr. Tyers on the literary, legislative, and warlike accomplishments of his *Prussian Majesty*. It is surprising, however, that the perusal of some parts of the memoirs in question did not provoke the censure, and even excite the indignation, of the well-informed and ingenious editor of "*Political Conferences*." The whole passage in particular, with which his ludicrous quotation is connected, is deficient in every requisite of faithful history. As it is too long to be transcribed, I must beg leave to recommend it to your readers as a singular historical curiosity. To those (and there are many now living) who remember the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, particularly that unpopular and dangerous expedient the *exilise scheme*, it must appear throughout so erroneous in the representation of recent and well-known facts, and so destitute of truth and precision in the picture it exhibits of the *British* constitution, as to justify the utmost severity of critical reprehension. The personal ridicule on *George II.* is equally absurd and below contempt; and the whole account of his design of rendering himself absolute in *Great Britain*, by means of the *exilise scheme*, is written in the most vulgar style of credulity, and is an insult equally false and malignant upon the memory of the venerable prince whom it traduces; owing undoubtedly to the royal author's being misinformed. To the censure of a passage so reprehensible (the freedom of which no *British* will think unbecoming) it is but justice to add, that the "*Memoires de Brandebourg*," considered as a literary production, are by no means destitute of merit. Though frequently and justly chargeable with glaring misrepresentations and superficial views, they possess more solidity and depth of disquisition than are commonly to be found in the *French* memoirs; with less prolixity and amplification than the generality of those frigid and elaborate panegyrics which issue almost every day under that name from the presses of *Germany*. The composition, though unequal, is frequently elegant and in some parts masterly, and the reflections in general display a cultivated taste, a vein of liberal philosophy, and a spirit of enlightened policy not unworthy of his *Prussian Majesty*.

The following passage is so remarkable, that it is impossible to avoid transcribing it. "*Frederick-William* and *George II.* though brothers-in-law, and in a manner brought up together, could never endure each other even when children. This personal hatred and settled antipathy had like to have proved fatal to their subjects. The King of *England* used to style the King of *Prussia*, "My brother

\* See a Defence of German Literature, in answer to his Majesty, by the learned Abbé *Jerusalem*. Berlin, 1765.

brother the serjeant;" and the King of *Prussia* the King of *England*, "My brother the player." The reason of calling his *Prussian* Majesty a "serjeant" is obvious, from his minute attention to military discipline: But why is his *Britannic* Majesty styled the "player?" The appellation does not seem justified by any marked attention of his late Majesty to the British stage. OTHO.

MR. URBAN,  
**G**EN. Ginkle inquired after (vol. LI. p. 12.) was a *Dutch* officer, of considerable rank among the generals of the last age. He learned the rudiments of war in defending the Republic against the arms of *France*, in the same school with his illustrious countryman the Prince of *Orange*. When the tyranny of *James II.* called that prince to vindicate the liberties of *Britain*, Gen. Ginkle accompanied him in the expedition to *England*, which produced the REVOLUTION; and was employed in the reduction of *Ireland*, where his conduct was worthy of his great reputation for military talents and experience. He signalised his generalship particularly at the siege of *Athlone*, and in the defeat of *St. Ruth*, the *French* general, at the battle of *Agbrim*, in commemoration of which he was created an earl and baron of the kingdom of *Ireland*, in 1691, by the titles of Earl of *Athlone* and Baron *Agbrim*. After the capitulation of *Limerick*, I find no mention of Lord *Athlone* till 1702, when he succeeded the Prince of *Nassau Saarlbruck* as field-marshal of the armies of the States General, and the same year was appointed to the chief command of the confederate army assembled before *Nimwegen* to oppose *Mariball Boufflers*; in which he was soon after superseded by the Earl (afterwards Duke) of *Marlborough*. Upon this occasion he was persuaded by the other *Dutch* generals to insist on his rank of field-marshal, and to require an alternate command with the *English* captain-general; but the States obliged him to submit. In a station suitable to his high rank and military character he served in every campaign of the memorable *succession war*, and had his share in those rapid conquests and splendid victories which marked its progress, and which reflect a lustre on the *British* nation, and will immortalise the name of *MARLBOROUGH*. Of the time of his death I find no particular account. It is remarkable of *Ld. Athlone*, that his title of nobility does not appear to have been accompanied with any military appointment upon the *British* establishment. Regiments were given to *Schomberg*, *Galkway*, and other foreigners ennobled in the same reign; but the name of *Athlone* is not to be found in the *succession of British colonels*. I do not know whether he had any grant of lands, or possessed any estate or residence in *Ireland*. It is certain he remained in the service of the States General many years after his advancement to the peerage; and his descendants have always resided in

*Holland*; as does the present possessor of the title, whose name is *Fr. Christ. Rynhart de Ginkle*.

OTHO.

MR. URBAN,

**I** SEND you an extract from an old historical poem on the *Battle of Flodden-Field*, containing a description of *Harwood Church* (vol. LI. pp. 516. 623.), which may excite some of your curious correspondents resident in that neighbourhood to give the public a particular account of the inscriptions and monuments in that ancient cemetery. The poem is supposed to be written by a *Yorkshire* schoolmaster some years after the battle, and was published\* in 1776 by Mr. *Lambe*, vicar of *Norham* in *Northumberland*. When the author is relating the ravages of the *Scots*, he makes the following sudden transition in the animated form of an *apostrophe*.

But happy *Harwood* [church] on the hill,  
 Thou always escap'd their barbarous rage;  
 As thou wert once, so art thou still,  
 The wonder of the present age.  
 There Judge *Gascoigne*, one wisely grave,  
 With his fair dame entomb'd doth lie;  
 And there lies *Rudimond* so brave,  
 In armour by his family.  
 With other noble persons too,  
 For valour fam'd and piety,  
 Their monuments you here may view,  
 Most sweet and lovely to the eye.

Yours, &c. OTHO.

P. 431. For "*his reign*," r. "*this reign*."  
 For "*a catalogue*," r. "*the catalogue*."

MR. URBAN,

**A** Correspondent in your last Magazine has quoted *Leland's* curious notice of a stately mansion-house, which was begun by Lord *Wenlock* at *Luton* in the reign of *Edward IV.* The portico, all that was finished, now remains complete in a wood near *Luton*. It is one of the most beautiful specimens in brick of the florid Gothic that I remember. Lord *Wenlock* is buried in the church of *Luton*, under a magnificent altar-tomb, with an inscription in old *English* rhyme. There are other antiquities at *Luton*. In the old chapel of Lord *Bute's* house is preserved a fine Gothic wainscot in oak richly sculptured, which was put up by Sir *THOMAS POPE*, the Founder of *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, in the chapel of his house at *Tyttenhanger* in *Hertfordshire*, about the year 1548. It was removed from *Tyttenhanger* to *Luton*, in entire preservation, by the family of *Napier*, tenants to *Trinity College*, in the beginning of the reign of *James the First*. SPECULATOR.

\* From a MS. in the possession of *John Askew, Esq.* of *Pakenburn-House* in *Northumberland*, brother of the late Dr. *Askew* of *London*, so well known to the learned world for his zeal in promoting the study of ancient literature, and his rare and extensive collection of books and MSS.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

THE BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N<sup>o</sup> V. contains the History and Antiquities of St. Catharine's Church near the Tower of London. The Author seems to be a person interested in the welfare of this *Collegiate* body; otherwise he would not have been so profuse of praise, where not quite so much as he bestows seems to be due. We are requested by this Author, to pay due attention to the *beautiful simplicity*, visible through the whole of this fabric. If there had been no division or interstitial breaks in this edifice, no separation of the *choir* from the main body of the building, much of this *simplicity* might be expected. But when we see a *rustic* arch, formed as an opening to the *choir*, and a *screen*, which terminates the first part of the church, and this done according to the old preposterous mode of *chancelling* \* a church; for doing which there was no occasion here, as this church is a *Peculiar*, and so not under the jurisdiction of the Ordinary, by such *shapeless* contrivances as these, the perspective is broke, and the uniformity destroyed. The true simplicity in building arises from a subsidiary combination of parts, to form an *even* and *equal* whole: so that the rays of vision must never be embarrassed, nor the constructive parts recede from uniform regularity.

It should have been remembered, that this mode of architecture, whose lineaments are to be traced in this church, was not always consigned to the best artists. When the *Northern* hive took flight; and swarmed in most parts of *Europe*, the Arts fled before them; and Beauty, to which *Sacrifices* had been paid before, was now in danger of being *sacrificed* herself for being so. To humour the gross conceptions of their masters, the *Grecian* elegance was for a time relinquished; and this rude composition rose up in its stead; which met with approbation, and stood; while other works, which could not coincide with their comprehensions of fitness and propriety, fell in the common ravage. The sacred buildings erected during these tempestuous waves of savage power, having a savage manner in their execution, were called *Gothic*.

We have few buildings of this kind anterior to the reign of Henry III; in which *æra* was the middle state of this architecture. The semicircular *Grecian* arch deviated by degrees into the acute angle, visible in all the buildings of that reign. It was afterwards progressively varied, so as to approach gradually to the semicircle again. Whoever attentively considers the structure of the arch in these edifices, will not easily mistake the time of their erection. The less the deviation is from the acute angular arch, the more ancient the structure; the more the deviation, the more modern. This *Gigantic* spurious production made great strides for many centuries, till it sunk leisurely into the *Modern Gothic* †. The *Arcades* of this church, *St. Catharine*, are formed by *Curvilinear* angles, two or three degrees distant from the semicircular arch. The *æra* of this structure cannot be traced higher than the reign of Edward III. At this time a fondness prevailed for the revival of the *Grecian* mode, and the modern *Gothic* was the *bliss*, to which that fruit succeeded: so that at length this banished beauty resumed her ancient seat. This species consisted of much elegance in workmanship, more regularity of design than the ancient, and unfettered with the incumbrance of materials. Such are the structures of Edward IV. at *Windsor*, of Henry VI. at *Cambridge*, of *St. Mary Aldermar* ‡ in *London*; and such were many others of a higher date, destroyed by the fire of *London*.

As soon as the attention of artists was wholly taken up by their constant attendance upon this new favourite, the *Ancient Gothic* sunk into contempt. Expence prevented many designs from being carried into execution according to this improved model. Where the expence was not submitted to, the *Ancient Gothic* still prevailed in some structures, which required less expence, because they required less workmanship. The architects at this juncture would not condescend to form designs upon the *Ancient* plan, but left such works to be executed by inferior workmen or builders, who formed and united the materials according to the best of their

\* The chancel is the East part in a church, belonging to the Ordinary, so called from *cancelles*, lattices. Here, the most awful part of the service, the *Sacrament* being administered, a peculiar *sanctity* was attributed to this part, and therefore separated by *lattice* work from the anterior part of the *church*; to remind the people that it was the most *awful* and most *sacred* part of the *church*, and so not to be approached without *peculiar* reverence and devotion. The Chancery Court was so called from the same practice. This was formerly latticed, to keep off the crowd, and those who had no immediate business there.

† A refinement upon the *Ancient*. It began about the 14th century, and continued to the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th.

‡ This church was some time since the admiration and delight of all those who can devote their time to the pursuit of *scientific* beauty. But lately, by the projection of a bad organ gallery, a bad organ, and a worse performer, being the *son* of the *parish clerk*, it is now no more so. The projection takes in two parts of the *arcade* on each side, by which the church is *shortened*, and that beauty of the *entire whole* destroyed, and lost to the public eye for ever. This has been an innovation founded on the wisdom of Parochial directors, who may be said in *one* sense only to have *lost*.

capacity,



capacity. To such persons was the structure of St. Catharine's church committed. Workmen searched for a model. Workmen carried such model into execution. Let any one examine the slight of the arches from the pillars, which slight is not sufficiently high in proportion to the height of the pillars, and he will immediately acknowledge, that the Church of St. Catharine was not designed by any architect of that age.

The great Eastern window, much admired by the author, certainly transmits into the choir a profusion of light, and indeed too much; for the eye is dazzled and overpowered by so much *lustre*, and the view of the altar-piece by this circumstance is in fact darkened. If some side lights were struck out here, the altar-piece would be seen to better advantage; which at present requires much and long inspection, before it can be fully considered in the whole. Yet judgement must pronounce it to be happily expressive and imitative of its original, and a very commendable exertion of art.

The pulpit, called *Historical* by our author, would certainly have been overlooked by the critical eye, if he had not brought it forward to public view. The *sounding-board* and *back-board*, of which the author has given engravings, have not been annexed to the pulpit since the late repairs of the church.

This collegiate fraternity may possibly be in possession of some draughts or registers of the old Hospital, from which the carved work upon the pulpit may have been taken; if not, conjecture will intrude, and suppose, that to large a scale of building as here represented, rather is descriptive of some outworks belonging to the Tower of London at that time, especially as the workmanship is so much embattled.

Whoever considers the external structure of the organ lately erected, must be astonished at the disparity between the height and the width: but when he sees the larger pipes, which should have been in the front, disgraced by an awkward station in the sides of the case, as if they had been degraded through incapacity, a suggestion arises, that the builder was checked in his design, and a deference paid to indigence, to the exclusion of artful elegance\*. The internal powers of this instrument display a gracefulness of elocution, undiscoverable in other modern organs. The swell is the first instance of that perfection to which such a contrivance for the increase or diminution of sound *ad libitum* can be carried. But in the Chorus there is a deficiency in the Bases, which have not that masculine full dignity of tonic excellence requisite in the subsidiary parts; for which reason the Chorus here must yield to those of Father Smith† and Harris.

\* It was certainly owing to the placing the *charity children* on each side of the organ, that the design of the organ-builder was frustrated. Had the larger pipes been placed in the front, it would have been the most magnificent organ-case in England, if not in Europe. By the present ill contrivance, not only much of the sound is lost to those who are in the body of the church; but the sound is too much dilated, and consequently its effects weakened.

† Called Father Smith, because he was the father of excellence in these instruments. Harris was his successor. In Smith's time the swell was first attempted. No wonder, if in the first essays of this kind, mediocrity only could be attained. It was left to the present age to complete this glorious improvement; and accordingly the organ of this Collegiate Church has a swell which comprises all the possible exertions of this invention. The chorus organ should have had two more stops, viz. the *black flute*, Smith's favourite stop, and the *clayton*. By this addition, the chorus would have been more forcible and expressive; which circumstance should be ever attended to, when there are three *Diapasons*. The first organ in England is that of St. Paul's by Smith, who reserved all his best pipes for that instrument: but the sound is swallowed up by the Dome. The next in excellence is that of St. Andrew Under-shaft; which should be a model for all the present organ-builders, where the price of the instrument is large. This instrument is supposed to be one of Smith's, but improved by subsequent artists. It has all the full intense energy of sound, and every degree of tonic perfection, of which the organ is susceptible. To this succeeds the Temple organ, a performance of Smith; the swell improved since his time. This organ has had more praise bestowed upon it than it deserves: indeed the instrument in the whole is excellent, but the chorus rather rustled than *smooth*; and if the *quarter-notes* were removed, the executive powers of the performers would be left upon their guard than they are at present, lest they should violate the laws of sound: but it is not the first organ in England, as has been, and still is, frequently asserted. The organ which claims the next attention, is that of St. Lawrence Guildhall, by Harris [the performer upon which instrument, Mr. Aylward, considered as a voluntary performer, stands first in the register of musical fame]; a most matterly assemblage of the powers of sound, rivalled indeed by that of St. Michael Cornhill; where there is a chorus of twelve full stops, and the *sesquialtera* here seems, as it ought to do in large instruments, to consist of four ranks. There are many others in London equally good; but very few modern, except two or three are so. The organ of W.minster-Abbey, by Jordan, should have stood second in this arrangement; for all the pipes of this instrument are voiced according to the utmost reach of art: and had the swell been formed upon the same extensive scale with that of St. Catharine's, it would have rivalled St. Paul's organ. But the misfortune is, that the sound of most Cathedral instruments, on account of the height of the roof, and the vacuities in many parts of the building, is too much expanded and wasted for the ear to form a true judgement of the *accidental tones*.

It is said by the author of this Tract, that the construction of several parts in this organ is entirely new. The only meaning which can be drawn from this position is this: When the instrument, called the *Organ*, is examined in its several constituent parts, and every note distinctly considered, the intervals\* of each note will not be found to accord with the rules of perfect Analogy. For the thirteen pipes which are ranged within an *Octave*, considered in their sounds of acute and grave, will be found to be in what is called continual proportion; by which circumstance, each pipe will not express its true and proper tone, but a sound in some degree varying from it, which the artificers of this instrument call bearing. Now by the multiplication of tones within the *Octave*, this evil may be overcome; but still there will be even in this alteration some degree of bearing, unless to every natural key a distinct scale or set of pipes should be adapted, rising in what is called true proportion†. The organ at the Foundling Hospital is said to have been lately perfected upon this principle; and if St. Catharine's organ has the same analogy in its constituent principles, and both organs were executed by the same artist, the construction must be allowed to be new: but if they are the works of different artists, then what has been done by the artist at St. Catharine's is only a copy of what was done before at the Foundling Hospital.

All the other parts of this author's work are truly valuable. The Historical narrative of the foundation and re-establishment of this Hospital has crushed those errors, which some of our first Historical Manuscripts have cherished; and among some of these errors the second foundation of this Collegiate Body is to be enumerated, which is said to have been by Eleanor wife of Edward I; whereas it appears by a charter transcribed into this work, that the second Foundress was Eleanor wife of Henry III. The Appendix to this work, consisting of many Charters and MS. instruments, confesses the liberality of the Author (and whoever he is, he seems to be a professed Antiquary) to those who sometimes with to take their flight into the regions of Antiquity. Much assistance is here given, which will add strength and agility to their wings. Such a rich variety of interesting knowledge, so much literary information, hitherto secluded from the public eye, de-

mands ample acknowledgements from those who consecrate their thoughts and wishes to the gratifications of learned leisure.

Yours, &c. RUBEN D'MOUNT.  
Dartmouth-St. Westm. Sept. 30, 1782.

#### CRITIQUE ON GREENE'S TRANSLATION OF APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.

(Continued from p. 436.)

THE fleece is compared to the skin of an Achaian stag, a larger species, peculiar to Crete. Mr. G. derives its name (which is purely local) from its strong sinews, *15, 1705*.

*Left of his side* depends the cumbrous load, is an idiom peculiar to Mr. G. for *down his left side*.

I am sorry to differ, *totò caelo*, from the commentator in his comparison of the murder of Absyrtus by Jason, and of Sifera by Jael. The one was politic and self-interested, in order to evade a pursuit; the other patriotic, to deliver a nation from an oppressor, and no other consideration but the enthusiasm of public spirit can vindicate Jael's gross violation of hospitality and friendship. The Fury, scowling at the bloody deed, is one of the finest images in our poet.

Οἷον δὲ πάντ' ἀνέμωσεν λαῶν ἰδὲ σπον ἐγγύον  
Οἰκιστὴν νέεσσι; σπασίμων ἔργον ἔβριμ',  
are two lines for Mr. Potter.

Hell's blackest fury the dire scene survey'd,  
And mark'd, with side-long eye, the reeking blade.

Your looks alkant all conquering furies toll,  
Your joy the deed which speaks th'unfeeling soul.

Dijudicet lector.

Apollonius says, Jason licked the blood of Absyrtus; Mr. G. that he *sip'd* [sipp'd] it—  
to *prop'd* (propt) *wrap'd* (wrapt).

When they are wandering among the islands, the ship speaks to them. Apollonius introduces this prodigy abruptly. Mr. G. ascribes it to some sudden crash. Apollonius to a plank of oak from Dodona's vocal forest.

The sudden crash, with more than human groan,

Shakes each stern rib of oak, an hollow mean;  
Toss'd o'er the central deep the sacred frame,  
Minerva's art, Dodona's strength her claim!

*Central* is a favourite epithet with Mr. G.†  
A God in rage his thundering voice they hear.

GREENE.

\* When two sounds are equal in degree, they form an *unison*; if unequal, because at a distance from each other, they produce what is called an *interval*; which is neither more nor less than the difference of tonic expression betwixt two unequal sounds. There are intervals of sound in Musical Analogy, to the number Twelve. Two are perfect in Concord, viz. the *Octave* and *Fifth*. Four, consisting of *Two Thirds* and *Two Sixths*, are found to be imperfect. Five, viz. *Two Seconds* and *Two Sevenths*, are found to be *Discords*, added to the false *Fifth*. The *Fourth* indeed is usually placed among the *Concords*; but as it is stationed between the *Third* and *Fifth*, it cannot be always denominated a *Concord*; unless it happens to be united to the *Sixth*; for when in union with this, it is to be considered as bearing a relation to it in the capacity of a *Third*, and that in a reciprocal connection; for which reason it is sometimes, nay often, considered as a *Discord*.

† The imperfection of this instrument is largely considered by Dr. Wallis in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

† "Heav'd to the fostering harbour's central smile" (II. p. 137), for passing the middle of the channel,

This solemn voice shook every heart with fear,  
They deem'd the thunderer's threatened ven-  
geance near. FAWKES.

They were frightened at hearing the voice,  
and Jupiter's dreadful anger, which it threat-  
ened. (Original). They prepared to *avoue*  
the eternal Gods with anxious prayer. G.

The stones on the beach of Ethalia bore the  
marks of their sweat, which they wiped off  
with them, says Apollonius.

Wip'd with the gather'd flints\* their labour's  
dew,

Whose myriad rays congenial colours drew.

GREENE.

With *shalks* that as they cover'd ting'd the  
shore

The heroes rubb'd their wearied bodies o'er.

Holstenius, in the last century, saw the  
stones thus mottled on the same coast.

In this island were shewn their quoits and  
arms.

They *stalk* the beech, and hence the treasur'd  
charms

Of missile weapons or *protective* arms. GR.

Here are their quoits and wond'rous armour  
fram'd. FAWKES.

Mr. G. confounds the creatures first form'd by

Old Nature in her whim's unruly care,  
with the mishapen animals of Circe's trans-  
forming, as if they were of the same date:  
whereas Apollonius only draws a parallel be-  
tween them.

Medea and Jason *sit* dejected in Circe's  
chimney as suppliants. Mr. G. says,

*Clasp'd in each hand her face*, the royal maid  
*Tread*; solemn.

Claspt to their tresses glow their snowy  
hand. p. 198.

First to her shrine a sucking pig she drew,  
Whose nipples from its birth disended stood.

FAWKES.

One would think these nipples were the  
teats of the sucking pig.

The new-born offspring of the swine her spoil,  
Whose swelling teats proclaim the mother's  
toil. GREENE.

This leaves it ambiguous whether they be-  
longed to the pig or the sow.

— *σας τευας, ης ετι μεζας*  
*Πημευον λοχης εν νηους*  
determines them to the latter.

*Wrath-distemper'd*, p. 144, is a strange com-  
pound for furious, as *strengib. enormous*, p. 209,  
for very strong.

Mr. G, p. 147, compares the departure of  
Jason and Medea from Circe to that of Adam  
and Eve out of Paradise; and then directly  
subjoins, "True it is that the heathen pair  
are represented to have been *expeditious* in  
their departure from Circe."

\* *ἔνθρον* is pebbles.

P. 151. "*Fierce Aie*," bot from bell, "*fa-  
tigues the skies*" Mr. G. might have spared  
this imitation and periphrasis, and the long  
note upon it. *Αην*, in this line of Apolloni-  
us, as in l. 1016, means error, or sin.

P. 155. Peleus seeing Thetis cover their  
son Achilles with hot coals, to make him im-  
mortal, like the princeess of the sea in the  
*Arabian Night's Entertainments*, set up such a  
roar, that he frightened his wife into the sea  
again.—Apollonius says, he was a great fool  
for his pains, *μεγα νηπιος*. Mr. G. says he was

A fool of fools, and ign'rant of the skies.

His account of the whole transaction is a  
good specimen of his apostrophizing\* way of  
telling stories:

*Thou infant innocence, thou source of strife,*  
*Yclad in mortal flesh thy filial† life.*

Her task maternal mid th' *incubent* night  
*Inflam'd* thy tender limbs with *sacred light* ‡.  
Each day th' ambrosia's sweets enlarge his  
*breath*,

'Gainst age a refuge, and a shield from death.  
The father marks, while writhing mid the fire,  
His boy of *love* (for such the dread!) expires;  
Springs from the couch, and, lost in horror,  
cries,

A fool of fool, and ign'rant of the skies.

*Pierc'd* by his voice, she drops the clamorous  
child,

Wing'd as the tempest, as the fancies wild  
Of restless dreams, &c. &c.

Mr. G.'s note on this passage is still more  
curious. "It may not be unprobably con-  
jectured, that the act of the goddess, by dip-  
ping her son in the river Styx immediately  
after his birth, as it certainly must have arisen  
from the same principle with, was borrowed  
from the present passage of Apollonius:" i.e.  
Achilles, who died near 1200 years before  
Christ, must have been born only 250 years  
before Christ. Blair's Chron. Tab. 3 & 16.

P. 158. As round the bark in gambols\*  
awkward play

Fond dolphins crowd —

i. e. in awkward play of gambols.

P. 169. Echetus put out his daughter's  
eyes with a sharp brass instrument, *χαλκτα  
κεντρα*. Mr. G. says, brazen spurs.

Triton, superintendent of Neptune over  
maritime countries, n. p. 209. The preced-  
ing note contains a strained compliment to a  
capital lawyer.

The sea-horse, emerging from the ocean,  
in b. IV. l. 1365, is a beautiful picture. I  
shall transcribe the original, and the two  
translations.

\* There is not a flock or a stone to which  
Mr. G. does not apostrophize when he is  
speaking of it.

† Mr. G. prints this word in Italics, and  
I shall double score it.

‡ *Φλογμω πυρος*. Original.





88. *Cecilia; or, Memoirs of an Heiress.* By the Author of "Evelina." 5 Vols. 8vo.

CECILIA holds up a mirror to the gay and dissipated of both sexes, in which they may see themselves and their deformities at full length, and exhibits more knowledge of the world, or the *ton*, than could be expected from the years of the fair authoress. Were all the Harlots of the age to purchase this equally pleasing and instructive work, its sale would equal her most sanguine expectations; or were half of them to profit from its precepts and examples, and to stop short on the brink of the precipice over which they are just tumbling, her benevolent intentions would be fully answered. It is not our inclination nor practice to detail the particulars of the interesting story here exhibited to the publick, or to anticipate the pleasure the perusal will afford; nor could an epitome of it, however well drawn, give a better idea of it than a skeleton does of a human body. We dismiss it, therefore, with our warmest commendations, which of late we have seldom found occasion to give to romances.

89. *Collections for the History of Worcestershire.* By Treadway Nash, D. D. F. A. S. Vol. II. Large Folio. (Concluded from p: 398.)

WE shall resume our account of this useful History by extracting an Essay on the Trade of Kidderminster, with which the author was favoured by one of the most considerable and intelligent manufacturers of the place, who, with much propriety, warns his brethren and successors against such abuses of their property as may ruin themselves and their trade.

"During great part of the 17th century, Kidderminster was famous for making a sort of goods known by the name of Linsey-woolseys, or Kidderminsters. These were printed linsseys in use for hangings of rooms and beds. This manufacture continued till the latter end of the century, and was succeeded by the cloathing trade. This and several other towns in the neighbourhood manufactured a sort of cloth called Frize, which was chiefly sold to the Dutch. In the beginning of this century this trade very much declined, and was succeeded by the manufacture of a sort of goods called Cheneyes and Ratteens, still in use for bed furniture. This trade has long been lost here, though still carried on in other parts of the kingdom.

"On the decline of the cloathing trade, the town was reduced very low for want of business, yet a few employed themselves in making worsted stuffs, or stuffs consisting of worsted and silk mixed, called Spanish Poplins; the breadth of these was half a yard.

"About the year 1717, one Mr. Greaves,

a tradesman in London, encouraged a manufacture of striped tameys and prunellas, and afterwards of various kinds of figured and flowered stuffs, such as starreis, barley corns, &c. &c. and the trade made a considerable figure in foreign markets. About the year 1748, some few persons fell into the making yard-wide silk and worsted stuffs, which they did to very great advantage. The trade is now become very much improved and extended. About the year 1755 was established a manufacture in silk alone, figured and flowered, for womens' cloaks, but [it] does not flourish much yet.

"The invention of quilting worsted in looms, for bed-quilts and petticoats, in imitation of Marseilles quilting, is to be ascribed to Messrs. Pearfalls, and is executed by those ingenious weavers Freestones, who have likewise invented a loom, or machine, for weaving nets of all kinds.

"The carpet trade began here in 1735. At first they made the Scotch, or flat carpets, without a pile: about the year 1749. the cut carpets, after the manner of Wilton, were introduced, and this manufacture has flourished very much. Kidderminster carpets are thought to excel particularly in the brilliancy and durableness of the colours; towards which, it is affirmed, the fitucls of the water of Stour, for scouring and striking the colour, very greatly contributes.

"The trade of the town has fluctuated, but it is now, 1777, in a very flourishing state; which, under Providence, it owes to the industry, frugality, and simplicity of the manners of its inhabitants\*; and it would not be doing justice to the memory of the reverend and learned Mr. Richard Baxter, if we did not, in a great degree, attribute this to his

\* "Since the account above was written, which represents the state of Kidderminster from a survey accurately taken in 1773, an important change has taken place with respect to the manufacture of stuffs, then the principal trade of the place; the looms, which at that time exceeded seventeen hundred, at present hardly amount to seven hundred. The hands which have been dismissed are enlisted in various bodies of militia and regular regiments, or have gone to seek employment elsewhere.

"By the average of funerals for the last five years, and from every other appearance, it is probable the population here is at the least seven hundred less than it was in 1773. The place is over-burthened with the poor families left by so many industrious hands, and the poors levy very high. In this sad state of things it is some consolation to find the carpet trade continue undiminished, and that efforts are making to substitute the cotton manufactory to that which has so much decayed. The decay of the Kidderminster trade may certainly in part be imputed to the

diminution

his labours and example; for he tells us, in his own account of his life and times, a book on many accounts interesting, that he was minister of Kidderminster from 1642 to 1660; that he found the people very ignorant, irreligious, and dissolute; and it is well known that they became, in his time, and continued long after, and I hope are at present, remarkable for their decency and piety. Mr. Baxter's great opponent at Kidderminster was Sir Ralph Clare, of Caldwell, a man of eminent civility, and strongly attached to monarchy, in the service of which he spent his fortune, being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, a warm advocate for episcopacy, and by his great influence at Kidderminster, Bewdley, and many other parts of the country, he kept down the prevailing interest of Baxter, who says of him, that he was the ruler of the vicar of Kidderminster, and all the business there was done by Sir Ralph Clare. At the Restoration he was an old man, and an old courtier, and objected to Baxter's having the living, or lectureship, or curacy of Kidderminster, either of which he preferred to the bishoprick of Hereford; though Lord Clarendon earnestly interceded for him, and offered to engage for a handsome stipend to Mr. Dance, the then vicar, and Sir Ralph's friend, to be paid personally, either by himself or his steward. "One knight, Sir Ralph Clare, who lived at Kidderminster, did more to hinder my greater successes, than a multitude of others could have done, though he was an old man of great courtship and civility, and very temperate as to diet, apparel, and sports, and seldom would swear any louder than by his troth, and shewed me much personal reverence and respect beyond my desert, and we conversed together with much love and familiarity, yet having no relish of this preciseness and extemporary praying, and making so much ado for heaven; his coming but once a day to church on the Lord's day, and his abtaining from the sacrament, which he refused to receive, unless I would give it to him kneeling, and not sitting, as if we kept not sufficiently to the old way, did cause a great part of the parish to follow him, and do as he did. And yet civility, and yielding much beyond others of his party, sending his family to be catechised and personally instructed, did sway with the worst among us to do the like. Though he was so zealous a royalist, he compounded for his estate with the parliament committee, at the sum of 298*l*."\*

diminution of general commerce, brought on by the unfortunate war which still continues; but is also partly owing to a great alteration of fashions within this kingdom, when cotton stuffs are now (1780) universally preferred to worsted stuffs, and to mixtures of worsted and silk."

\* "In June, 1655, were committed to

#### "ACCOUNT OF DR. MARTIN WALL.

"This learned physician was a native of the county of Worcester, born at Powick in the year 1708, being the only son of Mr. John Wall, an opulent tradesman of the city of Worcester, who served the office of mayor in 1703. He received the earlier part of his education at a grammar-school at Leigh-Sinton, and at the college-school at Worcester, from whence he was elected scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, in June 1726. In the year 1735 he was elected fellow of Merton College, soon after which he took the degree of bachelor of physick, and removed to Worcester, continuing many years in the practice of that profession. In the year 1740 he married Catharine, youngest daughter of Martin Sandys, Esq. of the city of Worcester, barrister at law, and uncle to the first Lord Sandys. In the year 1759 he took the degree of doctor of physick, and continued his practice at Worcester till his last illness. He died at Bath of a lingering disorder, June 27, 1776, and is buried in the Abbey-church; a plain stone, affixed to one of the pillars, enumerates concisely his eminent abilities, his uncommon talents, and the goodness of his heart.

"He was a man of extraordinary genius, which he improved by early and indefatigable industry in the pursuit of science, but he was more particularly eminent in those branches of natural philosophy which have an immediate connection with the arts, and with medicine. He was distinguished likewise through his whole life by an uncommon sweetness of manners, and cheerfulness of disposition, which, still more than his great abilities, made his acquaintance courted, and his conversation sought, by persons of all ranks and ages. His practice as a physician was extended far beyond the common circle of practitioners in the country, and was particularly distinguished by benevolence, courtesy, penetration, and success. His native county still boasts many monuments of the application of his eminent talents to her interests. To his distinguished skill in chemistry, and his assiduous researches (in conjunction with some other eminent chemists) to discover materials proper for the imitation of the china ware, the city of Worcester owes the establishment of its porcelain manufacture. His treatise "On the Virtues of Malvern Water" having attracted the attention of the publick, and drawn a great resort of company to the spot, he was a diligent and active promoter of the many improvements suggested by him, and put in execution for the proper accommodation and amusement

Worcester gaol, Sir Ralph Clare, Sir George Wintour, Captain Thomas Savage, Major Wyld, Col. Sandys, and divers others, and not fully released until Major-Gen. Berry came to govern the country."

of persons who came there, either for health or pleasure; but his benevolence displayed itself in its utmost extent in his unremitting attention to the poor. To his zeal and diligence the county is in no small degree indebted for the advantages of the Infirmary, of which he was one of the earliest and most assiduous patrons: nor did his zeal cease with its establishment; he gave it constant and regular attendance during his whole life, and never allowed any cause but sickness to interrupt his punctual exercise of this humane duty. The governors of the charity, after his death, recorded in their annals, in terms of great respect and gratitude, their sense of the obligation they owed to his assiduity\*. Notwithstanding his numerous engagements, and the incessant employments of his profession, he has enriched the repositories of medical knowledge with many valuable tracts, which, since his death, have been collected into an octavo volume by his son, and printed at Oxford in 1780. His amusement was the study of the polite arts, particularly painting, and that branch of it which best befits a gentleman, the designing historical pictures, in which he so far excelled, that it has been said of him, that if he had not been one of the best physicians, he would have been the best painter of his age†.

Among other remarkable anecdotes are the following: Sir Thomas Cookes, Barr. founder of Worcester College, Oxford, "was buried in Tardebigg church [since rebuilt] in 1702, by his own directions, with a gold chain and locket round his neck, and two diamond rings, of no great value, upon his fingers. About the year 1750, David Cookes, Esq. heir of the family, came with a hook and a pair of tongs, and searching, found the things abovementioned‡."—In an account of my lord of Cumberland's expences at London, 17 Henry VIII, his house-keeping, &c. for five weeks, amounted to 46*l*. 7*s*. "Given in alms 2*s*. To the physician for seeing my lord's water, 4*d*."

Dr. Nath says, p. 404, "In all England there is no noble family that sprang from the church . . . except Ld Sandys." Surely Ld Talbot's is another.

On Mr. Thomas Foley, the great and good founder of that now noble family, who, from almost nothing, raised 5000*l*. per annum, or more, by iron works (σιδηρεα χυσιων), our author pertinently remarks, "Probably this good man had

more pleasure in acquiring the estate, and paying his just debts, than his descendants had in spending."

Annexed is a large Appendix, containing much food for antiquaries, particularly the Saxon boundaries of several parishes mentioned in Heming's Charters, with a translation, occupying 18 pages; and also "Collections for the "City of Worcester," "Observations on "Domcsday for Worcestershire," &c. &c.

90. *An Account of some Experiments on Mercury, Silver, and Gold, made at Guildford, in May 1782, in the Laboratory of James Price, M. D. F. R. S. To which is prefixed, An Abridgement of Boyle's Account of a Degradation of Gold.* 4to.

THESE experiments, which were witnessed by many respectable persons, to whom the author appeals for the truth of his account, "without the slightest fear of contradiction, or dissent," tend to prove that the race of alchemists is not extinct, and that the long-exploded *philosopher's stone*, and the boasted *powder of projection*, have been actually discovered and exhibited by Dr. James Price. Curiosity, therefore, must be strongly awakened by the discussion.

In the list of these experiments "*Capt. Francis Grose*, a gentleman advantageously known in the antiquarian world by his researches and publications," provided half an ounce of mercury, bought of an apothecary in Guildford: "*Mr. Ruffel*, a magistrate of the place, and a person, from his technical employments, conversant with the appearance of the precious metals, well acquainted with the usual operations on them, and with the methods employed by artists for ascertaining their commercial value," brought a small Hessian crucible, in which the mercury was placed, on a flux, whose ingredients the company either brought or examined. They had also previously inspected the mortar in which they were pounded. The author furnished only *half a grain* of a certain powder, of a deep red colour, which Mr. Ruffel weighed out, and the Rev. Mr. Anderson, "a clergyman residing near Guildford, well versed in experimental philosophy, and studious of its chemical branches," added to the other ingredients. The other person present was *Ensign D. Grose*.

In about a quarter of an hour after projecting this powder, and placing the crucible in the fire, it was observed (and most unaccountably strange it seems), that, "though the crucible was now be-

\* "See the State of the Worcester Infirmary for 1777."

† The two frontispieces to *Hervey's Meditation*: were designed by Dr. Wall. Ed. T.

‡ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw."

come red-hot, the mercury shewed no signs of evaporation, or even of boiling."

The *scoria*, which adhered to the point of a clean iron rod, that was dipped into the matter contained in the crucible, being knocked off, when cold, were found to be replete with small globules of a *whitish coloured metal*, which, the author observed to the company, could not be mercury, as being evidently fixed in that strong heat (a white-red, to which the fire was then raised), but was "an intermediate substance between mercury and a more perfect metal."

Mr. Russel then injected into the crucible a small quantity of borax, brought by him, and a strong red-white heat was continued for about a quarter of an hour. The crucible being then cooled and broken, a globule of *yellow metal* was found at the bottom, which, with some smaller globules found in the *scoria*, were weighed by Mr. Russel, and amounted fully to ten grains. "This metal was, in the presence of the above-mentioned gentlemen, sealed up in a phial, impressed with the seal of Mr. Anderson, to be submitted to future examination; though every one present was persuaded that the metal was **GOLD**."

Next morning, the seal being broken, in the presence of the former company, and of *Capt. Austen*, the specific gravity of the large globule, hydrostatically examined, and compared with that of water, was estimated to be nearly in the ratio of 20:1. It weighed  $9\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and being then beat out into a thin plate, and examined by Mr. Russel, he "declared it to be as good gold as the grain-gold of the refiners; and that he would readily purchase such gold, as he had just examined, at the highest price demanded for the purest gold." Dr. Higgins also certified its purity, half of this plate being sent to him—Several other trials (which we shall not recapitulate) were made with the other half, all of which confirmed its title to the character of gold.

In the 11d and 11d experiments, made with like care, a small quantity of Dr. Price's *white powder*, projected by him on mercury (which remained fixed, tho' it had acquired a red heat) produced a *white metal*. And in the 1Vth and Vth, a little of the author's *red powder*, projected on silver when in fusion, transmuted it into gold of the most complete purity (so found, on the assay, by Messrs. Pratt and Dean, assay-masters near Cheap-side), in the proportion of one-eighth of the joint weight.

The VIth experiment was made (May 15 last) on two ounces of mercury, rubbed with a drop or two of vitriolic ether, to which was added barely a *grain* of the white powder, which was afterwards rubbed up with it for about three minutes. The *silver* (for such, on every subsequent trial, it appears to be) that this process (waving the interesting particulars) produced, weighed, in the whole, 29 grains; and the increase, in proportion to the powder, was as 28 to 1.

The VIIth and last experiment was made on May 25 last: present, Lords Onslow, King, and Palmerston; Sir Robert Barker, and Sir Philip Norton Clarke, Barts.; the Rev. O. Manning, B. Anderson, G. Pollen, and J. Robinson, Clerks; Dr. Spence, William Man Godschall, Wm. Smith, Wm. Godschall, jun. Esqrs; Messrs. Gregory and Russel. In this a *single grain* of the *white powder* produced more than forty times its weight of silver, being projected on mercury, and *half a grain* of the *red powder*, introduced by Lord Palmerston into a crucible in which was a flux composed of charcoal and borax, on which half an ounce of pure mercury had been poured, produced, after a white heat of 30 minutes, a globule of metal, which proper assay-masters reported to be *gold* (as they did the other to be *silver*) perfectly pure. Every precaution was here taken (as before) at the author's request, to guard against deception. In two similar experiments, on the Tuesday following, "12 grains of the white powder produced, from 30 ounces of mercury, 666 grains of fixed white metal" (or *silver*) "or in the proportion of 50 to 1. And 2 grains of the red powder produced, from one ounce of mercury, 120 grains of fixed and tinged metal" (or *gold*); "i. e. 60 times its own weight."

"These last portions of gold and silver," adds Dr. Price, "as well as a part of the produce of the former experiments, have had the honour of being submitted to the inspection of *his Majesty*, who was pleased to express his royal approbation."

Many doubts, notwithstanding the above unexceptionable evidence, having been suggested by the illiberal and incredulous, by those who, because they cannot account for the theory, disbelieve the fact, the author, in his *Introduction*, asks "the candid and impartial, by what arts of deceit mercury can be prevented from boiling in a red heat,—or, when actually boiling and evaporating, it could be almost instantaneously *fixed* by addition of

a tub-



a substance not above one 480th of its weight?" He also asks "those who know his situation, what could induce him to take such laborious and sinister methods of acquiring fame, possessed as he was of total independence, and of chemical reputation?"

"Like the baseless fabrick of a vision," these Peruvian mines, however, are filled up as soon as opened, and the sanguine expectations that might be formed from a discovery of such national importance, are checked and extinguished by the following paragraph:

"The whole of the materials, producing the extraordinary change in the metal employed, was expended in performing the processes;—nor can the author furnish himself with a second portion, but by a process equally tedious and operose; whose effects he has recently experienced to be injurious to his health, and of which he must therefore avoid the repetition."

But why must it be repeated *personally*? Many, much above the rank of slaves, will condescend to work in mines even of coal and lead, much more of gold and silver, however laborious and unhealthy the process may be. And with persons of character a partnership surely might be formed, in which the discoverer might share great part of the profits†, without any of the burthen and heat of the day.—If, however, contrary to the hopes and expectations of our forefathers, the science of alchemy is so unprofitable, that its inventor, like the Phrygian king, may "starve in the midst of plenty," there can then be no adequate reason for suffering these precious powders to be lost; and Dr. James-Price, as an experimentalist, must appear very culpable in withholding from the publick these *arcana* considered in a philosophical and scientific view, and permitting them to perish, as they have originated, with himself.

91. *The Poetical Works of John Scott, Esq.* 8vo.

AMWELL, (see vol. XLVI. p. 318) and several other ingenious poems, have abundantly convinced us that this inge-

\* Dr. Price, we understand, is a gentleman of fortune, of Oriel College, and some years ago took a Bachelor's degree in physic. His experiments have lately procured him the degree of M.D. at Oxford. EDIT.

† These, however, we are informed, are at present so much on the negative side, that the materials necessary to produce an ounce of gold cost at least 17 pounds. EDIT.

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nious writer, though a disciple of Barclay, is also a legitimate son of Apollo; a kind of *concordia discors*. Besides the poems already published separately, this volume contains *American Eclogues, Oriental Eclogues, Odes, Epistles, Sonnets, and Miscellaneous Pieces*. In the *American Eclogues*, which are intitled *The Describers*, and *The Agriculturist*, the rural imagery that is introduced, and illustrated by notes, is new, and Linnean; though some of his plants and shrubs, like the barbarous town in Horace, we should have thought, *versu dicere non est*. In one of the Oriental Eclogues, *Serim, or the artificial Famine*, the misery and destruction accumulated, a few years ago, on the Gentoo natives of Bengal, &c. by the monopoly of rice, are painted in strong colours, and exhibit a picture of our unfeeling countrymen, from which we turn with horror to scenes not more horrid, though long past, in the West. The *Mexican Prophecy* has there great merit. But the following little Ode, truly English and humane, though one of the shortest, is one of the best. The beginning is similar to Horace's *Perficus odi, puer, apparatus*; and it comes with peculiar propriety from a Quaker.

"I hate that drum's discordant sound,  
Parading round, and round, and round:  
To thoughtless youth its pleasure yields,  
And lures from cities and from fields,  
To sell their liberty for charms  
Of tawdry lace, and glittering arms:  
And when Ambition's voice commands,  
To march, and fight, and fall in foreign lands.

"I hate that drum's discordant sound,  
Parading round, and round, and round:  
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,  
And burning towns, and ruin'd swains,  
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,  
And widows tears, and orphans moans;  
And all that Misery's hand bestows,  
To fill the catalogue of human woes."

The frontispiece is designed by Angelica Kauffman, and engraved by Battozzzi, and several other beautiful prints do credit to the taste both of the artists and their employers.

92. *The History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation til the Death of Queen Mary.* By Gilbert Stuart, LL. D. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. 2 Vols. 4to.

DR. STUART, though he treads the same historical path with Dr. Robertson,

a name

That emulates the Greek and Roman fame,  
the Polybii and the Livies of ancient times,

times, not only in the opinion of this island, but in that of all Europe, makes no mention of him in his Preface, and in one of his notes treats him and his History with slight and contempt. That these two writers exhibit the beautiful Mary and her actions in very different points of view, must of course be supposed; but that the last representation is the truest, all the eloquence and pageantry of this new historian will not easily induce the unprejudiced and impartial examiner to believe. By Dr. R. the Queen is represented as privy to the murder of her husband, whom she hated, as screening his murderer, Bothwell, whom she loved; as yielding, without regret or surprise, to his seizure of her person, voluntarily consenting to marry him, &c. Dr. S. on the contrary, imputes her attention to the king in his illness to a sincere reconciliation; ascribes his assassination to the Earl of Murray and his faction; applauds her conduct at Bothwell's mock trial; represents her as having no suspicion of his designs, and considers her seizure and marriage as wholly the effect of violence and constraint. Both strenuously support their opinions, opposite as they are, by documents and authorities, and both of them equally please and interest their readers by the brilliancy of their descriptions and the elegance of their style. But really all the laboured vindications of Mary by this writer, as well as by Goodall and others, serve only to convince us of her guilt. Dr. R. allows, that she received the highest provocation from that unfortunate, wicked simpleton, her husband, for whom she had refused some of the first potentates in Europe. A princess not twenty-one, educated in a court notoriously profligate, habituated to the horrid deceptions of that detestable wretch, Catherine of Medici, her mother a Guise, must have been more than human not to have imbibed some infection in such polluted air. In fact, we cannot but believe her guilty of covering at least, if not shedding the blood of her husband. A short and authentic account of her execution was published not long ago at Edinburgh, in which, among many other new and affecting particulars, her favourite dog is mentioned as getting between her feet as she knelt at the block, and creeping between her head and shoulders, after the former was severed. She, the Venus of her age, the admiration of all beholders; is there described as red faced, bloated, round-shouldered; in short, as most disgusting in her appearance. On reading this, one is led to exclaim, what is beauty?

what is person? what is sense? what is wit? what indeed is any thing, of which *time and chance*, or malice and cruelty, can deprive their possessors; for over the scaffold of that unfortunate queen, *Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity*, is written in such capitals, *that he who runs may read*.

Of this History we shall only add, in a summary way, that Dr. Stuart, after discussing the particulars of Q. Mary's trial in England, pronounces her innocent of the charge brought against her by the Earl of Murray of having murdered her husband; adduces historical evidence to prove that her supposed letters to Bothwell were forged; attributes her seduction by that nobleman at Dunbar, not to affection, but *amatorious potions*; inserts and modernises several of her letters; throws new light on the conspiracy of Babington, in which she was also tried as a party. &c. — It only remains to add an extract or two; and it would be difficult to select any descriptive passage from which this historian, as well as Dr. Robertson, might not justly claim that eloquium, "*Et regi, je suis aussi un peintre.*"

Mary is described thus lamenting the death of Lord Darnley, like a real Calista, in Edinburgh Castle:

'Before the last offices were performed to her husband, Mary, from a principle of delicacy, as well as to comply with an established custom, leaving her palace, went to the castle of Edinburgh, to indulge in grief. She shut herself up in her apartment. It was hung with black; the light of the sun was excluded from it; and a taper burning faintly added to its gloom. Here, melting with lonely anguish, she was penetrated with all the sentiments that became her condition, and mourned his fate and her own misfortunes; the instability of human grandeur affected her; and while she meditated its painful enjoyments and its oppressive miseries, she looked for comfort beyond the present scene, and regarded the royal crown and the sceptre as the playthings of a giddy pride, and a childish ambition."

#### CHARACTER OF LORD DARNLEY.

"Thus perished, in the twenty-first year of his age, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, a prince of a high lineage. A fate so sudden, and so immature, excited a sympathy and sorrow which must have been lost in the consciousness of his imperfections, if he had fallen by the ravages of disease, or the stroke of time. The symmetry of his form recommended him to the most beautiful princesses of Christendom; and her generosity and love placed him upon the throne of an ancient kingdom. But he neither knew how to enjoy his prosperity, nor to ensure it. His vices did not permit him to maintain the place he had won in her affection; and he

was not entitled, by his ability, to hold the reins of government. He was seen to the greatest advantage in those games and sports which require activity and address. He rode with skill the war-horse, and was dexterous in hawking and the chase; but possessing no discernment of men, and no profoundness of policy, he was altogether unequal to direct an agitated monarchy, and to support the glory of his queen. Instead of acting to her protection and advantage, he encouraged her misfortunes and calamities. His imbecillity laid him open to her enemies and his own. The excessive facility of his nature made him the dupe of the shallowest artifice; and while he was weakly credulous, he could not keep in concealment those secrets which most nearly concerned him. Driven into difficult situations by passion and imprudence, he was unable to extricate himself. Under the guidance of no regular principles, he was inconsistent and capricious. His natural levity was prompted by his proneness to intemperance; and he was as much a stranger to decorum as to virtue. While he was not qualified for the cares of royalty, he was even unfit for the trappings of state, and those guarded and fastidious ceremonials which are so necessary to impose on the quickness of human reason, and to cover the infirmity and the nakedness of high station. His preposterous vanity and aspiring pride roused the resentment and the scorn of the nobles. His follies and want of dignity made him little with the people. To the queen, his infidelity and frequent amours were most insulting and ungrateful. The admiration of the sex, which, in cultivated and superior minds, is an elegant passion, and an amiable weakness, was in him a gross attachment and an unsentimental propensity, growing out of the strength of his constitution, and the cravings of an animal appetite. But while our graver historians are assiduous to reproach him with wantonness in the chamber of Venus, it ought to be remembered, that the murder of Rizzio, and his attempt to dispossess the queen of her government, are far more indelible stains upon his memory, and imply a profligacy and guilt which could only be exceeded by the enormity of that wickedness which schemed and executed his destruction. It is with pain that History relates such cruel events; but, while she melts with human woe, it is her province to be rigorously just. Her weeping eye is the indication of an instructive sorrow; and while her bursting heart mourns over the crimes, the calamities, and the wretchedness of ages that are past, she records them with fidelity, as a lesson to succeeding times."

On the *amatorious* *potions* abovementioned let the reader make his own comments.

93. *The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides. Translated by Michael Wod-*

hull, Esq. In 4 large Volumes. With a copious Index. 8vo.

MR. POTTER's Translation (as far as he has gone, viz: of nine tragedies) of this distinguished poet was reviewed in our Magazine for 1781, p. 384. To that we must refer for the few particulars that remain of the life of the author. Eight years have been employed by the present translator in this laborious task, his proposals having first appeared in February 1774. Mentioning, in his preface, former translations in French and English, Mr. Wodhull says, "Previous to the years 1748 and 1749, when a translation of the *Iphigenia in Tauris* by Gilbert West, esq. made its appearance, and another of the *Hecuba*, by the Rev. Dn Morell, I have never met with *any tragedy* from Euripides in the English language, except the motley piece of *Jocasta* by Gascoyne and Kinwelmersh." At this we are a little surprised, as the *Hecuba*, translated by Richard West, esq. lord chancellor of Ireland, was acted by Booth, Mrs. Oldfield, &c. in 1726; and was soon after printed\*.—The invidious task of comparing Messieurs Wodhull and Potter as translators we are not disposed to undertake. *Et vitula tu dignus et hic.* Both have the merit, and a great one it is, of having introduced this philosophic bard (who had long been "caviarè to the multitude") in a pleasing and "questionable shape" to the knowledge, and consequently to the esteem, of their countrymen.—We will first exhibit the same passages from this version that we have before selected from the other, and leave the reader to form his own opinion.

"O D E.

I.

"In recent verdure ever gay,  
Hail, O ye scions of the bay,  
Which sweep Apollo's fane:  
Crest from the God's adjacent-bowers,  
Where rills bedew the vernal flowers,  
And with perpetual streams refresh the plain;  
The sacred myrtle here is found,  
With which I cleanse the consecrated ground;  
As day by day the sun with rapid wing ascends,  
Waking to toil which never ends.  
O Pæan, Pæan, from Latona sprung,  
Still may'st thou flourish blest and young!

II.

My labours with renown shall meet;  
O Phæbus, the prophetic seat  
Revering, at thy fane  
A joyful minister I stand,  
Serving with an officious hand  
No mortal, but the blest immortal train.

\*. See the *Companion to the Playhouse*, (2d edit.) vol. I. p. 468, and II. p. 147. EBIT.

Net

Nor can these glorious labours tire  
My patience, when Apollo is my fire;  
For I a friend like him a fire may justly call,  
Nurtur'd beneath his sacred wall.

© Pæan, Pæan, from Latona sprung,  
Still may'st thou flourish blest and young!"  
Jon, vol. IV. p. 7.

And again,

## C H O R U S.

### O D E.

#### I. 1.

"A rock supplies, as we are told,  
In such abundance the exhaustless rill,  
That oft the virgins 'gainst its basis hold  
Their copious urns to fill.

One of our associate train  
Thither, in the limpid wave,  
Went, her purple vetis to lave,  
Then hung them dripping on a cliff, to drain,  
And imbibe the sunny gale:  
I from her first caught this tale, &c."

*Hippolytus*, vol. I. p. 323.

In the latter passage, should Mr. Potter be thought to have the advantage, we could quote others in which the preference would be given to Mr. Wodhull.—That this gentleman has studied with attention the several editions and comments on his author, appears by his Notes, in which he unites much critical sagacity with historical and mythological information. Besides all the remaining Tragedies, the Fragments of several other works of this dramatist, consisting of more than 2500 lines, are a valuable addition to English literature. They were first formed and digested by Barnes, but have received many subsequent improvements and augmentations from Heath, Valkenaer, and Dr. Musgrave. Mr. Wodhull's reasons for retaining the usual arrangement of the plays seem to us conclusive. He has inserted, however, in his preface (with proper references) the chronological order adopted by Dr. Musgrave. The arguments prefixed to each tragedy he has omitted, deeming them superfluous. But the work has the very useful and necessary appendage of a copious Index. Two of the Fragments, with the note annexed, shall be added.

"To thee, O universal king,  
This wine and salted cates I bring,

\* "The expression in the text is, *αὐτογενεῖς*, which I render *rara victima*, finding an authority for this acceptance of the term *αὐτογενεῖς*, *Supra* cited by Henry Stephens, in his *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae*, vol. III. p. 167, from the second book of Plato's Republic. Mr. Heath, however, to whom this phrase probably did not occur, chooses to read *αὐτογενεῖς*, *sacrificium ignis expers*; and is followed

Whether by Jove's or Pluto's name  
Our homage thou delight to claim;  
This offering from my \* scanty store,  
(With joy I would, but can no more)  
The mingled fruits of various kind  
Which I present with liberal mind,  
Accept: for 'midst the heavenly band  
Jove's awful sceptre fills thy hand,  
And thou with Pluto dost partake  
His empire o'er the Stygian lake;  
To man's benighted soul reveal  
Thy beams, and teach us, ere we feel,  
From what curst source our woes distill,  
Where grows the bitter root of ill,  
What power divine we must invoke,  
To ease us from the galling yoke."

### P H R I X U S.

"Whoever thinks, though daily he offend,  
That he shall scape the vengeance of the God,  
Judges amiss, and finds himself entangled  
In his own craft; for soon as Justice finds  
An hour for retribution, he endures  
The punishment his foul misdeeds deserve.  
Look to it, ye who fancy there exists  
No deity, by such perverse abuse  
Of reason sinning doubly: for there is,  
There is a God. But if the wicked man  
Should prove successful, let him make the most  
Of his short time, for he at last shall suffer."

The above may serve as a contrast, or antidote, to the atheistical language of Bellerophon:

"Doth any man assert that there are Gods  
"In Heaven? I answer, there are none, &c."  
(suitable to his character, as described by Homer, *Il. vi. 200—205*), and to other blasphemous and immoral sentiments uttered in our author by wicked characters, one of which (his translator has well observed) "Plutarch has cited with great injustice, as shewing the irreligious disposition of Euripides." As well might the Psalmist be styled an atheist for making the fool say, "There is no God."—Euripides, with equal injustice, was styled, by the ancients, "the womanhater," from his sarcasms on the sex, and introduction of many harlots, adulteresses, &c. on the stage, forgetting the panegyrics that are to be found in his works, and his many exemplary virgins and heroines \*.

by Dr. Musgrave, though without any apparent authority for altering the text as taken by Barnes from Clemens Alexandrinus."

\* In a note on Hecuba, Mr. Wodhull adopts the too generally received opinion, that Jephtha's daughter was "exposed to bleed at the altar," though we cannot but think, that it has been incontrovertibly proved, that this could not have been the case, human sacrifices being contrary to the divine law given by Moses, and therefore that she was only devoted to the service of the temple. EDIT.



## PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

**W**HEN first with dewy fingers grey-  
ey'd morn  
Moistens the earth, the early fowler springs  
From his soft couch, and bursts the bonds of  
sleep :

Nor can e'en love detain his rapid steps.  
Adieu, Belinda! other joys invite.  
Eager he hies to that auspicious spot,  
O'er the wide champaign, where in golden pride  
Late Ceres reign'd, and with benignant hand  
Shower'd down her blessings on the conscious  
swain. [wind,

Quick through the rustling stubble up the  
His pointers range inquisitive, with nose  
Erect, and waving tail, they seem each breeze  
To question, by no common instinct led.  
How regular they quarter! how exact  
Each furrow try! at last old Sancho turns,  
And checks his speed; then cautious creeping,  
draws:

Now fixt he stands; his stiffen'd tail, his eye,  
His foot, perchance uplifted, points the game.  
His distant brethren now observe their chief,  
Nor dare proceed: in different attitudes,  
And various postures, stedfast they remain.  
So, at their general's call, pursuing troops  
Stop. Sylvio, with quick palpitating breast,  
And anxious step, advances; sudden springs,  
Beneath his feet, the sounding covey: he,  
With glance unerring, singles out his bird,  
And the quick load arrests its rapid flight:  
It falls, and fluttering beats its' enanguin'd  
plain.

Cow'ring the joyous dogs now creep around  
The bleeding game, and with their eager lips  
Mumbling they turn and toss it o'er and o'er.  
But Sylvio, with observant eye, where flew  
The scatter'd covey, mark'd: and now again  
Old Sancho tosses high his nose, and winds  
The latent prey: he stops: see! Resto, Don,  
Each dog has found his bird; it springs, it  
drops:

Another rises, down it falls: stop, stop,  
My friend, nor merciless the total race  
Extirpate, but reflect how few the days,  
How short the space this youthful tribe have  
liv'd:

Nor thus, unwisely, in one hour destroy  
The sport of many a day; leave that offence  
To the vile, murd'rous, poaching crew, intent  
On blood, and eager only to destroy.  
Humaner thou, thy fatal hand restrain.  
Go, mount old Steady, and triumphant haste  
To fond Belinda: she with pleasing smiles  
Shall greet thy will'd return: and see! they run,  
Thy children run, to claim the destin'd prize.  
This in her little fingers pendent holds  
The partridge, and admires its beauteous breast,  
Like Progne's \*, with enanguin'd crimsons  
stain'd.

That wanton boy bestrides old Sancho's back,  
Who, of his burden proud, well-pleas'd, oft  
licks

His little hand, and whimpering speaks his  
But now the stated hour of due repast [love.  
Approaches: see! what cates Belinda's care,  
What grateful viands, for her lord prepares.  
For the, though fair, though delicate of frame,  
Does not with high-bred modern pride disdain  
Domestic cares; the household sceptre she  
With pleasure wields; the most becoming sway  
Of woman. Here the partridge smoking lies,  
Which lately from the wings of wind thy tube  
Down struck, and levell'd with the lowly dust.  
Nor should thy dogs be absent, but partake  
Of their kind master's food: so recompens'd,  
They wish to-morrow's dawn, again thy sport  
Grateful shall crown with similar success.

\* Ye flaming patriots! ye subservient tools  
Of ministerial folly! quit a while  
The mock debate of freedom, and your rage  
Turn on the feather'd tribe; if rage like yours  
With less than human blood can sate its thirst.  
So Townsend † oft amid th' aerial race  
His thunder hurl'd, with no less certain aim  
Than when amongst the senate's crowded  
ranks,

He pour'd the stream of eloquence divine.  
Thou shining orator, thou genuine son  
Of liberal Genius; ah! hadst thou but stood  
Unshaken! not e'en Pratt, not Pitt himself,  
With stronger wing had soar'd to glory's  
height.

EPIGRAM ON BISHOP BURNET'S AND  
MR. ECHARD'S HISTORIES.

By the late Mr. MATTHEW GREEN,  
of the Custom-House.

**G**IL'S History appears to me  
Political Anatomy,  
A case of skeletons well done,  
And malefactors every one.  
His sharp and strong incision pen  
Historically cuts up men,  
And does with lucid skill impart  
Their inward ails of head and heart.  
Laurence proceeds another way,  
And well-dress'd figures does display;  
His characters are all in flesh,  
Their hands are fair, their faces fresh;  
And from his sweet'ning art derive  
A better scent than when alive;  
He wax-work made to please the sons,  
Whose fathers were Gil's skeletons.

On seeing Mrs. GARRICK in a Country Dance.

Written at Bath, by GEO. KEATZ, Esq.

**L**IGHT as the Hours that round Apollo  
play,  
And with gay steps lead on the op'ning day †,  
Amanda mingling in the dance is seen,  
From all distinguish'd, smilingly serene.  
Each motion's ease, and elegance, and grace,  
Read how the charms, in each beholder's face.

\* Written in 1780.

† The late Charles Townsend.

‡ Alluding to the picture of Guido's Aurora.

\* "Et manibus Progne pectus signata  
"cruentis," VIRG.

To the Parishes of SILSOE, HIGHAM, &c.

FARMERS of Higham, and Silsovia  
swains, [plains,

Where Barton's Ridge o'erlooks the fertile  
And roaring Megg bursts eager from her cave,  
To mix with Snell's unnavigable wave;  
Say, do you feel your landlord's rising glory?  
By me your hamlets must have place in story.  
Not to thee, Townshend, more does Rainham  
owe, [Stow.

Nor to the wond'rous Grenville wond'rous  
Two live-long years, and quarter sessions eight,  
Our squires have on the bench without me fare;  
While Scotia's beauteous wilds I pleas'd  
survey,

And Wreth forget just by the winding Tay;  
Or, fir'd in Truth's and Friendship's sacred  
cause,

I baffle faction, and extort applause.  
But now behold me to these lawns restor'd,  
Neighbours with chearful brow receive their  
lord.

If rents well paid, sweet rites, and visits few,  
Invite my stay, this summer I'm for you.  
If Justice Squabble and militia law  
Be here my portion, faith I must withdraw,  
Mount my post-chaise, and change your purer  
air

For Mytton Corner, or St. James's Square.

*A Fairy Anecdote relative to the Birth of Her  
Royal Highness AUGUSTA FREDERICA,  
Reigning Dutchess of Brunswick and  
Lunenburg, &c. &c. &c.*

ONE day, when Sol, by Leo led,  
Had mounted o'er the reaper's head,  
Oberon with his Mab had been  
To see the sheaves were bound up clean,  
And with fresh liquor to supply  
The failing jug of Industry.  
They pass'd a grove, a bank, a brook,  
When thus his leave the monarch took:  
"Adieu, dear Mab! how great my sorrow!  
Adieu our revels, till to-morrow!  
To night I trip o'er land and sea,  
The moon my only company.  
Great is my charge, alone consign'd  
To Oberon, of Elfin-kind.

A royal babe is born this night,  
If Oberon conjecture right,  
A British prince, of Brunswick's line,  
Britain I love, her prince is mine;  
'Tis mine to watch his natal hour,  
And bless with all my Elfin power.  
Gift him with all my favour can,  
To grace the hero and the man,  
From pole to pole extend his reign,  
Unite both worlds in his domain.

Mab curty'd with a silent leer,  
Knowing a sweet revenge was near.

From Fairy land, at close of day,  
The Elfin monarch tripp'd away,  
And o'er the Park was seen to run,  
As the *Herse-Guards* was striking one:  
With a light bound he bent the blade,  
And, through a crevice swift convey'd,

Among the gossips took his stand,  
With globes and sceptres in his hand,  
When sudden popp'd, in laughing fit,  
Mab through the key-hole opposite.  
He saw a triumph in her air,  
He look'd, and lo! AUGUSTA there.

"For others keep," the Fairy cry'd,  
"Your empire spreading far and wide;  
No doubtful blessing shall be hers:  
Who knows, but it may prove a curse?  
She's mine, and shall from me inherit  
All female grace, and female merit.  
Talk not of giving all you can,  
To grace the hero and the man;  
By me all that shall be supply'd;  
I give her to be CHARLES's bride."

*Brunswick, Aug. 12, 1782.*

J. S.

MR. URBAN,

THE late Mr. F. having left his hatbox  
at an inn, with a pair of solitary slip-  
pers in it, occasioned the following couplet  
by his friend, who found it there:

This hatbox a pair of old slippers contains,  
A bard with no head wants no hat o'er his  
brains. C.

ANSWER.

I have not only brains, but a head and a hat;  
You are angry, old Lucian, because I am fat.  
F.

REPLY.

Now you're purchas'd and paid for, with no-  
thing to care for,  
Forbear affectation, without why or wherefore:  
You know very well, since the ministry led off  
Your Pegasus, that you have eaten his head  
off. C.

REJOINDER.

While you spit your envy, and starve in a  
garret,  
I and Pegasus live upon clover and claret;  
Camelions may shift on aerial virtue,  
Give me dinners substantial, a coat, and a  
shirt too. F.

CLOSE.

If you steal Anstey's rhyme, Anstey's choler  
may hurt you. C.

*Vive la Bagatelle!*

*Part of HORACE, Ep. II. Book I. modernised  
by Dr. D—N, of S. W—mb—r—gh,  
Hants, as a moral Lesson for his  
S.n at Winchester School.*

THE matchless Bard, who sings the war  
of Troy,  
Coa thou at Winton well, sagacious boy.  
At W—mb—r—gh I, with fresh delight,  
peruse

The heart-felt lessons of his moral Muse.  
Preach, with more grace, your Prebends, Doc-  
tors, Dean, [mean?  
The right, the decent, brand the wrong, the  
Do thou his rhapsodies in strength excel?  
Mark,—in thine ear,—and let a whisper tell.  
Instruction beams from his prophetic lay,  
Lightning the gloom of Britain's evil day.

Here

Here the dark fount we trace of human woes,  
Whence o'er devoted lands perdition flows;  
What havoc war, the lust, the rage of kings,  
Or, caught from theirs, a nation's frenzy  
brings.

Thy voice, Antenor, *Conway*, thine in vain  
Against the deaf'ning din ye feebly strain.  
Thou, mild as Priam, *George*, would'st fain  
repress

The cause ill-starr'd of popular distress.  
Canst thou,—could Nestor,—or can *Shelburne*,  
quell

The wrathful strife of chiefs, or factions fell?  
Will *North*, would Paris, deign *their* scepter'd  
sway

Should patriot-cits or common-sense obey?—  
"Shall earth's vile scum, ye Gods, our coun-  
cils awe, [law?]"

Remonstrate, and give us, their Lords, the  
Here jealous pride, there licence, fans the fire,  
Blind party, mad misrule, and senseless ire.  
Party!—curs'd engine of th' intriguing few,  
Whose ruthless grasp the many forcibly rue.  
Alike in fraud, sedition, rapine sinn'd,  
Troy, Greece, the *British* isles, and either *Ind*.

\* \* \* \* \*

EPITAPH on the Rev. EVAN LLOYD, in the  
Burial Ground of Claullyn Chapel in North  
Wales. By JOHN WILKES, Esq.

O Pleading poet, friend for ever dear,  
Thy memory claims the tributary tear;  
In thee were join'd whate'er mankind admire,  
Keen wit, strong sense, the poet's, patriot's fire.  
Temper'd with gentleness, such gifts were  
thine;

Such gifts with heart-felt anguish we resign!

INSCRIPTIONS DESIGNED FOR TWO  
FINGER-POSTS ON WARNDON HEATH.  
CASTOR.

Here Doubt and Fear, long tyrants of this waste,  
Extended wide their vast domain; but now,  
Thus, guided by my hand, the traveller  
Secure will reach the distant hogsty-house:  
But steer you close by yonder shining post.

POLLUX.

God speed thee, traveller, o'er this howling  
waste!  
Push onward strait to yonder distant post,  
And Little Brickhill soon shall glad your  
eyes:  
Secure, I ween, from Error's devious ways,  
And thankful to our lucid cynosure\*.

AD UTRIUSQUE LINGUÆ PERITUM.

Siste paulum, viator;  
Non dubius, ut olim;  
Sed ut legas, abasque tutus.  
Alteram itantem columnam  
(Vix, aut ne vix, mille abhinc passus)  
Recto transgrediens tramite,  
Haud mora, parvum Brickhill conscendes.  
Cave ne titubes, equesier;  
Ne pedes in caveam cuniculosam incidas.  
Mei memor, vale!

J. P.

\* J. C. Castor & Pollux, lucida sidera.

SUR LE SIEGE DE GIBRALTAR.

Messieurs de St. Roche, entre nous,  
Ceci passe la raillerie:  
En avez vous la pour la vie?  
Ou quelque jour finirez vous?

Ne pouvez vous à la vaillance  
Joindre le talent d'abreger?  
Votre éternelle patience  
Ne se lasse point d'assiéger.

Mais vous mettez à bout la notre,  
Soiez donc battans, ou battus;  
Messieurs de camp, ou du blocus,  
Terminez de façon ou d'autre.

Terminez, car on n'y tient plus.  
Frequentes sont vos canonnades,  
Mais, hélas! qu'ont elles produit?  
Le tranquille Anglois dort au bruit  
De vos nocturnes petarades.

Où, s'il repond, de tems en tems,  
A votre prudente furie,  
C'est par egard, je le parie,  
Ou pour dire qu'il vous entend.

Quatre ans ont dû vous rendre sages,  
Laissez donc là vos vieux ouvrages,  
Quittez vos vieux retranchemens,  
Retirez vos, vieux assiegeans.

Un jour ce memorable siege  
Sera fini par vos enfans,  
Si toute fois Dieu les protege.  
Mes amis, vous le voyez bien,  
Vos bombes ne bombardent rien.

Vos petarades, vos corvettes,  
Et vos travaux, et vos mineurs,  
N'épouvantent que les lecteurs  
De vos redoutables Gazettes.

Votre blocus ne bloque point,  
Et, grâce à votre heureuse adresse,  
Ceux qui vous assaillent sans cesse,  
Ne périssent que d'embonpoint.

(A Translation in our next.)

In hoc cœmeterio,  
Subter lapideum pavimentum,  
Juxta introitum hujus porticus,  
Situs est  
Vir Revdus JACOBUS NICHOLL,  
Filius 5tus THOMÆ NICHOLL  
de Bushy parvâ prope Watford  
In com. Hertf. Generosi,  
et SS. Trin. Coll. Cant. A. B.,  
Per undecim annos,  
Vervetum in patriâ,  
In loco paludoso & male sano,  
Bestiis quam hominibus aptiori, vixit,  
Hec! ægrè quidem moribundus vixit,  
Curat. de Appledore.  
Huc migravit  
29° Sept. 1730,  
et obiit, —  
Deo soli, pie Lector,  
Ne homini,  
Ne Archi-episcopo quidem,  
Cum prævaleat nepotismus,  
Confida.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

*Extract of a Letter from a Loyalist of Distinction at New York, Aug. 14.*

YOU were not sensible of the proceedings that were going on in England when you wrote your last letter of June 4, and did not know that orders were given to Mr. Grenville to offer the independency of the 13 provinces, at the negotiation at Paris. This distressing piece of intelligence was communicated to us by Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby. It was notified to them in dispatches that came by the packet; and they transmitted it immediately, by a flag of truce, to Mr. Washington. The news took wing, and threw us all into the greatest consternation. The report was, that independency was actually and unconditionally granted; and Sir Guy Carleton, in compassion to the Loyalists, communicated to them the letter he had sent to Washington, and allowed it to be printed. Although the affair was not so bad, nor the case so desperate, as some and the people's apprehensions made it, yet, in truth, it was bad enough, and left little hope even with the most sanguine.

The distress and agitation of the people are beyond description; they look upon themselves as consigned to ruin and wretchedness, because they were loyal and faithful to their sovereign. What aggravates the calamity is, that it was utterly unexpected, and that we flattered ourselves every thing was in a prosperous train. Our success in the East and West Indies, and in the Channel, the depressed state of the rebellion, owing to the ruin of the American trade, the people refusing to pay taxes, openly opposing the measures of Congress, and many of the warmest rebels actually wishing for a re-union with Great Britain, as the only means of averting the ruin that must inevitably attend independency. All these circumstances concurred in raising our hopes that the war would speedily be terminated according to our wishes; but these hopes seem now to be entirely destroyed.

There is, I confess, much obscurity in the affair, and we scarcely know enough to form a clear decided judgement. I understand that Mr. Grenville received the above order or instruction on the 2d of June; and, on the 11th of the same month, Gen. Conway moved in the House of Commons, that America should have the same independency with Ireland. From hence some are inclined to think that the proposal for American independency is a *manœuvre*, which had some other object in view; or, at most, that nothing is meant but an exemption from the jurisdiction of parliament, as in the case of Ireland. Nothing prevents me from adopting the same opinion, but the principles that have been avowed by some of the present ministry. They have always insisted, that the influence of the crown is too great, and that the reduction of it is necessary to pre-

serve the liberties of the nation. That, if the rebellion is subdued, it will increase that influence; whereas the independency of America will greatly diminish it.

Should the ministry still hold the same principles, the consequence is plain; America will be given up, and the Loyalists sacrificed to this notion, equally false and whimsical. I say *false*, for the height to which faction has risen among you is a demonstration that the crown has too little power and influence, rather than too much. In short, if America be given up, it appears to me to be the result of system, and I fear the evil will not stop there. Considering the disposition and principles of some who are now in administration, and some other particulars that had better, perhaps, not be mentioned, there is reason to apprehend that the monarchy itself will be struck at, &c.

The news, that American independency was proposed, overwhelmed the Loyalists here, as I said before, with astonishment and distress. They were for some time like people thunder-struck: they seemed incapable of doing any thing for their own relief, and abandoned to despair. Despondency and fear are infirmities to which I am little subject, and I thought we should exert ourselves whilst there was a glimpse of hope. Remaining silent might be construed into an acquiescence in independency, as well as a reflection on our loyalty. I therefore bestirred myself as much as possible; an Address to the King was universally agreed to, and prepared, and Gov. Franklin goes home with it. There is every reason to believe, that the General and Admiral will interest themselves warmly in our cause. Sir Guy has shewn so much candour and sympathy on the occasion, that he has gained much of the affections and confidence of the Loyalists.

We have heard from New Jersey and Connecticut since this intelligence went out; and we are assured that the bulk of the people, even many who had, and are deeply engaged in the rebellion, received it with disgust. Their wish is, to be placed in the same situation as in 1763, which can only save them from a ruinous load of taxes, and from the ambitious designs of France.

As you and our other friends in England will doubtless hear of this affair long before Gov. Franklin arrives, it is probable that some steps have been taken on your part to counteract it. The character as well as interest of the British nation is materially concerned in it. What must the world think of a nation that sacrifices so many of its friends without any apparent necessity? Or what confidence can ever be placed in it hereafter? Savannah is evacuated; the scene of distress exhibited there was great indeed. Some families are gone to the West Indies, some to St. Augustine, some to Charles Town, and several have arrived here. Many of them were not able to bring away even their household



fold furniture. But the distress at Savannah is a faint resemblance of what must be exhibited by an evacuation of this place, if independency is granted. I am under the truth, I verily believe, when I tell you there are twenty thousand refugees of all descriptions within these lines, besides the inhabitants, to whom nine parts in ten of the property belongs. Very few of these stay, but at the manifest hazard of their lives. Figure to yourself, therefore, their situation, when New York is evacuated.

By late accounts from America, the inhabitants of New York, who some time ago offered their service for the defence of the place, are now called upon, under severe penalties, to perform their military duty, from which none are exempted but the ministers of God's word, counsellors, and king's officers.

Resolutions of the state of Delaware, at their General Assembly, June 18, 1782.

Resolved unanimously, First, that the United States assembled in Congress have, by virtue of their act of confederation, the sole and exclusive right and power of determining upon peace or war, and also of concluding alliances and treaties.

II. That the honour and true interests of the United States require an inviolable adherence to the engagements of the treaty between his most Christian Majesty and the said states.

III. That any man, or body of men, who shall dare, without having previously obtained the consent of the said United States assembled in congress, to enter into any negotiation concerning a peace or a truce with the king of Great Britain, or with his agents, shall be considered and treated as enemies to the said states.

IV. That all the forces shall be called forth to enable Congress to prosecute the war, till such time as a peace can be obtained that is compatible with our fœderative union, and our national faith.

Ordered, That a copy of the above resolutions be immediately sent to the delegates of this state in congress for their instruction.

Signed by order of the council,

THOMAS COLLINS, Speaker.

The above resolutions were preceded by a speech delivered to the assembly by J. Dickenson, esq. author of the celebrated *Pennsylvanian Farmer's Letters*, in which he exhorted the members in the present posture of affairs to adhere strictly to the engagements of their alliance with France, and to maintain their national faith; that the only end of the just and necessary war in which they were engaged, was to secure a safe and honourable peace; that such a peace must necessarily include the independence of America; that there was great reason to fear that the present ministers of Great Britain mean only to change the system, not to relinquish the object; that while they suffer America to feel, for a while,

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the happiness of a suspension of the calamities of war, they mean to turn their whole force against its allies, in order at length to triumph in its ruin.

By the renewed pursuit of this object, we ought, he said, to be convinced of this important truth, that our past calamities are not to be imputed to the late ministry, but that every party in Great Britain is hostile to America; and that the people in general of that kingdom are animated with an inveterate and implacable animosity against us; this resentment against us, deeply rooted, furnishes an additional proof, that France is our NATURAL ALLY.

Resolves of Congress in consequence of the Royal Commissioners letter to Gen. Washington (see p. 453.)

Resolved, That Congress consider the above letter as mere matter of information, inexplicit as to the nature and extent of the independency directed to be proposed by the British Plenipotentiaries; and as Congress have received no information on this subject from their Ministers for negotiating a peace, therefore no public measures can or ought to be taken upon it in its present form.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several States in the Union, not to remit of their exertions for carrying on the war with vigour, as the only effectual means of securing the settlement of a safe and honourable peace.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be directed to propose to his Britannic Majesty's Commanders at New York, the appointment of Commissioners, to settle forthwith a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, taking care that the liquidation of accounts and settlement of the balance due for the maintenance of prisoners, be provided for therein.

CHAR. THOMSON, Sec.

The General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania being called together on the 14th of August, for the particular purpose of taking into consideration the low state of the treasury: The president and council acquainted that assembly, that the sums the United States had been able to procure on loan for the exigences of government had been so very trifling, as to leave no room to hope for an adequate supply by that means; that they had reason to apprehend a blow from the Indians on the back frontiers, and feared it had already been struck with double force in consequence of killing the Moravian Indians at Muskingham, an act which never met with their approbation; that the money soon becoming due on contracts for supplying the men serving on the frontiers, it was of importance to be provided for the punctual payment thereof, as all future supplies there would depend on the exact performance of these contracts; that since their last adjournment great quantities of British merchandise had been imported at New York, and a ru-

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inous traffic carried on by the distressed, by which the circulating medium had been to diminished as to be already alarming, and if not restrained must become dangerous. Add to this, the robberies committed by parties of armed men who have talked of open defiance, several of whom have been apprehended, and rewards offered for apprehending the rest. Such is the present posture of affairs in America.

On this occasion likewise was read, a resolve of Congress recommending to the legislatures of the several States to make suitable provision for staying all suits against the officers and servants of the United States for debts contracted by them for or on account of supplies furnished, or services rendered to the said States; which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions of Congress, Aug. 12.

Resolved, That Congress approve the conduct of General Washington, in refusing to enter into any discussion with General Carlton, on the subject of the Treason Laws passed by the several States.

Resolved, That the States of America, which compose the Union, being sovereign and independent, the laws respectively passed by them for their internal government, and the punishment of their offending citizens, cannot be submitted to the discussion of any foreign powers, much less of an enemy.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Sept. 11.

Letters from the Hague of the above date contain news of a very singular nature, importing, that their H. M. having agreed, at the request of the French ambassador, to send ten ships of the line to Brest to act in concert with a French Squadron on an expedition of great consequence, Count Walteren, a captain of the navy, had arrived express from the Texel with advice to the Pr. Stadtholder, that the officers, sailors and soldiers on board the fleet, had unanimously refused to go on that service. Upon this information a council was instantly called, the result of which has no otherwise transpired than by what has since happened, that the fleet actually did sail from the Texel, but has not yet found the wind fair to reach the port.—An explanation of this mysterious business will be seen hereafter.

Sept. 15.

Earl Temple, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received at his landing by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of that city; and at the Castle by two Privy Counsellors. His Grace the D. of Portland being unable to come to the Castle by reason of a hurt he had received by a fall from his horse, his Lordship proceeded to the Lodge in Phoenix Park, attended by a squadron of horse where he was introduced in turn, his commission read, and the oaths of office administered to him; and having received the sword of state from his Grace of Portland, he returned to the Castle amidst a triple discharge

of the artillery, &c. and took him the government of that kingdom.

Sept. 18.

Some very respectable citizens from Geneva having made application to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for leave to settle a colony from that oppressed republic in some part of Ireland; the same was laid before the privy council, who were unanimously of opinion, that the project ought to be encouraged.

Sept. 20.

The county of Armagh in Ireland convened by the high sheriff Mr. Henry Hardinge to consider of the unsettled state of that kingdom; came to the following resolutions:

“Resolved. That the interference of the British parliament, either in creating or securing the liberties of Ireland, would be extrajudicial, and of course inadequate.

“Resolved therefore, That the repeal of the 6th of George I. claiming a right to bind this kingdom, is a sufficient apology for the usurpation which Great Britain had exerted; and that we shall consider it, with respect to her, as satisfactory.

“Resolved. That it is incumbent on us to hand down to our posterity, in the most sacred manner, a solemn record of the liberties of this country, restored by the virtue and exertions of the people, in the glorious era of 1782.

“Resolved, two dissenting voices only, That we shall consider an Irish Bill of Rights, passed by our parliament, and assented to by our king, as that solemn security and record, which we think necessary now to demand.

“Resolved, That we highly approve of the liberality of our representatives, in granting 5000 men of our establishment as an aid to our sister kingdom; convinced with them that this country was, is, and will be sufficiently protected by the spirit, number, and discipline of its volunteer army.”

“The other resolutions relate to the establishment of Fencible Regiments, which they highly condemn, and against which the last resolution was laid down as a foundation for those that followed.”

Sept. 25.

At a quarterly court of the proprietors of East India stock, held at the India House, general state of the company's accounts was laid before them; when the last balance in favour of the company appeared to amount to £. 218,000 from the 1st of March to the 1st of Sept. 1782. At this court the suspension of two bye laws relating to the shipping and landing of private property, came to be considered. Those bye laws prohibit the shipping of money or other private property India, without being properly registered; and also the landing of it here, except at a particular warehouse, and under certain restrictions. An informality in landing 4000 rups by Mess. Dun and Dickenson, who happened through mistake, occasioned it

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suspension *pro tempore*, which was confirmed by this court.

In a violent tempest, at Bruntish near Ipswich, two boys, brothers, who were in a field, having taken shelter under a tree during the storm, were both struck with the lightning; one of them was killed, and the other remained some considerable time insensible, and when he recovered, went home. On being asked by his mother where he had been, he said, asleep; and that he had left his brother so; on going to the spot, the poor boy was found dead. The deceased, it appeared, was struck on the temple, and in a direct line down his body, and when he was undressed, the flesh came off the side that was struck by the lightning.

By a letter from Nathaniel Bayley, esq. to William Middleton, esq. dated Epfom, Sept. 26, that gentleman observing the Suffolk subscription for adding a ship of the line to the royal navy to proceed languidly, not only offers his mite of 100*l.* towards that laudable purpose, but pledges himself to contribute the same sum not only to the twelve counties intimated to him by Mr. Middleton, but to every other county and city throughout the three kingdoms, in which subscriptions shall be opened for the like good purpose.

Sept. 27.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, for the purpose of electing officers for the year ensuing, Dr. Pitcairn was re-elected President; Dr. Warren, Dr. Turton, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Peys, were elected Censors; Dr. Thomson, Treasurer; and Dr. Reynolds, Registrar. At the same time the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners for licensing mad-houses; Dr. Pitcairn, Sir Noah Thomas, Dr. Healde, Dr. Peys, and Dr. Burgess.

Thursday Oct. 1.

This morning arrived at Plymouth, the London, capt. O'Brien, from London, for Jamaica, with king's stores. She parted from Lord Howe's fleet on the 28th of September in lat. 43° 35', long. 12° 36', being so leaky she could not pursue her voyage, owing to heavy gales and contrary winds which the whole fleet had been exposed to ever since they left the channel; but had suffered no material damage.

Wednesday 2.

The Tobago Planter, capt. Stevens, arrived at Bristol. He sailed with the fleet from Jamaica, July 26, and gives the following account: That on the 16th ult. lat. 45, N. long. 48, they met with a heavy gale, and next day at nine A. M. he spoke with the Ramalies, Adm. Graves, his main and mizen masts gone; also the Centaur, all her masts gone, bowsprit, head, and rudder; saw the Canada, with her mizen and main top-masts gone; the Glorieux, her bowsprit and fore mast gone; the Ville de Paris appeared to be all well, except the loss of her main sail. Capt. Stevens spoke with the Alexander of Glasgow the same day, her mizen mast and rudder gone; saw the Salt

River with her mizen mast gone, and sails flying to pieces; the Minerva with her bowsprit and fore-top-mast gone; and several ships, names unknown, their masts and bowsprits gone. The same morning he sailed through a large quantity of pun beams, bags of cotton, logs of mahogany, masts, spars, &c. The 19th A. M. says he was in company with the Lady Taylor, when a strange sail fell in with them; the Lady Taylor wore to the westward, the stranger followed her; saw the Good Hope and Druid all well, except the loss of her main sail; a 64. Le Coton, in a leaky condition, with the Pallis-frigate to accompany her; left the fleet or Halifax before the gale. The homeward bound fleet from Jamaica consisted of 150 sail of merchantmen for different ports, under convoy of 7 men of war.

Thursday 3.

A chapter of the most noble order of the Garter was held for investing the most noble Charles Duke of Rutland, with the ensigns of that most noble order.

Friday 4.

A proclamation was this day issued for the meeting of parliament on the 26th day of November.

This day Wm. Mayhew was executed, pursuant to his sentence, for assaulting and robbing Eliz. Randal, and most indecently and cruelly using her. He was a most sullen abandoned wretch, and when at the gallows seemed wholly indifferent about his approaching dissolution. He was about 19 years of age, and happy it was that he was thus early cut off from society.

Saturday 5.

The first news of the tremendous gale which the Jamaica fleet with their convoy met with off Newfoundland, was received at the Admiralty office. Capt. Eurnwallis of the Canada man of war of 74 guns, who arrived at Portsmouth the day before, brought the account of the return of the Ardent of 64 guns, one of the convoy, to Port Royal in Jamaica, having sprung a leak in Blue Fields; that the Glorieux, with five merchantmen, joined the convoy off the Grand Cananas; and that off the Havannah they fell in with Adm. Pigot, who was cruising in order to intercept Don Solano's fleet from Cape Francois; and who had taken a nest of American privateers waiting for the fleet, and had destroyed a fort in Maranba-bay, that harboured them.

Capt. Moulton, of the Truelove Jamaica man, who arrived at Portsmouth about the same time, gave a still more deplorable account of the effects of the above gale, which continued three days, and in which the Rodney was seen to perish; the Truelove had seven feet water in her hold, and was saved only by the lightness of her cargo, chiefly spirits. The gale came on the 16th of September. On the 17th 35 sail were seen, most of them dismasted or water-logged. On the 24th the Parnassus, Capt. Carr, was seen captured by an American privateer, but has since been retaken.

An account of the damage sustained by the convoy to the Jamaica fleet:

Ville de Paris, 104 guns, her mainsail carried away.

Glorieux, 74, lost her foremasts, bowsprit, and mizen-top-mast.

Centaur, 74, lost all her masts.

Ramelie, 74, after losing her mizen-mast, main-mast, and fore-top-mast, went to the bottom; most of the crew saved.

Canada, 74, lost her mizen-mast.

Caton, 64, went to America in distress before the gale, and the Palas to attend her.

Ardent, 64, so leaky that she was obliged to put back to Port Royal, from Bluefields.

Jefson, 64, left watering at Bluefields, when the fleet failed, and was seen some time after near the Canaries.

This day the first accounts arrived by the way of France, of the destruction of the gun-boats, constructed by the Spaniards for the attack of Gibraltar, and of the total defeat of the enterprize, so long meditating against that garrison by the Spaniards. See the particulars hereafter.

#### Sunday 6.

At Ponder's End, a gang of villains broke into the house of Mr. Baldwin, and stripped it of almost every thing that was valuable, which Mr. Baldwin has had so much to heart that his life is despaired of. The number of house-breakers have, of late, so much increased, that hardly any house in the neighbourhood of London can be said to be safe. It is astonishing, that as men are so much wanted in the fleets and armies, that those idle villains who are well known to the thief-takers, should be suffered to remain a terror to the country.

#### Tuesday 8.

At a court of Aldermen, the committee appointed to examine the merits of a petition from the company of Shipwrights, praying to be allowed their livery, made their report, in which it appeared, that the Free Shipwrights were an ancient company, they having traced an enrolment of an apprentice as far back as the reign of Richard II; and therefore were of opinion, that they ought to have livery, with which opinion the court coincided, and precepts for the future were ordered to be issued accordingly.

The Privy Council of Ireland met on the subject of the emigrants from Geneva, when it was unanimously agreed to recommend the matter in the strongest manner to his Majesty, who has since been graciously pleased to extend the royal bounty in their favour by a grant of 25,000*l.* to defray their charges in removing, and a tax her sum of 25,000*l.* in aid of their establishment. The Earl of Ely has offered them a settlement in Wexford county; and the Duke of Leinster has made the same offer in the county of Kildare.

#### Wednesday 9.

At the General Quarter Sessions held at Kingston for the county of Surrey, Mr. Tyers, director of Vauxhall gardens, applied for a

renewal of his licence, which was unanimously agreed to. After which Mess. Hughes and Dibden, in behalf of themselves and the proprietors of a most magnificent amphitheatre lately erected in St. George's Fields, applied for a licence, when the Chairman acquainted them, that the Court had received two letters from the Secretary of State, purporting, that it would be very improper, at this time, when the police wanted a general reform, to licence any new place of public diversion. These letters brought on a spirited debate, when it came out, that near fifty children of both sexes, from six years old to fourteen, were under the tuition of Grimaldi the dancing-master, in order to exhibit in drolls, interludes, pantomimes, operas, medleys, &c. &c. and that horsemanship was only the cover to all these species of entertainment. After much altercation, on the question being put, it passed in the negative 80 to 28.

#### Thursday 10.

Was exposed to public view the CENOTAPH in Guildhall to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, whose figure elevated on a base, fixed to a rock, in the habit of a Roman Senator, appears gracefully looking on another figure representing the City of London; his left hand directs the Helm of Government, whilst his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is pleasantly smiling on her kind protector, through whose zeal, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring plenty into the lap of Britain.

The City, in her mural crown, with a look of gratitude, is addressing her noble friend, pointing the while to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Industry, and on her right hand those of Justice and Power. Upon the plinth is engraved the inscription already printed in p. 464.

#### Friday 11.

Accounts from Madras were this day received at St. James's, by which his majesty received the agreeable news of the safe arrival of the Sultan and Magnanime, with their convoy, on March 31; and that the French fleet had left the Coromandel coast. *Gaz.*

Less authentic letters give a flattering account of the state of affairs at Bengal; that the Presidency abounds in money, have already made their investments for the year ensuing; that the Marattas are weary of the war, and that overtures of peace have been favourably received by them.

#### Saturday 12.

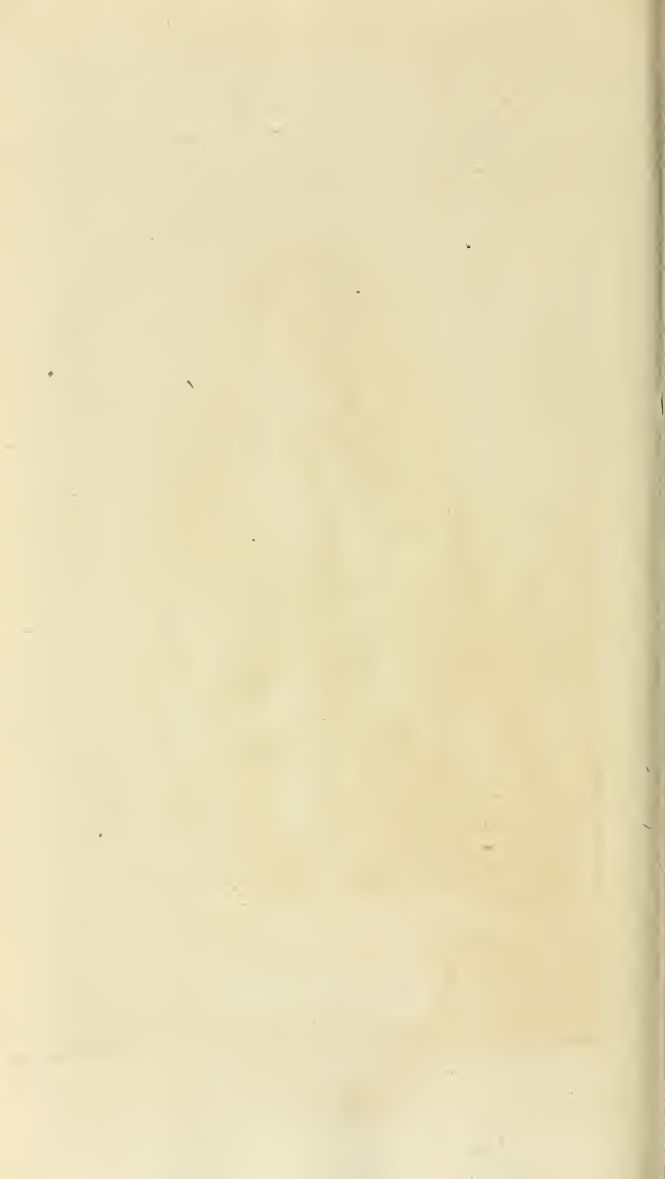
Advice was received of the safe arrival of the Royal Charlotte, Contractor, Poulborne, and Duke of Portland E. Indiamen, from China, under convoy of the Medway man of war.

#### Sunday 14.

The following misfactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Henry Berthaud, for personating Mark Grove, and transferring 100*l.* stock at the Bank, as if he had been the real owner thereof; John Graham, for altering a Bank







Bank note of 15*l.* so as to make the same appear to be a Bank note of 50*l.*; Wm. Odom, for robbing Eliz. Burnell and Martha Crowthe in the Spafields; Wm. Jones, alias Filch, for stealing a deal box from the Cattle and Falcon inn, containing a quantity of haberdashery goods; Charlotte Goodall and John Edmonds, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Fortescue, at Tottenham, a great quantity of plate, linen, &c. Peter Verrier for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Pol-lard, in Great Queen-street; Tho. Gladenboul for assaulting Robert Chilton on the highway, and robbing him of a gold watch; and Jn Weatherby and Jn Laysee, for coining and counterfeiting shillings and sixpences.

*Wednesday 16.*

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Edwards was tried for stealing a guinea, the property of Chambers, Langton and Hall, to whom he was clerk. He became suspected, and Mr. Hall marked some guineas in the presence of a confidential servant, and put them into a desk to which the prisoner had access; one of which was found upon the prisoner. In alleviation, he pleaded the first offence, and called a multitude of gentlemen to his character; on whose recommendation he was permitted to enter into the service of the East India company in the military line.

*Thursday 17.*

Arrived at Plymouth his majesty's ship Myrmaid having on board Adm. Graves from the West Indies. That brave officer was on board the *Ramelies* when she foundered in the gale off Newfoundland, but was taken up by the *Belle*, Capt. Forster, and landed at Waterford in Ireland.

Was opened close to the N. door of Westminster abbey, an elegant monument of the late Earl of Halifax. On a small pedestal is a bust of his Lordship with the mantle of Knighthood carelessly thrown over his right shoulder. The countenance is remarkably pleasing. On one side of the bust is the figure of Truth with one hand cloathing the defunct with a robe of honour, with the other holding a mirror, while he triamples the mask of Falshood under his foot. On the other side the bust the figure of Gratitude is presenting him with the ensigns of the order of the Garter, as a reward due for his public services. Beneath are the emblems of office, and on the back-ground are the arms of Montague in the Gothic style, alluding to the antiquity of his Lordship's illustrious family. Underneath is a description recording the principal transactions that marked his life and formed his character. This monument is the work of that admirable artist Mr. Bacon.

*Friday 18.*

Arrived at Plymouth the ship *Charlotte* from Hudson's-bay. She brings the disagreeable news of the destruction of the company's settlements there by Paul Jones. With the account of particulars more authentic intelligence is hourly expected.

*Saturday 19.*

Dr. Richard Watton was consecrated in Bow church bishop of Landaff, in the room of Dr. Barrington promoted to Salisbury.

The mail from Lynn to Wisbech was robbed between the hours of eleven and twelve in the night. The person who robbed it is described as a tall thin man, of a ruddy complexion, and a rough stern voice, and 200*l.* is offered for apprehending him.

This day Francis Gray was carried from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence the day before, for the murder of Mr. Hird. See p 259.

The same day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended, when nine convicts received sentence of death.

*Tuesday 22.*

*Adm. Office.* Rear Adm. Digby desires to acquaint their Lordships that Capt. Purvis, of the sloop *Duc de Chartres* of 16 guns and 125 men, had captured, and brought into N. York, the *Argle* of 22 guns and 136 men, after a sharp action of an hour; in which time she had her first captain with 12 men killed, and her two next officers with 13 men wounded. The *Duc de Chartres* did not lose a man. The *Argle* had dispatches for the French fleet. *Gaz.*

This Gazette contains likewise a list of ships taken by Adm. Pigott's fleet; and of several privateers and small ships of war taken from the enemy by other king's officers.

*Wednesday 23.*

Old wheat was this day sold in Derby market at 8*s.* 9*d.* a bushel, and malt at 7*s.*

*Friday 25.*

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

*Monday 28.*

It was strongly reported that Government had received authentic information of the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe without opposition; and that this advice came from Ld Mount Stuart our ambassador at Turin, by way of Paris; but though the fact seems probable, and the channel by which it is said to come is little suspicious, yet there is reason to hope that had it been properly authenticated, Government would not have neglected to inform the city of an article of intelligence so earnestly wished for by the whole nation.

A petition and memorial from the maltsters, brewers, and distillers of the home counties, have been presented to his Majesty in council, praying that his Majesty will be pleased to issue his royal proclamation for opening the port of London for the importation of barley, for such times and from such countries as his Majesty in his wisdom shall think fit.

If this petition is rejected, the consequence will be, that the brewery and distillery will be totally stopped, the revenue materially injured, and the inhabitants at large exposed to very great hardships.

About the middle of this month the people in the middle counties (colliers and forgers), began to shew a disposition for rising on, account of the high price of corn. At Dudley, Wolverhampton, and Walsal, they took upon them to regulate the markets. Flour they set at 6s. a bushel, malt 5s. 3d. and bread 2s. the peck loaf; which being agreed to, they departed quietly.

More than 2000 of the troops of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia, about the latter end of August last. They were bound for N York, but hearing of the French squadron on the American coast, it was thought prudent to make for that port.

Adm. Pigot, with 22 sail of the line, arrived at New York from the West Indies on the 5th of September.

The Grand Duke and Dutchess of Russia arrived at Berne in Switzerland on the 7th ult. as did his wife their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester with their suite. These royal travellers went together to view the ice mountains, the most remarkable natural curiosities in that part of Europe.

His Imperial Majesty of Germany has limited the universities throughout his kingdoms to seven; at Vienna, at Prague, at Pest, at Lemberg, at Pavia, at Louvain, and at Leyburgh. The establishment of the latter is on the same footing with that of Göttingen, where every one is at liberty to think with freedom, and to publish his thoughts to all the world.

#### Thursday 31.

Eighteen flag-officers and principal captains in the service of the States General, finding themselves abused and insulted in libels and pasquinades, and conscious of having fulfilled, to the utmost of their power, the express orders of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadholder, in giving the enemy all possible annoyance, at least all that the present state of the navy would permit, have presented a memorial to his Serene Highness, declaring their resolution to resign the command of the ships with which they have been honoured, to others in whom the public may place greater confidence.—This event has occasioned a more than ordinary ferment throughout the provinces, and accounts for the French ambassador's interference in the political deliberations of the Republic.

To the number of the killed and wounded in the serious action of Apr. 12, may now be added.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Arrogant,	4	11
Agile,	5	17
Gentle,	7	3
	16	31

#### BIRTH.

Oct. 23. THE Lady of Sir Robt. Smith, br. a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

LADY Ann Gordon, sister of the D. of Gordon, to the rev. Mr. Chalmers, mi-

nister of the gospel at Cairny in the presbytery of Strathbogie, in Scotland.

Robt. Stanton, esq; to Miss Isabella Abbot, only dau. of Geo. A. esq; of Abbotbury-Hall, co. Essex.

At Llanrhyd, Denbighshire, Philip Yike, esq; of Erthing, to Mrs. Meyrick, of Dyffrynau, relict of Ridgway Owen M. esq;

At Marhall, Dorseth. rev. H. Talbot, R. of Stower Provost, to Miss Ann Hiley.

Aug. 8. In the chapel of the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, Monsieur de Herman, son of the Procurer General of Alsace, to Miss Catharine Eliz. Campbell, dau. and sole heiress of Jn. Neil C. esq; of Milton Ernys, co. Bedf.

27. Lieut. Wm. Symphon, commander of his Majesty's armed storeship Whitby, to Miss Mary Goodridge, of Toinets.

Sept. 23. Tho. Jolly, esq; of Bath, to Miss Gresley, young dau. of Sir Nigel G. bt.

24. Rev. Mr. Eyre, V. of Ambroseden and Bicester, Oxfordsh. to Miss Anne Dyer, of Bristol.

30. Mr. Peckham, of Hoor, near Hastings, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Manier, aged 60.

At Eglingham, Wm. Routh, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss Carr.

Oct. 3. At Bath, rev. Sam. Ashe, of Langley Burrett, Wilts, to Miss M. C. Bayly.

7. Godfrey Meynell, esq; of Orchard-Hr. to Mrs. Susannah Estidge.

At Ramfey, rev. Mr. Fullilove, dissenting minister of that place, aged 70, to Miss Fox, of the same place, aged 15.

8. Rev. Anth. Hinton, of Norwood-Green, to Mrs. Pye, relict of John P. esq; of Bath.

Jn. Hamilton, esq; of Pencaisland, to Miss Dundas, dau. to the L. President of the court of session.

10. Mr. John Towers, dissenting minister of Bartholomew-Close, to Miss Reynolds, of Bridewell Precinct.

At Great Bursted, rev. Edw. Gibson, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Jane Davis, dau. of Mr. D. dissenting minister of Billericay.

13. Rev. Fra. Simes, LL.B. vicar of Rudington, co. Nottingham, to Miss M. Burnett.

14. At Athby, co. Lincoln, Wm. Reeve, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss M. King.

At Tottenham chapel, by the rev. Mr. Liottrot, chaplain, Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. late master of the free-school at Canterbury, to Miss Sharpe, of South Bailey Lodge, Enfield Chase, aged 29, only dau. and heiress of the late Fane Wm. Sharpe, esq; member for Calington, who died Oct. 21, 1771.

15. Wm. Roberts, esq; to Miss King, of Cambridge.

16. At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Jn. Ferrar, M.D. of Stockton, to Miss B. Garr.

17. Rev. Mr. Mavor, of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Harris, of Loughborough, Oxfordsh.

18. At St. Olyth, Essex, Mr. D. Stevens, coal merchant, aged 87, to Miss H. Carter, aged 17.

Sam. Year, esq; of Leicester-fields, to Miss Proctor, of Ware, Herts.

19. Rich.



19. Rich. Denne, esq; of Lydd, in Kent, to Miss Mary Steer.

26. Wm. Merton Pitt, esq; M. P. for Poole, to Miss Margaret Gambier, young dau. of the late John G. esq;

Robt. Hopper, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Williamson, niece of Sir Hedworth W. bart.

#### DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, Tho. Holme, esq; of Brownhill, near Rochdale, formerly a captain in the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards.

At Penarth, Mrs. Rowlands, aged 96.

At Mottram in Londondale, Martha Broadbent, aged 86. At the time of her death she had a father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, all living.

At Basingstoke, Tho. Stubbs, esq;

At Newcastle, aged 103, Mrs. E. Driffild.

At Gravesend, Mr. Geo. Mann, attorney, and town-clerk of that corporation.

Wm. Nicholls, esq; of Cay-a-throw, Montgomeryshire.

At Wigan, Lancashire, Tho. Pigott, esq;

At Morton, near Appleby, within four hours of each other, Mr. Robt. Abraham, and his sister Anne.

At Kipling, in the N. Riding of Yorksh. Geo. Crowe, esq; register of the said riding.

At Chester, Mr. Harpur, upwards of fifty years secretary to the bishops of that diocese.

In Oldrain, Aberdeenshire, aged 103, Chas. Leslie, a hawkier or ballad-singer.

At Worlingworth, Suffolk, M. J. Wilson, aged 116. His suppers, for 40 years past, were roasted turneps.

Sept. On Long-Island, Patrick Campbell, esq; major of the 71st reg. of foot.

17. At Perth, aged 82, Lady Nairne, wid. of the late Sir Tho. N. bart. of Donfinnan.

24. At Hurley-Hall, near Atherston, Warwickshire, greatly advanced in years, the rev. Mr. Jackson, in the commission of the peace, and rector of Witley Magna, co. Worcester. It is said that he has left an estate for the institution of a new professorship at Cambridge, and the encouragement of the physic gardens there.

25. Right hon. Lady Viscountess Folkestone, sister to the present Lt. Romney, relict of Jacob, first Vis. F. and grandmother to the E. of Radnor.

At Bath, aged 62, Wm. Robinson, esq;

26. At Sittingbourn, John Mason, esq; many years a merchant of London.

Of a fever, in the 19th year of his age, Wm. Hen. Hinde, esq; son of the late Jacob H. esq; of Langham-Hall, Essex.

29. In Suffex, Mis. Fairchild, relict of the rev. Dr. F. and daugh. of the celebrated Dr. Stukeley.

Oct. 2. At Walworth, Jn. Lowe, esq; clerk of the western ports in his Majesty's custom.

At Ipswich, aged 71, Tho. Stisted, esq; M. A. one of the sen. fellows of Caius Coll. Cambridge.

At Harwich, Rich. White Cox, esq; many years secretary of his Majesty's sick and hurt office in London.

At Preston, near Hull, Val. Cateby, who attained to the great age of 116\*, and had his intellects perfect till within two days of his dissolution. His diet for the last 20 years was milk and biscuit. He went to sea in his 18th year, and continued a sailor 36 years; he then turned farmer, which occupation he followed 36 years.

3. In Russel-street, Miss Sherry, of Drury-Lane theatre, of an inflammatory fever.

Mr. Ingham Foster, ironmonger, of Clements-Lane, Lombard-str.; a gentleman universally esteemed for his benevolence, and a skilful collector of curiosities. He has left a valuable library of books and prints, and a cabinet of coins and of tradesmen's tokens, perhaps superior to most that now exist.

At Bath, rev. Mr. Braden, rector of Clayhanger, Devon.

5. At Barton, Staffordsh. aged 78, the rev. Walter Collins.

At Milton, near Marlborough, Michael Ewen, esq; clerk of the peace for Wilts and Somersetshire.

Rev. Capel Berrow, rector of Rossington in Northamptonshire, lecturer of St. Bennet's and St. Peter's, Paul's-wharf, and chaplain to the hon. the judges and serjeants of Serjeants-Inn.

6. At Chelsea, aged 86, Wm. Jucelin, esq;

At East Ham, aged 91, Mr. Tho. Mathews.

At Camberwell, aged 78, Claude Crespiigny, esq; He was a remarkable instance of longevity in office, having been near 62 years in the secretary's office of the S. Sea Company. He was principal secretary in 1731.

At Chelsea, aged 103, Mr. Johnson.

7. Rev. Mr. Hall, of Darwent, near Hope. Walking in company with his wife, he had the misfortune to fall from her arm into the water, not far from his own house, and was lost before any assistance could be given.

At Rocking, Mr. Jos. Green, late banker at Straford.

12. Suddenly, after eating a dinner, at his apartments in Goodman's-Fields, Mr. Deverieux, a diamond merchant, who lately arrived from Poland with a young lady, heirless to an immense fortune.

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\* There is now said to be living in the workhouse at Caermarthen, a man named Evan Williams, who is 115 years of age. He has maintained himself till within these six months by daily labour; but being disabled by a stroke of the palsy, was obliged to apply for subsistence to the guardians of the poor, who sent him to the workhouse. He served his apprenticeship in London, which expired the year K. Charles the First was beheaded, which he well remembered, being an eye-witness of that tragical scene. If his be true, it is a reproach to the town and county of Caermarthen, to suffer such a member of society to die in a workhouse. Were he removed to London, and his age properly authenticated, thousands would contribute to make the remainder of his days comfortable.

At Brentford Butts, John Willett, esq; formerly an orange-merchant in Thames-st.

Peregrine Bertie, esq; of Wooburn-House, Bucks.

Rev. Rich. Hawxwell, vicar of Sheriff-Hutton, Yorkshire.

13. At Tewksbury, Gloucestersh. D'Avenant Ankins, esq;

At Clapham, Mrs. Stone, relict of the late Rich. S. esq; banker.

14. At their seat at East-Sheen, Mary, Countess of Denbigh, consort of the present earl. This lady, third daughter and coheir of the worthy Sir John Bruce, of Cunningham in Huntingdonshire (the last male heir of the illustrious antiquary), was married to the present Earl of Denbigh April 12, 1757; and has left two sons, William Robert Viscount Feilding, M. P. for Beeralston; and Charles John, M.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambr. the amiable young Bard whom we introduced to the notice of our readers in 1781, p. 326.

At Bath, Sam. Court, esq; formerly supracargo in the E. I. Company's service. He married Anne, eldest sister of Gov. Verelst, who died some years before him.

At Bath, Ri. Welch, esq; a W. I. planter.

15. At Brompton, Mrs. Egan, aged 92.

16. At Margate, of a paralytic stroke, Jos. Nash, esq; F. R. S. of Queen's-squ. son of the late Mr. Alderman Nash.

Mr. Bishop, master butcher, of St. James's market. It is remarkable, that he was in perfect health three hours before his death, and very deliberately sent for a lawyer and had his will made, and about half an hour afterwards expired.

17. At Wray, Lancashire, Mr. Banks Robinson, aged 85.

18. At Margate, Walter Ewer, esq; sen.

19. At Tavistock, in an advanced age, Dr. Lavington.

20. At Wandsworth, Mr. Moses Allen, who went round the world with Com. Anson in the years 1742, 1743, and 1744.

21. Tim. Sullivan, esq; late warehouse-keeper of teas to the E. India Company.

22. At the same place, advanced in years, Mr. John Naulder, many years an eminent cheesemonger in Leadenhall-market, which business he resigned to his son since deceased, by whose ill conduct he was reduced to subsist on one of the ten pound pensions bequeathed to that parish.

At Chelsea, Tho. Harris, esq;

At Enfield, Mr. Hunsdon, formerly master of the Plough inn, Carey-st. Linc.-inn-fields.

23. In Abingdon-st. Westm. — Bentley, esq; formerly belonging to the Customs.

24. At Overleigh, near Chester, rev. Peter Cowper, M. A. formerly rector of Sutton with Duncanton, co. Derby, and upwards of 50 years vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leic.

26. At Edware-row, — Jefferson, esq; late master of his Majesty's ship Sandwich.

28. In Tower-st. rev. Mr. Tinley.

Mr. Pitches, wholesl. tobacc. in Thames-st.

# GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 2. CHARLES Earl of Tankerville, sworn of the privy council.

8. Geo. Rogers, esq; one of the commissioners of his Majesty's navy, vice T. Brett, esq;

The following gentlemen are created baronets of Ireland, viz. Sir Boyle Roche, of Fermoy, co. Corke, kn't. Rich. Musgrave, of Turin, co. Waterford, esq; Nich. Nugent, of Dyfery, co. Westmeath, esq; Fra. Hutchinson, co. Wicklow, esq;

16. David Parry, esq; captain-general and governor in chief of Barbadoes. [Cunningham recalled.]

Lt Visc. Townshend, captain of a corps of light horse and infantry, called the Norfolk Rangers; being composed of his lordship's neighbours and principal tenants in that county.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Dennis, president of St. John's College, for the third year invested with the office of vice-chancellor of Oxford.

Rev. Wm. Crowe, LL. B. fellow of New Coll. Oxf. Abbot-Stoke R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Robt. Holmes, M.A. fell. of the same society, Stanton St. John R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Hodson, M.A. to the living of St. Mary the Great, in Cambridge.

J. Randolph, B. D. a prebendary of Sarum.

Robt. Hastings, M. A. Easterkele R. and Eglinton V. co. Lincoln.

The following gentlemen compose the caput at Cambridge for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Barker, D.D. master of Christ Coll. divinity; Dr. Jowett, LL.D. fell. of Trinity Hall, law; Dr. Glynn, M.D. fell. of King's Coll. physic; Rev. Mr. Tyrwhitt, M.A. fell. of Jesus Coll. senior non-regent; and Rev. Mr. Haggitt, M.A. fell. of Clare Hall, senior regent.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

Oct. 15.	Oct. 29.
Bank Stock, shut	—
India ditto, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 133 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. shut	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{1}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
India Bonds, par a 2s. pr.	par a 1s. pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 per ct.	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ per ct.
Long Ann. 17 $\frac{3}{16}$	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	74 $\frac{1}{8}$
Omnium —	—
Annuit. 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
Lott. Tick. 161. 15s. 6d.	161. 16s. od.
Exchequer Bills 2s. pr.	par a 1s. pr.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



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

For NOVEMBER, 1782.

CONTAINING

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

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The Swan's Song set to Music	527	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE	545—549
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Embellished with a picturesque View of the GATEWAY belonging to the Chancellors House in the Close at LICHFIELD, taken in 1773, and since that Time demolished; and also, with the dying Swan's Song set to Music.

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

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

# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Nov. 11, to Nov. 16, 1782.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
London	6 7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6 10 0	0 3	4 2	10 3	10
Surry	6 8 3	8 3	8 2	10 5	5
Hertford	6 9 0	0 3	7 2	7 3	8
Bedford	6 7 4	2 3	8 2	3 3	7
Cambridge	6 10 3	7 3	6 2	3 3	4
Huntingdon	6 5 0	0 3	8 2	1 3	8
Northampton	7 2 5	0 4	0 2	2 4	3
Rutland	7 4 5	1 4	1 2	3 3	2
Leicester	7 6 5	2 4	3 2	1 3	11
Nottingham	6 7 4	9 4	0 2	4 3	9
Derby	7 6 0	0 4	1 2	6 4	5
Stafford	7 6 4	8 4	5 2	9 4	11
Salop	7 7 5	2 4	0 2	6 4	6
Hereford	7 0 4	10 4	1 2	2 4	6
Worcester	7 7 0	0 4	4 2	7 4	7
Warwick	7 0 0	0 4	0 2	8 4	2
Gloucester	7 5 0	0 3	7 2	3 4	0
Wilts	6 3 0	0 3	4 2	7 5	3
Berks	6 5 3	9 3	3 2	5 4	1
Oxford	6 9 0	0 3	6 2	4 3	9
Bucks	6 6 0	0 3	1 2	3 3	11

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

WALES, Nov. 4, to Nov. 9, 1782.

North Wales	6 7 4	6 3	11 1	10 3	10
South Wales	6 8 5	5 3	10 1	10 3	4

## A Meteorological Diary of the Weather for DECEMBER, 1781.

December, 1781.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1		little	29 9 4	46 foggy morning, fine bright afternoon
2	N E	ditto	29 9 1	46 very heavy, dull, churlish day
3	E N E	ditto	29 8 1	45 ditto, a good deal small rain
4	ditto	ditto	29 7	45 small rain night and day with little intermission
5	E	little	29 6 1	44 ditto
6	ditto	ditto	29 7	46 very moist and hazy, but no rain
7	E	fresh	29 7	44 ditto
8	ditto	ditto	29 5 1	42 hazy morning, rain most part of the day
9	E N E	fresh	29 6	44 black heavy day, a little misting rain
10	ditto	ditto	29 7	44 hazy morning, fine bright day
11	E	little	29 7	42 smart frost early, fine bright day
12	N W	ditto	29 3	41 heavy cloudy day, some trifling rain
13	E N E	ditto	29 7	46 foggy morning, heavy dull day
14	ditto	ditto	29 7	48 foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
15	S W	fresh	29 5	49 fine bright soft day, a shower in the evening
16	W	ditto	29 4	54 ditto, but fair
17	S W	ditto	29 5	54 cloudy hazy morning and evening, bright mid-day
18	S S W	ditto	29 5	54 heavy moist day, very warm
19	ditto	ditto	29 5	54 small rain with little intermission night and day
20	ditto	ditto	29 6 1	55 an exceeding fine bright day
21	ditto	ditto	29 9 1	49 chiefly cloudy, but fair
22	ditto	ditto	29 7 1	50 bright and cloudy at intervals, shower in the evening
23	S S W	strong	29 6	50 cloudy heavy day, but no rain
24	ditto	ditto	29 4 1	51 a moist misting day
25	ditto	ditto	29 7 1	54 an exceeding bright mild day
26	S W	strong	29 6	52 a very coarse day, a great deal misting rain
27	ditto	ditto	29 5 1	53 some flying clouds, but a very fine day
28	S S W	stormy	29 4	52 very turbulent, clouds and sunshine at intervals
29	ditto	fresh	29 7	53 clouds and sunshine at intervals, some heavy showers
30	ditto	strong	29 8	50 ditto, ditto
31	W N W	little	29 5	49 ditto, ditto

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 29, to Nov. 19, 1782.

Christened.	Buried.	Between	
Males 702	Males 607	2 and 5	79
Females 647	Females 614	5 and 10	30
		10 and 20	36
		20 and 30	84
		30 and 40	110
		40 and 50	149
			100
			1

Whereof have died under two years old 430

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.



## Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1782.

*Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament, continued from p. 463.*

*Feb. 13, 1782.*



R. O—d took the chair of the committee; and

Ld L—b—ne rose to move the estimates for the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the navy for the year

1782, which, he said, exceeded those of last year in the sum of 23,000*l.* and the extraordinary in the sum of 209,000*l.*; which excess, he said, arose from the very great number of ships repaired and getting ready for public service.

Capt. M—ac—n, comparing the immensity of the money that had been voted for the navy with the shameful state in which it now appeared, could not conceive in what manner the money could have been applied. So many millions, he said, had been voted for the navy during the administration of Ld Sandwich, that, if every ship had been annihilated when his Lordship came to preside at the Board of Admiralty, he might, with the sums granted, have restored it, and rendered it at least equal to what it is at present. It has been his Lordship's practice to patch up ships merely to deceive the people, and squander the public money, without the least advantage to the service. He instanced the *Blenheim* of 90 guns, equipped for no other purpose but to join the grand review, and, when that was over, was ordered back as utterly unserviceable. The *Arrogant* had appeared upon the estimates for four years back, and yet it is but lately that she has been fit for service. The *Thunderer* and *Sterling Castle* were lost for want of proper repairs. Had more diligence been used, and a few more ships

got in readiness to have joined Adm. Geary, Capt. Moutray's convoy might not only have been saved, but a blow given to Spain that would have put an end to the war on her side. He inveighed bitterly against the dilatoriness and want of management in the Admiralty-board; and declared, he would not vote a shilling for the navy while it was under the direction of Ld Sandwich.

Capt. J. L—tt—ll, on the other hand, declared, that he would vote for the estimates on the table, from a thorough conviction that the money would be well applied. He knew the diligence and attention of the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, and the immense stores with which all the yards abounded, bore ample testimony of his provident care and judicious application. That a few more ships might have been in forwardness he allowed; but that was no fault in the First Lord of the Admiralty. The blame, if any, lay with the ship-builders in private yards, who had refused to work but on terms with which the Board could not comply; and if the Board resisted those terms, it was an irrefragable proof of their œconomy, in direct contradiction to those gentlemen who charge his Lordship with profusely expending the public money.

Sir G. Y—ge was far from approving that kind of œconomy, which, while we were saving a little paltry sum on the one hand, occasioned the loss of millions on the other. At 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton ships might be built in three years, but for 20*l.* a ton the builders will undertake to launch them in one. Thus by saving fifty shillings a ton we deprive ourselves of the benefit of getting ships for immediate service, which would enable us to put a glorious end to the war, and of course to the annual expenditure of 24 millions. He was surprised, that any gentleman

gentleman could approve of that kind of œconomy. He was for increasing the navy, by increasing the number of shipwrights in the dock-yards, either by introducing house-carpenters, or suffering the shipwrights to take apprentices.

Mr. H—y considered the estimates as scandalously exorbitant, and drawn up with intent to deceive. From the estimates the committee might be led to think, that nine new ships were meant to be launched this year by government, when in fact six only were to be expected. Three were to be furnished by the E. I. Company; and even for these three he found 33,000*l.* charged on the estimate, though they were to be delivered by the Company compleatly masted. He complained of the want of exertion in the Board, and contrasted it with the vigour with which the marine of France was prosecuted. He gave the committee a very circumstantial account of what happened to a friend of his, who was lately at Brest, and who, being upon a footing of intimacy with an officer belonging to the dock-yard there, desired to see the yard, if there was nothing improper in the request. The officer assured him there was not; so far from it, they were now proud to shew to all the world the flourishing state of their marine, as he supposed it could not be equalled in any part of Christendom. He then took his friend into the yard, where he was shewn a ship of the line afloat, which had been launched only a few days, and which, as the officer assured him, had been only 95 days in building, from the day that her keel was laid to the day when she was launched. In ten days more she was compleatly rigged, had taken in her guns and provisions for six months, and was ready to sail at a moment's warning. The former part of this relation, he said, depended upon the credit of the French officer; but the latter circumstance, that of the rigging, &c. his friend was an eye-witness to; and, if thought necessary, would prove it to the House. If then the French could equip ships of war with such expedition, why not the English? It could not be for want of money; the grants prove the contrary; nor for want of materials, as the friends of the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty make the mass of materials their boast. It must therefore be for want of that vigorous exertion which is necessary on all great occasions to give life to artificers. What will the admiralty do, what will the nation do, if the

report of the Dutch having 30 men of war in the Texel, and 100 transports ready to sail, should be confirmed? What have we now to oppose to such an armament?

Ld M—g—e ridiculed the notion of building a ship of the line in 95 days\*. He observed, with respect to the three ships furnished by the E. I. Company, that though hulls, masts, and yards, were to be paid for by the Company, yet there were many things wanting in the body of a ship, which, with 9000*l.* each for rigging, would swell the account to what had been charged in the estimates.

Mr. H—d—w—th charged the Admiralty with practices the most disgraceful. He said, it was customary, in the sale of prizes taken from the enemy, to cut the rigging to pieces, and sell it for rope yarn. He instanced in particular the rigging of the Gibraltar, taken from the Spaniards by Adm. Rodney. Her rigging when brought into port was in good condition; and yet it was cut up; her cables, as good as new, and better than any put on board her afterwards, were cut, and sold almost for lumber; and she was detained in port, to the great detriment of the service, for other rigging not half so good. Another practice in the disposal of ships belonging to government, Mr. H. observed, was less reprehensible, though certainly very injurious; and that was, whenever one was put up to sale, there was always a combination of persons who bid for her, to the exclusion of all others; by which means they purchased that for 2000*l.* which they afterwards put up to fair sale and sold for 4000*l.* dividing the profits among them. At the sales of lumber too in the yards, he was convinced, that many serviceable articles were disposed of for a trifle, which were afterwards sold back to government for the full value. In the transport service too there was great connivance, and shameful prodigality. He knew one instance, where a transport, hired for 120*l.* a month, had 200 pounds worth of oats put on board her, to carry to America. She was out more than 16 months; so that the carriage of 200 pounds worth of corn cost the nation more than 2000*l.* These were notorious facts, tolerated or connived at under the present administration; and whether permitted from negligence, or

\* It has however been since confirmed; and the ship [Pegase] taken by the Foudroyant, Capt. Jarvis.

encouraged by design, were equally hurtful to the public.

Ld M—lg—ve in reply said, that if the hon. gentleman could put the Admiralty-board in a way to reform the abuses of which he complained, he might be assured the Board would leave nothing in their power undone to correct them. A The selling the rigging of foreign prizes was merely in consequence of the mode so different from our own; but if cables were cut up, it was an evil that called loudly for redress. As to the combinations complained of, he could see no remedy any more than for brokers at an auction in London. And with regard to the particular instance of a transport hired by the month to carry corn, similar instances are to be met with under the most vigilant administrations. The water in the last war sent out to Quiberon-bay, is said to have cost the nation a crown a gallon; yet transports must be had, and it is dangerous to discharge them. The idea of introducing house-carpenters into the dock-yards was specious and imposing. Were that to be done, the old experienced artificers would re- D linquish the yards; and then what would be gained by house-carpenters being left in possession of them? Allowing apprentices in common would create discontent, or affect the construction. If all were allowed apprentices, the work could not be properly performed; and, E if only some, partialities would take place that would cause a mutiny. A plan had been carried into execution some years ago to suffer a limited number of apprentices, so as to provide for a constant succession of young workmen as the old dropped off; but even this has F not been attended with the wished-for success.

Ld H—we looked upon the estimates now laid before the committee as the severest censure that had yet been produced against the First Lord of the Admiralty. He pointed out such a variety of excep- G tionable articles for which even his Lordship's warmest friends were at a loss to furnish an excuse, that it was impossible the committee could sit unaffected by the many flagrant instances of notorious corruption that were there exhibited. From all these he drew this inference, that it was impossible the affairs of the navy could be placed in worse hands than the present. And having exposed their conduct with all the severity of keen reprehension, he concluded by asking, if the present First Lord of the Admiralty,

in consequence of the many acts of mal-administration with which he was chargeable, was to be removed, who would undertake to succeed him? He asked the noble Lord [M—lg—ve] if he thought himself qualified for the task—a puny lord of the admiralty was now greater than an admiral, and perhaps he might aspire to it! He asked (pointing to Mr. F—x) if he thought an hon. gentleman often alluded to [K—pp—l] would accept it? And having started the difficulty of procuring a new arrangement, he urged the necessity of union. He recommended the fable of the Old Man's Legacy to his Children—the bundle of twigs. If they would all unite for their country, he did not doubt but she would again assume her wonted consequence, and once more become mistress of the ocean. He blamed the slow progress of the Admiralty in building ships, but could not help making allowance for the vivacity of the Frenchmen. In the story told the committee by his hon. friend [Mr. H—ff—v], who spoke early in the debate. Ships, he observed, might be built too soon, as was the case of the Brilliant; as well as be too long in building, like the Royal Sovereign, to rot in her frames.

Ld M—lg—ve, in reply, justified his official conduct as irreproachable. Had he been insolent in office? He thought indeed there was a greater freedom to be allowed his sentiments as a superior officer, when speaking officially; but he knew no circumstance in his conduct to authorize the noble Lord to impute to him the ambition of aspiring to be First Lord of the Admiralty! He adverted to something that had fallen from him respecting Ld Hawke's not being so great a naval minister as he was a naval commander. He was still, he said, of the same opinion, and thought it no diminution of his honour. Admirals Russel and Torrington were known to be great naval ministers, as they were great naval commanders; but Ld Anson and Ld Hawke were more able commanders than they were ministers.

Mr. F—x, in reply to Ld H—we's question, whether an hon. Admiral would accept the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, said, he had no authority to speak for him; but he might venture to say, that if the time should come that he could accept it with honour to himself, and advantage to his country, he would not refuse it. At the same time he must say, the nation could never be at a loss for a naval minister while the noble Lord who

who had asked the question was in being. He agreed with the noble Lord, that an union of all parties might restore this country to its wonted greatness; and believed nothing could contribute more to create such an union than the removal of *Ld Sandwich*. At the same time he gave notice, that he would again renew the same motion substantially that had been rejected by the committee the Thursday before, without insisting, however, that those who voted for the censure should vote for the address for removal.

*Ld M—lg—ve*, in reply, lamented, that the enquiry was not to be entered into on fuller and on broader grounds than the hon. gentleman had proposed; for he then was assured that ample proof would have been given, that neither fraud nor folly was the cause of our multiplied distresses.

*Col. B—ré* observed, that he had never heard such full and complete information given to that House of abuses in the department of the Admiralty-board as had been given by his hon. friends *Mr. H—y* and *Mr. H—dw—th*. If such abuses were existing, why not endeavour their reformation? The noble Lord [*M—lg—ve*], in a former debate, had asked, whether ships were to spring up like mushrooms? Their Lordships, in the papers laid before the House this day, have proved they do. There are six of those mushroom ships in the present estimates. He did not, however, rise to fetter the hands of government by withholding the supplies; all he meant was, that, now the abuses that exist were laid open, the Board would see the necessity of a reformation, and act accordingly.

The several articles were then read, and the sums granted without any division.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

THE following Queries are submitted to the consideration of your antiquarian correspondents, particularly of *T. Row*, a gentleman deservedly famous for his superior knowledge in that branch of literature.

When, and by what authority, did the cross pall become the arms of the see of Canterbury?

Who was the first archbishop who made use of a seal with the pall impressed upon it?

What was the signature of *Thos. Becket*, both before and after his being raised to the primacy?

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

IN the account of that brave and much lamented officer *Adm. Kempenfelt*, p. 476, is an error. About the years 1774 or 1775, *Adm. Sir Robt. Harland* returned from the East Indies with the *Orford*, the *Buckingham*, and the *Northumberland*; the former is now one of the hospital ships at Black-fishes, the two latter were soon after converted into store ships at Chatham, and called the *Grampus* and *Buffalo*. The *Grampus* was lost near Newfoundland coming home from America in the year 1778. T. R.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Nov. 1. *Grecian Daughter*—The Apprentice.
2. *The Runaway*—The Alchymist.
4. *Grecian Daughter*—*Robinson Crusoe*.
5. *As You like It*—*Too Civil by Half*.
6. *Isabella*—*Ditto*.
7. *The Confederacy*—*Ditto*.
8. *Jane Shore*—Who's the Dupe?
9. *Provok'd Husband*—*Too Civil by Half*.
11. *Jane Shore*—*Robinson Crusoe*.
12. *Double Gallant*—*Too Civil by Half*.
13. *Grecian Daughter*—The Divorce.
14. *Isabella*—*Ben Ton*.
15. *School for Scandal*—*Too Civil by Half*.
16. *The Fatal Interview*—Gentle Shepherd.
18. *Ditto*—*Too Civil by Half*.
19. *Ditto*—*Ditto*.
20. *Clandestine Marriage*—*Irish Widow*.
21. *Isabella*—*Too Civil by Half*.
22. *Every Man in his Humour*—*Ditto*.
23. *Jane Shore*—*Englishman in Paris*.
25. *Isabella*—*Robinson Crusoe*.
26. *The Chances*—*Too Civil by Half*.
27. *Grecian Daughter*—*Ben Ton*.
28. *Love in a Village*—The Alchymist.
29. *The Fair Penitent*—Gentle Shepherd.
30. *The Beggar's Opera*—Liar.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Nov. 1. *Hamlet*—Choice of Harlequin.
2. *The Castle of Andalusia*—Cross Purposes.
4. *Ditto*—All the World's a Stage.
5. *Ditto*—Three Weeks after Marriage.
6. *Ditto*—The Country Madcap.
7. *Ditto*—Retaliation.
8. *Ditto*—The Author.
9. *Ditto*—Choice of Harlequin.
11. *Ditto*—*Ditto*.
12. *Ditto*—The Minor.
13. *Ditto*—St. Patrick's Day.
14. *Ditto*—The Deuce is in Him.
15. *Ditto*—The Country Madcap.
16. *Ditto*—The Country Wife.
18. *Macbeth*—The Positive Man.
19. *Castle of Andalusia*—Devil on Two Sticks.
20. *Man of the World*—Barnaby Rattle.
21. *Castle of Andalusia*—Devil on Two Sticks.
22. *Ditto*—*Ditto*.
23. *Ditto*—Barnaby Rattle.
25. *Zera*—Lord Mayor's Day.
26. Which is the Man?—*Ditto*.
27. *Suspicious Husband*—*Ditto*.
28. *Count de Narbonne*—*Ditto*.
29. *The Discovery*—St. Patrick's Day.
30. *King Henry IV.*—Lord Mayor's Day.



MR. URBAN,

IN p. 131, col. 2, of your present volume somewhat further (see *Gent. Mag.* for 1781, p. 266.) is said of the orthography of the name of our immortal dramatist, which at last appears to be "Shakspeare." It is really pleasant to observe the alertness of the critics on this subject; who seem, however, to have forgotten the Notes subjoined to Warburton's edition of Pope's *Dunciad* relative to this very point; in which we are told of "an *autograph* of *Shakspeare* himself, whereby it appears, that he spelled his own name without the first *e*." But behold the *a* is now also to be omitted! Attend, ye typographers! Attend, ye correctors of the press! Attend likewise, ye critics, who so peremptorily decide upon this weighty question! You at least should not be ignorant, that even an *autograph* or a *fac simile* will not decide it. The following quotation from Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors" will shew, that the orthography of names is not to be so easily determined:—"This name [*Croune*] is spelt in printed books a great variety of ways, *Crone*, *Croon*, *Crown*, *Cr-ne*, *Croone*, and *Croune*. And it appears under his own hand, that he wrote it differently in different parts of his life. For in the *subscription-book* of the Royal Society he writes himself *W. Cro-ne*; but in his original will at Doctors Commons he signs his name *W. Croune*, as it is likewise spelt in that of his widow, and in both their funeral inscriptions; which I have therefore chosen to follow, as what he last approved himself. The like examples may also be observed in some other persons. So in the *MS.* library of the late Earl of Oxford there is a large collection of Letters written by Mr. *Jesseb Mead*, between the years 1630 and 1630, in which he always writes his name, as I have done here; though in all his printed letters, even within that period, it is spelt *Mede*. Mr. Ray also informs us in his *Letters*, p. 72, that he first wrote his own name *Wray*, but afterwards omitted the *W*. And in some books of Dr. *Whitby*, published by himself, his name is so written; and in others it ends with *is*." p. 320, note. This quotation is enlarged from the improved copy of this work in the British Museum. In p. 48 we learn, that the name of *George Mountayne* "is written several other ways, as *Mountaine*, *Mountaigne*, *Mountaine*, and *Mountaigne*;" and in p. 56, that the name of *Richard Holdsworth* "is written sometimes *Oldsworth* and *Oldisworth*." To these instances of uncertainty with regard to the orthography of names of persons may be added one more recent; the late antiquarian Baronet of Oxford appearing, in the catalogue of graduates in that university, with the name of *Pearfall*, which he chose afterwards to write *Pesball*.

ANTIQUARIUS.

P.S. I have just discovered that the ca-

*coëtes scribendi* "Shakspeare" has even seized an eminent Bookseller; whose late catalogue thus *autographically* exhibits the name of him, *vulgo* sigus his will, as printed in the edition of his Plays in 1773, "William Shakspeare."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

From the hurry with which the above Gazette seems to have been sent to the press, no care appears to have been taken in the arrangement. The account which Capt. Curtis, of his Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, gives of the defeat of the formidable attack made by the enemy on the 13th of Sept. is placed second to that of *Ld Howe's* relieving the garrison on the 18th of Oct. with the subsequent proceedings. The dispatches from both were brought home in the *Latona* frigate, by Capt. Duncan of the Victory, who arrived at the Admiralty-Office the 7th instant; next day at noon the contents were made public. Capt. Curtis's first Letter is addressed, as usual, to Mr. Stephens, a name so well known, that it were needless to say he is Secretary to the Board of Admiralty. It is indeed a master-piece of pathetic description, not often equalled by gentlemen bred in the sea-faring line. It is dated

Camp at Europa, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners, that the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of 38 sail of the line, arrived in this bay on the 12th instant; six sail of the line were here before.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, the ten battering ships of the enemy lying at the head of the Bay, under the command of Adm. Moreno, began to get under sail, in order to come against the garrison; every thing was in readiness for their reception. At ten the admiral's ship was placed about 1000 yards from the king's bastion, and commenced his fire. The others were very shortly afterwards posted to the north and south of him, and began their cannonade. They were all fixed to the stations allotted them in a masterly manner. Our batteries opened as the enemy came before them: the fire was heavy on both sides: the red-hot shot were sent with such precision from the garrison, that in the afternoon the smoke was seen to issue from the upper part of the admiral, and one other, and men were perceived to be using fire engines and pouring water into the holes, endeavouring to extinguish the fire. Their efforts proved ineffectual. By one in the morning the two before-mentioned were in flames, and several others actually on fire, though as yet not in so great a degree. Confusion was now plainly observed among them, and the numerous rockets thrown up from each of the ships, was a clear demonstration of their great distress: their signals were answered from the enemy's fleet, and they immediately

ately began to take away the men, it being impossible to remove the ships. I thought this a fit opportunity to employ my gun boats, and I advanced with the whole (12 in number, each carrying a twenty-four or eighteen-pounder), and drew them up so as to flank the line of the enemy's battering ships, while they were annoyed extremely by an excessive heavy and well directed fire from the garrison. The fire from the gun boats was kept up with great vigour and effect. The boats of the enemy durst not approach; they abandoned their ships, and the men were left in them to our mercy, or to the flames. The day-light now appeared, and two salucas, which had not yet escaped, endeavoured to get away; but a shot from a gun boat, killing five men in one of them, they submitted. The scene at this time before me was dreadful; numbers of men crying from amidst the flames, some upon pieces of wood in the water, others appearing in the ships where the fire had as yet made but little progress, all expressing by speech and gesture the deepest distress, and all imploring assistance, formed a spectacle of horror not easily to be described. Every exertion was made to relieve them; and I have inexpressible happiness in informing my Lords, that the number saved amounts to thirteen officers and 344 men. One officer and twenty-nine wounded (some of them dreadfully), taken from among the slain in the holds, are in our hospital, and many of them in a fair way. The blowing up of the ships around us, as the fire got to the magazines, and the firing of the cannon of others, as the metal became heated by the flames, rendered this <sup>very</sup> perilous employment; but we felt it as much a duty to make every effort to relieve our enemies from so shocking a situation, as an hour before we did to assist in conquering them. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. Great numbers were killed on board, and in boats. Several launches were sunk. In one of them were fourscore men, who were all drowned, except an officer and twelve of them, who were floated under our walls upon the wreck. It was impossible that greater exertions could have been made to prevent it, but there is every reason to believe that a great many wounded perished in the flames. All the battering ships were set on fire by our hot shot, excepting one, which we afterwards burnt. The Admiral left his flag flying, and it was consumed with the ship.

A large hole was beat in the bottom of my boat, my Coxswain killed, and two of the crew wounded by pieces of timber falling on her when one of the battering ships blew up. The same cause sunk one of my gun boats, and damaged another.

Two of the enemy's bomb ketches were brought forward, and continued to throw shells into the garrison during the attack of the battering ships.

A considerable detachment of seamen did duty as artificers upon the batteries, and gave great satisfaction.

The officers and men of the brigade of seamen under my command, in whatever situations they were placed, behaved in a manner highly becoming them.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a list of the battering ships. They were of different sizes, from 1400 to 600 tons burthen. Their guns, in all 212, were brass twenty-six pounders, and entirely new.

The enemy had collected, from different ports, between two and three hundred large boats, besides a vast number belonging to this vicinity, to be employed in carrying troops, or any other services connected with their operations against this fortress.

The loss in the brigade of seamen on the 13th and 14th, considering the nature of the attack, has been very trifling, having had only one killed, and five wounded.

*State of the combined fleet of the enemy at the time of the attack, Sept. 13.*

Spanish ships of three decks, 2. Of the line, 28. French ships of three decks, 5. Of the line, 9. Spanish ships from 50 to 60 guns, 3. Battery ships, 10. Floating battery, 2. Bomb ketches, 3. Besides frigates, xebecs, many smaller cruisers, a great number of gun and mortar-boats, with a multitude of other boats.

*List of the Spanish battering ships burnt Sept. 14, before Gibraltar.*

Paflera (the Admiral) 21 guns in use, 10 in reserve. Paula Prima, the same. Talla Piedra, *ibid.* El Rosario 19, 10 in reserve. St. Xoval 18, 10 in reserve. Principe Carlos 11, 4 in reserve. Paula Secunda 9, 4 in reserve. St. Juan 9, 4 in reserve. St. Anna 7, 4 in reserve. Los Dolores 6, 4 in reserve. Total in use and in reserve 212. The proportion of men was 36 to each gun in use, exclusive of officers and mariners. *Capt. Curtis's 2d letter, dated Camp at Europa, October 16.*

"On the evening of the 8th, the Governor purchased a small vessel, and she was sent off for Leghorn, or any other port in Italy, with our dispatches. *It does not appear that this vessel ever arrived.*

"On the afternoon of the 10th, it blew fresh from S. W. The enemy made many signals along shore, and two frigates and a cutter arrived from the westward. Towards the following morning the gale increased, and guns of distress were heard from the combined fleets in the Bay. Just at the break of day, the St. Michael, a Spanish ship mounting 72 guns, was discovered very near the garrison in a crippled state, and after having two men killed and two wounded, from the fire of our batteries, he fell on shore near to the South Bastion. As the day advanced, the fleet of the enemy appeared to have suffered considerably by the gale. A ship of the line and a frigate were on shore near the Orange Grove; a French

a French ship of the line had lost her fore-mast and bow-sprit. A ship of three decks, and another of the line, were forced from their anchors, and ran to the eastward; several others were driven far over towards the garrison, but withal to the northward. I took possession of the St. Michael, as soon as possible, landed the prisoners, and carried out anchors to prevent her going further on shore. She is a very fine ship, and was commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a Chêf D'Escadre, and had on board about 650 men, has not received the least damage, but having lost her mizen-mast, and most of her stores being taken out to lighten her, it was impossible to send her with the fleet. The enemy threw a prodigious number of shells when she was on shore with intent to destroy her, but without effect.

At three in the afternoon of the 11th, the signals made by the enemy indicated the approach of the British fleet. The *Latona* anchored in the Bay soon after sun-set. Only four of the convoy fetched into anchorage, the remainder were driven to the back of the rock, to which place the fleet also repaired. Here the dispatches from Ld Howe are properly introduced. They were dated on board the *Victory*, off Cape Spartel, Oct. 21, and are substantially as follows.

That after much delay by contrary winds and very unfavourable weather the fleet arrived off Cape St. Vincent on the 9th of October; that by authentic intelligence there received, his Lordship learnt that the combined fleet had taken a station in Gibraltar bay; that on the 11th in the morning the British fleet entered the Straits, and the van arriving off Gibraltar bay a short time after the close of day, a very favourable opportunity then offered for the storeships to have reached their destined anchorage without molestation; but, for want of timely attention to the instructions communicated by Cr. Curtis, only four out of 31 effected their purposes. Very tempestuous weather in the night of the 11th had put two of the enemy's two-decked ships on shore, a third lost her fore-mast and bowsprit, and a fourth had been driven under the works of the garrison and captured. With the rest of their force they put to sea on the evening of the 13th to intercept the introduction of the remaining storeships; and having the wind at W. N. W. they bore down upon the fleet then off Tangerolle in order of battle. Upon sight of the British (standing to the southward) about nine that night they appeared to haul the wind on the larboard tack. In the morning of the 14th the fleet being to the southward of the enemy six or seven leagues, and the wind changing soon after to the eastward, the opportunity was taken to pass such of the storeships as were then with the fleet into the bay. On the 18th the rest of the storeships that, on sight of the enemy on the 13th, had been ordered to a special rendezvous, were, with

the *Buffalo*, anchored likewise in Rosia Bay, the *Thompson* victualler, that had parted company, only excepted. The troops on board the ships of war, together with a large supply of powder being landed at the same time, and the wants of the garrison amply provided for, his Lordship determined to take advantage of the wind to repass the Straits to the westward, which on the 19th he effected, followed by the enemy. The wind changing next morning to the westward, the combined fleets (consisting of 45 or 46 ships of the line) still retained the advantage of the wind. The British fleet being formed to leeward to receive them, they were left uninterrupted to take the distance at which they should think fit to engage. They began their cannonade about sun-set on the van and rear, seeming to point their chief attack on the latter, and continued their fire along the whole line at a considerable distance, and with little effect until ten at night. It was returned occasionally from different ships as the nearer approach of the enemy afforded a favourable opportunity of making any impression upon them. The enemy hauling their wind, and the British fleet keeping on all night with the full sail directed before the commencement of their fire, the fleets separated: and it being calm the next day (Oct. 21.) while the ships were refitting, his Lordship seized the opportunity of forwarding his dispatches by the *Peggy Cutter*, deeming it essential to his Majesty's service that the debarkation of the troops and stores at Gibraltar should be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as soon as possible, a duplicate of these dispatches went the next day by the *Buffalo*; and these (a triplicate) were sent as before stated by the *Latona*, connecting the several circumstances respecting the employment of the fleet (from the 21st till the 29th) which having amounted to nothing more than that the damage the ships had sustained in their masts and rigging on the 20th was greater than was at first apprehended, and that it was the 22d before they were completed, though no advantage could have been taken of pursuing the enemy, had they been sooner secured. His Lordship concludes with regretting the little confidence shewn by the enemy in their superiority, which prevented the animated exertions which his Lordship was persuaded would have been made by every officer and seaman under his command could they have closed with the enemy; which, however, he judged could not then seasonably be attempted. The reduced state of the water and stores in many of the ships would not with prudence admit of making the pursuit of the enemy, who he supposed were making for Cadiz, the first object of his Lordship's attention. He particularly extolls the advantages derived to his Majesty's service from the extensive knowledge of the difficult navigation within the Straits, and the unremitting assiduity of Leve-



son Gower, his Lordship's first Captain.

His Lordship in a postscript desires to acquaint the Admiralty board with the loss of the *Minerva* naval transport, having the baggage of the regiments embarked in the ships of war on board, taken by the enemy.

By the list of killed and wounded in the engagement of the 20th, which accompanied his dispatch, it appears that 68 were killed, and 208 wounded.

*Line of Battle. Van Squadron.*

*First, or Starboard Division.*

Goliath. 4 men killed; 1 lieutenant. 1 master, and 14 men wounded

Ganges. 6 men killed. 1 captain. 22 men wounded.

R. William. 2 men killed. 2 lieutenants. 11 men wounded.

Britannia. (Vice Adm. Barrington) 8 men killed. 1 boatswain, 12 men wounded.

Atlas. 2 men killed. 3 wounded.

Ruby. 6 men wounded.

*Second, or Larboard Division.*

Panther. 1 midshipman. 2 men killed. 11 wounded.

Foedroyant. 2 men killed. 1 midshipman. 7 men wounded.

Edgar. (Com. Hotham) 6 men wounded.

Polyphemus. 1 master, 1 purser, 1 midshipman. 1 man, wounded.

Suffolk. none killed or wounded

Vigilant. 1 man killed. 2 wounded.

*Centre Squadron. Commander in Chief.*

*First, or Starboard Division.*

Courageux. 1 midshipman. killed. 4 men wounded.

Crown. 1 man wounded.

Alexander. 2 men killed. 4 wounded.

Sampson. 2 men killed.

Princess Royal. 1 man killed.

Victory. (Commander in Chief) none

*Second, or Larboard Division.*

Blenheim. 2 men killed. 3 wounded.

Asia. None

Egmont. 1 man killed.

Queen. (R. A. Hood) 1 killed. 4 wounded.

Bellona. None

*Rear Squadron.*

*Second, or Starboard Division.*

Faisonable. 1 man killed.

Fortitude. 2 men killed. 9 wounded.

Princess Amelia. (R. Adm. Sir Ed. Hughes) 4 men killed. 5 wounded.

Berwick. 1 lieutenant. killed. 5 men wounded.

Bienfaisant. 2 men killed. 4 wounded.

*First, or Larboard Division.*

Dublin. None

Cambridge. 1 midshipman. 3 men killed. 2 midshipmen. 4 men wounded

Ocean. (V. A. Milbank) None

Union. 5 men killed. 15 wounded.

Buffalo. 6 men killed. 1 lieutenant. 2 midshipmen. 11 men wounded

*Officers Names, Killed and Wounded.*

Goliath. Mr. Wheatly, 3d lieutenant. and Mr. Wooden, slightly wounded.

Ganges. Capt. Fielding, wounded in the arm

R. William. Mr. Willis, 2d lieutenant. lost his right thigh; 3d lieutenant. wounded in leg and arm.

Britannia. The boatswain lost his leg

Panther. Mr. Sturges, midshipman. killed.

Courageux. Mr. Aug. Hervey, midshipman. killed.

Buffalo. Boatswain, & master's mate, wounded. Vengeance. 2d lieutenant. Eastley, wounded.

A third letter from Capt. Curtis is dated on board the *Victory*, at sea, Oct. 22, and imports, That Lord Howe having landed the troops and conveyed the transports into Gibraltar Bay, and Gen. Elliot having entrusted him with the final communication his Excellency had to make to his Lordship, he embarked on board the *Latona* frigate for the purpose of repairing to the *Victory*, and left the Bay about midnight; that the situation of the enemy's fleet the next morning cut off his return to Gibraltar, and he was put on board the *Victory* in the evening, when the fleet brought-to after it had gained the Atlantic. Thus situated, on Capt. Duncan's taking his passage for England, in the *Latona*, Lord Howe promoted Capt. Curtis to the *Victory*, in his room, till their Lordships pleasure is signified for his future conduct.

*Description of a Monument erected in Westminster Abbey, for Major JOHN ANDRE, designed by ROBERT ADAM, Esq. Architect, and executed in Statuary Marble by Mr. P. M. VAN GELDER, Sculptor.*

THIS Monument is composed of a Sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory  
of Major JOHN ANDRE,

Who raised by his Merit, at an early Period of his Life, to the Rank of Adjutant General of the British Forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous Enterprize, fell a Sacrifice to his Zeal for his King and Country on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the Army in which he served, and lamented even by his Foes,

His Gracious Sovereign KING GEORGE III. has caused this Monument to be erected.

On the front of the Sarcophagus, General Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the court-martial held on Major Andre; at the same time a flag of truce arrived from the British army, with a letter for General Washington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped for clemency in his favour. Major Andre received his condemnation with that fortitude and resolution which had always marked his character, and represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom.

On the top of the Sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclined, laments the premature fate of so gallant an officer. The British lion too seems instinctively to mourn his untimely death.

*Summary*



Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 470.

May 25.

THE House resolved itself into a committee on the East India Company's proposition, see p. 468, when

Ld N<sup>th</sup> rose; and after stating to the House the out-lines of what had passed between the Directors of the East India Company and himself, with respect to the renewal of the Company's charter, about which no agreement had been made, neither had the Directors applied either by petition to Parliament or otherwise for such renewal; he therefore summed up the whole matter to be decided, for one year, in the following motion: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that leave be given to bring in a bill to allow the East India Company to continue their exclusive trade to India, to manage the territorial acquisitions and possessions in Asia, and to receive the revenue arising therefrom for a time to be limited [one year], and that as soon after the 30th of March, 1782, as possible, an account of the net profits, from the 30th of March, 1781, to that day, be made up and laid before Parliament, and the net profits resulting to the Company be thus appropriated: The Company to have the first 8 per cent. on their capital stocks, then the public to have all the surplus, if the profits should on the whole be under or equal to 16 per cent. but if more than 16 per cent. then the public to take 8 per cent. and to have a moiety of the surplus; one per cent. out of it to go to the increase of the Company's dividend, and the remainder to be applied to the discharge of the Company's bond debts." With respect to the general renewal, as the Company had not applied for it, he would not, he said, force it upon them; perhaps in the course of the year an amicable agreement might be concluded; and on the reasonableness of the partition of the Company's profits, his Lordship argued from a sort of an agreement made with the Company in 1769, when 6 per cent. only were allowed the Company, before the public were to participate. In the course of his speech he took occasion to recapitulate several regulations which he intended to introduce in the bill; one to empower the Company to borrow 500,000. upon bond, in case the expences of their affairs should require it; another, of giving the Governor General greater powers, and authorizing him, in certain cases, to act independently of his council; a fourth, that no bills, &c. issued or to be issued by any of the Company's servants, made payable there, should be payable in England, without the consent of 18 of the Directors; a fifth, that the Company, for the future, should be obliged to send copies of all the instructions sent out to, as well as of all the dispatches received from, their servants in India. The grounds on which he founded this regulation were, that as the wars in India might mate-

rially affect this country, his Majesty ought to be made acquainted with all the steps that might tend to produce them; at the same time he disclaimed the most distant idea of increasing the influence of the Crown by such a regulation; but thought it necessary, for the reason assigned, to compel the Directors to obey such instructions as his Majesty should judge proper for the national interest to impose; he declined speaking of the payment of the King's troops, though it was proper they should be paid as well and as soon as those of the Company; a sixth regulation he meant to propose, and that was, that as there was a law subsisting by which all presents made to the Company's servants in India were to be the property of the Company, (as the Directors had been found very remiss in claiming them) his Majesty's Attorney General should be empowered, in case of neglect, to claim and secure them as the property of the Crown; and lastly, he thought it would be a desirable object to establish a court of judicature in this kingdom, to hear and determine, in a summary way, all charges of peculation and oppression in India; but as the bill in question was of a temporary nature, he did not press matters intended for continuance to be introduced in it. Before he concluded he took occasion to justify the principle on which the Supreme Court of Judicature was established in India; and though he believed much evil had arisen from it, yet much good had also been the result, he therefore recommended it to the gentlemen who were to bring in the bill, to explain and amend the act of 1773, to pay great attention to the original constitution of that court, to the powers with which Parliament intended to vest it with, and to correct the abuses that an improper application of those powers had given rise to.

Gen. S<sup>th</sup> considered the greatest part of what the noble Lord had urged, as the prelude to a commission of bankruptcy issued against the East India Company. The money his Lordship was contending for was the property of their creditors in India. The Company owed at least one million four hundred thousand pounds, and how was that debt, which was continually increasing by the new wars, ever to be diminished if the noble Lord insisted on having half the Company's profits, for the purpose of ministerial corruptions? One day his Lordship inveighs bitterly against the pernicious consequences of the Company's borrowing money, the next he himself is the mover of a clause empowering them to borrow half a million. He adverted to the Lord Advocate's remark on the former debate, see p. 469. that the Asiatic plunderers were they to know that so much money lay in the coffers of the Company, would pour in such an inundation of bills as would soon empty their treasury, and declared it unfounded. The noble Lord had an idea of giving more power to the Governor General. Did his Lordship

Lordship know as much of the abuse of power in India as he did, he was certain he would alter his opinion. To insist that the instructions of the Company should be submitted to the revial of his Majesty's ministers, and with the same breath to assert that it added nothing to the influence of the Crown, was to endeavour to impose upon the House a manifest contradiction. But, notwithstanding that, he declared to God, that such had been the conduct of the Directors for some years past, that from his heart he had wished the management taken out of their hands, and placed he did not care where, for it never could be in worse. As to the payment of the King's troops and navy, by the Company, he thought it unjust to propose it. The settlements of his Majesty's subjects in the East Indies were certainly equally entitled to protection with those in the West Indies; and if the support to government was to decide the question, he believed those of the East were the greatest contributors. He considered his Lordship's proposition to take 600,000*l.* from the Company with one hand, and given them leave to borrow 500,000*l.* with the other, as a most cruel oppression. Like a merciless creditor, who, apprehending his debtor in a state of insolvency, should compel him, while he was yet in credit, to pay him the whole sum, tho' he was conscious, that, were the rest of his creditors to come upon him in like manner, he could not pay five shillings in the pound. In short, he said, that if it was his Lordship's determined resolution to carry his motion into effect, he would advise the Company to surrender their exclusive charter, and dispose of their effects in the best manner they could.

*Mr. H—y* did not rise, he said, to oppose the noble Lord's motion, for as the bill in question was only for a year, and his Lordship well knew the dividend could not exceed above 3 per cent. during that time, it was of no consequence to dispute it. But he could not help asking by what right the noble Lord took from the Company 600,000*l.* for as yet he had made out no other than that he had demanded it, and the Company, being put in bodily fear, could make no resistance.

*Mr. W—e—l* paid many high compliments to the noble Lord for his serious attention to the national interest as connected with the Company's territorial acquisitions in India. For himself he had not the least doubt in his mind of the right the public had to participate in the Company's revenues, and those who had might consult Grotius, Puffendorf, and other writers on the subject, by whose reasoning, he was sure, their scruples would be removed.

*Sol. Gen.* argued the right to the 600,000*l.* on the ground of two resolutions of that House agreed to about seven years ago; he even insisted, that it was his Lordship's duty to enforce those resolutions, should the real distress of the Company, the day after the

money should be paid into the Exchequer, be such as to require double the sum to support their credit; at the same time he should think his Lordship equally wanting in duty if he did not advance every shilling the Company should stand in need of. He justified his Lordship's idea of subjecting the instructions of the Directors to the inspection of his Majesty's ministers, in reference to the measures of peace or war. It was not, he said, his Lordship's intention to overhaul the accounts and transactions of a parcel of merchants. It was merely to guard against evils of a military and political, not of a commercial nature. He recommended it to gentlemen better acquainted with India affairs than himself, to endeavour to put a stop to that rapine and plunder practised by the subjects of this country on the innocent inhabitants over whom they claimed dominion in that of which they were natives. By their rapacity practised, under the idea of obtaining presents from the Indian princes and nabobs, they had, he said, for many years, been disgracing us as a nation, and making us appear, in the eyes of the world, no longer to be the once famed generous Britons, but a set of Banditti and robbers, without either honour, justice, or even common humanity. He hinted a plan which he had formed, to oblige the persons in trust there to remit whatever money they acquired in their own names, and to give an account of the means by which they acquired it. Their salaries were known, they were not allowed to trade, and all presents were declared to be illegal; whatever therefore was properly gained, might be openly and fairly acknowledged; it would then indeed be necessary to constitute a court armed with sufficient powers, to carry or such an enquiry. He did not mean to state that the courts of criminal law were unequal to the task of punishing guilt; but the rules of evidence, and the whole form of the proceedings of those courts, were calculated for the protection of innocence, and though there was reason to believe that nineteen prisoner out of twenty that were tried were guilty, yet hardly one third of that number were convicted. A great degree of discretion, or, in other words, a degree of arbitrary power must therefore be allowed to such a court, and the question must be, Whether you will submit to the confirmation of offences without punishment, or to the creation of powers which were necessary to reach the guilty.

*Mr. T—n—d* could not think of a court, which it was necessary for the proposer to describe to be discretionary and despot, without detestation. He hoped no such court would ever be known in England. It was not want of power that the criminals in India escaped punishment. They came home rich—they procured seats in this house—they became the creatures of the minister; and if any of them shewed a disposition to become independent, a hint was given that

them that they might be squeezed. The way to sweat a nabob was to make a law to render him incapable of being a member in this House. He wholly disapproved of the motion as exceptionable in every part.

*Mr. D—p—r* lamented the pernicious system which the noble Lord of the Blue Ribbon had adopted in treating with the East India Company. It could be productive of no good, and it tended to make the breach wider between Government and the Company, than which nothing can be more hurtful to the nation—When the chartered rights of the subject were invaded and openly trampled on, he saw no difference between living in this once free country now, than in the most despotic monarchies.

*Mr. B—g—n R—se* could not look upon the severe conditions imposed upon the Company in any other light than that of an inquisition. To force from the Company arbitrarily the wealth which lay in their treasury on pretence of sharing with the Company in the revenue of their territorial acquisitions, was a species of tyranny still worse than ever was practised by those atrocious delinquents in India, against whom such extraordinary modes of punishment were in contemplation. In his opinion, whatever claim the public may have on the acquisitions in India ought to be referred till a new agreement with the Company should, after an equitable and candid discussion, settle the just proportions to be appropriated to each; while ministers can dip their rapacious hands in the coffers of the Company, and take out what they please, what man will hazard his fortune in the acquisition of property in which he has no permanent security? Who, at present, can set a value on stock, which is every day to be diminished as the cravings of ministers become more and more pressing? Or, who will venture to leave their friends and connections at home, to embark in hazardous pursuits abroad, if after their endeavours to promote the national trade and make provision for themselves, have proved successful, a new Court of Inquisition is to be erected by which their property is to be estimated; and if found more than their inquisitors think competent, to be stripped of the surplus, to enhance their emoluments, and shared among themselves? Are these the dictates of a wise and upright Administration? He had himself, he said, been in India, and was as far from wishing to screen offenders from justice as any member in that House; but as a country gentleman who had learned from his ancestors to set a just value on the liberties of Englishmen, he hoped never to see new modes of trial introduced, by which the lives and fortunes of individuals were to depend on the arbitrary decision of judges unconstitutionally appointed.

*Mr. P—r—g* observed, that, should the money in question be extorted from the Company, it would be impossible for it to go on

without borrowing 500,000*l.* He complained of the heavy expences the company were put to when application was made at any time to the Treasury for sums to pay their customs; not less than 6 per cent. He said, the Directors had made every concession consistent with their duty to bring about an amicable agreement with Government; but it appeared that nothing would content ministers, but the sole exclusive power of new modelling and managing the Company's affairs, for the sole advantage of their own creatures and dependants.

*Sir Wm. J—s* spoke to the same effect; but the resolutions contained in the motion being severally put, the same were agreed to.

*Ld B—ch—p* brought forward his bill, for quieting the minds of many families who by a late decision on a clause contained in the last marriage act were liable to have the validity of their marriages called in question, and of course the legitimacy of their children. This met with no opposition; the bill was agreed to and passed by both Houses with uncommon dispatch, see vol. LI. p. 241. On this occasion, however, a revision of the late marriage act came to be warmly debated; but so powerfully opposed that it was at length reluctantly given up.

The House went into committee on the petition of the sugar refiners, praying that prize sugar might be permitted to be introduced and sold in this country.

This was opposed by the whole body of West India planters and merchants, on the ground of a trade being once diverted from its proper channel was not again easy to be recovered.

But, while the members espoused apparently the different interests of the refiners and planters,

*Ld M—t—d* considered the Consumers as the party principally concerned in the question. When the late tax was laid upon sugar, the noble Lord in the blue ribbon supposed it to bear hard on the planter; but all the great hardships of custom, freight, insurance, and other contingent expences, fall ultimately on the consumer; and as the article of sugar was now become a necessary of life, he thought proper attention was necessary to give the whole body of the people some relief. He insisted, that the planters, instead of being losers by the late tax, were considerable gainers.

*Ld N—b* took part with the planters, and gave it as a reason for prohibiting the introduction of prize sugars here, that the captors were not at such pains, expence, and risque as the planters in procuring their sugars; and therefore it would be unreasonable to put them on the same footing with the planters in the disposal of them. He said, further, though the sugar refiners might suffer a temporary distress, that could be no reason for breaking through the permanent and established colony-laws, by which the West India

islands had long flourished, and added millions to the revenue of this country. His Lordship lost sight totally of the hardships of the poor consumers on this occasion, though so forcibly represented by Lord Maitland.

*Mr. Estlin*—*ck* considered the question in another point of view. He insisted, that the introduction of foreign sugar into the markets of Great Britain would be a breach of national faith. The exclusive right of the British sugar colonies to the British markets was founded, he said, on the faith of the nation. He contended, that this exclusive grant was by no means an act of grace or favour, but a mutual and reciprocal contract entered into on the one hand for the encouragement of the planter, to employ his money in the cultivation of the colonies, and on the other as a recompence for the maintenance and support of the trade and navigation of this country; and that therefore to take away the security, after the condition on which it was granted was performed, was not only collusion, but downright palpable and unqualified fraud.

The question being then put, That the report of the committee on the petition from the sugar refiners be now referred to committee of the whole House, it passed in the negative, 192 to 62.

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. ROBINSON'S Reply to Sir HORACE MANN'S Letter. (see p. 475.)

I Read the letter of Sir Horace Mann concerning the proposition of doubling the Members of Parliament elected for our counties, and was desirous of returning a reply to it; but have by some impediments been prevented until now. I had presumed to ask publicly the opinion of that gentleman on this subject. I don't know, whether I should make an apology to him for the liberty so taken by me, or whether the relation subsisting between an Englishman and one of his representatives does not render such a step unnecessary; but I certainly ought to acknowledge and am perfectly sensible of the complaisance and civility with which his answer is express'd.

The real and sincere reason of this particular application was; that I thought us likely to concur in our sentiments concerning such a measure, which circumstance I should have esteemed a desirable acquisition in that case. I perceive myself however to have in that respect been mistaken. A very experienced traveller observes, that the greatest natural wonder ever remarked by him is the vast variety to be found in the countenances of mankind. Our inward minds nevertheless seem to differ, as much as our outward forms. So it has pleas'd the great and good Author of our being, assuredly for wise and beneficial purposes.

This matter however having proceeded so far, I beg leave once more to enter a little

into the subject of it. Sir Horace Mann says, "The introduction of a greater number of county members would, I fear, overturn the balance of representation in the country; which is no less necessary to our internal government, than the balance of power to the general welfare of Europe." "The army, the navy, law, and commerce, should each have their representation, and though the landed property should have the greatest weight, it ought not to preponderate and overbalance all the rest." I conceive however the question before us to be by no means a dispute concerning the respective shares due in our legislature to the different ranks and orders of our people; but that it is absolutely a direct and evident contest between downright corruption on one hand, and all our national interests of every sort united together on the other. I take that to be the true and undoubted state of the matter. Does any one think, that this case is a competition between the country gentleman and the merchant, or has that accursed canker before spoken of equally consumed the property of both, and devoured in effect the very vitals of the State? Have not our insupportable taxes embarrassed and destroyed our trade, as well as encumbered and depreciated our land? Do our present many and extreme mischiefs proceed from our concern for our real estates having in the legislature out-weighed our care of commerce; or because ministerial bribery has made both the one and the other kick the beam? Our landed property does beyond doubt far exceed in value and consequence all our other possessions taken and considered together. The land is the element, substance, and matter, which compose our island and the whole earth: it is what ultimately maintains, supports, and nourishes man, together with all other animals besides. Our landed and commercial concerns ought indeed never to be considered as opposite or contradictory: they are most intimately united and connected: they are both objects of the utmost magnitude; but if any distinction is or must be made between them, the land is certainly superior and paramount. What appearance then is there, that such a moderate and reasonable measure, as doubling the Members of Parliament chosen by the counties, should make this most important interest prevail and preponderate more than its due proportion in our constitution or government? The proposed provision is absolutely necessary to preserve the whole state in general, and our landed and commercial concern in particular. So much for our commerce.

*The Army, the Navy, and Law, however, should besides have each their representation; to which I will, without making any nice question about a standing army being constitutional, roundly answer, Undoubtedly so in a due sense, that is, in common with the general and national one; but have, according*



ing either to reason or the constitution, these bodies the least right or pretension to be any otherwise or more particularly represented? Persons of such description perpetually elect and are elected as freeholders, citizens, and burghesses; but never in their capacities of soldiers, sailors, or lawyers. None of these professions undoubtedly want at this time their full part in our Parliament, nor would they, notwithstanding the measure now recommended. It would lessen no reasonable or constitutional claim of theirs: It would leave free the present places, and open wider the counties for them in common with others; as will plainly appear by particular examples applicable to this subject. With respect to military representatives of counties: We remember within no great number of years more than one knight of our own shire, who bore at the time or not long before commissions in what is commonly called the regular part of our army\*. The officers of our forces, distinguished by the name of militia, are in law required to have landed qualifications, and consist in common of country gentlemen. We have in our own county two regiments of this kind. The Colonel of one, the much respected heir of a noble family in West Kent†, is Member of Parliament for our county itself. The Colonel of the other, a distinguished gentleman of the Eastern division‡, likewise serves for the city of London; which must be held as honourable a post of representation as any in the House of Commons. Here are four military examples to the purpose, at our own homes. As for the navy; did we not the other day see Admiral Keppel sheltered and chosen by the county of Surrey; when an high hand is said to have driven him from his borough of Windsor? Admiral Rodney was at the same time returned, in his absence, for Westminster; which may for its magnitude, importance, and number of voters, be fairly considered as equal to another county. Our naval officers are never likely to want a due consideration in this country, and the fleet will ever find its best support from a free Parliament. Need we next look far for an instance in the law? A gentleman of the long robe|| represents our city and county of Canterbury, and a person of the same profession at this moment occurs to me, who is elected for a county of Wales§. I am tired of enumerating and naming instances. How many persons concerned in commerce sit in Parliament; if I should go back to that subject? I could now point out one, who represents a considerable county\*. Any one will

readily recollect almost innumerable examples on each of these heads. What good ground or reason then can there be to apprehend, that enlarging the elections for counties would deprive of a due share in our Parliament and Legislature these descriptions of persons? The army, the navy and the law are in themselves undoubtedly three eminent and honourable professions; but (give me leave to ask) what an handful of men nevertheless do they, all taken together, make in comparison of the many millions, who compose our whole nation? There are certainly natural laws which require an implicit reverence and obedience; but every human institution must of course give way, if its interests come at any time to clash with the universal and transcendent concerns of the country, of which it is itself a portion or part. Such bodies subsist in subordination and subserviency to the general good of the whole, and can in the nature of things claim or plead no privileges inconsistent with that supreme object. I do not, however, know or conceive any circumstance of this kind to be now the case, or that the distinctions of our country-men before mentioned make on the present occasion any particular and separate pretensions. The means proposed would preserve their liberty and property (as private persons) in common with those of every other individual, and the benefit received by the constitution being restored would in their public capacities extend to them, as well as to all the other parts and establishments of our national community. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

*We are happy to announce to our readers the following Intelligence on a subject of National as well as Literary curiosity.*

IT is proposed to publish the noble collection of Saxon coin preserved in Dr. Hunter's museum, illustrated with notes and historical observations. This work is intended to elucidate a part of the English history, at present involved in much uncertainty and obscurity. The proprietor is desirous that this work should be as perfect and useful as the subject it will permit; and he flatters himself, that amongst those who are possessed of a few Saxon coins, and do not intend to complete the series, there are many who will be glad to encourage this undertaking; and if they will favour the proprietor with any which are not in his museum, an handsome equivalent will be returned in money, or in other coins, and their names will be mentioned in the work, with the coins which they shall so obligingly contribute. Perhaps it may be a further inducement to noblemen and gentlemen to be assured, that this collection is intended as a lasting repository for the inspection of all persons of taste and literature, who are desirous of examining such authentic remains of their remote ancestors.

*The description of the coins, we understand, will be given by the Rev. Mr. Southgate.*

Mr.

\* The present Lord Fairfax, and Sir Charles Farnaby.

† Hon. Mr. Marsham.

‡ Mr. Ald. Sawbridge.

|| Mr. Recorder Robinson, the supposed author's brother.

§ Mr. Parry, of Caernarvonshire.

\* Rt. Hon. Mr. Harley, of Herefordshire.

MR. URBAN,  
YOUR last Magazine expresses a wish, that in my late treatise (on Jupiter and Saturn) I had been more explicit on the subject of the new-discovered planet. The discovery of this planet, Mr. Urban, did not originate with me, but from a more able philosopher, the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Herschel, a gentleman who will ever reflect honour on the science, and who, I hope, will shortly favour the public with a more full account than this I now transmit to you.

The Georgian Planet (so called by its ingenious discoverer) makes the seventh in the order of the system. It moves about the 30th part of a degree in 24 hours, is near twice Saturn's distance from the Sun, consequently revolves in an orbit far beyond Saturn, and will be near 80 years in going round the Sun. This planet is now in that sign called Gemini or the Twins, is of a pale colour, and much larger in its appearance than the fixed stars. We have not yet been able to discover its satellites; nor can the planet be advantageously seen but by the assistance of a very good telescope\*. The earth is now approaching towards that part of its orbit which is nearest to the Georgian Planet. Therefore the latter end of this month November, and nearly all December, will afford a very favourable opportunity for viewing this planet, which may be discovered towards the East soon after sunset; and on the 18th of December, the Moon and this planet will be in the same part of the Heavens; but the superior light of the moon (being near full) will render all planets and stars in her vicinity almost invisible.

Yours, &c. THE AUTHOR OF JUP. and SAT.  
N. B. In the above treatise I ventured my opinion relative to the influences (from certain aspects) of the superior planets on the earth and human bodies. Their late obvious effects have justified my remarks. The opinion of some of your philosophic readers on this very important subject would be esteemed a favour.

MR. URBAN,  
I would be highly improper to anticipate Mr. Herschel in the much-expected volume of the Phil. Transactions; as to him, the discovery of the Georgian Planet (if it is to be so called), or Moving Star, is justly due; but thus much it may not be amiss to say, in answer to your enquiring correspondent, p. 463, that its N. lat. is 13 minutes, that it was first seen in Gemini, is now in Cancer, its motion being now retrograde, and about 1 minute a day. It maybe distant from the earth probably as far again as Saturn.

MR. URBAN,  
IN answer to D. H. in p. 464, in relation to the newly-published Map of Canterbury Diocese, that gentleman is desired to

consult the map again, where, at C 3. he will find that the rectory of Leveland is not omitted; and if he will consult the Index, he will find it inserted there also, with Badlesmere, under the patronage of Lord Sondes.

Yours, &c.

A KENTISH CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,  
IS it not true, as is asserted in your obituary p. 47. that the title of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart. descended to his nephew, Sir James Pringle, at the death of his uncle, was a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by the death of his father Sir Robert Pringle, Bart. of Stichill, Berwickshire, in 1779. It is remarkable that no correspondent has enriched your Miscellany with a particular account of the life and writing of that excellent philosopher and respectable physician.

I should be glad to see in your repository some biographical particulars of Adam Anderson, Esq; author of the "Chronological History of Commerce." Though a writer of eminence, he has escaped the notice of the learned and indefatigable editor of the new Biographia Britannica.

Your's, &c.

OTHO.

MR. URBAN,  
AS disorders of the lungs have been peculiarly fatal to young persons of this country, I shall esteem it as a favour if you will insert the following receipt; as it may preserve the lives of many useful members of society.

Yours, &c.

B. C.

To Cure SPITTING of BLOOD.

Four ounces of conserve of red roses, and half an ounce of nitre, make it into an electuary, and take a tea spoonful four, six, or eight times a day, according to the urgency of the case.

P. 4-1. first column, last line, for "then stockings" r. "than stockings."

Line 6, for "if he likes" r. "if he like."

Line 29, for "authentic" r. "from authentic."

\* \* We have to request of the Friend who sent us the curious Drawing of the Gateway at Lichfield some Particulars of its History.

O. R.'s Favour shall appear next Month.

Reluctantly we omit Justitia's very lively Critique. It is not only too long for our use, but we wish not "to review Reviewers." A small Parcel for that Lady is left at our Printer's.

With the new Year we hope to turn over a new Leaf with our very numerous and most respectable Correspondents, whose patience we again entreat.

\* Mr. Herschel's large improved telescope is 8 feet long, and magnifies 6300 times.

Ma.

MR. URBAN,

Hants, Aug. 26.

A Learned correspondent of yours, who signs T, in your Magazine for February last, p. 65, has, in order to have a stroke at Mr. Gibbon, undertaken to prove at large the authenticity of the interpolated text (1 John v. 7.) I therefore beg leave to send you a few remarks upon his performance, and hope you will make room for them in your valuable collection. As I found he intended to pursue the subject at large, I chose to wait till he had got to the conclusion before I took any notice of him, that I might see the whole force of what he had to offer in favour of a text, which I imagined had totally been given up by all the learned long ago; but I find we ought never to be too sure of any thing, for that this gentleman is one of the learned the number of his quotations sufficiently proves; and his present performance shews that he is still very loth to part with this celebrated text, *whereby the Catholic faith is established*, as Jerome says in his preface to the Canonical Epistles, if that were indeed his work. In your Magazine for July, p. 330-2, he tells us, that he has nothing more to add on the subject, but the decrees of councils, which he promises to send you hereafter, and which he is welcome to make the most of, even down to the Holy Council of Trent, without any interruption from me; and as this is the case, I think it a proper time to begin with him; which I do by assuring him that I am totally unconnected with Mr. Gibbon in any shape whatever, and have never yet read his celebrated History, so that I depend entirely upon Mr. T's candour for the exactness of his quotation, p. 66. Let us now try whether Mr. Gibbon deserves Mr. T's rebuke for what he says upon this head—He tells us, that “the three witnesses (1 John v. 7.) have been established in our Greek Testaments by the prudence of Erasmus, the honest bigotry of the Complutensian Editors, the typographical fraud or error of Robert Stephens in the placing a crotchet, and the delirerate falsehood or strange misapprehension of Theodore Beza.” This is what Mr. T. complains of as being purposely expressed in obscure terms, but the terms seem to be sufficiently clear to the most common understanding; however, I will not dispute this point with him, as it has occasioned Mr. T. to give us an elegant and (in general) an exact historical detail of the fact in question. It is very true that Erasmus left this text out of both the first and second editions of his Greek Testament, for which reason the b. gots of that time, *Ley* and *Stunica*, who were not worthy to have trimmed his lamp, immediately raised the war-hoop against that most incomparably learned man, and bellowed out, *Herefy! Herefy!* the Church was in danger from that wicked Arian heretic. Erasmus knew too well the consequence of

such an imputation at that time of day to neglect it; and therefore, though his work was approved of by Leo X. the most learned pontiff that ever sat on the papal throne, to whom he dedicated the first edition, yet to stop the mouths of these calumniators, he told them, that he had diligently collated five Greek MSS. not one of which had the text he had omitted, and that he could not put it in without authority; but that if either of them could produce a single MS. with those words in it, he would insert them in the next edition.

Stunica, who was one of the learned editors of the Complutensian edition of the Greek Testament, being conscious that he had never seen one, very dexterously evaded the challenge, by referring him to Jerome's Prologue, telling him that he ought to know that “in this place the Greek copies were all notoriously corrupted, but our copies” (i. e. the Latin ones) “contain the truth, as they were translated from the original, as manifestly appears from the Prologue of the blessed Jerome.”

This was Stunica's answer, who, as he had been employed in collating all the MSS. which could be procured for the magnificent edition of Complutum, would readily have returned him a more satisfactory answer, had it been in his power.

Our countryman Mr. Ley took another method, and asserted that there was *one* MS. in England which contained the text in question; and upon the faith of this assertion, and to avoid calumnies, as Erasmus tells us himself, he inserted it in his next edition, though he suspected at the same time that he was imposed upon. Mr. Gibbon therefore certainly had a just right to say, that the text was “established in the Greek Testament by the prudence of Erasmus;” and he might have truly added, that P. Simon, though a good *Catholic*, honestly censures him for inserting it on the weak authority of only one MS.

The Polygot of Complutum was printed in 1522, by the munificence of Cardinal *Ximenes*, towards which the Pope (Leo X.) furnished all the assistance that the noble Vatican library could afford; and Stunica being employed in this work, must have been conscious that the text was not in any of the MSS. made use of in that work, and therefore roundly charges them all with corruption in this place, and acknowledges that the only authority they had for inserting it, was from the *uncorrupt* Latin copies. I think Mr. Gibbon has used a very moderate term for this, in calling it “honest bigotry,” for I shall not scruple to call it *downright knavery*.

Robt. Stephens, the famous printer, comes next, who collated 16 Greek MSS. out of the French King's library, where I believe they still remain. F. Le Long, who has fairly and candidly examined these MSS. has

proved,

proved, that only seven of them contained this Epistle of St. John, and of these seven, not so much as one has this very doubtful text; but Stephens, by fraudulently concealing this circumstance, has justly merited Mr. Gibbon's censure.

As to Beza, who only cites the English MS. and what he calls "our MSS." which Mr. T. tells us means the MSS. used by Stephens, I think he justly deserves Mr. Gibbon's epithet for being satisfied with such weak authorities.

Having now vindicated Mr. Gibbon from the unjust reflections of Mr. T. I shall at present take my leave of him, at the same time wishing that he will endeavour to divest himself of all prejudice in this matter, and calmly review the controversy.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

MR. URBAN,

**I**N my last letter (a) I have briefly stated the testimonies of many individuals to the authenticity of that Verse of St. John, the defence of which has brought me forward an unwilling, but, in (what I presume to be) the cause of truth, an undaunted censurer of Mr. Gibbon. To the evidence thus furnished by individuals, let the authority of councils, and other collective bodies of men, be now added, as was then proposed.

1. The Council of *Lateran* was held at *Rome*, under *Innocent III.* A.D. 1215. Of all the assemblies of this kind which the Christian world ever saw, this was the most numerous. It was composed of more than 400 (b) bishops, of about 800 abbots and priors, and of an equal number of deputies from prelates, colleges, and chapters, who could not attend in person. Among others, the Greek patriarchs of *Constantinople* and *Jerusalem* were present; and the several patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Alexandria* sent each a bishop and a deacon as their representatives. The chief purpose of convening this council was, for the examination of certain opinions of the famous *Italian*, Father *Yacobi*, founder of the congregation of *Flora*. These opinions were accused of *Arianism*, and were unanimously condemned by the council: in whose act or decretal, containing the reasons of such condemnation, we find the Verse now in question, among other passages of SS. thus particularly set forth (c). It is read in the Canonical Epistle of *John*, that "there are Three which bear Witness in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit, and these Three are One."

It may be permitted to me perhaps just to remark, that the universal deference yielded

to the known learning and integrity of the members of this council, caused its decrees, in matters even of a secular nature, to be received as law, not only in *England* (d) (where they still continue so), but through the rest of the *Christian* world.

2. About the close of the 8th century, the Emperor *Charlemagne* called together the learned of that age, and placed *Alcuin*, an *Englishman* of great erudition, at their head (e); instructing them to revise the MSS. of the Bible then in use, to settle the text, and to rectify the errors which had crept into it, through the haste or the ignorance of transcribers. To effect this great purpose, he furnished these commissioners with every MS. that could be procured throughout his very extensive dominions. In their *Correktorium*, the result of their united labours, which was presented in public to the Emperor by *Alcuin*, the testimony of the three Witnesses is read, without the smallest impeachment of its authenticity. This very volume Cardinal *Baronius* affirms to have been extant at *Rome* in his life-time (f), in the library of the Abbey of *Vaux-Celles*; and he styles it "a treasure of inestimable value."

It cannot be supposed that these divines, thus assembled under the auspices of a learned prince, would attempt to settle the text of the New Testament without referring to the Greek Original, by which alone that text could be ascertained; or that they would, in that arduous investigation, collate MSS. only of a modern date, just wet, as it were, from the pen of the copyist. Candour requires us to admit, that their researches must have extended many centuries upwards,—in all probability, even to the age of the Apostles.

3. In A. D. 484, an assembly of *African* Bishops was convened at *Carthage*, by King *Huneric*, the *Vandal* and the *Arian*. The style of the edict issued by *Huneric*, on this occasion, seems worthy of notice. He therein requires the bishops of his dominions to attend the council thus convened, there "to defend, by the Scriptures, the substantiality of the Son with the Father," against certain *Arian* opponents. At the time appointed nearly 400 bishops attended this council, from the various provinces of *Africa*, and from the isles of the *Mediterranean* Sea; at the head of whom stood the venerable *Eugenius*, bishop of *Carthage*. The public professors of *Huneric* promised a fair and candid discussion of the divinity of *Jesus Christ*; but it soon appeared that his private intention were to compel by force the vindicators of that belief to submit to the tenets of *Arianism*. For when *Eugenius*, with his *Anti-arian* pro-

(a) *Gent. Mag.* for June and July, 1782, pp. 279. 320. (b) *Du Pin*, *Bibl. Eccl.* vol. X. p. 103.

(c) *Collection of Councils*, by *Labbé* and *Costart*. (d) *Bacon*, *Abridgement*, vol. V. title, *Tribus*. *Burn's Eccles. Law*, vol. III. (3<sup>vo</sup> edit.) p. 36.

(e) *Le Long*, *Bibl. Sacra*, vol. I. c. 4. sect. 2. *Tuch*, part 2, p. 133. (f) He was born in or about A. D. 1538, and died in 1607.



lates, entered the room of consultation (g), they found *Cyril*, their chief antagonist, seated on a kind of throne, surrounded by armed men; who soon, instead of confuting the arguments of their opponents, offered violence to their persons. Convinced by this application of force that no deference would be paid to reason, *Eugenius* and his prelates withdrew from the council-room, but not without leaving behind them a protest, in which (among other passages of SS) this Verse of *St. John* is thus especially insinuated upon, in vindication of the belief to which they adhered. "That it may appear more clear than the light, that the divinity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, is one, see it proved by the Evangelist *St. John*, who writes thus: *There are Three which bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit, and these Three are One.*" *Hi tres unum sunt* are the very words thus quoted by these bishops, as we have before seen them cited by *Cyprian*, *Tertullian*, and others, in the same literal order.

This remarkable fact seems alone amply decisive as to the originality of the Verse in question. The manner in which it happened carries irresistible conviction with it. It was not a thing done in a corner, a transaction of solitude or obscurity. It passed in the metropolis of the kingdom, in the court of the reigning prince, in the face of opponents exasperated by controversy and proud of royal support, and in the presence of the whole congregated African church. Nor is the time, when this transaction happened, less powerfully convincing than its manner. Not much more than three centuries had elapsed from the death of *St. John*, when this solemn appeal was thus made to the authority of this Verse. Had the Verse been forged by *Eugenius* and his bishops, all Christian Africa would have exclaimed at once against them. Had it even been considered as of doubtful originality, their adversaries, the *Arians*, thus publicly attacked by this protest, would have loudly challenged the authenticity of the Verse, and have refused to be, in any respect, concluded by its evidence. But nothing of this kind intervened. *Cyril* and his associates received its testimony in full silence; and by that silence admitted it to have fallen from the pen of *St. John*.

To the authority of these councils, and of the revision of *Charlemagne*, let me now finally subjoin the most sacred sanction which any collective body of Christians can give to the truth of a passage of SS, namely, the

admission of it into the public rituals or service-books of their churches. And,

1. This Verse of *St. John* was inserted in the ancient service-books of the Latin church. It was read in them as part of the office for Trinity Sunday, and (as it now is in the church of England) for the octave of Easter. It appears from the *Rationale* of *Durandus*, mentioned in a former letter (h), that this passage also formed a part of the office for the ministration of baptism in those ancient liturgies, pursuant to the regulations of the *Ordo Romanus*, or "The Roman order of offices to be used throughout the year." The precise time of the establishment of this ritual in the Latin churches is not clearly known: its antiquity has, in some degree, thrown a veil over it. But that it was in those churches the established directory of public worship, and consequently that this Verse was received by them as part of the inspired writings, long before the revival of the SS. in the reign of *Charlemagne* (already stated in this letter), we are certified from authority (i), which will not be disputed.

2. This Verse of *St. John* is found in the *Confession of Faith* of the Greek church. The words of this confession (k), where it refers to the passage in question, are these: "The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, are all of the same essence; as *St. John* testifies—*There are Three who bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit, and these Three are One.*" The time when this public confession of faith was first compiled by the Greek church, does not now appear. But the arguments which were urged on another occasion, and for another purpose, by one of the most zealous antagonists (l) of this Verse, might be here applied to prove, that this confession was drawn up in an age, very remote from our own times. Its exact date, however, like that of the proof last alleged from the Latin church, is lost in its great antiquity.

3. This Verse is also found in the liturgy, or public service-books, of the Greek church. Among these one in particular, intitled *Apocrypha* (the Apostle) bears a distinguished place, being a collection of select parts of the Epistles, appointed, like those which stand in the Communion-service of the Church of England, to be read in succession in the proper offices for particular days. Among other portions of SS. this Verse of *St. John* is directed, in this ritual, to be read in its course, in the 35th week of the year. As to the antiquity of this ritual, or service-book, we have the most positive proofs (m)

(g) *Victor Viterbi*, who was then an African bishop, and present at this council, has left us a circumstantial account of the whole transaction. Vide *Biblioth. Max. Patrum*, Vol. VIII. p. 686. *Græci Coll. Patr. Orthod.* (edit. Basil. A. D. 1569.) p. 799. (h) *Gent. Mag.* for June 1782, p. 279. (i) For the antiquity of the *Ordo Romanus*, see *Lisber* and *Cave*; more especially the latter, in his *Append. ad Hist. Liter.* (k) *Smith's* letter to M. *Simon*. (l) *Monf. Simon*, *Hist. Crit. du Texte du N. Test.* c. 9. (m) *Cave*, *Hist. Lit. Cæsar.*, *Monum. Eccles. Græc.* vol. III. *Fabricius*, *Bibl. Græc.* Liber 5.

that it was used in the *Greek* church in the fifth century: how long it might have been established there *before* that æra is known only to *H. m.*, “in whose fight a thousand years are but as yesterday.”

If there can be at this time an *unerring* method of demonstrating that any particular passage of SS. was considered, by the primitive Christian Church, as authentic, as bearing upon it the seal of divine inspiration, it must be by shewing such passage placed in its public creeds, or confessions of faith, and in its formularies of religious worship. By the former, the Church speaks to men; by the latter, it intercedes with God; and in both with sincerity, because all human principles of action concur to forbid even an attempt to deceive in either. Of both these pre-eminent sanctions the Verse in question can fortunately avail itself. It can plead *both* of them in its favour. Whilst numberless other testimonials of its originality have, without doubt, perished by neglect or accident, have been destroyed by the hostile invasions of rude and unlettered barbarians, or have been crumbled into dust under the deleterious hand of time, in the long lapse of *seventeen hundred years*, these have happily escaped all those perils, and have survived to the present age. And when we can trace (as we are enabled to do in the instance now before us) such confessions and liturgies back into ages so remote as the fourth or fifth century after *Christ*, without being able even there to discover the *actual time* of their establishment in the Christian Church,—we are then, by all the rules of right reasoning, well warranted to conclude, that such creeds, or confessions of faith, such rituals and formularies of devotion, must have been nearly cœval with Christianity itself.

I have now gone through the proofs which I proposed to adduce in support of the authenticity of the Verse in question. But the subject is too important to be thus dismissed. The objections which have been brought against the originality of this Verse remain yet to be discussed: and it seems that I should be deficient to my own views, as well as unjust to the evidence which has been stated, if I did not subjoin, to an examination of those objections, a few observations, which force themselves upon the mind on an attentive review of the whole subject. For these purposes, Mr. Urban will perhaps permit me, however reluctantly, to intrude once more on his indulgence in some future Magazine.

Yours, &c. T.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE lately seen in the papers a method of rearing black cattle without milk, which I think deserves to be universally known, and therefore wish you to recommend it to the notice of your numerous readers. It is very simple, and easily practised. In two or three days the calves are

to be taken from the cows, and put into a house by themselves. A kind of water-gruel is then to be made for them, composed of one-third barley and two-thirds oatmeal ground fine, and sifted into water (about a quart of the meal sifted into three gallons of water is the proper mixture), and then boiled for about half an hour, and cooled to the warmth of new milk. About a quart of this morning and evening, with a little of the meal, put into a trough for them to eat occasionally, is sufficient for each calf at first, increasing the quantity as they grow older. A small bundle of choice hay should likewise be hung up for them, which they will soon come to eat. This course is to be continued till the calves are fit to turn out to grass, which is all the trouble there is in rearing them. For this discovery Mr. Wm. Budd received a gold medal from the Society of Arts.

Yours, &c.

H. D.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 22.

THE following Epitaph in the parish church of Horncastle in Lincolnshire, as it may convince those Antiquaries of their mistake, who deny that there was a battle fought at Winceby in Charles the First's time, may likewise serve to correct the errors in Rushworth and other historians, respecting the precise day and place of the action. Though Lord Clarendon, in his History of the rebellion, does not mention the battle of Winceby, yet he observes, that the Earl of Newcastle had orders to leave the town of Hull blocked up, if he found the taking of it to be more difficult than he expected, and to march with his army into the associated counties (of which that of Lincoln was one); so that it should seem probable, that immediately after the siege of Hull was raised, part of the Earl of Newcastle's army came into Lincolnshire, and the battle at Winceby ensued.

Rapin observes, “that on the 11th of October, 1643, part of the Earl of Newcastle's army, commanded by the Lord Widrington, were routed at *Horncastle* by the Earl of Manchester, who had with him Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cromwell\*.”

*Painted on canvas, in the form of a batchment in the chancel of the church at Horncastle. The arms at the top are, Argent, two bars sable, each charged with three mullet pierced, Or.*

“Here lieth the worthy and memorable knight Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his debt to nature, and duty to his king and country, in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, Oct. 6, 1643.

“Nec tumultum nec mori per vim metuit tenente Cæsare terras.”

To the honour of the parishioners it should be mentioned, that they have lately been at some expence in repairing this monument of the civil war, which has enabled us to mark with certainty the day and place of the battle, likewise to ascertain that Cromwell was in the field, and which, together with the testimony of historians, removes all possibility of a doubt. Several of the weapons made use of in those days are preserved under the gallery of this church. There is an open field near Winceby, a village three miles east of Horncastle, where, tradition says, the bloody encounter happened, and a lane near it into which the king's troops are said to have been pursued.

Mr. HOWLETT's Defence of his Pamphlet on Population, concluded from p. 473.

HAVING thus closed our prospects to the West, let us turn with our author to the East; in the contemplation of which he has assumed an air of no disagreeable pleasantry. He has caused the Emperor of China or Japan to erect, at no small expence to myself indeed, a magnificent lottery. I thank him, however, for the entertainment I have received from viewing the curious appearance he has thereby given to me and my reasoning. This lottery indeed is not, in all respects, a complete or adequate representation of the matter between us; if, however, he will grant me a few perquisites, hereafter to be stated, I have no objection that my insignificant beings, so pleasantly alluded to, should become adventurers in it. As the highest prize is no less than a hundred thousand pounds, the subordinate ones also, I suppose, must be pretty numerous, as well as considerably large; I will therefore, if he pleases, dispatch in quest of these treasures no less than 500 of my very important personages every year. They are gentlemen of so small fortunes as to have nothing but cloaths on their backs, and money enough in their pockets to bear the expence of their passage to the fountain of riches, and purchase a ticket when there; which, I presume, is to be had on very reasonable terms. It is not, I hope, an extravagant demand, that ten or even twenty of them annually return with fortunes, upon an average, of ten thousand pounds apiece. Before their departure they are acknowledged to be very useless insignificant creatures; inferior to monastic drones, or mere *nati conjungere fruges*; destitute of fortunes sufficient for independent support, and unskilled in husbandry or mechanic arts to gain a comfortable subsistence. But even granting the case to be somewhat better, and that they really would have been usefully employed, yet their whole number was only 20; whereas their annual importation of 50,000 would find employment for 10 times as many, who otherwise, perhaps, would never have come into existence, or if they had, would have been starved. Even here then

there seems some advantage obtained. But to render the parallel to our East India emigrants full and complete, we must suppose that not only these few fortunate adventurers thus annually return with their prizes, but that they and their companions transmit to G. Britain the whole of the money contained in the lottery, by whomsoever subscribed, and which, it should seem, must amount to millions. The extraordinary employment that this must excite, would not be, as our author insinuates, a momentary flash, suddenly kindled, and as soon extinguished; but a strong and permanent flame, diffusing heat, and light, and life to the remotest corners of the kingdom. I am therefore so far from having any objection to this imaginary lottery, that I would eagerly join Mr. G. W. in a petition to the Emperor of China, or Japan, or of any where else upon the face of the earth, to institute such a one in reality for the exclusive privilege of the English nation.

Our author has bestowed handsome commendation on what I have suggested as to the consequence of a suddenly-increased capital; and I still think that, understood with the intended restrictions, it is perfectly just. I may however venture to observe, that, in its present indefinite form, half Mr. G. W.'s ingenuity would have been amply sufficient to give it an equivocal, or even ludicrous appearance. Such a one might have said, "Mr. H. talks of the wonderful effects that would arise from suddenly doubling the number of inhabitants in the city of London; but having omitted to tell us what kind of inhabitants he means, we are left in the dark, without any clear or certain information. Should we suppose these inhabitants a mere inundation of barbarians from the North, as heretofore has happened in great part of Europe, or only a collection of paupers, or a vast multitude resembling those emigrants from the *Justitia Hulk*, which are now continually taking up their residence in the obscure recesses of the town; Mr. H. would find, I believe, that the poor farmer would from hence have little incitement to improve his grounds, and that his products of corn and cattle, instead of being every day increased, would by these new comers be daily diminished. These myriads too, so alertly and busily employed in carrying the fruits and riches of the country to the newly-augmented metropolis, would be extremely fortunate if they escaped being knocked on the head, or plundered, by the way. And as to the neat and elegant country houses, which, he says, would be taking possession of every pleasant hill and vale, and the gay villages that would be rising on every side, it is all a fairy fiction. On the contrary, the gay villages already subsisting would soon be desolate; the country-houses would be demolished, or their inhabitants butchered; and one dis-



"mal scene of carnage and ruin succeed."

"It is told of the Cuttle Fish (I think), that when it is hard pursued it emits a dark-coloured liquor, which, by destroying the transparency of the water, serves to favour its escape. Whether our author meant here to imitate this policy, and by employing a set of words that produce a confusion of ideas, intended to get rid of an argument he could not clearly maintain, I cannot pretend to say, but it has the appearance of it."

Should it be said that such a strange construction as this was rendered almost impossible by the manifest connection of the passage, I must beg leave to observe, that if connection alone were a certain security, Mr. G. W. would have spared himself the trouble of at least a third part of his letter.

When our author comes to speak to what I had cursorily hinted on the subject of our continental wars, &c. he seems to have quitted his pleasantry, and to rise into a tone of serious indignation. I must therefore in my turn be serious too, and remind him that he totally misapprehends the tenour of my argument. He cannot have a stronger conviction that war is a real and dreadful calamity than I have myself. It is allowed in my pamphlet, that the carnage of battles, together with those who perish by sickness and military hardships, and from the change and variety of climate, necessarily diminish the number of the contending parties. To this I have no scruple to add, that they are diminished also by that corruption of principle, and that debauchery and licentiousness of manners it too commonly produces, and the baneful operation of which long continues. In a word, I am ready to admit, that war is an evil more deplorable than the pestilence itself; in as much as this latter frequently leads to repentance and virtue, whereas the former too naturally generates wickedness and vice. But what of all this? Does it follow from hence, that, where it has taken place, there may not likewise have been such circumstances and effects naturally attendant upon it, or necessarily produced by it, as to be a compensation for its various evils? That it may not have so protected our trade and commerce, and enabled Mr. G. W.'s honest peasant to follow his plough in such peaceful tranquillity, as upon the whole to increase the sum total of our people? After all the high encomiums so justly bestowed upon arts and manufactures, what are many of them but a secret successful war upon a large proportion of our species? Wherever they come, they deal infirmity, sickness, and death, without even allowing alternate intervals of peace to recruit the ravages they make. The luxuries, the elegance, nay even the comforts and conveniences of life, are they not purchased at the expence of human blood? Scarcely are we fed, lodged, clothed, warmed, without sending multitudes to their grave. The collier,

the clothier, the painter, the gilder, the miner, the makers of glass, the workers in iron, tin, lead, copper, while they minister to our necessities, or please our tastes and fancies, are impairing their health, and shortening their days. If War can tell its dismal tale of thousands slain in the field, and give its melancholy list of mingled beings, who, in the language of the poet, "With half their limbs in battle lost away, Beg bitter bread through realms their woe-bour" "saw'd;"

Arts and Manufactures can present as long a catalogue of our fellow creatures suffocated in mines and pits, or gradually poisoned by the noxious effluvia of metals, oils, powders, spirits, &c. used in their work, and can exhibit as mournful a scene of blind and lame, of enfeebled, decrepit, asthmatic, consumptive wretches, panting for breath, and crawling half alive upon the surface of the earth. Notwithstanding this, Mr. G. W. seems delighted with the idea, and I read with rejoice with him, that the "sober peasant, while following his plough in peaceful tranquillity, increases these pernicious and fatal employments even more than the soldier with all his destructive apparatus of war." Nor need we fear that it should be said to us, by way of either reproof or admonition, "that these who attempt to palliate an evil, to which the British nation has long been addicted, should consider themselves as adding fuel to a general conflagration."

But not only does our author appear to have misconceived the tenour of my argument, but the whole of his reasoning is not improbably founded on a maxim indubitably false; which is, that a nation will perpetually continue to increase its numbers, while unchecked by war, pestilence, and emigrations. The population of kingdoms in general is like the ascent of waters. They rise to the level of the fountain from whence they proceed, but no higher; however they may incidentally vibrate above and below it from any sudden or partial impulse. The permanent number of people in any country will be nearly proportionate to the number of hands that can be employed, or can be maintained and supported. If these are diminished by war, pestilence, emigrations, any other cause, as soon as that cause is removed, they will be rapidly recruited, partly by the accession of foreigners, and partly by the increased generation of the natives, free the stronger encouragement given to matrimony. But as soon as they arrive at the old standard, there will they stop; unless can furnish fresh materials of employment and of course additional support and maintenance; but these will probably depend upon national wealth and power, without which we can no more produce them, than a nation possessed of a capital of only 500*l.* can manage the business that requires 5000*l.*



MR. URBAN, Rochester, Oct. 31.

WHAT is said of the swan in p. 420 of your Magazine particularly struck me; and, with your leave, I will communicate to you what I have observed and recollect concerning that bird.

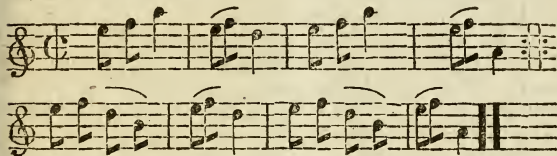
In the Hebrides, of one of which I am a native, the swan is not uncommon. There is in Argyleshire a loch or lake called *Lochannell*, or the Lake of Swans; which gives title to a considerable family of the Campbells. Swans frequent this and other lakes in that country. I have particularly marked flocks of them at the confluence of two small rivers at the head of a long arm of the sea, called in Scotland *Lochs*, in that part of Argyleshire called Knapdale, opposite to the Atlantic Ocean; and it is the current opinion (by no means a matter of question or debate) amongst all ranks of the people, that they utter certain plaintive yet melodious notes. *Guth na b cala air an tsnawb*\*, the voice of the swan upon the floods, is frequently introduced in their little songs, expressive of the complaints and grief of a fair-one on the loss or absence of a lover. Amongst a people not highly polished, poetical similes are generally from nature: in nature, therefore, I

should think there was some foundation for this so frequent a comparison. I do not remember that the author of Fingal has made use of this simile.

In the month of October 1769, upon their return to this inlet of the sea (for I was told they disappeared in summer), I myself heard at different times one simple but plaintive note, the birds being at some distance on the water. I do not recollect to have been told any thing concerning the swan's *vernal* song in particular, but I remember it was said that at other times her notes were *various*. But that the following tune, *Guth na b cala*, or the song or note of the swan, has been familiar to me from my infancy, and to every one else in that country who has an ear for music, I am as certain of, as of any other fact I can mention.

It is the first tune, on account of its simplicity, that musical scholars begin with, in the same manner as the king's anthem is first taught in England. The cackling of a hen has been imitated by a well-known tune, called the *Hen's March*; might not a Highland musician imitate the song of the swan in the following musical parody?

W. S.



MR. URBAN,

I HAVE seen a pamphlet just published, intitled, "OBSERVATIONS on the three first Volumes of the HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY †." To say nothing of its illiberal and unwarrantable abuse, it abounds with gross mistakes and misrepresentations. Mr. Warton had affirmed, that "Phaer's Virgil was at length completed in 1583, and the whole printed at London in 1584." HIST. ENGL. POETRY, iii. 396. To this assertion replies the OBSERVATOR, "By thus boldly assuming facts, and studiously concealing authorities, you have to answer both for the ignorance of your informers, and for your own. The work was perfected and published upwards of ten years before." OBSERVAT. p. 39. But Mr. Warton is still right. I have the very edition which he seems to have used. At the end of the twelve books is Mapheus's Supplement by Twine, who translated the two last books, dated at Lewes 1583. The dedication by Twine is dated 1584. So is the title-page. This therefore is the first

complete edition of Phaer's Virgil, which Mr. Warton evidently means to point out. Mr. Warton says, that GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE "was printed in 1551, and soon afterwards acted at Cambridge." iii. 206. The OBSERVATOR, "Both assertions are undoubtedly false. The play was acted BEFORE it was printed, and it was not printed till 1575." p. 38. Oldys's Tables expressly say, that it was printed in 1551. This is surely authority. But the question is, when the play first existed, as the historian is proving that it contains the first DRINKING-SONG in our language. The OBSERVATOR affirms boldly, "You owe more obligations to Shelton's translation of Wootton's View of Hickes's THESAURUS, than to the THESAURUS itself." p. 3. But Mr. Warton's Dissertations and first Sections plainly prove the contrary. And can it be conceived, that Mr. Warton does not understand Latin, and that in the midst of libraries he should not have access to Hickes's original volumes? "Anciently" (says Mr. Warton) in England, Ladies,

\* H. reads, *Guth na yala air an tsnaw*.

† See p. 532.

"were

"were sheriffs of counties." i. 200. This our OBSERVATOR denies, p. 10. Now it appears, from so common a book as Lord Lyttelton's *History of Henry the Second*, that sheriffdoms were hereditary, and often possessed by an heiress\*. "I am," says the OBSERVATOR, "pretty well satisfied, that "no such person as Messen Jordi ever existed," p. 30. Had our critic ever condescended to consult so modern and so elegant a book as the *Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch*, he would have seen the existence and the celebrity of Messen Jordi, an old poet of Valencia, ascertained beyond a doubt. Mr. Warton is contemptuously censured for calling the CLITOPHON and LEUCIPPE of Achilles Tattius, a *poetical* novel. "Both "the original and the translation (neither "of which, it is probable, you have ever "seen, or know any thing about) are in "downright *prose*," OBSERVAT. p. 43. What a wonderful piece of information! And who has not heard of a *poetical* History? Who does not know that a Poem may be written in prose? Fenelon's TELEMACHUS is of this class. Nor is the prose of Achilles Tattius so very downright as our critic imagines. He insinuates, that Mr. Warton has wantonly interpolated Wickliffe's New Testament, in printing (LUC. i. 21. 15) Sydyr, or Cyder, for Cyser, or Oxford Ale. OBSERVAT. p. 15. But in Lewis's accurate edition (p. 35.) the text runs, "He schal not "drinke wyn ne sydyr." Our OBSERVATOR thinks Mr. Warton's "a very extraordinary idea, that the Saxons could not "have a poetical genius, because they were "not pagans; and that religion and poetry "are incompatible." OBSERVAT. p. 2. But here he totally misapprehends the drift of Mr. Warton's reasoning; who only supposes, that when the Saxons were converted to Christianity, they lost all the wild imagery of their old superstitions, so proper for genuine poetry. And had they left any of their native barbaric songs, instead of religious rhapsodies, undoubtedly the Historian would have given the Saxon poetry a place in his annals. Mr. Warton interprets *pellis*, by *skins*. "Ignorance! velvet mantles, "*palls*," OBSERVAT. p. 11. Certainly, by *skins* the interpreter did not mean *skins of parchment*, with which I believe our OBSERVATOR to be well acquainted. But he means FURS, the very sort of costly apparel intended by his poet. The OBSERVATOR wishes to know, where Mr. Warton picked up the anecdote of the BULL of EXCOMMUNICATION published by Pope Leo in favour of Ariosto. "Paulus Jovius, I dare "say, among the many strange things he "relates, does not tell you this; which, I "am apt to imagine, you caught at second-hand from Voltaire. Ah, Master Warton! Master Warton! I am afraid he will

"prove a poor support to you! Good jests "make only a bad history. "But now what "will the world think of you; nay, what "will you think of yourself (though I confess you have a great many literary sins to answer for of much greater consequence; "aye, and your back is broad enough, your "mind callous enough, and your face bold enough, to bear them all, and a thousand "or two more), if this famous BULL should appear to be (as it certainly is) no more "than a common licence to Ariosto or his bookseller, to print the FURIOSO within "the papal dominions for a certain number "of years. This discovery will, I doubt, "Mr. Warton, go near to turn your Bull "into a CALF," p. 27. He should have said "your BULL into a BULL-CALF." Where, however, Master Warton, who according to the pamphlet before me deals in Bulls, saw this Bull of Pope Leo, I know not. Sure I am, that it is a papal Bull, in full force and form; and that it may be seen in a scarce and curious work, written by David Blondel, intituled, "*Epistolarum "Decretalium quæ vetustissimis Pontificibus "Romanis tribuuntur Examen*, Geneva, "1635." I will give our captious critic, whose reading does not appear to be very extensive, another slight hint. He will find in Pennant's WELSH TOUR, that ROBERT CROVELL was anciently acted at the High-Cross in Chester; and that Mr. Warton did not wickedly invent this very consequential article of literary history. The OBSERVATOR allows, that in the controversy about Rowley, "you acquitted yourself with uncommon adroitness, and gained every advantage you could with over your numerous adversaries." Candid, indeed! But he adds, by way of a qualifier, "And while "you thus artfully fabricate your own facts, "how should it be otherwise?" p. 29. Who does not know, that in the conduct of that controversy, Mr. Warton rejects all *facts* as superfluous and impertinent; and that he draws his main proofs from internal arguments? But I am growing tedious, Mr. Urban, and perhaps may trouble you again on this subject in a future month. In the mean time, I must here add to these desultory strictures one general remark: Our OBSERVATOR, in quoting Mr. Warton's text, often accommodates the passage to his own objection by a partial citation, and by exhibiting as much or as little of the context as will best serve his purpose, does not always give a fair and full view of his author's meaning. Yours, &c. VERAX.

\* \* A. S. on this subject in our next.

MR URBAN, Nov. 9.

I N your Magazine for September last you request some account concerning Archibald Bower; I take the liberty of informing you, that there is a Volume of Collections relating to him amongst the Birch MSS. N<sup>o</sup>

\* The Earl of Thanet is now hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland. EDIT.

4234. I am not sufficiently acquainted with what has been printed on the subject to be certain of selecting nothing but what is new to the world in general, therefore I hope I shall stand excused to your literary correspondents in only pointing out where information may be found. I have given the following description of the volume in my catalogue of undescribed MSS. in the British Museum, p. 173.

ARCHIBALD BOWER.

- 4234 1. Proposals for printing the History of the Popes.  
2. His Life.  
3. Account of him, taken from his Information to Mrs. Cockayne of Northampton.  
4. Mrs. Hoyle's Narrative concerning him.  
5. Six Letters, said to be written by him to Father Sheldon.  
6. Extracts from the Papers of Father Sheldon\*.  
7. Account of his Escape from the Inquisition, as delivered by him to the Dean of Durham.  
8. Letters of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Rev. J. Brown, G. [Lord] Lytelton, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Davidson, J. Duncombe, Edm. [Bp. of Carlisle] Law, and other papers relating to the imposition of A. Bower, and some newspapers, in which are publications relative to it.

4300 57 of the same collection of MSS. also contain some more letters of Sir Henry Bedingfield concerning Bower, dated 1756 to 1758.

Give me leave to add the inscription on his grave-stone in Mary-le-bon new burial-ground:

"A man exemplary for every social virtue. Justly esteemed by all who knew him for his strict honesty and integrity. A faithful friend, and a sincere christian.

"False witnesses rose up against him, and laid to his charge things that he knew not; they imagined wickedness in their hearts, and practised it: their delight is in lies: they conspired together, and laid their net to destroy him guiltless: the very Abjects came together against him, they gaped upon him with their mouths, they sharpened their tongues like a serpent, working deceitfully; they compassed him about with words of malice and hatred, and fought against him without a cause.

"He endured their reproach with fortitude, suffering wrongfully."

Unhappy vanity! thus endeavouring as it were to carry on the deception with God, which he was convicted of at the bar of literary justice: how much better would it have

\* There was also a 7th letter. See vol. XXXV. p. 121.

been to have let his name sink in oblivion, than thus to attempt to excite the pity of those only who are unacquainted with the history of his life; and should it raise a desire in any persons to enquire, it must turn their pity into contempt.

Yours, &c. SAM. AYS COUGH.  
No 20, Gloucester-st. Queen-squ.

An authentic Account of the last Moments of  
VOLTAIRE.

DR. Tronchin (having been sent for) found him in the greatest agonies, exclaiming with the utmost horror, *I am abandoned by God and Man!* (the rector of the parish had just quitted the room *omni re infecta*). On a sudden, before he could be prevented, he seized what was in the chamber-pot, and ate it. This Dr. Tronchin related afterwards to all his acquaintance; and added, that he wished all who had imbibed the irreligious tenets of this unhappy man could have been present at his last scene, as it must have been productive of the best effects. Several of the coryphæi of the sect endeavoured to prevail with the Doctor to suppress or soften what he saw and heard; but in vain. As long as he lived he uniformly persisted in giving the same account.

Two persons had undertaken to print, by subscription, a most elegant and expensive edition of the Works of Voltaire, and another of those of Rousseau, with engravings, &c.; but all the French bishops having represented to the king the dangerous consequences with which they would be attended to the cause of religion, he has ordered them to be suppressed.

Epitome of Lord CORKE's Letters, concluded  
from p. 378.

Letter XI, of CARDINALE.

CHARACTER of Cardinal John de Medici. Death of Pope Alexander VI. Pius III. is chosen Pope, and dies. His successor Julius II. Guicciardini's character of the Card. de Medici. He is appointed the Pope's legate to Bologna. Farther traits of the cardinal's character. His plot in the year 1505. Again in 1510. Battle of Ravenna 1512. Death and character of Gaston de Foix, D. de Nemours. The Cardinal de Medici taken prisoner. Escapes, and returns to Rome. Julius II. determines upon the restoration of the Medici. He is joined by the several confederate powers. An army enters Tuscany. The Viceroy of Naples makes proposals, which are rejected. Prato besieged and taken. The uneasiness of the Florentines. The fall of Peter Soderini. He is seized in his chamber, and solemnly degraded. Ordered to go to Rome. He escapes into Dalmatia. Terms of peace between the Florentines and the Confederates. Terms for the Medici and for the Commonwealth. The Florentine alliance with Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. The conquests

conquests and character of that king. Death of Isabella, his first queen. A new change intended in the Florentine government. Card. de Medici enters Florence with a numerous train. The palace seized by soldiers. A new form of government immediately settled. The Medici regovern in Florence. Revolutions in the dutchy of Milan. Maximilian Sforza made D. of Milan. The state of Genoa. The gonfalonier of justice re-established, elective every two months. Death of Pope Julius II. 1513. Some hints of his general character. The Card. de Medici hastens to Rome.

Letter XII, or LEONE.

The Card. de Medici chosen Pope, by the name of LEO X. The year 1513 ends peaceably in Italy. Death of the Q. of France, 1514. Death of Lewis XII, 1515. Character of his successor Francis I. His hereditary right to the dutchy of Milan. He endeavours to gain the Pope. Genoa becomes subject to him. Francis I. passes the Alps. Battle of Marignano, 1515. The visionary plans of the French. Leo artfully stops the progress of the K. of France. Leo's magnificence in his journey to Bologna. Preparations at Florence for his reception. Leo stays three days at Marignolle\* near Florence. Inscription over the door of that house in memory of the Pope's visit. A portrait of the Pope in the hall. Magnificent reception of the Pope in Florence, Nov. 30, 1515. Inscription in honour of him over one of the gates. The Pope and the K. of France meet at Bologna. The Pope's politic behaviour to the King. The pragmatic sanction proposed to be abolished. Explanation of the term *pragmatic sanction*. The pragmatic sanction in 1439. Registered in the parliament of Paris. In vain attempted to be broken by Lewis XI. Now abrogated by Francis I. Behaviour of the parliament of Paris. Francis returns to Paris, Leo to Rome. Dislike in the Milanese. Death of Ferdinand, 1516. Birth and education of the Emperor Charles V. Treaty of Noion. Death of the Emperor Maximilian, 1519. Charles of Austria

chosen Emperor. The Pope and the Italian Princes determine to drive the French out of Italy. A crusade intended, but interrupted by Martin Luther. Explanation of the Lateran council, and of the crusade. Luther preaches against the Pope, and burns the pontifical bulls, 1520. Death of Leo X, 1521. Examination of his character.

Letter XIII, or GIULIO.

State of the House of Medici. Character of Julian, D. of Nemours. Account of Lorenzo de Medici, D. of Urbino. His death, 1519. Birth of his posthumous daughter Catherine, and death of the Dukes of Urbino. The three illegitimate sons of the H. of Medici, Julio, Alexander, and Hippolito. Pope Adrian VI succeeds Leo X. Death of Adrian VI, 1523. Accession of JULIO DE MEDICI, by the name of Pope Clement VII. The Pope disappoints the expectations of the Florentines. The genealogy† of Cosmo, *Pater Patriæ*. The genealogy of his younger brother Lorenzo†. The real birth of Alexander, afterwards D. of Florence. Ascertained by a quotation from Scipio Ammirato. . . . . *unfin'ish'd.*

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent in p. 582 of your volume for 1779, was mistaken in asserting, that Nieuwentyt's illustration of Psalm 109, 18, was not sufficiently known; as the ingenious Mr. Row had, in 1769, communicated it to you in p. 86, 87, with a wish, "that some further enquiries might be made, whether oil be luscious or beneficial to the bones." The contradictory assertions upon this subject render this wish highly rational.

In your volume for 1781, p. 182, col. 2, l. *ult.* for "Richard" read "William;" as also in Mr. Warton's 3d volume, p. 212, from whence you copied this error. That ingenious writer might, in p. 142, have referred to Hearne's "Gul. Neubrigenfis," 744, 745; as the verses and observations on the Psalms are evidently borrowed from thence.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

AS the following observations relate immediately to my former, which you inserted in p. 472, and may be productive of experiments in much abler hands, I venture to send them.

Lands which in the beginning of			Contained on the		}	About two feet below the
June 1782, contained of water			1-17th	18th June 1-24th		
Ditto,	—	—	1-10th	1-14th	}	surface the lands were moist, and in general so below the roots of the corn then immediately on the surface.
Ditto,	—	—	1-9th	1-14th		
Ditto,	—	—	1-8th	1-11th		
Ditto,	—	—	1-7th	1-15th		
Ditto,	—	—	1-4th	1-5th		
Ditto,	—	—	1-3d	1-3d	}	The vicinity of the river and full ditches maintained the moisture.
Ditto,	—	—	1-2d	1-2d		

The low lands nigh Ely were under water for a considerable time.

Yours, &c. G.

\* See Letter XVIII. from Italy. The noble author had a country-house there in 1755.

† Both these are annexed to Lord Corke's Letters from Italy.



94. *Sketch of a Conference between the Earl of Shelburne and Lord George Gordon.* 8vo.

IT seems our unhappy country has not been sufficiently torn in pieces by feuds and discontents of a political kind, but Religion must be pressed into the service, to add to its miseries.

Who is there that does not shudder at the eccentric enthusiastic reveries held forth in a late conference with his Majesty's first lord of the treasury on the subject of Popery, and recollect the excesses of the leader of the Protestant cause in the 16th century in the very region whence the present originates?

There is, it is true, a more specious and wary handling of the matter in the present conductor, who may have learned caution from the awful consequences of 1780. But too slender is the disguise which covers the determined resolution of the Scottish *priest*, as his own partizans style him, not to put us on our guard against his meaning whenever he is at liberty to carry it into execution. Who does not see the artful insinuation about the treaty for reducing America to obedience by the assistance of Catholics; yet who does not smile when he recollects the present close alliance between the States of Massachusetts and the most Christian King? If there be no concord between Christ and Belial, how is it better maintained in America than in Great Britain? If King George III. in the spirit of Christian toleration, cannot grant to the Papists a few advantages which common humanity demands, and which have been granted even in kingdoms where the Inquisition was till lately established in all its horrors, how can the Continental Congress answer it to their country that mafs is publicly tolerated in places where the Church of England has hardly where to lay her head? No violent intrusion of the service book or the mafs is obtruded on Scotland. Yet Mr. Williams, whose lectures tended to subvert the very foundations of morality, with other modern divines, who are no less active in sapping those of Christianity, are suffered to propagate their doctrines as long as the subscriptions of their votaries can support them, or till they sink into contempt through their own futility and the force of truth. Is it not ample matter of triumph to the friends of true religion, that the false is every day losing both its political and theological empire? What is the Pope considered as a temporal or spiritual potentate? The Jesuits, where are they? Monastic founda-

tions, are they not decreasing in the German empire? Does the Inquisition subsist any where but in Portugal? Was not the sentence of Calas revoked and his family re-established by the most respectable authority? Can the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome make head against the blaze of Reason and Philosophy which now illumines the world? Let but the Protestant diviner, of every denomination, contend for the truth delivered to the Saints with the arms of their warfare, which are not earthly, or of the flesh, and wrestle not with Flesh and Blood, but with the powers and principalities of Air, the illusions of the Mind and Brain, the spirits that walk in darkness beclouded with Prejudice, Ignorance and worldly Policy; and we may trust the Most High, that he will not suffer the gates of Hell itself to prevail against his Church.

The excellent Tillotson was of a different spirit from our present reformers. When the minds of men were sufficiently exasperated by the double dealing of Charles II. and the less doubtful dealing of his brother the Duke of York, and alarmed by the discovery of a Popish plot in 1678, with what temper did he preach before the House of Commons on November 5! "Let us not, says he, do any thing for the sake of Religion, that is contrary to it." His moderation and sober arguments converted the Earl of Shrewsbury to Protestantism within six months after. The same temper reigns in all his sermons and tracts against Popery; and this at a time when the nation, recovered from the fever of Fanaticism, was rushing into a contrary extreme. "I am, and always was, more concerned," says the same Tillotson, "that your lordship should continue a virtuous and good man, than become a Protestant, being assured, that the ignorance and errors of mens understanding will find a much easier forgiveness with God, than the faults of their will." The stale cry of Idolatry may destroy a beautiful picture, or an ancient family monument, without informing the mind, or amending the heart; and the best cause suffers by nothing so much as by the violence and excesses of its abettors, or of those who shelter themselves under their cloke, to commit every crime.

"Destroy, O Lord, and divide their tongues: for I have seen violence and strife in the city."

95. *Observations on Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry.* 4to.

UPON first opening this pamphlet, it seemed as if some waspish antiquary, inflamed with envy, had thrown his squib at the *pauca macula* of a writer *ubi plurima nitent*. From his anger about the censure of Wyclyffe's argument against the corruptions of Christianity, one may venture to pronounce him a modern Puritan, if such were antiquaries, or read romances. If he means to raise the reputation of the "truly learned" Mr. Tyrcwhitt, as he justly styles him, though he gives him a parting rap or two, at the cost of Mr. Warton and Dr. Percy, that mild and polite scholar will not think himself obliged to him.

The following correction, "*saucon brode*," I. p. 165, may be admitted to mean a *broad falchion*; whereas Mr. W. explained it a *bird*, with the modest prefix of F. *fortè*: of foxes tails *mony a bout*, many about him; when Mr. W., reading *a bout*, mistook *bout* for *knot*; II. 231, of *gete into jet*, and a few more of the like kind.—But whether *Sire*, III. 64, is not Saturn the *first* of the planets, and *sather* of Jupiter, instead of *Sirius*: or if, p. 112, *fone onane*, soon *annon*, be not tautology; or *are*, p. 113, 117, means the same in both places; or *aby*, p. 115, can mean any thing but *suffer*, may be doubted.

One of Mr. W.'s greatest hallucinations here noted, it must be confessed, is his forgetting that the siege of Thebes preceded the siege of Troy 30 years, as Blair's Chronology might have told him. The rest here pointed out, to say the most of them, might have been confined to a quarto page, and certainly should have been pointed out with good manners, of which the Observer has not a single grain.

This critic has shewn the origin of the story of the enchanted horse, with the pin in its head, to be from the Arabian Nights Entertainment, IV. 182, and that it is to be found in two Spanish Novels, both translations from the French: "La Historia de la Linda Magalona hija del rey de Napoles y de Pierres de Provença. Seville, 1533, 1542." 4to. and "La Historia del Cavallero Clamades y de la Linda Clamonda. Burgos, 1521," 4to. He shews also, that the story of Patient Grisilde was prior to Boccacio, for Petrarch tells Boccacio he had himself heard of it many years before.

Fresnoy (Bibl. des Romans, II. 225), does not make the Histories in the *Bibliothèque bleue* amount to 20; nor does Mr. W. confound Fresnoy's Bibliothèque

with that, as our critic insinuates.

The text, Luke i. 21, said to be translated by Wickliffe "*wyn ne. fydyr*," is *ωνον ετε σικεπαν*. Wickliffe's MS. may differ from his printed copy, and both may mean a literal translation, *Sykyr*; but to point out this as *Oxford Ale* is a poor witticism.

In a MS. in the hands of Mr. Herbert, who is now engaged in printing a new edition of Mr. Ames's Typographical Antiquities, which MS. was given by Ralph Rokeby, master of St. Catharine's Hospital and of the requests to Q. Elizabeth, 1591, and written 1425, it is "*wyn ne sidir*." In the very MS. whence Mr. Lewis printed his edition, which, on his death in 1746, was bought by Mr. Eb. Mussel for 4l. and is now also in Mr. Herbert's possession, it is "*fidyr*;" and in an ancient MS. version, in the same hands, it is "*Siper*," with the Saxon *tb*. What now becomes of the critic's "*Sykyr*?"

Is it not highly probable, that Falstaff mistakes a philosopher's *two* stones for *one*, and that both Warburton and Warton refine too much, and the critic spends his angry breath in vain?

On the lines of Occleve to Chaucer,

men knowe well inowe

That combre-world that thou, my mayster, flewe,

Mr. W. says, he calls Death the *incumbrance of the world*. "Ridiculous!" says the critic, "it is the *men* who encumber the world; *fruges consumere nati*." But the context shews, that the line means "Men are but too well acquainted with that Cumberworld that 'thee my maister flew.' But in what possible sense could it be said, that Chaucer flew Death, or that Death flew Chaucer, an incumbrance to the world?—What then means the critic's reading,

men well inowe

That combre-world that thou [Death] my mayster flewe?

If it means "Men, that encumber the world, well know that thou, Death, 'flew my master,' what is there brilliant in that thought?"

Is our critic joking or serious in calling Gothic architecture "*puerile architecture*, or the art of constructing castles in the air—than which one cannot imagine a more pleasing or fruitless subject, nor an historian better qualified to do it justice, unless indeed their want of fidelity and care may be thought an insuperable objection."

III. 312, is a *misquotation*, and the illiberal retort on it might well be spared, with innumerable others, of the same gross kind. Mr. W. is surely above the reach of such impotent and dirty insult. His critic, who has entered himself a student in the university of Billingsgate, is not aware, that all he has offered by way of correction, might, in the style of a gentleman, have been compressed into a twelvepenny pamphlet, and found more purchasers at that price than at his magnificent 2s. 6d. One would have hoped the Rowley Controversy\* had exhausted the science of blackguardism—if indeed it is exhaustible, or respectable names are secure from Envy, or being branded as Scoundrels, Blockheads, Cheats (p. 32), and Liars (p. 42).—Thus is this age, which piques itself on free enquiry, and a love of truth and liberty, too justly liable to the reproach of a contrary conduct. Thus, in politics, Priestley attacks Blackstone; Baron or Hoggis, and Mac Nicol, Johnson; in history, Stewart, Robertson; in poetry, Steevens and Malone, Milles.

Or write like men of honour and humanity, Critics!—or write no more!

96. *Letters from an American Farmer, describing certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, not generally known; and conveying some Idea of the late and present interior Circumstances of the British Colonies in North America, &c. By Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania. 8vo. (Concluded from p. 441.)*

TO the affecting narrative already selected from this work, we shall now add a letter of a more agreeable nature, on subjects of natural history.

"You insist on my saying something about our snakes, and in relating what I know concerning them; were it not for two singularities, the one of which I saw, and the other I received from an eye-witness, I should have but very little to observe. The southern provinces are the countries where Nature has formed the greatest variety of alligators, snakes, serpents, and scorpions, from the smallest size up to the *pine barren*, the largest species known here. We have but two, whose stings are mortal, which deserve to be mentioned; as for the black one, it is remarkable for nothing but its industry, agility, beauty, and the art of enticing birds by the power of its eyes. I admire it much, and never kill it, though its formidable length and appearance often gets the better of the philosophy of some people, particularly of

Europeans. The most dangerous one is the *pilot*, or *copperhead*; for the poison of which no remedy has yet been discovered. It bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle-snake; that is, quirs its state of torpidity in the spring a week before the other. It bears the second name on account of its head being adorned with many copper-coloured spots. It lurks in rocks near the water, and is extremely active and dangerous. Let man beware of it! I have heard only of one person who was stung by a copperhead in this country. The poor wretch instantly swelled in a most dreadful manner; a multitude of spots of different hues alternately appeared and vanished, on different parts of his body: his eyes were filled with madness and rage, he cast them on all present with the most vindictive looks. He thrust out his tongue as the snakes do; he hissed through his teeth with inconceivable strength, and became an object of terror to all bye-standers. To the lividness of a corpse he united the desperate force of a maniac; they hardly were able to fasten him, so as to guard themselves from his attacks; when, in the space of two hours, Death relieved the poor wretch from his struggles, and the spectators from their apprehensions. The poison of the rattle-snake is not mortal in so short a space, and hence there is more time to procure relief. We are acquainted with several antidotes, with which almost every family is provided. They are extremely inactive, and, if not touched, are perfectly inoffensive. I once saw, as I was travelling, a great cliff which was full of them; I handled several, and they appeared to be dead; they were all entwined together, and thus they remain until the return of the sun. I found them out by following the track of some wild hogs, which had fed on them; and even the Indians often regale on them. When they find them asleep, they put a small forked stick over their necks, which they keep immoveably fixed on the ground, giving the snake a piece of leather to bite, and thus they pull back several times with great force, until they observe their two poisonous fangs torn out. Then they cut off the head, skin the body, and cook it as we do eels, and their flesh is extremely sweet and white. I once saw a *tamed one*, as gentle as you can possibly conceive a reptile to be; it took to the water, and swam wherever it pleased; and when the boys to whom it belonged called it back, their summons was readily obeyed. It had been deprived of its fangs by the preceding method; they often stroked it with a soft brush, and this friction seemed to cause the most pleasing sensations, for it would turn on its back to enjoy it, as a cat does before the fire. One of this species was the cause, some years ago, of a most deplorable accident, which I shall relate to you as I had it from the widow and mother of the victims. A Dutch farmer, of the Minisink, went to mowing, with his negroes, in his

\* Which is here most unhandsonely reviewed, p. 29.



his boots, a precaution used to prevent being stung. Inadvertently he trod on a snake, which immediately flew at his legs; and, as it drew back, in order to renew its blow, one of his negroes cut it in two with his scythe. They prosecuted their work, and returned home. At night the farmer pulled off his boots and went to bed, and was soon after attacked with a strange sickness at his stomach; he swelled, and, before a physician could be sent for, died. The sudden death of this man did not cause much enquiry; the neighbourhood wondered, as is usual in such cases, and, without any further examination, the corpse was buried. A few days after, the son put on his father's boots, and went to the meadow. At night he pulled them off, went to bed, and was attacked with the same symptoms, about the same time, and died in the morning. A little before he expired the doctor came, but was not able to assign what could be the cause of so singular a disorder; however, rather than appear wholly at a loss before the country people, he pronounced both father and son to have been bewitched. Some weeks after, the widow sold all the moveables for the benefit of the younger children, and the farm was leased. One of the neighbours, who bought the boots, presently put them on, and was attacked in the same manner as the other two had been; but this man's wife being alarmed by what had happened in the former family, dispatched one of her negroes for an eminent physician, who fortunately having heard something of the dreadful affair, guessed at the cause, applied oil, &c. and recovered the man. The boots which had been so fatal were then carefully examined; and he found the two fangs of the snake had been left in the leather, after being wrenched out of their sockets by the strength with which the snake had drawn back its head. The bladders which contained the poison, and several of the small veins, were still fresh, and adhered to the boot. The unfortunate father and son had been poisoned by pulling off those boots; in which action they imperceptibly scratched their legs with the points of the fangs, through the hollow of which some of this astonishing poison was conveyed. You have, no doubt, heard of their rattles, if you have not seen them; the only observation I wish to make is, that the rattling is loud and distinct when they are angry; and, on the contrary, when pleased, it sounds like a distant trepidation, in which nothing distinct is heard. In the thick settlements they are now become very scarce; for wherever they are met with, open war is declared against them, so that in a few years there will be none left but on our mountains. The black snake, on the contrary, always diverts me, because it excites no idea of danger. Their swiftness is astonishing; they will sometimes equal that of an horse; at other times they will climb up trees, in quest of our tree toads,

or glide on the ground at full length. On some occasions they present themselves half in the reptile state, half erect, their eyes and their heads, in the erect posture, appear to great advantage: the former display a fire, which I had often admired, and it is by these they are enabled to fascinate birds and squirrels. When they have fixed their eyes on an animal, they become immovable, only turning their heads sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left, but still with their sight invariably directed to the object. The distracted victim, instead of flying its enemy, seems to be arrested by some invincible power; it screams; now approaches, and then recedes; and, after skipping about with unaccountable agitation, finally rushes into the jaws of the snake, and is swallowed as soon as it is covered with a slime or glue, to make it slide easily down the throat of the devourer.

"One anecdote I must relate, the circumstances of which are as true as they are singular. One of my constant walks, when I am at leisure, is in my lowlands, where I have the pleasure of seeing my cattle, horses, and colts. Exuberant grass replenishes all my fields, the best representative of our wealth. In the middle of that track I have cut a ditch, eight feet wide, the banks of which Nature adorns every spring with the wild saladine, and other flowering weeds, which on these luxuriant grounds shoot up to a great height. Over this ditch I have erected a bridge, capable of bearing a loaded waggon; on each side I carefully sow, every year, some grains of hemp, which rise to the height of 15 feet, so strong, and so full of limbs, as to resemble young trees. I once ascended one of them four feet above the ground. These produce natural arbours, rendered often still more compact by the assistance of an annual creeping plant, which we call a vine, that never fails to entwine itself among their branches, and always produces a very desirable shade. From this simple grove I have amused myself an hundred times in observing the great number of humming birds with which our country abounds: the wild blossoms every where attract the attention of these birds, which, like bees, subsist by suction. From this retreat I distinctly watch them in all their various attitudes; but their flight is so rapid, that you cannot distinguish the motion of their wings. On this little bird Nature has profusely lavished her most splendid colours; the most perfect azure, the most beautiful gold, the most dazzling red, are for ever in contrast, and help to embellish the plumes of his majestic head. The richest palette of the most luxuriant painter could never invent any thing to be compared to the variegated tints with which this insect bird is arrayed. Its bill is as long and as sharp as a coarse sewing needle: like the bee, Nature has taught it to find out, in the calix of flowers and blossoms, those mellifluous particles that serve it for sufficient food: and



and yet it seems to leave them untouched, undeprieved of any thing that our eyes can possibly distinguish. When it feeds, it appears as if immoveable, though continually on the wing; and sometimes, from what motives I know not, it will tear and lacerate flowers into a hundred pieces; for, strange to tell, they are the most irascible of the feathered tribe. Where do passions find room in so diminutive a body? They often fight with the fury of lions, until one of the combatants falls a sacrifice, and dies. When fatigued, it has often perched within a few feet of me, and on such favourable opportunities I have surveyed it with the most minute attention. Its little eyes appear like diamonds, reflecting light on every side; most elegantly finished in all parts, it is a miniature work of our Great Parent, who seems to have formed it the smallest, and at the same time the most beautiful, of the winged species.

"As I was one day sitting solitary and pensive in my primitive harbour, my attention was engaged by a strange sort of rustling noise at some paces distance. I looked all around, without distinguishing any thing, until I climbed one of my great hemp-stalks, when, to my astonishment, I beheld two snakes of considerable length, the one pursuing the other, with great celerity, through a hemp stubble field. The aggressor was of the black kind, six feet long; the fugitive was a water snake, nearly of equal dimensions. They soon met, and in the fury of their first encounter they appeared in an instant firmly twisted together; and whilst their united tails beat the ground, they mutually tried, with open jaws, to lacerate each other. What a fell aspect did they present! their heads were compressed to a very small size, their eyes flashed fire; and after this conflict had lasted about five minutes, the second found means to disengage itself from the first, and hurried towards the ditch. Its antagonist instantly assumed a new posture, and half creeping and half erect, with a majestic mien, overtook and attacked the other again, which placed itself in the same attitude, and prepared to resist. The scene was uncommon and beautiful; for, thus opposed, they fought with their jaws, biring each other with the utmost rage. But, notwithstanding this appearance of mutual courage and fury, the water snake still seemed desirous of retreating towards the ditch, its natural element. This was no sooner perceived by the keen-eyed black one, than, twisting its tail twice round a stalk of hemp, and seizing its adversary by the throat, not by means of its jaws, but by twisting its own neck round that of the water snake, it pulled it back from the ditch. To prevent a defeat, the latter took hold likewise of a stalk on the bank, and, by the acquisition of that point of resistance, became a match for its fierce antagonist. Strange was this to behold; the great snakes strongly adhering to the ground, mutually

fastened together by means of the writhings which lashed them to each other, and stretched at their full length, they pulled, but pulled in vain; and in the moments of greatest exertion, that part of their bodies which was entwined seemed extremely small, while the rest appeared inflated, and now and then convulsed with strong undulations, rapidly following each other. Their eyes seemed on fire, and ready to start out of their heads. At one time the conflict seemed decided; the water snake bent itself into two great folds, and by that operation rendered the other more than commonly out-stretched. The next minute the new struggles of the black one gained an unexpected superiority; it acquired two great folds likewise, which necessarily extended the body of its adversary in proportion as it had contracted its own. These efforts were alternate; victory seemed doubtful, inclining sometimes to the one side, and sometimes to the other; until at last, the stalk to which the black snake fastened, suddenly gave way, and, in consequence of this accident, they both plunged into the ditch. The water did not extinguish their vindictive rage; for by their agitations I could trace, though not distinguish their mutual attacks. They soon re-appeared on the surface, twisted together, as in their first onset; but the black snake seemed to retain its wonted superiority, for its head was exactly fixed above that of the other, which it incessantly pressed down under the water, till it was stifled and sunk. The victor no sooner perceived its enemy incapable of further resistance, than, abandoning it to the current, it returned on shore and disappeared."

97. *The Phoenix: An Essay. Being an Attempt to prove, from History and Astronomical Calculations, that the Comet, which, by its Approximation to our Earth, occasioned the Change made at the Fall, and at the Deluge, is the real Phoenix of the Ancients.* By John Goodridge. 2vo

THIS philosophical son of Neptune\*, from exercising his business in deep waters, now soars into the aerial regions,

"To mark the vagrant comet's road,  
"And through his wonders trace the God†."

Treading in the path of honest Will Whiston, he apprehends, that the comet of 1680, which that venerable astronomer supposes to have caused the deluge, will also cause the general conflagration; or, in his own words, "is the real Phoenix of the ancients, which returns once nearly in 600 years, goes down to the altar of the sun, and is there burnt."—He is not so presumptuous as to point out the day or the hour of this great

\* Late commander of one of his Majesty's packet-boats at Palpmouth. † Mafon.

event (and how could he, as "of that day and hour knoweth no man, not even the Son, but the Father?") but, unless it should please God to alter the course of the comet, he is confident it will happen the year 2225 or 6.

93. *The Surveyor's Appointment and Guide, with an Arrangement of his Duty, and an Abstract, by way of Charge, of the material Parts of an Act of the XIIIth George III. Chap. LXXXVIII, for Amendment and Preservation of the Highways.* sm. 4to.

FOR this the publick are indebted to an active and able "Surrey Justice," who a few years ago gave them a very useful "Abstract of the above-mentioned Act, with a Schedule of Forms, Model of a Surveyor's Account, &c." This is intended to serve as an appointment of surveyors at the special sessions annually held in September, and seems to us so well calculated for the purpose, that we hope every such session will adopt and distribute it in their several jurisdictions.

99. "St. Paul's Reasons for not being ashamed of the Gospel." *A Sermon preached at Salters Hall, May 15, 1782, at the Ordination of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, Jun. and the Rev. Robert Jacob. By Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A.*

To which are added, *The Questions proposed, by the R. v. Michael Pope, to the Gentlemen ordained, together with their Answers. And the Charge by the Rev. Hugh Worthington, Sen.* 8vo.

THIS ordination-sermon is extremely well adapted to the occasion. Dr. Kippis clearly shews, from Romans i. 16, that St. Paul had no reason to be ashamed of the Gospel, when he reflected upon it as a demonstration of the divine power, wisdom and goodness. He then observes that "the fortitude exerted by that apostle and his fellow-labourers furnishes an argument for the truth of christianity," and that "the excellence of the Christian revelation in itself is an argument of its divinity." These are forcibly urged by motives for glorying, "instead of being ashamed of the Gospel;" and "in the present enlightened and liberal state of society and manners," this false shame in Dissenters is shewn to be equally contemptible and groundless. — And he concludes with urging his auditors to be extremely careful to do nothing that may practically disgrace the Gospel.

The answers given by the young aspirants shew that they are thoroughly well qualified for the important office to which they have been ordained.

100. *Select Original Letters on various Subjects, by James Ripley, now, and for Thirty Years past, Officer at the Red Lion, Barnet.*

MR. RIPLEY's Letters having been heretofore communicated to the world in diurnal and hebdomadal publications, the well-meaning writer has now sallied forth in a small pocket volume, embellished with his homely but honest physiognomy. Most of the articles which it contains have already appeared separately; but a perusal of them may safely be recommended to the admirers of unadulterated nature. His laudable attachment to the generous animals to whom so large a portion of his life has been devoted is praiseworthy; and his description of "a walk round his master's very extensive farm, after being near thirty years confined to attend the stables and yard," is truly pleasing.

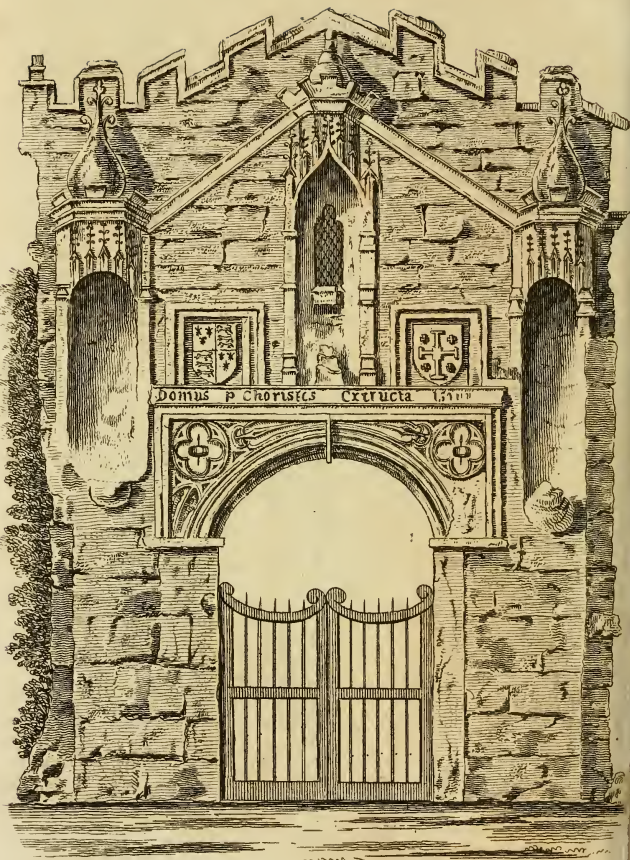
101. *Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa; describing Characters, Customs, Manners, Laws, and Productions of Nature and Art, &c. begun in the Year 1777, and finished in 1781.* 8vo. 2 vols.

AS no name appears to these entertaining Travels, we know nothing further of the traveller than we are informed by a publication, containing observations on them, by Captain Price, an officer in the East India service, who censures the work as a party production, and treats the writer with great asperity, under the name of Mackintosh. The greatest part of these volumes is indeed dedicated to Eastern politics; and the intelligent reader may form his own judgment of the views by which the author's pen is guided, from the following representation of the present circumstances of the Hindostan empire, and the measures he recommends for restoring it to peace and prosperity.

"Since the 18th of September, 1773, the date of the treaty of Benares, Hindostan has been in a state of perfect anarchy, without a constitutional head, or any acknowledged sovereignty in any particular state or person upon earth. Indecision and uncertainty with regard to this great point of sovereignty have been productive of convulsions which still continue to threaten sudden destruction to the English company, and a series of revolutions in Hindostan, more interesting to Europe than those which preceded the ascendancy of the Company's government in that country.

"At this time the sovereign powers are usurped by nominal Nabobs, representing a King of Delhi as Emperor of Hindostan; their authority being originally derived from the Emperor, but still limited and revocable. The English Company, as treasurers of the empire,





*The Gateway belonging to the Choristers House,  
in the Close Lichfield. taken in 1773.*



empire, collect the imperial revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, under the Emperor's special grant and authority, in consideration of their fidelity, loyalty, attachment, and services; and particularly, upon condition of their being perpetual guarantees for the payment of 26 lacks of Sicca rupees, being 325,000l. sterling, as an annual tribute from the nabobship of Bengal, and for the free and perpetual possession of the provinces of Illiabad and Corah, solemnly ceded and guaranteed to the King, as a royal demesne, for the support of his imperial dignity. Such were the conditions on which the Nabobs and the English Company received their authority and privilege from the court of Delhi.

"But now the Nabobs refuse allegiance, and the Company have not only withheld the stipulated tribute, but have sold the provinces of Illiabad and Corah to the Nabob of Oude, Shajah-ul-Dowla, a tributary and immediate servant of the empire, who had solemnly joined in the former cessions and guaranty to the King of Delhi.

"Although the sovereignty of the Emperor be denied, and his rights withheld from him with equal impolicy and injustice, his name was nevertheless held forth by the Company as a pretext for demanding from other European states, as well as from natives and British subjects, quit-rents, duties, and imposts. All monies are coined in his name, civil and criminal courts are held in his name, and in his name justice continues to be administered and executed. Yet the English Company make war and peace, and support a military establishment, and also a court of supreme judicature, which issues writs and administers justice according to the common statute laws of England, upon *ex post facto* principles, in the name of the King of Great Britain. This court executes, with rigorous severity, its criminal and penal decrees, and extends its jurisdiction as well to the lives, liberty, and property of the natives, who are confessedly the subjects of the empire, and within the imperial territories, as to the migrating subjects of Great Britain.

"This government, the system of which is undefinable, because right, fact, and form, are so manifestly at variance, cannot, in the nature of things, have permanent existence. A succession of discordant measures, springing from various and venal sources, must confound and counteract each other, until the power and influence of a government, at once so iniquitous and unstable be reduced to so low a state, that necessity will point to its final subversion, as the only method of restoring peace, liberty, and happiness to the people.

"The sovereignty is beyond a doubt vested in *Shah Allam*, King of Delhi.—To deny that fact, and not to support the right of that prince, would be to overthrow all British claims and pretensions in every part of Hindostan. Wisdom and sound policy must here

over-rule the frenzy of avarice and ambition. The reigning prince is the undoubted sovereign of Hindostan, being the great great grandson of Aurenzebe, who was the tenth (that reigned) in direct lineal descent from Tamerlane.—The grand question concerning the sovereignty being decided, another important question may then also be decided; whether the splendid superstructure that has been raised by the English Company in India be founded on a rock or on sand?

"The King of Delhi being acknowledged as the sovereign of all Hindostan, the greatest body of merchants in the world, by a wise improvement of that revolution, would not only prolong its existence, but acquire new and unexampled credit, wealth, and grandeur; and the British nation, strictly allied to the Emperor of Hindostan, on principles of justice and mutual security and advantage, would emerge from its present distresses, and be restored to its former power and glory.

"Such is the distracted state of Hindostan, and so powerful many of the princes who have usurped the power of the King of Delhi, that that potentate cannot, by his own power and influence, recover his hereditary authority and dominions. But this great object he might attain through the powerful assistance of Great Britain. And that Britain may be induced to afford this assistance, let her be rewarded with a participation in that empire, which her justice shall have restored to the natural sovereign. Let the Crown of Great Britain be invested with an independent sovereignty over certain provinces, and let the King of Delhi enjoy, as heretofore, a secure and undisturbed dominion over the rest. Thus the political maxim, *divide et impera*, may be applied in a new sense, but with all its established authority. A mutual alliance and junction of power would render the sovereignty of both the Emperor and Britain permanent in India, and make not only their respective subjects, but tributary princes, happy in the full enjoyment of personal security, and the riches that issue from peace, agriculture, and free commerce."

102. ΜΕΤΡΙΚΑ ΤΙΝΑ ΜΟΝΟΣΤΡΟΦΙΚΑ. *Metrica Quaedam Monostrophica. Auctore Georgio Iliaco Huntingford, A.M.* [c]\* Coll. Nov Oxon Soc. 8vo.

The models which this author professes to copy (as he informs us in his dedication to Dr. Warton†) are, Anacreon, the Greek epigrammatists, and the Greek tragic writers, whose "easy style, golden simplicity (*αφελεια*), and wonderful force

\* This *c*, we presume, has intruded by mistake. EDIT.

† *Admodum Reverendo* his friend styles him. We wish he were; as then, if we can construe these words, he would be on the Right Reverend bench. EDIT.

and variety" deserve all the praises that can be given them. His adopting different kinds of metre in those poems, which are *αεροφοα* or *μονοστροφικά*, he justifies by the examples of Timocreon, in his Scholion *Εἰς Πλάτων*; of Ariphron, in his Ode *Εἰς Υγίειον*; and of Aristotle himself, (the *Ipse* of poetry,) in his Pæan *Εἰς Εγεμειαν*. Of modern writers in this style, Mr. Huntingford justly commends Mr. Masters, for his Ode on the Passion, and Mr. Grocyn, both of New College; and defends the monostrophic metre by the examples of Milton, in his Lycidas and the Chorusses of Samson, and of Dryden, in his Ode on St. Cecilia; all most beautiful, and not the less admirable for not being composed in Strophe and Antistrophe.—The Doric dialect was retained in their Chorusses by the Greek tragic writers, as the most ancient, being derived from the rude songs of the rusticks, in honour of Bacchus, after the vintage. That cause not now subsisting, our author admits the Ionic, and refers those whom it may offend to Vossius, *l. 2, c. 16, § 9, Instit. Poeticarum*; to Burges, in his Notes on Oedip. Col. of Sophocles, ver. 916; and to the example of Homer.—A Latin translation is added, to prevent obscurity.

To the best of our judgment, this elegant Hellenist (if we may so call him) seems, according to the advice of Horace, to have "turned the Greek models both by night and day," and, in the language of Pope, may be said to have drunk "deep of the Pierian spring."—We fancy ourselves, while we are reading these pieces, transported into the pure ages both of Rome and Athens. But though Mr. H. happily imitates the Teian bard in his metre, he much surpasses him in his subjects, as will appear from the titles of some of them (in English): "On Poverty, Wealth, and Mediocrity. On the Death of a Friend's Mother. The Lacedæmonian Women. On Herodotus. On the second Aristotle [Lord Monboddo]. On Oxford. To a Naiad. Athens. On a Dance of Virgins. On St. Cross. On Anger. On Peace. On a Lute. On Hope. On the Drama of Caractacus translated into Greek Verse\*," &c.—The Latin of one shall be given as a specimen:

"AD + ALTERUM ARISTOTELEM.

Silete, viri omnium absurdissimi,  
Sapitis nihil quod decet,

\* "A cl. Glasie, ex Æde Christi Alumno"  
+ "Honoratissimum Jacobum Burnet, Doctorem de Monboddo."

Qui comparatis humili generi ferarum  
Pulchram humanam naturam.

Quidam venit ex Lyceo, et admonere  
Sic docens cœpit:

"Est igitur nihil? nos articulatam-vocem-  
"habentes colloqui

"In congressibusque, et orationibus?

"Quid autem erat, quod persuasit in monti-  
"bus ex defossis

"Antris ut exirent, hominibus?

"Quid autem erat, quod persuasit etiam ut  
"ædificaverint urbes,

"Atque invenerint rectum ordinem?

"Ex hoc artes erant exercitæ

"In omnibus operibus dædalis:

"Musæ accinebant: et sapientes docebant

"Precibus piæ honorare

"Numen: ipsum existentem animum: cujus  
"legibus

"Universum ordinatum est, conservatur,

"Tu quidem Olympo Rex es Omnipotens:

"Homo in terrâ est præstantissimum."

Of another we will endeavour to give the English reader a faint idea by a hasty blank translation:

#### "ON SOPHOCLES.

Near sam'd Ilyssus, sacred to the Muse,  
In a green vale the love-loin nightingale  
Sings darkling, and to sleep, midst dusky boughs,  
Sooths youthful Sophocles. Bees on his lips  
Fix'd, that his sweetness might each bard's  
outvie. [starts?

But what disturbs his rest? and why these  
A dream presents him with some horrid forms,  
With forms deceas'd, that sit before his eyes.

"AJAX am I! behold this sword; the blood  
"That stains it, warm'd my heart: let this  
"seffice."

"Here view ELECTRA; I a mother serve,  
"And her adulterer, who slew her husband.

"O dear Orestes, lest a two-fold wound

"You suffer, strike, O strike her to the  
"heart!"

"Grandson of Labdacus\*, I my own eyes

"Tore out, of dreadful woes the cause. O  
"spare [grave."

"Your questions, nor detain me from the

"My brother I ANTIGONE interr'd,

"And in return by famine was destroy'd."

"This foot still bleeding from its wound (ah  
"me! [TETES.

"My pain returns) proclaims me PHILOC-

"Again I creep to Lemnos, there, alas!

"To see no old companion." "HERCULES

"Am I! destructive flames have parch'd my  
"flesh,

"My breast, my back, my body, all the fire  
"Consumes" The boy slept on; soft slumbers

now, [voice  
And smiles succeed to tears; while Homer's  
Thus cheers him: "Rise, my son, describe

"the woes  
"Of these, both dread and pity to impress,  
"And in the tragic lists thus victor shine."

103. *Jupiter and Saturn, their Appearance in the Heavens, and Influence on the Earth; with easy Directions for viewing these Planets every clear Night, either with the naked Eye or Telescope. To which are added, The Phenomena of the Harvest Moon, and other Heavenly Bodies: Also, A Description of the new-discovered Planet.* 18mo.

THIS amusing little treatise has reached a second edition before we have had an opportunity of mentioning the first. It is not to be supposed that an Adept in the science will gather much information from so compendious a manual; but to the Million, who wish to have a slight idea of the rational and even religious amusement afforded by the Heavenly Bodies, we can safely recommend a perusal of the book.—As “Jupiter and Saturn” are the leading articles, we shall extract a few lines on their approximation:

“About the 5th or 6th of November, 1782, the heavens will present a curious phenomenon. On the 5th will be a new moon, when, consequently, the sun and moon will set together. The planets at this time will be very near each other, and conspicuous in the south-west, at 5 o'clock in the evening; and this will be the last night, for a very long period, that Jupiter will set before Saturn; for, in the course of the night, Jupiter will be in conjunction, and almost pass Saturn. On the next evening, the 6th, Saturn will have evidently exchanged situations with Jupiter, and, after this evening, will appear on the Spectator's left hand.”

Speaking of the Sun, this author says,

“A Greek stoic, that used to deny the sun's influence, once fell asleep in his garden; the philosopher Gassendus, with a burning glass, set the stoic's beard in a flame, when he never after denied the sun's power.”

And on physiology, he adds,

“Dr. Mead observes a most violent storm to have happened in England on the 3d day of September, 1685, the day of Oliver Cromwell's death. It is remarkable that this storm happened near the autumnal equinox, and about the full moon; which concurrence of causes, says the Doctor, is very well adapted to stir up great commotions in the atmosphere; however that may be, it is to be observed, that the disease of that great man was of that kind which is particularly under the moon's influence; for it is upon record, that he died of a fever, accompanied with grief, from the unhappy state of his domestic affairs. And it is very certain that grief disposes the animal spirits to be easily affected by causes of this nature.—It was also a well-known fact of that great genius and excellent philosopher, the Lord High Chancellor Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, who at every lunar eclipse, suddenly fell into a swoon; though he did not so much as know or even think of the eclipse, and did not recover till

it was ended. See the Life of the Right Hon. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, &c. And Dr. Mead assures us, that during a memorable eclipse of the sun, April 22, 1715, most of his sick patients found themselves considerably worse during the time.—The late Earl of Chesterfield was so much affected by easterly winds, that they always, in the latter part of life, confined him to his chamber.”

Nor is this power of the planets confined to animal life; it extends equally to the vegetable world:

“The sun-flower, and many others, give ocular proof of the sun's influence on them. Thus the daisy faces the sun at rising, and turns with the sun to its setting. It expands when the sun is on the meridian, and closes when the sun sets at eve.”

Of the Georgian Planet we say nothing here, having already inserted two letters on it, one of them from the author of the pamphlet now before us (see p. 520)

104. *Thoughts on Hunting.* By Peter Beckford, Esq. 4to. 2d edit.

THIS lively tract, on a subject that, except from the author of *The Chase*, has received little embellishment from literature, first appeared last winter from the Salisbury press, without the author's name. The sale has since called for another impression; and the sons of Nimrod are now informed to whom they owe a number of good precepts for the best methods of conducting their favourite amusement. The description of a fox-chase is given in a very animated style, and cannot fail to revive in the minds of those who have enjoyed it, the idea of former exploits. But it is too long and circumstantial for our purpose, and we do not apprehend that we have many fox-hunters among our readers.

105. *Remarks on Mr. Brand's Chirurgical Essays on the Causes and Symptoms of Ruptures, &c. With a short but true History of the Invention of Mr. Brand's Patent Elastic Trusses, &c.* By T. Sheldrake, Junior. 8vo.

IN a pamphlet of 28 pages Mr. Sheldrake has frequently gone out of his way, to bespatter the name and character of Mr. Brand with low, futile, and personal invective. We should have been happy to have met with candour on a subject that admits of, and requires much elucidation. If Mr. B. has been guilty of putting off his own trusses, and palming his abilities on the publick, Mr. S. is no less reprehensible for a more open avowal of his own superiority to Mr. Brand, but of which the publick only are to judge.

As Mr. S. is a young author, and a young tradesman, we would recommend to him more candour for the future.

THE PLEASURES OF A  
FLOWER GARDEN.

**I**F Nature in her dress is simply neat,  
'Tis Art which makes her beautifully complete.

View the *parterre*, where *Flora's* beauties rise;  
Are there defects? Art ever these supplies.

Fittest choose a soil, where dryness most pre-  
vails,

Here of success your labour seldom fails.  
Let loam and gravel o'er the whole be spread,  
To form the walks, and raise the flowery bed.  
If near a river's side your ground should lie,  
The prospect swells, luxuriant to the eye.  
Where this is wanting, forth let springs be  
drawn;

Springs, which in ponds, diversify the lawn.  
To these the fountain add, to give delight,  
Which, nimbly tow'ring, glitters on the sight.  
Consider, where the sun's full heat should fall,  
And where 'tis right to have no sun at all.  
Some parts you'll find should open be and free,  
Others encircled by the shady tree.

Would you have fruits to gratify the taste?  
Raise a south wall: let nothing run to waste.  
With circumspection cultivate the vine,  
On which the sun can never too much shine.  
Labour and care will answer every end,  
And kind *Pomona* will your pains befriend.  
Some in their gardens costly statues place,  
Here to hide faults, and there to impart a grace.  
*Fertumnus*, graceful under every form,  
*Terminus* to shelter, should there fall a storm;  
*Priapus* with his sickle, goat-foot *Pan*,  
And turgid *Bacchus* with his mystic van\*.  
All these much judgment and much art require,  
Rightly to place; that critics may admire.  
Observe propriety: O be not fond  
To fix victorious *Cæsar* in your pond †:  
Errors, like this, your ignorance betray,  
And such an error scares your fish away.  
If to position apt there's no regard,  
Statues look better in the sculptor's yard.

\* *Mystica vannus Iacchi*. Virg. Georg.

† The glaring impropriety of placing statues in gardens cannot appear to better advantage than from the following narrative. "An honest convivial citizen lately hired a small house, for his summer's residence, close to the side of a dusty road. Here he lavished large sums of money in improving the garden, and making a fish-pond; which he stocked with the choicest fish, and erected, in the middle of it, an awkward mass of stone, which he called a *Neptune*, and which he had purchased, at a great price, of a *carpenter*. As there was only a dwarf lath-fence between the road and the pond, the fish were soon in the possession of the midnight-adventurers; which misfortune occasioned him to execute his vengeance upon the pond, which was, by order, filled up; the disfigured deity remained; and the spot having undergone many alterations, his *Neptune* now stood in the middle of a grass-plot. Upon the day of revel and pastime [*Sunday*] when his friends visited

That you with leisure may survey the spot,  
Contrive some temple, summer-room, or grove,  
Where all the parts may at one view be seen,  
And Fancy revel o'er the blissful scene.  
Here oft retire; here shun the noontide heat;  
Consult th' *historie* page in this retreat.  
There read how *Atticus*, *Lucullus* bold,  
*Alcinous*, and *Semiramis* of old,  
The wise *Corycian*, prais'd in *Maro's* song,  
And they who've sought life's comforts to  
prolong;

In gardens pass'd the leisure of their days,  
And rural scenes prefer'd to worldly praise;  
Here felt, from noise sequester'd, and from  
trife,

*The sweet oblivion of an anxious life* \*.

To raise your flowers various arts combine,  
Study these well, and Fancy's flights decline.  
If you would have a vivid vigorous breed  
Of every kind, examine well the seed.  
Learn to what elements your plants belong,  
What is their constitution, weak or strong:  
Be their physician, careful of their lives,  
And see that every species duly thrives.

These love much air; these on much earth  
rely: [die.

These, without constant warmth, decay and  
Like tender females, quite domestic some,  
It may be fatal if they stir from home.  
By their own moisture these can live alone:  
Much water some, some little want, or none.

Observe how Nature paints, and then you'll  
say, [away.

Art, when compar'd, looks faint, and dies  
See the majestic tulip's gay attire,  
View every flower, to the humble brier:  
First each distinctly and in order trace,  
Then mark the whole. What grandeur,  
beauty, grace! [derive,

But from this view more pleasure you'll  
If in the setting you should so contrive,  
That flowers of lighter hues may forward  
stand,

For darker hues a place behind demand †.

Thus

him in this retirement, and strictly observed the day in the *house* as a *festival*, they would often tell him, that the statue should be removed, as there was now no longer any water near it. To which observation he thus, with his usual *solidity*, answered, "The statue is a very good thing; it has cost me a great deal; and my *taylor*, my *butcher*, and my *barber* commend it very much: now although there is no pond there now, the statue will serve to tell those, who view it, that there has been a pond there formerly."

\* *Sollicitæ jucunda obliuia vitæ*. Hor. Sat.

† This passage requires explanation. The thought is taken from a circumstance mentioned in Sir Hen. Wotton's Remains, relating to the position of flowers in gardens.—"In the garden of Sir Henry Fanshawe," says this author, p. 296, "at his seat in Ware Park, the tinctures of his flowers were so ordered, that in the settings, the inwardmost of those, which were



Thus on the pencill'd canvas colours glow,  
Where lights and shades in close succession  
Into each other mutually decline, [flow,  
And by a gentle soft gradation join.  
But say, of beauty such profusion whence?  
Does it stand forth, only to feast the sense?  
Shall man be fond of Nature's bounteous store,  
Just but to taste, and then be fond no more?  
Presumptuous wretch! O blind to real good!  
O worse than vilest of the reptile brood!  
The worm to all that's beautiful is blind,  
It's senses only to itself confin'd: [where,  
On earth with slowest progress labouring,  
Though close to man, it knows not man is there.  
But thou, when Error's mists thy blindness

prove;  
Canst call forth Science, and the veil remove.  
Exert thy reason then, and trace the cause  
Of beauty, and well weigh who gave it laws.  
In the creation the Creator view,  
And learn to him what gratitude is due.  
Why does the rainbow sparkle in thy eye?  
For the same cause the tulip's purple dye.  
That to their Author man his thoughts may

raise,  
Inspir'd with rapture, wonder, love, and praise.  
As in some vast elaborate work of art,  
Where springs, wheels, movements, actuate  
every part;

The wise contrivance justly we admire,  
Viewing each part with eager fond desire.  
But if the artist's known, who form'd the  
whole,

And as it were to matter gave a soul;  
The mind exulting feels a purer joy,  
When genius, wisdom, judgment all our  
thoughts employ.

RUBEN D'MOUNT.

Dartmouth Street, Westm Nov. 1, 1782.

\* \* This Gentleman's Letter on Prophylactic  
Symbols shall appear in our next.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

THE following lines were addressed, by  
the Editor of *Rousseau Juge de Jean*  
*Jacques*, to Miss SEWARD, on her addressing  
a small poem to the ingenious Mr. WRIGHT  
of Derby, on painting her father's picture.  
If Fortune favours me with a copy of her  
poem, I shall with pleasure add that to my  
occasional communications. W. N.

WHILST Julia bids the skilful artist trace  
The much-lov'd semblance of her father's face,  
The faithful tints with raptur'd eye she views,  
And straight invokes the honour-giving Muse.  
Her sister's voice delighted Cho hears,  
With eager hand the tuneful trophy rears,  
Wright's breathing canvas consecrates to fame,  
And on her fairest tablet 'graves his name.  
Blest artist! whose ingenious pencil gains  
Such high rewards, o'erpaying far thy pains;  
Time shall behold thy glowing colours fade,  
But by her pen thou art immortal made.

were to come up at the same time, were al-  
ways darker by degrees than the outmost;  
and so served them for a kind of gentle sha-  
dow, like a piece, not of Nature but of Art."

MR. URBAN,

IF this small Poem coincides with the plan  
of your useful Magazine, it is much at  
your service. J. H.

— *Natumque miserrimus Edwin*

— *luget ut amissum.*

OVI.

AS sinking in the Western sky,

Sol shot a fainter ray,

And hovering o'er the mountains high,

The gathering vapours lay:

Through a dark wood young Edwin stray'd,

Amid its coverts lost,

While howling winds around him play'd,

In dreadful eddies tost.

The wolf's and famish'd tyger's howl,

His tender bosom fright,

Along the sky the thunder rolls,

Blue flashes cross his sight.

At length he spies a trembling flame,

His heart with transport glows,

Through the rough brake its sparkles gleam,

The tempest louder blows.

To the small light he hastes along,

And quickly reach'd the spot,

A hermit sung his evening song,

Close by his little cot.

"Hail, reverend father," Edwin cried;

"May I thy cottage share

"Till these loud echoings subside,

"And morning calms the air?"

The hermit lit a cheerful fire,

And set him fruits to eat:

Edwin the hermit did admire,

And bless'd the lone retreat.

"Young man, may I thy story know?"

The aged father said.

"If 'tis a tale of melting woe,

"'Twill suit my hoary head.

"For in my youth I've known distress,

"And felt the pangs of woe,

"My once rich fortune now made less,

"As this poor shed does show."

The youth began: "On Trent's green side

"My father's mansion stood,

"Of neighbouring knights he was the pride,

"Born of a noble blood.

"To me, his only child, he bore

"Love and affection kind:

"He brought me up in Virtue's lore,

"And rear'd my tender mind.

"Ere I had reach'd the dawn of man,

"By robbers I was stole,

"Compell'd to form the midnight plan,

"Wrapp'd in a ragged stole.

"Twice three long years with them I dwelt,

"And join'd their scenes of woe;

"Yet still my bosom conscience felt,

"I ne'er was Virtue's foe.

"Their darksome cave this morn I fled,

"And sought Trent's flowery side.

"The storm arose, I gain'd this shed,

"And pass'd the forest wide."

"My

"My long-lost child!" the hermit cried;

"And art thou then return'd?"

He clasp'd young Edwin like a bride,  
His heart with transport burn'd.

"If thou'rt my father," Edwin said,

"Where's grandeur's trophied hall?"

"Where's the rich gem to crown thy head,  
"The gold to deck thy wall?"

"Ah, son!" he cried, and smote his breast,

"The house, the gold is gone;

"And here in solitude I rest,  
"Unpitied and alone.

"A neighbouring lord an insult gave;

"I met him in the field.

"In ambush lay a troop of slaves,  
"And seiz'd my burnish'd shield.

"From my own lands, and house, and wealth,

"My wearied age they drove;

"Yet *here*, possess of peace and health,  
"This hermitage I love."

"In this lone spot I'll tend thy age,"

The filial Edwin cried:

"For thee I'll meet the tyger's rage,  
"Or haughty tyrant's pride."

Beneath this roof their lives they spent,  
And made the garden smile.

The mossy sod a tombstone lent,  
When death reliev'd their toil.

### IMITATION OF THE FRENCH "VERSES IN OUR LAST.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CAMP OF  
SAINT ROCH.

SAY, glorious knights of modern song,  
(Of Mancha's genuine race) how long

This lingering siege must hold?

Though patient you, impatient we:

To valour add dispatch, and be

As brief as you are bold.

Haste, take the fort; for sure to you,  
Brave as you are, 'tis more than due;

Or be the fort forsaken.

At length, (whatever name ye list,

Besiegers or besieg'd,) desist,

Oh take it, or be taken.

Lull'd by the constant noise you keep,

The quiet Briton falls asleep,

So little does he fear you:

And if your distant squibs again

He deigns to answer now and then,

'Tis just to say, "I hear you."

O quit (for years should make you sage)

Your trenches, worn like you with age,

And let your sons defend them:

They, like their fires, a patient train,

May still besiege, perhaps may gain

The fort, if chance befriend them.

Your bombs, which waste in air their ven-  
geance,

Your gun-boats and infernal engines,

(Though very harmless yet)

Your wond'rous plans and dreadful deeds

Affrighten none but him who reads

Your terrible Gazette.

Fat are those troops you've starv'd so long,  
And plump and well—then sure 'tis wrong

Such bootless war to wage:

Though famish'd thus from year to year,

They, safe and well, have nought to fear,

But fatness and old age. W. J.

### WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF CAMBRIDGE ON A LADY'S GLOVE.

GO, virgin kid, with lambent kiss

Salute a virgin's hand:

Go, senseless thing, and reap a bliss

Thou dost not understand.

Securely mayst thou touch the fair,

Which few securely can;

Mayst press her breasts, her lips, her hair,

And wanton with her fan.

Mayst coach it with her to and fro,

From masquerade and plays:

Oh couldst thou hither come and go,

And tell me what she says.

Go kid, and, when the morning cold

Shall nip her lily arm,

Do thou (O could I be so bold!)

With kisses make her warm.

And when thy glossy beauty's o'er,

And all thy charms are gone,

Return to me, I'll love thee more

Than ever yet I've done.

### ON SEEING MRS. SIDDONS IN JANE SHORE.

THO' Cibber's sweetly plaintive moans

Are still to memory dear;

And Crawford's truly heartfelt moans

Still vibrate on my ear:

Yet thou, my fair, mayst brightly blaze,

Where they, to shine, have tried;

Thy grace and judgment claim that praise

That was to them denied.

No venal poet tunes this lay,

I never saw thy tears,

For still whene'er you seem to play,

Melpomene appears.

### AN EXTEMPORE EPIGRAM

ON THE SUPPOSITION OF A TAX  
TAKING PLACE ON BURIALS.

TO HIS M——Y.

TAX'D to the bone thy loving subjects  
see!

But still suppos'd, when dead, from taxes

Now, to complete, great G——, thy glorious

reign,

Excis'd to death, we're then excis'd again.

N<sup>o</sup>. 15.

X.  
THE

THE NONCONFORMIST'S NOSEGAY,  
(FROM A CORRECTED COPY, 1782.)

By Miss \* \* \* \* \*

VARIOUS in colour, odour, shape, and  
size,

Thy beauties, Vegetation! daily rise.  
In gay allusion shall my mind compose  
A bouquet of the ministers it knows?

Webb, in his latest season, vivid seen,  
Best claims the *Laurel*, bright unfading green.  
If searching, healing—in a moment calm,  
Giffard is priz'd as *Gilead's ancient Balm*.  
Let the broad *Sunflower* constant G bbons shew  
Turn'd to the light of life for ever true.  
Thy *Sweet-briar*, Winter, shall my breast adorn,  
Tho' some incautious hands lament the thorn.

A double-blossom'd *Myrtle* in our reach,  
Let Stennett on successive sabbaths preach\*,  
And modest Rolles, submersion too his care,  
Spring up, a *Water Lily*, truly fair;  
Olding a *Snow-drop*, Ford a *Crocus* shine;  
Fisher a *Poppy*, to repose incline.  
Pretty and pert—a kind of maiden sweet—  
Rippon, as *Minnionett*, attracts your feet.

Doth simple elegance delight your eyes?  
Bid Clayton as a *Tuberose* arise.  
Let Robinson abjure polemic whim;  
He is pathetic, and he *would be* prim;  
Neglecting, dear Simplicity, thy call,  
Like some sweet *Wo d'bine* tack'd to city wall.  
Oh Bennett! scorning every pagan art,  
Still wear the passion-flower next thy heart.

Stafford the *woe-ping Willow's* form receives;  
And Taylor, tremulous, an *Aspin's* leaves.  
Nor mov'd, nor moving—solidly the same—  
Thomson, an *oaken Pillard* you will name.  
Decent but sad, White reads to vacant pews†,  
For truant Christians follow vagrant Jews.  
Thus some grave bird, in *Ivy*, seems to moan,  
When sapient rats desert her tottering throne.

In Speculation's mazes long run wild,  
Price offers up the parent to the child;  
For nature's common, law and grace dethrones,  
The foremost *Bramble* Desolation owns.  
Crole, as the *ripening ear* on fertile lands,  
Dispensing blessed hope, superior stands,  
Waves to the breath of Heaven whene'er it  
blows,

Useful and graceful all the art he knows.

Whilst wicked wits suppose him in a storm,  
Brewer, like *Cupiscum*, is only warm.  
Trotman, a *Pink*, expect'ng gracious dew,  
Barber, an *Emmy*, of deeper hue,  
Harris, a pompous *Peony*, we view. }  
*Ranunculus* and Rogers, small and strait—  
But they wear powder, subject of his hate.  
With rhetoric strip'd, in undulation gay,  
The *Tulip*, Worthington, must flaunt away.  
Prompt, varied, artificial, slender, tall,  
Fordyce, the *Holystock*, o'er tops them all.

\* As a seventh-day man.

† At the Old Jewry.

‡ Vide Anti-Fop.

My favourite teacher why should I disclose?  
Each has a favorite—let him be *the Rose*.  
What from my garland you may smiling chuse,  
Bind up with candour—and forgive the Muse.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL,

Sung to Music at Queen's College, Oxford.

Nowell, nowell, nowell,  
Tydnges gode y thyngke to telle.

THE borys hede that we bryng here  
Betokeneth a prince with owte pere,  
Ys born this day to bye us dere.

Nowell, &c.

A bore is a soveraigne beste,  
And acceptable in ev'y feste;  
So mote thys lord be to moste and leste.

Nowell, &c.

This borys hede we bryng with song,  
In worchyp of hym that thus sprong  
Of a virgin to redresse all wrong.

Nowell, &c.

The music which accompanies this Carol  
is in the possession of the author of "Obser-  
vations on Mr. Warton's History of Eng-  
lish Poetry."

EPITAPHS at WHETHAMSTEAD, HERTS.

1. In the Church-Yard.

HANNAH LUKE, 1773. Aged 79.

THE Spirit wrought my faith and love,  
And hope and every grace;  
But Jesus spent his life to work  
The robe of Righteousness.

2. On a Board against a S. Buttreſs of the Chancel.

SARAH MOULIN, DIED FEB. 5, 1775.

WHILE Health and Pride and Folly laugh  
and sleep,  
Affliction slumbers but to wake and weep:  
Thus did the virgin eyes beneath the sod  
In pious anguish pour their tears to God.  
Toss'd on the thorny bed of pain she lay  
Five times five years, nor saw the cheerful  
day.

That storm is past; in brightest heavens above;  
Secure and happy sits the trembling dove.  
Dust with her dust, and free among the dead  
Reclines her honest father's hoary head.  
The worm feeds sweetly while the body lies;  
Their spirit scorns the worm that never dies.  
Faithful in thee, O Lord, supreme to save,  
I saw their end, and honour thus their grave.

In All Saints Church-Yard, Herts.

Transform'd from what I was, how am I grown  
A frightfull spectre to myself unknown!  
With trembling steps and foggy puff of breath  
My very limbs crawl to the edge of death.  
The mould'ring clay seeks out its first abode,  
With a stiff plant supports the tottering load.  
Open thy bosom, Earth, and in thy womb  
Of Nature let me find a quiet tomb.  
To thy cold breast my colder limbs receive,  
They are the very clod thou once didst give.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

*Copy of an ADDRESS to the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace, presented by a Committee chosen by the Loyal Inhabitants of the several Wards of the City of New York, and by the Refugee Loyalists from the different Provinces in America, now residing within his Majesty's Lines.*

"To their Excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. General and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. and the Honourable Rear Admiral Digby, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, &c. &c. &c. His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring Peace, &c. &c. &c.

"THE Loyal Inhabitants and Refugees within the British lines at New York beg leave, most respectfully, to present their united acknowledgments to your Excellencies for the ready and polite communication you were pleased so obligingly to make to them of the contents of the letter sent by your Excellencies to Gen. Washington, respecting the negotiations for a general peace, by the several powers at war, now at Paris. and the proposal directed to be made by his Majesty, of the independency of the Thirteen Provinces of America, in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty.

"As it is impossible for us to express the consternation with which we are struck, even on the probability of so calamitous an event taking place as that held out in the proposition stated, so we cannot suppress our feelings on a point so exceedingly momentous in its consequences to the British empire, and in particular to our own future peace, safety, and happiness.

"To preserve the British dominions entire, and to evince our pure and disinterested affection for his Majesty's sacred person and government, we hesitated not to step forth and hazard our lives and fortunes, confidently relying on the assurances repeatedly given to us by his Majesty, and firmly depending on the justice, magnanimity, and faith of Parliament, that we should never be deserted in a cause so just, and in distresses so great and overwhelming.

"With unfeigned gratitude we acknowledge his Majesty's paternal goodness and attention to the sufferings of his loyal subjects in America, for the protection hitherto afforded them, the bounties furnished, and the great and spirited efforts made by a brave and generous nation to reclaim the Colonies to a due connection with the parent state.

"We have most pathetically to lament that such noble and more than equal exertions have failed; although their failure has not been owing to any real impracticability of the war. We take leave to assure your Excellencies, that we have every reason to believe there yet exists a majority of the people throughout the Provinces, who are ardently desirous to be again re-united under his Majesty's just authority and government; and that, from a combination of circumstances, arising from various public distress, the spirit

of re-union is now actually operating in several quarters, to bring forward measures productive of the most favourable consequences to his Majesty's interest.

"With such flattering prospects in view, at a moment that, through the Divine assistance, his Majesty's naval superiority has been gloriously asserted and regained; when the most brilliant advantages have been obtained by his victorious arms in the East; when, instead of any symptoms of real debility, the national commerce, resources, and spirit, seem to be rising far beyond those of our combined enemies, we joyfully concluded that the independency of these provinces would have been still considered as inadmissible, because injurious to the safety, and incompatible with the glory and dignity, of the whole British empire. The hour of victory and success may perhaps be the proper hour to treat of peace, but not, we humbly conceive, to dismember an empire.

"We presume not, however, to arraign the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, nor to judge of the great political necessity which may have existed to justify this measure: to the virtue, wisdom, and prudence of his Majesty, of his Parliament, and of the Nation at large, we must submit this great and weighty question.

"But should the great event of the independency of the Thirteen Colonies be determined, and we thereby have to encounter the most inexpressible misfortune of being for ever cast out from his Majesty's protection and government, we have only then to intreat your Excellencies' interposition with his Majesty, by every consideration of humanity, to secure, if possible, beyond the mere form of treaty, our persons and properties: that such as think they cannot safely remain here, may be enabled to seek refuge elsewhere."

"These are the sentiments, may it please your Excellencies, which, in the fulness of our hearts, we feel ourselves constrained to express in this alarming moment; influenced, however, by a hope that it may not yet be too late, we most earnestly and humbly request of your Excellencies, that you will be pleased to represent to our gracious sovereign, accompanied with our warmest and most affectionate assurances of duty and loyalty, our present distressed situation, the confidence we have in his royal and benevolent attention, and in the justice of the British nation, to save us from that ruin and despair which must otherwise fall upon our devoted heads."

"As witnesses to our distress, and generously sympathising with us in our misfortunes, we cannot fail to have advocates in your Excellencies to the throne of our beloved Sovereign, the most zealous and able. Firmly persuaded of this, we shall, in the mean time, by a manly and steadfast conduct and loyalty, endeavour to support his Majesty's interest within these lines, preserve your Excellencies good opinion, and patiently wait the event."

Signed by the COMMITTEE."

New York, Aug. 10, 1781.

HISTORICAL



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Aug. 27.

BEING appointed for the solemn inauguration of the monument to the memory of Peter the Great, her Imperial Majesty of Russia resolved to commemorate that day by some distinguishing mark of her grace and clemency, and accordingly issued a proclamation in which she grants pardon to all criminals under sentence of death; suspends all suits for monies due to the crown; gives general release to the heirs of those who died indebted to the crown; pardon to all deserters who shall return to their respective corps within a limited time; the same to those under prosecution for carrying on any illicit trade; criminals condemned to the galleys have liberty to return to their respective places of residence, provided they have not been guilty of murder; and, finally, a general pardon to all delinquents, who, being employed by government, had abused their trust. The proclamation concludes with an exhortation to repentance and amendment; enjoining them at the same time to put up their prayers to the Almighty for the repose of the soul of the great monarch to whose memory these marks of clemency are dedicated.

Sept. 19.

Was burnt in public, by order of the venerable senate of the free city of Han-burg, by the hands of the common hangman, upon the block of disgrace, at the ringing of a bell a libel against the Spanish nation, printed by J. G. Virehaux, at the instance of M. Manuel de Urgulloy, Consul General to his Catholic Majesty, who demanded exemplary punishment on the printer, which was granted in the manner above-mentioned, besides a pecuniary fine.

Oct. 3.

Being the anniversary of her Czarian Majesty's coronation, there was a very brilliant court, when the statutes of a new order, called Woldemur, were read, and her Imperial Majesty invested herself with the same. It is instituted in favour of those who serve in civil employments. There are to be ten great crosses, 20 of the second order, 30 of the third, and 60 of the fourth, besides a fifth for those who have served 35 years, which gives them a right to wear it.

Oct. 12.

A deputation from the clergy of France presented his Most Christian Majesty with a free gift of 15 millions of livres, payable in three years, to repair the loss the nation sustained on the 12th of April, and one million more towards the support of the widows and orphans of the killed on that unfortunate day.

Oct. 15.

Mrs. Phillips of Erismall, near Milton-hall, in Suffolk, was most inhumanly murdered by some villains, who called her up in the dead of the night under pretence of some dogs being among her sheep, and when they had dragged

her about a quarter of a mile from home knocked her on the head, and then returned and robbed the house. The villains have since been apprehended.

Oct. 18.

A fire broke out in the barn of farmer Child, at Lambourne in Berkshire, which communicated to other barns and dwelling houses, and consumed property to the amount of at least 9000*l*. Seventeen dwelling houses, fifteen barns full of corn, four racks of wheat, two malt-houses with upwards of 100 quarters of malt, a brew-house, storehouses well stocked with beer, outhouses, &c. &c. were all destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. A fellow is committed to gaol on a strong suspicion of being the incendiary.

Oct. 20.

Mr. Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the States General, after having concluded a treaty of amity and commerce between the two republics, took his leave of the President of their H.M.M. and also of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, and in a few days after set out for France, leaving Mr. Dumas as American Charge d'Affaires.

A letter addressed to the Chairman of the sessions of the peace was this day circulated by his Majesty's express direction, through the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, exhorting the Justices of the peace to be vigilant in suppressing disorderly houses, by holding frequent petty sessions for that purpose, by calling the high-constables and other proper officers under their direction, and giving them the strictest orders to search for and apprehend rogues, vagabonds, idle and disorderly persons, from time to time, and to proceed with rigour against all persons harbouring such offenders; requiring at the same time such Justices at their respective sessions to draw up an account of their proceedings, inserting therein the names of the Justices who attend, and the peace officers whom they employ, that his Majesty may reward such of them as distinguish themselves by their diligence and zeal in the performance of their duty, &c.

This day the 83th regiment of foot landed at Plymouth from Jamaica. They were in a miserable condition, going into the country to recruit.

Oct. 29.

Letters from Gen. Elms, Gov. of Gibraltar, of the 11th and 12th of September, appeared in the London Gazette, in which he acquaints his Majesty's principal Secretary of State of the event which an attempt to try the effect of a heavy fire from the batteries with carcasses, hot shot, and shells, had upon the enemy's advanced works and batteries. The firing commenced on the 8th about 7 in the morning, and by 10 their Mahon battery and one adjoining were set on fire, and by five in the afternoon were entirely consumed, with gun-carriages, platforms, and magazines, bomb-

prods.

proof. Other batteries shared the same fate. The success was beyond expectation. The enemy's loss was very considerable, as their endeavours to stop the progress of the flames laid them open to a very severe and well-directed fire. The enemy next morning opened a new 64 gun battery, with all their mortars, but without making the least visible impression on the works. The same day a squadron of 7 Spanish ships of the line and two French, with a large frigate and a xebec, passing slowly within random shot, fired many guns upon the south bastion and ragged staff, continuing their fire till they had got beyond Europa. They then formed a line before the batteries of Europa, and under a slow fall commenced a fire from all their guns, which, though repeated several times, did not any ways damage the works. About the same time 16 of the enemy's gun-boats came over from Algeiras, and fired upon the garrison, which, however, were soon obliged to retire, not without considerable loss. Nobody hurt by their fire. The General concludes his letters by expressing his opinion that the enemy would resolve on their final attack in a few days.

Came to her moorings in the river the ship *Belle*, Capt. Forster, who was so instrumental in saving the crew of the *Ramilies* and *Adm. Graves*,

At the commission of Oyer and Terminer for Dublin, came on the trial of Mr. Samuel Forster, for killing Mr. J. Anderson in a duel. The jury brought in their verdict *manslaughter in his own defence*. The judge who tried him refused to take sureties for his appearance to plead his pardon till it should be considered how the law stood. The bench afterwards delivered a solemn opinion upon the case, that it was matter of right to bail the prisoner, he being found guilty of justifiable homicide; but that, had the verdict been returned *manslaughter at large*, he could only have been bailed by favour of the court.

*Oct. 27.*

The following orders and approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty were sent to the Lord Mayor, to be communicated to the captains of the merchant ships who were the preservers of the lives of the crew of the *Ramilies*.

"That their Lords are highly pleased with the humane and good conduct of the masters of the *Belle* and of the other merchant ships who were instrumental as above; and to let them know at the same time, that orders will be given to the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, to reimburse them whatever expences they have been put to, upon their producing an account thereof to the said commissioners."

Three principal Dutch officers from the *Texel* have laid down their commissions, one of whom is that old and able Admiral *Hartfink*, who has been in the service of the States upwards of sixty-one years. (*See p. 502.*)

*Oct. 28.*

A letter from Glasgow of this day's date

says, that they have had for many days a continual fall of snow, rain, and hail, such as have not been remembered by the oldest man living, which has laid every thing under water, and the corn which was left upon the ground is much damaged, so that every necessity of life is grown so dear that the poor in that part of Scotland are in the greatest distress.

*Oct. 29.*

In the Supplement to the *Paris Gazeete* an account is given of the expedition to *Hudson's Bay* by a small French squadron under the command of Capt. de la Perouse. This squadron consisted of the *Sceptre* of 74 guns, and two frigates, *L'Afrique* and *L'Engageante*, under the command of the Chevalier de Langle and the *Sieur de Joille*, having on board a detachment of 250 land forces, with 2 eight-inch mortars, 300 shells, and four field-pieces. They sailed from *cape Francois* on the 31st of May, and on the 17th of July arrived at the mouth of the Straits, where they soon found themselves entangled in the ice, and in the utmost danger. The navigation there was in every respect new, and they had neither charts nor pilots. With great difficulty they reached *Fort Prince of Wales*, which surrendered at discretion on the first summons. A prodigious quantity of merchandize was found in the fort, the ordnance was in the best condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead. They loaded whatever they liked, and set fire to the rest; and having taken the Governor and garrison on board, and supplied the Savages with plenty of powder, shot, and provisions, they set sail for *Fort York* at the mouth of *Nelson's river*, where they found as little resistance as before, except from the tempests with which they were attacked, their ignorance of the coasts, the danger of landing, and the difficulty of access by reason of the natural situation of the fort. These surmounted, the garrison opened the gates on the first summons, but not without capitulation. There was now no time to be lost; and as soon as every thing valuable was embarked, the fort set on fire, and provision made for the people that were left behind by capitulation, on the 31st of August they weighed anchor, having on board the three Governors of *Forts Prince of Wales*, *York*, and *Severn*, the latter a small fort within *York district*, which was left undemolished. The commandant of this expedition estimates the loss to the company between ten and twelve millions of livres, about 500,000/ English.

By Letters from the *Cape of Good Hope*, by way of France, there is advice of the arrival there of a French squadron under the command of M. *Poigniers* on the 19th of May last. By these advices it should seem that the Dutch Governor does not very well relish his new guests; for though every thing the ships wanted abounded at the *Cape*, yet nothing is to be had but at an immoderate price.

Letters from *Holland* express much concern for

for the fate of the Ensign de Witte of Lieut. Gen. Yernburg's regiment, who being appointed to guard an out-post on the island of Schoewen, in the province of Zealand, was taken from thence and carried prisoner to the Hague, tried, and convicted of having carried on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. To the tribunal of judicature by whom he was tried the provinces of Holland and West Friesland have objected. His sentence, therefore, must be suspended till their H. M. M. have deliberated, and decided on the competency of his judges.

*O. Z. 31.*

At a common-hall held for the election of a Lord Mayor, the choice fell on Mr. Alderman Newnham to serve that office, Mr. Alderman Peckham having declined serving on account of his bad state of health.

The same day a court of proprietors of East India stock was held at the India-house for the purpose of balloting on the question to rescind the vote of the court of Directors for removing Warren Hastings, Esq. from the government of Bengal; when the numbers were, for rescinding the vote 428, against it 75. The Directors in full court presented an elegant sword to Lieut. Col. Hartley, who lately arrived from India, in honourable testimony of the high sense they entertain of his brave and gallant conduct in the campaign against the Maharrattans in 1779.

*FRIDAY, Nov. mber 1.*

Mr. Seaton's prize is this year adjudged to Spencer Madan, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his poem on The Call of the Gentiles.

The prayer of the petition and memorial of the brewers, maltsters, and distillers, (see p. 501) was answered in such a manner as to encourage the persons concerned to send their orders abroad, though the act of parliament could not be dispensed with.

*Saturday 2.*

Being the birth-day of Prince Edward, their Majesties' fourth son, who then entered into his 16th year, their Majesties received the usual compliments at St. James's.

*Monday 5.*

A confirmation was received in Holland of the loss of the Union man of war, a new ship of 68 guns, in the North seas, in which every soul on board perished. Count de Welderen, eldest son of the late ambassador of that name to the court of London, who commanded the Union, is much lamented.

*Friday 8.*

The first general meeting of the patrons of the charity schools throughout Great Britain was held at St. Paul's Coffee-house in St. P.'s Church-yard, when the Rt. Hon. Th. Harley was chosen president; the Rt. Hon. Ld. Bagot and Sir Warkyn Williams Wynne, vice-presidents; Wm. Wright, Esq. of Soho square, treasurer; Mr. John Robinson, of Bartlett's buildings, secretary; and Mess. Boldero, Barnston, and Co. bankers to the society.

A letter received from Harwich at the general-post-office, brings advice, that the Dolphin packet, Capt. Flynn, was taken soon after she sailed from Helvoet by a Dutch privateer, and carried into Brouwer's haven, in Zealand, on pretence of his not being furnished with the proper passports. The Dolphin had two Dutch mails on board, both which are safe. This capture causes various speculations.

*Saturday 9.*

This being Lord Mayor's day, Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. the new Lord Mayor, went with the usual train to Westminster-hall, where being sworn, the company returned by water to Black Friars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided, at which were present the great officers of state, divers of the nobility, the judges, and many other persons of distinction.

*Monday 11.*

This day a court of general officers met at the Horse-guards, in obedience to a warrant from his Majesty, to try the Hon. Lieutenant-General Murray, late Governor of Minorca, on several charges exhibited against him by Lieutenant-General Sir William Draper, Kt. of the Bath, late Deputy-Gov. or second in command of the same island.

*Wednesday 13.*

Arrived at Plymouth, being part of Lord Howe's Squadron, the Egmont 74. Bienfaicant 64, and the Buffalo of 60. The accounts brought by these ships are, that Lord Howe has detached for the West Indies, having first victualled and watered them completely from the fleet, the following men of war:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Princess Amelia	80	{ Adm. Sir R. Hughes. Capt. Reynolds.
Union	90	
Berwick	74	Capt. Dalrymple
Bellona	74	Phips.
Suffolk	74	Onslow.
Raisonable	64	Sir G. Home.
Ruby	64	Lord Harvey.
Polypheusus	64	Collins.
		Linch.

The Sampson, Crown, and Vigilant, of 64 guns, and the Minerva and Andromache, were left cruising off Lisbon; and the Ocean of 90, Adm. Milbank, with the Foudroyant, 80, Fortitude, 74, Dublin, 74, A6a, 64, and Panther, 60, were gone to Ireland to victual and water. They are since arrived at St. Helens.

*Thursday 14.*

Letters just received from Newfoundland give a very melancholy relation of the loss of the Hector man of war off that island. She had just had an engagement with two French frigates, whom she beat off; but a storm coming on soon after the action, she became so leaky that it was impossible to keep her above water. Just as the crew were about to leave her and commit themselves to the mercy of the waves in their boats, a brig came in sight, and landed as many of them as were able to come on board upon the abovementioned island;

land, but in a miserable condition. Among them was Capt. Bouchier, who is since arrived in Ireland, being severely wounded in the engagement and it was with difficulty that the officers prevented her falling into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Drury, who was passenger on board, is now in town, and confirms the melancholy situation of that part of the crew who were saved (about 200 in number); the rest went to the bottom with the ship.

*Friday 15.*

Lord Howe with part of the fleet under his command arrived at St. Helens, viz. The Victory, Britannia, Atlas, Queen, Princess Royal, Blenheim, Cambridge, Royal William, Alexander, Courgeaux, Edgar, Ganges, Goliath, Vengeance, Pegasus; and the Bombay and Monsieur and Diana frigates.

*Saturday 16.*

*Whitehall.* The letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, from the Rt. Hon. Gen. Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, were received on Thursday last at the office of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Townshend, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

[The first letter is dated Sept. 15, and gives an account of the destruction of the Spanish floating-batteries, in substance the same as related in Capt. Curtis's letter inserted in the preceding part of this Magazine, except the conclusion, which is as follows:—]

I am happy to say, my Lord, that notwithstanding the enemy's violent effort, our loss has not been great in numbers; yet such gallant individuals must ever be regretted.

Capt. Reeves, of the Royal Artillery, was the only officer killed, and is much to be lamented for his knowledge and constant unwearied attention to every duty. Our wounded officers will all do well, and we are hopeful not to lose many of the soldiers.

The Duke de Crillon, a General, of the highest reputation, having the chief command of the allied forces, Princes of royal blood of France, dignified characters in Europe, first nobility of Spain, and great military officers, being present with the besieging army, an amazing concourse of spectators, that filled the camp, and covered the adjacent hills on this occasion, induce us to believe the combined powers had formed the most sanguine expectations of success from their battering ships, deemed perfect in design, completed by dint of prodigious labour, and unlimited profusion of expence; and, by common report, pronounced invincible. I am, my Lord, with respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,  
G. A. ELLIOT.

A letter from Lord Howe, in the same Gazette, has nothing material in addition to his former letters, but that he followed the enemy with a press of sail, but found it impossible to bring them to a second action; that on the 28th of October he brought to to prepare detachments as directed by his instructions to that period.

In the same Gazette dispatches from Ld. Pigot at New York, dated Oct. 9, have place. They contain a list of Prizes, in number 15, with Capt. Elphinstone's account of the taking the *L'Aigle*, said to be the finest frigate ever fitted out from France. She had treasure on board to a very considerable amount, and some officers of the first rank for the French army, who, together with the greatest part of the treasure, got safe on shore. The *L'Aigle* was pursued through an unknown channel at the mouth of the Delaware, till she stuck fast, and could not be reached but by some small ships, which being properly placed obliged her to surrender. The particulars in our next.

*Tuesday 19.*

Letters were received from his R. H. Prince Wm. Henry, dated at sea, giving an account that his R. H. is perfectly recovered of the hurt he received, and was in perfect health.

*Thursday 21.*

The vessel with the diving-bell came into Portsmouth harbour, having fished up 16 guns, with cordage, &c. belonging to the Royal George.

This day Capt. McBride was at the levee, and delivered to the King Returns of the Volunteer Seamen raised in Ireland for the Royal Navy.

*Friday 22.*

A court of proprietors was held at the India House, when Sir Hen. Fletcher took the chair, and after the minutes of the last general court were read, he informed the proprietors that the directors had finally agreed to rescind the order for the recall of Gov. Hastings; but that, upon acquainting his Majesty's ministers with the determination of the court, agreeable to act of parliament, Government had expressed their disapprobation of the same; and his Majesty, intending to bring the business before parliament, had commanded, that no such dispatches, as were directed by the proprietary court, should be sent to the General Governor of Bengal.—This intimation occasioned much conversation. Gov. Johnstone said, he had long since seen a settled design somewhere to nibble away the charter rights of the Company. He therefore proposed, that a committee of nine proprietors should be appointed to watch over the business of the E. I. Company, as it may be agitated in parliament, to shew Government that they would by no means permit encroachments on their rights without a legal resistance. Nine proprietors were accordingly appointed to meet, but any opposition to Government was generally disapproved.

The Parliament, which was to meet on Tuesday the 26th instant, was this day prorogued to Thursday the 5th of December. The reason assigned, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Townshend to the Bank, was, That the negotiations now carrying on at Paris were brought so far to a point as to promise a decisive conclusion, either for peace or war, before the meeting of parliament as now prorogued.

*Saturday*



*Saturday 23.*

Six aldermen and 12 commoners, preceded by the city-marshal, waited on Lord Rodney at his house in Hertford-street, who might be said to make his public entry into the city, being met by a body of sailors, who took out the horses, and drew the carriage in which his lordship rode, to the London Tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present many of his lordship's friends. In the evening many houses were illuminated.

The same day, Mr. Strachey, under secretary of state to Mr. Townshend, set out for Paris, with dispatches of the utmost importance. He carries the final resolution of the British court respecting peace or war.

*Monday 25.*

This day stocks rose  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, on the report of an approaching peace.

*Thursday 28.*

This morning an express arrived to the American merchants, from Plymouth, with advice of the following ships being arrived there from Quebec, viz. *Lunetta*, Capt. Cooke; *Integrity*, Capt. Gibson; *Fame*, Capt. Bailey; and *Fly*.—They sailed on the 5th instant, in company with 10 sail more, under convoy, and parted with the convoy and other ships in the middle of the Gulf.

*Saturday 30.*

Advice was lately received from Charles Town, S. Carolina, that Major Brereton, of the 64th regiment, with about 200 men, had defeated Col. Laurens, killed him and 2 or 3 officers, and about 40 men: had taken 2 pieces of cannon and 1 howitzer at Cambohee Bluff, where the enemy were collected to oppose his landing.

By a solemn act of the United States, in congress assembled, on the 14th of October, it is declared that, notwithstanding the treaty of alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States, it appears, the British court still flatters itself with a vain hope of prevailing on the United States to agree to some terms of dependence upon Great Britain, or at least to a separate peace.

"Resolved unanimously, That Congress will inviolably adhere to the treaty of alliance with his Most Christian Majesty, and conclude neither a separate peace or truce with Great Britain, nor enter into the discussion of any overtures for pacification but in confidence and in concert with his Most Christian Majesty: that they will prosecute the war with vigour until, by the blessing of God on the united arms, a peace shall be happily accomplished, by which the full and absolute sovereignty and independence of these United States having been duly assured, the rights and interests, as well as those of their allies, shall be effectually provided for and secured." From this declaration, the terms of the approaching peace may be guessed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The ministers of France and Prussia, resident at the Hague, have expressed their wishes that

the many libels and satirical prints that have lately been published against his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, throughout the dominions of their High Mightinesses, might be suppressed. The people, however, are not a little chagrined at these ministers intermeddling with a matter that concerns only their own magistracy.—In the mean time, the Swedish resident has made strong representations to their High Mightinesses against the conduct of one Kulberg, the commander of a Dutch privateer, who has made many captures of English merchant ships on the coast of Gottenburgh, and has made himself notorious by his depredations. The memorial presented on this occasion sets forth, "That the King, incensed by the conduct of this Kulberg, so contrary to the law of nations and the respect due to the coasts of sovereign princes, has given orders to his officers to make prize of his ship, and to bring it into one of his Majesty's ports, not doubting their High Mightinesses's Will to punish the said Kulberg, but to prevent him from doing any more mischief."

Robberies and murders are so frequent on the frontiers of Turkey, that people emigrate from thence very fast: besides which the very exorbitant taxes levied by the Agas render the misery of the people insupportable. In all which, although the Turks suffer much, the Christians suffer a great deal more. Several commissaries, appointed by the Porte, are already arrived at Belgrade, no doubt commissioned to enquire into and redress these grievances.

The troops on the above frontiers, and those who guard the borders of his Imperial Majesty's dominions in Germany, have had a very serious rencontre. A gang of 500 Turkish freebooters having made their excursions into Moravia, and committed some enormities, by burning houses, murdering those who opposed them, plundering their goods, and carrying off their cattle; and the Emperor having demanded satisfaction, the Pacha governor of the frontier provinces answered haughtily, *That he was no thief-taker*; on which the Emperor ordered a body of 12,000 Croats, 4000 Hussars, and two pieces of cannon, to march against them, who, falling upon them without quarter, set fire to their hamlets, and the wind favouring their vengeance, near 16 villages were reduced to ashes.

By a letter from Nathaniel Bayley, Esq. to William Middleton, Esq. dated Epsem, September 26, that gentleman observing the Suffolk subscription for adding a ship of the line to the Royal Navy to proceed languidly, not only offered his mite of 100*l.* towards that laudable purpose, but pledges himself to contribute the same sum, not only to the twelve counties intimated to him by Mr. Middleton, but to every other county and city throughout the three kingdoms, in which subscriptions shall be opened for the like good purpose. The amount of the Suffolk subscription, to November 28, is 21,114*l.* 11*s.*

P. 504. l. 14. r. "Sir John Bruce Cotton of Conington."

Ibid. Tho. Bentley, esq; was son to Dr. B. the celebrated critic. He drew the designs for Mr. Gray's Odes, folio, and was author of "The Wives," a comedy, which appeared at Drury-lane in the summer of 1761, and was revived the beginning of the present season; but, some of the satire introduced into the piece being supposed to be leveled at the present times, it was condemned as a party-performance, and withdrawn by the author from the stage. Mr. Bentley was also author of "Philodamus," a tragedy, 1767; and of "Patriotism," a severe satirical poem, lately reprinted in Dilly's "Repository."

Ibid. In the article of Mr. J. Naulder, for "At the same place," r. "At Enfield."

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of John Ayre, esq; of Gaddesby, co. Leic. a son.

*Nov.* Lady of Wm. Baker, esq; a son.

1. Lady Grantham, a son.

18. Her Excellency Baroness Kutzleben, a daughter.

22. Lady of Ld Visc. Turnour, a dau.

24. Lady of hon. Fra. Talbot, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**R**EV. Mr. Hall, to Miss Sarah Blackburne, young. dau. of the rev. Mr. B. archdeacon of Cleveland, and R. of Richmond, Yorksh.

Capt. Fairlamb, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. M. Gossip, wid. of the late Geo. G. esq;

Capt. Boyle, of his majesty's navy, to Miss Thomas, dau. of the late Herbert T. esq;

At Woburn, Bedfordsh. rev. Mr. Edwards, of Aspecy, to Miss Freeman, of Woburn.

*Oct.* 26. At Glucksburgh in Germany, the Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg Bevern, governor of that capital, to the Duchess Dowager of Slenvig Holstein, Glucksburgh.

31. At Brightelmstone, rev. Mr. Heston, to Miss Dorothy Reeve, dau. of the late Dr. R. prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's, R. of St. Peter le-poor, London, and of Adcock, co. Bucks, and archdeacon of Bucks.

*Nov.* 2. Abra. Randolph, esq; of Rochester, to Miss Isa. Palmer, dau. of the late Jas. P. esq; hop merchant.

7. Jas. Broughton, esq; of Gray's-inn, to Miss Whealey, dau. of the rev. Mr. W. of Devonshire-street.

13. At Croydon, John Beale, esq; to Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Cha. S. esq; of Barking, in Essex.

14. At Enfield, Sam. Gardener, esq; of the 1. Temple, to Miss Boddam, only dau. of Cha. B. esq; of Bull's-Crofs.

19. John Porter, esq; of Titchfield-str. to Miss Elz. Dingley, of Bridge-water.

20. Mr. Tho. Pardon, of Somerby, Lincolnsh. to Miss Tatlock, sister of Capt. T. of the N. Lincoln militia.

Jos. Weherall, esq; of Cheap-side, to Miss Yerraway, dau. of Morphey Y. esq;

21. Rev. Edw. Conyers, M. A. vicar of Epping and Walthamstow, to Miss Turvin,

youngest dau. and coheirefs of Jas. T. esq; of Tarlings in Giffon, Herts.

Abr. Hawkins, esq; captain in Devon militia, to Miss Petre, related to the earl of Abercorn, and niece to the late Ald. Beckford.

Robt. Townshend, esq; recorder of Chester, to Mrs. Farrington of Sealand.

23. Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart. to Lady Diana Howard, dau. of the earl of Suffolk.

Edw. Perry Buckley, esq; of Woolcombe, co. Dorset, to the right hon. Georgina West.

24. John Griffiths, esq; of Carmarthen, to Miss Jane Price.

#### DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Bristol, rev. W. M. Coffin, B. A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At the castle of Horsens in Jutland, aged 39, the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick-Lüneburg, dau. of the late Duke Anthony Ulric of Brunswick.

At Billericay, Essex, Nath. Mason, esq; late merchant of London, neph. to Tho. Edwards, esq; author of the "Canons of Criticism," &c.

Charles Lee, esq; a major-general in the Polish service. He was in the service of the American States, who suspended him in 1778. See vol. XLVIII. p. 606. His correspondence with Gen. Burgoyne, with whom he served in the English army in Portugal; and his letter to Ld Percy on quitting the British for the American service, may be seen in vol. XLV. p. 295. and vol. XLVI. p. 81. He was surprised by Col. Harcourt, 1776 (XLVII. 89.); and being afterwards exchanged, was tried by order of Congress, and suspended for one year. He was brother to Wm. Lee, who was sheriff of London 1774, and 1775 chosen alderman of Aldgate Ward, which he resigned 1780, having retired to the Continent.

In America (two months ago) Major Gen. Horatio Gates (the captor of Gen. Burgoyne), his wife, and son.

At Midhurst, rev. Robt. Robson, R. of Stedham and Heyshot, and also R. of Mariton, near Chichester.

In Oxendon-str. Haymarket, Duncan Chisholm, esq; the younger, of Strathglass, and late first captain in the 71st reg. of foot.

Mary Bisset, single woman, who had lived servant with Mrs. Eleanor Toseland, of Hemmingford-Gray, Hunts, upwards of 46 years; and two days afterwards, John Taylor, who had been her fellow-servant for nearly the same period.

At Morpeth, Barbara Soffley, aged 105.

— Jenkins, a day-labourer, at Westerham, Kent, aged 111.

At Rhushon, Denbighshire, the celebrated Mr. John Parry, generally known by the appellation of the famous blind harper.

At South Lambeth, J. Small, esq;

*Sept.* 30. At Paris, Monf. Pelegrin, the celebrated medallist, in the 99th year of his age.

*Oct.* 17. At Kentmere, in Westmoreland, Mr. Martin Stevenfon, in the 117th year of his age. He began his career in life with a capital of sixteen shillings, and ended it with leaving,

leaving, by will, 18,000*l.* accumulated by parsimony. He lived and died a bachelor; his only domestics being his housekeeper and his dog; and left his whole fortune to a man who was no relation.

At Bristol, W. Stead, esq; lt. in the guards.

18. At Curragh Moor, Ireland, Cha. de Polter, esq; a member of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester.

24. At Lymington, Hants, Fra. Charlton, esq; formerly in the service of the E. I. Company, and member of their council in Bengal.

26. At Twerton, near Bath, Peter Joye, esq;

28. Mr. Lutwiche, goldsmith, Fenchurch-str.

At Copenhagen, Princess Charlotte Amelia, great aunt to the K. of Denmark, aged 76.

30. Baker John Littlehales, esq; of Lincoln's inn.

Master Brett, son of Mr. Brett, comedian, belonging to the theatre-royal; Covent-garden. This infant genius was introduced to the public at Mr. Colman's theatre last summer, in a new pantomime, called the Giant's Cauldway. He represented the giant, and sung the song of *Fee-faw-fum* with astonishing strength and harmony of voice.

Sam. Jones, esq; of Stratford.

At Bristol, Matthew Welford, esq;

*Nov.* 1. At Mr. Brookbank's at Enfield Highway, of a decline, the rev. Mr. Therop, fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambr. and vicar of Chesterton near Cambridge.

At Gr. Dunmow, Essex, rev. Jn. Mangey, V. of that place, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's, only son of Dr. Tho. Mangey, formerly prebendary of Durham, by a daughter of Abp. Sharp.

Mr. Ord, shoemaker, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; on the 9<sup>th</sup> his mother; and his wife on the 10<sup>th</sup>; all within a fortnight.

At Bath, aged 84, hon. Mrs. Carmichael, relict of Dr. C. Abp. of Dublin. She was sister to Sir Robt. Godschall, formerly ld.-mayor.

*Nov.* 2. At Worcester, Hugh Gough, esq; one of the aldermen of that city.

In New Norfolk str. W. Smythe King, esq; Suddenly, at Roff-warne, near Truro, Jas. Vivian, esq;

3. A. Lewisham, aged 92, Taylor Endorby, esq;

Mr J. S. Kirkpatrick, banker, in the Isle of Wight.

4. In Piccadilly, Peter Bentick, esq;

Mr. Wm. Jones, yeoman uther of the body guards.

At Coton, Warwickshire, aged 59, Wm. Dixwell Grimes, esq;

Tho. Perkins, esq; of Morston hall, Worc.

5. At his seat at Scarborough Castle, Ferry, Sir James Barrow, kt. master of the crown-office, aged 81. He was elected F.R.S. 1744, F. A. S. 1751. On the death of Mr. West, in 1772, he was prevailed on to fill the president's chair at the Royal Society till the anniversary election, when he resigned it to Sir John Pringle; and on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August, 1773, when the Society presented an address to

his Majesty, he received the honour of knighthood. He published 2 volumes of "Reports," 1766, two others in 1771 and 1776; and a volume of Decisions of the Court of King's Bench, upon Settlement Cases, from 1732 to 1772 (to which was subjoined "An Essay on Punctuation,") in 3 parts, 4to. 1768, 1772, 1776. The "Essay" was also printed separately, in 4to. 1773. He published, without his name, "A few anecdotes and observations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his family, serving to rectify several errors concerning him, published by Nicol. Comn. Papadopoli in his "Historia Gymnasii Patavini. 1753." 4to. An elegant whole length portrait of Sir James was engraved after Davis by Baire, 1780. He had held the office which he died possessed of ever since the year 1724.

At Exeter, Wm. Norton, esq; aged 87, formerly a planter in Dominica.

6. At Westerham, Kent, Mr. Cha. Lewis, student of Christ-Church, Oxford, and son of the rev. Marmaduke L. of Farningham.

7. Geo. Gibson, esq; grandson of the late Bp. of London.

Near Windsor, Jn. Winder, esq; aged 74.

8. At Fulham, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Baketr, dau. of the late Robt. B. esq;

At Tottenham, of a consumption, in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Sir John Clarke, bart. of Snailwell, co. Cambridge, to which title his great grandfather Samuel was first advanced 10 W. III. and in which he is succeeded by his uncle Andrew, now in the E. I. Company's service.

9. Mr. Wm. Rogerfen, woollen-draper, under the Royal Exchange.

10. At Hampstead, Jas. Henckell, esq; governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance, and formerly an eminent Hamburg merchant.

Right hon. Isabella Countess of Hertford, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen. Her ladyship (who was 23 daugh. to Charles the 2d duke of Grafton) was born July 19, 1726; and married to the earl of Hertford in May 1741. She has left a numerous family, and died universally respected.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Hearne, wife of the rev. Geo. H. R. of St. Alphage, and V. of St. Mary Northgate.

Mr. John Clark, chinaman, on Ludgate-hill.

11. Suddenly, Mr. Hill, watch-maker, in Fleet-street; he was taken ill near the upper end of Southampton-str. in the Strand, and desiring to sit down at a poulterer's shop, expired almost immediately.

In Gr. Shire-lane, Tho. Rugely, esq; aged 64.

At Woodford, John Leathe head, esq;

Rev. Mr. Perney, many years master of Loughborough-house boarding-school, at Kennington Walk-way.

12. Mrs. Hampden Pye, lady of R. H. P. esq;

The new-born son of Ld. Geo. Murray, at Moor-park.

Mrs. Wix, wife of Edw. W. esq; dep. of Bishopsgate Ward.

Rev. Jas. Webb, of Hatton-st. many years pastor of the congregation of Dissenters, in Fetter-lane, Holborn.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonsh. Mrs. Pratt, relict of the late Sam. P. esq; in the commission of the peace, formerly high sheriff for that county, and mother of Mr. Pratt, author of "The Fair Circassian," &c. and well known as an author by the name of Courtney Melmoth.

At Deptford, Mrs. R. Wedman, aged 105.

At Bath, hon. Mrs. Hervey, aunt to Lord Visc. Bulkeley, and relict of Geo. H. esq; of Tiddington, co. Oxford.

Rev. Geo. Tymms, R. of Harpole, and V. of Dallington, co. Northampton.

At Bristol, Countess Dow. of Westmoreland, sister to the D. of Gordon.

13. At Chiswick, E. Jackson, esq; aged 93. At Tooting, Surrey, John Gordon, esq; late of University Coll. Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Kay, R. of Holm-Cultral, Cumb.

16. Rev. John French, many years head of the academy at Ware.

17. At Coats, Alex. Lockhart, esq; aged 82, one of the senators of the college of justice in Edinburgh.

18. At West-Stow Hall, Suffolk, Barham Rushbrooke, esq; barrister at law.

19. At Dulwich, Geo. Thorpe, esq;

20. Fra. Nesbit, esq; of Staffordshire.

At Ulverstone, Lanash. Mrs. Macartney, relict of the late gallant Capt. M. of the Princess Amelia, who fell in the action with the Dutch off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 15, 1781.

At Hackney, aged 57, Jacob Mukelwood, esq; formerly a merchant of London.

21. At Colchester, James Stanfield, esq; aged 91.

22. In New Inn, G. Sherwood, esq; aged 83.

23. At Clapham, aged 16, Miss Charlotte Dylon, dau. of the late right hon. Jer. D.

24. At Lambeth, Mrs. D. Blackford, aged 73.

25. Mrs. Fencer, wife of Wm. F. esq; of Beckenham, Kent.

27. Mr. Payne, one of the marshmen of London, and known by the name of the Little Carpenter; the scourge and terror of the city prostitutes.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Templar, esq; master of the crown-office, *vice* Sir J. Barrow.

Jacob Shaw, esq; compoaler of the byenights, gen. post-office.

Rev. Tho. H. rubby, professor of natural history at Oxford, *vice* Dr. Wheeler, resigned.

Countess Dowager of Ayleford, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Jas. Atkins, M. A. Stanton St. Michael R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. — Hammond, Sneton, alias Smeton R. co. York.

Rev. Cha. Allsop, Ashby Parva R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Wm. Maxey, Byford R. co. Hereford.

Rev. — Hetley, B. D. and fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambr. Aldworth V. co. Berks.

Rev. Geo. Jacques, Haselburg R. co. Wilts. Rev. Cha. Campbell, Wexham All Saints and St. Peter's VV. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Taylor, Whitechurch V. Bucks.

Rev. John Dove, Barton Mill V. Suffolk.

Rev. Anth. Shepherd, D. D. Eastling R. co. Kent.

Nov. 4. Rev. Rich. Pradon, D. D. master of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, re-elected vice-chancellor of that university for the year ensuing.

Rev. John Kirk, M. A. Scarbrough V. co. York, *vice* Norset, dec.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Sam. Glasse, D. D. to hold Hanwell R. co. Middlesex, with Epsom V. co. Surrey.

Rev. Myles Cooper, LL. D. to hold Cowley R. co. Gloucester, with Sulhamstead-Abbas and Sulhamstead-Banister RR. co. Berks.

#### B—NK—TS.

CHARLES Barrow, Thames-st. Lond. oil-merchant.

John Haddon, W. Smithfield, Lond. mercer.

Tho. Hobson, Cheap-side, Lond. hatter.

Jas. Chater, Leadenhall-st. Lond. grocer.

Mic. Luttrell, George-st. Hanov.-sq. tailor.

Edw. Horner, Wakefield, Yorkshire, Wm.

Empson, of Hollingthorpe, Jos. Brittlebank and Wm. Brittlebank, of Boynhill, all in the same county, merchants.

Jas. Findley, of Piccadilly, West. perfumer.

Jas. Page, of Worcester, farrier.

John Footman, High Holborn, linen-draper.

Wm. Scottford, Stepney Green, bluemaker.

Rich. Mook, Wilhelmina Farnet West,

and Tho. Baughan, Russel-st. Covent gard. button-makers.

John Partridge, N. Bond-st. trunk-maker.

Rich. Lence the Younger, of St. Clement, Cornwall, butcher.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

Nov. 15.	Nov. 29.
Bank Stock, 114	117
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 57	60 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	61 a 60 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 72 a 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds, — disc.	10s. disc.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 12 per ct.	12 per ct. disc.
Long Ann. 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{2}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{10}$	13 $\frac{3}{10}$ a $\frac{5}{10}$
Lott. Tick. 191. 12s. a 7s.	—
Exchequer Bills 3s. a 4s. disc.	11s. a 14s. di.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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



For DECEMBER, 1782.

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Illustrated with the Arms of the eminent Judge painted in GUILDHALL; and also, with Fac-  
Similes of an Inscription at LICHFIELD, and of a Sword of PHOENICIAN Origin.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

*Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.*

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Dec. 16, to Dec. 21, 1782.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	8	3	6	3	10	2	9	3	2

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	5	0	0	3	4	2	7	4	0
Surry	6	4	3	8	3	9	2	9	5	4
Hertford	6	8	0	0	3	8	2	7	3	11
Bedford	6	8	4	1	3	8	2	3	3	8
Cambridge	6	7	3	7	3	9	2	5	3	9
Huntingdon	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	3
Northampton	7	4	5	1	4	3	2	3	3	10
Rutland	7	6	0	0	4	7	2	3	2	10
Leicester	7	5	5	3	4	4	2	1	4	0
Nottingham	6	9	5	3	4	3	2	6	4	0
Derby	7	5	0	0	4	2	2	5	4	7
Stafford	7	11	0	0	4	10	2	10	5	2
Salop	7	9	5	8	4	5	2	7	5	1
Hereford	7	5	0	0	4	2	2	4	4	8
Worcester	7	9	0	0	4	8	2	8	4	8
Warwick	7	4	0	0	5	0	2	9	4	10
Gloucester	7	8	0	0	3	10	2	3	4	3
Wilts	6	4	0	0	3	7	2	8	5	1
Berks	6	6	4	0	3	3	2	5	4	0
Oxford	7	1	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	4
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, Dec. 9, to Dec. 14, 1782.

North Wales	7	1	5	8	4	2	2	0	4	10
South Wales	7	1	5	8	3	1	1	9	4	0

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

- William Wryghte, of Garlick-hill, Lond. wine-merchant.  
 Wm. Seymour, Butcher-row, Ratcliffe-croft, oilman.  
 Moses Moravia and Israel Moravia, of Old London-str. Fenchurch-str. merchants.  
 Jas. Saunders, Highworth, Wilts, cheese-factor.  
 Wm. Knowles, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire, fellmonger.  
 Geo. Fearuley, of Manchester, common-merch.  
 Tho. Harwood, of Bishopsgate-str. upholster.  
 James Thomas the Younger, of Carpenters-Buildings, London wall, stock-broker.  
 John Newton, of Wigton, Cumberland, grocer.  
 Tho. Broadbent, Sheffield, Yorkth. banker.  
 Jos. Cullurne, Cirencester, Gloucestersh. surgeon.  
 Wm. Baker, of St. Michael Bassithaw, London.  
 Rich. Stubbs, of Birchin-lane, Lond. merch.  
 Josiah Taylor and Jas. Wharfe, of Manor-row, Tower-hill, florists.  
 Alex. Grindley, Tottenham court-road, baker.  
 Sam. Gould, of Old Bond-str. cordwainer.  
 Wm. Windfield, L. Britain, Lond. haberdasher.  
 Anth. Claridge, St. James's-str. Westminster, confectioner.  
 Geo. Hirschman, of Leicester-fields, vintner.  
 Tho. Bennett, Gr. Boughton, Cheth ironmonger.  
 Tho. Yates and Wm. Ryder, of Manchester, callico printers.  
 Isaac Rogers, otherwise Rodrigues, and Adam Mills, Christ-church, Surrey, dealers.  
 Tho. Oakes, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter.  
 Geo. Hadderton, Ecclethall, Staff. ironmonger.  
 Peter Catapodi, Charles-str. Covent-garden, coal-merchant.  
 Jas. Clegg and Tho. Magnall, of Manchester, oilmen.  
 Wm. Hetling and Sam. Atlee, of the Parish of Walcot, Somersetshire, distillers.  
 Sam. Empson, Crigglestone, Yorkth. tanner.  
 Jos. Crawford, Yarm, Yorkth. linen-draper.  
 Jas. Glyde, of Exeter, brewer.  
 Barent Salomons, Little Somerset-str. White-chapel, dealer.  
 Benj. Rookby and John Haskins, of Fleet-str. jewellers.  
 Joshua Matthews and Wm. Powell, of Stour-bridge, Worcestersh. clothiers.  
 Nich. Phipps and Jos. Phipps, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, potters.  
 Tho. Key, St. Faggans, Glamorgansh. baker.  
 Anth. Hassells, Shelton, Staffordsh. potter.  
 John Hanley, Newton, Yorkth. dealer.  
 Jas. Junod, Frith-str. Westm. goldsmith.  
 Dan. Stanley, Snow-hill, Lond. undertaker.  
 Tho. Murray, of Knightbridge, merchant.  
 Wm. Catcott, of Bristol, hosier.  
 Jos. Beaumont, Upper Bridge, Yorkth. innkeeper.  
*Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.*  
 John Spottiswoode, of Sackville-str. Piccadilly, money-scrivener.  
 Rich. Monk, Wilhelmina Harriett West, and Tho. Baughan, of Russel str. Covent-garden, button-makers.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 10, to Dec. 24, 1782.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	510	Males	558		2 and 5	76
Females	485	Females	461		5 and 10	21
					10 and 20	38
					20 and 30	76
					30 and 40	100
					40 and 50	106
					50 and 60	94
					60 and 70	90
					70 and 80	62
					80 and 90	23
					90 and 100	5

Whereof have died under two years old 325

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Whereof have died under two years old 325

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1782.

*Proceedings in the second Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 510.*

Feb. 15, 16, No debate.  
Feb. 18.



THE report of the committee on the Cricklade election was read, which was,

That it appeared to the committee, that the most glaring acts of bribery had been used at the election for a member to serve in parliament for the borough of Cricklade, in the county of Wilts.

That it appeared to the committee, that the abuses committed in the said election called for the most serious attention of parliament.

The bill in committee for regulating the militia, when most of the members quitted the House.

Sir Edw. Aylmer complained of the shameful inattention of members to public business, except when ministerial questions were to be agitated; then they could leave their dinners and their bottles to vote away the public money.

Feb. 19.

The mutiny bill in committee, when the Sec. at War brought forward a new clause, which see p. 141.

Feb. 20.

Mr. F—x called the attention of the House to a motion which he had promised on losing his former motion. The very respectable number that had divided with him in the former committee, he was persuaded, would in any other administration have been looked upon as a majority; for it certainly contained the voice of the people, and no minister but the present would think of continuing a

man in office against whom the voice of the people had been so fully declared. He was told out of the House, he said, that many gentlemen would have voted with him in the committee, but for his declaration of following up his motion, if successful, with another for the dismissal and punishment of Ld Sandwich. Now these were all different propositions, and gentlemen might vote for one, and reject the other. He would caution them, however, not to be deceived. A report, he knew, had been circulated, that Ld Sandwich was to retire; that report was calculated to serve the purpose of the day. But no faith was to be placed in the promise of a minister. At the beginning of the session the American war was to be narrowed; but no sooner were the supplies granted, than that brave, gallant, and judicious officer, Sir Guy Carleton, a known friend and staunch supporter of the American war, was appointed to carry it on. He begged gentlemen to lay aside their prejudices, and that every man would lay his hand upon his heart, and vote as conviction inclined him on the following motion: "That it appears to this House, that there has been great mismanagement in his Majesty's naval affairs in the year 1781."

Mr. T. P—tt seconded the motion.

Earl N—g—t rose, and opposed the motion chiefly on the ground of incompetency. The motion was a professional question; and, he was confident, the majority of the members of that House were not proper judges to decide upon it. It contained two distinct propositions: first, Had there been neglect in providing a navy equal to our capacity? And next, Had that navy been employed in the most advantageous manner? He was sure, as to the first, that no gentleman could say, that a more powerful navy could have been provided than that which is now opposed

posed to the marine of almost all Europe. And as to the second proposition, it cannot be proved that, had it been employed in any other manner than it has been, it would have been more successful. It is easy to reason from events, but very difficult to command success. The hon. gentleman who made the motion has thought proper to select one particular year to suit his purpose. Let gentlemen throw a few untoward contingencies out of the scale, to which the fortune of war is ever liable, and let them weigh well the services which have been performed by the navy for a long series of years; the shorehouses that were empty, filled; the combinations of workmen defeated; the difficulties arising from divisions among officers surmounted; and the navies of France, Spain, and Holland, powerfully withstood; let them recollect the vigilance, ability, and unremitting application, necessary for the performance of all these services, and then lay their hands upon their hearts, and say, whether a vote of this House, which implies censure, is the proper reward for exertions like these, not exceeded, he had almost said not equalled, by any lord of admiralty that ever stood at the head of that board.

Gen. C—nw—y rose, he said, to give his hearty assent to the motion, being in his soul convinced that all the exertions of which the noble lord has made such boast, have been solely directed to the establishment of the nobleman alluded to [Ad. Sandwich] in his post; and that the difficulties he had to encounter were chiefly of his own creation. It was notorious to all the world that our naval transactions for the last year have been disgracefully conducted. He said, he had by accident become possessed of the journal of De Grasse's fleet, which consisted of 25 ships of the line, with 180 transports, besides several ships armed *en flute*, all which sailed from Brest in fine weather, without the least interruption. Was this a proof of the vigilance, activity and unremitting assiduity, of the admiralty-board, not to be apprized of the sailing of such a fleet; or, if apprized, to suffer it to sail unopposed? To the noble lord's proposition, he insisted, that there had neither been proper exertion in the preparation of our fleets, nor H

William in the direction of them.

Ad. M—lg—ve went warmly into the defence of the First Lord of the Admiralty; but, as he went over the same ground he now before, we shall not tire our readers with repetition. He con-

cluded his speech with this warm eulogium, that during the whole of the noble Lord's administration, he distinguished himself by his prudent foresight, his unwearied attention, and his vigorous exertion; that, in particular, he had repaired 147 ships during the eight years that he had presided at the admiralty-board, whereas not half that number had been repaired during the sixteen preceding years.

Sir H. M—nn rose, and confirmed what Gen. C—nw—y had said, that our navy was become the ridicule of foreigners, and quoted a remark that had been made by an Imperial officer.

Right hon. Wm. P—tt enlarged on the inattention of the Admiralty-board to De Grasse's expedition. He said, the army he carried out had been the loss of the army under L. Cornwallis. He enforced the charge of sending Kempenfelt out with an inferior force, and blamed the Board for disbelieving Adm. Darby's advice, which he treated as the greatest insult that could be offered to a brave and gallant officer; and concluded with declaring it disgraceful to continue a man in office who had been the author of so many fatal miscarriages.

Ad. Adv. rose in some heat, on hearing gentlemen so ready to condemn ministers for miscarriages, which it was not in the power of human wisdom to foresee or prevent. He was confident, that all the naval force of the country had been employed with the most consummate circumspection; and had the fleet which was sent to the relief of Gibraltar been employed to watch the motions of Mons. De Grasse, and had that vigilant officer, from the winds or any other lucky circumstance in his favour, found means to elude the observation of the British fleet, and the relief of Gibraltar had been neglected; the hon. gentleman who made the motion would then have been among the first to cry out, and perhaps with justice, Why employ the naval force of Great Britain as a fleet of observation, when actual service called them forth? And, why confine them to a hazardous situation, when the necessities of the garrison of that important fortress required the most immediate relief?

Ad. H—ve observed, that the increase of our navy bore no proportion to the sums granted for the augmentation of it. He said, Adm. Darby might have been employed to defeat the enterprize of De Grasse, and to relieve Gibraltar besides. Had De Grasse found means to escape our



our fleet, Adm. Darby might, after relieving Gibraltar, have detached a sufficient force to have joined our fleet in the W. Indies, and to have defeated every purpose that De Grasse could have in view. He severely censured the mismanagement of the Admiralty-board in other respects, and concluded with approving the motion.

Mr. D—nn—g, in reply to Ld N—g—t, observed, that though he was no seaman, nor ever designed to climb in that profession, yet he must say, the question before the House was the most plain simple fact, and at the same time the most important, that ever was decided on by parliament. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had complained, that the nobleman alluded to had not been treated fair, that the question before the House had been narrowed too much, and that had his whole eight years service been brought before the House, he would have appeared in a very superior light. What, said Mr. D. did that prove, but that, the last year of his conduct being one continued series of blunders, his faculties were worn out, and he was become a driveller? He argued strongly in favour of the motion.

Adm. K—pp—l, in reply to Lord M—lg—ve, who contended that the whole naval force of this country had been employed properly, denied the fact, and instanced the case of the St. Eustatius fleet. Sir G. Rodney had written home expressly, that they were to be met in lat. 49. 30. And what does government in consequence of that information? After the fleet is captured, they send a frigate to cruise in 48. 30. by which means, had they not been captured, the frigate in all probability would have missed them. He gave his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Hill said, he had attended the debate with a view to form his opinion on the lights he should receive from the arguments on both sides, without prejudice or faction. On the one side he had heard it said, and said with great earnestness, that the E. of Sandwich was negligent, incapable, and inactive; that he was the most inattentive and incompetent naval minister that ever ruined and disgraced this country; that our navy was weakened and decayed; that we had neither ships nor men as we ought to have; and that our measures were framed without wisdom, and executed without spirit; that we had neither enterprize nor vigour in our naval department; and

that consequently the very force which we possessed was not directed to the objects of the war. This was the story on one side. On the other it was alleged, that the E. of Sandwich was one of the greatest, the most vigilant, active, and able ministers, that had ever filled the naval department; that he was unremittently industrious, and not remarkably unfortunate; that his plans were framed with the utmost wisdom, and executed with the last degree of exertion; that he was remarkable for diligence and zeal; and that under his management the yards had been stocked with timber and stores, and the navy advanced to a pitch of strength and grandeur unknown before. This was the story on the other side. Between descriptions so diametrically opposite, how otherwise could he act, than to take the exact middle course between both, and to conclude, that Ld Sandwich was neither a wise man nor a fool; neither a diligent nor an idle man; neither enterprizing nor backward; neither great nor little; but, in short, that he was an indifferent sort of a so-so minister, without any qualities that were either to be much commended or much censured, and who was calculated to pass through life without doing either much good or much harm in it. Taking it then in this light, that he was an indifferent middling kind of a minister, he must vote against him; for he must be of opinion that in times like these a minister of this sort was not a man fit to be employed.

Sir W. D—lb—n owned there had been misconduct in the management of the naval department during the year 1781; but he could not, for that reason, agree to a motion that seemed to lead to other motions, which he could not in his conscience approve: he therefore voted against the motion.

Mr. T. P—tt wondered that any gentleman who owned conviction could so betray the trust reposed in him by his constituents, as to vote for continuing in office a man whose administration had been productive of so much ruin to his country.

Mr. T—j—r strongly supported the motion. Such had been the misconduct of the Admiralty-board, that he did not hesitate to declare his opinion, that all the calamities that had befallen the nation originated from that source.

The House divided, when the numbers were, for the motion 217, against it 236 (not 256, as in p. 142.)

(To be continued.)

*The following Letter came to hand too late to accompany the Plate of last Month; to which the Reader is now referred.*

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 22.*

**O**N the north side of the Close of our Cathedral Church stood, not many years ago, an ancient house belonging to the Choristers, in which, in all probability, they formerly lived in a collegiate way, having a master to instruct them in chanting and singing. At what particular era this was discontinued is uncertain; probably at the Reformation. All that we know at present is, that the house hath of late years been in the possession of a lessee; and that the reserved rent is applied towards the maintenance of the choristers. This house, being much out of repair and incommodious, was taken down in the year 1772, and rebuilt in an elegant stile by the present lessee. In the middle of the scite of the ancient building stood a porch or gatehouse, which it was necessary to remove when the dwelling-house was taken down. It was built of free-stone, and was much admired for its beauty by persons curious in antiquities; amongst these I may mention the late President of the Antiquarian Society, Bishop Lyttelton, who never failed to pay it a visit when he came to Lichfield. The house and gateway were erected at the mutual expence of Bp. Blithe and Dean Denton, his contemporary in or about the year 1509; but I have some reason to think, the Dean was at the whole expence of the gateway. Leland tells us, that the Chorister's House was built by Bp. Blithe. Willis, speaking of Dean Denton, says, "He was a great benefactor to this Church and Windsor, of which he was a Canon, and expended on the chantry, priests, and choristers there, 489*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; and indeed was very generous to all places where he had any relation." To corroborate this observation I may add, that he repaired and enlarged the Market-house in Lichfield at the expence of 160*l.*

Before the gatehouse was demolished, I caused the drawing, which I now send you, to be taken. On each abutment, or springing of the arch, you will perceive a tun pierced with—aye with what, Mr. Urban? Until a better can be formed, permit me to hazard the following conjecture: the tooth or coulter of a plough is called in Virgil, *Dens*. "Durum procudit arator vomeris obrusi dentem." Georg. i. 262. This *Dens*, or tooth of a plough (to which it bears

some resemblance) piercing the tun, will furnish us with a rebus on the Dean's name, *Denton*. It may be objected, that the combination of different languages is not usual in a rebus. I refer the objectors to Camden's Chapter of Allusions (see Remains); in which they will find *Mor* upon a tun, as a rebus upon the name of Abp. Morton; where *Mor* is assuredly the first syllable of *Morus*, a mulberry tree. Yours, &c. G. R.

*Conjectures on the Corporation Seal of the Town of MAIDENHEAD. (See p. 368.)*

**I** Read the legend on it thus: "Sigillum Johannis Godhaye Cantredæ Thærniæ;" i. e. "The Seal of John Godhaye (or Woodhay) of the Hundred of Thornay (or Thorney)."

I must confess I do not know any hundred of that name. I leave it to enquiry whether the village of Thorney near Iver in Bucks ever gave name to the hundred in which it stands.

The head on the seal has no appearance of tonsure, and therefore I apprehend it represents a layman and not an ecclesiastic. Above it are the following characters \*

on the seal affixed to the magna charta of the 9th Hen. III.; and to the charta confirmationis, 21st of the same king, there are some characters resembling them, except that the semilune is not inverted, and there is a cross instead of a star, viz. †.

I conceive them to have been used for distinction, like our seals at arms. I am told the earliest charter granted to the town of Maidenhead was in the reign of Edw. III. The contents of that charter may probably throw some light on this seal; which from circumstances may be supposed to have belonged to some sheriff or steward of the hundred. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

**R**IDING through Abingdon, in Berks, early on one of the first Sundays in October, I found the people in the street at the entrance of the town very busy in adorning the outside of their houses with boughs of trees and garlands of flowers, and the paths were strewed with rushes. One house was distinguished by a greater number of garlands than the rest, and some were making to be fixed at the ends of poles. On enquiring the reason, I was told, that it was usual to have this ceremony performed in the street in which the new mayor lived, on the first Sunday that he went to church after his election. S. H.

MR.

MR. URBAN,  
**W**HAT Mr. Greene in your Magazine for June last, p. 281, after Dr. Plott, calls the *Bolt-head of a Catapulta*, is the weapon or instrument generally known by the name of a *Celt*, of which an ample catalogue may be seen in *Archæologia*, IV. p. 106 & seq. Fig. 8. 12. in Pl. IX. and 6. Pl. VIII. may be paralleled with Mr. Greene's. His spear is a common military weapon, and equally calculated for hunting men and beasts. Caylus has engraved just such a one, I. Pl. XCVI. 3. See also Pl. I. fig. 4. of Mr. Wyndham's *Tour in Monmouthshire and Wales*, 4to.

The Seal of the Corporation of Maidenhead, in your Magazine for August, p. 368. is the seal of some private person, now applied to a public purpose. I read the inscription, *Sigillum Johannis Codayn Canthorn*; though I confess myself unable to explain the third word.

Your correspondent Reuben D'Moundt, who would write more intelligibly if he would write less hyperbolically, and not talk of "buildings erected during the tempestuous

waves of savage power," seems to confound the different stages of Gothic architecture. I always thought the less the deviation from the acute angular arch the more modern the structure, and the more the deviation the more ancient. He seems of the contrary opinion. The circular arches are certainly Saxon or Norman; and the acute, of the reign of Edw. III. When he says, "a fondness prevailed from the revival of the Grecian mode, and the modern Gothic was the blossom to which that fruit succeeded;" I really wish he would explain himself here.

The Gateway belonging to the Choristers House at Litchfield, exhibited in your last month's number, was built, with the house itself, by Bp. Geoffrey Blythe, between 1503 and 1532\*. The arms are those of the see, and of England and France quarterly. In the spandrels are a ton charged with a cockle, and pierced with a dagger or lance, which I should suppose a rebus for *Langton*, or at least a compliment to the memory of that prelate, who was so great a benefactor to this church. The inscription, as I copied it 1760, was

DONVS P. CHORISTIS  
 EXTRA

I think there was in the little window over the gateway, a chevron between 3 escallops. The gateway has been since taken down †.

MR. URBAN,  
**S**IR Abraham Reynardson, alderman and sometime lord mayor of London, mentioned p. 368, was son of Tho. R. of Plymouth, co. Devon, by Julia his wife, dau. of ——— Brace, of the Isle of Wight. He was lord-mayor of London in 1649, but was by the parliament discharged from his mayoralty, and disabled to bear the office of mayor and alderman of London, fined 2000*l.* and committed to prison for refusing to proclaim the act abolishing kingly power in England, which fine was levied by sale of his goods by the candle. He married two wives, 1st, Abigail, daughter and coheir of Nich. Crispe, of London, esq. 2dly, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Winnie, of Shrewsbury, esq. and by both had issue. He died at his house at Tottenham, Oct. 4, 1661, and his corpse was carried to Merchant-Taylor's Hall, where it lay in state, from thence was carried to St. Martin Outwich's church, and buried with great funeral pomp, the lord-mayor and aldermen, the governors, deputies, and assistants, of the Turkey and East-India Companies, the livery of the company of Merchant-Taylor's, and the governors of

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with heralds, and a great number of his relations, friends, and acquaintance attending.

His arms were, Or 2 chevron engrailed G. on a canton G. a macle A. On a wreath, a lion's head coupé ermine, crowned with a mural crown chequy A and G.

MR. URBAN,  
**L**OOKING accidentally the other day into Count Caylus's *Recueil d'Antiquités* (which I never look into without wishing we had such a Collection of our own Antiquities in their various periods, and such a man to make it, for *individa's* not *societies* must be the makers of it), I found such a sword as Gov. Pownall, in the 3d volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 355, states to have been found in an Irish bog, and supposes to be *Phœnician*, and to resemble exactly those in Sir Wm. Hamilton's Collection in the British Museum from *Cannoe*, from which circumstance they may be presumed *Carthaginian*.

The Count defines his (of which I here send you a copy) to be the *Paramerium* or *Parasarium* of the Greeks, the *Pugio* of the

\* Godwin de Præf. ed. Richardson, p. 342.

† "A new house stands on the ground once occupied by the house of the choristers: before it stood within memory a very pretty gate, which formed the entrance; on it was inscribed *Domus Choristiles*." Mr. Pennant's *Journey from Chester to London*, p. 111.

Romans, called also the *Gladius Hispanicus*, because borrowed from the Spaniards. This is in fact giving it the same origin with those described by the Governor; and whether the Romans, or Phœnicians, or Carthaginians, used the instruments in question, they are of Phœnician origin. They were the ancient dagger worn on the right side, and seldom more than a foot long. This is 18 inches. The Irish ones are more than double this length. Bp. Pococke had drawings of several found near Tipperary, and in 1754 in possession of Counsellor Harris of Dublin. Mr. Brereton shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1776, such a sword found in the Severn, by Quatford in Shropshire, the only ford on that river for several miles, and not far from

Bridgenorth. It was supposed the only weapon of the sort found in Great Britain, and measured from end to end, including the gripe, and allowing for a piece of the point broken off, 21 inches, and in the broadest 1  $\frac{6}{8}$  inch.

Of the same kind may be the *pugiones*, which Olaus Wormius (Mon. Dan. 48. 50.) says, are found in a barrow near Sleswic, 2 spans long, of brass or copper, and perhaps the knives in the Suffex barrows. Gent. Mag. XXXVIII. 609. and in Cornwall Leland Itin III. 5.

The metal is alike in all these instruments, which La Chauffe and Montfaucon, without the least authority, call the *secespita*, or sacrificing knife. D. H.



#### A State of the Duration of the last 15 Harvests in a large Parish in Wilts.

Beginning.	Ending.	Weeks.	Days.
1768 Aug. 3.	Oct. 1.	8	4
—69 July 28.	Sept. 21.	8	
1770 Aug. 13.	Oct. 4.	7	
—71 Aug. 7.	Sept. 21.	6	3
—72 July 31.	Sept. 19.	7	2
—73 Aug. 7.	Sept. 25.	7	
—74 Aug. 10.	Oct. 6.	6	4
—75 July 24.	Sept. 30.	9	6
—76 Aug. 2.	Sept. 24.	7	4
—77 Aug. 14.	Sept. 24.	6	
—78 Aug. 1.	Sept.	5	1
—79 July 27.	Sept. 2.	5	2
1780 July 31.	Sept. 7.	5	3
—81 July 24.	Sept. 8.	6	4
—82 Aug. 19.	Oct. 15.	8	1

of these—has been 1 of 9 weeks 6 days,

3 of 8 weeks.

4 of 7 ditto.

4 of 6 ditto.

3 of 5 ditto.

C. D.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### DRURY-LANE.

- Dec. 2. The Fair Penitent.—Robinson Crusoe  
 3. The Way to keep Him.—The Alchymist.  
 4. Isabella.—The Apprentice.  
 5. The Stratagem.—The Gentle Shepherd.  
 6. The Fair Penitent.—Englishman in Paris  
 7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife.—Irish Widow.  
 9. The Stratagem.—Robinson Crusoe.  
 10. School for Scandal.—Too Civil by Half.  
 11. Hamlet.—*The Best Evidr.*  
 12. Grecian Daughter.—Ditto.  
 13. Provok'd Husband.—Ditto.  
 14. Venice Preserv'd.—Bon Ton.  
 16. The Confed-racy.—Robinson Crusoe.  
 17. Isabella.—The Best Evidr.

18. Jane Shore.—The Alchymist.  
 19. Conscious Lovers.—Too Civil by Half.  
 20. Venice Preserv'd.—Irish Widow.  
 21. Clandestine Marriage.—The Alchymist.  
 23. The Fair Penitent.—Englishman in Paris  
 26. The Orphan.—*The Triumph of Mirth.*  
 27. The Gamblers.—Ditto.  
 28. The Double Gallant.—Ditto.  
 30. The Provok'd Husband.—Ditto  
 31. The Foundling.—Ditto.

##### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Dec. 2. Mourning Bride.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 3. Merchant of Venice.—Love a-la-Mode.  
 4. The Discovery.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 5. The Duenna.—Ditto.  
 6. Way of the World.—Golden Pippin.  
 7. Castle of Andalusia.—The Author.  
 9. Hamlet.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 10. Way of the World.—Ditto.  
 11. Castle of Andalusia.—The Positive Man.  
 12. Measure for Measure.—Ditto.  
 13. Castle of Andalusia.—Barnaby Rattle.  
 14. *Philodamus*.—The Quaker.  
 16. Richard the Third.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 17. The Belle's Stratagem.—The Quaker.  
 18. Castle of Andalusia.—Retaliation.  
 19. Percy.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 20. Way of the World.—The Sultan.  
 21. Castle of Andalusia.—Lord Mayor's Day.  
 23. Macbeth.—Ditto.  
 26. Romeo and Juliet.—Ditto.  
 27. Alexander the Great.—Ditto.  
 28. The Castle of Andalusia.—Ditto.  
 30. K. Henry the Eighth.—Ditto.  
 31. K. Henry the Second.—*Rosina.*

\* \* \* We are much obliged to our correspondent D. E. for an excellent Critique on The Fair Penitent and Fatal Dowry, which shall certainly have a place in our SUPPLEMENT; with many other titles that remain in arrears.

ANEC-





**ARMS of JUDGES.**  
*Painted in Guildhall. 1671.*

<i>Bridgeman</i>	<i>Finch</i>	<i>Kelynge</i>	<i>Hale</i>
<i>Rainsford</i>	<i>Twisden</i>	<i>Wyndham</i>	<i>Morton</i>
<i>Vaughan</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Spyrell</i>	<i>Brown</i>
<i>Archer</i>	<i>Ellys</i>	<i>Wilde</i>	<i>Turner</i>
<i>Atkins</i>	<i>Littleton</i>	<i>Sharland</i>	

ANECDOTES of JUDGES painted in GUILD-HALL, continued from p. 69.

(Justices of the Common Pleas.)

JOH. VAUGHAN, miles, capitalis justic. de com. banco\*, A<sup>o</sup> 71.

Arms, 1 and 4, Sa. a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lis, Ar. 2 and 3, Ar. a lion passant between 3 fleur-de-lis, Gu.

He was son of Edward Vaughan, of Trawescoed, in Wales, and Lettice, daughter of John Stedman; he represented the town of Cardigan in the parliament called in 1640, in which he made a distinguished figure; when the civil wars broke out, he retired to his own country till the year 1661, when he was again elected member for Cardigan. He received the honour of knighthood in 1663, was made a serjeant at law May 20, and chief justice of the Common Pleas the 23d of the same month. He published a learned volume of reports of the court in which he presided; and dying in 1674, was buried in the Temple church near to his friend the great Selden. To great abilities this respectable judge united a strong attachment to the English constitution, which prevented his being too great an advocate for the prerogatives of the crown. His son Edward Vaughan, esq; was elected for the county of Cardigan in 1680, and is honourably mentioned by Burnet† as being "one of those who preserved the nation from a very deceitful and practising court, and from a corrupt House of Commons." His son John Vaughan, esq; was, amongst other titles, created viscount Lisburne of the kingdom of Ireland in 1715.

FRAN. NORTH, miles, capitalis justiciar. de com. banco.

Arms, Azure, a lion passant, Or, between 3 fleur-de-lis, Ar.

He was second son of Dudley, 4th Lord North; he was of the Middle Temple, and succeeded sir Edward Turner as solicitor general to the king May 20, 1671. He was made attorney general November 12, 1673, and was constituted chief justice of the Common Pleas Jan. 23, 1674. Respecting his further promotion Burnet observes, that by the death of the earl of Nottingham (in 1682) the seals were given to North, who was made lord Guilford. "He had not the virtues of his predecessor; but he had parts far beyond him: they were turned to craft: so that whereas the former seemed to mean well when he did ill, this man was believed to mean ill even when he did well‡." He died Sept. 5, 1685, and was buried at Wroxton in Oxfordshire.

\* The inscriptions and arms are copied exactly from the frames containing the pictures.

† History of his own times, 12<sup>o</sup>, vol. II. p. 690.

‡ Ibid. vol. II. p. 919.

GENT. MAG. December, 1732.

THOMAS TYRRELL, miles, unus justic. de com. banco A<sup>o</sup> 71.

Arms, Or, two chevrons, Az. within a border engrailed, Gu.

He was the 3d son of sir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton, in Bucks, bart. by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aston in Cheshire; he was bred up at the Inner Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law, June 4, 1660, and made a justice of the Common Pleas 27th of July following. He died 1672, and left two sons, Thomas and Peter, the latter of which was created a baroner, July 27, 1665, and married a daughter of Carew Raleigh, eldest surviving son of the great sir Walter Raleigh. It is not asserted here as a fact, notwithstanding the great probability, that this sir Thomas Tyrrell was the same who was a colonel in the parliament army, judge of the Common Pleas, and one of the commissioners of the great seal to Oliver Cromwell; and in truth, if what Burnet\* observes be just, that such was the strict attention to merit paid by the earl of Clarendon in his appointment of the judges after the Restoration, that he employed several who had filled those posts during the Usurpation, this matter may easily be reconciled.

SAMUEL BROWN, miles, unus justic. de com. banco.

Arms, Or, a pellet between two bendlets, Sa.

He was son of Nicholas Brown, of Polebrooke, in Northamptonshire, by Frances, daughter of Thomas St. John, esq; he was summer reader at Lincoln's Inn 13 Charles I. afterwards a member of the House of Commons; there he exerted himself much against archbishop Laud, being the person who carried up the attainder against that prelate to the House of Lords, A. D. 1644. He was one of the commissioners to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight; and in October, 1648, was made a serjeant at law, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and a commissioner of the great seal. On the 3d of November, 1660, he was restored or confirmed in his office of a justice of the Common Pleas, and died in the beginning of the year 1663.

JOHN'S ARCHER, miles, un. justic. de com. banco.

Arms, Ermine, a cross, Sable.

He was educated in the study of the law at Gray's Inn, called to the degree of se jeant at law, June 21, 1660, and made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, Nov. 4, 1663. He married Eleanor, daughter of sir John Curzon, bart. by whom he had issue sir John Archer of Theydon Garnon in Essex, knt. He died about the year 1671.

GUILMUS ELLIS, miles, un. justic. de com. banco, A. D. 1675.

\* See Gent. Mag. p. 68. quotation from Burnet.

*Arms, Gu. on a fess, Argent, between 3 crescents, Or. as many escallops, Sa.*

He was son of Thomas Ellis, esq; of Welborn in Lincolnshire, was brought up at Lincoln college, Oxford, and Grey's Inn. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law, June 26, 1669, and made a justice of the Common Pleas, Dec. 18, 1672. His nephew and heir sir William Ellis, of Wyham, in the county of Lincoln, bart. who married a grand-daughter of the patriotic Hampden, succeeded to the estate of this learned judge; and it may not be improper here to remark that it was an ancestor of this judge Anthony Ellys, esq; who was at the expence of building that elegant \* church at Penton, near Grantham, which is justly the admiration of all intelligent travellers; it stands near the great north road, and is ornamented with the arms of Ellys on the tower thereof.

*WILL'US WILDE, miles & baronettus, un. judicarij. de com. banco, A<sup>o</sup> 71.*

*Arms, 1 and 4, Ar. a chevron and chief, Sa. the latter charged with 3 martlets, Or. 2 and 3, Ar. on a cross, Sa. an annulet, Or. (with the division of baronets).*

He was recorder of London in 1659, was created a baronet of England Sept. 13, 1660, appointed king's serjeant Nov. 10, 1661, and made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, April 16, 1668. He was advanced to be a justice of the court of King's Bench, Jan. 21, 1672. He published Yelverton's Reports, folio, 1674; and died Nov. 23, 1679, leaving issue sir Felix Wilde, of St. Clement Danes in Middlesex, bart. The title has been some time extinct.

*HUGO WYNDHAM, miles, unus baron. Scaccarij dom. R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.*

*Arms, Azure, a chevron between 3 lions heads erased, Or.*

He was 8th son of sir Edward Windham, of Orchard Windham, in Somersetshire, kn't. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of serjeant at law in 1653; but not owning the authority by which he was so called, he was again called to that dignity June 1, 1660, made a baron of the Exchequer, June 20, 1670, and further advanced to be a justice of the Common Pleas, Jan. 22, 1672. He died on his circuit at Norwich in 1684, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried at his seat at Silton in Dorsetshire.

(Justices of the King's Bench.)

*JOHAN. KELYNCE, miles, qui obiit capitalis justic. de banc. R. S. 9. Maii 1671.*

*Arms. Argent 3 scaling ladders in bend Gules.* He was of the Inner Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law, July 4, 1660, made a justice of the king's bench, June 10, 1663, and chief justice thereof, Nov. 21,

\* Query. Is there any engraving of this elegant church?

1665. He died (as is observed in the inscription on the picture-frame) May 9, 1671, and left issue John Kelynge, esq; who was named as a person fit and qualified to be a Knight of the Royal Oak immediately after the Restoration.

*MATTHEUS HALE, miles, capitalis justic. de banco R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.*

*Arms. Argent a fess & 3 cinquefoils in chief Sable.*

He was born at Alderly in Gloucestershire, Nov. 1, 1609, was of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's-Inn, was made a judge of the common pleas 1653, lord chief baron of the exchequer, Nov. 7, 1660, and lord chief justice of the king's bench, May 18, 1671; which place he resigned Feb. 20, 1675-6, and died on Christmas-day following. See Burnet's Life of this truly great and respectable judge. Besides the portrait in Guildhall of this judge, there is a half-length painted by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of John Lee, esq; late solicitor general.

*RICARDUS RAINSFORD, miles, capitalis justic. de banco regis. A. D. 1676.*

*Arms. Argent, a cross Sable.*

He was born A. D. 1605, and was one of those gentlemen who were intended to be Knights of the Royal Oak, if that distinction had taken place. He was of Lincoln's-Inn, made serjeant at law, Oct. 5, 1660, a baron of the exchequer, Nov. 16, 1663, and a justice of the king's bench in 1668; and constituted chief justice of that court, Apr. 12, 1676, which place he resigned in 1678, and died in the year following, aged 75.

His descendants were seated at Dallington and Brixworth in Northamptonshire; one of the latter of whom married Hester, daughter of Sir J. Itham, of Lamport, bart. by Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Edm. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, kn't.

There is a portrait of this Judge in Lincoln's-Inn library, and another in the possession of Sir John Griffin Griffin at Audley-End.

*THO. TWISDEN, miles et bar. unus justic. de banco R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.*

*Arms. Gyronny of four, Argent and Gules, saltier, and four crosses crosslets.*

He was a benefactor towards the rebuilding the chapel at Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, and was of the Inner Temple. In the Usurpation he was sent to the Tower for pleading in defence of the rights of the city of London. He was made a serjeant at law, June 21, 1660, and a justice of the king's bench June 27, and created a baronet, June 13, 1666. He died aged 81.

*WADHAM WINDHAM, miles, unus justic. de banco regis.*

*Arms. Azure, a chevron between 3 lions heads erased, Or.*

He was brother to Sir Hugh Windham, one of the justices of the common pleas; was made serjeant at law, June 24, 1660, and



and a justice of the king's bench, Nov. 24 following. He left issue Col. John Wyndham, of Norrington, in Wiltshire, a gentleman of considerable loyalty and fortune.

WILL'US MORTON, miles, un. justic. de banco R. S. A<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Arms. Quarterly Gules and Or. in each piece of the first a goat's head erased of the 2d.*

He was one of the several gentlemen of the long robe, who, in the beginning of the civil wars, laid aside his gown, and took up the sword. He distinguished himself much (according to *Clarendon*) as a lieutenant-colonel of horse. He was made king's sergeant, July 1, 1663, and a justice of the king's bench, Nov. 3, 1665; and left issue John Morton, of Kiddington, in the county of Oxon, esq;

ORLANDUS BRIDGEMAN, miles et bar. custos mag. sigil. Angl. A<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Arms. Sable, 10 plates, 4. 3. 2. 1. and on a chief, Argent, a lion passant Ermine.*

See his descent and promotions in the Baronetage. We will only observe, that it is a matter of some difficulty to form an idea of the true character of Sir O. Bridgeman. *Burnet* says, "that his study and practice lay so entirely in the common law, that he never seemed to apprehend what equity was;" and *Prince*, in his *Worthies of Devon*, observes, "that his moderation and equity were such, that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast."

HENEAGIUS D'NUS FINCH, Bar. de Daventry, cust. mag. sigil. Angl.

*Arms. Argent, a chevron between 3 grippons passant Sable.*

For every circumstance relating to Baron Daventry, afterwards E. of Nottingham, see *Collins's Peerage*, under the title of *Winchelsea*, and *Walpole's Noble Authors*, vol. II. p. 57.

It has been the editor's wish (in offering the foregoing anecdotes to the public through this very respectable literary publication) to call to remembrance an event, which *Burnet* esteemed one of the wonders of the last century, namely, "the sudden and quiet rebuilding of the city of London after the dreadful conflagration thereof in 1666." And certainly that happy event was owing in a great measure to the abilities and assiduity of the Judges concerned.

Of the before-mentioned Judges the following not only assisted in settling the disputes occasioned by the fire, but contributed in part to the rebuilding of the city, by being concerned in re-edifying Serjeants-Inn in Fleet-street, where each of them had chambers, viz. Sir John Kelynge, Sir Thomas Twisden, Sir Christopher Turnor, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, and Sir William Wilde.

Yours, &c. O. R.

N. B. The arms, as represented on each picture frame in Guildhall, are engraved in the plate annexed; duplicates only of those of the following persons, being of the same family, are

omitted, *Justice Windham and Baron Windham, Lord Chief Baron Turnor and Baron Turnor, Lord Chief Baron Atkyns and Baron Atkyns.*

MR. URBAN,

**M**R. Walpole, in your Magazine for June 1781, wishes to have some further authentic testimonies concerning the Countess of Desmond.

A native and inhabitant of Ireland, Abp. Usher (than whom there never was an author of greater accuracy and veracity) mentions her, and says, he remembers her in his time alive and hearty. His words, in his *Chronologia Sacra*, p. 202, are as follows: "In Hibernia Desmonix Comitissa, 'Edvardo III in Anglia regnante, Comit' marito nupta, meo tempore et viva fuit et vivida; circa annum deorum vitæ CXL defuncta." In the margin he has the following references: "D. Gualter Ralegh 'Histor. Mundi, lib. 1. cap. 5. scil. 5. Fr. 'Bacon de long. vitæ, et L. Cork genealog. 'Desmon.'" I know not where to consult the last of these three references, and indeed do not clearly understand what 'L. Cork' means, but suspect that this 'genealogy of the Desmond family' would furnish us with more circumstances respecting this old lady than seem at present known.

Abp. Usher was born in 1580. In the beginning of 1640, he came with his family into England, and never returned to Ireland again. The old Countess's death must be placed before this period, and probably a few years after 1600.

I observe the Abp. confirms Sir W. Temple's account of her age, and there is no probability in any of Mr. Walpole's calculations that assign her a longer life than 140 years. J. BOERHADEM.

MR. URBAN,

**Y**OUR correspondent R. J. thinks that a moderate portion of the present revenues of the Universities would support the establishment, as far as it is useful. I beg leave to inform him, that the entire annual income of the University of Cambridge, and all its sixteen Colleges, is not equal to that of the Duke of Bedford alone; the savings out of it therefore would go but a little way towards paying off the national debt.

A small college has perhaps an estate of about eight hundred pounds a year. Out of this a master and twelve fellows are maintained, about twenty scholars or exhibitions are assisted in their education; the butler, cook, porter, and other servants have their salaries; taxes are paid; large expensive buildings are supported; and something is given away in charity. Let Government take this into their own hands, and see what they can save out of it.

I trouble you with this, because a notion is gone abroad, which is absolutely false, that the revenues of the Universities are very considerable. Yours, &c. P. E. C.

Summary.

*Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 518.*

May 25.

COL. HARTLEY now rose, and brought forward his favourite motion, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to vest the crown with sufficient powers to treat, consult, and finally to agree upon the means of restoring peace with the provinces of North America." To enforce his motion, he stated, that there was at this very time an opening for an amicable agreement with the Colonies, and for detaching America from her alliance with France. He stated that ministers did not seem inclined to take advantage of this disposition, and that therefore it was necessary that Parliament should interfere.

Sir P. J. Clarke seconded the motion; and among other things observed, that unconditional submission was still the favourite object of Government, though to conquer the Colonies by force had long since been given up as impracticable. To strengthen his opinion, he instanced the return of Lord Dunmore to his government of Virginia; a man whose conduct had rendered him obnoxious to the inhabitants of that country, and who could not think of obtaining any influence there but by the means of power.

Sir G. Sutherland, after sitting some time in expectation of hearing something from the opposite side of the House, rose at last, and enforced the necessity of parliamentary interference on the present occasion, by calling to mind the various and contradictory opinions which ministers had held with respect to the American war, at different times. Every object for which they had contended, had been at one time abandoned, and at another resumed. The same minister, who at one time had declared in this House, that nothing short of unconditional submission would content him, had the effrontery to come down at another, and propose to the same House the giving up of every object for which this country ever pretended to contend. As to himself, he said, at every season, bright and gloomy, tried to induce ministers to make peace with America, but he had found them alike averse to it at all times. Did the fortune of war prove adverse, we must not be disheartened by one unlucky stroke; but did the sun shine on us, then we must not stop short in the career of conquest, but must follow our blow till we should finally subdue the enemy. He reprobated the sullen silence of members on so solemn an occasion, and concluded with earnestly pressing the motion.

Lord North had not, he said, felt the necessity of rising. He owned the subject of the motion was an important one; but it had been repeatedly discussed, and the sense of the House upon it was sufficiently known; besides that, the ministers were already in possession of all the necessary powers for treating and concluding a peace with America, whenever America should show a disposition to

meet them on that ground. He was against the motion, because he was sure such a bill as was intended by the motion, instead of forwarding a reconciliation, would only retard it.

Mr. Fox denied that ministers were in possession of powers sufficient to make peace with America. If they were, why come to Parliament for an act to empower Lord Carlisle and the rest of the commissioners to go to America for the purpose of making peace? The war with America, and the war with France and Spain, were two very different things. The war with America was brought on by act of Parliament; and till that act of Parliament is repealed, no peace can be concluded with America. The present motion was therefore a necessary preliminary to the opening a door for reconciliation, if ministers are in earnest to bring it about. Mr. Fox insisted that ministers were now as much as ever inclined to prosecute the war against America, and upon the same ground. He did not, however, upon the whole, see any great reason to think it would be doing much good to carry the question now before the House. It would, at best, be only adding responsibility to the crown, and giving powers where there was no will. He insisted upon it, that the noble Lord did not dare to make peace. He had pledged himself to the House to bring the Americans upon their knees, and he had not candour enough to confess himself in a mistake. He concluded a long and animated speech with declaring his opinion, that the American war would never end while the present ministerial system prevailed.

Lord George Grenville could not sit still and hear gentlemen calling upon ministers to make peace with America, without suggesting, or attempting to suggest, any means by which so desirable an object might be obtained. They were ready to furnish the crown with ample powers to treat, but not to point out in what way those powers might be exercised; yet the last might be useful, the former quite superfluous. The hon. gent. had insisted that the legislature must be consulted in making peace; but in that, as well as in almost every other of his assertions, the hon. gent. was mistaken; for, by the act alluded to, it is expressly provided, that his Majesty may by his royal authority declare any province, town, or district, returning to its allegiance, to be within his peace and protection; and that, from thenceforth, all restrictions, prohibitions, and penalties imposed thereon, should cease. He presumed it could not be the hon. gent.'s intention, who made the motion, to empower the crown to offer independence to America; Parliament could not yet be ripe for a concession like that, and if not, the bill moved for was totally nugatory. For his own part he declared, that though he was ardently desirous of peace, yet, if it could not be obtained without independency, he would rather forego the blessings of peace for ever than vote for so degrading a concession.

Mr.

Mr. B—ke observed, that the noble Lord's arguments relative to his Majesty's Commissioners were neither more nor less than a renewal of the arguments made at the commencement of the war; when the noble Lord insisted on unconditional submission. To prove this, he appealed to every gentleman's understanding, Whether being in the King's peace did not mean a throwing down of arms, and a party's putting himself wholly at the mercy of his Majesty? In that case, who will be hardy enough to deny that being in the King's peace, and submitting unconditionally, are one and the same thing? He begged therefore, that country gentlemen would no longer be adverse, but attend to the declaration of a minister, and learn what it was for which they were fighting. It was not for the supremacy of Parliament—for national honour—for a reunion with the Colonies upon liberal principles—it was not for revenue—it was for unconditional submission. He called upon the House to agree to the motion by which ministers would be compelled to do their duty.

Mr. W—lb—re E—s said he should oppose the motion as frivolous. He reminded the House that when the act for sending out commissioners was first brought in, he was strongly against it, being convinced it would be only sacrificing the honour and dignity of this country, and since the event has justified his opinion, he saw no reason for making a second experiment, which would only produce a second disgrace.

Mr. T. T—st—nd was not a little severe on the rt. hon. gent. who spoke last, for sitting on the Treasury-bench, and suffering a bill, that he foresaw would be idle, nugatory, and disgraceful, to pass through the House without opposition. He declared himself a friend to the bill, though he knew it would be thrown out.

At length the question being put, the House divided. Ayes 72. Noes 106.

This day the gold bill (see p. 272) was lost.

May 31.

The Att. Gen. moved to bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. And

Ld B—cb—mp moved that the bill for amending the marriage act be committed. Both which were agreed to.

The order of the day was then read, for going into a committee on the commission of accounts.

Ld N—tb moved, that the committee have power to receive a clause for referring to the examination of the commissioners the several accounts of extraordinary services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

Col. B—ré, though he thought the commissioners very worthy and able men, yet did not agree that they should be employed in the military minutæ of bat-money, marching-money, below the notice of a commissioner of accounts. He was as much astonished

as his Ldp had expressed himself (see p. 416) at the largeness of the amount of the extraordinary, but more so at his Ldp's declaration that nobody was to blame. He pointed out the enormous sums charged for provision of the army; and shewed, though we had in fact as large an army there the second year of the war as at present, the amount was at first but between 3 and 400,000*l.*; whereas in 1780 it was more than 900,000*l.* He protested against referring the sums sent to America, amounting (he said) to no less than eight millions, to the commissioners. They could not investigate the first impositions and frauds of that account. The obvious design of that reference was, to take responsibility from ministers, without elucidating the account to the satisfaction of the public.

Ld N—tb declared, the Col. had mistaken his meaning; he had never said nobody was to blame. What he said was this: the extraordinary of the army amounted to a sum that astonished him, but that he would not impute blame to any man. God forbid that he should, before it had been proved that he deserved it! Other gentlemen might be less scrupulous; he hoped he never should.

As to what the hon. gent. has said with regard to bat-money, and other military minutæ, it never entered into his mind to throw any thing in the way of the commissioners that should oblige them to deviate a moment from the great line of their commission, but that they should have full liberty to proceed without limitation, as they have done, to the full satisfaction of the House. The original intention of the bill was, first, to enquire what balances were in the hands of the public accountants, that could most speedily be paid into the Exchequer. That part of their duty they had not yet finished, and desired to go through with before they proceeded to any other. When that enquiry was closed, the accounts of the army expenditures would follow of course.

Gen. B—g—yne complained, that though he had sent word to the Treasury the day after he landed, that his accounts were ready, they were not yet passed: that he felt the hardship the more severely, as the man with whom he had made a contract much in favour of the public, had been waiting here till his patience was exhausted; and when he lately left England, had threatened him with a suit for six and thirty thousand pounds.

Ld N—tb said, the Treasury had taken infinite pains to settle the claim of which the hon. general had complained; but the fact was, there was a difference between the board and the auditor of the imprest, which had retarded the settlement till that matter could be adjusted.

Mr. Bowdley (the auditor) explained the nature of the contest, which arose, he said, from the nature of the contract; the claimant insisting on the full completion of his contract, whereas it was thought he had a right



to be paid only to the convention of Saratoga.

Mr. B—*ke* remarked shrewdly on the difference between the auditor and the Treasury. He could not but observe how methodically every series of ruin was brought forward. Every portion was to be done by its proper officer; but here the dispute was between Lord North as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord North as first Lord of the Treasury. These two great ministers, in the person of one great man, could not agree. He smiled at the thought, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the first Lord of the Treasury, who ought to have power to command those in the inferior stations to do their duty, should declare to the House, that he had not, or did not exert, that power.

The *Ld Advocate* did not approve of the mode of treating serious subjects with levity. He said the hon. gent. had used a great many words, but not one to the purpose. He approved the motion, because he saw the commissioners were able and honest, and in earnest to fulfil their trust. The motion passed without division.

Col. B—*e* called the attention of the House to a proposition which he wished to move, "That it be an instruction to the committee then sitting, that they have power to make provision in the said bill for removing the commissioners named by the said act, and for substituting other commissioners in their stead who are members of the House of Commons." He prefaced this motion by declaring his intention to correct in this Parliament the error of the last; and, as he could not punish, to reprobate their crime. The Commons of England, he said, were invested by the constitution with a trust the most sacred, as well as the most important, of all trusts, the guardianship of the whole property of their constituents; and they were bound to an honest and conscientious discharge of that trust, not only in the disposal of a part of that property for the public protection, but also to an indelible attention to the application of every part of it. This trust, so great and so sacred, they could not delegate, not even to the Peers of the realm, nor to the King himself; how much less then to an inferior class of men, the minions of a minister, appointed by him, and acting under his direction!

As to the present commissioners, it was no alleviation of the crime the House had been guilty of in abandoning their duty, that they were men of great ability, of rigid and unshaken fidelity; but it was shameful and ignominious to suffer it to go forth to the world, that men of equal abilities, and of equal virtue, were not to be found in the House of Commons. The noble Lord by whom they were appointed, not only directed the objects in which they were to be employed, but took upon himself to declare as impracticable, the only plan of reformation which the commissioners had ventured to point out in their re-

ports. Had the commissioners been members of that House, no difference of opinion could have arisen between them and the commissioners of the navy. He charged the noble Lord with taking the whole business of that House to himself; not only in nominating the present commissioners, but those of the secret committee who were to enquire into the affairs of the Carnatic. He pressed it home to the House, to resume their right, and no longer suffer the nation to be robbed without proceeding to search out the robbers. It was publicly reported, he said, that two of the present commissioners [Sir Guy Carleton and Mr. Pigot] had desired to resign, and he hoped that none would be continued but members of that House properly appointed.

*Ld N—b* said, his reasons for having gentlemen out of Parliament employed as commissioners were already so fully known, that it was unnecessary to trouble the House with a repetition of them. He would therefore endeavour to obviate some mistakes, and to answer such charges as the hon. gent. had been pleased to lay before the House. Every body knew that the nomination of the secret committee on India affairs was the nomination of the House. Another charge was, that the alteration proposed by the commissioners in one of their reports, on the manner of keeping the accounts of the navy, was by him declared impracticable. He had said no such thing. What he said was, That, on receiving the report of the commissioners, the *Lds* of the Treasury had paid immediate attention to it; had sent for the commissioners of the navy; had consulted them upon it, who, after having taken time to consider, had declared that the plan was impracticable\*. He was at a loss to know, he said, how the commissioners of accounts, had they been members of Parliament, could have avoided this difference of opinion with the commissioners of the navy. But to put that matter beyond a doubt, all who were appointed to treat with these commissioners were members of Parliament. The noble *Ld* confessed the

\* A transaction similar to this happened in the reign of Charles II. when the board of trade was first established. At that time there was no certain standard by which the value of our exports and imports could be ascertained. It was therefore proposed by the *Lords* of trade to the commissioners of customs, to enter the several commodities of export and import, and to affix a price to each, by which the balance of trade might in a great measure be known, and regulations formed accordingly. This the commissioners of customs resisted flatly, and urged, that to comply with such directions half the clerks in London must be employed. The *Lords* of trade were peremptory; several plans were formed, and that which is now in use adopted; which is not only found practicable, but easy in the practice.



very great importance of the trust delegated; but saw no reason why the commissioners should be members of that House, in preference to gentlemen who had already acted with so much honour to themselves, and so much advantage to their country; but, what was still an additional motive for continuing those gentlemen, they had entered into the habits of the business; had surmounted the difficulties, which were not a few, which every new class of men must undergo before they can act with that facility with which the present commissioners, from their experience, are enabled to proceed. Two of these commissioners, Sir Guy Carleton and Mr. Pigot, it was said, had expressed their wishes to retire. It is true, that when it was mentioned that this enquiry into the extraordinary of the army was to be referred to them, they desired to be excused; the former on account of his health, the other on account of business; but he was happy to say, that the zeal of those gentlemen had got the better of their scruples, and they had consented to continue their assistance. He could therefore see no sound objection against the continuance of gentlemen of the above description, so qualified, so independent, though not members of that House; especially when it was remembered, that they were in some measure but as clerks to the House, employed to inspect, examine, and detect errors, which they were only to report to the House, but had no power to check, controul, order, or direct, or to make the least encroachment on the effective privileges of the House, which were left free and entire, as if no such commission had ever existed; for these reasons he was against the motion.

Hon. Wm. P—t rose in reply. The House was all attention; and his voice, his language, his reasoning, and his manner, were such, as called to the remembrance of the old members the persuasive eloquence of his illustrious father. He began, by requesting the House to consider but for a moment the nature of their constitution; that they were but delegates themselves; that the powers with which they were entrusted were sacred; that they were the palladium of the people; and that, whenever they were impaired, removed, or in any manner dislodged, the people had no longer any security for their freedom, their rights as subjects of a free state, or the privileges which they derived from their birth. For delegates to delegate their powers without the consent of their original constituents, was so flagrant a breach of trust, that every man who heard him would, in civil life, abhor and detest the guardian who should betray his trust. The people had called upon the House to enquire into the expenditure of the enormous sums that had been squandered in pursuit of a ruinous and ill-omen'd war, a duty which of itself, without being directed, it ought to have performed, but had shamefully neglected; and now, when it could no longer be

delayed or evaded, they were about treacherously to submit to a delegated commission which they had no authority to appoint; and to men nominated by ministers against whose misapplication of the public money it was their indispensable duty to guard. He considered the delegation in question as an absolute surrender of the most invaluable privilege of the House of Commons, next to that of granting the public money, and which gave it its chief consequence, namely, the power of correcting the expenditure. The noble Lord was so fully impressed with the importance of the trust, that he admitted a commission of accounts to be essential to the salvation of the state; yet he calls upon the constitutional guardians of the people to commit it into the hands of others, and to be themselves mere spectators of the enquiry which was to decide the fate of their country. His Ldp has said, that the present commissioners are merely to enquire, examine, and report; and that it was left to Parliament to judge, determine, and to act. So then all the power of Parliament, with respect to the alleviation of national burthens, the redress of grievances, the reform of expence, the œconomy, the system, and the elucidation of office, was to depend on the report of these ministerial commissioners. How humiliating, how deplorable a picture of Parliamentary power is this! Who does not lament the complicated powers of the British H. of Commons sunk into such a disgraceful negative! One positive power, indeed, an odious one, remains, the power of taxing the people whenever ministers have a ruinous scheme in view. If any plan is formed and suggested by which thousands may be saved, by which the expenditure may be simplified, the influence of the crown diminished, and the responsibility of ministers more clearly established; by which the engine of government may be relieved from that load of machinery which renders its movements slow, and its operations weak; then the House of Commons will have the power of putting the negative upon every such proposition.

The noble Lord had talked a great deal of the experience of the present commissioners, and had collected their eulogy from all sides of the House. Without intending in the least to detract from their real merit, he thought it but fair to examine a little what mighty matters they had effected, which a commission filled with members of that House could not have accomplished. They have examined and stated, in their reports, the amount of several balances in the hands of several accountants. In his opinion, nothing could be more degrading to Parliament than the idea, that the representatives of the people were utterly incapable of examining in whose hands their money lay. It is true, in one of their reports they had ventured to come a little nearer to the desires of the people, and had pointed out an alteration that professed

considerable advantage, a more economical regulation of office. What did the noble Lord in this case? He put a negative upon it himself without coming to Parliament, because the board that was to be affected by it had declared it impracticable. Such, he said, was the distressed state of this country, that for the sake of immediate relief he would even vote for the present bill, were he sure that any material advantage would result from it. But was that likely to be the case? Let the House recollect, that it was on the noble Lord's solemnly pledging himself, that the extraordinaries of the army should be committed to the enquiry of the commissioners of accounts *immediately*, that the debate on that immense claim for the present year was suspended. If, therefore, his Lord shifted the matter, and did not fulfil his promise, all the world would see that he had cheated Parliament out of that full and scrupulous discussion which a subject of such great importance undoubtedly called for. His Lord had given as a reason, that the commissioners had not yet gone through the ground of inquiry they had begun upon; an enquiry narrow in itself; and which, in his conscience, he believed to be instituted, the better to carry on the hypocrisy and deceit, without ever intending to bring before them the great and enormous defalcations that called loudly for immediate investigation.

The present commissioners were said to be experienced, because they had already executed some part of their business, and made very accurate reports; but it is to be observed, that the enquiry they have hitherto made was of a nature very different from that on which they were next to enter. The great and primary objects of reformation, for which a commission of accounts was first proposed, have not yet been touched. In what respects then are these present commissioners better qualified than members of this House? Not from their experience in the great and national concerns about which they are to be employed, for in that they have none. Sir Guy Carleton, an officer of distinguished merit, but military and numerical talents are not necessarily connected; Mr. Pigot, young in a profession which by no means qualified him for a commission of this kind; added to these were merchants, masters in chancery; in short, men of almost every description but of that which belonged to a member of that House, namely, men accustomed to the transacting of public business. Another argument urged by the noble Lord was, the delay necessarily incident to the initiation into any new mode of conducting business. This, he said, applied equally to the old, as well as any new commissioners. Both one and the other were strangers, if new forms were necessary; if not, the forms of the old would be a pattern for those of the new. The noble Lord had stated, that Sir Guy Carleton and

Mr. Pigot had desired to retire, for reasons assigned by his Lord; the plain English of which was, Sir Guy had determined to have no more ill-health, and Mr. Pigot to have no more business. Upon the whole, he appealed to the sense of the House, if there would not be more dignity, as well as more power, in a commission of accounts filled by members of Parliament, than by men of heterogeneous professions, inaccessible from their place of meeting, scarce any body knew when or where!

He concluded, after answering every argument Lord North had suggested, with a pathetic exhortation to the House, to listen to the voice of the people, to do something more than follow the noble Lord in every proposition he offered, good or bad, solid or superficial; to use their own eyes, and consult their own understandings; to return to a sense of their duty; to establish a commission of accounts upon constitutional grounds; that, having once returned into the path of rectitude, they might proceed progressively from one step of reformation to another, till the hope of salvation should revive; but should the present motion be rejected, and the old vicious system of government countenanced and confirmed, the freedom of the people, and the independence of that House, must be buried in the same grave with the power, the opulence, and the glory of the empire.

No answer was made; but the question was called for, when the House divided. Ayes 42. Noes 98.

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. ROBINSON'S Reply to Sir HORACE MANN'S Letter concluded; from p. 519.

HERE follows something in the letter lying before me, which I doubt whether I well understand, but would by means misrepresent. A question seems to be started (though worded with much much caution and tenderness) concerning the competency of country gentlemen for Members of Parliament, or Statesmen; at least in comparison of some other descriptions, but which are not particularly specified\*. This objection is new to me, and I am unwilling to pass it by without saying something on the subject. The body here spoken of are, one with another, men of the first fortunes in our country, and of consequence exceedingly interested in the safety and welfare of the state. They are usually bred at our public schools and universities, each of which I take to be the most

\* Shall I be bold enough to say, that it is not in general to the landed gentlemen that we are to look to the great parliamentary abilities in the kingdom? Neither the amusements of the country gentleman, nor his philosophical retirement, point him out as the consummate Statesman, &c. *Letter of Sir H. M.*

eminent of their kind in Europe, or among polished nations. They are afterwards very conversant with the world both at home and abroad. What then is this so sublime or mysterious science of state, which does not come within the compass or comprehension of English country gentlemen? There is one particular sort of knowledge especially belonging to their province, and subject to their observation, that I hardly scruple to pronounce worth every other for a Member of Parliament. They are, or ought to be, acquainted with the country itself: they know, or have the best opportunities of knowing, its wants and occasions, its distresses and difficulties, its burthens and oppressions. If these circumstances had been duly understood and attended to, our own Statesmen and Ministers could not possibly have reduced the kingdom to its present condition. Where, or in what manner however, is our deep, refined, and consummate politician, to acquire his extraordinary information or superiority? Is it by gambling at Brookes's, cringing at courts, or sawning at levees; those excellent academies of uprightness and patriotism, those improving seminaries of all the virtues most fit to make men valuable citizens and desirable neighbours? Should we, however, not think such examples the most eligible to be exalted and entrusted, must recourse be had to contractors and remitters, as the only persons in our days possessed of real wisdom, and properly qualified to serve the Public? Difficulties may nevertheless be perhaps found likewise in that: shall then the Nabob of Arcot rather send us more of his Indian adepts to supply the places of our ignorant country gentlemen? What is the description that is to be thus preferred before them for our Representatives? England was in the time of our forefathers really filled with persons properly bearing the name of country gentlemen, persons of the very turn and stamp which are, according to my conception, in the present case objected to. They raised our state into a great, noble, and glorious empire. We are now fribbled into fops, or corrupted into courtiers; but the same empire is in our hands become an extraordinary instance of ruin and destruction. Let me then ask, which set of men deserve in any sense and reason to be esteemed the best Members of Parliament, Statesmen or Politicians? What was the late Lord Rockingham, so unfortunately lost and deservedly lamented by us; one at whose death our very island itself seems to have received a shock; I say, what was he but a true country gentleman, a person leading that life, and endowed with the qualities properly composing that character? Country gentlemen of England, how apt are you to be proud, where you should show yourselves the most moderate; but how humble, where you ought to hold up your heads the highest!

I will only add a few words more concerning  
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ing unanimity, which is now mentioned, and likewise so often called for by our ministers themselves in their discourses, while they create or continue the worst of dissensions and divisions by their measures. Sure I am, that I do for one, most heartily and earnestly desire to see that great blessing take place among us; (and what rational or honest man does not?) but it must be an unanimity in sense and reason, not in wildness and madness; for our safety and welfare, not our ruin and destruction. Of what benefit would it be for all the people of England to run unanimously down a precipice, like the possessed beasts in Scripture? The nation is sick of corruption: the Public demands with a loud voice a free and real representation of themselves in Parliament: it is their inherent right, and they ought to have it: their situation makes it immediately necessary: the practice of governing by bribery evidently increases our discontents: let then the experiment be at length tried of complying with this most just and reasonable claim, when we may probably spare our calling, for unanimity will come of itself.

I was desirous of making my acknowledgments to Sir H. M. for his readiness, easiness, and complaisance, in answering a question publicly put to him concerning a constitutional point. The importance of my subject has drawn me on. I am informed, that copies of the petition to Parliament for a more equal representation, lately resolved on at Maidstone, are lodged in some parts of East Kent, and that there is in particular one with each of the printers at Canterbury. There were in the former affair of this sort a competition and contention, which enlivened and animated the whole transaction: but, nothing of that kind being now the case, the proceeding is said to sleep. The sense of the county is understood to be on the side of such an application; with which people seem in general to rest satisfied, nor put themselves to any further trouble on the subject. No particular majority of names can on the present occasion be necessary; but the petition should nevertheless be properly signed, in order to give it due weight and authority: the more hands that appear to it, undoubtedly the better. It is therefore much to be wished, that the friends of such a measure (and surely very few independent men can be otherwise) would take the trouble to enquire where some such copy is to be found, and set their signatures to it. The condition of our country appears every day more desperate: our new Administration is already split into pieces: each side pretends the good of the public: the true test in the case will be to restore our constitution by a real representation of the Commons in Parliament; but it is then necessary that we should ourselves support and further that proposal by a fit application for the purpose.

26 July, 82. Yours, &c.

An Independent Freeholder of East Kent.  
Mr.

MR. URBAN,

**T**HE controversy about Ossian having been lately revived, both in the newspapers, and separate pamphlets, as well as in your Magazine; not without the intervention of several respectable names; I take the liberty of troubling you with some facts relative to it, which I obtained in an excursion of some months through the Highlands in the summer of the year 1780. I should scarcely have thought them worthy of the public attention, if the subject had not been revived with so much ardor; though they seem to me capable of affording much additional, and even new light. If your opinion of them agrees with mine; I shall be happy to see them inserted among your valuable collections.

It had ever appeared to me, that the arguments on both sides of this dispute, were attended with particular obscurity. The supporters of the authenticity of the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson, have been either unable or unwilling, to produce the authorities they pretend to: the antagonists of this opinion, on the other hand; though they cannot deny the existence, of peculiar traditional and historic songs in the Highlands; and though they boast of invincible proofs that Mr. Macpherson's Ossian is wholly a forgery, and not copied from any such songs; yet even the great Dr. Johnson himself has no claim to any knowledge of them. From such considerations, I was induced to believe, that the subject might be considerably elucidated, by collecting these songs in their original form: and I therefore made it a part of my business, during my journey through the Highlands; to search out the traditional preservers of them; and procure copies with as much attention and exactness, as lay in the power of a stranger, and a stranger to the language. The absurd difficulties I had to encounter with in this pursuit, it is not necessary to enumerate: sometimes I was obliged to dissemble a knowledge of the Erse, of which I scarcely understood six words; sometimes I was forced to assume the character of a profest author, zealous to defend the honour of Ossian and Mr. Macpherson. It is not, however, impertinent to remark, that after I had obtained written copies in Erse, of several of the following songs, I found it very difficult to get them translated; for though many understand Erse as a speech, few are yet acquainted with it as a written language\*.

Before I proceed any further, it appears to me requisite, for the clear understanding of what follows, to remark; that the dispute seems naturally to divide itself into three questions: first, Whether the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson be really the production of a very ancient Highland bard, called by that name? or secondly, Whether it be copied from old songs, the productions of the High-

lands indeed, but written by unknown bards, and only doubtfully and traditionally ascribed to Ossian? or, if it be wholly a forgery of Mr. Macpherson's?

Considerable opportunities were afforded me, towards obtaining information on these heads, by three several tours which I made in the Highlands. The first of these lay through the internal parts of that country, from Edinburgh to Perth, Dunkeld, Blair in Athol, Tay mouth, Dalmaly in Glenorchy, Inverara, Loch-Lomond, Dunbarton, Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanerk. In this tour I was honoured with the company of J. Stokes, M D. of Worcester, now on his travels abroad, but then a student at Edinburgh, a gentleman eminent for his skill in botany, and a strenuous unbeliever in Ossian. From Lanerk I crost to Lintlithgow, Sterling, Perth, Forfar, Brechin, Stonehaven, Aberdeen, Strath-Spey, Elgin, and Inverness, travelling along the Eastern coast, or Lowlands, as they are called. From Inverness I proceeded along the military roads, down the Lakes, by Fort Augustus, to Fort William; and still pursuing the military road, crost over the Black Mountain to Tiendrum. In this stage I visited Glen-Co, famous in Scotland for its romantic scenery, for the massacre which happened there soon after the Revolution, and also for being one of the habitations assigned by tradition to Ossian.

Leaving Tiendrum a second time, I returned by Loch-Ern, Dumblaine, and Alloa, to Edinburgh.

Such was the direction of my two first tours through the Highlands: the third, in which I was happy enough to procure far the greater number of the following songs, led me from Edinburgh, through Sterling and Callender, by the Head of Loch-Ern, to Tiendrum for the third, and Dalmaly for the second time. From Dalmaly I went by Loch-Erve, to Oban, where I took boat for Mull, and spent near a fortnight in the Western Isles; visiting Staffa, and Icolmkill; and Morven on the main-land. In my return from Oban, I crost over to Loch-Aw, Inverara, Loch-Lomond, Dunbarton, and Glasgow; thus finishing my wanderings among the Alps of our Island. I think it necessary, thus to delineate the track I pursued; that I may remove every doubt respecting the evidence I am about to produce; as I shall have occasion to refer hereafter, to the different stages of my journey.

In the course of my researches I found, that although every district had its own peculiar historic songs, yet the inhabitants of one valley were scarcely acquainted, with those which were current in the next. The songs relating to the Feinne, and their Chieftain, Fion mac-Coul, or Fion-na-Gaël, whom we call in English Fingal; are wholly confined to Argyleshire, and the Western Highlands, where the scene of their actions is supposed to have lain. In that district al-

\* Vide Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides.



most every one is acquainted with them; and all, whose situation in life enables them to become acquainted with the subject, are zealous assertors of the authenticity of the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson. Yet it is remarkable, that I never could meet with Mr. Macpherson's work, in any part of the Highlands; and many of his defenders confessed that they had never seen it. The only book I met with, which had any immediate connection with it, was Mr. Hole's poetic version of Fingal; which I saw at Mr. Maclean's, of Drimman in Morven. I do not mean, however, to tax any of Ossian's Highland partizans with direct falsehood; they have all heard that the stories of Mr. Macpherson relate to Fingal and his heroes; they themselves have also often heard songs relating to the same people, and ascribed to Ossian; and on this loose basis, I fear, their testimonies often rest.

The first song relating to the Feinne, which I procured in the Highlands, was obtained from a native of Argyleshire, who was gardener to the Duke of Athol at Dunkeld. Its subject is humorous, and even ridiculous; for Fingal is not always treated with respect in the Highlands, any more than our King Arthur in the old ballads of this country. A taylor happening to come to Fingal's habitation, found the heroes in such need of his art, that they began quarrelling about precedence, every hero wanting his own clothes made first; Dermid, particularly, proceeded even to blows in support of his claim. By this means the whole host of the Feinne, or Fingalians, was thrown into confusion; till at length, an old hero restored peace, by persuading them to turn out the taylor: which expedient was adopted, and Fingal's heroes determined to wear their old clothes a little longer.

Mr. Stuart, minister of Blair, whom I also visited in company with Mr. Stokes, was the only person I met with in the Highlands who expressed any doubts respecting Mr. Macpherson's Ossian. Mr. Stuart told us, that there were indeed many songs preserved in Argyleshire, and the Western Highlands, under the name of Ossian, relating to Fingal and his heroes: "but," says he "we have our doubts with regard to Mr. Macpherson's poems, because he has not published the originals."

Mr. Stuart favoured us with the story of a song, relating to Dermid one of the Feinne, who had raised Fingal's jealousy by too great an intimacy with his wife. Fingal in revenge, having determined to destroy Dermid, took the opportunity of putting his purpose in execution, by means of a boar which had been slain in one of their huntings. It was a notion in those times, Mr. Stuart added; that walking along the back of a boar, in a direction contrary to the bristles, was certain death. Fingal commanded Dermid to do this, and by that means put an end to his life. I afterwards obtained a copy of this song in the original

Erse; Mr. Smith also, the editor of a late collection of Ossian's poems\*, has inserted a copy of it: they both differ in many circumstances from the foregoing account; Mr. Smith's likewise, is much longer and more correct.

Though it be somewhat out of order to sign my name, before I come to the conclusion of my subject; yet as the authenticity of the foregoing remarks, depends wholly on my testimony, I take the liberty to assure you on the present occasion, that I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. F. HILL.

No. 30 Ely-Place, Holborn.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

FROM your usual candor I trust you will give immediate insertion to this letter (which is intended as an answer to your correspondent VERAX), and as a defence of the *Observations on Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry*.

The gentleman *very candidly* begins with "saying nothing of its illiberal and unaccountable abuse." How far an accusation founded on truth can be called *abuse*, I will not determine. But I will never believe any thing to be *illiberal* or *unwarrantable*, which is directed, not against the personal faults of the author, but merely against his book. It is now a prevailing maxim, that no author is to be told of his faults plainly, but we must use a kind of polite literary periphrasis. For my part, I like the man who speaks his mind, and calls, as Lucian says, "a boat, a boat." No man will deny truth, but he who hath reason to dread it.

If I might conjecture the country of Verax, I should not suppose him to be one of *my* countrymen. In his above cited exordium, and indeed all through his letter, his country stares him in the face. And he is so much attached to Ireland, that he makes his friend Warton guilty of a pleasant bull or two.

First he tells us, that Mr. Warton, in calling Phaer's Virgil an *imperfect work*, means that it was not complete till a thirteenth book, *not* written by Virgil, was added by *Twine*.

Next he says, that Oldys's tables tell us, that GAMMAR GURTON'S NEEDLE was printed in 1550. Mr. Warton told us this before, and was contradicted—for every one knows he was wrong. This, says Verax, "is surely authority." What! are Oldys's tables *authority* to prove a falsehood? But, adds he, *the question* is when it first existed. Let Mr. Warton then confine himself to *the question*, and not assert more than he knows.

The Observer by no means, as I understand him, intends to impute ignorance of Latin, nor want of access to Hickeys's *Tthesaurus*, as faults to Mr. Warton, but merely to reprobate his indolence in preferring an English quarto to three Latin folios. And here

\* Galic Antiquities, published that very year 1780.

let me beg you, Mr. Urban, to attend to the inaccuracy of this gentleman's quotation—"The Observer *affirms boldly*, that you owe, &c." Yet, on looking into the *Observations*, I find the Observer, so far from *affirming boldly*, does not *affirm* at all, but only says, "I have likewise *some little reason to suppose* that you owe, &c." I hope therefore, he will pardon me, if I think him by no means intitled to the signature of Verax.

Again he says that the Observer denies Mr. Warton's assertion, "that anciently in England ladies were sheriffs of counties." Here too Verax disagrees with his signature, for the Observer does not deny it, but only wishes Mr. Warton had proved his assertion. The Observer himself gave the instance of Lord Thanet in his note. I have looked too in Lord Lyttelton, but cannot find the passage alluded to; for that historian only mentions ladies, "who, he presumes, had inherited the office of sheriff, and born the name jointly with their husbands, who executed the duties thereof." Whence it appears that the husbands were in fact the sheriffs.

The Observer does not say that a poem may not be written in prose, but he might have said so with truth. It was left to this Irish gentleman first to discover that *Telemaque* is a *prose poem*. I know that a *poem* need not be *metrical*, but I know too that a *poem* cannot be *prose*. It is scarce worth while to dispute with him whether CLITHOPHON and LEUCIPPE be *downright* or *not so very downright* *prose*—but here too the signature of Verax is disgraced, for the novel is *very downright* *prose*.

The Observer does not insinuate that Mr. W. has warionly interpolated the word *sydyr*, for he expressly says that he "only asks" for information, because in some MSS. it was otherwise.

The interpretation by Verax of Mr. Warton's meaning, and the explanation of his intention in leaving out an account of the Saxon poetry, is trifling, and impertinent trifling, because it may then be asked, why he inserted Hampole's religious trash—impertinent, because it is making a defence for one, who, even in a bad cause, can make a much more ingenious defence for himself.

The Observer clearly saw that Warton by *skins* meant *skins*; which however, will not mend the matter. For Mr. Warton imagined that it was derived from the Latin *pellis*, whereas it is in fact from the Islandic *pell*, signifying (not *skin*, but, as the Observer says) *velvet mantles*: I suppose the *very* *swifty* allusion to *skins* of parchment intimates that the author is of the profession of the law, which, if true, is certainly a matter of the highest importance to the question, and must infallibly ruin his book.

As to the existence of *Messen-Jordi*, I am not fully qualified to contest the point; for, though I read the passage in the memoirs of Petrarch long ago, yet I should suspect from

the words of the Observer, that he has some reason for doubting his existence which I do not know, and therefore on that head I must leave him to defend himself.

I never saw Blondel's book, and till I see it I must doubt the existence of such a papal bull as Verax describes: for I own from what I have seen of his letter, I am much more inclined (as Dr. Johnson said of a similar character) to believe what he shall prove, than what he shall assert.

The Observer does not charge Mr. Warton with inventing the article of ROBERT CRICILL's representation at Chester. At all events, wherever Mr. W. found the story, he should have given his authority.

And though Mr. Warton may "draw his *main* proofs from internal arguments," he does not "reject *all* facts as superfluous and impertinent"—for, in the very instance adduced, he draws an argument from a supposed fact. The objection is therefore, at best, only a puerile quibble.

The general objections of "partial citations" and "misrepresentations," unsupported by proofs, deserve no notice but silent contempt. The affectation of treating the Observer as a person *whose reading is not very extensive*, is ridiculous, for I will aver, that in hardly any pamphlet of the size are half so many scarce and curious books cited. Indeed the Observer appears to be a person of very extensive erudition in all the modern languages, and to possess a most accurate knowledge of English history, ancient poetry, and romances. So that I must agree with the ingenious Mr. Mait in thinking his praise or censure a matter of no small consequence.

In the mean time I do not see that if the Observer had been guilty of these and twice as many more errors, Mr. Warton's character would have stood much fairer in the world. The instances of that writer's ignorance, negligence, and plagiarism, are so numerous, that it will, I fear, prove as difficult a task to retrieve his literary good name, as it would be to wash the Ethiopian white.

Yours, &c.

CASTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

THE objections of Mr. Warton, which I have been marked by his opponent, do certainly deserve reprehension; but will not reprehension, when accompanied with rancour, defeat its own purpose? A critical hash, no doubt, may be garnished with sarcasms; and a poignant gibe, like sour sauce, be commended with tears in our eyes: but there are some modes of seasoning which, instead of improving the viand, create disgust and render it nauseous. Of this sort the Observer on Mr. Warton's History seems but too fond.

An obligation of Sir Tho. Wyatt to Petrarch, which Dr. Farmer had accidentally mentioned in a note upon Shakspeare, having been pointed out by Mr. Warton, his opponent

ponent vilifies him for purloining the same, without the least shadow of evidence for the charge; and, not content with this outrage, proceeds in his abuse—because Mr. Warton knows more than himself. The case is simply this: Mr. W. having instanced the translation from Petrarch already referred to, takes occasion to observe that Petrarch himself was indebted to *Messen Jordi* for the original of his sonnet; whereupon the critic exclaims, “I am at a loss to know how you came to learn this;” and subjoins, “I am pretty well satisfied that no such person as *Messen Jordi* ever existed.” Now you, Mr. Urban, will unquestionably allow the Observer to be a happy man, who can procure satisfaction at so easy a rate; and were it not folly to be wise, where ignorance is bliss, I might send him to the Chronicle of P. Antonio Beuter for proofs of Jordi’s existence; and to the following lines of his writing, which Petrarch copied\*.

E non he pau, e non tine quim’ guerreig :  
Vol sobre l’ cel, & non movi de terra,  
E non etrench res, e tot le mon abràs; ¶  
Hoy he de mi, e vull a altri gran be ;  
Si no es amor, donchs ego que serà ?

If Mr. Warton, by the bye, would extend his inquiries concerning *Jordi*, he might find something worth knowing, and which his antagonist would be glad to discover.

Yours, &c.

CRITO-MASTIX.

MR. URBAN, Dec. II, 1782.

**P**ERUSING some time since the *Portuguese* New Testament, I was struck with what then appeared to me singular. Lu. I. 15. e não beberá vinho, nem *sidra*; upon which I next turned to the Spanish translation, published by *C. de Valera*, and found as follows, *yno beberá vino ni sidra*. Desirous as far as possible to trace out the meaning of the phrase, I had recourse to two Spanish Lexicographers. One of these defines *Sidra* to be a certain drink from the juice of apples, *parum distans à Sitera*, est enim *sicilis*, potio acris, et ebrietatem indecens. The other calls *Sitera* a counterfeit wine as of apples, and upon the authority of St. Jerom. says, *Sitera* Hebraice dicitur omnis potio, quæ inebriare potest. Having done with these, it was proper to have recourse to the original *καινος και σικερα εν μη ωιν*. Vinum et *sicera* non bibit. *Vulgate Translation*. Our modern, ‘And shall drink neither wine nor strong drink,’ coincides with the idea of St. Jerom. It did not occur to me to

look into *Wickes’s* New Testament, as published by that accurate editor Mr. Lewis, where, p. 35. col. 2. the reading is: and he shall not drink wine ne *Syder*. It is natural to follow a clue. Caxton in his account of the saints mentioned in Scripture generally translates the same in his *Golden legends*, as here in the *lyf of Saynt Johan baptist*. He that not drynke wyne (ne syther) ne thyng whereof he myght be drunken. In *Wynkyn de Worde* it is *syder*. Edit. 1483. fol. 1876. Little did I think, when I first met with the above passages, that they would serve any controversial purpose: but, as they tend in part to do away the objections of a most scurrilous invective against a writer fraught with curious information respecting the Poets of this nation, and who must by men of candour be excused, if some errors should be met with; and in so long a work the plea of *humanum est errare* must be admitted. The above is a full answer to the enquiry of the author of the *Observations* on the three first volumes of the *History of English Poetry*, p. 15. ‘Is this last word *syder* in any printed or MS copy of *Wickes’s* testament?’ I shall not enter into a detail of examining the numerous absurdities of the whole of these *Observations*, but confine myself to one or two: and first shall take notice of that paragraph cited from p. 200. of vol. I. of the *History*, p. (10) “It is well known that anciently in England *LADIES* were sheriffs of counties.” This is a circumstance, says the letter-writer, of which you, who seem to know so many strange things, may be perfectly satisfied. *Some of your readers, though*, I imagine, would have been equally obliged to you, if you had condescended to produce an instance or two of the fact: but that, I am *assured*, would have been somewhat difficult to compass. In a note he adds—The hereditary sheriffdom of *Westmoreland* has been, and may still be, in a female, and to this, *though it be nothing to the purpose*, you may, perhaps, mean to allude. The ignorance and contradiction of the writer are very conspicuous here, and truly contemptible. If *Elizabeth*, widow of *Thomas* lord *Glifford*, being *sheriffess* of this county from the *Sixteenth* of *Richard* the second, to the last of king *Henry* the fourth [Fuller’s *Worthies*]. If *Anne*, countess of *Dorset*, *Pembroke*, and *Montgomery*, often sitting in person as sheriffs for this country [See Pennant’s *Tour in Scotland*, p. 2. 359] *be nothing to the purpose*, the same authority will with like justice reject the testimony of *Mr W. Dugdale*, who tells us, that *Ela* widow of *William* earl of *Salisbury* executed the *sheriff’s* office for the county of *Wilts* in 11 *Henry* III. for three parts of that year. So likewise for 12 *Henry* III. and the fourth part of 15 *Henry* III. &c. &c. At which time she gave the king a fine of two hundred marks to have the custody (*il est*, the the-

\* Pace non trovo, e non ho da far guerra;

\* \* \* \* \*

E volo sopra ’l cielo, e giaccio in terra;

Et nulla stringo; e tutto ’l mondo abbraccio,

\* \* \* \* \*

Ed ho in odio me stesso, ed amo altrui :

\* \* \* \* \*

S’ amor non è, che danque è quel, chio sento?

sheriffalty) of that county; and the castle of *Sarum*, during her whole life. *Baronage* V. l. 177. Pass we on to p. (31) of the pamphlet, and to p. 35 of the history, vol. III. where we find this quotation,

"In *lusty leas* at liberty I walke."

"In large fields, over fruitful grounds."

*Warton*. Contemtable! In *pleasant meads*. Letter-writer. A notable instance this of his superior sagacity.—Thy rich *leas*

Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats, and pease;

And flat *meads* thatch'd with fives.

*Tempest*, Act 4.

*Leas* and *Meads* are distinct here. Nothing remains but to observe that *contemtable* indeed is this scribler's *abuse* of the Bishop of Dromore and Mr. Warton, *contemtable* his *commendations* of Mr. Tyrwhitt \* and Dr. Farmer, but with no great impropriety these terms may be changed, as the former is conveyed in language suitable only to a lily-liver'd, or (to borrow an epithet from Mr. Treadwell) tripe-winged hackney writer, or, to speak more properly, decent only in the mouth of a Mrs. Bardolph of Billingsgate, who never *blushed* in twice *seven* years, being quite in character; and such as this can neither add to or diminish the real reputation of any man.

MR. URBAN,

WHOEVER considers the spirit of taste, philosophy, and good sense, as well as the deep knowledge of antiquity, displayed in the *History of English Poetry*, will not easily give up his esteem for so valuable a Work, notwithstanding the mistakes, which have been lately pointed out in it, by the hand of a violent and enraged Critic. Such errors indeed are in some measure unavoidable in the course of so long an undertaking, and it would have been equally to the credit of the author of the pamphlet alluded to, if he had discharged the offensive task of disclosing them to the public eye with a greater degree of moderation, temper, and liberality. The good humour with which Mr. Warton carried on the dispute against his *Revolucionary* antagonists, would have been an object worthy of his imitation. For the sake of candour, and of justice, I am happy that I have it in my power to point out one instance at least, in which he has attacked Mr. Warton on a wrong ground. P. 30 of his pamphlet, he says, "But still I am at a loss to know how you came to learn that the passage in Petrarch's sonnet, which you have pointed out, 'is taken from *Messen Jordi*, a provincial poet of Valencia.' Sure I am that you can know nothing of the Valencian poets; and therefore, though I am pretty well satisfied that no such person as

*Messen Jordi* ever existed, I shall not accuse you of inventing the name and circumstance alluded to; indeed, I strongly suspect whence you drew them, though I have it not at present in my power to satisfy myself. Be that as it may, to call him 'a provincial poet of Valencia,' is one of those Irish-English bulls, for which you alone must be answerable. A French poet of Spain, or a Spanish poet of France!" In the heat of his anger, this gentleman, though he is obliged to acquit Mr. Warton of having forged "the name and circumstance alluded to," is still "pretty confident" that no such person as *Messen Jordi* ever existed, consequently that he could never have been imitated by *Petrarch*, and therefore that Mr. Warton must have derived his information from suspicious authority. To prove that *Messen* (or rather *Mossen*, Anglicè Mr.) *Jordi* did exist, we need go no farther than the 13th page of the *Origines de la Poésie Castellana, Por Don Luis Joseph Velasquez, en Malaga, 1754*. His words are these: En el decimotercio (sc. siglo) floreció *Mossen Jordi*, Valenciano, que fue Criado del Rey D. Jayme el Conquistador. In his note at the bottom of the same page he adds: Gaspar Escolano *Historia de Valenc.* lib. I. cap. 14. trae algunos versos suyos, diciendo, que fue 100 annos antes del Petrarca, y que vivia en 1250. Tam bien hai versos suyos en el *Cancionera general*, impresso en Amberes 1573. Having proved the existence of *Messen Jordi* from respectable authority, it remains to shew that the passage in *Petrarch* was taken from this poet. But as I have not *Escolano's Historia de Valencia*, referred to by *Velasquez*, by me, I shall content myself with quoting the additional note, which *Johann Andreas Dietze*, the German translator of the *Origines de la Poésie Castellana*, makes on the passage above-cited. In an affair of so particular a nature, I chuse to make use of the original words; nor can Mr. Warton's opponent, who seems indeed to be very well acquainted with the Saxon language, object to my producing him a passage in one of its sister dialects. *Jordi* heist *Georg*, sein Familiennamen ist nicht bekannt worden. *Escolano* sagt in der von D. *Velasquez* angeführten Stelle, dass er mit vielem Beyfall Sonnetten, &c. in Valencianisch-limosinischer Sprache verfertigt hat. Er meldet ferner, dass *Petrarch* vieles aus diesem Dichter genommen, und ihn berathet hat. Er führt folgendes Beyspiel an: *Petrarch* sagt:

Pace non trovo, e non ho da far guerra;  
E volo sopra'l cielo, e giaccio in terra;  
E nulla stringo, e tutto'l mondo abbraccio,  
Ed ho in odio me stesso, ed amo altrui:  
S'amor non è, che dunque è quel, ch'io sento?

*Mossen Jordi* sang also:

E non he pau, e no tinc quim 'guerreg.  
Vol sobre'l cel, e nom' movi de terra,  
E no estrench res, e tot lo mon abràs;

\* From whose merit he abundantly detracts in an abusive note at the bottom of p. 48.



Oy he demí, e vull a altri gran be :

Sínoes Amor, donchs açò que ferà ?

See p. 51 of *Geschichte der Spanischen Dichtkunst*, aus dem Spanischen übersetzt, und mit Anmerkungen erläutert von Johann Andreas Dietze, Göttingen, 1769. The translation of the above passage is, as follows: "Jordi signifies George, his family name is not known. Escolano says, in the passage referred to by D. Velasquez, that he composed sonnets, &c. in the Valencian-Lemosine language with great applause. He farther mentions, that Petrarch has taken much from this poet; of which he cites the following instance. Petrarch says;

Pace non trovo, &c. &c.

So Messen Jordi:

E non he pau, &c. &c."

As to the other circumstance of Mr. *Watson's* calling Messen Jordi "a provincial poet of Valencia," is the objector ignorant that the Provincial language was spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and other places, as well as in the province from whence it took its name? speaking then of the language in which an author wrote, is it not as natural to call Messen Jordi a provincial poet of Valencia as to call Herodotus a Grecian historian of Asia minor, or Averroes an Arabian writer of Spain? but if we understand it of the matter and manner of his composition, it is only the same figure of speech, as we use, when we call Lucretius an Epicurean poet of Italy, or Cowley a Pindaric ode-writer of Great Britain.

P. S. On looking farther into this subject, I find that Pedro Antonio Beuter was the first who asserted that Messen Jordi lived as early as the year 1250, and that he was imitated by Petrarch in the passage cited above: and it is to this Chronicler that Gonzalo Argote de Molina, Gaspar Escolano, Manuel de Faria y Sousa, D. Juan Caramuel, D. Nicholas Antonio, and Velasquez are ultimately indebted for the same circumstance, in which they all agree. But it must not be concealed that the marquis de Santillana, who died in the year 1458, in an unpublished manuscript, part of which has been inserted by Sarmiento in his *Memorias para la Poesia*, &c. &c. seems to countenance a different hypothesis, by making Messen Jordi cotemporary with himself. His words are these, *E en estos nuestros tiempos floreció Mosen Jorge de Sant Jorde*, Caballero prudente, el qual ciertamente compuso asaz fermosas cosas, las quales el mismo afonaba, que fue Musico excelente, e fizo entre otras una cancion de opósitos, que comienza,

"Tot jores aprè que edes, aprè quien senis."

Fizo la pasion de Amor, en la qual copilò muchas buenas canciones antiguas, &c. &c. See p. 153 of the first volume of *Memorias para la Historia de la Poesia*, y Poetas Espanoles. by Sarmiento, Madrid 1775. If this authority be allowed, it will follow that

Mossen Jordi imitated Petrarch, instead of being copied by him. But in either case the existence of Messen Jordi is equally proved; as also the resemblance of the passages, whichever of the two we suppose to have been the original. I shall only add, that *Camoens* took the hint of a similar epigrammatic sonnet (which I here subjoin, for the sake of the comparison), from one or the other of these poets, though most probably from Petrarch.

Tanto de men estado me acho incerto,  
Que em vivo ardor tremendo estou d'frio,  
Sem causa juntamente choro, & rio,  
O mundo todo atarco, & nada aperto.

He tudo quanto sinto hum desconcerto,  
D'alma hum fogo me fae, da visto hum rio,  
Agora espero, agora desconfio,  
Agora delvario, agora acerto.

*Estando em terra chego ao Cego voando,*  
Num' hora acho mil annos, & de geyto,  
Que em mil annos não posso achar hu hora.

Se me pergunta algem, porque assi ando?  
Respondo, que não sey, porém suspeyto,  
Que sò porque vos vi, minha senhora. A. S.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have inserted in your Magazine for last July something which you, or your correspondent, calls an "Authentic proof that sir Isaac Newton borrowed largely from Jacob Behmen." I recollect to have read somewhere or other, for I generally quote old saws from memory, that

— Trifles light as air,

Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong,  
As proofs of holy writ.

Whether your anonymous correspondent be so much inflated with the opinion which he entertains of his own abilities as to be jealous of a Newton, or looks on dear Mr. Law's letter as holy writ, I cannot say: perhaps he will not like to acknowledge the former, and he should have considered that none but the most bigoted mystics will agree with him in the latter. For example, now, I think I never saw such a bubble of air blown up to an "authentic proof" before; and have not the least doubt but that the whole of the insinuation is a falsehood, and without the least foundation: nor would any reasonable person kill a flea on dear Mrs. Law's word, when the praise of Jacob Behmen is concerned. But let us enquire what this "authentic proof" amounts to. Some person, we know not who, asserts, that he has a letter, written by an enthusiastic admirer of Jacob Behmen, in which he says he had been informed (by the Lord knows who) large abstracts from honest Jacob's works had been found amongst sir Isaac Newton's papers in his own hand-writing, at his death; and therefore sir Isaac must have stolen his theory of universal gravitation from that author; notwithstanding he nowhere mentions, and I am persuaded never thought of any such thing in the sense that

for Isaac and his followers apply it. There is certainly one great excellency in the works of the *Teutonic Theosopher*; for, as he had no distinct conceptions himself of what he wrote, so what he has written may be construed into any thing that his mystical disciples think proper to ascribe to him; and of course honest Jacob has been the discoverer of every thing that has been, or ever will be discovered to the end of the world.

From the same indubitable authority we learn, for the first time, that sir Isaac Newton spent several months in search of the *philosopher's tincture*, commonly called the philosopher's stone: but, before we are constrained to believe it, we might reasonably expect to have been told what time of his life, and where it was that sir Isaac Newton betrayed his weakness so far as to spend several months of his life in search of a property, for the existence of which nature exhibits no reason whatsoever; nor can any be assigned why such a thing should ever have been thought of except the avaricious disposition of a few wretches whose avarice and ignorance place them below the notice of mankind. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,  
GEN. Monckton, in his account of the taking *Martinico* (Mag. 1762. p. 125), mentions an attack made by the French troops from *Morne Garnier* on some of our posts; that they were repulsed, and such was the ardor of our troops, that they passed the ravine with the enemy, seized their batteries, and took post there. An officer who was in the army told me, that the English party had no colours with them when they took possession of the batteries, and supplied the want of them by a shirt and a red waistcoat.

The same gentleman gave me the following instances of Gen. Monckton's generosity, which deserves to be remembered. When the troops were sent to *Martinico*, Gen. Amherst took away the usual allowance of baugh and forage-money. Gen. Monckton, knowing the difficulties which subaltern officers had to struggle with in the best situation, felt for their distress, and in some degree to make it up to them, ordered the Negroes which were taken, to be sold, and the money divided amongst the subalterns. On finding that it would not produce them 5*l*. apiece, he said he could not offer a gentleman a less sum, and made up the deficiency,

which was about 500*l*. out of his own pocket. He kept a constant table of 40 covers for the army, and ordered that the subalterns chiefly should be invited, saying he had been one himself. If there was a place vacant, he reprimanded his aid-de-camp.

Q. If the Major Gates, who brought the account of taking that island, is not the same officer who has been in the American service this war? and what reward had he for bringing the news?

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

PLEASE to insert the following as an improvement of Mr. B. C.'s receipt in your November Mag. HUMANUS.

4 ozs. of conserve of roses, 2 ozs. of syrup of Tolu, 2 ozs. of sperma ceti, 30 drops of essence of sulphur. Mix it well, and take it as Mr. B. C. directs. P. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN the general Bill of Mortality for the present year\* given by the company of Parish Clerks, there appears to be a mistake, it being mentioned that the burials are increased this year 2,791, whereas they are decreased exactly that number. And it may be observed that the burials in the present year amount to 17,918

and the christenings amount to 17,101

which makes a difference of 817

Whereas in the year 1762 the burials amounted to 26,326

and the christenings only to 15,351

which made a difference of 10,975

If any of your numerous correspondents can account for this very great difference in the population within the Bills of Mortality in the above period, it will greatly oblige an occasional correspondent Q. S.

MR. URBAN,

IT is remarkable that the mercury in the barometer has stood higher during most part of the present month, than at any time during the year 1781. The thoughts of your learned correspondents on this uncommon disposition of the air will oblige many readers. J. E.

\* Which will be given at large in our Supplement.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to insert these Comparisons of Weather. Yours, &c. P. W.

Thermometer.			Thermometer.		
1781	December 21	46	Whitsunday, May 19	50	
	22	45	Monday	20	48
	23	48	Tuesday	21	48
	24	48	Wednesday	22	47
	Christmas-day	48	Thursday	23	47
	Dec. 26	46	Friday	24	50
	27	46	Saturday and Sunday	25 and 26	48
1781	Dec. 12	37	very fine day		

MR. URBAN,

THE several endowments of the human mind are distributed, more or less, by the Divine Architect of the world, according to the strength or weakness of the several faculties. Some climb the summit of human excellence with a rapidity that eludes the discernment of their progressive rise; while others, uninfluenced by motives which lead to laudable pursuits, suffer life to pass away like a dead sleep, without the consciousness of a dream. The employment of time, as penciled into an outline by many, is only a participation of visionary enjoyments, and fruitless endeavours to counteract satiety; lives unsupported by action, and unimproved by reflection. On the other hand, many an adventurer in life sits firmly on the bank, surveys the prospect, and feels gratification; while numbers are hurried down the stream, and, like the floating weed, only disgrace the current.

The two grand operations in the human fabric, which manifest the wisdom of the Omnipotent Agent, are sense and intellect. Sensible agency, for the pursuit of inferior gratifications, suited to the size of inferior minds; intellectual powers, for the acquisition of those objects which harmonize with the perfections of the first cause. The one to sooth, to alleviate, and diversify; the other to discern, to regulate, and direct. Here the great counter-balance is visible. If sense grows insolent in its demands, and revels in defiance of moderation, intellect steps forward, and proclaims an interdict; if intellect strains its nerves too unguardedly, sense demands an audience, and delivers the credentials of sober pastime. But, alas! humanity will not listen to its interests. We grasp at a servile submission to sensible objects, through the inability of cowardice to resist an impending evil; and thus we betray a wretched derangement of ideal order, by running with open arms to receive the poignard pointed towards our breast. We give miserable proofs of resolution in courting misery, and shew more than puerile despondency even in the embrace of happiness.

Amidst the vast range and order of beings, man only thirsts after the poison of life, because conveyed to him in a golden cup. Inebriated with a repetition of the draught, he becomes giddy, and his mind sinks beneath the dignity of instinct, even the instinct of a reptile. Is death to be lovingly embraced, because its dart is shrouded with silk and feathers? Is life to be disdainfully abhorred, because it promises every blessing? The evil indeed, though contagious, is not universal. It seems, however, in a great measure to be so, because we gaze at and almost admire guilt, though at a distance; while innocence is frequently unseen, even when placed to the fullest advantage before our eyes.

Those who have travelled in the smooth  
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and peaceful road of life, have ever derived advantages from the surrounding prospect. Such are they, who have had the fortitude to vindicate the design and end of their being; who have made great, though distant, approaches to perfection; and in so doing, seem to have differed in body only from beings of a superior order. In the remote ages of time, they who endeavoured to desecrate well of mankind, by offering up their hours to the institution of salutary laws; who recommended peace and order; who proposed rewards for the encouragement of virtuous actions; who repressed vice; who established, by their example as well as precept, general happiness; who invented those arts of external commerce tending to internal utility; were distinguished during their lives by peculiar honours, and at their deaths revered and adored as divinities. Then was it that all the sacrifices, which were made, were made in the temples of Honour, Fame, and Virtue. There was no contest for pre-eminence of power, no servile adulation of destructive appetites, no cruel attacks upon the life of social order; but such was the state of moral consistency, that the several orders of mankind considered the desertion of an upright principle as an offence not to be expiated by the most sumptuous sacrifices; for which reason, they derived, as it were, even a kind of sensuality from the enjoyment of their intellectual gratifications.

The inventions of the early times of the world, expressive of man's acknowledgement of, and reliance upon, the divine protection, were held in universal veneration; and induced a more steady influence upon the attachments of sound principle, than all the complicated forms of lettered language. Such were the *Prophylactic Symbols* of the Ancients. They spoke a language peculiarly significant, not of words, but of things; and more significant than words. They proclaimed a benediction upon all those who acknowledged the divine laws, and endeavoured to obey them. They were more immediately consulted, understood, and remembered, than arbitrary marks or letters, without a *prototype*; whereas these were figurative representations of objects familiarly known, and existing in nature. The Egyptians drew, by a felicity of genius, the simplicity at first observed, into a multiform combination of objects, all tending to religious demeanor, the improvement of the mind, and the chastity of the heart. The people of this ancient race, who were the leaders of instruction, considered the universe under three distinctions, the *Archetypal*, *Angelical*, and *Sensible*. The *Archetypal*, was the first cause; the *Angelical*, the world of created spirits; the *Sensible*, the corporeal system. This doctrine they imbibed from the *Hebrews*. They supposed that the *Archetypal*, or first cause, being eternal, must have

had





by the Greeks *Trismegistus*, alluding to *Joseph's* threefold capacity in *Egypt*, Sacerdotal, Philosophical, Regal. From the devastations which time has committed upon transactions of so remote a period, the avowal of certainty would not so much betray the arrogance as the weakness of presumption. But assurance will proceed upon stable principles, when it is said, that the Deity inspired the minds of certain persons, qualified to receive such impressions, with the knowledge of his existence and his laws by these symbolical images; which, before the introduction of letters or characters, when the world was as yet in its infancy as to the full acquisitions of science, went deep into the recesses of the human mind; and therein spread abroad a more awful illumination of divine truths than any other that could have flowed in by communication at that time in any other manner. (*To be concluded in our Supplement.*)

MR. URBAN, *Gr. Marlborough-st. Nov. 22.*  
H A V I N G lately received the following letter from a correspondent at Bury, respecting that learned physician the late Dr. Fothergill, and as it is my wish to do all possible justice to his character, I venture to request a place for it in your valuable Repository. This letter, if I mistake not, includes all the mistakes I have fallen into in my account of the Doctor's life. J. ELLIOT.

"INGENIOUS FRIEND,  
"THY publication respecting my much-valued friend the late Dr. Fothergill, which I had a mind to see from the respect I had for his memory, is just come to hand. On perusing thy account of his life, I think, from the candid manner in which thou seemest to treat his character, thou wilt gladly receive any information that may conduce to rectify any mistakes into which thou hast undesignedly fallen concerning him, and of which I therefore take the liberty to inform thee, lest any other should omit such friendly interference.

Thou hast spoken of his father as having followed the business of a brewer. But this is a mistake. His father, who was bred to husbandry, having occupied a small estate of his own, and never followed any other business.

It was the Doctor's youngest brother, not the eldest, who distinguished himself as a preacher, and died a few years before our author; the eldest being still living on the estate that was his father's, near Richmond, in Yorkshire.

The offspring of John Fothergill, father of the physician, was as follows:

1. Alexander, the eldest.
2. John (M. D.).
3. Joseph, deceased, an ironmonger, late of Stockport, in Cheshire.
4. Samuel, whom thou shouldest have mentioned as a distinguished preacher, &c.
5. Ann, who lived with the Doctor, and still survives him. I am not certain whether

she was elder than her brother Samuel, or not.

John was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett (not Barclay) an apothecary in Bradford, the father of the present Benjamin Bartlett, since removed to London.

From thy respectful unknown friend,  
*Bury, in Suffolk,* J. FOOTE."  
5th of 11 Month, 1782.

Sir John and Lady Dalrymple have directed the following Inscription for their Son in Westminster Abbey.

"TO the memory of WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, midshipman, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, baronet, one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, representative of the viscounts of Oxenford.

"Who, though heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure the toilsome and perilous profession of a seaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of eighteen, he was one of the officers who advised Captain Salter, and animated the crew of the Santa Margareta, to attack the Amazone, a French ship of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet. Pleated with a spirit so like his own, that officer, in a desperate action, took her. But his brave adviser fell! yet receiving in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous commander, the honourable testimony, that *"he was a worthy and deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession;"* yet leaving to his once happy parents (in whose fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and, the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart), the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

"Father of All! grant to the prayer of a mother and a father, that their surviving children may imitate the qualities of such a brother; and that there may never be wanting to the British youth, the spirit to pursue that line of public honour which he marked out for himself and for them.

"Obiit 29th July, 1782."

MR. URBAN,  
P E R M I T me to correct an erroneous account in your last Magazine, p. 550, of the late General Charles Lee, who was born in Chester county in England, where he has left sisters behind him; whereas the late Alderman William Lee was born in Virginia, the son of President Lee, the brother of Richard Henry Lee, the most eloquent member of Congress, and of Arthur Lee, the barrister who was assistant-agent of Massachusetts-bay with Dr. Franklin. Nor were the families of General Lee and Alderman Lee in the least connected.

The dowager countess of Westmorland, was Anne, daughter of William Swymmer, esq; and widow of Thomas the first earl of Westmorland of this branch of the family, grandfather to the present Earl. N. S.

106. Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. No II. Containing a THIRD PART of the RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ.

ONCE more we congratulate Mr. Nichols on the success of his antiquarian researches, in the completion of this curious number\*, containing so many valuable articles of antiquarian correspondence, here resumed at p. 221 of this Number II. between men whose memory must be held in everlasting remembrance by British Palæophili. ROGER GALE was as indefatigable as any of his contemporaries; and if he did not publish any great work, the several works which he engaged in, some of which are now first printed, he was liberally assisting to others by his enquiries and communications; so that we cannot help expressing our surprize that so few of his communications have been preserved in the works of a Society in whose establishment he bore so eminent a part. We are told indeed, and not without reason, that the present part of his labours could not properly come within the plan of the *Archæologia*; in the sixth volume of which a few letters between him and Mr. Bell, on an ancient dial, are inserted. But this deficiency is amply supplied in the present publication, which owes its existence principally to the kindness of that liberal and industrious antiquary, Mr. Geo. Allan, of Darlington; among the many letters from whose collection, in three volumes, fairly transcribed by himself from the original, are interspersed several others, communicated by different persons, and not a few from and to the learned antiquary of Spalding, Maur. Johnson, Esq. of whom, and his favourite bantling, the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, we are here promised a further account. We meet our old friend Dr. Birch in this walk. Sir John Clerk's letters afford equal information and entertainment.

To the whole is prefixed an abstract, in English, of Mr. Gale's Latin historical preface to his splendid

edition of the "*Registrum Honoris de Richmond*," published under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

We shall select from this multifarious correspondence a critical letter of the learned Mr. Wasse; an excellent one from Sir John Clerk, with his characters of the Earl of Pembroke and Ep. Burnet; and a disappointed application of the late Dr. Williams to the Earl of Suffolk, for the mastership of Magdalen College, Cambridge, supposing it in his lordship's patronage.

"SIR, *Aynbo*, . . . 25, 1722.

"I most heartily thank you for the favour of the MS. which Mr. Barrett, the Banbury carrier, has undertaken safely to deliver. He is a person that you may venture any thing of that kind with, being a man of substance, and punctual. Tertullian, if I mistake not, formerly belonged to the Puteani; it is a very good copy, equal to any except that of St. Agobard, of which we daily expect a perfect collation from some of the Benedictines, who are under the direction of P. Montfaucon. Rigaltius was a great master in the African Latin; but he does not always distinguish his conjectures from the MS. reading, so that his text is not to be depended on. To-morrow I intend to meet Mr. Bridges at Oxford, and shall give order for a transcript of that Catalogue of MSS. which was sent from Italy for the use of Mr. Selden. When the books themselves cannot be purchased, I should think it advisable to procure collations of them, which would be of infinite use to the learned world, and would mightily distinguish a library. After Mr. Brockhuse's fine edition of Propertius, there still remains something to be done: he seems not to have seen your MS. I cannot forbear the mention of one place which he sticks at without cause, III. 3.

'Arma Deus Cæsar diues meditatur ad Indos,

'Et freta gemmiferi findere classe maris:

'Magna viri merces. —

'Sera sed Ausonii veniet provincia virgis:

'Adfuciscit Latio Partha tropæa Jovi.

'Ite, agite, expertæ bello date lintea proræ,

'Et solitum armigeri ducite munus equi.

'Locus obscurus, quem ego nullus capio:

'magnum ille a studiosis gratiam inibit, qui

'hanc partem Romanæ antiquariis illustra-

'verit; nam latere rectam al quem adhuc ig-

'noratura sedent verba," &c.

\* See vol. I.J. p. 538.

"It appears, from a great many authorities, that the consul was presented with one or more fine horses by the public upon any expedition: they are consular insignia, and are called *publici*. Livy, xxx. 17, "Munera quæ Legati ferrent Regi decreverunt, et equos duo phaleratos militaremque supellectilem, qualem præberi consuli mos esset." A favour of this kind was so much in the power of the common people, that even the dictator himself was obliged to procure leave to make use of a horse, as the same authority acquaints us, xxxiii. 14, "Dictator Junius Pera, rebus divitiis perfectis, latoque ut solet ad populum ut equum ascendere liceret." Tacitus, An. xv. 7. "Cesennius Pætus Armeniam intrat, tristi omine. Nam in transgressu Euphratis, quem ponte transmittebat, nulla palam causa, turbatus equus, qui consularia insignia gestabat, retro evasit." Equi in Propertius is put for *equorum*, as Romanus for *Romani* in Virgil, "Tu regere imperio," &c.; for that there were several of them is plain from Dionysius and Appian. Dionysius Antiqu. x. de Quinctio Dict., "Ὅς δὲ ἰσὺς ἦν, ἵππους τε αὐτῷ Φαλάροις κεκοσμημένους εὐπρεπέσι προσήγον, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα παρασημα οἷς ἀριστερότερον ἢ τῶν βασιλέων ἐκεκασμῆτο ἀρχὴν, προσήνευκαν." Appian. de b. Parthico, p. 227, ed. Tollianæ. "Ἴππος δὲ τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἐπιφανέως κεκοσμημένος βία συνεπισπάσας τὸν ἐνίοχον, εἰς τὸ φεῖδρον ὑποδύχουσιν ἔφηνίσθη." The *Imperator* often made presents of these horses to such as distinguished themselves in the field. Dionys. Rom. Antiqu. vi. 94. "Ἐδωρήσατο αὐτὸν (Marcium Postumium) ἵππων πολεμικῶν, στρατηγικῶν ἐπισήμοις κεκοσμημένων." Capitolinus in Antonino, cap. 4. "Clarissimum nominabat (Hadrianus) qui et ei honorem equi publici sexenni detulit." Inscriptio Ancyra Gr. Jul. Severum "πρώτον πεντεκαίδεκα ἔχον τῶν ἐνδικαζόντων τὰ πρῶτα, ἵππων δημοσίων τεταμένην." &c. Upon second thoughts, it is most likely that *equus* here is singular, and called *armiger*, in contradiction to the *sagmarii*. I am, with great respect, your obliged humble servant,

J. WASSE.

"Edenborough, Feb. 13, 1732-3.

"I was mighty sorry to hear that our old friend, the Earl of Pembroke, was among the number of our dead ac-

quaintances. We have lost here all our very old people, and some very weak children, but nobody else, in the late general distemper\*. The Earl was certainly a harmless worthy man, and had been a great promoter of virtue and learning. I wish his successor may prove no worse, and that he would take care of the many valuable things which my friend his father left behind him. Pray be so kind as to let me know what you expect of him. I have not the honour to know him, but was informed, when I was in London, that he had an excellent taste for architecture.

"I return you a thousand thanks for the account you sent me of the inscription at Netherby. Your opinions in these matters are my ultimatum; for nothing can be added to the ingenious dissertation† you have sent me on this subject. Every day I look upon such things, I cannot but reflect how wonderfully we are obliged to the Romans, who left us so much for our entertainment, and have many times wished that we might do more of this kind for the entertainment of our posterity than commonly we do. It were likewise much to be wished, that some military men in our days had as great a regard for the Eternal and Almighty Being as they had; but I am afraid an army of Protestants might travel through the whole world without leaving one monument behind them whether or not they had been Christians.

"I much rejoice to hear that Bishop Burnet's second volume is to be shortly printed. I propose great entertainment from it, as being, in some things, a newer kind of romance than I can meet with elsewhere. Pardon me, if I think my worthy countryman had a great dash of the old woman in his composition: he had likewise something of Tom Gordon's pride, and our friend Sandy Gordon's weakness and want of judgment.

"There is an Essay printing here, demonstrating that our Highland language is the true Celtic, and that many Greek and Latin words are derived from it. The discoveries, I own, are pretty curious; but the authority carries the point

\* "An epidemical cold that spread itself all over Europe at that time. R. GALE.—as in the months of May and June of this present year, 1732. EDIT."

† "This dissertation was the subject of two letters to Mr. Robert Caw, December 28, 1732; and January 22, 1733."

a little too far, by pretending that the Celtic is more ancient than the Hebrew. When it comes out, I will be sure to send it to you. Some things you will think too far driven, and other things admirable for their correspondence with our present Celtic.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. J. CLERK."

"Charlton, near Malmesbury, in  
Wiltshire, Aug. 30, 1746."

"SIR,

"Your letter found me not long arrived at this place; I can have nothing more to say in answer to it, than to assure you, the patronage of Magdalen College is not in me, though a descendant and grandson of the first Earl of Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor Audley.

"A friend of mine, at my request, informed me, that, by the statutes of the College, the founder reserves to himself, during his own life, the disposal of the headship and the visitation of the College: afterwards the patrons or visitors (in the words of the statute) are '*ius baredes Domini Manerii de Walden*.'

"You see I am excluded by the condition annexed: the entailed estate settled upon my great-grandfather was cut off by James Earl of Suffolk; and, after the death of his brothers and their issue, was settled on his heirs-general, under whom Lord Hervey and Lady Portsmouth claim, who are the right heirs of James. Before the death of the father of the late Earl of Suffolk, there were some very unfair practices, writings concealed, &c.; so that, unless some discoveries are made in the suit now depending between the heirs general and Lord Effingham, I shall have no expectation of being Lord of the Manor of Walden, without which it will not be in my power to serve you in the headship.

"I cannot make the least question of your inculcating in that, and every other station of life, such precepts of virtue and morality as will be received and approved by all good men.

*Hoc opus, hoc studium, parvi properemus  
& ampli,*

*Si patriæ volumus. si nobis vivere cari.*

I am, Sir, your most humble  
servant, SUFFOLK."

and extract, lest they might have been supposed to arise from partiality to a literary coadjutor. But the concurring voice of every respectable Reviewer coinciding with our opinion, a longer silence would be unjust.

To trace the progress by which the volume has grown to its present bulk, would be an amusing enquiry. Our readers may recollect the outlines of it in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1778: and four years have since been employed on it at the press, in which period many "new and unexpected" informations have added to the store, and furnished Mr. Nichols with an equitable excuse for occasional anachronisms.

The perpetual enquiries of our correspondents after anecdotes of eminent writers may be fairly mentioned as a proof of the utility of such a book as that before us, as well as of the extreme difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

Let the reader recollect the name of any single author whose writings have delighted him, with whom he has even been acquainted, but of whom no life has hitherto been written. Let him minute down the result of his recollection; and he will immediately perceive how deficient the narrative will appear in facts and dates. He may apply to some common acquaintance, who will add a single circumstance; a second will suggest that an enquiry of some third person, who lives, perhaps, at the extremity of the kingdom, may lead to information. Here some light appears to dawn; but when an answer comes, the distant correspondent recollects nothing with certainty; and is perhaps offended at being troubled with what he considers as an impertinent enquiry. After much difficulty, the Biographer learns where the deceased author was buried, and dispatches a request to the minister of the parish, for the date of his interment, and a copy of the monumental inscription. When this can be obtained, it is a great acquisition. But now the labour of research begins again. Discovering by the epitaph, that the

107. *Literary and Biographical Anecdotes*  
of W. Bowyer. Continued from p. 348.

AFTER having announced this very singular publication, we purposely withheld both commendation



man of eminence was born in such a town, and was educated at such a college, recourse must be had to the place of his nativity, for the history of his birth, family, and early habits; and to Oxford or Cambridge, for the dates of his admission, his degrees, &c.; when a new enquiry arises, after ecclesiastical or civil preferments; and another, more useful, but not quite so difficult, after the various books he has published.

This is not an imaginary process. By such kind of laborious perseverance only can a work like the "*Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*" be compiled. And we wish any gentleman, who may doubt this assertion, to try the experiment with some of the Lives that have been enquired after in our Magazine; for example, with that of Mr. MARTIN, the celebrated Optician and Lecturer, whom every body knew, who has published an infinity of curious treatises, and who died so lately as within the present year. (See p. 95.)

But it is time to give our readers some idea of what has actually been done by Mr. N.

"I flatter myself (says the author) that many of my friends, in various parts of the kingdom, will testify that neither trouble nor expence have been spared in my enquiries; and though I have applied to the most authentic sources, and in general have been favoured with the most liberal communications, some subsequent discoveries have often rendered it necessary to compile a second article, sometimes a third or fourth, concerning the same writer. In such cases, it becomes necessary to request the reader's indulgence, and to refer him to the Index. There are other instances, where, after every possible enquiry, it has hardly been practicable to collect a single circumstance of private person, though of eminence in letters, except the date of their death."

We shall now select a specimen or two of the result of our industrious Biographer's labours.

"*Mr. Richardson*, son of Samuel Richardson, D. D. was born at

car, on July 23, 1698. He was educated at Oakham and Westminster schools, and at Emanuel College. In 1726 he published, from Mr. Bowyer's press, the "*Prælectiones Ecclesiasticæ*" of his learned uncle John Richardson, B. D. well known by his masterly "*Vindication of the Canon of the New Testament*," against the artifices of Mr. J. Toland, in his "*Amyntor*." In 1730 he published four sermons on the necessity of Revelation; and in 1733 an occasional sermon, preached at the consecration of the new parochial church of St. John, Southwark, being at that time lecturer of the parish church of Saint Olave. There he married, in 1728, Anne, only daughter and heir of Mr. William Howe, of an ancient family in the county palatine of Chester, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heir of Mr. Humphrey Smith, of Walton upon Thames, Surrey. Having undertaken, at the request of Bishops Gibson and Potter, to publish a new edition of "*Godwin de Præfulibus*," he returned to Cambridge in 1734, for the convenience of the libraries, and in 1735 proceeded D. D. After the death of Dr. Savage, in 1736, he was chosen master of Emanuel College, of which he had never been fellow, a rare and almost unprecedented compliment to a man of letters. He published at Cambridge his valuable edition of Godwin, with a continuation to the present time, in 1743. He served the office of vice-chancellor in 1738 and 1769. He became præcentor of the cathedral church of Lincoln in 1760; that dignity being an option of his late learned friend and patron Archbishop Potter, which was recovered from his Grace's executor Dr. Chapman, by a decree of the House of Lords, after the reversal of a decree of the lord keeper Henley. He was chaplain to their Majesties from 1746 to 1748, when he retired; but was called forth, at an advanced period of life, by the friendship of Sir John Cust, to preach before the House of Commons, on January 20, 1764; this sermon is ascribed to him, and he died March 14, 1775, and was buried in the same vault with his wife in the library desk at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was buried in the vault of the S. of the College of St. John, Cambridge.

MS. many valuable collections relative to the constitution of the University of Cambridge; many biographical anecdotes preparatory to an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," which he once intended to publish, and an accurate alphabet, in his own writing, of all the graduates of the University, from 1500 to 1735, inclusive. His attachment to Frederick Prince of Wales occasioned that sarcasm in "The Capitade," "He prays 'for George, to Frederick's cause ad-heres\*."—His only son, Robert Richardson, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. (to whom Mr. N. acknowledges himself indebted for the account of his excellent father) died Nov. 27, 1781, aged 59, at his house in Dean Street, Soho, of a most uncommon and distressing complaint. He was prebendary of Lincoln, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, and of Wallington, Herts†. He was also chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough, and the fourth of the five persons of his name, mentioned in this memoir, who held that honourable connection with the family of Noel."

"Sir Andrew Fountaine, Knt. whose ancestors were seated at Narford in Norfolk, so early as the reign of Henry III. was educated as a commoner of Christ Church in Oxford, under the care of that eminent encourager of literature,

\* See Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 531.

† "He had the honour of being patronised by Sir J. Yorke, with whom he had resided as chaplain many years at the Hague. Whilst in that employ, the papers on both sides, previous to the trial of the great cause, Douglas against Hamilton, being sent over to his Excellency, the Doctor, for his own curiosity, digested them, and drew up the state of the question, which was printed in quarto, and so well approved of by the gentlemen of the profession, that it was put into the hands of the counsel for the party he espoused as their brief; of which perhaps there never was a similar instance. The Doctor had the happiness and honour to see the opinion he reported confirmed by the almost unanimous suffrages of the House of Peers, with this rare circumstance, that two of the ablest law lords [Mansfield and Camden] that ever met in that place, whose political opinions generally divide them, appeared ably and warmly on the same side of the question. Nor would any thing have been wanted to make the triumph complete, had Mr. Andrew Stewart never committed his thoughts to print: however, so due a sense was entertained of the Doctor's services, that after the trial he was offered 400*l.* in the handsomest manner, which he was advised to reject."

Dr. Aldrich. He at the same time studied, under Dr. Hickes, the Anglo-Saxon language, and its antiquities; of which he published a specimen in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," under the title of "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica, breviter illustrata ab Andrea Fountaine, eq. aur. & ædis Christi Oxon. alumno. Oxon. 1705;" in which year Mr. Hearne dedicated to him his edition of Justin the Historian. He received the honour of knighthood from King William, and travelled over most parts of Europe, where he made a large and valuable collection of pictures, ancient statues, medals, and inscriptions; and, while in Italy, acquired such a knowledge of *virtù*, that the dealers in antiquities were not able to impose on him. In 1709 his judgment and fancy were exerted in embellishing the "Tale of a Tub," with designs almost equal to the excellent satire they illustrate. At this period he enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished wits, and of Swift in particular, who repeatedly mentions him in the "Journal to Stella" in terms of high regard. In December 1710, when Sir Andrew was given over by his physicians, Swift visited him, foretold his recovery, and rejoiced at it; though he wittily says, "I have lost a legacy by his living; for he told me he had left me a picture and some books," &c. Sir Andrew was vice-chamberlain to Q. Caroline, whilst princess of Wales, and after she was queen, and tutor to Prince William, for whom he was installed (as proxy) Knight of the Bath, and had, on that occasion, a patent granted him, dated Jan. 14, 1725, for adding supporters to his arms, viz. on either side a Lion Gules, with wings erected Or, with the old family motto of *Vix ea nostra voco*, and the ancient arms of Fountaine, Or, a fess Gules, between three elephants heads Sable. Sir Andrew likewise quartered the arms of, 1. Wallthe; 2. Hartle; 3. Damme; 4. Briggs; 5. Beaupré; 6. St. Omer. Elizabeth, his sister, married Col. Clent, of Knightwick, in Worcestershire. By his skill and judgement he furnished the most considerable cabinets of this kingdom, to his own no small emolument; being a perfect connoisseur in medals, ancient as well as modern. In 1727 he was appointed Warden of the Mint, an office which he held till his death, which happened Sept. 4, 1753. He was buried at Narford in Norfolk, where he had erected an elegant seat, and formed a

fine collection of old china ware, a valuable library, and an excellent collection of pictures, coins, and many other rare pieces of antiquity. Sir Andrew lost many miniatures by a fire at White's original chocolate-house in St. James's-street, where he had hired two rooms for his collections. A portrait of him, by Mr. Hoare of Bath, is in the collection at Wilton-House: and two medals of him are engraved in Snelling's "English Medals, 1776." Montfaucon, in the Preface to "L'Antiquité Expliquée," calls Sir Andrew Fountaine an able antiquary, and says, that Gentleman during his stay at Paris furnished him with every piece of antiquity that he had collected, and which could be of use to his work; several were accordingly engraven and described, as appears by Sir Andrew's name on the plates. Sir Andrew is said to have shewed his craft abroad, as well as his skill, and to have been too hard even for the Italians; one of whom bringing him some medals, he selected a few that he said were of no value, and managed so as to get them for a trifle."

With all his veneration for the character of an Antiquary, our author has not scrupled to insert a very humorous caricature, the "sportive fallacy of a female pen," which shall be transcribed hereafter, with some select passages in the manner of those from Dr. Warton, which (we are happy to find) were received with general satisfaction.

The account of Mr. George Edwards, the Father of Ornithologists, is very satisfactory; yet it might have been added, that the ground-work of it was a Life written by Mr. Robson, from anecdotes occasionally communicated in different conversations with Mr. Edwards; and that the Linnaean Index, his papers from the Philosophical Transactions, with the plates relative to these subjects all new engraved, were published by Mr Robson in 1776, in a proper size to bind with his other works. To the Linnaean Catalogue is prefixed a Letter addressed to Mr. Robson from Linnæus himself, wherein he concludes, "*evolvi immortale opus Edwardi, adposui raptim meas nomenclaturas ad mandatum tuum; tibi fusa omnia ad decorem.*"

GENT. MAG. December, 1782.

108. *Tableau de Paris. 4 tomes. 8vo.*

— mutato nomine, de te  
Fabula narratur, LONDINUM.

THE wit and humour that abound in this *Picture of Paris*, notwithstanding its severity, have gained it great reputation with our lively neighbours, and entitle the author, like another Hogarth, to a foremost rank among the painters of life and manners, though much of his colouring, we hope, is overcharged, and, as he himself says, "is dark, like that of Rembrandt." His own words in the Preface will best explain his design.

"I am going to speak of Paris; not of its buildings, its churches, its monuments, its curiosities, &c. they have been sufficiently described by others. I shall speak of the public and private manners, of the prevailing ideas, of the present situation of minds, of all that strikes me in that extravagant collection of customs, foolish or reasonable, but always changing. I shall also speak of its unbounded size, of its monstrous wealth, of its scandalous luxury. It sucks, it inhales money and men; it absorbs and swallows the other cities, *seeking whom it may devour*."

"The moral physiognomy of this gigantic capital" (as it is afterwards styled) is in many respects equally applicable to our own; and we doubt not, that an *Englishman*, who should treat London and its inhabitants with equal freedom, would, in like manner, be admired by many whom he satirises, by the great vulgar and the small, just as the preachers who reprobate and execrate the depravity of the times, and consign their hearers to perdition, are sure to be the favourites of the populace.

As the Chapters are unconnected, we will translate two or three for the amusement of our readers.

Of the great City we cannot have a better *physiognomy* than from the Chapter so named, the IVth.

"Will you consider Paris as a natu-

\* "*Querens quem devoret*;" the motto to the first volume.

Thus Coventry,

"Mighty London swallows up the land."

rahit?

ralist? Ascend the towers of *Nôtre Dame*. The city is round like a pumpkin; the stucco, of which two-thirds of its materials consist, and which is at once black and white, shews that it is built of chalk, and that it stands on chalk. The constant smoke arising from the innumerable chimneys conceals from view the pointed summit of the steeples; it seems like a cloud formed above so many houses, and the perspiration of the city may be said to be sensible.

"The river which divides it cuts it almost regularly into two equal portions; but the buildings were, till within these few years, on the north side . . . . Its climate in general is subject to the greatest inconstancy, and much more moist than cold. The Seine-water is gently purgative; and it is said proverbially, that *it comes from the thigh of an angel*. The nerves there are weak and relaxed, the weight of the atmosphere slackens their tone, and lively colours are seldom seen in the face.

"The most healthy quarter is that of the suburb St. James, inhabited by the vulgar; and the most unhealthy is that of the City.

"Why was not this superb metropolis placed on the spot where Tours is? Besides, it would have been in the centre of the kingdom. The fine climate of Touraine would contribute more to its population. Situated on the banks of the Loire, it would have infinite advantages which it wants, and which riches and labour cannot give it.

"Its environs are diversified, charming, delightful; nature there is cultivated without being choaked by art. There is a crowd of gardens, pleasure-grounds, and walks, which are not to be seen but near the capital, for four leagues round; every thing is adorned by the hands of opulence, and the husbandman who cultivates its soil is not unhappy.

"But for eight or ten leagues round a gun also must not be fired. *The pleasures of the king*, and the estates of the princes, have invaded all the rights of sport. The arbitrary laws made on that subject bear a stamp of severity, not to say cruelty, which forms a contrast to the other laws of the kingdom. The killing a partridge is made a crime, which the galleys only can expiate. The game-keepers pursue poachers with more vigilance and ardour than the

*maréchaussée* pursue robbers and assassins. At length the game-keepers kill them, and (horrible to say!) these murders remain unpunished. May I venture to add, that they have been rewarded, and that by a prince who, in other respects, is thought humane?

"Princes, in what relates to the game, are severe, inexorable, and really tyrannical."

The following is on a subject in which, as in many others, Paris follows London, *longo proxima intervallo*.

#### Chap. XLVIII.

##### *Fiacles. [Hackney Coaches.]*

"The miserable jades that draw these tattered vehicles come from the royal stables, and once belonged to some princes of the blood, proud in possessing them.

"These horses, discharged before they are old, undergo the lash of the most unmerciful oppressors. Formerly noble quadrupeds, impatient of the bit, drawing a superb equipage like an easy load; now wretched animals, their sinews relaxed, wet with rain, dropping with filthy sweat, tormented for eighteen hours in a day by the weight of the fares that the public imposes upon them."

"These hideous vehicles, whose uneasy pace is so tedious, serve sometimes as an asylum for a girl escaped for a moment from the vigilance of her Argusses, and who, stepping in nimbly and unperceived, wishes to converse with her lover unseen and unobserved.

"Nothing shocks a foreigner, who has seen the coaches of London, Amsterdam, and Brussels, so much as these *fiacles*, and their expiring horses.

"Before breakfast the coachmen are civil enough; towards noon they are less manageable; in the evening they are intractable. The frequent disputes that happen are determined by the commissioners, who are always inclined to favour the coachman. The more drunk the coachmen are, the more they whip their horses, and you are never better carried than when they have lost their senses.

"Some reform, I know not what, was in agitation a few years ago. The hackney-coachmen thought proper to

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\* "Paris," says our author elsewhere, "is styled by the lower people, the paradise of women, the purgatory of men, and the hell of horses."



go all together, to the number of near eighteen hundred, men, horses, and carriages, to Choisy, where the king then was, to present a petition to him. The court was much surprised at seeing eighteen hundred empty hackney-coaches, which covered the plain to a great distance, coming to lay their humble requests at the feet of the throne. This occasioned some uneasiness. They were dismissed as they came. The four representatives of the set were imprisoned, and the speaker was sent to Bicêtre with his paper and his speech.

“ Nothing is so common as a sudden fracture of the braces or the wheels. You have your nose broken, or a contusion on your arm; but you are excused paying the fare.

“ The hackney-coaches cannot go to Versailles, nor on the roads where there are stage-coaches, without paying for a particular licence. As soon as they are out of the barriers they are your governors, in spite of the custom-house. Some are extremely complaisant, others are passionate and insolent; it is better to appease them with a few sols more, than to go and demand justice, or to right oneself; and this is the practice of all genteel people.

“ If you leave any thing in the coach, as it is numbered, you go to an office to claim it, and it is generally restored.

“ The convenience and safety of the public would require the hackney-coaches to be less dirty, more substantial, and better hung; but the scarcity, the dearth, of forage, and the heavy tax of twenty sols a day for rolling on the pavement, prevent the most desirable improvements.”

How different are the ease, the convenience, the neatness of our London *fiacres*, with their springs; their glasses, their check-strings, &c.! Another important point in which the English is far superior to the French capital is its pavement, of which this writer says, in another chapter (*Le Bourgeois*):

“ As soon as you are on the pavement of Paris, you perceive that the people there are not the law-givers. There is no convenience for walkers; no footways, as in London; the people seem a separate body from the rest of the state. The rich and great, who have equipages, have the barbarous right of crushing or maiming them in the streets. A hundred expire in a year

under the wheels of carriages. The unconcern at such accidents shews, that it is thought that every thing should be subservient to the pride of the great. Lewis XV. said, *If I were Lieutenant of the Police, I would prohibit cabriolets.* He considered this prohibition as beneath his grandeur.”

In the same chapter our author says,

“ The populace think that the English eat their meat raw; that nothing is to be seen but people who drown themselves in the Thames, and that a foreigner cannot walk the streets without being knocked down.

“ All the churchmen on the terrace of the Tuilleries, or in the walks of the Luxembourg, are Anti-Anglicans, who only talk of making a descent on England, of taking and burning London; and who, though thought highly ridiculous, in their ideas of the English scarce differ from the gay world.

“ We cannot speak or write at Paris without being extravagant partisans for the freedom of the Americans, at twelve hundred leagues distance. Amidst these applauses bestowed on civil war, we never look at home; but the necessity of talking absorbs the Parisian, and the highest classes, like the lowest, are enslaved by lamentable and shameful prejudices.”

In another Chapter (*Political Character of the true Parisians*), it is said,

“ Paris lives in ignorance of the most important historical facts. This city has forgotten that the English commanded there in the XVth century; that Marlborough, in this very century, having forced the lines of Villars near Bouchain, had opened himself a passage to this capital; and that the success of a battle preserved the metropolis of the kingdom. Its ideas of London are no more just, than they are of Pekin.”

Few Chapters suit our meridian at present better than that on *Hair-dressers* (*Perruquiers*), e. g.

“ We are no longer indeed so ridiculous as to bury our heads in artificial coverings; to cloath the brow of youth with an enormous load of hair. The bald and wrinkled front of age no more presents this fantastic assortment, but the rage of hair-dressing has seized all ranks. Apprentices, attorneys’ and notaries’ clerks, servants, cooks, scullions, all pour large floods of powder on their heads, all adjust their pointed toupees and

and their rows of curls. The odour of essences and perfumed powder strikes you at the tradesman's in the corner, as well as at the elegant and frilled nobleman's. What a vacancy does this produce in the life of the citizens! How many hours are lost to useful labours! How many hair-dressers of both sexes snatch the moments from the short duration of our existence, &c.!"

On the Poor-tax (*Taxe des Pauvres*), he says,

"I think that alms should be demanded under the banner of religion, of which charity is the just precept. I think that every parish should take care of its poor, and be empowered to make the rich contribute to it. At London, the charities are great and inexhaustible; the donations to the wretched have not our stamp of parsimony. There triumphs the affectionate precept of the Gospel, *Children of the same Father, succour one another*."

"We have among us refined and charitable dispositions; but they are few when compared with those on the banks of the Thames. That nation, in general, is more tender, more compassionate to the wretched than we, and with them misery has lost its hideous forms."

From Chap. XXXIX. *Have a Care*.

"John James Rousseau, thrown down in 1778, on the road to Menil-Montant, by an enormous Danish dog that preceded an equipage, remained on the ground, while the master of the berlin saw him stretched there with unconcern. He was taken up by some countrymen, and led home lame, and much hurt. The owner of the coach, having heard next day who it was that his dog had thrown down, sent a servant to ask what he could do for him. *Keep his dog for the future in a string*, replied the philosopher; and dismissed the servant."

Another particular in which London excels or eclipses Paris, is its lights. The miserable lanthorns and candles, which to the number of 8000 used to swing across the streets, have given place indeed, within these sixteen years, to 1200 *reverberes* (or *reflectors*), made of polished tin, and fed with oil, but swinging in the same absurd manner; and during the full moon they are not lighted, so that

before the moon rises; and after it sets, the city is plunged in darkness; and even when it shines, the height of the houses intercepts its rays. The signs, like ours, are now fixed to the sides of the houses.—We shall close our extracts at present with the following story, to exemplify what is *Knowledge of the World* (*Usage du Monde*).

"A lady, who had long desired to be acquainted with the celebrated M. Nicole, desired her confessor to bring him to her house, and even to engage him to dine with her. He came; and as no one was present but the devotee and her confessor, and as the best wines were not withheld from our two apostles, good M. Nicole, who had never dined so well in his life, and whose ideas were a little confused by the champagne and muscadine, said, at taking leave of the pious lady; "Ah, Madam, how affected I am by your goodness and politeness! Nothing was ever so gracious as you; indeed you are thoroughly accomplished; and I cannot enough admire your charms, and especially your fine little eyes." The confessor, who had introduced him, and who had more knowledge of the world, did not fail, as soon as they had left Madam's apartment, and while they were going down stairs, to reprove him for his simplicity. 'Know you not,' said he, 'that ladies would never have little eyes? If you meant to flatter her on that subject, you should, on the contrary, have told her that she had fine large eyes.' 'Do you think so, Sir?' 'Think so! most certainly.' 'Ah! how mortified I am at my stupidity! But, stay! I will go and make amendments.' Instantly, before the other could stop him, the good man runs up to the lady, makes his excuses, and says, 'Ah, Madam! pardon the fault of which I have just been guilty to a person so amiable as you. My worthy brother, who is more polite, has convinced me of it. Yes, I see that I am indeed mistaken; for you have very fine large eyes, nose, mouth, and feet also.'"

As all the above extracts are from the first volume, which consists of 100 chapters, we will not yet dismiss the work, but, in another month, select a few more passages from the subsequent

subsequent volumes \*. M. Mercier, who wrote *Contes Mgraux*, &c. is said to be the author.

109. *Paris in Miniature: taken from the French Picture at full Length. Interspersed with Remarks and Anecdotes; together with a Preface and a Postface. By an English Limner. 8vo.*

A very imperfect abridgement of the above entertaining work in English, in one volume.

110. *The Biographical History of Sir William Blackstone, late one of the Justices of both Benches: a Name, as celebrated at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as in Westminster-Hall. And a Catalogue of all Sir William Blackstone's Works, Manuscript, as well as printed. With a Nomenclature of Westminster-Hall. The Whole illustrated with Notes, Observations, and References. Also, a Preface and Index to each Part. By a Gentleman of Lincoln's-Inn. 8vo.*

MR. Clithcrow's Life of this admirable Judge has been abridged in our last volume, p. 471. The present writer has detected a few errors in Mr. C's performance, which he unmercifully reprobates. The Author of the Life of Garrick has also fallen under the displeasure of our Biographer: who seems disposed to be uncommonly severe on the Society of Antiquaries.

The admirers of Sir W. Blackstone will, however, find an exact catalogue of his valuable writings; and the Nomenclature of Westminster-Hall is a very acceptable acquisition; of which, as well as of the Biography, when we have room, a specimen shall be given.

\* Other subjects discussed in this are, Enjoyments. Dangers. Advantages. Refined Genius. Plate. Gaiety. Population. Neighbourhood. Chimneys. The Parishan in the Country. Of Time. Polite Sharpers, Thieves. Salt-carriers. Sea-fish. The Public Orthography. Antiquities. My Grandfather. Kennels. Tallow-houses. Sham-bles. Bad Air. Persons drowned and suffocated. Furnished Lodgings. Water-carriers. The Pont Neuf. The Pont Royal. Bulwarks. Our Grandmothers. Diners in Town. The Monarch. Spies. Hawkers. The Watch. Lieutenant de Police. Fires, Engines. Signs. Halls. Markers. Ordinaries. Coffee-houses. Projectors. Custom-house. Annuitants. Colleges. Anatomy. The Sorbonne. Furniture. Abbés. Bishops. Canes. Blindness. Songs, Ballads. Good Company, &c. &c.

111. *Huntingford's Μονοστροφικα, &c. Continued from p. 538.*

TO the Translation we gave in our last, we shall now add two more, communicated by a correspondent.

# " TO BRISTOL SPRING.

Fount, whose healing springs supply  
New life to Languor's closing eye!  
Oh, give, whilst on thy holy brink  
My poor pale Henry slops to drink,  
Give Nature's best, but sickest wealth,  
And let him drink the draught of health!  
For never sought a heart more brave,  
Or lips more pure, thy limpid wave.  
Then, O! restore the youth again,  
To sooth an aged parent's pain;  
To calm Affection's tender sigh,  
And wipe the tear from Friendship's eye!  
Forlorn and sad, they bend the knee  
To ev'ry power, but chief to thee:  
That he, in vigour's port sublime,  
And ruddy manhood's glorious prime,  
May yet a Father's heart delight,  
And bless a Mother's raptur'd sight;  
And yet with eager joy be prest  
To Friendship's warm and faithful breast.  
So never shall descending rain  
Thy clear crystalline\* spring disdain;  
So never the salt sea, Fount divine,  
Shall mix its briny waves with thine.

*On a Hill, where a Shooting Mark was erected.*

Shepherds, wont, with jocund song,  
'Mid these green haunts to linger long,  
Here wake no more the rural lay,  
Spare to sing, and spare to stay.  
For, wont along this broider'd mead  
In dance the Dryad choir to lead,  
Pan, with hasty fear, forsook  
Each shady mountain, vale, and brook;  
His lov'd compeers with wild affright  
Pursued their master's trembling flight.  
For quick he fled, with sudden fear,  
When first with shock'd and angry ear,  
He heard the sounds of war invade  
The quiet of his sylvan shade."

W. J.

112. *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Britain during the present and four preceding Reigns; and of the Losses of her Trade from every War since the Revolution. By George Chalmers. To which is added, An Essay on Population. By the Lord Chief Justice Hale.*

A review of this most excellent work, by which the gradual increase of our wealth and population is incontrovertibly demonstrated, shall be inserted in our next Number.

\* " So accented by Milton and Gray."

## ON THE POEMS IMPUTED TO ROWLEY.

*(From the Bury Post.)*

ACCEPT, O CHATTERTON, too late, the wreath  
Which will not flourish upon Rowley's tomb;  
Born ere our rugged language glow'd beneath  
The mellowing touch of Time, and caught the bloom  
Of polish'd Diction; born ere Numbers sweet  
Measur'd the varied round, in Harmony complete:  
And ere to philosophic rule allied,  
Our poetry the vague ideas taught  
To know their rank: ere yet inventive pride  
Burst the dark prison of the fetter'd thought.  
Accept, ill-fated youth, to grace thy name, [fame!  
The just, the dear-bought guerdon of disastrous  
Rich, flowery, nervous, plaintive, gay, sublime;  
In sentiment and manners deeply skill'd!—  
Had but our earlier ages learn'd to climb [fill'd,  
Those heights, and that wide maze of knowledge  
Which to thy infant genius Fate display'd,  
Thy artful mimic theft had not itself betray'd!  
But now, though antique gloom incrust the pile  
Wrought by thy hands, still beams through the disguise  
Th' internal symmetry, and mocks the toil  
Which offer'd motley ruins to our eyes\*.  
Thy genius, form'd to polish and create,  
Soar'd far beyond the times it strove to imitate.  
Take then, O CHATTERTON, the bootless praise,  
Which cannot vibrate on thy death-struck ear!  
And O! if ever in remotest days  
A youth like thee shall taste the vital air,  
O may he learn, from thy misfortunes known,  
In conscious merit proud, the work he forms to own!  
Dec. 9, 1782.

## AN ELEGIAC EFFUSION

*To the Memory of that truly excellent Person, the late  
Mrs. TURNER, of Horsham Place, for her  
Patricism distinguished by the Title of  
"The Whig Lady of Kent."*

LET others boast the long-descending line,  
Ah me! how oft unlike the parent blood!  
A better praise, respected TURNER, thine, [good.  
Whose heart thy life's whole tenor spoke how  
Let high-bred dames their courtly talents vaunt,  
And each day outrage Virtue's sacred laws;  
Born far remote from fashion's airy haunt,  
Thy home-learn'd manners claim more pure ap-  
plause.  
Of spirit frank, strong sense, though unrefin'd,  
TURNER the gifts of fortune well could use;  
Endow'd by Nature with a bounteous mind,  
And taught by Reason not to be profuse.  
In Friendship's fairest page shall live thy name,  
Maid, wife, and widow, all enacted well;  
And how thy bosom glow'd with freedom's flame  
Shall some staunch Whig in faithful numbers tell.  
Nov. 30, 1782. S. C. G.

\* This idea is elegantly pursued in Knox's Es-  
say on the subject.

## THE BRITISH SALAMANDERS.

*A Ballad on the Siege of Gibraltar.*

OLD Gin's reliev'd, with care away,  
And safe return'd the fleet is,  
And truly may each Briton say,  
In ELIOT no deceit is;  
And since the fall of ancient Troy,  
The pride of Greece to mention,  
No siege like this did e'er employ  
The wond'ring world's attention.  
Duke Crillon, to the Crown of Spain  
His services who tender'd,  
Presum'd the day to mention, when  
The fort would be surrender'd.  
But this impenetrable rock,  
For three long years and more,  
Unhurt has stood the Bourbon shock,  
And still defies their power.  
No scene could more attention draw,  
Fond hope did all inspire,  
And many thousands went, and saw  
The atmosphere on fire.  
The Grandes, who the host survey'd,  
Were struck with melancholy,  
And weeping stood to see them made  
The sacrifice of folly.  
When all in flames their batteries  
Were floating on the waters,  
Mount Ætna never pour'd a blaze  
More dreadful to spectators.  
What mortal can such usage brook?  
The Dons, and all around them,  
The garrison for Devils took,  
But Salamanders found them.  
The Walloon guards, when red-hot balls  
From ELIOT'S guns were pour'd,  
Look'd wishful at his stubborn walls,  
And mercy thus implor'd:  
"Twixt fire and water who can live?  
"I fear we all shall lost be;  
"Your help we crave, assistance give,  
"Or burn'd or drown'd we must be."  
Humanity attends the brave,  
By Britons ever cherish'd;  
And many lives did CURTIS save,  
Which otherwise had perish'd.  
The Count d'Artois, till now cock-sure,  
His tone began to alter,  
And vow'd he'd never visit more  
The siege of old GIBALTAR.  
From Cadiz Bay Cordova rode,  
The waves in fury smiting,  
The British fleet he dodg'd, but show'd  
No appetite for fighting.  
'Gainst pow'rful odds, for bloody scenes  
Our tars were all in motion;  
A proof that Britain still maintains  
Her empire o'er the ocean. [ceal)  
At ELIOT'S name (which none con-  
Each Briton is delighted,  
And foregners a pleasure feel  
To hear his deeds recited.  
Then honour pay, with glass in hand,  
The bravest of commanders,  
Forgetting not his veteran band,  
The British SALAMANDERS.

VERSES



VERSES on reading the following Paragraph in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for last Month:—  
 "Thus, in politics, Priestley attacks Blackstone;  
 "Baron or Hollis, and McNicol, Johnson; in  
 "History, Stewart, Robertson; in Poetry, Stee-  
 "vens and Malone [and Tyrwhitt and Warton  
 "might have been added] MILLES."

LONG has Blackstone of law the great oracle shone,  
 His method, precision, and style, all his own;  
 For historick detail fam'd is Robertson's page;  
 And long has wife Johnson instructed the age;  
 But a ballad or rebus did Milles ever write?  
 Or even a verse for the bellman indite?

Why then call him a poet?—But haply you mean  
 In the critical chair to place the old Dean, [Olio  
 With his COMMENT before him, the most wonderful  
 That ever appear'd in quarto or folio?— [times,  
 For his taste, and his knowledge of language and  
 Ask the editor sage of Dan Chaucer's rhymes;  
 By acute disquisition\* who clearly has shown  
 Every line y-clep'd Rowley's was Chatterton's own.

How absurd then, thou foolish, officious encomiast,  
 With Blackstone and Johnson to place this dull  
 scholiast!

Of Tyrwhitt and Co. † the poor Doctor's yet fore,  
 And, instead of assuaging, you fret the wound more:  
 No good can such parallels ever do him,  
 Reminding us only,—“how *wre* apples swim!”

#### EPITAPH, BY A DAUGHTER ‡,

Taken from a Tombstone in St. Pancras Church-Yard.

AH! shade rever'd! this frail memorial take,  
 'Tis all, alas! thy sorrowing child can make,  
 On this faint stone to mark thy parent worth,  
 And claim the spot that holds thy faintest earth!  
 This clay-cold shrine—the corpse enshrouded here,  
 This holy hillock bath'd with many a tear,  
 These kindred flowers that on thy bosom grow,  
 Fed by the sacred dust that sleeps below;  
 Ev'n these rude brambles that embrace thy head,  
 And this green sod, that forms thy sacred bed,  
 Are richer, dearer, to this filial heart,  
 Than all the monuments of proudest art;  
 Yet, yet a little, and thy child shall come,  
 To join a mother in this decent tomb;  
 This only spot, of all the world, is mine,  
 And soon my dust, sweet saint, shall sleep with thine.

WRITTEN ON A WINDOW-SHUTTER AT AN  
 INN IN SHREWSBURY.

ENRICH'D with bleeding India's choicest spoils,  
 The due reward of thy triumphant toils;  
 With titles honour'd, and with pomp adorn'd,  
 By none, but the few wife and virtuous, scorn'd,  
 Why, hapless Clive, dost thou pursue in vain,  
 That quiet which the good alone can gain?  
 Though safe return'd from India's hostile land,  
 Thou seekest refuge in thy native land;  
 More dreadful far than battle or the deep,  
 Thy crimes still haunt thee, and forbid to sleep.

\* See his learned VINDICATION of the APPEN-  
 dix to the Poems called Rowley's, &c. the most me-  
 thodical, perspicuous, and satisfactory controversial  
 treatise that has, perhaps, ever been published.

† Messrs. Warton, Steevens, Malone, &c. &c.

‡ Supposed to be Mrs. H——r, of Covent-Gar-  
 den Theatre.

#### IMPROMPTU on reading Mr. HAYLEY's Poetical Epistles.

HAYLEY was born to rival Pope,  
 So finely flow his lines!  
 The Muses' pride, and joy, and hope,  
 So bright his genius shines!

In HAYLEY's numbers is disclos'd  
 A style supremely chaste:  
 His classic page is all compos'd  
 Of wit, and sense, and taste.

HAYLEY's Apollo's favourite son,  
 Minerva hails him such:  
 His verse has all her praises won,  
 And who can praise too much?

HAYLEY was born the Muses' child,  
 And stole their darling cares:  
 At his approach the Graces smil'd,  
 And vow'd to make him theirs.

The Virtues too, of high renown,  
 Resound their HAYLEY's name:  
 And fix'd, and honour'd, as their own,  
 Is his immortal fame.

Ye shining Bards of modern date,  
 Sweet names of first renown!  
 Your merits are exceeding great,  
 But HAYLEY wears the crown.

Marshallfield, Dec. 14. W. O.

MR. URBAN, Nov 1.

THE comic talents of Goldoni hav-  
 ing been so much admired in this  
 country, especially his favourite opera  
*La Buona Figliola*. the following Verses  
 in his praise, by M. de Voltaire, cannot  
 but be entertaining to your readers, and  
 may perhaps merit a translation. X. G.

En tout pays on se pique  
 De molester les talens;  
 De GOLDONI les critiques  
 Combattent ses partisans.

On ne savoit à quel titre  
 On doit juger ses écrits;  
 Dans ce procès on a pris  
 La nature pour arbitre.

Aux critiques, aux rivaux  
 La nature a dit sans feinte;  
 Tout auteur a ses défauts,  
 Mais ce GOLDONI m'a peinte.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have inserted, in p. 252, an  
 Epitaph on J. J. Rousseau. I send  
 you another, which perhaps gives a truer  
 idea of that extraordinary man, than it  
 would be possible to do in many pages.

Ci gît ROUSSEAU, sa vie est un parfait  
 contraste, [les fuir;  
 Il aime les humains, mais ce fut, pour  
 Il perdit sa patrie\*, en voulant la servir,  
 Modeste avec orgueil, il fut pauvre avec  
 Ne sçu pas vivre, et sçu mourir. [sasse,

\* Geneva. Every one has heard of  
 the late troubles there, which owed  
 their rise to Rousseau's social compact.

*Extracts of Letters from Sir Edw. Hughes, Commander of His Majesty's Ships in the East Indies, dated Superb at Sea, April 4, 1782.*

I Sailed, on the 31st of January, from Trincomalee for Madras Road, in order to get a supply of provisions and stores, of both which the ships were then in want.

On the 8th of Feb. I anchored in Madras Road, and the same day received advice from Lord Macartney, that a French Squadron, consisting of 30 sail of ships and vessels, was at anchor about 20 leagues to the Northward of that port. In the afternoon of the 9th, Capt. Alms, in the Monmouth, with the Hero, Isis, and the Manilla-transport, joined me. On Feb. 15, the enemy's squadron, consisting of 12 sail of line-of-battle ships, 6 frigates, 8 large transports, and 6 captured vessels, came in sight, standing for Madras Road, and about noon the same day, anchored about four miles without the Road. In the mean time I placed his Majesty's ships in the most advantageous manner to defend themselves, should the enemy attempt an attack.

At four in the afternoon they weighed and stood to the Southward; when I immediately made the signal to weigh, and stood after them, having received on board a detachment of 300 officers and men of his Majesty's 98th regiment, who were distributed to the ships that were worst manned. I stood, with the Squadron as per margin \*, to the Southward, all that night, under an easy sail, and in the morning at daylight found the enemy's ships had separated in the night; their 12 line-of-battle ships and a frigate bearing East of me, distant about 4 leagues, and 16 sail of their frigates and transports bearing S. W. distant about 3 leagues, and steering a direct course for Pondicherry: on which I instantly made the signal for a general chase to the S. W. to attack their transports. In the course of the chase our copper-bottomed ships came up with, and captured 6 sail, 5 of which were English, taken by the enemy when to the Northward of Madras; the sixth was the Lauriston, a transport, having on board many French officers, 300 men of the regiment of Laufanne, and laden with guns, shot, powder, and other military stores. This ship, so valuable to us, and of so much consequence to the enemy, was taken by Capt. Lumley, of his Majesty's ship Isis.

So soon as the enemy's squadron discovered my intention to chase their transports, they put before the wind, and made all the sail they could after me. I therefore judged it necessary to make the signal for the chasing ships to join me, which they all did about 7 in the evening. At daylight in the morning of the 17th the body of the enemy's squadron bore N. by E. of ours, crowding all the sail they could towards our squadron. At 6 in

the morning I made the signal for our Squadron to form the line of battle a-head, intending to weather the enemy, that I might engage them closely. At ten the enemy's squadron, having the advantage of the squalls from the N. N. E. neared us very fast, and I made the signal for our line to alter the course two points to leeward, the enemy then steering down on the rear of our line, in an irregular double line a-breast. At 4 o'clock the Exeter (which was the sternmost ship in our rear) not being quite closed to our second a-head, three of the enemy's ships in their first line bore right down upon her, whilst four more of their second line, headed by the Hero, in which ship Mons. Suffrein had his flag, hauled along the outside of the first line towards our centre. At five minutes past 4 the enemy's three ships began their fire on the Exeter, which was returned by her, and her second a-head. At ten minutes past 4 I made the signal for battle; and at twelve minutes past, the action became general, from our rear to our centre, the commanding ship of the enemy, with three others of their second line, leading down on our centre, yet never, at any time, advancing farther than opposite to the Superb, our centre ship, with little or no wind, and some heavy rain during the engagement.

Under these circumstances, the enemy brought eight of their best ships to the attack of five of ours, as the van of our line, consisting of the Monmouth, Eagle, Burford, and Worcester, could not be brought into action without tacking on the enemy, which was found impracticable.

At 6 in the afternoon a squall of wind from the S. E. took our four ships, and paid them round on the enemy to the North-Eastward, when the engagement was renewed by our five ships with great spirit and alacrity; and at 25 minutes past 6, just before dark, the enemy's ships engaged with ours, having visibly suffered severely, the whole of them hauled their wind, and stood to the N. E.

At this time the Superb had lost her main-yard, shot into two pieces in the flings, had five feet water in her hold, and continued for some time to gain on all her pumps until several of the larger shot-holes, under water, were plugged up, and neither brace nor howline left entire; and the Exeter, reduced almost to the state of a wreck, had made a signal of distress. The other three ships in our rear, the Monarca, Isis, and Hero, had suffered less, as the enemy's fire appeared plainly to be directed principally against the Superb and Exeter.

It is with particular pleasure I have to acquaint their Lordships, that the officers and men of the five ships, engaged against so superior a force of the enemy, behaved through the whole action with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

After the action I determined to proceed to Trincomalee, as the only proper place to

re-fit

\* Superb, Exeter, Monarca, Hero, Worcester, Burford, Monmouth, Eagle, Isis, Sea-horse, Combustion.

refit the disabled ships, and I accordingly arrived there on the 24th; and having done, with the utmost expedition, what repairs were absolutely necessary, I sailed from that place, with the squadron, on the 4th of last month. On the 11th I arrived at Madras with the squadron. The accompanying inclosure contains an exact list of their squadron, and the number of troops embarked on board it at the Mauritius. This squadron was commanded by M. d'Orvé when it left the Islands; but he dying a few days after its arrival on this coast, the command devolved on Mons. Suffrein. On their passage from the Islands to this coast they fell-in with his Majesty's ship the Hannibal, Capt. Christie, off the West coast of Sumatra, and took her. This ship raised the number of their line of battle ships to 12, against 9 under my command. His Majesty's sloop the Chacer, commanded by Capt. Parr, was captured by the enemy's frigate the Bellona, in her way to Madras Road, from a cruise on the Northern part of this coast.

April 4, 1782.

*A List of the Names, Force, Commanders of the French Squadron, now on the Coromandel Coast, and of the Land Forces embarked on board them and Transports at The Mauritius, the 7th of December last, and now landed to join Hyder Ally.*

Ships of the Line: L'Hero, 74 guns, Mons. Du Suffrein, Chef d'Eclandre, 62½ men; L'Orient, 74 guns, Capt. Du Pallaire, 62½ men; L'Annibal, 74 guns, Capt. Tromeline, 62½ men; Le Brilliant, 64 guns, Capt. St. Felix, 516 men; L'Ajax, 64 guns, Capt. Bouvet, 516 men; La Severe, 64 guns, Capt. Sultier, 516 men; Le Sphynx, 64 guns, Capt. Duchaleau, 516 men; Le Artisien, 64 guns, Capt. L'Androis, 516 men; Le Vengeur, 64 guns, Capt. Forbin, 516 men; La Flamand, 50 guns, Capt. De Queberville, 430 men; English Hannibal, 50 guns.—Frigates: La Purvoyeuse, 40 guns, Capt. Du Galle, 400 men; La Fine, 40 guns, Capt. Petier de Salvert, 400 men; La Bel'ona, 36 guns, Bovard, 1st officer, 350 men; La Subtile, 22 guns, Capt. De Reaulieu, 240 men; La Silphide, 18 guns, 200 men; La Diligente, 8 guns, 80 men.—Flutes and Transports: Lauriston, Bon Amis, Maurepas, Brison, Deux Amis, Fille Unique, St. Ann, Duc de Tuscany.—Land Forces: Regiment d'Austrasie, 659 men; De L'île de France, 800; De Legion du Laufane, 455; Volontiers de Bourbon, 139; De Regiment d'Arillerie, 200; Caffres of the Islands, 1157; Sepoys 47. Total 3457.

*Abstract of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships.*

Superb, 11 killed, 27 wounded; Exeter, 10 killed, 45 wounded; Monarca, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Hero, 9 killed, 17 wounded; Isis, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Total 457.—Among whom were the following officers, viz. Superb, Capt. Steevens, wounded (since dead). Lieutenants Hughes and Newcombe, wounded. GENT. MAG. December, 1782.

Exeter, Capt. Reynolds, killed; Lieutenant Charles Jones wounded.

By another letter from Adm. Hughes, dated Trincomale Bay, May 10, he gives an account of the transactions of his squadron to that date. Being joined, he says, by the Sultan and Magnanime, on the 30th of March, and having on board a reinforcement of troops and military stores for the garrison of Trincomale, he chose to proceed to that bay, there to land the reinforcement, as well as the sick and scorbutic of the Sultan and Magnanime, who were very numerous, without either seeking or shunning the enemy. In his course, on the 6th of April, he fell-in with a French ship, having dispatches from France for their commanders in chief by sea and land, which was chased on shore and burnt, the officers and men escaping with the dispatches.—On the 8th, about noon, he came in sight of the enemy, consisting of 13 sail. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the enemy still in sight. On the 11th, having made the coast of Ceylon, he bore away for Trincomale. On the 12th, at daylight, the enemy's squadron having the wind, was observed crouding all the sail they could, and their copper-bottomed ships coming fast up with the ships in the rear, the Admiral determined to engage them. At nine in the forenoon, he made the signal to form the line a-head on the starboard tack; the enemy then bearing N. by E. continued manœuvring till 15 minutes after noon, when they bore away to engage, five sail of their van stretching along to engage the ships of our van, and the other seven sail steering directly on our centre ships, the Superb, the Monmouth, her second a-head, and the Monarca, her second a-stern. At half past one, the engagement began in the van of both squadrons; 3 minutes after, the Admiral made the signal for battle. The French Admiral, in the Hero, and his second a-stern, in the L'Orient, bore down on the Superb, within pistol-shot. The Hero continued her position, giving and receiving a severe fire, for 9 minutes, and then stood in, greatly damaged, to attack the Monmouth, at that time engaged with another of the enemy's ships, making room for the ships in his rear to come up to the attack of our centre, where the engagement was the hottest.—At three the Monmouth had her mizen mast shot away, and, in a few minutes after, her main-mast, and bore out of the line to leeward. At 40 minutes past three the wind unexpectedly continuing far northerly, without any seabreeze, and being careful not to entangle our ships with the shore, the Admiral made the signal for the squadron to wear, and bore their wind in a line of battle a-head, on the larboard tack, still engaging the enemy. At 45 minutes past five, being in 15 fathom water, and apprehensive lest the Monmouth might, in her disabled state, drift too near the shore, he made the signal for the squadron to prepare to anchor. At 40 minutes after six the enemy's squadron drew off, in great disorder, towards the

the Eastward, and the engagement ceased, their Admiral having shifted his flag from the *Hero* to the French *Hannibal*, on account of her disabled state. Much about this time the French frigate *Le Fine* being ordered, as was supposed, to tow and assist their disabled ship the *Hero*, fell on board the *Isis*, and had actually struck her colours; but taking the advantage of the darkness of the night, and the state the *Isis* was in, just come out of action, she got clear and escaped. On the 13th both squadrons in fight, and each apprehending an attack from the other; but neither, considering their loss, could have much stomach to renew the engagement. They continued in sight of each other, repairing their damages, till the 12th, when the enemy got under sail directing their course to the Eastward, and Adm. Hughes proceeded to Trincomalee, where he landed the reinforcement of men and stores, and likewise the sick and wounded, and continued to repair the ships, when these dispatches were sent off. This action appears to have been the most bloody that has been fought this war, in proportion to the number of ships.

The *Superb* had 59 killed and 96 wounded. The *Exeter* 4 k. 49 w. *Magnanime* 7 k. 7 w. *Monmouth* 45 k. 102 w. *Monarca* 7 k. 28 w. *Worcester* 8 k. 26 w. *Burford* 6 k. 36 w. *Eagle* 22 w. *Hero* 2 k. 13 w. *Sultan* 9 w. *Isis* 6 k. 51 w.

In another letter, dated Trincomalee Bay, June 2, the Admiral informs, that he had that day been joined by the Royal *Charlotte* transport, with advices that the transports *San Carlos*, *Resolution*, and *Racket*, with the *Porpoise* storeship, were safe arrived at Madras; that the Royal *Charlotte*, in her passage round Ceylon, had been chased by 4 of the enemy; that she saw 18 of the enemy at anchor off Batavola, a Dutch port on that island; and that there was reason to believe the whole of Suffren's squadron were there.

In another letter from Trincomalee Bay, dated June 15, the Admiral gives certain advice of the enemy's sailing from Batavola; and thinks they are gone to Tranquebar, a Danish settlement, to purchase naval stores, and from thence to co-operate with Hyder Ali, and their own land forces. About the 20th he meant to sail in pursuit of them.

By dispatches from Archib. Campbell, Esq. governor of Jamaica, to Mr. Secretary Townshend, a project for defeating the Spaniards in their attack upon the Settlers and Musquito Indians at Caga Gracias a Dios, had succeeded beyond expectation.

On the 2d of August the little army formed at Gracias a Dios, consisting of 80 American Rangers under M<sup>j</sup>. Campbell 500 Sheremem, and 600 Musquito Indians under their respective chief, who had elected for their leader Lieut. Col. D'Espard, (captain in the 79th regiment) reached the mouth of the Mountain River, about 7 leagues to the Eastward of the enemy. On the 30th the troops arrived at

Black-River-Bluff, opposite to the Eastern Blockhouse, when the enemy dispatched a flag to enquire who they were, and what they wanted. A summons to surrender the Spanish posts, troops, and artillery, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, was sent to the commandant in reply; and, after some altercation, the garrison, consisting of 27 officers, and 715 rank and file, chiefly of the regiment of Guatemala, thought fit to lay down their arms as prisoners of war, stipulating to be conducted to Orma in the most convenient and expeditious manner. With this detachment were taken, 1 stand of colours, 2 twelve-pounders, 7 six-pounders, 11 four-pounders iron, 4 four-pounders brass, 1 eight-inch howitzer, and 1000 firelocks; which, together with the artillery in Fort Dalling, amount to 31 pieces of cannon, 1 cohorn, 1 howitzer, 1000 firelocks, a quantity of ammunition, and 2 stands of colours.

The French troops, under the command of Count Rochambeau, quitted their encampment near the White Plains, in the neighbourhood of New York, about the 24th of October last, and directed their march towards Hertford and Middletown, on Connecticut River.

About the beginning of October last, a packet belonging to the French king, from the Havana to Cape Francois, was captured by the *Ulysses* and *Litorne* frigates, and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica, having 62,000 dollars on board, for the pay of the Spanish troops at Hispaniola. By letters found on board this packet it appears, that the Spanish fleet at the Havana, under Don Solano, consisted of 17 ships of the line, 15 of which are fit for immediate service; that the combined force at Hispaniola, destined for the reduction of Jamaica, has been considerably augmented; and that they are in daily expectation of the arrival of 13 ships of the line and some troops from France at Martinique.

In consequence of this intelligence, a sloop was instantly sent express to Vice Adm. Pigot at New York, and another to England, to apprise Government of the enemy's designs.

The *Resource* frigate has since arrived with dispatches; but later advices have been received in Ireland, that Don Solano had sailed with his squadron from the Havana, in conjunction with the French; that, a storm arising, he was obliged to put back again, several of his ships being much damaged, so that the expedition was totally defeated.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Nov. 14.

This day the Rev. Jn. Disney, D.D. F.A.S. and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, resigned his church preferment (consisting of the rectory of Panton and vicarage of Swinderby, both in the county and diocese of Lincoln), not being able, from religious scruples, to officiate any longer, according to the rules of the established church.

Nov. 30.

Being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their anniversary meeting at their apartments.



ments in Somerset house; when Sir Joseph Banks, their president, presented Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal to B. Kirwan, Esq. for his chymical analysis of salts. This business over, the Society proceeded to the election of council and officers for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the council.—Of the old Council: Sir Jos. Banks, Bart. Peter Holford, Esq. Edw. Hooper, Esq. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. Paul Henry Maty, M.A. Lord Mulgrave, Joseph Planta, Esq. Sir William Mulgrave, Bart. Richard Saunders, M.D. William Watson, M.D. Samuel Wegg, Esq.—Of the new Council: Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. Sir William Chambers, Bart. of Dartmouth, Right Honble. Welbore Ellis, John Freere, Esq. Mr. William Harrison, Joseph Hoare, D.D. Cyril Jackson, D.D. Philip Stephens, Esq. Sir Noah Thomas. The officers were, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. president; Joseph Planta, Esq. secretary; Paul Henry Maty, M.A. secretary; Samuel Wegg, Esq. treasurer.

#### SUNDAY December 1.

The Scotch Brigade, in the Dutch service, have renounced their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, and taken a new oath of fidelity to their High Mightinesses. They are, for the future, to wear the Dutch uniform, and not to carry the arms of the enemy any longer in their colours, nor to bear their march. They are to receive the word of command in Dutch, and their officers are to wear orange-coloured sashes, and the same sort of spoons as the officers of other Dutch regiments.

#### Tuesday 3.

A positive answer respecting the meeting of the Irish Parliament, has been transmitted to that kingdom; which answer has occasioned a general alarm there, and the rather, as a writ of error from Ireland is depending in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster.

Three messengers arrived at Whitehall with dispatches from France; in consequence whereof the following letter was sent to the Lord Mayor of London:

"MY LORD, Whitehall, Dec. 3.

"In consequence of my letter to your Lordship, of the 22d of last month [see p. 548], I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that a messenger is this moment arrived from Paris, with an account of a provisional article having been signed, the 30th of November, by his Majesty's Commissioners, and the Commissioners for the United States of America, to be inserted in, and constitute a treaty of peace, which is to be concluded when terms of a peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France; in order that your Lordship may make the same known to the Publick as soon as possible.

I am, &c. T. TOWNSEND."

#### Wednesday 4.

The port of Leith in Scotland was opened for the importation of wheat.

The inhabitants of Birmingham and Hinckley have shown a laudable spirit on this occasi-

onal dearth, and have raised a subscription to buy bread at the present advanced price, and to re-sell it to the poor at a reduced price.

#### Thursday 5.

His Majesty opened the third session of the present Parliament with a most gracious speech, which shall be inserted at large hereafter.

As soon as his Majesty withdrew, and Lord Howe was introduced in form to the H. of P. Lord Carmarthen rose, and moved the Address. He was warm in his expressions of gratitude to his Majesty for graciously condescending to communicate to his people the progress of the pacific measures which have long been the wish of his heart. He spoke of the peace with America as brought to a conclusion, and of the general peace as far advanced, owing to the zeal, the activity and exertion of ministers. He enlarged on the brilliant successes of last campaign; on the strength of our navy, which, by the wisdom of the noble Lord, who directed its operations, and the valour of those brave commanders who were entrusted with the execution, rode triumphant in every part of the world. He spoke of our resources as still great, should the enemy, encouraged by his Majesty's desire to prevent the further effusion of blood; persist in terms unworthy to be received; and he concluded with recommending unanimity, hoping their Lordships would be as one man, in strengthening the hands of Government to guard against sinister events.

Lord Sandwich rose, he said, not to clog the wheels of Government; but to warn ministers against the insidious artifices of the power with which they were treating. The time, he owned, was critical. It was the season of victory; it was the season to dictate to the enemy. He warned ministers not to suffer their haste for peace to over-run their good fortune. As there was no cessation of hostilities but with America, nor perhaps with them, he recommended vigour.

Lord Stormont was severe on ministers, for irrevocably renouncing the dependence of America, by treating with the revolted Colonies on an independent footing. The noble Lord who moved the Address, had extolled the naval power of G. B. to a height unknown in history; he should, he said, mark that, and compare it with the result of the present negotiation.

Lord Shelburne said, the noble Lord, who spoke last, was mistaken as to the terms of the provisional treaty. The independence of America, by that treaty, is to take place on the conclusion of the treaty with France. Irrevocably is therefore out of the question.

Lord Rodney's letter to the Speaker of the H. of C. on receiving the thanks of that House for the signal victory obtained over the enemy's fleet in the West Indies, on the 12th of April last, was read by the Speaker. It had something singularly delicate:—"To fulfil (says he) the wishes, and execute the commands of my sovereign, was my duty: to command a fleet so well appointed, both in officers and men, was my good fortune; as, by their undaunted

daunted spirit and valour, under Divine Providence, the glory of that day was acquired."

*Friday 6.*

A duplicate of the estate and effects of Sir Tho. Rumbold and Peter Perring, Esq. was, by the Speaker (in pursuance of an act of last session), delivered to the House of Commons.

*Monday 9.*

His Majesty, in his answer to the Commons Address, says,—"I am happy to receive your assurances of satisfaction on being acquainted that articles have been agreed upon with America, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the court of France; and that, while you rejoice to learn that advances have been made towards a general pacification, you are, at the same time, resolved to second the most vigorous efforts in the farther prosecution of the war, if any unforeseen change in the disposition of the belligerent powers should frustrate my confident expectations of peace."

Stock to the amount of £. 150,000 was this day purchased for one house in Amsterdam.

*Tuesday 10.*

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly of Academicians was held for the choice of officers; when the following gentlemen were elected:

Sir Joshua Reynolds, President.

COUNCIL.

VISITORS.

Edward Burch

James Barry

Ch. Catton

J. B. Cipriani

P. J. L'utherbourg

R. J. L'utherbourg

Jos. Nollekens

Jerem. Meyer

James Barry

Rev. Mr. Peters

George Dance

A. Carlini

Jerem. Meyer

Rich. Cofway

Jn. Richards, Esqrs.

Jos. Nollekens

Jos. Wilton, Esqrs.

*Friday 13.*

A mob, with lighted flambeaus and orange cockades, paraded the streets of the Hague and the fore-court of the palace, huzzing and crying out *Long live the Prince of Orange*; but retired without doing any mischief. The States of Holland, however, took the alarm; and, upon enquiry, discovered that it originated with the workmen belonging to the publisher of the Hague Gazette, and those belonging to the Cannon Foundry. The editor of the former, and the proprietor of the latter, are under prosecution.

The commissioners of the States of Zealand appointed to open the letters taken on board the English packet (see p. 437), have delivered in their report; in which they have declared, that no illicit correspondence whatever has been discovered in a vote the letters so opened; and that, in consequence thereof, they had all been forwarded to England.

In the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, three additional, brought by a black man, gained an innkeeper in the City, to recover 240*l.* the value of the contents of a box delivered to him by a book-keeper by the tradesman's apprentice, and booked according to, was tried.

It appeared, that the box so booked was afterwards, on some pretence, fetched away by the same apprentice, the contents sold, and the same box returned, filled with stones, &c. The question was, Who should bear the loss? After hearing counsel, Lord Mansfield gave his opinion for the defendant, the plaintiff not having booked his box according to the notice given by the inn-keeper, not to expect responsibility for goods of value, unless entered and paid for as such.—A proper caution this!

*Saturday 14.*

The chairman of the East India Company waited on Lord Shelburne with the result of the deliberations of the Court of Directors, respecting the terms of peace in the East Indies.

A new forgery is just discovered on the Bank of ten-pound notes, so ingeniously counterfeited as to have deceived many tradesmen conversant with Bank-paper circulation. There is, however, a defect, which the counterfeiter has endeavoured to hide by indorsing the notes with the name *W. Wilmet* on the back.—A caution this against taking Bank-notes thus indorsed.

*Monday 16.*

Certain advice has been received, that ten ships of the line, with 7000 troops on board, have lately sailed from Brest, as supposed, for the West Indies.

The French King's ordonnance for creating a new corps of officers, taken from the merchant marine, has lately been made public.—The Comte d'Estaing was charged with the King's orders to signify to the Chamber of Commerce at Bourdeaux the entire satisfaction which his Majesty had received from the zeal and loyalty which his mercantile subjects had expressed for his person and government; and to assure all those who shall devote themselves to the service of their country, of his royal favour and protection.

In the H. of C. the Lord Mayor of London [Mr. Newnham] rose, and moved the repeal of the act 21 Geo. III. which prohibits the importation or exportation of corn from certain places therein mentioned. This was opposed, and another motion took place, That the importation of wheat flour, and rye-flour, and all other sorts of grain be permitted, for a limited time, which was agreed to.

*Tuesday 17.*

Sir Roger Curtis delivered to the Speaker of the H. of C. his answer to the thanks voted him, among others, by that honourable House, which the Speaker read as usual.

Lord Mulgrave moved, that the thanks of the House be given to Sir Edward Hughes.—*Voted nem. con.*

Lord Newhaven then moved the thanks of the House to Comdr. King.—*Voted nem. con.*

Col. Pennington then moved the thanks of the House to Sir Eyre Coxe.—*Voted nem. con.*

*Wednesday 18.*

At a general court of Proprietors of E. India stock a dividend at the rate of 8*l.* per cent. per ann. was declared for the half year ending at Christmas.

*Thursday*

*Thursday 19.*

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved, that the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Sir Thomas Rumbold and Peter Perring, Esq. be adjourned to the 23d of January next. To which Sir T. made no objection.

The Lord Advocate then moved a bill for continuing an act of last session, by which the property of those gentlemen was restrained.—

Sir Tho. Rumbold objected to this motion, on the ground of unprecedented severity. Leave, however, was given to bring it in.

The property of Sir T.R. is said to be 2000*l.* a year real estates, and 109,000*l.* personal.

*Friday 20.*

Lord Howe's letter to the Speaker of the H. of C. on receiving the thanks of the House, was laid before the House and read.

Commodore Elliot, in the Romney, with part of the Squadron under his command; who lately sailed from Portsmouth, arrived there this day. The Mediator, of 44 guns, Capt. Luttrell, who sailed in company, has been fortunate enough to take prizes to a very large amount. She arrived at Plymouth with one of her prizes, the Menagere, much about the same time that the Romney arrived at Portsmouth. The Menagere is deeply laden with all sorts of naval and military stores, among which is 100 tons of gunpowder. She sailed from Bourdeaux with 5 others, all armed, who drew up in a line, and made a shew of resistance, but behaved dastardly. The Menagere fought bravely till she was deserted.

*Saturday 21.*

The Lottery finished drawing, when the wheels were again returned to Whitehall.

Letters from Derbyshire, and some of the Northern counties, are full of the distresses of the poor. The Southern countys seem to have suffered less.

*Sunday 22.*

Arrived the Alexander (another French prize taken by the Mediator) at Portsmouth, about 500 tons burthen, laden with wine, flour, &c. for Port au Prince.

*Monday 23.*

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt-tax bills; to the bill for allowing the importation of wheat, flour, rye, and all sorts of grain; also the bill to prevent the enemy being supplied with British ships.

The house of W. C. Jennings, Esq. at Wealdside Common, near Brentwood in Essex, was unfortunately burnt to the ground, with all the effects, &c. to the amount, as is supposed, of £. 3000. uninsured.

*Tuesday 24.*

*Adm. Office.* By Capt. Luttrell's letter to the Admiralty Board it appears, that in taking the Menagere and Alexander, he had five sail to contend with, viz. the Eugene, frigate-built, of 36 guns, 100 men; an American brig, of 14 guns, 70 men; the Menagere, a m'd en flute, 26 twelve-pounders on her main deck, and 6 six-pounders on her quarter-deck, pierced for

64 guns; the Alexander, of 24 nine-pounders, 102 men; and the Dauphin Royal, of 28 guns, 120 men, all bound to Port au Prince. These were the ships which formed the line; but, on the approach of the Mediator, the brig and Dauphin Royal crowded sail and bore away; the Alexander soon struck her American colours; and the Eugene and Menagere, after firing some time, crowded sail and bore away. Coming up with the Menagere, and ready to pour a broadside into her, she struck her colours, within 5 miles of Ferrol, where they must infallibly have heard their guns. After the capture of the above ship, Capt. Luttrell was alarmed, about ten at night, by a terrible shock; and upon enquiry found, that one of the lee ports was blown away, and that a conspiracy had been formed, of which Capt. Gregory, of the Alexander, was at the head, for the prisoners to rise, and carry away the ship. This man had found means to fire one of the lower-deck guns, by way of signal; but, by the vigilance of the officers, his plot was discovered and defeated, and himself and some of his accomplices put in irons.

*Friday 27.*

The celebrated Messrs. Hughes and Aspley, famous for their feats of horsemanship, &c. &c. were both committed to New Bridewell in St. George's Fields, for contempt of magistracy.

*Saturday 28.*

This evening Mr. Hardy, hatter in Newgate Street, was inhumanly murdered by a lodger in his house. On some altercation happening between them, the cause of which is variously related, the cruel wretch drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Hardy to the heart. The murderer, who is a foreigner, was with difficulty secured.

*Tuesday 31.*

Capt. Asgill, who was detained by order of Congress in order to suffer death by way of retaliation for the illegal execution of an American officer, is lately arrived in town from his confinement in America, being released on the 13th of November by Gen. Washington, who sent him a very handsome apology on that joyful occasion.

The differences between some of the States of Holland and the Prince Stadtholder are likely to become very serious.—The Prussian minister at the Hague a few days ago attended the assembly of the Deputies of the principal cities of Holland, and read a letter from the King his master, in which his Majesty charges him to communicate to the said Deputies, in his name, "That his Majesty, perceiving, with great regret and much astonishment, that the gross insults offered to the Prince Stadtholder, and the Princess his consort, were so far from being put a stop to, that they still continued; and it had ever been refused to do justice to the Prince on that head, it would therefore ill become him, as uncle to those illustrious persons, to be any longer silent upon the subject, and therefore requested that the said Deputies would use their utmost endeavours that an effectual stop be put to the said injurious innovations."

tations laid to the charge of the Prince of Orange, and that justice be effectually rendered him. His Majesty hopes that some regard will be paid to his request, as if (contrary to his expectations) any farther insult should be offered to the Prince and Princess, *he shall think himself obliged to espouse their interest in a more effectual manner.*"

Baptisms in the city of Canterbury, the suburbs and precincts, from 1735 to 1741 (both inclusive),	—	—	1843
Burials, ditto,	—	—	2169
Baptisms, from 1775 to 1781 (both inclusive),	—	—	1962
Increased in the last seven years,	—	—	119
Burials, from 1775 to 1781,	—	—	2130
Decreased in the last seven years,	—	—	39

## BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of Tho. Ord, esq; a son; to whom the earl and countess of Shelburne were sponsors.

Dec. 3. Lady St. John, a daughter.

8. Lady of Geo. Dorset, esq; a daughter.

9. Lady of the rev. Dr. Gosset, a son.

14. Lady of Sam. Heywood, esq; a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Preston, the rt. hon. Dowager Lady Teynham, to Evan John Gerard, esq; of Heighton, Lancashire.

Abra. Hawkins, esq; captain of the North Devon militia, to Miss Peter, dau. of the rev. Wm. P. of Cornwall.

At Tewkesbury, Gloucestersh. Jos. Berwick, esq; high sheriff and receiver general for the co. of Worcester, to Miss Rogers, of the Mythe.

Henry Grattan, esq; M. P. for Charlemont in Ireland, to Miss Fitzgerald.

Nov. Rev. Mr. Pugh, to Miss S. Drake, sister to the two admirals of that name.

23. Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart. of Tinny-Park, co. Wicklow, M. P. for Mullingar in Ireland, to Miss Daly, only sister of Dennis D. esq;

28. Tho. Jones, esq; of Bristol, to Miss Frances Fextcroft, dau. of Ew. F. esq; of Halstead, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Bostock, V. of New Windsor, to Miss Deane.

30. Alex. Irvine, esq; to Miss Peters.

3. Rev. Dr. Baker, of Haverock-st. to Miss Hough.

Jos. Talbot, esq; of Sydenham, to Miss Patty Drury.

4. At Chelsea, the hon. and rev. Mr. Cadogan, second son of Lord Cadogan, to Mrs. Bradshaw, a widow lady

J. Leigh Douglas, esq; of the navy, to Miss Charlotte Douglas, young. dau. of John St. Leger D. esq;

At East Bradenham, co. Norf. rev. Barth. Edwards, of Swaffham, president of Caius Coll. Cambr. and R. of Heitherslet, to Miss Smyth, eldest dau. of Jas. S. esq; of Bradenham.

5. Mr. Pearson, of Fenchurch-st. linen-draper, to Miss Hackman, daugh. of Mr. H. Shopkeeper of Godalming-

6. At Enfield, Mr. Naylor, jun. coal-merchant of that place, to Miss Dougal, dau. of Mr. D. an eminent currier.

7. Jas. Rawlinson, esq; of Manchester, to Miss Choiley.

11. At Wakefield, in Yorksh. Mr. Hood, one of the proprietors of the Carron Iron Works, to Miss Comber, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. T. C. of Buckworth, co. Huntingden.

12. Capt. Patten, of the navy, to Miss Dixon, of Sheerness.

Rev. Alex. Cremleholme, R. of Sherington, Bucks, V. of Staines, Midd. and chapl. to the Bp. of Lincoln, to Miss Martha St. John, dau. of the rev. Ellis St. John, of West-Court, near Reading, Berks.

At Wells, Somersetsh. Cha. Torriano, esq; captain in the 20th reg. of foot, to Miss Laffanille, of that city, daugh. of the late lieut. gen. L.

13. At Lincoln, rev. Mr. Willis, of Burton, to Miss Best, dau. of the late rev. Dr. B.

At Chatham, Mr. Mathews, paymaster-serjeant and clerk to the marines, to Miss Abigail Law.

17. Capt. Ball, of the navy, to Miss Gould, dau. of Sir C. G. judge adv. gen. of the army.

20. Wm. Highmore, esq; of Windsor, to Miss Proctor, dau. of the late Hen. P. esq; of Clewer, Berks.

At Stoke Newington, Wm. Ware, esq; of Ryegate, to Miss S. Cole, of the above place.

23. At Marybone, the right hon. Ld Edw. Bentinck, brother to the D. of Portland, to Miss Cumberland, eldest dau. of Rich. C. esq, Robt. Horsley, esq; of Bolam, to Miss Meggison, of Whalton in Northumberland.

24. At Smeeth, in Kent, Mr. John Williamson, surgeon, of Canterbury, to Miss Dunck.

26. Geo. Daniel, jun. esq; barrister at law, to Miss Louisa Hahn, dau. of Fred. H. esq; of Camberwell, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, in the South of France, Nath. Polhill, esq; son of the late member for the Borough.

Hon. John Nairn, formerly lt. col. of foot.

At Leominster, co. Hereford, Tho. Loker, esq;

John Turner, esq; of Clent, co. Worcester.

At Lee, in Kent, Mrs. Papillon, wife of David P. esq; one of the commissioners of excise. She was the eldest dau. of the late rev. Dr. Curteis, prebendary of Canterbury.

At Chesterfield, Derbysh. aged 107, Mr. Andrew Erskin, a butcher.

Miss Moie, only surviving sister of Christopher M. esq; formerly secretary to the E. I. Company. She left her fortune between three brothers of the name of Cumberland.

At Gunthorpe, in Yorksh. the rev. Tho. Hoegson, of that place.

At Anglesea, in Wales, Hugh Jones, esq; aged 104; formerly a wholesale warehouseman in Lollibary.

Oct. At Tottenham, Mrs. Dorothy Sadler, spinster.



At Walthamstow, Mr. Ragg, coach-master and corn-factor.

*Nov.* 14. At her son's in Cheapside, Lond. Mrs. Lukyn, relict of the rev. Anth. L. rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury.

18. Wm. Freke, esq; of Hannington, co. Wilts.

20. At Kensington Palace, Miss Charlotte Rowe, dau. of Milward R. esq; of the treasury, an accomplished young lady, and remarkably beautiful.

24. Suddenly (in the pulpit just as he was finishing his afternoon's discourse), the rev. Abraham Darby, of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, many years dissenting minister of that place.

26. At the Hague, the famous banker, Tobias Boaz, aged 87.

28. At Henley upon Thames, Mr. Wm. Norfleet, aged 97.

29. At Nash-Court, near Tenbury, Geo. Pardoe, esq;

At Chichester, aged 85, the hon. Coote Moleworth, the last surviving son of Robert the first lord visc. Moleworth.

30. In Cavendish squ. Nath. Castleton, esq; of Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Price, sen. fell. of Winton Coll.

*Dec.* 1. At Wardens-Hall, in Essex, Wm. Mills, esq; aged 69.

At Carleton, Yorkshire, Mrs. Margaret Champney, widow, aged 102.

2. At Shelowell, co. Oxford, Fiennes Trotman, esq; universally beloved and regretted.

At Enfield, Mr. Sleorgan, formerly an eminent working brewer in London.

3. Mr. Aldridge, attorney, in the Borough. Mrs. Coufe, wife of Kenton C. esq; of Scotland-Yard.

4. At Hadham, the lady of Dr. Hamilton, R. of that parish, and of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster. She was youngest dau. of the late Dr. Terrick, bp. of London, and sister to the present Lady Harrowby.

Mr. Edw. Radford, barber to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He was found dead in the street near his dwelling-house. On the coroner's inquest it appeared, that the deceased left the White Bear about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night in order to go home; and he is supposed to have accidentally fallen on his face in a small run of water, and that being deprived of his senses by the fall he was drowned. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, accidental death.

6. At Chester, the rev. Roger Barnston, prebendary of that cathedral, rector of the first Parson of Ponferrbury, and vicar of Condover, co. Salop.

7. At Westminster, Mr. Robt. Denham, many years one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's chapel royal.

Of a consumption, in his 18th year, Master Meyrick Bourrel, son of Peter B. esq;

8. Mrs. Marsh, sister to the late Sir S. and Sir T. Fludger.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Isaacson, merchant, aged 89.

9. At Kingston upon Thames, Wm. James, esq; late a mercer in Cheapside, aged 76.

In New Bond-street, Sir Nich. Bayley, bart. late 1d lieu. of the county of Anglesey, and father of Ld Paget, to whom his title of baronet descends.

10. At Richmond, in Surrey, Mrs. Mihill, aged 95.

Mr. Martin, hair-dresser, in Chiswell-str. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by getting out of bed on the Sunday morning before in a fit of delirium, and running from his house to Moorfields, where the watchmen laid hold of him, and brought him back, in which state he continued till he died.

11. At Walthamstow, Mr. Wm. Simms, aged 75, formerly an eminent oilman. He ordered by will, that his body should be opened, and remain 10 days unburied.

At Braintree, Dr. Colin Hoffack, physician at that place.

At Eton, Bucks, aged 82, Mr. W. Cranwell, an eminent grocer, possessed of a considerable fortune, and the oldest inhabitant of that place.

12. Cha. Gray, esq; of Colchester, aged 87, F. R. S. and one of the trustees of the British Museum; he represented that borough in five different parliaments.

13. Right hon. Margaret lady dowager Blantyre, at Lennoxlove, aged 85.

In Clifford's-Inn, Mr. Edw. Wilson, attorney at law.

At Bampton, in Oxfordshire, the rev. Mr. Middleton, of that place, who, together with his predecessor, held the vicarage of Clanfield, near Bampton, 113 years.

14. Mrs. Crumpe, aged 83, relict of the late rev. Tim. C. formerly head-master of St. Paul's school.

At Newington-Green, Mr. Coburne, master of the academy there.

15. At York, John Cuthbert, esq; F.R. and A.S.S. of the society of arts and sciences, one of the governors of the Magdalen Hospital of the Inner Temple, and of Wotton Castle, co. Durham, which, with an estate of about 2000 l. per annum, goes to the children of his title, who married Mr. Hopper.

16. At Newmarket, Tho. Panton, esq; late keeper of his Majesty's running horses there, aged 85, and father to the dutchess dowager of Ancester.

At his house at Milton, near Cambridge, in his 68th year, that eminent English Antiquary William Cole, F. A. S. V. of Buntingham, co. Bucks. His valuable MSS. collections, in upwards of 100 volumes, including many church notes and parochial surveys, together with innumerable historical anecdotes, he has bequeathed to the British Museum, to be lodged in one box together, and not to be opened till 20 years after his decease.

17. At Kingland, aged 78, Mr. Henry Lowth, of the South-sea House.

At Woodford, Ld. of Cha. Feulis, esq; many years an E. I. captain.

In Norfolk-st. Mr. Philips, aged 86.

18. Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. R. hobby-groom to his Majesty. She was rocker to all the royal children.

At Charmouth, co. Dorset, the rev. Wm. Combe, who had been 35 years rector of that parish; also rector of Ca. hirstone, both in the co. of Dorset and dioc. of Bristol; steward to all the estates of the late Mr. Grey; trustee under the will of Simon Edgerton, lately deceased, for 40l. given by the said Mr. Edgerton to Sarah, the wife of William Phippin, for her separate use and more comfortable subsistence; trustee, for about 20 years, for two houses, and a field called Stocking and Shoe Charities, given to the poor of Charmouth; also a trustee for the poor of Charmouth, for certain lands called Castlebury Charity; assessor and collector for the parish of Charmouth of the land-tax, house-tax, and highways; register and entry clerk and keeper of all the parish rates, papers, &c. belonging to the said parish; and a commissioner of the turnpikes. Besides those numerous offices, he also was frequently overseer, &c. He died rich, and has left one son, the rev. Mr. Bryant Combe, fellow of — College at Oxford, who it is thought will succeed his father in all or most of the above offices, if he should be presented to the rectory aforesaid.

John Jenner, esq; master builder in his Majesty's dock-yard at Woolwich.

19. John Jones, esq; of Upper Homerton, Hackney, aged 94.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Simpson, relict of Rob. S. esq; aged 102.

In John-street, Westm. Ja. Stevenson, esq; aged 93.

At Islington, Mr. Smith, aged 82, father of Mr. S. of Drury-lane theatre.

At Oxford, — Thomson, esq; aged 94.

20. At his house at Witton-Place, formerly the seat of the D. of Argyll, and remarkable for its beautiful plantations, near Hounslow, George Gosling, esq; proctor in the Commons, register of the faculty office, and deputy register of the royal peculiar of St. Catherine's.

20. At Norton, Northamptonsh. Mrs. Gunning, mother to Sir Robert, bart. and K. B.

23. In Tooley-street, Sir Tho. Clarges, bt. M. P. for Lincoln.

Wm. Hunter, esq; of Hexham, Northumb.

At Isleworth, Carey Elwes, esq;

Edw. Roe Yeo, esq; M. P. for Coventry.

24. In Abingdon-street, Wm. Pearce, esq; aged 90, brother to the late Bp. of Rochester.

25. Lady of Sir Ju. Russell, bart. of Checkers, co. Bucks.

Mr. Board, chemist, in Gracechurch-street.

At her apartments in the Exchequer, Mrs. Cresswell, many years housekeeper there.

Cary Mitchell, esq; aged 53; upwards of 30 years collector of the customs in Virginia.

28. At Canterbury, Mrs. Byrch, relict of the rev. Mr. B. rector of Great Mongeham, Kent.

# GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 23. **T**HE following gentlemen are advanced to the dignity of baronets of Gr. Britain, viz. Adm. Sir Peter Parker, kn't, John Whalley Gardner, of Roch-Court, co. Hants, esq; and James Graham, of Netherby, co. Cumberland, esq;

Rev. Wm. Palmer, jun. Yarrombe V. co. Devon, vice W. Palmer, sen. resigned.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**E**DWARD Forster, esq; sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance; — Bell, esq; deputy-governor.

Tho. Cotton and John Martyn Leake, esqrs. chief clerks of the treasury, vice Milw. Rowe, esq; and Sir Ferdinando Poole, bart.

## ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jas. Boyer, upper master of the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital, elected vicar of Enford, Wilts.

Rev. — Olive, Mucking V. co. Essex.

Rev. Furnivall Bowen, M.A. domestic chaplain to Lord Rodney.

Rev. J. Calthorp, prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Gilpin, Wrockerdine V. Salop.

Rev. Wm. Hodson, M. A. fell. of Trinity Coll. Cambr. Chesterton V. near Cambridge.

Rev. John Thoroton, Buttesford Living, co. Leicester, worth 700l. per ann.

Rev. Christ. Naylor, M.A. second master of the King's school, Canterbury.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Robert Poole Finch, D. D. and prebendary of Westminster, to hold, with St. Michael R. Cornhill, St. John the Evangelist R. Westminster.

Rev. John Hopkins, M. A. chaplain to Lord Napier, to hold Glatton R. co. Huntingdon, with Market Overton R. co. Rutland.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

Dec. 16.	Dec. 24.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Cr. Bk. red. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
India Bonds, 18s. ditc.	15s. ditc.
Navy & Vict. Bills, — per ct.	13 per cent. dif.
Long Ann. —	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuit. 1778, —	—
Lott. Tick. —	—
Excheq. Bills 16s. a 18s. dif.	15s. a 16s. difc.

# S U P P L E M E N T

For the YEAR 1782.

Embellished with a beautiful Representation of the Cenotaph erected to the Memory of the Earl of CHATHAM in Guildhall;

and enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary, containing

(Besides copious and accurate INDEXES, a GENERAL TITLE, and PREFACE)

An Enquiry after several Particulars relative to the Life and Studies of Chatterton	601	Dowry compared and examined	603
Anecdotes of Serjeant Wilde requested	<i>ib.</i>	Essay on the Prophylactic Symbols of the Ancients	606
Critique on Hayley, Mason, and Bentley	602	Debates of the First Session concluded	609
Miscellaneous Remarks and Corrections	<i>ib.</i>	Second Session continued	610
Rowe's Fair Penitent and Massinger's Fatal		Yearly Bill of Mortality	610

MR. URBAN,



Jan. 10.  
Y desire of his friend Dr. Kippis, the writer of this is to supply the *Biographia Britannica* with the life of Thomas Chatterton; who, whether the real Rowley or not, was certainly an extraordinary being.

When a piece of biography makes its appearance in the world, few things are more common than to hear a reader say—"if the author had applied to me, I could have given him information," &c. &c. &c. But surely that reader has no privilege to talk thus, who had previously refused to listen to a formal application.

For the sake of truth, that formal application is here made to every one who is at all acquainted with the history of Chatterton or of Rowley's poems. Many publications indeed have appeared on these subjects; but he, whose knowledge or observations will not make a pamphlet, may still have observed, or may know something well worth communication.

Among other things, the writer of this address very much wishes to discover what books were within the reach of Chatterton before he quitted Bristol. Had Bristol at that time any circulating library? Can any one oblige the writer with a sight of the catalogue?

Above all, will any one have the goodness to inform the writer what books and *manuscripts* were in the sale of one Greene, a carpenter of Bristol, who had collected a small library for the purpose of letting it out? At this sale, which happened not many years ago, Speght's Glossary was purchased with Chatterton's notes. To the gentleman who is now in possession of the Glossary particular application will be made, and he will un-

doubtedly, as a friend to truth and impartiality, let it be examined.

It is hoped that the readers of this address, who happen to be in possession of any books or MSS. purchased at Greene's sale, will oblige the writer with their titles, and with a sight of them also, provided they contain any observations or marks which appear to have been made by Chatterton.

The present trouble is evidently taken only for the sake of truth. Mr. Nichols, Printer, in Red-Lyon Passage, London, will be answerable for any communication sent to him, and will, upon proper application, disclose the name of the writer of this, which it is hoped is already not unknown as the name of

AN IMPARTIAL BIOGRAPHER.

MR. URBAN, Nottingham, Jan. 10.

TO the short account of Sir Wm. Wilde in your last Magazine, may be added, that he was buried in the Temple church, on the Inner Temple side (see *New View of London*, vol. II. p. 169.). Perhaps he was the son or near relation of George Wilde, who, with others, was made a serjeant at law, 12 Jan. I. An. 1614. The arms of this George Wilde were, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a Chief Sable, three Martlets of the first; 2 and 3, Argent on a Cross Sable an Annulet Or: and only differs from Sir William's, in not having the Chevron, which possibly may have been granted to him as an augmentation. If I am mistaken in these conjectures, it would give me great pleasure to be better informed and set right.

I should be glad if your correspondents could give any account of Serjeant John Wilde, who was appointed by the House of Commons to be one of the managers at the trial of Laud, and seems to have been a very active man during the Commonwealth. When the parliament passed the act for an assessment upon England of 60,000l a month, he was appointed a commissioner for Worcesterhire

cestershire along with many gentlemen of that county; whence there is reason to suppose that he had estates there. I find also that one of the same name was member for the city of Worcester at the trial of the noted Sacheverell; but have not yet seen the elaborate History of that County which Dr. Nash has lately published, who perhaps may have given some account of the family in question, or is in possession of materials for doing it.

Yours, &c. J. WILDE.

MR. URBAN,  
IN your Magazine for May 1781, you have spoken, in just terms, of Mr. Hayley's truly admirable poem, "The Triumphs of Temper;" and in p. 212, you admitted a few strictures upon some of his former publications. To them give me leave to add a few more upon the poem just mentioned; in which the very ingenious author has not attended to the caution given by Bp. Lowth, in his excellent "Introduction to English Grammar," relative to the confounding of the form of the Past Time with that of the Participle in those Verbs, which have them quite different from one another. In Canto i, v. 85, we meet with "had begun;" and in Canto ii, 445, "began" for "began," as also in Canto vi, 269. The rhyme has been the occasion of the two last instances; as also of "laid" for "lain" in Canto iv, 91. The rhyme also, I should guess, occasioned the epithet "rare" in Canto i, 33; as the "transmutation" there mentioned is "an evil which I have seen common among men." In a future edition perhaps we may find the following passages corrected:

"I'll now display." i. 160.

"The *beauteous* joys of blameless life." i. 341.

"Tis You, sweet Phantoms." iii. 9.

"In place of which" } iii. 168, 172.

"But place thee"

"A Power so dull." } v. 153, 159,

"Thro' time's dull ear" } 162.

"Steers its dull progress" }

"open on her cheek." } v. 182, 185.

"opening to her view" }

The author will also perhaps not so frequently make use of the word "hover," which occurs too often. Does he not much too often deviate from the proper *Iambic* measure of English long verse? I need not point out the many instances of the use of "Which" objected to in my former letter. It is by no means my wish to appear willing to detract from the merit of this genuine Son of the Muse, who will candidly accept of these strictures as proceeding from one of his greatest admirers.

Our famous *archæological* poet, *Mason*, has used "laid" for "lay" in his truly excellent "Monody on Pope," v. 48, in Dodsley's Collection, vol. iii. A similar inaccuracy occurs in the second Canto of Mr. Bentley's "Patriotism, a Mock-Heroic;" 2d edit.

Lond. 1765. 8vo; a poem abounding with singular imitations of the Ancients, and with characteristic marks of true genius. The "English Garden" of *Mason* is not quite free from inaccuracy of language; as in Book iv, v. 272, 273, we meet with

"It was not *thou* that *lie*—that *blissed*."

Bp. Lowth has pointed out similar improprieties in *Pope*. Aliquando bonus dormitat *Homerus*. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN your volume for the current year mention is made, in pp. 69, 119, 181, of Sir Edward Atkyns. Perhaps your correspondents can inform you, to whom of that name Dr. South dedicated the third Sermon in his first volume by the title of "the right worshipful Edward Atkins, Serjeant at Law, and formerly one of the Justices of the Common Pleas." The date of the Dedication is "May 25, 1660." In p. 23, col. 2, l. 24, read "498." P. 34, col. 2, l. 34, read "p. 579." P. 65, *note*, for "Dec." read "Nov." P. 82, col. 1, it is asserted, that "Sir Godfrey Kneller had no *Wife*." This is not fact; as Mr. Walpole assures us, that "he married Susannah Cowley, daughter of the minister of Henley upon Thames. She outlived him, and was buried at Henley; where are monuments for her and her father." P. 120, col. 1, l. 13, read "Bishop," erasing "and George Bull." In l. 57, 58, occurs "Sir Simon Harcourt, Bart. who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." But was there ever any such person? Was not the Lord Fairfax, mentioned in p. 149, col. 2, the Viscount of Ireland, and not the Baron of Scotland. In the English epitaph, p. 199, before published by Lewis in his History of Faverham, for "life" read "love," and for "mourning" read "moaning." The name of the persons was "Caslock." In v. 7 of the Latin epitaph we should surely read "Limite" and "credita." In p. 206, col. 2, l. 54, read "Sulhamstead." In p. 220, col. 1, l. 23, read "1703;" and l. 28, should we not read "1711?" The Letter of Dr. Henry More, in p. 221, could not be addressed to the famous Dr. South; as it is directed "To the Reverend Dr. J. S.;" and Dr. South's name was Robert. In p. 245, *note*, col. 1, read "Sir Ant. Browne;" and in l. 14, 15, "co. Warwick." SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Obituary (p. 600, l. 35.) of your last Magazine, for Robert, r. Thomas Simpson.

Thomas Simpson was well known to your predecessor; and I marvel much that your Magazine has never given us some anecdotes of that very celebrated mathematician. Though many of his most intimate friends are dead, yet I believe some hints might yet be picked up concerning him.

Yours, &c. P. Q.  
MR.



MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

**M**R. Rowe's *Fair Penitent* having lately much engaged the attention of the publick, in consequence of Mrs. Siddons's admirable performance of the part of Calista, I imagine the following critique on that celebrated tragedy, and an old drama on which it seems to have been founded, will not be unacceptable to your readers. On the cover of the manuscript that has fallen into my hands, it is said to have been written some years ago by the elegant and ingenious author of the *COUNT OF NARBONNE*; but how truly, I cannot pretend to determine.

Yours, &c.

D. E.

COMPARISON of the Tragedy of the FAIR PENITENT by Rowe, and the FATAL DOWRY by Massinger.

IT is not easy to institute an unprejudiced comparison between two dramas, where one is professedly founded upon or borrowed from the other; because in the estimation of some judges the merit of originality is so great, that they seldom form an unbiassed opinion of those other excellencies of composition, which may fairly be the subject of critical examination. Invention is justly esteemed the first faculty of genius; yet sometimes it has been indebted for its celebrity less perhaps to its own intrinsic merit, than to the honour which has been paid to it by adoption. There are many instances of poems mean and contemptible in themselves, from which great writers have borrowed hints, or taken their outline, and by such means called them into notice, to which, without such imitation, they would have had but a very slender claim. We are apt to imagine there is some latent beauty in designs or ideas which have made an impression on men of acknowledged taste and judgment, and to suppose that we read the pieces in which they are found with indifference, not from their own mediocrity, but from our want of sensibility and discernment. Prior has immortalized some artless verses of a former century, by making them the foundation of his admirable poem of *HENRY AND EMMA*; and it must be allowed, that had these, and some others of the same class, no better claim to our approbation than that they furnished sketches and hints for some of the finest performances in our language, they so far deserve to be considered with reverence.

It is a received opinion, that Mr. Rowe's celebrated tragedy of the *FAIR PENITENT* is the lineal offspring of Massinger's *FATAL DOWRY*. The latter, indeed, ought not to be ranked among those subordinate pieces which merit our regard only because an eminent writer has employed his talents on the same subject; yet it surely becomes an object much more worthy of attention, when we survey it as having occasioned one of our most interesting and popular dramas. Were I, however, fond of paradoxes in criticism, it would not, I think, require much ingenuity to combat, with some degree of plausibility, this opinion

so generally admitted; for after a careful perusal of the ancient, with a pretty accurate recollection of the modern tragedy, the traces of resemblance appear to me so slight, that I might well maintain both to have been written on one common story, and that Rowe might never have seen the work of his predecessor; unless it could be proved by some declaration of Massinger, or by some admission of Rowe, that the story was invented by the former. One might contend, that Rowe's temper was candid, and his reputation too well established to make him apprehend any diminution of his fame by an acknowledgment of his slender obligations to the author of the *Fatal Dowry*. But no external evidence of such acknowledgment can be produced; at least none that I have been able to discover. It might be urged, that it would have been more his interest to have directed the critic to the work of Massinger, from which he had taken so little, than to have exposed himself to the charge of intending a concealed plagiarism, when his silence on the point might give colour to such an imputation. It may also be observed, that there is very little art in the conduct of the fable of the *Fatal Dowry*; it has the same air with most of the stories chosen by Massinger and his contemporaries: an old tale, a ballad, the fragment of a history, or a novel, thrown into dialogue and action, and made indiscriminately the vehicle of passion and poetry, through a succession of events and incidents, sometimes but slenderly connected, and evidently with little or no selection;—such was, in general, the canvass on which they wrought. The judicious Rowe might have found this particular story, as well as the unartificial Massinger. But, acknowledging as I do, that this is a matter of very little consequence, I have perhaps already said too much upon it; especially as I am convinced that ingenuity is inexhaustible, and that nothing can be pronounced with certainty on a question which I allow to be frivolous. We may perhaps employ a few moments to better purpose, in examining the two tragedies before us; in shewing where they are worthy of approbation, and in what particulars they are deficient. Inquiries of this nature, if prosecuted with any degree of skill and candour, cannot be entirely destitute of amusement and utility. I am more inclined to this undertaking, by having remarked, that though no tragedy in our language is more commonly known, or has been more frequently represented, than the *Fair Penitent*, yet, excepting the general admission of its merit, and an observation which strikes almost every spectator, that the heroine has been misnamed in the title, I do not remember that it has been ever made the subject of critical disquisition\*.

\* Dr. Johnson has some strictures on it in his *Life of Rowe*, but they were written subsequently to those here printed. Richardson had criticized it earlier in his *Clarissa*. EDITOR

*The Fair Penitent* then is sufficiently regular as to the unities of time, place, and action. The characters are not extravagant, and no where overstep the modesty of nature. Its principal excellence, I think, consists in the animated manner in which those characters are supported, in the propriety and beauty of the sentiments they utter, and more than all perhaps, in elegance of style, and harmony of versification. Let me add, that the distress is domestick; and the personages of the drama are of such a level in life as to exclude no part of the audience, and no class of readers, from a sympathetic participation of their business and interests. The ambition of monarchs, the perplexities of statesmen, the exalted strains of patriotism, or the anxiety of conspirators, do not come home to the general bosom of mankind. Their situations, their conceptions, are foreign to us; we enter not into their views, we are not familiar with their feelings; our understandings may consent, our principles approve, but our hearts do not go along with them. We admire the magnanimity of Tamerlane, and wonder at the unshaken virtue of Cato, but our tears gush for the lovely Isabella selling her husband's ring to procure bread for her child; and when the hoary head of Lear is driven out by the barbarity of those whom he had most obliged, *to bide the pelting of the pitiless storm*, what heart can keep its seat, or behold such a spectacle without anguish? The indignities sustained by the king are lost in our compassion for the sufferings of the father. Experience, and human nature, acquaint us daily with such distresses; there is a chord in every bosom that vibrates to them.

Like a skilful contriver, Rowe presents us, in the opening of his play, with the most pleasing prospect imaginable; a marriage between two young persons of suitable conditions, promising every felicity to themselves and their families; an enraptured bridegroom blest beyond his warmest wishes in the possession of his mistress, and pouring out the effusions of his gratitude to the generous friendship of her father, which had rescued his youth from despondency and ruin; a venerable nobleman throwing wide his hospitable gates, that all the world may share his benevolence, and be witnesses of his content, while it is fortunate union, as he thinks it, leaves him without a wish or an apprehension. The embarrassments which follow engage us more, and the sad reverse in the catastrophe acquires additional force, by the melancholy contrast.—Having said thus much in commendation of this tragedy, I think it is palpably liable to some objections. The conduct of the piece appears to me very reprehensible; and some of the characters are supported better than they are designed; that is, the colouring is superior to the drawing. The business of the play is entirely over at the end of the fourth act; and the last hangs like a dead weight on those elastic springs which

had moved our bosoms before, till a full stop is put to our feelings by the sluggishness of the catastrophe. When the guilt of the heroine is made manifest, when she can no more deceive, when there is no further room left for fear or concealment, when the joy of the father is converted into anguish, and the transports of the lover into despair, their death becomes a desirable consummation, as it puts a period to their misery. External circumstances, which the author intended in the last act to heighten the pathos, have a contrary effect: the stage hung with black, a dead body, cross bones, a skull, a lamp winking in the socket, kept before the eye for one fifth part of the whole entertainment, spread a gloom over the mind, which is never roused from this sombrous monotony by any new incident or spirit in the action. We wait in mournful torpor for the dagger which is to relieve us from this sepulchral sadness; and our only anxiety is, to hasten, not to retard, the end of the vicious and declaiming Calista.

It was evidently Mr. Rowe's intention to make his heroine the object of compassion; but he has forgot to give her a single quality to secure our respect, or to excite our pity for her misfortunes. Hurried by the fire of her constitution into a guilty commerce with an undeserving lover,—partly to escape from the importunity of her father, but more through pique, she consents to marry a man of honour whom she despised; and, after loading him with ignominy, she treats him on every occasion with contempt and detestation. Being detected by the friend of her husband, she artfully contrives to destroy the strongest evidence of her criminality, by tearing in pieces her letter which he produces to her; and, instead of receiving his endeavours to save her from infamy and perdition with humility and gratitude, she reviles him bitterly, and then by a false accusation fomenta a desperate quarrel between the husband whom she had so outrageously injured, and his friend to whom she ought to have been most sensibly obliged. The baseness of her conduct in these instances makes her *frailly* appear comparatively amiable. We can forgive her want of chastity; but falsehood, and total want of principle, admit of no palliation. A few moral sentences and some symptoms of contrition in the last act do not restore her to our good opinion. Her incontinence is washed from our memory but by offences of a deeper dye.

How comes it then, that the mind is so engaged by an action in which such a character sustains the principal interest? a character whose personal charms only are amiable, and whom we neither esteem nor pity? The mystery seems to be this. Her sensations are strong, quick, and impetuous; her soul is in perpetual agitation:

*Æstuat ingens  
Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque injuria luctus,  
Et furis agitatus amor.*

She feels, and she makes us feel; her passions

sions are like an eddy-wind, and we are whirled round in their vortex; the loves beyond the bounds of discretion; the hates, the rails, the upbraids, with energy; she does not allow us one moment's pause, till she steps out of her nature in the fifth act, and becomes composed and sententious. When we see her subdued, our anxiety subsides with the tumult: when but one thing remains for her to do, we turn from her, expecting the catastrophe that follows, and we are wearied by our own anticipation.—It would not, perhaps, have been a very difficult task to have made Calista less detestable, and to have prolonged expectation till towards the final period of the tragedy.

ALTAMONT, a second character of great importance in this piece, holds a very conspicuous rank among the insipid personages of our theatre. His passion for his unworthy bride, which is generally returned by coldness or disgust on her part, gives him a very disadvantageous appearance. He endures her contumelious treatment with such tame submission, crouches under her severity with such spaniel-like patience, (his fondness seeming to increase in proportion to her aversion,) that we are inclined to think he *deserves* her disdain, because he *bears* it. With a despicable uxoriousness he proposes to forget how he has dishonoured him; and, provided the will receive him into favour, to live with and love her as tenderly as if he only had possessed her affections and her person. There is something very unfortunate in all his endurances upon the stage. His appearance is generally preceded by two or three lines of rapture to his bride, who as constantly receives him with the most mortifying coldness. This violent opposition of sentiments between the husband and wife has a comick effect, and generally produces laughter; a passion most adverse to the purposes of tragedy.

The remaining characters are unexceptionable. That of LOTHARIO in particular is an original, conceived happily, and supported with great spirit and energy in every scene where the author has introduced him.

After the general description which I have given of Massinger's fables, it can hardly be expected that I should enter into a very severe examination of the conduct of the *Fatal Dowry*. To demand a rigid observance of rules from a writer who perhaps did not know them, in an age when they were either little heard of or disregarded, would be to try him by unpromulgated laws, and before a court to which he is not amenable. The conduct of this play however is not grossly licentious or irregular; but it is encumbered with many unnecessary scenes, and disfigured by many insignificant characters. Charini, Liladam, Du Croy, Pontalier, Malotin, Aymer, and others, contribute little to the action; nor have any of them that strong characteristick originality which sometimes makes superfluity pleasant, and deviation ornamental.

We meet with so many scenes which are not pertinent to the business of the play, that it may not be amiss to give a brief abstract of what it really is.

Rochfort, an upright and wealthy magistrate of Dijon in Burgundy, struck with the many virtues, and particularly with the filial piety of young Charalois, satisfies the demands of his merciless creditors, and gives him his only daughter Beaumelle in marriage. This lady, the corresponding character to Calista in the *Fair Penitent*, (as Rochfort is to Sciolto, and Charalois to Altamont,) without the least hesitation consents to the match, though her affections are supposed to be pre-engaged to young Novall, the Lothario of the *Fatal Dowry*. After some conversation of a very indelicate nature with her maid, she determines to intrigue with Novall. Her husband detects her, puts her lover to death, and afterwards plunges a dagger into her breast in the presence of her father. Charalois being brought to trial for the murder of his wife, is stabbed, during his pleading, by a friend of the deceased Novall, and the assassin immediately falls by the hands of Romont, the Herario of Massinger.

Here are evidently some of the principal outlines of the *Fair Penitent*; but no two artists taking the same groundwork could well have proceeded with less coincidence. Massinger dwells on those situations and incidents which Rowe touches but lightly. Two entire acts of the *Fatal Dowry* are employed in displaying the reverence of Charalois to the *manes* of his dead father; the same virtue in Altamont is mentioned in a few lines in the first act of the *Fair Penitent*. The latter opens with the marriage of Altamont and Calista; the union of Charalois and Beaumelle does not take place till the last scene of the second act. Rowe's heroine has lost her honour before her marriage; Massinger's loses her's after it. The husband in the former is all milkiness and lenity; in the latter all rigour and resentment. Altamont intercedes for Calista with her father; Charalois is the executioner of Beaumelle before the face of Rochfort. The guilty wife in the *Fatal Dowry* is a trifling profligate, who seems to intrigue without passion, merely from want of sense or principle, and because her maid tells her it is the practice of most married women, and may be done with more safety after wedlock than before it. Her sudden conversion and deep repentance are very unnatural in a character of such levity. Rowe has judiciously endeavoured to furnish some excuse for the frailty of Calista, by giving her gallant every exterior advantage, and every accomplishment likely to captivate a woman of little discretion and strong passions. Lothario, though a proud vindictive libertine, is amiable in his person, brave, lively, and enterprising. Novall, the undoer of Beaumelle, is described as a character little above mere fatuity. He is a dupe, a poltroon, and a coxcomb. His sole

sole attention is to the ornamenting of his person. Romont, the friend of Charalois, terrifies him into the basest concessions; and his attendants, like those of Cloten in *Cymbeline*, seem to be introduced only to laugh at him. Charalois, the hero and favourite of Massinger, is as much superior to Altamont, as all the other characters of the *Fatal Dowry* fall beneath those of the *Fair Penitent*. The murder of Charalois by Pontalier, and of Pontalier by Romont, in the last scene, is farcical, and has no correspondence with any situation or incident in Mr. Rowe's tragedy. The closest resemblance that I can discover is between the two characters of Romont and Horatio. The polished friend of Altamont seems to have been shaped from the rough block of Massinger. Their profession, (both being soldiers,) their courage, honesty, zeal in friendship, beside two or three particular situations in different scenes, have a very near affinity.

Having given so particular an account of these two tragedies, it seems unnecessary to declare which of them I think entitled to the preference; for admitting any thing like a parity of genius between the ancient and modern, so many are the advantages on the side of the latter, that they ought to secure him the superiority. Massinger wrote in the meridian of dramatick poetry, but in the dawn of criticism. Rowe had before him all the best models in the art, and the best rules for regulating it, from Aristotle down to his countryman Dryden. To observe the precepts and to avoid the example of the last-mentioned writer, might alone secure no small degree of proficiency in the science of the drama. Massinger, however, unaided perhaps but by nature, and the example of Shakspeare, is one of the strong pillars of the English theatre. Our language and our drama owe to him both ornament and stability. Some of his plays challenge our respect in point of character and conduct; in sentiment, style, and versification, he is seldom deficient. His diction is nervous without stiffness, and metaphorical without being inflated. In many places where the dialogue hardly rises above the level of ordinary discourse, there is a easy dignity in his measure; and he possesses the art of being familiar without degenerating into meanness.

The choice of a subject, the contrasting of situations, the intricacies of plot, and the trick of the stage, seem to be the mechanical portion of too many of our dramatick writers at present, but their meagre compositions leave no impression on the mind; for they have neither *thoughts that breathe, nor words that burn*. Nature only can give in any eminent degree the exalted powers of poetry. Fine imagery and glowing diction must be congenial to the sensibility of the writer's temper, and the warmth of his fancy; for *genius must be born, and never can be taught*. Yet much may be done by the well-directed

study of the best models in every science. Though the fire of the sun alone can produce the delicious flavour of the tropical fruits, the offspring of the coldest climate may be improved and mellowed by diligence and art. We have, it is true, but one Shakspeare,

*Quem tu, Dea, tempore in omni*

*Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus;*

yet among many of our ancient English writers there will be found a vigour of expression, and a vein of thought well worth pursuing through all the dross which encumbers them. If we seek for what they have not, art and polish, we shall certainly be disappointed; but defective as they may be in those refinements which the insensible progress of time produces, they have native excellencies of a higher order. Instead therefore of being content to clothe the most obvious sentiments in the most flimsy language, our modern dramatists would do well to cultivate their barren spot on Parnassus with the rich manure of such luxuriant poets as Massinger and his contemporaries.

*Essay on the Prophylactic Symbols of the Ancients, concluded from p. 579.*

THE first symbolical adumbration was that of the *Circle*, the *Serpent*, and the *Wings*. The *Circle* represented the eternity of the Deity, the *Serpent* his wisdom, the *Wings* his providence over and his protection of all created beings. This is the true meaning of the threefold *Archetypal* distinction, according to the *Egyptians*, into *Supreme*, *Intellectual*, *Ideal*. This symbol was fixed in the front of all the ancient temples and places set apart for divine worship; and whoever with a devout heart contemplated this divine truth, and found it immediately impressed on his mind, was supposed to be protected by the divine power from all evil; and in this manner the symbol became *prophylactic* or preservative. The protection signified by the *Wings*, or the *ideal* part of this symbol, appears in many parts of the sacred writings. Thus in Psalm 61, *אנוה באהלך* *עולמים אחסה בסתר כנפיה*

*I will dwell in thy tabernacle forever; I will trust in the shadow, or covering, of thy wings. Like-*

*כי היית עזרתה לי* *ובצל כנפיה ארנו* *Because thou hast been my helper, therefore under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.* In both these passages help and protection are clearly signified by the symbol of *Wings*; and, in the first, it cannot admit of a doubt, that this symbol was upon the tabernacle mentioned; which occasioned that royal person to wish for a perpetual habitation in that place where those *Wings*, or the protection of Providence, would be always a safeguard to him in all the incidents and occurrences of life. The second distinction, *Intellectual*, signified the wisdom



of the Deity, in the formation of all beings, into whom is infused the spirit of life, called by *Sanchoniathon*\* (if there was such an author, who is only quoted in other authors), according to the version of *Philo Biblius* (if such a version was ever really extant), *ζωορρογος, animalia intellectualia*. Hence arose the conception of *Anima Mundi*, which the Egyptians believed to fill the universe with its immensity, and to protect, cherish, and enliven the whole with an *incomprehensible fecundity*.

Before these symbols were carried to greater extent by becoming vehicles of instruction upon other subjects, their receptacles were the walls and fronts of temples, obelisks, rocks, and public edifices, where they were most likely to be seen and considered. When systems and hypotheses are in their growth, and great care is taken to mellow them into maturity, if natural means will not avail, art is introduced to force a ripeness. Such is the situation of those who have misconstrued this *alated* part of the symbol. Among these *Kircher* has distinguished himself, by supposing, that this *triplicity* of the symbol was designed to inculcate the doctrine of a divine *Triunion*; and that the *Wings* denote the operation of the Holy Spirit. Dr. Stukely, who follows no opinions but his own,

coincides with this sentiment, and strains every nerve of reasoning to suit the subject to his materials. If the cork will not fit the orifice of the vessel, it is scraped and pared, till it is exactly suitable. But it is certain the Ancients had no persuasion of a *Triunion* or *Trinity*. If such a doctrine had prevailed among the *Jews*, they would, according to the sentiments of a most learned †, judicious, and masterly writer of our church, have lapsed into idolatrous opinions. This *mystical* tenet was not introduced to the awful adoration of the *faithful*, till the advent of that most *Sacred* Person, whose life was one continued miracle of mercy, godness, and compassion to the whole race of created beings.

The several symbols which succeeded this consisted of infinite variety; suited to all the occurrences and transactions of life, but always attended with exhortations to the observance of moral and religious deportment. The grand *Prophylactic Symbol* of the *Persians* was Fire, *Mithra*, or the Sun; whose resemblance was signified by the *sacred* fires perpetually kept upon their mountains. *Zoroaster* the Great ‡ rekindled these *sacred* fires, which had been for a considerable time extinguished after the *Magians* were destroyed by the populace, for presumptuously seizing the sovereign power upon the death of

\* When we go far back into the ages of the world in search of information from records and monuments of facts, we find more amusement from the modern imitators of ancient literature, than we should satisfaction from any thing real and genuine that could be discovered in the originals. This author is confidently said to have been contemporary with some of the great persons in the Old Testament; to have written the history of *Phœnicia* in that language, of which it is said there are fragments in *Porphyry* and *Eusebius*; and which was translated into Greek by *Philo Biblius*, who lived in the time of *Adrian*. Mr. Dodwell, very able and skilful in literary subjects, when he heard this asserted, shook his head, then smiled, and pronounced the whole to be a forgery.

We have no entire work of *Atapianus* above-mentioned; and if there was such an historian, we are indebted to *Eusebius*, who has preserved his fragments.

So *Gelaldinus Arabicus* is only known from citations in other authors. He is supposed to have written a work, treating of the wisdom of the Egyptians.

*Plotinus* was a *platonick* philosopher, preceptor of *Porphyry*. He lived in the time of *Tacitus* and *Probus*. He wrote 54 books of philosophical matters, divided into *Enneads*, translated into Latin by *Marsilius Ficinus*, which work is still extant.

† Dr. South, in his sermon upon the Trinity, expresses himself thus: "We have been told, that some hints and traces of the Trinity are to be found in some heathen writers, as *Trismegistus* and *Piato*. It cannot be denied, but some *Christians* have endeavoured to descend the truth imprudently and unwarrantably, by bad arts and falsification of ancient writers; and that such places as speak of the Trinity are *spurious*, or at least *suspicious*. As the whole book under the name of *Trismegistus*, called his *Pamander*, may justly be supposed to be. *Peter Galatine* assigns a reason why God was not pleased to give the Jews any express revelation of this mystery, namely, that people's great stupidity and grossness of apprehension, with their exceeding proneness to idolatry, by which they would have entertained mistaken conceptions of the Godhead and Three Persons, as if they had been three distinct Gods; and thereupon have been induced to an idolatrous worship of them. The unfolding therefore of this mystery was reserved till the days of the Messiah."

‡ This extraordinary person was truly styled the Great, from the immense conquest he had made over all the learning of the East at that day. He became popular almost to adoration by his impiety and blasphemy: his imiety, in solemnly professing that he was taken up into Heaven by Almighty God; his blasphemy, in saying, that he conversed there with God, through the medium of fire; that God spoke to him from the fire, but his essence was invisible; and that God had ordered him to instruct the world in those doctrines he delivered to the Persians. The country of this person is not known. He is supposed by some to have been a Jew. *Rel. Vet. Pers.* c. 1. 8 and 29. *Sanfon's present State of Persia*, p. 185.

*Cambyses.*

*Cambyfes.* This great perfon has been fupposed to have been a *Magian*, or one of the *Magi*; but he was not originally of that feft. He made his first appearance in *Persia* soon after the above memorable event had shaken the empire. At this juncture of time the *Persians* entertained a contemptible opinion of their religious rites in general, and of the *priesthood* in particular, on account of their late usurpation in temporal and worldly transactions; which their doctrines had announced to be beneath the dignity of a soul, purified and exalted by the contemplation of divine truths. *Zoroaster*, by the powers of his conversation, which were less beholden to art than nature, subdued their minds to his wishes, by recalling their attention to religious observances; and at length translated these fires from elevated places *without* to inclosed temples *within* every city of the empire. Hence the vestal fire of the Romans.

To these succeeded the *Prophylactic Symbols*, composed of letters and characters. The *phylacteries* of the *Pharises* were of this kind, being long pieces of parchment bordered on their garments, on which were written the name of God, and many portions of Scripture tenets; considered by this *seft* as a sovereign preservative against all the evils and calamities of life. After the lapse of many ages, when the Christian religion had overthrown in a great measure these devices by a substitution of something better in their stead, among the later heathens and nations of a savage cast, the *Basilidian* \* *Abraxas* had its season of supposed *prophylactic* influence. Characters of an unintelligible structure, engraved on plates of brass or copper, conveying to those who had them in possession the comforts of divine protection, called *Abraxas*, were the persuasions of the ignorant part of mankind in the ruder ages of the world. There are many of these *talismanic rituals* at this day, much valued by those who almost fall prostrate at the sight of the true produce of ancient *Corinth*.

In the Alcoran of *Mohamet*, c. 11. c. 54. a *prophylactic* expression occurs, the use of which was, to deliver the petitioner from the sins he had contracted: "Command," says the author, "was given to the *Israelites*, when they entered the gate of *Jerusalem*, to say, *لا خطايا لينا* " *Aufer a nobis peccata nostra*:" which, as soon as said, was supposed to effect a deliverance.

Such have been the expressive outlines by which, in these distant ages of the world,

mankind has endeavoured to impress the sense of a divine protection. The evils of life, like the savage animal, are continually lying in wait, to seize upon man as their prey. Much of the happiness we *know*, is derived from the evils we *know not*. Who could tread the earth with confidence, if he knew the struggles of elements at that instant prevailing within its bowels? Who would unconcernedly commit himself and his vessel to the waters, if he could foresee the calamity that would render him a prey to the inhabitants beneath? The arrows of death are every moment on the wing. Many indeed are the evils we feel, but numberless are those which we escape; the ignorance of which is a blessing, to whose feelings we are strangers. Were all the mischiefs with which the elements are pregnant let loose upon mankind, the race would be no more; and the earth would soon be as it was before man's creation. He who created the system, governs, directs, and preserves it. But there is an impious insatiation in us, destructive of our greatest interests: for in the hour of danger, we supplicate the divine protection; but in the hour of security, when there is the most danger to be apprehended, we think it more than weakness not to confide in ourselves.

Yours, &c.

RUBEN D'MOUNDT.

*Dartmouth-street, Westminster. Oct. 30, 1782.*

MR. URBAN,

ISAACSON, in his remarkable antiquities of the City of Exeter, pp. 51, 52) A. 1346, observes, that Robert Noble, one of the bailiffs in that year, had a beautiful daughter named Helen, who was beleaguered with many lovers, but that bidding defiance to them all, and resolving within herself to die a virgin, by leading a single life, one of the number despairing of any success in his suit, bestowed on her this encomium:

As noble Helen was the cause

Of ten years war in Troy;

So Helen noble is the cause

Of this my great annoy.

The kind of double rhyme, and the metre of this tetrastick, not being consonant to the verification of the age in which they are said to have been written, raises a suspicion about the genuineness of the lines. It will therefore be enquired a favour from any of your correspondents, who will be pleased to mention in your useful Miscellany from what book printed or MS. the stanza was copied, Isaacson not having quoted any authority.

W. and D.

\* Basilides, the arch heretic, lived in the reign of *Adrian*. He said, his God was called *Abraxas*. This word, in Greek characters Αβραξας, rating every letter as a Greek numeral, will denote 365, the annual course of the sun, 365 days. He was supposed to worship the Sun. This man, consistently enough with his gross delusions, affirmed, that the Divine Redeemer of mankind was not crucified; but that *Simon the Cyrenian* was crucified in his stead.

Summary of Debates in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 563.

June 10.

THE bill for paying in and applying to the public service a portion of the surplus profits of the East India Company was read. When

Mr. B—*ks* distinguished himself by his first Speech in that House, in favour of the Company; and observed, that nothing more was wanting than a little common sense, and an attention to the proceedings of that House, to refute the claim. He stated that in March, 1773, a Petition was presented from the East India Company, praying that during their then present distresses, and until they had paid off the one half of the debt which at that time they owed the public, they might be restrained from making any dividend above six per cent; and that, when they had cleared off the public demand, they might then receive at the rate of seven per cent, but not exceed that until their bond-debt should be reduced to a million and a half; and then the company should receive eight per cent. That, in April following, the House entered into those resolutions, which the noble Lord made the foundation of the present bill; but which, so far as they relate to the present question, were totally done away by the subsequent act of parliament made in pursuance of those resolutions, and containing the whole (ten in number) except that only on which the noble Lord has founded the present bill. And the reason of neglecting this resolution may be drawn from the following circumstance: In the interval between passing these resolutions and the introduction of the bill, a petition was presented from the East India Company, complaining of several of the terms imposed by the resolutions; and the House passed the bill without the resolution, probably in consequence of the complaint; and surely the House would agree, that the bill having neglected this resolution it was of course done away. If, however, there were any doubt, it would not be improper to look to the period when the Company's Charter closed in 1779, and it was thought necessary by a temporary act to grant the Company a renewal for a year, in which it was enacted, that, for the future profits, they should await such agreement as should be made between the Company and Parliament. Did this seem like a supposition of a right to a super-lucration of the Company? Having stated these resolutions and proceedings of former Parliaments, whence he thought it might be deduced, that there was no legislative opinion of the House to justify a claim of the profits on the Company, he moved for deferring the farther consideration of the bill till that day three months.

Ld N—*g—t* complimented the young member on the force of his reasoning, which in his conscience he believed would have

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convincing him, had he not spoken in so bad a cause. In the report lately made to the Court of Directors, relative to the rights of the Company to the territorial revenues, it was stated, that the influence of commerce and arms which had enabled the Company to make conquests was so blended, that it was impossible to ascertain which made the road to conquest. Now let commerce, said his Lordship, have ever so great a share in the conquest of the territories of India, as arms had co-operated, the conquests must necessarily be vested in the crown; they would belong only to the sovereign, and could not become matter of judicial investigation. The legislature alone was to decide, but no appeal could lie but to the Lord of Hosts.

The House divided for reading the Bill, 53 against 42.

Mr. M—*nch—n* now complained to the House, that there were more than 3000 British subjects in a state of most distressing and cruel confinement in the prisons of Spain; and he wished to know who were the persons who were so inattentive to their duty as not to know this, or, knowing it, had neglected to reclaim them, inasmuch that numbers had enlisted into the service of the enemy, despairing of ever being reclaimed by their country. He concluded, by moving for copies and extracts of all such letters and negotiations as had taken place in regard to the exchange of these prisoners?

Sir R. S—*n* said, the House had frequently been entertained with such stories by the gentleman, for which there was no foundation. He owned the British prisoners had been used at first with some severity, but afterwards they were well treated. As to the question, he thought it a very improper one, and asked if he meant to cast any blame upon administration?

Mr. W—*b* rose with great indignation. He thought the manner in which the gentleman had treated the subject very improper, and did not think it became him to tell the House that his hon. friend had often entertained the House with such stories. He said, he too had a story to tell the House: Capt. Foxall, of the Royal Charlotte East India-man, just came home from Spain on his parole, left upwards of fourteen hundred British seamen in the gaol behind him; the prison was so loathsome and confined, they could hardly breathe in it, and for some time they had no allowance at all, and at others scarce enough to preserve life. When Capt. Foxall left Spain, there were 1300 seamen confined in another gaol; and it was the general resolution among them, that unless they were speedily released, they would enter into the service of the enemy rather than live immured in gaols and dungeons. He added, that before Capt. Foxall came away, there was scarce a day passed that several did not enter into the Spanish service; some days fifteen, some days twenty, and often more; and

and the greatest encouragement was given them on account of their superior discipline and skill in their profession.

Ld N—b said, he knew there was a cartel in agency, and likely to be soon settled; but that a claim we had upon the Spaniards for 1200 prisoners had stood in the way of its being concluded.

On the question being put, the House divided. Ayes 29. Noes 53.

June 6.

The House went into a Committee on ways and means; and a petition from the Bank of England was referred to them: the purport was, that, their charter expiring in the year 1784, they pray'd for a renewal of it for 21 years; offering to lend Government two millions for three years, at 3 per cent, which

Ld N—b thought a valuable consideration, and proposed applying the money to the payment of so much of the Navy debt, and to charge the interest on the sinking fund.

Mr. H—y thought the consideration totally inadequate.

Mr. B—ng charged the noble Lord with converting this bargain, as he did every other, to the purposes of corruption; for by intimating his intention to his creatures, they had bought up navy and victualling bills to the amount of what was to be paid off, and by this trick had gained twelve per cent.

Mr. P—e—y explained the matter farther. He said, by this legerdmain, the Bank by buying up the navy bills, instead of paying any thing for the renewal, would be at least ten per cent. gainers. They may well afford to lose two per cent. in interest, to gain twelve per cent. by the purchase.

Mr. E—r believed it was not true that the Bank had bought up the navy bills.

The Sec. at War observed, that it was nothing to the public who were the purchasers, so long as the public was benefited by the bargain. And that it would be benefited by it was clear, for it tended to lessen the discount, and not to increase it, by which government might avail itself in its contracts.

The House on a division seemed to approve the bargain, and it was afterwards confirmed.

Sir G. E—t called the attention of the House to a petition from a Mr. Phillips, who had invented a powder for destroying weasels, cockroaches, &c. which being read, Sir Gilbert moved, that the sum of 4000l. be granted as a reward for his invention, which was agreed to; and a bill passed through the House for that purpose, but was afterwards thrown out in the other House, being strongly opposed, and the invention proved nugatory, by the lord chancellor. Nothing material till

June 11.

When the order of the day for going into a committee on the bill for paying into the

Exchequer the balance in the hands of public accountants.

Mr. T. T—nd opposed the bill, not, he said, because he was a public accountant himself, for he had nothing either to hope or fear from it, having long since deposited his balance of 12,000l. in the Bank (for which he derived no advantage nor would receive any), but he spoke for others. A public accountant was, he said, of all others the most unfortunately situated. If he went out of office, it was not in his power to force the officers of government to pass his accounts, and grant him a *Quietus*. If he owed much, it was indeed a *stimulus* to quicken them; but, if the bill should pass, he could have no redress. While his accounts remained unsettled, he could make no title to any part of his estate or property, because he could execute no conveyance that would save the purchaser from an extent from the crown. Let the House, said he, consider what a dreadful situation the family of a public accountant

would be in, when he happened to die, and his effects fell into the hands of representatives ignorant of the nature of his accounts. In such a case they might be harassed by extorts, and his whole fortune would lie at the mercy of government. He remembered, he said, the extreme anxiety of Lord Chatham before he could obtain his *Quietus*. It was thirteen years after he was pay-master that he procured it. He reprobated this bill, as a violent measure of a negligent, indolent minister, who, to create jobs for his creatures, squandered the nation's money in paying others for what he ought to have done himself. What have the commissioners of accounts done more than the first Lord of the Treasury ought to have done himself?

They have stated the balances in the hands of public accountants. The noble Lord knew them, or ought to have known them, before. He knew that when a public accountant went out of office, process after a certain time issued against him; the account of his balance was delivered over to the remembrancer for the Crown, from him to the Board of Treasury, whence his accounts when made up were sent to the auditors of the Imprest. What need then of appointing, in an unconstitutional manner, Commissioners who were not members of Parliament to examine public accounts, the state of which was already known? The great evil and the true ground of complaint was the slow dilatory manner in which public accounts were passed and settled. That should have been the object of the Commissioners, and not the trifling enquiries to which the noble Lord directed them.

If the delay lay with the auditors, why did he not send for them? The noble Lord had a clear path to pursue, if his inclinations had kept pace with his power. He insisted that grasping the money out of the hands of those who held it only for their own security

without



without granting them their quietus, was a violent, an unjust, and an oppressive measure.

Mr. F—x followed the former speaker, and added other reasons against the bill on the score of influence. What man, he said, who had an account with government, could be said to be independent till his account was settled and he had got his quietus? He was told, that those who paid in their money was to receive an indemnification; but on reading the bill he found no such thing. He was only to receive a discharge by way of receipt for so much money, and when government had grasped the balance, the accountant was to wait the pleasure of the ministers for his quietus. He said, the balance due from his late father, which was only 400,000*l.* was ready to be paid in whenever the account was settled, and the quietus made out.

Ld N—th rose in reply. He stated, that having on his first motion for bringing in the bill to oblige accountants, who had large balances in their hands, to pay in the money, that the public might have the use of their own money, received the approbation of the whole House; he little thought of hearing a proposition that was admitted to be fair and reasonable, attacked as violent, oppressive, cruel and unjust. From such language as had fallen that day from the two hon. gentlemen, a mere stranger would undoubtedly be led to believe that he had made a daring attempt to snatch the private fortunes of individuals out of their possession, or to appropriate the balances in question to his own private use. One gentleman has said, the noble Lord is so ravenous, he grasps at all the money within his reach. He claps his hand upon it, and by the strong arm of power forces it from those with whom it was now lodged. But did the hon. gentlemen recollect, that the money in question was long since issued out of the Exchequer, and all that is meant is only to bring it back?

But, said the other, pass our accounts and give us our quietus, and our money is ready. Certainly, in ordinary times such was the practice. But would any man contend that under the present situation of public affairs, when the exigences of state were so pressing, large sums of public money should be suffered to remain in private hands, especially where there was no call for it in small payments? One gentleman had said, that, by the bill in question, public accountants were put in a worse condition than they were before. This he denied. The bill obliged public accountants to pay in their balances, but it gave them an indemnification; it gave them an Exchequer tally, produceable at any time, as an ample discharge of those balances, so far as those balances could be ascertained.

Another argument pressed by the hon. gentleman was, that he, as first Lord of the Treasury, ought to have known what balances were due; and, if not paid in in time,

ought to have provided a remedy. The time of urging this argument, he thought, a little extraordinary, at the very moment when he was urging the House to supply the defects of office, and to procure a remedy. The noble Lord said, the Board had done every thing in their power; they had soothed, threatened, and, in short, had tried every means but that of applying to parliament; and now they are reprobated for that last resort.

One gentleman stated, that Ld Chatham was thirteen years in passing his accounts. If Ld Chatham was thirteen years in passing his accounts, in the peaceable interval, when the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Grenville, Ld Rockingham, and the Duke of Grafton, were ministers, and yet no reform was attempted, was this a proof of his negligence and sleepiness in office, who, in the midst of an extensive, busy, and complicated war, had applied for an act, authorizing a commission to enquire where the fault lay, and on their report had applied to Parliament for another act to correct it? After making several other throwd remarks on what had been said by the former speakers, he concluded, with hoping that the bill would be considered by the House as very necessary, and that it would be suffered, to go to the Committee.

Sir G. Sa—le observed, that, if the public had a right to the balances, the accountants had a right to their quietuses. It was perfectly new to him, he said, to demand a balance before the account was settled.

The House however, went into Committee on the bill, and a day of payment was fixed for the 24th of October.

Mr. Fox brought in his bill to amend the Marriage Act, which was afterwards deferred.

June 12.

Mr. F—x, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the American war, and moved, "that his majesty's ministers ought immediately to take every possible measure for concluding peace with our American Colonies." He had, he said, a paper in his hand, the late Gazette, (see vol. L*i.* p. 239) from which, on the authority of Ld Cornwallis, the impracticability of conquering America was plainly deducible. From the report of that General, there was the most conclusive evidence, that the war in which we are engaged is at once impracticable in its object, and ruinous in its progress. It has furnished us with the grounds both of triumph and dejection, both of glory and despair. It has shewn us, that under the conduct of one brave man a body of British troops could perform miracles of enterprise and of valour; and at the same time taught us, that neither spirit nor perseverance, neither good conduct nor courage, can prevail in a contest founded in folly, and continued in obstinacy. He considered the

victory over Gen. Green, at Guilford, as an absolute defeat; the victorious army quitting the field, abandoning the future object of its expedition, and retiring to the fleet. What other course would they have taken, had they been beaten!

To shew the ruinous tendency of the war, he observed, that the whole of Ld Cornwallis's army, with all that he could muster, did not amount to 3000 men, though 73,000 blood charged upon the table.

Ld *Westmore* highly disapproved the motion, as it tended to tie up the hands of Government, and would defeat its own purpose, by protracting the war it was meant to shorten. B He had reason to lament the war, for he had lost a son in it [Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, killed in the naval engagement off the capes of Virginia], yet he had the consolation that he had fallen in a good cause. The war, instead of cruel and unjust, he deemed a holy war.

Sir *Thomas Clarges* (a young member) said, he had from the beginning been convinced of the justice of the American war, and had voted with ministers for supporting it; but he found it in vain to contend on the mere ground of justice, unless the claims of the parent state could be enforced. He had supported ministers under the idea that America was recoverable, but he now saw that success by arms was beyond their reach. The interests therefore, of his country, and the duty he owed his constituents, obliged him, on motives of political necessity, not of conviction, to vote for the proposition moved by the hon. gent.

Mr. T. *T—nd* supported the motion E with his wonted energy. He said the General's dispatches pointed out in the most forcible manner those impossibilities which lay in the way of reducing America by force, "rimid friends, inveterate enemies"—without provisions—cut off from every resource—in the heart of an hostile country—in short, every feature of the campaign presented to his mind such an idea of immoderate distress, as fully proved to him that the fate of the American struggle was already decided, and consequently, that America, at least on the plan of coercion, was irrecoverably lost.

Sir *Edw. Ashley* said, if he might presume to obtrude his opinion on the present question, it was, that nothing but either a peace or truce could save this seemingly devoted nation. He too, as well as the noble Lord who spoke early, had lost a son in this unfortunate war, and had still three sons in the King's service, and was anxious to know if any more blood was to be spilt in this unfortunate war, which must end in our ruin if continued.

Mr. R—gby went farther than his usual caution. He declared he disliked the continuance of the American war. He lamented it as a citizen; he disapproved it as a senator; but he could not agree to the motion, for two reasons; one, that it would defeat

the ostensible objects; the other, that it would prevent ministers from availing themselves of any fortunate or favourable event which might happen in the mean time.

As to the justice of the war, and the continuance of the war, they were very different propositions. The hon. gent. who made the motion, and the rt. hon. gent. who seconded it, had inveighed against it, as cruel, wicked, barbarous, and unjust, conceived in folly, prosecuted in rancour, and directed with tyranny and oppression. If this were true, the accusation would extend further than perhaps the gentlemen would wish; it would reach their friends as well as their opponents. When the stamp-act was moved, it passed without a division. When it was repealed, the declaratory law took place, which asserted the sovereignty of this kingdom over America in all cases whatever, and in the course of the debates on that subject, the great and respectable character whom, upon all occasions, it is the custom of those who oppose the present administration to quote [Mr. Pitt], though he contended we had no right to tax the colonies for raising a revenue from them, asserted in the most explicit manner the right of taxing their commerce, and regulating their trade, inasmuch that a hob-nail (that was his expression) ought not to be manufactured in America without the permission of the British parliament. He insisted, therefore, that if the measure of subduing America was as wicked as it had been described, the ablest men in this kingdom had assisted in it, or tacitly acquiesced in its prosecution.

Lord *John Cavendish* rose, just, he said, to oppose the fallacy of the hon. gent.'s general argument. Every man, he said, of common sense must see the difference between stating and declaring a general right of sovereignty, and applying measures of force to maintain any particular act of oppression. At the same time that the declaratory law was passed the right of taxation was renounced by the repeal of the stamp-act.

Ld *G. G—m—ne* said, he had repeatedly declared on former occasions, and he would do so again on this, that no person existing would be more happy at the restoration of peace with America than himself; he should pronounce it the happiest hour of his life wherein he saw an opportunity to conclude the war on safe, advantageous, and honourable terms to Great Britain. But, from his soul he believed, no good could come from the hon. gent.'s motion; but, on the contrary, that it would afford matter of triumph to our enemies, and set peace at a greater distance. What, he said, did the motion lead to, but to compel ministers to do that which they most ardently wished for the ability of doing? The House, he said, had recently determined that no new powers were necessary to be vested in the crown for the purpose of restoring peace; and as there could

could be no doubt of the disposition of ministers to effect it if possible, nothing more could consistently be done but settling upon those conditions on which they were to treat. He should have expected, therefore, that the independency of America would have been proposed as the ground of pacification. Every thing short of this had already been conceded on one side, and rejected on the other. Had the hon. gent. moved such a resolution, it would have been an open and fair way of taking the sense of the House on the only means of enabling ministers to open a negotiation with effect. Was Parliament then ripe to say, that these colonies, once the most valuable appendage of our empire, should be forever severed from the parent state? If they could submit to such abasement, he could not. He had protested most solemnly before, and would now repeat his protestation, that neither in his capacity as a member of the legislature, nor as a servant of the crown, would he ever declare America independent of this country. Never should his hand or voice be instrumental in so humiliating a concession. His Ldp then proceeded to answer the complaints that had been made on the Gazette. Ld Cornwallis's expedition had been represented as undertaken on the misrepresentations of government. If government had been deceived, he said, the deception had been mutual; the general had not relied on the representations of ministers, he had himself been convinced that our friends were numerous. Nor was he deceived, for no sooner did the British forces reach the confines of North Carolina than a considerable body of loyalists rose, who were unfortunately intercepted by the rebels, and inhumanly murdered. And as to the distress of the army for want of provisions, it was common to both, and to every army that had passed through that country, owing to the province being thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. Thus the two chief grounds by which the loyalty of the people had been questioned were fully answered; nor was the victory at Guilford depreciated for better reason, because the General, unable to obtain supplies in an exhausted country, had recourse to his own magazines. Was that a proof of a defeat? He proceeded to answer every other argument adduced by the friends of the motion, and concluded with declaring against the motion as impolitic and ineffectual.

Sir G. S—ile rose in reply. He remarked that the only reasons which the noble Lord had thought fit to assign for his expectations of future success were, that Lord Cornwallis and his army were starving in the midst of their friends, and Mr. Green and his army were well supplied by theirs; that his Ldp's friends were afraid to shew themselves, and that for the best of all possible reasons, because if they should attempt it, they would be sure to be made prisoners, or murdered in

cold blood. The noble Lord, and those who had spoken on the same side, had declared they wished for peace, and the only mode they have pointed out to attain it is by prosecuting an unsuccessful war. Heretofore it was the generally received opinion, that a successful war was the forerunner of an advantageous peace; but now the proposition is to be reversed in all its parts. He adverted to what the noble Lord had said, that every thing had been conceded on one side, and rejected on the other; but his Ldp. forgot to add, that just so much was offered as ministers forefaw would be refused; and that the noble Lord who spoke last was employed in exhausting or draining out the best blood in the nation, the noble Lord in the blue ribbon was no less industrious in draining the pockets of the people. Thus it being necessary for the maintenance of the power of the present administration, we must continue to be led on in the high road to inevitable destruction while we have a man to fight, or a guinea to spend.

Mr. Charles D—nd—s observed, that the late accounts from Ld Cornwallis were really of a very alarming nature; that while they announced victory, they foreboded nothing but future defeat. Coercion, he said, was now clearly become impracticable, and peace the only object worthy our pursuit. War had been tried to the utmost, and found ruinous. And now almost any other means was to be preferred.

Mr. Cb. T—n—r insisted, in opposition to what the hon. gent. who spoke early in the debate [Mr. Rigby] had said, that men of all complexions in that House had approved, or tacitly consented to the American War; that neither he, nor any one man with whom he acted, ever either avowedly or tacitly gave his consent to the American war. He, for his own part, was one of those who ever did, and would to his last moment continue in the opinion, that the claims of this country were founded in tyranny, cruelty, and injustice. Providence had graciously controuled, over-ruled, and defeated them; and almost every disastrous event that had taken place in the course of this ill-fated war, had been foreseen and predicted before the commencement of it.

Gen. B—g—ne rose, and gave full vent to his griefs. The causes of all his miscarriages he charged to the delusion of ministers. That this country was deceived by them was now, he said, self-evident; yet, that they should have the confidence to perpetuate the same plan of imposition, was not more astonishing than that the blind credulity of the nation should, after such a long series of disappointment, continue so insatuated as to rely upon assurances which could only originate in the extreme of knavery, or in the most consummate folly. He was ever, he said, of opinion, that this country had no right to raise taxes upon America, if upon

no other ground than this, that it had never till lately attempted it; yct, being called upon as a military man, bearing the King's commission, to compel submission to the laws, he thought it his duty to comply, with a view to put a speedy, and, as he hoped, fortunate termination to this unhappy, but necessary contest, without the effusion of much blood on either side. But, when he arrived in America, he found the promises and predictions of ministers equally illusory and ill-founded. The King's armies were neither so numerous, nor the people they had to contend with so weak as they had been represented. The very first spectacle which presented itself to him gave the lie to every information he had received; and what followed was the very reverse of every thing that had been promised him. He then entered into a detail of his unfortunate expedition, and the causes of it, which are already too well known; and concluded with what had already been strenuously insisted on, That America was inevitably lost to this country.

Col. H—t—y observed, that the former arguments in favour of continuing the war were, that we were then in the career of victory, and that it would be time enough to talk of peace when every other means had failed; that time, the Colonel insisted, was now come, the signal victory, and all the golden hopes created by it, like other illusions of a similar nature, were vanished, and had left nothing but dread and dissatisfaction behind.

Mr. Al—m opposed the motion, on the sole ground of encroaching upon the prerogative of the crown, with whom the power of making war and peace was lodged by the constitution.

Mr. G. O—s—w owned he did not like the Stamp-act, because he thought it unconstitutional. He had approved the declaratory law, and had ever thought the port duties a measure founded on that law, and meant as an assertion of the constitutional sovereignty of this country. He thought so still; and thinking as he did, he was persuaded of the justice of the American war, and did not yet despair of success. The resources of Great Britain were great, her fleets and armies in good condition. He insisted that nothing was wanting to reduce America to obedience but union among ourselves, and its concomitants, firmness, confidence, and resolution.

Mr. B—kes made several pointed observations on what had fallen from other gentlemen in the course of the debate. He particularly adverted to what had been said by Mr. Adam, who asked, Why divest the crown of the exercise of the executive power without some proof of abuse or misconduct? or that having it in their power to make peace with America, they had omitted it? He insisted, and he called upon ministers to deny the fact, that there had not been a riot passed from the day the disturbance broke out at Boston to the time of the concert

act, in which they might not have made peace upon much better terms than those they then offered, and which were accompanied with such circumstances of national degradation and disgrace.

It was not the port duties which the people of America resisted; it was the treacherous manner in which those duties were imposed. Both the Americans and the nation were deceived into the war. The latter to attack, the former to resist. Those who promoted it had neither spirit to conduct it, nor virtue enough to confess their own incapacity. Like men who dreaded to perpetrate the villainy they had meditated, they proceeded timidly from one cruel step to another, till at length they were so involved in blood, that they knew neither how to proceed, nor was there a way open for them to retreat. Such, he said, was the desperate situation in which the nation now stood. We know neither how to carry on the war without ruin, nor how to procure peace without disgrace. He was, however, for agreeing to the motion, as that might lead to some salutary measure by which the people might be delivered from their suspense.

Hon. Wm. P—t rose, he said, to set the House right with regard to the sentiments of a noble person nearly connected to him in blood [Ld Chatham] respecting the American war. There were many gentlemen there who were well acquainted with the political sentiments of his noble relation; but there were others who, not knowing them, might go away deceived by misrepresentations perhaps unintentionally made. The noble person whose name had been mentioned in the course of the debate, most heartily reprobated the American war in all its parts, as well on the principles on which it was taken up, as its progress and the ultimate objects to which it pointed. The only opinion declared by him which could have afforded the most distant colour for such an assertion as had been imputed to him by an hon. gent. [Mr. Rigby] who spoke early in the debate, was, that he thought this country had a right to law duties for the regulation of commerce, duties incidental to the extension of trade, calculated for the mutual advantage of both countries; but not a single tax or duty of any kind for the purpose of raising a revenue in America to be remitted home, and to be disposable by the British parliament. Those that produced the riot at Boston, from whence it is acknowledged the war originated, did not come within this description. They were taxes upon the importation laid expressly by the British parliament, collected under its authority, and intended for the British treasury; and were not even pretended to hold out any advantage to both countries, but to one only; neither were they directed to promote or extend the commerce of America, but merely to draw out of the pockets of the inhabitants of that country certain sums for augmenting the



the revenue of this. These were the true and genuine sentiments of the noble person alluded to. To assert, therefore, that because he approved of one mode of conduct which was not adopted, that he approved another mode which he abhorred, was surely a feeble support to a bad cause. Some gentlemen, he said, had passed the warmest eulogiums on the American war. A noble Lord who spoke early in the debate [Ld Westcote] in the heat of his zeal had called it an holy war; for his part, though the hon. gent. who made the motion, and other gentlemen who thought as he did, had been more than once reprehended for calling it a wicked, an accursed war, he was persuaded, and would affirm, that it was a most accursed, wicked, cruel, unnatural, unjust, and diabolical war, conceived in rancour, nurtured in blood, and matured by fury; that its footsteps were marked by vengeance, slaughter, persecution, and devastation; in fact, every thing which went to constitute moral depravity and human turpitude were to be found in it. It was pregnant with every species of mischief, while it meditated destruction to the miserable people who were the objects of the black resentment which produced it. Unhappily the mischiefs devised for America had recoiled on the unhappy people of this country who were made the instruments to effect the vindictive purposes of its authors. The nation was drained of its best blood, and of its vital resources of men and money. The expense had been enormous, and the devastation horrible. For what? but for a series of ineffectual victories, or severe defeats; victories only celebrated with temporary triumphs over our slaughtered brethren, whose blood we thirst to spill, while the land is filled with mourners for the loss of dear and valuable relations slain in the impious cause of enforcing slavery and unconditional submission on men struggling in the cause of liberty, and gloriously pouring forth their blood in defence of it. There was not a stature, he said, in this more than savage war, that did not more and more confirm him in the opinion he had early entertained of its mischievous and destructive tendency; and he trusted the present opinion he had given would be received as fully expressive of his principles so far as applicable or as they might seem to bear relation to the American war in all its future as well as former stages.

Ld *Adv. of Scotland* rose; and as it had been the fashion, he said, for gentlemen in the course of the debate to make confession of their political creed, he thought it incumbent on him to follow the example. He entered the House, he could affirm, as unprejudiced, as independent, and with as little predilection in favour of ministers as of their opponents. He could lay his hand on his heart and with truth affirm, that, in considering the question respecting the claims and rights of the mother country over her colo-

nies, he formed his opinion upon the subject abstractedly with respect to parties or individuals, and weighed and decided clearly and exclusively upon the merits, without being biassed by any other judgment but his own; and then waiting till some of the leading points had undergone a full discussion, and conviction had reached his heart. He had never till the present moment swerved a tittle. He thought that, as soon as America confided in arms, Great Britain was called upon to exert all her powers to reduce her to obedience. The ideas of the noble Lord who spoke early in the debate [Ld John Cavan-dish] "Let the Americans as soon as they revolted, go and prosper," were not his ideas of government. He was for hearing of no treaty with subjects, till after the right was as publicly and unequivocally acknowledged, as it had been treacherously and seditiously denied. Under this persuasion he had voted with the minister upon every great question, and never differed with him till his Ldp had, in his opinion, very improperly departed from the system which he had now described, namely, that of offering terms to the rebellious subjects while they were yet in arms. On that occasion, he owned, he was one of those few who had courage to oppose; and he remembered one other gentleman [Welles-bore Ellis] no less esteemed for his parliamentary experience than for his political knowledge and inflexible integrity, who stood forth and predicted what, in part, has since happened, that it would produce higher pretensions on the part of the rebels than we should either be willing or ought to concede. From that time, he said, he had uniformly voted in support of government, and could solemnly affirm, that, after consulting his heart, he never found cause to repent a vote that he had given, however adverse fortune had been in producing events which it was not in the compass of a rational mind to foresee or provide against.

He said, ministers must have been gifted with more than human sagacity to have foreseen the misfortunes that have happened, or must be acquitted of being the authors of them. But bad as our affairs appeared to be, he could by no means agree to the hideous picture which the gentlemen on the other side of the House had drawn of them. The comments made on the Gazette were unfounded. The victory at Guilford had produced all the advantages that could be expected from a complete rout. It had retarded Greene's advance to South Carolina, and had subjected him to a second defeat by Lord Rawdon; and it had left the country free for the British army to march unmolested which way soever they chose to direct their route. Here the learned Lord took occasion to compliment the young speakers who had risen to deliver their sentiments in the course of the debate, particularly the hon. gent. who spoke last, from whom, though he acknowledged the force

force of his persuasive eloquence, he must yet beg leave to differ both as to matters of fact and opinion. He could neither be led to believe that the American war was unjust, nor that it was carried on in folly. The latter might be matter of opinion, but of the former he was competent to judge from what had passed in his own mind. The noble Ld [Chatham] whom the rt. hon. gent. had represented as averse to the American war, he could aver from the evidence of his own hearing, held sentiments extremely different from the arguments urged in support of the present motion, which, if he understood it, went to this, "make peace with America on reasonable terms if you can; if not, make peace with America." Hence it was evident, that the treaty consequent on this motion went to sanction American independency; which diametrically differed from the sentiments of the noble person alluded to, who, the very day he felt the stroke of death, bustling with indignation, execrated those ministers or others who should dare to parcel out or rate away the British empire, despoil the British parliament of its invaluable right, and rob the present royal family of its patrimonial inheritance. A rt. hon. gent. on the floor [Mr. Rigby] had wished to get rid of the American war; so did he. But how is the line to be drawn? Are gentlemen willing to part with their West India islands—with their present possessions in America—with their Fishery? If not, how draw the line? *Perhaps, if the United Provinces were to be declared independent to-morrow, we should find ourselves as far distant from peace as at this instant.* He concluded with enforcing the arguments that had been used against the impropriety of interfering in the exercise of the executive power, which he found was at no time assumed, nor ought to be assumed by that House, except in cases of flagrant abuse, which was not now, he said, so much as pretended. He gave the motion his hearty negative.

Lord M—*nd* rose in reply. He said he could not sit silent to hear such doctrines as had been maintained by a noble Lord early in the debate [Ld Westcote], an hon. gent. [Mr. Adam], and now supported by the learned Lord who spoke last, "That parliament ought not, nor was competent to interfere in the executive powers of the crown." The first noble Ld contended, that such interference was a direct violation of the constitution; the other gentleman did not go so far indeed, but insisted that whenever parliament did interfere it had always made things worse; and the learned Ld had denied that any such interference had ever happened: in short, whatever species the argument was made to assume by the speakers, the conclusion was substantially the same, "the parliament had no right, or, having a right, that it had never exercised it; or, when it had, had always proved injurious to the public." The absurdity of this doctrine

is obvious to every man of common sense. If it were true that the crown could declare war and make peace without controul or advice, then the maxim which says the executive is subject to the legislative power, would be reversed; for the executive, not the legislative, would be the supreme power. His Ldp, after exposing the absurdity of such a style of argument, entered with his wonted good sense into the spirit of the debate, and, reproaching the American war in all its parts, endeavoured to prove the authors of it no less inimical to the liberties of Great Britain than to those of America. He concluded his speech by testifying his warmest approbation of the motion.

Lord D—*nc—ngn* supported the motion warmly. He inveighed against the authors and advisers of the war; and contended, that whatever the issue, they ought to be made responsible, and made no doubt they would be so. The House grew clamorous for the question, when

Mr. F—*x* rose, and begged the attention of the House to say a few words by way of reply. He answered every argument that had been urged against his motion, and concluded with predicting, that if it was rejected, ministers themselves would in a very short time be forced to take it up.

At a late hour the House divided. Ayes 99. Noes 172.

June 13.

The House went into Committee on the proposed bargain with the Bank.

Sir G. S—*ile* wished to know if the bargain was not already concluded, and the noble Ld who made it come to Parliament to have it registered. If so, it were wasting time to debate about the matter.

Lord N—*b* owned he had seen and treated with the Directors of the Bank, and the proposition now brought before the House was the result of their conference; but, because he, as an individual, might think the proposition reasonable, that was no reason why parliament should think it so. He then went into detail, which, for the sake of information, we shall lay before our readers. He said, that in 1694 the company of the Bank were incorporated. In 1696 their charter was renewed. It was again renewed in the 14th of William and Mary. Again in the 3th of Q. Anne. A fourth time in the same reign for a considerable number of years. And a fifth time in 1764. At all which times, the last only excepted, the renewal was rather a matter of temporary convenience and accommodation to the public, than any real pecuniary emolument. The agreement in 1764 was that made by Mr. Grenville, and the advantages that resulted from it were, first 110,000*l.* and afterwards 30,000*l.* more. It had been said, that Mr. Grenville thought this a bad bargain for the public, and repented it to the day of his death. His Ldp. said, he was himself in the

Treasury

Treasury at the time, and in habits of intimacy with Mr. Grenville, and he could aver from his own knowledge, that Mr. G. thought it a great bargain; and, had the Bank insisted upon it, the additional 10,000*l.* would have been given up. His Ldp. then enlarged upon the advantages which government and the public derive from the Bank; which every body knows, but which

Sir G. S—ile treated with his usual sarcastical pleasantry. He said, the Bank business was to him something like magic. They coined slimsey pieces of paper; the King coined solid weighty pieces of gold and silver; yet the slimsey paper, with certain magical circles drawn on it, was deemed the most valuable, and men were best pleased with obtaining it. He supposed the Directors coined their paper at will, so that, in fact, lending the government two millions cost them nothing. Most of the talking members spoke on the occasion; but when the House came to divide, there were 109 Ayes to 30 Noes.

June 14.

Agreed to the report of yesterday.

The House went into a committee on the Bill for compelling the E. I. Company to pay in 634,000*l.* as part of their nett profits; and no opposition being expected, the Bill was near being lost; for the question being called for, the Ayes were 28 only, the Noes 25. Counsel was then heard upon the petition from the E. I. Company; and after they were withdrawn, a conversation took place, when it was agreed to lessen the demand to 402,000*l.* which was the sum the Company was actually obliged to pay.

June 15.

On the second reading of the Insolvent Debtors Bill,

Sir G. T—nge observed, that these temporary Bills were proofs of the inefficacy of our laws with respect to debtor and creditor; and wished that something permanent could be devised, by which the evils of these temporary expedients might be removed,

Mr. Attor Gen. withed the same, and declared his readiness to adopt any such plan when offered.

Lord B—cb—mp said, he had introduced a plan of that nature, which had been approved by the mercantile part of the constitution; but, by the in rigues of the lowest class of men of the profession of the law, had been defeated.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the better prevention of Clandestine Marriages, gave rise to a very long and spirited debate, in which Mr. Fox and Mr. Courteney distinguished themselves; but, as it was afterwards rejected, or more properly deferred, and as it will probably be revived, and the same ground gone over another session, we shall defer the arguments for and against the Bill till they are again resumed.

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June 18.

The House went into the committee of supply, when

Lord N—ib moved, that the sum of 3,200,000*l.* be granted for paying off navy bills, which was agreed to.

The noble Lord then moved, that the sum of 2,500*l.* be granted for the sufferers by the late fires in June 1780, whose losses did not amount to 100*l.* each, too small for the parties to go to law to recover. This too was agreed to, and closed the supply for the year.

Ld N—ib then stated all the articles of supply separately, and the totals were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the navy	8,936,277	5	8
For ordnance	1,316,484	7	2
For the army	7,815,540	11	2
Exchequer bills	3,400,000	0	0
Other Excheq. bills	1,000,000	0	0
Civil establishment	19,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,283,790	16	0
C Malt	23,776,093	0	11

Besides the above, there was the sum lent by the Bank, viz. 2,000,000*l.* which was to be applied to the paying off navy bills, and not to be included in the grants for the year.

The noble Ld then enumerated the several grants of ways and means, and stated

The sums already voted	1,742,912	2	2
D Balances in the hands of accountants	400,000	0	0
Balances passed but not paid	29,701	7	9
Balance by E. I. Comp.	402,000	0	0
Ceded lands, prizes, &c.	14,000	0	0
Amount in the whole to	2,588,613	19	11
Added to former grants	21,423,651	2	5

E Ways and means	24,012,265	2	4
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Surplus of ways and means, 246,772*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* which his Ldp desired might be left in the Exchequer, to answer contingent services.

Read a second time the Bank Charter Bill.

June 19.

The Bill for new-modelling the supreme court of Bengal was read the second time. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Dunning, Sir R. Sutton, Mr. Graves, and others, on the ground of justice to the characters of the judges, which were hitherto unimpeached. It passed however without a division.

June 20.

G The House resolved into a committee on a message from his Majesty, &c.

Lord N—ib moved a vote of credit for 2 million, which brought upon him very heavy censures from gentlemen of the opposite side of the House; notwithstanding which, it passed without a division.

A Bill for making collectors of land-tax pay their collections in a given time, or forfeit their poundage, was then read, but referred to another session.

Mr. F—x brought up a petition from the American

American prisoners in Mill-prison, Plymouth, setting forth, that they were in want of every necessary, and praying relief.

This gave occasion to a spirited conversation between Mr. B. Gascoigne and Mr. Burke, which kept the House in good humour while it lasted; and the petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the Tuesday following.

The Bill to explain and amend the marriage-act in committee.

June 21.

As soon as the report of the committee of B Supply was brought up,

Mr. F—x rose, and inveighed bitterly against the ruinous and most detestable war that ever any nation was engaged in. It had consumed the very vitals of this country: twenty-four millions already voted, and now another million extorted! Where, said he, is the object of it? Ministers themselves acknowledge they have none. Where are our triumphs? One paltry victory we had indeed to boast, a shabby advantage gained over the French at St. Jago. With a great superiority in point of weight of metal, a Commodore, who in his speeches in that House was ready to prescribe rules for fighting to others, had barely acted defensively, and had even foreborne to seize that advantage which, in his letter, he states to have had in his power, viz to capture a ship that lay dismasted in the water, and from her situation must have been almost incapable of making a defence. This, said Mr. F. shewed the difference between theory and practice; and that speaking well and fighting well were distinct talents. He knew this was not the time for opposition, but he hoped the gentlemen who acted with him would attend early in the next session, and oppose every attempt ministers should make to continue this execrable war.

Lord N—th rose to vindicate the character of a brave, but absent officer. He said his character stood high in the minds of the public. He had carried his abilities into active service, and had added distinguished success to the honours he had gained in fighting for his country. In every action in which he had been engaged, he had conducted himself with gallantry, and had gained his point. He defended the justice of the war. It was unwillingly taken up, he said, to repel the most unprovoked insults, ingratitude, and rebellion. The question was put, and agreed to.

June 22.

The committee went through the Bill for regulating the Supreme Court in India clause by clause. Adjourned to

June 25.

The Insolvent Bill in committee. The Ator. Gen said, it had been his original intention to confine the operation of the Bill to those who had been arrested on or before the 7th of June 1780; but he had since

learned, that in various parts of the kingdom there were numbers confined who had not been surrendered with a fraudulent intention, and who were really objects of an Insolvent act; he had therefore given way to his own feelings for the distresses of the multitude, and had extended its operation to the first of May 1781. A clause of exception, however, was made against those who had surrendered in consequence of an act for indemnifying sheriffs, &c. made soon after burning the gaols, of whom there were thousands who entered their names with a view to defraud their creditors.

June 26.

Sir W. J—mes presented a petition from the E. I. Company, praying for a renewal of their charter upon certain terms specified in the petition.

Lord N—th said, the terms were such, as in his opinion might serve for the basis of an agreement. It was then ordered, that the petition should be referred to a committee, the House being well pleased that the minister and the company had at last come to a right understanding.

The report was then brought up of the committee on the Bill for taking off the duty on chocolate, and laying it upon the cocoa-nut when imported. In this Bill there were clauses for introducing new regulations in almost every article of excise, brewery, distillery, tea, permits, &c. &c. The insertion of clauses in a Bill, from the title of which no such clauses could be expected, gave an alarm to almost every member concerned in trade.

Mr. F—x took it up with his usual liberality. He said, the insertion was surreptitious.

Mr. B—rke condemned it in terms of bitter indignation. And was followed by several others.

Sir Gr—y C—p—r urged the necessity of passing some such clauses, for want of which the revenue absolutely lost every year more than 80,000*l*.

The Bill, notwithstanding all the opposition made to it, was carried by a majority of 5. 50 Ayes. 45 Noes.

June 27.

The Lord Advocate brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the war that now subsists in the Carnatic. He also brought up the appendix (a vast pile of Miss.); and moved that they should be printed. At the same time he expressed his wishes that gentlemen would not look on these reports when printed as ordinary papers, but would read them attentively during the recess, and regard them as grounds of future discussion, and as matters the most interesting that could possibly challenge the attention of a British H. of Commons. His Ldp. just opened the subject matter of the report, to shew the importance of the enquiries in which the secret committee had been engaged. He said, they had



had called for copies of the recent despatches from India, in which they had found a variety of charges pointed against particular persons, and charging them as causers of the Carnatic war. In the last dispatch from Bengal it appeared, that the Governor and Council had detached Sir Eyre Coote to Madras with troops as soon as the news of Hyder Ally's invasion had been received; and that they had afterwards sent a large sum to the Presidency of Madras, with this singular injunction, that every shilling should be at the command of the General of the forces, and that the civil government should have no sort of power over it. This dispatch likewise contained Sir Eyre Coote's letter to the Bengal Presidency; in which he declared that on his arrival he found every thing in a state of the utmost negligence and want of preparation; that although Hyder Ally had been for several months in the Carnatic, the gun-carriages were merely getting ready, and that the whole appearance of things bespoke a general system of intentional indifference and misconduct. It was necessary, he said, that Parliament should know that Mr. Whitehill was then Governor of Madras. As soon as the first committee saw these dispatches, they formed their plan, which they divided into three heads; an enquiry into the state of military affairs in the Carnatic, both now, and previous to the invasion of Hyder Ally; an enquiry into the political state of that Presidency; and, an enquiry into the state of its finances. The result of these enquiries, his Ldp. said, was contained in the report. The committee had accused no person, nor imputed blame to any. They had stated facts, and left to the House the right of judging.

The Bill for regulating the supreme court came next under examination, when

Mr. D—m—r rose, and objected to that clause in the Bill which gave the Governor General, and Council of Bengal a supreme, arbitrary, and uncontrollable power over the lives, property, and credit of the natives of Hindostan, as inimical to the natural rights of mankind, and contrary to every idea of justice, equity, or civil government.

The *Sol. Gen.* thought, that by a small amendment all difficulties might be qualified.

Mr. B—ke contended, that the new judges, and the new institutions imposed upon the natives, were a more grievous oppression than the most despotic tyranny. That, he said, who opposed the Bill as calculated to give uncommon and despotic powers to the Governor and Council, did not reflect that there now reigned two co-ordinate powers, both claiming and exercising despotism, and that in the most oppressive way, in contentions with each other, each punishing the opposite party for yielding obedience to the other; so that the whole country was a scene of anarchy and confusion from one end to the other, no one knowing to which side to adhere.

Mr. C—rten—y replied to Mr. B. with his usual acuteness and pleasantry. The house had painted the situation of the inhabitants pathetically and truly. But what is the drift of his argument? The Gentoo are indeed oppressed and wretched at present; let us therefore furnish the Governor and Council with the balm of despotism, and they will heal their wounds and make them happy. The committee divided on this clause. Ayes 75. Noes 5.

June 29.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the petition of the American prisoners in Mill prison. This brought on a most spirited altercation between Mr. Fox, Ld North, Ld Advocate of Scotland, and several other leading members friends to Administration, which ended much to the honour of Ministers. It appeared incontrovertibly, that though the American prisoners had not so large an allowance as French, Dutch, and Spanish prisoners, yet they had enough: and to prevent any unfavourable impression going forth of the cruelty of Government towards them arising from the spirit of revenge;

The Ld Advocate enforced the propositions of defeating them, by moving specifically what the allowance was which they complained of, which he did in these words, "That it appears to this House, that the allowance given to American prisoners is to each person in every week, 7 quarts of beer, 7 pound of bread, 4½ pounds of meal, 4 ounces of butter or 6 ounces of cheese, together with 2 pints of pease or greens in lieu thereof; and that the said American prisoners were remarkably healthy:" which motion was agreed to, and the petition rejected.

July 3.

Passed the India regulating Bill. No debate till

July 16.

When the Bengal Jurisdiction Bill with amendment made in the upper House was read. And

Mr. B—ke informed the House, that certain advice was just received from India, that a most disgraceful compromise had taken place between the Supreme Court and the Governor and Council of Bengal; and that the Chief Justice, in disobedience to a positive Act of Parliament, had accepted of a valuable place. This conduct, he said, would require a very serious investigation in another session. In this it was too late to renew the subject.

Mr. G—g—y said, that no official account had been received of this shameful transaction, but he had every reason to believe it true. He however recommended passing the Bill; which was accordingly done.

July 18

His Majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech [which see Vol. LI. p. 303.]

*Summary of Debates in the second Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 557.*

*Feb. 22.*

GEN. CONWAY made his promised motion for peace with America (see pp. 93 and 142). It was in vain, he said, to endeavour to interest the passions of the House by a description of this unhappy and lamentable struggle. Its progress had been marked by blood, by havock, and desolation, in every corner of America, and by ruin at home. In the present moment, when there were certain indications of a design to continue the war; when we had a new American Secretary; a new American General; and when, in fact, we were entering into a new æra; he thought it became the House to approach the throne with an humble, earnest, and dutiful request, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to follow the benevolent wishes he had expressed in his speech from the throne, and put an end to this calamitous war. He pressed this the more earnestly upon the feelings of the House, by stating the enormous expence of the war. He said, we had in America 73,000 men upon paper; but in fact no more in actual service than about 15,000; so that every effective soldier at this time employed in America cost the nation ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a year.

Ld C—nd—s seconded the motion for peace. The war with America, not having originated in laudable ambition, or in just policy, had been conducted without the dignity that became the British nation. Narrow, low, and selfish in its principle, the conduct had been mean, miserable, and defective. It was begun and carried on in pique, disgust, rancour, and malignity; and these low and selfish passions had been fed by disappointment. Calamity, instead of making us wise, had made us desperate. He understood that exertions were making to raise recruits in Germany and elsewhere; it was therefore the indispensable duty of parliament to call upon the servants of the crown to say, whether they did, or did not, still intend to carry on this mad and absurd project of reducing America to obedience by force.

Mr. Sec. Ellis apologized for the novelty of his situation. Though an old member, he was but a young minister; and though long an attentive hearer, he was but a late speaker. He therefore craved the indulgence of the House. He ever thought that the American war was just in its origin, and nothing that had happened had led him to change his opinion. But he was not, he said, one of those who imagined America was to be subdued by force. His idea was, that in America we had many friends, and that by assisting and supporting them we might be able to destroy that party or faction who wished for war from motives of ambition, or dislike to monarchy. Whether that object was attainable or not, was a matter to be considered. Gen-

tlemen had said, that overtures had been made on the part of America. He knew of none. And he would submit it to the judgement of the House, Whether the best way to make them court that inestimable blessing would be, to withdraw our troops, and leave them to themselves, or, by making them feel the inconveniences and miseries of war, render it irksome and difficult for them to carry it on? He next objected to the wording of the motion, as full of ambiguity. It seemed to imply, that the whole force of Britain should be withdrawn from America. If gentlemen were ripe for such a declaration, let them speak out. Let them be explicit, and not place the servants of the crown in such a situation as not to be able to act either with safety to themselves or benefit to their country. Ministers never could act to effect, he said, in war or peace, unless they possessed the confidence of that House; if that confidence cannot be obtained, they ought to retire. The effect of that confidence would enable ministers to act with vigour, and to avail themselves of contingencies as they should arise. The House, he owned, was competent to interfere in the executive department if it should think fit so to do, but he hoped the legislature would not interfere on slight occasions.

Mr. B—ke thought, when a new minister was appointed, a new language would have been held; but he heard nothing but the same old, stale, common-place stuff as ever. He saw only a new arrangement made, that a peerage might be conferred on a man who had dismembered his country; and that an old man might be changed into a new minister. This new minister, less hackneyed in the habits of delusion, tells you the Americans shall have no peace, every hostile and cruel operation of war shall be continued upon them as the only means to bring them to reason, and tire them to submission. This is an old story: we had numerous and zealous friends in America. Yes, we had seventy-two thousand pounds worth of them; but when exhausted and famished, first in the North, and then in the South, did our numerous and zealous friends assist our then starving armies with so much as a bullock, or a bushel of wheat? It was our friends in America that had done us all the mischief. Every calamity that had happened to this country had originated with our friends in America. Would God we may never have more of such numerous friends! It might, he said, with truth be asserted, that the late secretary for the American department, though called up by patent to the other House, was still to be found in effigy in his old seat. There he sat with all the plans of the American war thick about him. If you would have an honourable and permanent peace, says the right hon. gent. put confidence in ministers. But what confidence can be placed in ministers determined to prosecute this mad and

con-

confusing war? What confidence can be placed in this new minister, who has heard nothing of any propositions of peace, nor found any traces of a negotiation of any sort in his new office? Mr. B. in direct contradiction to this pretence, read extracts of several letters from Ld G. Germaine to his confidential correspondents in America, by which it appears, that the moment of our ruin in America was the season of his hope; that he had projected another expedition, like that of Gen. Burgoyne, to have been executed by Gen. Haldiman from Canada; that at the time when the exchange of prisoners was stopped, he had recommended to Sir Henry Clinton to send the American prisoners to the West Indies to recruit our regiments there, "because there was a great mortality raging among them in that intemperate climate." This was the way he took to conciliate their warring dispositions, and to bring them to loyalty and peace. He contended strongly for the motion.

Mr. Ald—m objected to the motion on the old ground. He held the tendency of the motion to be unconstitutional. By the constitution the House had an undoubted right to examine into the transactions of ministers that were past, but they could not dictate measures to be adopted.

To the argument urged by opposition against the pacific intentions of government, that a new minister of tried abilities, and a new General of approved valour, both inimical to America, had been appointed, Mr. Adam contended that these instances militated in direct contradiction to what they were brought to prove; that the distinguishing characteristic of the one was caution and moderation; of the other, skill in defensive war, of which he had given a brilliant proof in the sequel. It was not likely, therefore, that any desperate enterprizes were to be undertaken, or that an offensive war was to be pursued, when gentlemen were appointed whose shining talents were confessedly of an opposite turn. He declared against the motion.

Lord Sb—ff—d was utterly against withdrawing our troops from America, to which he foresaw the motion would lead. If we could not keep France at bay in America, we might possibly be forced to fight her in the rich fields of Britain.

Mr. W—ll—ace was for the motion, as from the new minister's speech it was evident the same ruinous, bloody, and impracticable war was to be continued.

Mr. T. T nsh—d spoke strongly in favour of the motion. It had been thrown out in the debate that it was not now an American war, but a French war; that France was now in possession of America. If so, France has done more with 3 or 4,000 men than Great Britain could do with her whole force.

Mr. T—n—r said, the laborious people of

England were ruined by the war. The farmers were forced to thresh out their corn for bread to eat, and it was in vain for them to look up to Parliament for salvation; they must trust to themselves, and he would join them.

Col. B—ré, after desiring the petition from Bristol to be read, enumerating the grievances which that city laboured under from the American war, stated those grievances as not peculiar to Bristol only, but to every other trading town in the kingdom. These, he observed, made no impression on ministers, whose feelings only were affected for the sufferings of their American friends; those friends who had deluged America with blood, and filled this country with tears and lamentation. This disposition in ministers, he foresaw, foreboded no good to Britain; he therefore prayed the House to vote for the motion, as a means to defeat their cruel and sanguinary purposes.

Sec. at War [Mr. Jenkinson] objected to the motion as obscure and unintelligible. If it meant any thing, it was not what it expressed; or, if expressed, it was nugatory. Peace, he said, was the universal wish of the House; he did not believe there was one dissenting voice. The terms were the rub. If the hon. gent. who made the motion, and his friends who supported it, meant peace at the price of independence, why not speak out? For peace upon no other terms, he would venture to assert, could at present be obtained. He was therefore against the motion.

Mr. F—x spoke chiefly on the duplicity of ministers. He said, he was glad he had discovered the evil spirit that had prompted all the mischief. It was, he said, a person higher than the noble Lord, who was but the puppet who acted as he was moved. He said it was manifest that the war was to be continued in America in the same mad manner it had begun, and therefore earnestly intreated gentlemen to vote for the motion as the only means to put a check upon it.

Ld N—th animadverted upon the inconsistency of opposition. They were continually pressing him for information, and yet affected to disbelieve every word he said. He complained in his turn of the duplicity of opposition. They were for ever crying out for clear and explicit information from ministers, and they come forth with the most vague and indefinite address that ever was penned to be presented to the throne. They complain of the danger of New York, and they cry out against ministers for sending an experienced and able officer to defend it. This is surely a strange mode of grounding complaints. If the principles of ministers are thought to clash with those of Parliament, the fair way would be to address his Majesty for their removal. This certainly would be more decent, as well as more candid, than the method now before the House.

Lord

Ld M—b—n said, he could now account for the real cause of the American war. His Ldp. then read an extract from the declaration of the United Colonies, setting forth the causes and the necessity of their taking up arms; among which one was, that the system pursued by Government, in direct opposition to the plan and advice of Lord Chatham, convinced them of the real intention of Ministers. This, Ld Chatham said, was a sin that would never be forgiven them.

The Right Hon. Mr. P—t remarked on the speech of the new Secretary, that to make peace with the Americans, they must make them feel the calamities of war. Surely, said he, we ought to pay some respect to the calamities of our constituents at home; they, he would be bound to say, felt all the calamities of war.

Mr. R—gby was still of opinion that the American war was a just war: but he was likewise of opinion, that the complexion of the times was changed, and that it was no longer practicable to pursue it.

Gen. C—nw—y explained the nature of his motion, and said it was necessary the House should come to some such resolution, to convince the colonies and the world that we were in earnest.

Being near two o'clock in the morning, D the House divided. For the motion 193. Against it 194. Majority for the American war One.

After the division, Mr. Fox desired to know when the Minister meant to open his Budget, and was not a little severe on his delaying it so long.

The Speaker informed him, that early in the day Ld North had mentioned his intention of bringing forward the new loan on Monday next.

Ld N—tb said, Monday next for the loan; but he should not be able to go into the particulars of the taxes till a later day.

Col. B—r rose in some heat. He said it was indecent, scandalous, and insulting, after having, by every kind of oppression, scourged the people to the last drop of blood, to wish to scourge that out of them also. He wondered that he should dare on a Friday, before the House was got together, to propose to open his Budget on the Monday following. He had absolutely got to such a pitch, that he thought the House met for nothing but to grant taxes.

Ld N—tb rose, highly incensed, and declared, that he supposed the large minority of that evening had inspired the Right Hon. Gentleman with courage to abuse him. He had always held forth to him such language as was not decent, but now he had been insolent and brutal.

[Here the House was all in a roar to order! to order! On which Mr. Speaker rose; and, after quieting the clamour, said, undoubtedly the Noble Lord's words were improper,

but they must be attributed to heat.]

Ld N—tb asked pardon of the House for the expressions he had used, but declared that the words of the Right Hon. Member had grated so in his ear, that he could not resist the sudden impulse. He acknowledged it was wrong for him, who had been so long accustomed to Parliamentary abuse, to be irritated at any thing. He could bear as much as any man. And he was sure the House would give him credit when he said, that he took abuse as patiently as any man.

Some Members rose, and seemed to be of opinion that a general apology was not sufficient, but that a particular apology was due to Col. Barré.

Ld N—tb rose, and without reserve made an apology, first to the House, and then to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Col. B—r rose, and with much candour declared, that tho' he differed from the Noble Lord in politics, and despised him as a Minister, yet as a private gentleman he esteemed him. He justified the words he himself had used, as the right of every Member to express his declaration of the ruinous measures of a Minister: but Ministers for that reason are not to retort personal insult.

February 25.

Ld N—tb entered upon the tedious and intricate business of the loan, of which an account has already been given (p. 142).

February 27.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition to the House against the continuance of the American war (see p. 143).

Gen. C—nw—y then rose to renew his attempt to bring the House to agree with him, that, in the present posture of affairs, it would be inexpedient and improper any longer to prosecute the American war. The importance of this motion was such, and the speech with which it was introduced so striking, that it was judged improper to defer the revival of it till it should come in detail in the ordinary course of proceedings. The reader is therefore referred to p. 143, where he will find it recorded, with Ld North's reply. The motion passed without a division. And

Gen. C—nw—y, finding the House in proper temper, followed it up by moving,

G "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to represent to his Majesty, that the prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the rebel colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against her European enemies, tends under the present circumstances dangerously to increase the mutual enmity so fatal to the interests both of Great Britain and America, and, by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country, to frustrate the earnest desire graciously expressed by his Majesty to restore the blessings of public tranquillity." This motion was likewise agreed to without a division.



tion. And such of the Members as were of the Privy Council appointed to present it, (see his Majesty's answer, p. 204.)

February 28.

The *Attor. Gen.* rose almost as soon as the Speaker had taken the chair, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with the revolted Colonies in America.

Mr. T—*n/b*—d wished the Right Hon. Gent. to give the House some explanation of the particular objects of his bill.

Sir G. Y—*ge*, on the contrary, wished that no explanation might be given in so thin a House.

Mr. B—*k*—r wished likewise for some delay, till an answer should be received from his Majesty to the address of the House.

Mr. H—*ff*—y objected to a moment's delay, lest it should be said the Commons had disapproved their own vote.

Mr. F—*x* saw no reason for any bill in the first instance. His Majesty's Ministers might enter into negotiation, and apply to Parliament for proper power. He thought, tho' the idea of sovereignty be given up, yet a substantial connection with the United Colonies should be preserved.

Mr. R—*goy* could not reconcile the two ideas, renouncing the sovereignty, and preserving the connection. The Hon. Gent. he said, was for holding with one hand, what he was renouncing with the other. For his part, he had no idea of restoring either, yet one good reason, because he could not help it.

Mr. F—*x*, to explain, said, a commercial connection, such as we have with Portugal, and such as we had with Holland, was what he meant.

The *Attor. Gen.* had no objection to the referring his bill to a previous committee, and made a motion for that purpose, which was carried without division.

March 1.

Gen. C—*nw*—y moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, and at the same time to word it so as to secure the House against a possibility of doubt that the American war should be concluded. Which address was agreed to unanimously.

Gen. C—*nw*—y rose again, and apologized to the House. He said, his habit and disposition were so contrary to the principles of this war, that he could not resist the impulse he felt to rivet the fetters which he hoped the vote of Wednesday had put upon the American war. He moved therefore, that this House will consider as enemies to his Majesty, and to this country, all those who shall endeavour to frustrate his gracious intention by advising, or by any means attempting, the further prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of America. This occasioned a long conversation, but was finally agreed to without a division.

March 5.

Sir P. J. Cl—*ke* brought up for the 5th time his annual bill for the exclusion of contractors. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ld M—*b*—n observed, that, though it had twice passed the Commons, it had as often been rejected by the Lords; but that if it was rejected a third time, he should move a resolution of the House itself, that no contractor should have a seat in it.

Mr. W—*teb*—d moved, with the approbation of Ld North, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the contract made by the commissioners of the navy and victualling for supplying his Majesty's fleet with corn, butter, cheese, biscuit, porter, wine, and other spirits. It passed without opposition.

The *Attor. Gen.* brought forward his bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a truce or peace with America. This bill was calculated to remove certain impediments that stood in the way of peace; such as the Prohibitory act, and in general all acts relative to commerce with America from the reign of K. Charles to the date of the present troubles. These, by this bill, were all to be repealed.

Mr. F—*x* treated this proposition from such a quarter as farical and singular. The learned gentleman had said, and said truly, that opening our ports to the Americans and facilitating mutual intercourse with them was the most effectual way to incline them to return to that preference which they once used to give to our markets before any others. Pity the learned gentleman and his friends, said he, could not see the force of this argument when it came from the opposite side of the House some years ago. If they had then been of that opinion, we should now have been in possession not only of America, but of those valuable islands in the West Indies of which we have since been deprived. Before gentlemen should consent to furnish Ministers with the means of making peace, they should first ask how far it was probable they were in earnest to promote it? Every body knew that Spain had offered her mediation; and it was now no secret that the K. of Prussia had tendered his good offices, to terminate the differences that subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies. Those who reject mediations can be no friends to peace. Let the learned gentleman look to his right and to his left, and he will there find the great obstacles to peace. Remove them, and peace will follow of course. This brought on a smart altercation between Mr. Fox and Ld North (which see p. 146.)

Ld N—*th* observed, that the Hon. Gent. seemed to be in haste to get into his place; but till he should see some system among those who were so eager to succeed him, he should stay to prevent confusion, and the introduction of principles inimical to the constitution.

Mr.

Mr. F—x ridiculed the notion of the noble Lord's remaining in office to prevent confusion. He had spread confusion thro' every corner of the British empire. He concluded with expressing his surprise at the difference between the noble Ld's language on this day, A and on Wednesday last, when he had declared the duty of a minister, who had lost the confidence of the people, was to resign (see p. 144).

Ld N—tb insisted that he had prevented much confusion; and that he had not prevented more, was owing to others, who had greater abilities to create confusion than he had to prevent it. He maintained the consistency of his language on both occasions. His meaning then and now was, that whenever any one branch of the legislature should so far withdraw their confidence from the executive power, as to interfere on all occasions, to direct, it were better to remove Ministers than to leave power in their hands after confidence was withdrawn. Were that the present case, he would undoubtedly retire: but so long as Parliament should support him, the Hon. Member must excuse him if he should still continue faithfully to discharge his duty to the public.

After some other Members had given their opinions, the question was put, and the motions agreed to.

*March 6.*

Ld N—tb rose, and craved the farther indulgence of the House for a few days to bring forward the taxes.

Mr. B—ke did not rise, he said, to oppose the Noble Lord's request; but to offer some remarks. He thought it strange that now, on the 6th of March, the noble Lord, who by the nature of his office could procure every necessary information, should still be unprepared with his taxes; and at the same time expect the House to agree to those taxes at first sight. He said, he had himself just looked over the blessed fruit of the Noble Lord's Administration, and had found that we were already taxed if we rode or if we walked; if we staid at home, or if we went abroad; if we were masters, or if we were servants; if we drank wine, or if we drank small beer; if we had light by day or light by night; if we had a shoe to our foot, or a hat to our head; in short, we were taxed from head to heel, inside and out; and he was at a loss what other taxes could be contrived to press for the vitals of this already expiring nation. By way of balance for all these taxes he held up the account in a mercantile form,

Debtor by Loss.	Creditor by Loss.
One hundred millions expended in ruining our fellow-subjects.	One hundred thousand men, and the lots of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Virginia, Maryland, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Delaware, N. Jersey, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, N. Hampshire, St. Vincent,

Grenada, Dominica, Tobago, St. Christopher's, Senegal, Pensacola, Minorca. All which, at a moderate rate, produced to this country annually by commerce five millions five hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

His Ldp's request was agreed to, after other requisitions of the like kind, to which he gave no answer.

A call of the House, which stood for the 7th, was moved to be put off till the 14th, which was agreed to.

*March 7.*

Sir G. C—p—r informed the House, that the manufacturers of snuff had complained of the unfair practices that prevailed in the importation of foreign snuff, and wished that a law might be made for equalizing the duty, and to make every pound imported pay fifteen pence.

Sir G. Y—ge said, some degree of preference ought to be given to our good ally the Emperor, and that surely the snuff imported from his dominions should not be charged so high as that from France and Spain. He added, that as we had lost the article of tobacco from America, some provision should be made to encrease the growth of it in England.

Sir Grey said, the duty proposed to be laid was no more than was now paid for Flemish, so the Emperor could not think himself affronted; nor does he wish to countenance the importation of French or Spanish snuff, which is prohibited.

Ld S—rr—y observed, that an Act for the growth of tobacco had been made in K. Charles the II'd's reign, which was still in force in England; but did not reach Scotland, where it was at present cultivated, tho' some who had attempted it about Leeds in Yorkshire had been prosecuted.

The Speaker interposed, and put a stop to this conversation as foreign to the subject. And

Sir Grey moved, that a committee be appointed to consider of the duties now paid on snuff, which was granted.

*March 8.*

Ld J. C—nd—sb brought forward his motion of censure on his Majesty's Ministers (which see pp. 147, 200). He called the attention of the House to the calamity, disgrace, and misfortune pouring in upon us from every quarter. To remove any part of those evils, and to prevent their increase, it was necessary to investigate the cause. In doing this, the first thing that struck him (after recollecting the profusion with which the supplies had been voted) was the wretched state of our navy, which, instead of riding triumphant as it did at the end of the last war, was inferior in every part of the globe, and our enemies in the mean time had been permitted to encrease their marine in proportion as ours had been suffered to decay. The next cause which he had discovered, was the American war, which of all others was the most

most ruinous, and the most disgraceful; as it led to a third cause, the war with France and the whole House of Bourbon, without a single ally to support us in so unequal a conflict; but the fourth and last, and not the least cause, was the wanton and precipitate breach with our old and firm allies the Dutch, a measure so unwise and impolitic, that with all their discernment they could neither foresee nor meditate means to prevent. Would gentlemen, then, think that he spoke rashly when he should say, that all our present distresses were the natural effects of these causes, and that these causes originated with ministers in the first instance, who had neither candour to acknowledge their errors, nor abilities to deliver the nation from the difficulties into which they had plunged it? He concluded with moving the resolutions already referred to, which if carried, he said, he would follow with a motion to address his Majesty, not to remove any man, or set of men specifically, but to make such arrangements in his councils as should prevent the total ruin of the country.

Ld *Jebu* read his resolutions, and begun regularly by moving the first, which was seconded by

Mr. *P—ys*, who declared it was matter of the most perfect indifference to him what set of men governed the state, provided it was well governed. But the question was not now who should govern the state; but whether we should have any state to govern (see p. 200).

Mr. *M—t—n* disclaimed all personal dislike to Ministers; it was to their principles that he objected; those principles had a tendency to strike at the root of that free constitution on which we set so great a value. He did not, he said, so much regret the loss of our possessions, as the wounds the constitution had received by corrupting the morals of the people, and establishing the influence of the Crown on the depravity of the majority of Parliament. What he wished to see was a real sound Administration, loyal to the King, and loving the free constitution of the country. The leaders of opposition have for many years talked this language; but if, upon trial, they should shrink from their professions, he trusted he should meet the concurrence of every other independent Member in that House, in giving them as hearty an opposition as he had generally done to those Ministers whose principles he detested, and whose conduct he disapproved.

*Sec. at War* admitted the enormity of the sum expended; but opposed the resolution on the ground of impolicy; he could see no good that could result from letting all the world know that we were weary of the war. That was not the way, he said, to get rid of it. He justify'd the principle of the American war, but said nothing new on the subject.

Mr. *Sec. E—s* declared himself an enemy  
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could result from a change of Administration from it, much mischief might be produced by it. Would not the man who should advise the Congress to declare to all the world the exhausted state of their finances, that their constituents were no longer able to bear the expences of the war, and that their paper-money was not worth a farthing, as the means to obtain a safe and honourable peace, be looked upon by every member in that House as either a fool or a knave? In what light then must this House appear to all Europe, should it pass so dangerous a resolution? He wished gentlemen, instead of teasing Ministers from day to day with motions tending to their removal, would for once adopt a more manly conduct, and move directly for their discharge. He had been charged by one Hon. Gent. with excessive pliability of character, because he was willing to pursue opposite measures to those he had all along supported. Times and circumstances had varied the nature of the contest. To those circumstances he bowed—his principles were still the same.

Mr. *B—ke* in reply observed that the Hon. Gent. as a proof of his firmness, confessed his varying his conduct with the times. If the times call for peace, he's for peace. If for war, he's for war. At all events he's for retaining his post and his principles. Agreeable to this new system of policy, the noble Ld in the Blue Ribbon has declared, that he will never quit his office till he can do it with honour; he therefore congratulated the House on the happy prospect of a lasting Administration; for he would be bound to say, that if the noble Ld never quitted his post till he could quit it with honour, he would keep it as long as he lived.

Mr. *A—m* considering the motion of the noble Ld [*Cavendish*] as tending to the removal of Ministers, thought it necessary, before the House proceeded to such a step, to examine the principles of those who were likely to succeed them. Mr. Fox had more than once declared, that the voice of the people was to be collected without doors, not from the majorities in this House, in direct violation of the first principles of the constitution. He had likewise been an advocate for annual Parliaments, in opposition to the wisdom of our ancestors, and likewise expressed his desire to alter the representation of the people, in opposition to the most perfect system of political arrangement and distribution of power that human wisdom could frame. He then adverted to the plan of Mr. Burke for reducing the civil list, in direct violation of national faith, to which no loyal subject could give his consent. To an Administration formed of men professing such principles as these, could unanimity be expected? Impossible. He declared he should vote for the motion for the order of the day, as he could see nothing but confusion that

tion to the motion, because though no good could result from the present crisis.

Mr. F—x declared that the two leading principles of his mind were his abhorrence of the American war, and his wish to reduce the influence of the Crown; in these he had been supported by the opinion of Parliament. In every measure that had been adopted to purge Parliament, and to make it what it ought to be, a fair representation of the people, he had concurred, and would to the utmost of his power endeavour to effect, whether by shortening its duration, enlarging its property, or increasing its numbers. As to forming an Administration of men professing such principles as the Hon. Gent. had imputed to him, his wish was, to form an Administration on the broadest bottom, taking in all who were great and dignified in the empire; and employing all this collected strength to one great end, the deliverance of the people. He had said, he could form no connection with the present Cabinet, that he should be infamous if he did. He meant with those weak, wicked, and incapable advisers of the Crown only, who were now and had been the confidential advisers of his Majesty in all the measures that had brought about the present calamities.

Ld Adv. professed he knew not how to understand a broad bottomed Administration that was to proscribe, at least, one half of the ability of the nation. He followed Mr. Adam in reprobating the doctrines that had lately been adopted by the gentlemen in opposition. He was ready to admit the sum of our misfortunes to flow from the American war, but he endeavoured to throw the odium of that measure on Administrations prior to the present. This was no novel argument, nor could his Lordship advance anything new on a subject that had been gone over so often.

Sir F. N—r—n thought the learned Ld's curiosity respecting a new Administration rather premature. Let us, says he, first get a change, and then it will be time enough to talk of a new system. He then called the attention of the House to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, in which a Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Rigby] was said to have had in his hands a balance of public money, from five to nine hundred thousand pounds, which for several years he had put out to interest; if so, he should suppose that interest to belong to the public. The Hon. Gent. has had the fingerings of fifty millions of the public money, and certainly ought to apply the profits to the public service. These were not times for individuals to keep such sums in their hands, when the public paid such premiums for borrowed money.

Mr. R—g—y reply'd with his usual humour, half in jest, and half in earnest. He wished the Hon. Gent. would recollect, that on his conduct, as Paymaster, depended his

character, his honour, his fortune, and all that was dear to him. That it would be difficult for a man to pay 500,000l. at once, the Hon. Gent. knew as well as most people. In his situation he expected some rubs, but he hoped the House would distinguish between such rubs as were fair, and such an attack as was that of the great lawyer. As to the resolutions now before the House, he thought them very improper for the reason adduced by the learned Lord Advocate of Scotland; whose speech he was sure was the best, because he perceived it had given the most offence.

Mr. T. P—t saw nothing in the learned Ld's speech but a forward attempt to ridicule a system that had no existence.

Mr. B—ng, to shew the want of foresight in Ministers, read extracts from the King's speeches of 1775, 6, and 7, wherein his Majesty announced the pacific intentions of other courts at the very time they were arming

Ld N—th denied having ever deceived the people by speeches from the throne. At the time his Majesty talk'd of pacific intentions, he had every reason in the world to believe that foreign courts were pacific.

Mr. W. P—t observed, that if by those speeches the noble Ld did not mean to deceive, they irrefragably proved his want of foresight;—that he had not discernment enough to discover what every man in Europe saw clearly except himself.

Ld N—th, to explain, said, the solemn assurances of Princes were evidence not to be resisted.

Ld H—ze insisted, that the three first propositions of the noble Ld who moved them were self evident; but as from delicacy he could not vote for the fourth, as Ministers might charge want of success to his Majesty's officers, he would declare his opinion that want of foresight and ability in Ministers was the chief cause of all our misfortunes.

Sir Edw. D—r—g, amidst a great deal of clamour, said something; and the question being put for the previous question, it was carried 226 to 216. Majority 10 in favour of Ministers.

March 11.

The House went into Committee on ways and means, when Ld North brought forward his long list of taxes, which see p. 201.

March 12.

Mr. O—d brought up the repeal of the taxes, when several objections were made; but, as a new Administration soon after took place, and several of the taxes were rejected, and others substituted in their stead, the reader is referred to the subsequent proceedings.

March 14.

The order of the day for going into committee on the bill to prevent bribery and corruption



ruption at future elections for the borough of Cricklade, when

Mr. A—m opposed the Speaker's quitting the chair, as did Ld Beauchamp, Mr. Percival, and some few other Members; but, on dividing the House for committing the bill, there were Ayes 96. Noes 25.

Some conversation relative to the call of the House, which was again put off.

The House went into committee on the bill to prevent the owners of privateers from ransoming their captures; when the blanks were filled up, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

March 15.

Sir J. R—n's celebrated motion for the removal of Ministers took place, of which a full account has already been given, with the consequences that attended it, p. 163.

It was found necessary to continue that account till after the new Ministry was fully established and some examples given of their proceedings, which necessarily brought it down to

April 12.

When the House having resolved itself into committee on the contractors bill,

Earl N—g—t opposed the clause by which contractors, being Members of that House, were to be incapacitated from sitting and voting in it after the close of the present session. Members returned to serve in Parliament had a right to serve out the full time of that Parliament, and could not be deprived of the right but by flagrant injustice. If therefore a bill disqualifying contractors be thought necessary, it ought to commence with a new Parliament, and then they could have no reason to complain. He therefore proposed an amendment, that, instead of—from the end of the present session of Parliament, should be inserted—from the end of the present Parliament.

Mr. B—ke opposed the amendment, as contractors had their option; they might either retain their political rights and sit in Parliament; or their commercial rights by preserving their contracts.

Mr. Ald. H—l—y complained that he had no such alternative in his power. His contract was not to be vacated at pleasure. He was to supply the army abroad till the Treasury should give him twelve months notice to quit. This notice he had not received; nor, if he had, could he finally close in a much longer time.

Mr. F—x replied to Mr Harley. He said, though the Hon. Alderman could not relinquish his contract, he might certainly vacate his seat. Ld Nugent's amendment was rejected without division.

Ordered that 480,000*l.* be granted to pay off Exchequer bills.

April 15.

Sec. F—x acquainted the House, that he had a message from his Majesty, recommend-

ing to his faithful Commons an effectual plan of œconomy through all the branches of the public expenditure; and as they have hitherto been his best resource upon every emergency, so he regards them as the most solid and stable security for an honourable provision for his person and family.

Mr. B—ke then rose, and congratulated the House and the kingdom on the happy æra when his Majesty, freed from that secret and injurious counsel which stood between him and his people, now spoke to them in the pure and rich benevolence of his own heart; when power was to be established on the basis of œconomy; and when his Majesty wished, chose, and desired to depend upon an independent House of Commons for the support of his person and family. He therefore would move the House, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of their gratitude, their zeal and fidelity, their speed and diligence to give full effect to his Majesty's gracious instructions; and to assure his Majesty, that a King of Great Britain cannot have so perfect a security as in the genuine and natural support of an uninfluenced and independent House of Commons.

Mr. P—y seconded the motion. He declared his entire satisfaction. He said, the message pointed out the Sovereign to his people in a light the most amiable, as delivered from that baneful and secret adviser which lurked behind and intercepted his gracious intentions towards his people. He considered his Majesty's present counsellors as acting in conformity to the royal will, and, by establishing a system of public œconomy, reducing the influence of corruption, and restoring the independence of the Commons in Parliament. Those were objects worthy a great King, and he hoped would be accomplished by general consent.

Mr. Sir. Fox said, that now his Majesty had been pleased to express his earnest desire of establishing a system of œconomy by the reduction of useless offices, he hoped they would be unanimous in carrying it into execution. He begged the support of every independent Member in that House towards the accomplishment of that desirable end. He could not speak to a day, he said, but he had reason to believe that the plan for the reform proposed by the Crown would be ready to be laid before the House early in the ensuing week. The question for the address was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

The House resolved itself into committee, Sir G. Howard in the chair, to take into consideration the report of the secret committee on India affairs; when the

Ld. Att. rose, and gave notice of some resolutions (forty-eight in number) which he intended to lay before the committee, and which if approved by the House would of course be considered as instructions which his Majesty's Ministers must have constantly before their eyes whenever they issued orders to

to the commanders of the King's land and sea forces in India. He had reasons, he said, for not moving those resolutions, chiefly on account of those individuals who might be the objects of some of those resolutions, and who ought to be made acquainted with the nature of the charges that were to be brought against them before they got into the Votes.

Mr. *H—ff—y* wished to know if the learned *Ld* intended to ground any specific measure on them if his resolutions should be approved.

*Ld. Adv.* replied, that at all events he should get them on record, and then they would be a kind of law. He did not know what measures the King's Ministers might have in contemplation; if they should differ from him, he should not press his own.

Mr. *H—ff—y* despaired of having the affairs in India prosper till the management should be placed in other hands.

Gen. *S—tb* seemed to be of the same opinion, and obliquely blamed the Directors for having sent orders to dispossess the Dutch.

Mr. *G—g—y* justified the measure, as the settlements we have taken must have served the French as *poiss*, from whence they would have been enabled to make themselves masters of the rich and fertile country of Tanjore, which supplied the Carnatic with grain.

Mr. *B—ke*, adverting to what the learned Lord had formerly said of the vanity of our rulers in wishing to eclipse the lustre of the conquests of Alexander and Aurengzebe, humourously contrasted it with the glorious attempt of the court of judicature to extend over India the dominion of those renowned and all powerful conquerors John Doe and Richard Roe.

The House adjourned.

*April 16.*

The Bill for disfranchising Custom-house and Excise-officers was read a second time and committed.

E. *N—g—nt* opposed it on the old ground of tyranny in the extreme to rob men of their franchises against whom no crime had been charged.

*Sec. at War* [*Townshend*] thought, on the contrary, that it was placing them in a most desirable situation, by freeing them from constraint.

Mr. *Ann P—wl—t* said, it put him in mind of the anecdote of the executioner, and Don Carlos the unfortunate son of Philip II. of Spain, who, when the Prince was going to have his head cut off, bid him be still, as what he was going to do was for his good.

The House divided. For committing the bill 87. Against it 12.

*April 17.*

The House again in committee on India affairs.

*Ld. Adv.* read 24 resolutions (but without

moving them) pointed very strongly against the Presidency of Madras during the government of Sir Thomas Rumbold.

Mr. *H—ff—y* wished the reports might be printed.

Sir *T. R—mb—ld* opposed it strongly on the ground of injustice in publishing the charge and suppressing the defence. Let them both go forth together, and he should be satisfied.

Mr. *B—rke* observed, that the hon. Bart.'s fears, lest the resolutions should get abroad too soon, were expressed too late; for as the clerks were authorized to give copies of them, they could not be concealed. But this was not a time to stand upon punctilios. The finest country in India, if not in the world, had been destroyed, as far as the wickedness of man could destroy the works of the Creator; and it was now the duty of the committee to discover the authors.

*Ld. Adv.* declared, that, as he found no material opposition, he would himself take care that the resolutions should be printed, as the committee, not being in possession of them, could make no order for that purpose.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the contractors bill. The blanks were then filled up, and the House adjourned.

*April 15.*

The contractors bill reported. By the bill, as it stood, all were disqualified who should make contracts, or get them by descent; and *Ld Surrey* added, "or by marriage," which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into committee on India affairs. Mr. *Elwes* in the chair.

Gen. *Sm—th*, following the example of the Lord Advocate, read ten resolutions, but without moving them, relative to the Court of Judicature in Bengal. Some of them pressed hard both on Sir *Elijah Impey* and Mr. *Sullivan* of the India House.

Mr. *D—n—r* thought it hard to pass so severe a censure on Sir *J. P.* as was conveyed in the Resolutions, but owned he was not yet ripe to speak on the subject. The House resumed; and a message received from the Lords, requesting to know on what grounds they passed the Cricklade bill,

Sir *Harbord Harbord* moved, that their *Ldps* should be informed, that it was in consequence of examinations taken upon oath. The motion was put into the hands of the Masters in Chancery that brought the message, and the House adjourned.

*April 19.*

The House passed the contractors bill, and resolved itself into committee on the revenue officers bill.

Mr. *H—n—y—w—d* argued strongly in favour of the bill. He said, he had made a very minute enquiry in the Out-ports of the county which he had the honour to represent [*Kent*], where there were numbers employed

ployed in collecting the revenues, who to a man rejoiced at the present bill, as they were every moment liable to be turned out of employment if they dared to have an opinion of their own in matters of election.

E. N—g—nt finding it in vain to make any farther opposition, diverted himself and the House for a few minutes, and then walked out.

The House divided on the motion for filling up the blanks; 32 for it, to 14 against it.

Mr. Eyre afterwards proposed excepting all those who held patent places for life. To this it was objected, that ministers might create new patent places. Adjourned.

April 22.

The House in committee on India affairs.

April 23.

Sec. at War moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide quarters for the Hanoverian troops which on the surrender of Fort St. Philip surrendered prisoners of war, and were to be transported to England by articles of capitulation, where there was no law to provide quarters for foreign troops,

Gen. Sm—th objected, on the ground, that, not being wanted here, they might as well be sent home at once as landed here.

Sec. at War said, they were now on their passage, and none knew where they would be landed; but it was necessary they should be quartered wherever they landed: and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The report was then brought up on the revenue officers bill.

Earl N—g—nt opposed it again on a new ground. It took away tenures from men without compensations. The cobbler in his stall had as good a right to his stall as the first peer in the realm to his estate. Nothing could deprive either the one or the other but lawless force.

Sir Cb. T—rn—r asked who deprived one half of the proprietors of India stock of the right of voting for the preservation of their own property; and whether the noble Earl did not give his vote for that lawless measure? He thought it a good bill, and it should have his support.

Mr. Sm—th thought it unconstitutional.

Sir Edw. Ast—y remarked on the noble Earl's speaking of chartered rights. He said, if his Lord and his friends had paid as much regard to the chartered rights of America as they now did to the franchises of custom-house officers, the country would not have been new in the deplorable situation in which he lamented to see it.

Mr. G. O—w thought the bill such as ought not to be passed by a virtuous administration.

Mr. G—ne, the elder, was of the same opinion.

Mr. E—re held the bill to be in direct opposition to Magna Charta.

The question being called for, the House divided. For the bill 95. Against it 12.

April 24.

The House in committee on the Bengal judicature,

Gen. S—th moved, that it is the duty of the chairman and directors of the East-India company, to take such steps as may be most conducive towards effecting the purpose of the legislature for the relief of the natives. This motion passed in the debate.

Gen. S—th then moved a vote of censure on Mr. Sullivan, chairman of the East-India company, for causing to be made in the minutes of the court of directors an untrue account of a conference held with certain members of that House, on the 27th day of June last. This was strongly opposed, but on division passed 53 to 22.

Gen. S—th then moved, that the said Lawrence Sullivan did not do what he ought to have done for the relief of certain persons imprisoned at Calcutta, under a judgment of the supreme court of judicature, by the early transmission of an act of last session for that and other purposes, &c.

That enforcing an oath of secrecy, without authority of law, is an offence tending to the obstruction of all judicial proceeding, &c.

That Laurence Sullivan, esq. having enforced an oath of the above nature upon Mr. Wilkes, one of the secretaries of the East-India company, especially restraining him from giving information to a select committee of this House, has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, &c.

That the holding by any judge of the supreme court, any office granted by, and tenable at the pleasure of the servants of the East-India company, is contrary to the good purposes intended by the fore said act.

That all appointments to any such places ought to be null and void.

That Warren Hastings, esq. the Gov. Gen. of Bengal, and Sir Elijah Impey, C. J. of the supreme court, appear to have been concerned; the one in giving, the other in receiving an office not agreeable to the meaning of the said act, which unjustifiable transaction was attended with circumstances of evil tendency and example. These resolutions were all agreed to without a division, tho' not without opposition. After which it was agreed to postpone the following, and move it in the House.

That Sir Elijah Impey, &c. ought to be recalled.

The Gen. then moved, that the powers given to the Gov. Gen. ought to be more clearly ascertained.

That it will be proper to reduce into one act the several acts made to regulate the East-India company. These two passed without a division. The chairman reported the progress, and the committee broke up.

April 25.

The third reading of the revenue-officers bill

Mr. F—er opposed it. He said the House might

might as well hang a man for fear he should turn rogue, as disfranchise these men because they might vote corruptly.

Mr. *C—ve*, who patronized the bill, brought up this as a rider, "Provided that nothing in this bill shall extend to any place now held by patent or for life."

E. *N—nt* said, he was glad the bill was brought so near a conclusion, for it grew worse and worse. He now saw it was calculated to punish the poor; the rich might go free.

Sir *W. P—s* observed, that if it were true, as had been asserted in the course of the debate, that 60,000 men would be disfranchised, it was very salutary indeed, as just so many that were under influence were discharged. After some farther debate, the bill passed, and upwards of 100 members attended Mr. Crewe with it to the Lords.

Ld. *Adv.* rose, and apologized for the trouble he had given the committee. He said he held in his hand the whole of the resolutions he meant to move, and on Monday he would communicate fully the plan he intended to pursue in regard to Sir T. Rumbold.

Mr. *R—mb—d* accounted for the absence of his honourable relation (his father), and said, he should have felt the sting of the resolution more poignantly, if in his heart he had not been assured of the innocence of his hon. relation.

*April 26.*

The House in committee of supply. Mr. Ord in the chair.

Sec. at War. He apologized for his inability to explain the several articles, having but lately come into office, and shortly stated that the sum wanted for extraordinaries from Feb. 1, 1781, to Feb. 2, 1782, which would be 3,436,339*l.* but out of that vast sum, he said, no more than 306,037*l.* came within the business of the war-office; and he was happy to find, that, large as the sum was, it was less this year by 28,562*l.* than the last. He concluded with hoping that the estimates for next year would be considerably less than the present.

Mr. *J—k—son* (late Sec.) in a very able manner explained the several articles; and added, that during the time he had been secretary, he had saved in army extraordinaries no less than 450,600*l.* and he was convinced that greater savings might still be made.

Col. *B—ré* could not help saying, even to the present ministry, that it was no true estimate. The army extraordinaries would be found to exceed five millions. Notwithstanding the boasted savings, he could not see how the hon. gent. could justify the appointment of 100 commissaries, who were so many cormorants preying upon the vitals of the country.

Ld. *N—th* said, the Treasury had only appointed twenty-five commissaries, the rest were by the commanders in America.

The question being put, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *S—w—ge* brought forward a conversation relative to pensions granted as the last acts of the discarded ministry; the first objected to was 100*l.* a year to Mr. Robinson, late secretary to Lord North.

Ld. *N—th* justified it on the ground of severe and laborious services; that 100*l.* a year nominal was only about 66*l.* a year neat; and that former secretaries for shorter services had received more ample rewards.

Mr. *R—b—n* stated the scanty subsistence which he had been able to realize from all his emoluments, and denied having profited by any of the loans the noble Lord, his patron, had negotiated.

Sir *M. R—dl—y* thought it shameful that Mr. Robinson should have 100*l.* a year pension, and Sir G. Cooper but 50*l.* a year.

Mr. *Sec. F—x* was glad his hon. friend had mentioned that circumstance, as it furnished him with an opportunity to declare that the pensions stated, as well as another of greater magnitude, were the sole work of the late ministry. He thought men who had ruined their country very unfit objects of parliamentary reward.

Mr. Ald. *S—w—ge* said he should renew the business another day.

*April 29.*

Brought up the report of the committee of supply on the army extraordinaries.

Mr. *H—ff—y* wished to know if the article of five guineas a-day to a general in Germany for raising recruits was to be continued. And likewise, whether the allowance of 4*d.* per dollar, equal to 8 per cent. on all coin remitted to Georgia, was still to be allowed.

Sir *G. C—p—r* said that allowance had subsisted more than ten years.

Col. *B—ré* remarked that the hon. bart's explanation was curious. The abuse had subsisted a long time, and therefore it was never to be reformed. A hundred merchants on 'Change would remit the money for half the allowance.

Mr. *H—ff—y* trusted that, and the like abuses would soon be abolished.

Sir *J. M—w—y* supposed the person, who had the dollar contract, must be a Member of that House.

The report was postponed to another day without a division.

The order of the day for the whole House to resolve into a committee on India affairs.

Sir *T. R—nt—d* complained of not being treated fairly, by printing the resolutions without being discussed, as they would prejudice the minds of the people against him, whether they should be agreed to or not.

Ld. *Adv.* denied any unfair treatment, and recapitulated the whole of the proceedings from the first appointment of the committee to that time.

Sir *Tho.* observed that as government had for a certain sum delegated the power of administration



ministration of justice in India, to the company, of which he was a servant, it struck him that the company, and not the House of Commons, had the right to punish him if he had done amiss.

Mr. R—by advised the hon. Bart. to reserve what he had to say in his defence till the proper season.

The House then went into committee, Sir G. Howard chairman, and agreed to the resolutions respecting the Presidency of Fort George, &c. and the report being made by Sir George, a motion was made for a bill of pains and penalties against Sir T. Rumbold, Mr. Perring, Mr. Whitehill, &c. and leave was given to bring it in.

April 30.

Ld L—*isb—m* presented a petition from Peter Perring, esq. stating, that he had been a servant to the East-India Company for more than 20 years, and in no instance had his conduct been reprehended; and praying that, whatever process should be commenced against him, it might be carried on separately. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ald. S—*w—ge* brought forward, as he had promised, the pension business; and moved, that the pension of 1000*l.* a year to John Robinson, esq. late secretary to the Treasury, was unscripted by public service, and a lavish and unprovident expenditure of the public money.

Ld Adv. said, it would be wisdom in the present Ministers, instead of breeding dissension and bad humour, to endeavour to cherish unanimity and concord. It was said, when gentlemen were out of office, that it was easy to make peace with America and Holland. Why not bring that measure about now, instead of instituting enquires about trifles, which, in a national sense, can produce nothing? After some altercation the

May 1.

The House proceeded to ballot for the secret committee to enquire into the expences of the year; after which

Mr. F—*x* delivered copies of the addresses from both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

Ld Adv. informed the House that Mr. Whitehill, one of the persons against whom they had brought in a bill of pains and penalties, had quitted the kingdom; and Mr. Lewin had informed the committee, that in consequence of an opinion of his surgeon he was gone to the Continent.

Mr. D—*st—r* took occasion to do justice to the character of Mr. Whitehill, secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who he was sorry to hear had taken offence at something that had fallen from him in debate. He said, that gentleman had been thirty years in the company's service, and had discharged his trust with a spotless integrity, which the best men might be proud to emulate. It grieved him to have said any thing that could give so worthy a

man a moment's uneasiness.

Ld J. C—*nd—sb* presented a message from his Majesty, importing that, notwithstanding former payments of the Civil List debt, a considerable debt is still in arrear; and desiring the attention of the House as to the mode of discharging it without laying any new burdens on his people; laying before the House, at the same time, the plan of reform which his Majesty had thought proper to make in his establishment, in order to be perfected by the House.—After this message was read, his Lordship observed, that the savings proposed would amount to 72,000*l.* a year; and moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious message, which was agreed to without opposition, and Monday appointed to take the message into consideration. Two papers were then delivered in upon the table; one containing a state of the debt, amounting to 295,000*l.* the other the plan recommended by the King.

The resolutions respecting Mr. Sullivan were re-committed.

May 3.

A Bill for restraining Sir Thomas Rumbold, and Peter Perring, Esq; from quitting the kingdom, was read and committed. It met with little or no opposition, except from Sir Thomas himself.

Mr. Ald. W—*kes* made his annual motion, for expunging the resolution of Feb. 15, 1769, relative to the Middlesex election, out of the Journals; which was carried, 115 to 47.

Mr. F—*x* opposed it on the ground of the inherent privilege of the House to expell.

Ld Adv. opposed it also; but he thought excluding any Member from a seat in that House by a mere resolution of the House was contrary to law.

Gen. S—*tb* moved to recall Sir Elijah Impey; which was carried.

May 6.

Mr. D—*mst—r* presented a petition from Sir Thomas Rumbold, praying to be heard by counsel against the restraining bill; and moved that the prayer of the petition might be granted.

Capt. R—*mb—ld* seconded the motion, on the ground that the bill ought to be considered as a punishment, and that it was contrary to the immutable and eternal laws of justice that a man should be punished before conviction. The punishment, he said, was the more severe, as it prevented the petitioner from making settlements on some of his children who were to be shortly married.

Ld Adv. opposed it, as did some others, on the ground of necessity. Every man who was imprisoned might be said to be punished: And no man could be brought to justice without imprisonment. His Lordship said, as to settlement he would go as far as any man; and would oppose no proposition compatible with public justice.

(To be continued.)

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\*\*\* It is observable that Admiral Hughes, in his letters to Mr. Stephens, mentions repeatedly twelve sail of the enemy's ships of the line, but specifies only eleven; and that his letters have been so garbled in the Gazette, that he refers in his second to a passage mentioned in his first, viz. "the junction of the Sultan and Magnanime on March 30," which passage is not to be found. The ship omitted is supposed to be the Bizarre, a 64. The names of officers killed should always be inserted, to prevent the needless anxiety of all whose relations have escaped.



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## The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 9, 1781, to December 10, 1782.

Christened	{ Males 8808 }	Buried	{ Males 9131 }	Increased in the Burials
	{ Females 8293 }		{ Females 8787 }	this Year 2791.
Died under 2 Years	5320	20 and 30 - 1479	60 and 70 - 1515	100 - - 6
Between 2 and 5	1221	30 and 40 - 1846	70 and 80 - 970	101 - - 2
5 and 10	536	40 and 50 - 2164	80 and 90 - 415	102 - - 1
10 and 20	629	50 and 60 - 1777	90 and 100 - 51	103 - - 1

DISEASES.	Evil 15	Miscarriage 0	CASUALTIES.
Abortive & Stillborn 566	Fever, malignant 199	Mortification 73	Bit by a mad dog 1
Aged 1193	Scarlet Fever, Spot- 17	Palfy 17	Broken Limbs 0
Ague 5	ted Fever, and Pur- 2552	Plurisy 7	Bruised 0
Apoplexy & Sudden 276	ples 2552	Quinsy 7	Burnt 26
Asthma & Phthysic 228	Fistula 2	Rash 0	Choaked 0
Bedridden 39	Flux 34	Rheumatism 7	Drowned 125
Bleeding 5	French Pox 58	Rickets 1	Excessive Drinking 4
Bloody Flux 4	Gout 52	Rising of the Lights 0	Executed 11
Bursten and Rupture 13	Gravel, Strangury, and 5	Scald-head 5	Found Dead 4
Cancer 58	Stone 42	Scurvy 5	Frighted 0
Canker 4	Grief 3	Small Pox 636	Killed by Falls and 5
Chicken Pox 5	Head-Ach 2	Sore Throat 5	several other Acci- 67
Childbed 140	Headmouldshot, Hor- 10	Sores and Ulcers 10	dents 67
Cholick, Gripes, Twist- 67	thehead, and Water 16	St. Anthony's Fire 16	Killed themselves 25
ing of the Guts 6	in the Head 16	Stoppage in the Sto- 9	Murdered 4
Cold 19	jaundice 67	mach 9	Overlaid 2
Consumption 486	Imposthume 193	Surfeit 1	Poisoned 2
Convulsions 433	Inflammation 193	Swelling 0	Scalded 2
Cough, and Hooping- 78	Itch 0	Teeth 496	Shot 1
Cough 78	Leprosy 0	Thrush 82	Starved 0
Diabetes 1	Lethargy 7	Tympany 0	Suffocated 9
Droopy 962	Livergrown 2	Vomiting and Loose- 3	
	Lunatick 56	ness 3	
	Measles 170	Worms 12	

Total 283









