

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review.

Containing the

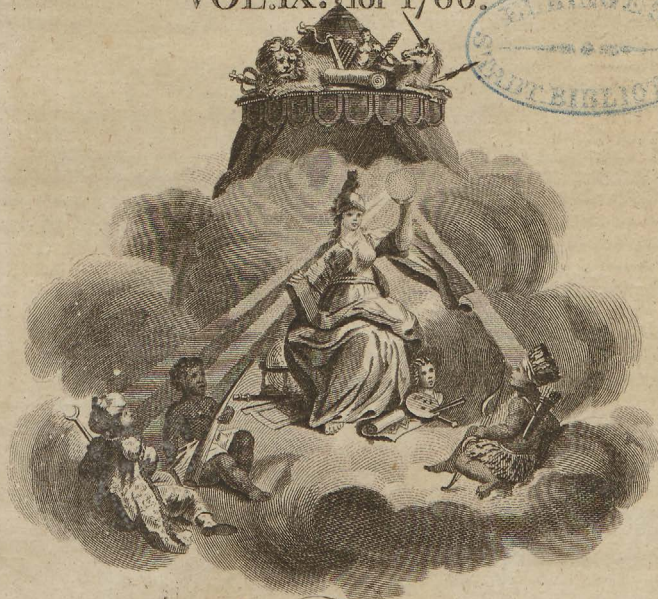
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,
Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. IX. for 1786.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1786.



3328



T H E European Magazine,

A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

CONTAINING THE
L I T E R A T U R E , H I S T O R Y , P O L I T I C S , A R T S ,
M A N N E R S , and A M U S E M E N T S of the A G E .

By the P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y of L O N D O N .

For J A N U A R Y , 1 7 8 6 .

[Embellished with, 1. An Emblematical Frontispiece of SPRING. 2. An Engraved TITLE-PAGE and VIGNETTE. 3. A Striking Likeness of the late RICHARD GLOVER, Esq. Author of "Leonidas," &c. engraved from an Original Painting by HONE. And 4. View of LORD MANSFIELD'S HOUSE at CAEN-WOOD, and LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S FARM near HIGHGATE.]

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L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; SCATCHERD AND WHITAKER, AVE-MARIA-LANE; AND J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

FRONTISPIECE.

IN Compliance with custom, we have in the Frontispieces to several of our former Volumes introduced Genius, and the Sister Arts of Poetry, Painting, and Music, as Helpmaids to our Editors; and in the present instance, had sent cards of invitation to Apollo and the Nine, requesting their company. They, however, sent different excuses for declining the visit. The Tragic Muse could not think of a *Tête-a-Tête*, till she had made her public appearance after her late indisposition. Thalia was so engaged from *House to House*, that she could not possibly come; and the rest of the Ladies were on a party at Oxford with the Laureat, where they intended staying till the Birth-day, in hopes of clear weather, having been much bewildered on their late journey to town, on occasion of the New Year. Thus disappointed, we have prefixed an Elegant Plate of one of the Seasons, copied from a Capital French Engraving, with a beautiful Vignette; intending to give the others in succession, not doubting but our Readers will be as well pleased as if we had pursued the beaten track.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. T. P.'s Verses on *May* we will reserve for that month, unless he desires their admission sooner.

Quandoque dormitat Homerus, and *Common Sense*, in our next.

Grosby, *Aurelius*, *Philobiblicus*, and several other Letters are received, and are under consideration.

We have no room for *Rebuses* and *Enigmas*.

ERRATA in DECEMBER MAGAZINE.

Page *403, line 20, for *with it*, read *with him*.

403, line 41, for *third* of November, read *eighth* of November.

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER, 1785.					
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.			
29—29—90	29	N. N. E.	21—30	— 10	— 45 — S. S. W.
30—29—62	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	22—30	— 09	— 49 — S.
31—29—62	23 —	E.	23—30	— 14	— 45 5 S.
JANUARY, 1786.			24—29	— 85	— 42 5 S.
1—29—69	20 —	N.	25—29	— 84	— 47 5 S. W.
2—29—84	18 —	W.	26—30	— 00	— 51 — W.
3—29—93	17 —	N.	27—29	— 95	— 51 5 W.
4—29—98	29 5	S.	28—30	— 20	— 47 — W.
5—30—00	33 —	S. S. E.	PRICE of STOCKS,		
6—29—54	33 —	S.	Jan. 23, 1786.		
7—29—08	45 —	S.	Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, 50s. a 52s.	
8—29—53	43 5	W.	New 4 per Cent.	prem.	
9—29—04	48 —	S. S. W.	1777.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-8ths $\frac{1}{2}$	New Navy and Vict.	
10—29—00	46 —	S. W.	5 per Cent. Ann. 1781,	Bills —	
11—28—83	46 —	S.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Ann. 20 7-8ths	
12—29—12	42 —	W.	3 per Cent. red. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	yrs. pur.	
13—29—27	45 —	W.	7-8ths 5-8ths	10 years Short Ann.	
14—29—64	33 —	W.	3 per Ct. Conf. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	1777, shut	
15—29—20	35 —	N. E.	5 per Cent. 1796, —	30 years Ann. 1778,	
16—29—05	38 —	N. N. E.	3 per Cent. 1751, —	3 per Cent. Scrip. —	
17—29—34	33 —	N.	South Sea Stock, —	4 per Ct. Scrip.	
18—29—69	26 —	W.	Old S. S. An. —	Omnium, —	
19—29—98	26 —	W.	New S. S. Ann. —	Exchequer Bills 14s.	
20—36—01	33 —	S.	India Stock, 155 $\frac{1}{2}$	prem.	
			3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.	Lot. Tick. 14l. 15s. 6d.	
				a 16s.	

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE having now been before the Public Four Years, the PROPRIETORS of it trust they may refer to the Execution of the Work as their Claim for a further continuance of Favour and Patronage. They are sensible they have owed the Indulgence and Encouragement which they have experienced, to their Attention and Industry; and those Qualities they can promise, will continue to be unremittingly exercised upon every Occasion to furnish out a Publication worthy of the Notice and Attention of every Rank in Society. By these Means they flatter themselves they will be intitled to solicit future Protection, and by these Means they hope to obtain it.

THEY take this Opportunity of returning Thanks to those who have favoured them with Assistance, and presume to solicit the learned and ingenious in all Arts and Sciences to continue to honour them with their Correspondence. The Notice they have received from some of the first Characters in Literature gives them Reason to expect that the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will become a general Vehicle by which the Literati of the whole Kingdom may converse with each other, and communicate their Knowledge to the World. They therefore flatter themselves, that such as have any useful Knowledge to communicate, or any Hint that may improve the Mind, polish the Manners, refine the Taste, or mend the Heart, will be as glad of such an Opportunity of communicating it, as the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will be always ready to convey it to the Public.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 16, to Jan. 21, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	6	2	11	2	11	2	4	2	10
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.										
Middlesex	4	7	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	8
Surry	4	7	4	3	3	0	2	6	4	4
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	2
Bedford	4	5	3	2	2	10	2	3	3	6
Cambridge	4	2	8	2	8	1	11	3	4	4
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	3
Northampton	4	8	3	2	3	0	2	1	3	9
Rutland	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	4
Leicester	5	0	3	6	3	3	2	2	4	1
Nottingham	4	10	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	7
Derby	5	11	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	3
Stafford	5	4	0	0	4	2	2	6	4	11
Salop	5	3	3	10	3	10	2	6	5	8
Hereford	5	4	0	0	4	2	3	0	5	2
Worcester	5	1	0	0	4	1	2	8	5	2
Warwick	4	7	0	0	3	11	2	3	3	11
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	6
Wilts	5	3	0	0	0	10	2	7	5	0
Berks	4	9	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	4
Oxford	4	11	0	0	3	4	2	6	4	3
Bucks	4	9	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	8

C O U N T I E S upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	4	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	1
Suffolk	4	3	2	9	2	7	1	11	2	10
Norfolk	4	4	2	10	2	5	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	4	10	2	10	2	9	2	0	3	0
York	5	2	3	5	3	3	2	1	4	2
Durham	5	5	3	9	2	11	2	0	4	4
Northumberl.	4	9	3	5	2	7	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	5	7	3	8	3	2	1	11	3	8
Westmorl.	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	10	0	0
Lancashire	5	6	0	0	3	9	2	1	4	1
Chehire	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	11	2	4	0	0
Somerfet	5	6	5	0	4	1	2	9	5	3
Devon	5	8	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0
Dorset	5	7	0	0	3	7	3	1	5	3
Hampshire	4	11	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	9
Suffex	4	6	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	9
Kent	4	5	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	0

W A L E S, Jan. 9, to Jan. 14, 1786.

North Wales	5	5	4	6	3	5	1	8	4	9
South Wales	5	8	3	9	13	8	2	0	3	9

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

D R U R Y - L A N E.

Jan. 2	C Landefine Marriage—Hurly Burly
3	Country Girl—The Same
4	West Indian—Romp [and Emmeline
5	New Way to Pay Old Debts—Arthur
6	Cymon—Romp
7	Jealous Wife—Arthur and Emmeline
9	Trip to Scarborough—Hurly Burly
10	The Same—The Same
11	School for Scandal—The Same
12	Strangers at Home—The Same
13	Trip to Scarborough—The Same
14	Heirefs—Quaker
16	The Same—Englishman in Paris
17	The Same—All the World's a Stage
18	Country Girl—Romp
19	Heirefs—Hurly Burly
20	The Same—The Same
21	The Same—Romp
23	The Same—Hurly Burly
24	The Same—Virgin Unmasked
25	Heirefs—The Same
26	The Same—Hurly Burly
27	The Same—The Same
28	The Same—Virgin Unmasked
31	Trip to Scarborough—Hurly Burly

C O V E N T - G A R D E N.

Jan. 2	I Sabella—Omai
3	Love Makes a Man—The Same
4	Barbarossa—The Same
5	Grecian Daughter—The Same
6	Cymbeline—The Same
7	Funeral—The Same
9	Roman Father—The Same
10	Fontainebleau—The Same
11	Follies of a Day—The Same
12	Comedy of Errors—The Same
13	Orphan—The Same [Same
14	She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
16	Grecian Daughter—The Same
17	Mistake—The Same
18	Macbeth—The Same
19	Orphan—The Same
20	Mistake—The Same
21	All in the Wrong—The Same
23	Romeo and Juliet—The Same
24	Much Ado About Nothing—The Same
25	Comedy of Errors—The Same
26	Orphan—The Same
27	Hypocrite—The Same
28	Love for Love—The Same
31	Distressed Mother—The Same

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

F O R J A N U A R Y , 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of the late RICHARD GLOVER, Esq.

THIS excellent writer was the son of Richard Glover, a Hamburgh merchant, in London, and was born in St. Martin's-lane, Cannon street, in the year 1712. He received the whole of his education under the Rev. Mr. Daniel Sanxay, at Cheam-school, a place which he afterwards delighted to visit; and sometimes attended at the anniversary, held of late years in London, where he seemed happy in relating his juvenile adventures. At this seminary he early distinguished himself, particularly in the poetical line; and amongst other pieces, wrote a poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to the view of that incomparable author's philosophy, published in 4to. in 1728, by his intimate friend Dr. Pemberton*. Considering this as the work of a school-boy, it will excite no small degree of surprize, as it possesses more claims to applause, and re-

quires fewer allowances for faults than productions of such an age are always allowed. Indeed, from this specimen, we may apply to Mr. Glover what Mr. Walpole said of his friend Gray, that he never was a boy.

Though possessed of talents which were calculated to excel in the literary world, he was content to devote his attention to commerce, and at a proper period commenced a Hamburgh merchant †; but though he acknowledged trade to be entitled to the principal, yet he did not admit it to be the sole object of his attention. He still cultivated literature, and associated with those who were eminent in science. One of his earliest friends was Matthew Green, the ingenious but obscure author of some admirable poems, which, in 1737, after his death, were collected and published by Mr. Glover. This

* In the preface to this work, Dr. Pemberton speaks of the poem in these terms: "I have presented my readers with a copy of verses on Sir Isaac Newton, which I have just received from a young gentleman, whom I am proud to reckon among the number of my dearest friends. If I had any apprehension that this piece of poetry stood in need of an apology, I should be desirous the reader might know that the author is but sixteen years old, and was obliged to finish the composition in a very short space of time; but I shall only take the liberty to observe, that the boldness of the digressions will be best judged of by those who are acquainted with Pindar."

† This appears from the following lines, with which he begins his poem called "London:"

"Ye northern blasts, and Eurus, wont to sweep
With rudest pinions o'er the furrow'd waves,
Awhile suspend your violence, and waft
From sandy Weser and the broad-mouth'd Elbe
My freighted vessels to the destin'd shore,
Safe o'er th' unruffled main; let every thought,
Which may disquiet and alarm my breast,
Be absent now; that, dispossess'd of care,
And free from every tumult of the mind,
With each disturbing passion hush'd to peace,
I may pour all my spirit on the theme
Which opens now before me, and demands
The loftiest strain."

original writer in the Spleen * complimented our author in the following manner :

But there's a youth that you can name,
Who needs no leading-strings to fame,
Whose quick maturity of brain
The birth of Pallas may explain ;
Dreaming of whose depending fate,
I heard Melpomene debate,
This, this is he, that was foretold
Should emulate our Greeks of old,
Inspir'd by me with sacred art,
He sings, and rules the varied heart.
If Jove's dread anger he rehearse,
We hear the thunder in his verse ;
If he describe love turn'd to rage,
The Furies riot on his page ;
If he fair liberty and law
By ruffian power expiring draw,
The keener passions then engage
Aright and sanctify their rage ;
If he attempt difatrous love,
We hear those plaints that wound the grove :
With him the kinder passions glow,
And tears ditill'd from pity flow.

On the 21st of May, 1737, Mr. Glover married Miss Nunn, with whom he received an handsome fortune ; and in the same month published " Leonidas," a poem, in 4to. which in this and the next year passed thro' three editions. This poem was inscribed to Lord Cobham †, and on its first appearance was received by the world with great approbation, though it has since been unaccountably neglected. Lord Lyttelton, in a popular publication, called " Common Sense," and in a poem addressed to the author, praised it in the warmest terms ; and Dr. Pemberton published " Observations on Poetry, especially epic, occasioned by the late poem upon Leonidas," 1728, 12mo. merely with a view to point out its beauties. In 1739, Mr. Glover published " London : or, The Progress of Commerce," 4to. and a ballad entitled " Hosier's Ghost." Both these pieces seem to have been written with a view to incite the public to resent the misbehaviour of the Spaniards, and the latter had a very considerable effect.

The political dissentions at this period rag-

ed with great violence, and more especially in the metropolis. In the year 1739, Sir George Champion, who was next in rotation for the chief magistracy, had offended a majority of his constituents, by voting with the Court party in the business of the Spanish Convention. This determined them to set him aside, and chuse the next to him in seniority ; accordingly Sir John Salter was chosen on Michaelmas-day, and on this occasion Mr. Glover took a very active part †. On the succeeding year the same resolution of the majority continuing, Mr. Glover presided at Vintners-Hall, Sept. 25, at a meeting of the Livery, to consider of two proper persons to be recommended to the Court of Aldermen, when it was resolved to support the nomination of Sir Robert Godschall and George Heathcote, Esq. who being returned to the Court of Aldermen, the latter gentleman was chosen ; but he declining the office, another meeting of the Livery was held at Vintners-Hall, Oct. 13, when Mr. Glover again was called to the chair, and the assembly came to a resolution to return Humphrey Parsons, Esq. and Sir Robert Godschall to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of the former to fill the office. On the 15th of November, another meeting was held at Vintners-Hall, when Mr. Glover pronounced an eulogium on Sir John Barnard, and advised the Livery to chuse him one of their representatives, notwithstanding his intention to resign. On all these occasions he acquitted himself in a very able manner. § His speeches at all these meetings were elegant, spirited, and adapted.

His talents for public speaking, his knowledge of political affairs, and his information concerning trade and commerce soon afterwards pointed him out to the merchants of London as a proper person to conduct their application to Parliament on the subject of the neglect of their trade. He accepted the office, and in summing up the evidence gave very striking proofs of his oratorical powers. This speech was pronounced Jan. 27, 1742, and was afterwards published under the title of " A short Account of the late Application to Parliament made by the Merchants of

* The only anecdotes of this author are to be found in our Magazine for July last, and they were communicated by a gentleman who received them immediately from Mr. Glover himself.

† Mr. Glover is supposed to have written several, if not all the inscriptions at Stowe.

‡ See " A Narrative of what passed in the Common-Hall of the Citizens of London, assembled for the Election of a Lord-Mayor, on Saturday the 29th of September, on Monday the first, and Tuesday the second of October : together with a Defence of these Proceedings, both as reasonable and agreeable to the Practice of former Times." 8vo. 1739. This was written by Benjamin Robins, author of Lord Anson's Voyage.

§ These speeches are in the London Magazine, 1740, and in Annals of Europe, 1740, page 283.

London upon the Neglect of their Trade ; with the Substance of the Evidence thereupon, as summed up by Mr. Glover." 8vo. 1742.

In the year 1744 died the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, and by her will left to Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet, 500l. each, to write the History of the Duke of Marlborough's Life. Of Mr. Glover her Grace ſays, that ſhe believes him to be a very honeſt man, who wiſhed as ſhe did, all the good that could happen to preſerve the liberties and laws of England. This bequeſt never took place. It is ſuppoſed that Mr. Glover very early renounced his ſhare of it ; and Mallet, though he continued to talk of performing the taſk, almoſt as long as he lived, is now known never to have made the leaſt progreſs in it.

About this period Mr. Glover withdrew a good deal from public notice, and lived a life of retirement. He had been unſucceſsful in his buſineſs, and with a very laudable delicacy had preferred an obſcure retreat to popular obſervation, until his affairs ſhould put on a more proſperous appearance. He had been honoured with the attention of Frederick Prince of Wales, who once preſented him with a complete ſet of the Claſſicks, elegantly bound ; and on his abſenting himſelf for ſome time on account of the embarraſſment in his circumſtances, ſent him, it is ſaid, 500l. The Prince died in March 1751, and in May following Mr. Glover was once more drawn from his retreat by the importance of his friends, and ſtood candidate for the place of Chamberlain of London. It unfortunately happened that he did not declare himſelf until moſt of the Livery had engaged their votes. After a few days, finding that his antagoniſt gained ground upon the poll, he gave up the conteſt, on the 7th of May 1751, and on this occaſion made the following ſpeech, which exhibiting the feelings of a manly reſigned philoſophical mind, in unproſperous circumſtances, deſerves to be rendered more public. It was as follows :

" Gentlemen,

" AFTER the trouble which I have had ſo large a ſhare in giving you, by my application for your favour to ſucceed Sir John Boſworth in the office of Chamberlain, this day ſo worthily ſupplied, I ſhould deem myſelf inexcusable in quitting this place, before I rendered my thanks to thoſe in particular who have ſo generously eſpouſed my intereſt ; to your new-elected Chamberlain himſelf, and numbers of his friends, whoſe expreſſions and actions have done me peculiar honour, and amidſt the warmth of their attachment to him ; to the two deſerving Magiſtrates, who have preſided among us with impartiality,

humanity, and juſtice ; and laſtly, to all in general, for their candour, decency, and indulgence.

" Gentlemen,

" Heretofore I have frequently had occaſion of addreſſing the Livery of London in public ; but at this time I find myſelf at an unuſual loſs, being under all the difficulties which a want of matter, deſerving your notice, can create. Had I now your rights and privileges to vindicate ; had I the cauſe of your ſuffering trade to defend ; or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the parliamentary ſervice of the moſt virtuous and illuſtrious citizen, my tongue would be free from constraint, and expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your attention, which now muſt be ſolely confined to ſo narrow a ſubject as myſelf. On thoſe occaſions, the importance of the matter, and my known zeal to ſerve you, however ineffectual my attempts might prove, were always ſufficient to ſecure me the honour of a kind reception and unmerited regard. Your countenance, Gentlemen, firſt drew me from the retirement of a ſtudious life ; your repeated marks of diſtinction firſt pointed me out to that great body the merchants of London, who, purſuing your example, condeſcended to intruſt me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the moſt important cauſe, a cauſe where your intereſt was as nearly concerned as theirs. In conſequence of that deference which has been paid to the ſentiments and choice of the citizens and traders of London, it was impoſſible but ſome faint luſtre muſt have glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they were pleaſed to appoint the inſtrument on their behalf : and if from theſe tranſactions I accidentally acquired the ſmalleſt ſhare of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the Livery, that my gratitude aſcribes it ; and I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a public character I may preſume to claim, I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the favour, the twenty years countenance and patronage of one, whom a ſupreme degree of reſpect ſhall prevent me from naming ; and though under the temptation of uſing that name, as a certain means of obviating ſome miſconſtructions, I ſhall, however, avoid to dwell on the memory of a loſs ſo recent, ſo juſtly and ſo univerſally lamented.

" Permit me now to remind you, that when placed by theſe means in a light not altogether unfavourable, no lucrative reward was then the object of my purſuit ; nor ever did the promiſes or offers of private emolument induce me to quit my independence, or vary from the beaſt of my former profeſ-

sions, which always were, and remain still founded on the principles of universal liberty; principles which I assume the glory to have established on your records. Your sense, Liverymen of London, the sense of your great corporation, so repeatedly recommended to your representatives in parliament, were my sense, and the principal boast of all my compositions, containing matter imbibed in my earliest education, to which I have always adhered, by which I still abide, and which I will endeavour to bear down with me to the grave; and even at that gloomy period, when deserted by my good fortune, and under the severest trials, even then, by the same consistency of opinions and uniformity of conduct, I still preserved that part of reputation which I originally derived from your favour, whatever I might pretend to call a publick character, unshaken and unblemished; nor once, in the hour of affliction, did I banish from my thoughts the most sincere and conscientious intention of acquitting every private obligation, as soon as my good fortune should please to return; a distant appearance of which seemed to invite me, and awakened some flattering expectations on the rumoured vacancy of the Chamberlain's office; but always apprehending the imputation of presumption, and that a higher degree of delicacy and caution would be requisite in me than in any other candidate, I forebore, 'till late, to present myself once more to your notice, and then, for the first time, abstracted from a public consideration, solicited your favour for my own private advantage. My want of success shall not prevent my cheerfully congratulating this gentleman on his election, and you on your choice of so worthy a magistrate; and if I may indulge a hope of departing this place with a share of your approbation and esteem, I solemnly from my heart declare, that I shall not bear away with me the least trace of disappointment.

In 1753, Mr. Glover produced at Drury-Lane his tragedy of Boadicea, which was acted nine nights, in the month of December. It had the advantage of the performance of Mr. Garrick, Mr. Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, and Mrs. Pritchard. From the Prologue it seems to have been patronized by the Author's friends in the City. In one part of it he says:

“ At length his muse from exile he re-
 “ calls,
 “ Urg'd by his patrons in Augusta's walls.
 “ Those generous traders, who alike sustain
 “ Their nation's glory on th' obedient
 “ main,
 “ And bounteous raise Affliction's droop-
 “ ing train;

“ They who, benignant to his toils, afford
 “ Their sheltering favour, have his muse re-
 “ stor'd;
 “ They in her future fame will justly share,
 “ But her disgrace herself must singly bear.
 “ Calm hours of learned leisure they have
 “ given,
 “ And could no more, for genius is from
 “ Heaven.”

Archbishop Herring, writing to a friend, says of this play: “ — to the most material objections the Author would say (as Shakespeare must in some instances) that he did not make the story, but told it as he found it. The first page of the play shocked me, and the sudden and heated answer of the Queen to the Roman ambassador's gentle address, is arrant madness; it is, indeed, unnatural. It is another objection, in my opinion, that Boadicea is really not the object of crime and punishment, so much as pity; and, notwithstanding the strong paintings of her savageness, I cannot help wishing she had got the better. She had been most unjustly and outrageously injured by those universal tyrants, who ought never to be mentioned without horror. However, I admire the play in many passages, and think the two last acts admirable. In the fifth particularly, I hardly ever found myself so strongly touched.” Dr. Pemberton wrote a pamphlet to recommend this play.

In 1761, Mr. Glover published *Medea*, a tragedy, written on the Greek model, but it was not acted until 1767, when it appeared for the first time on the stage at Drury-Lane, for Mrs. Yates's benefit. At the Accession of his present Majesty, Fortune, which had for many years neglected Mr. Glover, appears to have altered her conduct. In the Parliament which was then called, he was chosen Member for Weymouth, and continued to sit as such until the dissolution of it. He, about this time, interested himself about India affairs, at one of Mr. Sullivan's elections, and in a speech introduced the fable of the Man, Horse, and Bear, and drew this conclusion, that, whenever merchants made use of armed forces to maintain their trade, it would end in their destruction.

In 1770, the poem of Leonidas requiring a new edition, it was republished in two volumes 12mo. corrected throughout, and extended from nine books to twelve. It had also several new characters added, besides placing the old ones in new situations. The improvements made in it were very considerable, but we believe the publick curiosity, at this period, was not sufficiently alive to recompense the pains bestowed on this once-popular performance.

The calamities arising from the wounds given to publick credit, in June 1772, by the failure of the Bank of Douglas, Heron, and Co. in Scotland, occasioned Mr. Glover's taking a very active part in the settling those complicated concerns, and in stopping the distress then so universally felt. In February 1774, he called the annuitants of that Banking-house together, at the King's Arms Tavern, and laid proposals before them for the security of their demands, with which they were fully satisfied. He also undertook to manage the interests of the merchants and traders of London concerned in the trade to Germany and Holland, and of the dealers in foreign linens, in their application to Parliament in May 1774. Both the speeches made on these occasions were published in a pamphlet in that year.

In the succeeding year, 1775, he engaged on behalf of the West-India merchants, in their application to Parliament, and examined the witnesses, and summed up the evidence, in the same masterly manner he had done on former occasions. For the assistance he afforded the merchants in this business, he was complimented by them with a service of plate, of the value of 300 l. The speech which he delivered in the House was in the same year printed. This, we believe, was the last opportunity he had of displaying his oratorical talents in publick.

Having now arrived at a period of life which demanded a recess from business, Mr. Glover retired to ease and independence, and wore out the remainder of his life with dignity and with honour. It is probable that he still continued his attention to his muse, as we are informed that, besides an epick poem of considerable length, he has left some tragedies and comedies behind him in manuscript. After experiencing for some time the infirmities of age, he departed this life 25th November 1785.

The following character of Mr. Glover was drawn up immediately after his decease, by his friend Dr. Brocklesby.

"Through the whole of his life, Mr. G. was by all good men revered, by the wise esteemed, by the great sometimes caressed and even flattered, and now his death is sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness to contemplate the integrity of his character. Mr.

G. for upwards of 50 years past, through every vicissitude of fortune, exhibited the most exemplary simplicity of manners; having early attained that perfect equanimity, which philosophy often recommends in the closet, but which in experience is too seldom exercised by other men in the test of trial. In Mr. G. were united a wide compass of accurate information in all mercantile concerns, with high intellectual powers of mind, joined to a copious flow of eloquence as an orator in the House of Commons. Since Milton he was second to none of our English poets, in his discriminating judicious acquaintance with all ancient as well as modern literature; witness his Leonidas, Medea, Boadicea, and London: for, having formed his own character upon the best models of the Greek writers, he lived as if he had been bred a disciple of Socrates, or companion of Aristides. Hence his political turn of mind, hence his unwarped affection and active zeal for the rights and liberties of his country. — Hence his heartfelt exultation whenever he had to paint the impious designs of tyrants in ancient times frustrated, or in modern, defeated in their nefarious purposes to extirpate liberty, or to trample on the unalienable rights of man, however remote in time or space from his immediate presence. In a few words, for the extent of his various erudition, for his unalloyed patriotism, and for his daily exercise and constant practice of Xenophon's philosophy, in his private as well as in public life, Mr. Glover has left none his equal in the city, and some time it is feared may elapse before such another citizen shall arise, with eloquence, with character, and with poetry, like his, to assert their rights, or to vindicate with equal powers the just claims of free-born men. Suffice this testimony at present, as the well-earned meed of this truly virtuous man, whose conduct was carefully marked, and narrowly watched by the writer of the foregoing hasty sketch, for his extraordinary qualities during the long period in human life of upwards of 40 years; and now it is spontaneously offered as a voluntary tribute, un solicited and unpurchased; but as it appears justly due to the memory of so excellent a Poet, Statesman, and true Philosopher, in life and death the fame."

THE POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, for January, 1786.
No. XXIII.

THE close of the last year and the commencement of this were marked with an alarm among our traders and artizans, about an edict of the Emperor of Germany, said to amount to a total prohibition of all the British manufactures being imported in-

to his dominions! It was roundly asserted by some people, and as stoutly denied by others, particularly the Ministerialists, who wished us to believe, that this act of the Emperor (if any such there was,) was only a republication of a former arret published
eighteen

eighteen months ago, differing only a little in the manner of enforcing it. Even to this day the abused Public is left in the dark as to the authenticity and the extent of the prohibition: but all seem to agree that there is something in it. Now, we who always circumscribe our opinion within the bounds of common sense, do not scruple to say, that it was the duty of our Ministers, as soon as they knew of it, to have endeavoured to prevent the impending blow, and as soon as they found their endeavours were likely to prove in vain, then to have given the earliest notice possible to the public of the accurate contents of this hostile declaration, to put our manufacturers and others concerned on their guard, that the damages accruing therefrom might fall as light as possible. The neglect of this warning to an unguarded unsuspecting people, to protect them against unnecessary loss, as well as against groundless alarms, we consider as a great desecration of the duty of our Statesmen, let their pretences be what they may.

The above prohibition was said to take place soon after the French Court interdicted our manufactures: this looks as if the Emperor and the Grand Monarch acted in concert, and went hand in hand with their machinations against this country! a subject worthy of the enquiry of a British Parliament! sad return of the Emperor to Great-Britain for rescuing his mother and her august House from the jaws of destruction, within the memory of the present generation!

About the same time a packet arriving with a Governor from the East-Indies, after declining the supreme government there, gave our busy restless spirits an opportunity of spreading rumours of wars in those regions, as groundless as they were ridiculous and absurd: inasmuch that, like most other monstrosities, they died on the very day they were born, and their parents were glad to bury them to hide their own shame.

This month has been uncommonly fatal to our shipping. The case of the *Halfswell* East-Indiaman was peculiarly striking, distressing, and shocking to human nature. In all its circumstances it may be said to be unprecedented and unparalleled! The commander, with his two daughters, two nieces, and other amiable females, several officers, and a multitude of men, all meeting in one dreadful moment that awful death which had grimly stared them in the face for two days and nights, constituted such a tremendous catastrophe as human nature sinks under the bare contemplation of; it is too much for the human mind to think of long! Many and great are the other calamities which have befallen our other ships in all directions; and our surrounding neighbours have not gone without their share of calamity from the desolating tempest.

Parliament has assembled after a long winter vacation, and been addressed by a most gracious Speech (as it is called) from the Throne. From this Speech we must confess we have caught very little information, either of the present state of the nation, or the design of Ministers in their future management of that vast, unwieldy body called the Commonwealth! The Minister asserts nothing specific, and promises nothing specific; we may therefore, by taking a large grasp, draw every thing from it;—upon a smaller scale, with a scrupulous critical examination reduce it to nothing. We must therefore leave the Minister to develop his secret meaning by his future actions.

While our Parliament was assembling to hear one Royal Speech, another Royal Speech, addressed to the Irish Parliament, was wafted over to our Island, reaching the metropolis just in time to bear a chorus with the other. Of this Irish Speech we may say, it is entirely a domestic one, relating to the internal economy of Ireland only; we shall therefore leave that to the consideration, criticism and investigation of the Irish Parliament, Volunteers and People in general.

The Emperor and the King of Prussia content themselves at present with waging a war of words—and of words with very little meaning to them as far as we can see: indeed we should think they might be ashamed to take up arms in such a dispute, without assigning much stronger reasons than either of them yet have done. But if they will fight for fighting's sake, we could wish, for the good of mankind, they might be left by surrounding Powers to fight it out fairly between themselves, as our boxing heroes do in England, without involving innocent and indifferent nations in the motley quarrel, by which there is not a possibility of their gaining the least good, or reaping any benefit whatsoever.

Holland continues in a perturbed state, between the partisans and the enemies of the Stadtholder: as we hinted before, this is a needless quarrel; their great and good new Ally will soon settle that knotty point for them; they may cast all their care upon him, for he will care for them;—he has taken them in tow, and he will pull away with a vengeance. In the mean time, the Hollanders are remunerating his good offices with the two good ships the Alliance and the Gratitude, as the first-fruits of that peace he has procured them. Let them take care these noble monuments of Dutch gratitude be not dashed to pieces on the sunken rocks of French faith and ingratitude!—We are much afraid they want to procure a more durable and solid monument of their gratitude to the Grand Monarch in the easy purchase of

Negapatnam out of our hands!—But who will be fools then!

The Grand Monarch has something to do to discipline his Members of Parliament, who, like unruly school-boys, begin to be petulant, and even to remonstrate against his dictatorial power; but he holds the lash over them in such a menacing tone, that they find it in-it convenient to yield to his sovereign power. Obedience, pure, simple, unreserved obedience, is the whole sum and substance of the duty he requires at their hands. This is the great and good King who has taken the Thirteen United States of America, and the Seven United High and Mighty States of the Netherlands—twenty free States in all—all truly republican—under his protection, to preserve their rights, their liberties, privileges, and immunities, pure, perfect, undiminished and uncontaminated!!!—Yet this is the man, who, with the besom of destruction—

DESPOTISM—sweeps down every vestige of liberty and the rights of mankind, in his own extensive populous dominions, leaving no traces of pre-existent liberty behind. Here we leave them in possession of their benign patron, the wonder of the world!

We now come to discharge a debt we incurred to our readers in our last month's speculations; that is, to shew that the confederation which the French Cabinet is now forming with the utmost assiduity on the Continent of Europe, has its radical defects, and the seeds of its own dissolution in its very constitution, if the other powers had but sound and able politicians to guide their affairs. And,

First, A close, intimate, and perfect alliance between the Emperor of Germany and a King of France is a gross absurdity in the politics of Europe in general, and a flat contradiction to the constitution of the Germanic Body in particular, and a combination with one of its hereditary enemies, pregnant with the destruction of the Empire. An Emperor of Germany in league offensive and defensive with France, is secretly and virtually an enemy to the general bond of union that holds the several parts of the Empire together: and every sagacious Prince of the Empire must see it, and take the alarm ere long and act accordingly. Even those who are now deeply connected with the Head, cannot be free from apprehensions of danger to the different members of the Empire from that alarming, ominous and ill-boding alliance. This doctrine is so self-evident, it scarcely needs any demonstration or illustration, for he that runs may read and understand. But, to remove all cavilling—Be it remembered, that the fundamental axiom of the German policy was originally for the Electors to chuse one of their own body to be Emperor, who was

not too powerful in his hereditary dominions or matrimonial acquisitions and family connections, so as to enable him to swallow up the Empire by piecemeal, and add the whole or greater part of it to his hereditary dominions; yet not to chuse one who was so weak and impotent as to be unable to take the lead as Head of the Empire, to protect itself against the inroads and invasions of the Ottoman Empire on one hand, and also to guard against the designs and machinations of the French Court on the other hand, whose constant, invariable aim has been at Universal Monarchy, which, when obtained, must be the certain destruction of the German Empire. For half a century back the Empire has had little to fear from the pacific disposition and feeble troubled state of the Turkish empire. The great danger that remained to be guarded against next to the overgrown power of the Emperor is the constant aspiring of the French Kings at Universal Monarchy. By the present confederation a door is thrown wide open for both these dangers to rush irresistibly in o the very heart of the Empire. Therefore this league must be broke up, or Germany will bleed at every pore, and probably fall a general sacrifice to one or both of these Powers, to be divided between them. We give the proposed exchange of Bavaria for the Aultrian Flanders, as a specimen of their plan, or the first link of the chain forging by the two now united Houses of Bourbon and Aultria, for a serious warning to all the Princes of Germany potent and impotent.

This alarm, properly inculcated and imbibed among the German Princes, may operate effectually by prevention, without drawing the sword or shedding of blood. All the electors ought to set their faces against chusing the Emperor's brother, or any of that House to be King of the Romans; and all the Princes of the Empire ought to countenance, encourage and support them in it. The same precaution ought to be taken against chusing one of that family to be Emperor upon the next demise; for in case one of the family should succeed either as King of the Romans, or by immediate election to the throne, they would not only consider the Imperial diadem hereditary in their family, but would feel themselves powerful enough to make it so; whereby the family raised up for the defence of the Empire would ultimately be enabled to become its conqueror or destroyer, in conjunction with that power they were originally destined to oppose.

Finding this article hath led us into a great length of discussion, we must reserve the investigation of the other defects of the French league to a further opportunity, the earliest we can seize on.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

JANUARY 14, a new Comedy in five acts, entitled *The Heiress*, was performed for the first time, and was received with loud and continued applause.

<i>Sir Clement Flint,</i>	Mr. King,
<i>Lord Gavel,</i>	Mr. Palmer.
<i>Clifford,</i>	Mr. Smith,
<i>Allscrip,</i>	Mr. Parsons.
<i>Blandish,</i>	Mr. Bannister, jun.
<i>Rightly,</i>	Mr. Aickin.
<i>Prompt,</i>	Mr. R. Palmer.
<i>French Valet,</i>	Mr. Baddeley.
<i>Miss Allscrip,</i>	Miss Pope.
<i>Harriet Clifford,</i>	Mrs. Crouch.
<i>Mrs. Blandish,</i>	Mrs. Wilson.
<i>Mrs. Sagely,</i>	Mrs. Booth.
<i>Waiting Maid,</i>	Mrs. Barnes.
<i>Country Girl,</i>	Miss Tidswell.

AND

Lady Emily Gavel, Miss Farren.

Sir Clement Flint is one of those cautionary and fastidious men who suppose that interest is the spring of every human action, and who laugh to scorn the pretensions of men to abstract benevolence or disinterested friendship. This character was performed by Mr. King with that morose gravity of which he is so compleat a master.

Lord Gavel and Lady Emily are his nephew and niece—They are both possessed of honour and sensibility. Sir Clement is anxious to marry his nephew, Lord Gavel, to Miss Allscrip, that he may repair a damaged estate by the fortune of this Heiress—But the noble Lord having seen the humble Harriet Clifford, who, to avoid a disagreeable match, had flown to London, and taken refuge in an obscure lodging under the name of Miss Alton, has fallen desperately in love with her, and cannot think of marrying any other.

Allscrip, a rascally attorney, who has amassed an immense fortune, chiefly by the

ruin of the Clifford family, has removed, at the instance of his daughter, the Heiress from the neighbourhood of Furnival's inn to Berkeley-square—His daughter is a compound of affectation, insolence and insensibility. She imitates the manners of people of fashion, and in particular makes Lady Emily her model.

The Blandishes, brother and sister, are sycophants—They are a couple of those beings who hang on people of fashion, and “who stand well with all Administrations.”

Clifford is a gentleman of steady and unaccommodating virtue—The bosom friend of Lord Gavel, he interferes to save him from the error of connecting himself with an unworthy girl, or from the shame of seducing an innocent woman; and in this pursuit he discovers Miss Alton to be his sister.

These are the characters which the author has assembled and engaged in a plot full of interest, and which at the same time is neither entangled with confounding business, nor debased by farcical incidents—The Allscrips are detected and exposed—the Blandishes are disappointed—the Cliffords recover their estates—Lord Gavel is united to Harriet Clifford—Mr. Clifford to Lady Emily—and Sir Clement Flint is forced to acknowledge that there is nothing so truly interested as to make those whom we love happy.

The Honourable General Burgoyne is the author of this comedy, and it does infinite honour to his pen. It is written with chastity and elegance—It breathes throughout the language of fashionable life—is enriched with observation original and nervous—and abounds with epigrams new and pointed.

The Prologue and Epilogue have merit—They were both written in haste, which is a good reason for Mr. King's being rather imperfect. The Epilogue in particular was not written we learn till the day before the representation, and was not delivered to Miss Farren till late the preceding night.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

VIEW of LORD MANSFIELD'S HOUSE at CAEN WOOD, and LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S FARM at HIGHGATE.

A GREEABLY to our promise in a former Number, and as a companion to the GENERAL VIEW of HIGHGATE inserted in our last Magazine; we now present our Readers with an Elegant Engraving,

from a Drawing furnished by the same Gentleman who favoured us with the former, of the Houses of Lord Mansfield and Southampton near Highgate.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late PROFESSOR GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S.—By JAMES JOHNSTONE, M. D. and Soc. Reg. Medic. Edinb. Socius,

[From the “Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.”]

JOHN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, born at Aberdeen in 1725, was third son of **JAMES GREGORY, M. D.** Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen; and of Anne daughter of the Rev. George Chalmers, Principal of King's College there. The family of Dr. Gregory is of great antiquity in Scotland, and has for more than a century past produced a succession of Gentlemen, of the first distinction in the learned world. **JAMES GREGORY, M. D.** Professor of Mathematics, first at St. Andrews, and afterwards at Edinburgh, the Doctor's grandfather, was one of the most eminent Mathematicians of the last age, the age of Mathematics. He invented the Reflecting Telescope, improved by Sir Isaac Newton. His *Optica Promota*, and other Mathematical works, are still in high esteem.

David Gregory of Oxford, another of the family, the Doctor's cousin, published an excellent and complete Treatise of Astronomy, founded upon the principles, and explanatory of the doctrine, of Sir Isaac Newton. James Gregory, M. D. the Doctor's eldest brother, succeeded their father as Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen: and the Doctor, of whom we write, has left a son, who now holds the office of Professor of the Institutions of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, made vacant by the election of Dr. Cullen to be sole Professor of Practice, after his father's death. It seems to be the destiny of this family, to enlarge science, and instruct mankind; and we hope, it will long hold this honourable distinction.

Though Dr. Gregory's father died when his son was very young, his education was carefully and successfully conducted by able and skilful persons, who were attached to his father and family, as well as to the duty they owed to their pupil. In such a happy situation for improvement, Dr. Gregory made a rapid progress in his studies. At Aberdeen, he became thoroughly acquainted with the learned languages, and with his own; here he finished his course of philosophy, and his mathematical studies; for like the rest of his ancestors, he was deeply versed in mathematical knowledge. And in this admirable school, where abstract science itself has undergone a signal reformation, and has learned to speak the language of common sense, and to adorn itself with the graces of taste and eloquence, Dr. Gregory cultivated an

elegant and just taste, clearness and beauty of expression, with precision of judgment, and extensive knowledge. With the circle of science, he possessed a great share of common sense, and of the knowledge of men. This he displays in his writings; and evidently carried into his profession a spirit congenial to that of the Gerrards and Beatties, gentlemen with whom he lived in the closest habits of friendship.

Having finished at Aberdeen his course of study in languages, arts, and philosophy, in 1742 he went to Edinburgh, to prosecute the study of medicine.

Having attended the excellent courses of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, the celebrated Professor, and father of Anatomy there—of Dr. Alison, on the *Materia Medica*, and Botany—of Dr. Plummer, on Chemistry—of Dr. Sinclair, the elegant and favourite scholar of Boerhaave, on the Institution of Medicine—of the sagacious Rutherford, on the Practice of Medicine—he went to Leyden in 1745, and to Paris in 1746, for farther improvement.

While at Leyden, he received a spontaneous mark of the esteem in which he was held by those among whom, and by whom, he had been educated, in having the degree of Doctor of Physic conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen; and when he returned there from Paris, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in King's College. He held this professorship for three or four years, and during that time he gave lectures, or rather a complete course, according to the method of education in that university, on the following important branches of knowledge. 1. Mathematics. 2. Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 3. Ethics, and Moral Philosophy.

In 1754 he went to London, where he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and cultivated the acquaintance, and fixed the esteem and friendship, of some of the most distinguished literati there. Edward Montague, Esquire, an eminent mathematician, and worthy man, maintained a firm friendship for the Doctor, founded on the similarity of their manners and studies. His Lady, Mrs. Montague, and George Lord Lyttelton, were of the number of his friends; and it is not improbable but he would have continued in London, and practised there in his profession, if the death of his brother James Gregory, M. D. and Professor of Physic in King's College, Aberdeen, in 1756, had not occasioned his being recalled to his native university,

to fill the chair of Professor of Physic, vacant by his brother's death. His occupations in physic now began to be active: he gave a course of lectures in physic, and practised in his profession, with universal applause.

In 1766, on the mournful occasion of the death of Dr. Robert Whytt, the ingenious Professor of the Theory of Physic at Edinburgh, Dr. Gregory was called to succeed him, as his Majesty's first Physician in Scotland; and about the same time he was chosen to fill the chair of Professor of the Practice of Physic, which was just resigned by Dr. Rutherford; the Trustees of that University being ever attentive to support the high reputation of the celebrated school of physic there, by drawing to it, from every quarter, physicians of the most approved talents and qualifications in the several branches of medicine they are appointed to teach. Dr. Gregory gave three successive courses of practical lectures. Afterwards by agreement with his ingenious colleague, Dr. Cullen, they lectured alternate sessions, on the Practice and Institutions of Medicine, with just and universal approbation, till the time of Dr. Gregory's death.

The Doctor having attained the first dignities of his profession in his native country, and the most important medical station in the university, far from relaxing from that attention to the duties of his profession which had raised him, endeavoured to merit the rank he held in it, and in the public esteem, by still greater exertions of labour and assiduity. It was during this time of business and occupation, that he prepared and published his practical Syllabus for the use of students, which, if it had been finished, would have proved a very useful book of practice; and likewise, those admired Lectures on the Duties, Office, and Studies of a Physician.

Dr. Gregory, for many years before his death, felt the approach of disease, and apprehended, from an hereditary and cruel gout, the premature death, which indeed too soon put a period to his life and usefulness. In this anxious expectation, he had prepared that admirable proof of paternal solicitude and sensibility, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." But for some days, and even that preceding his death, he had been as well as usual; at midnight, he was left in good spirits by Doctor Johnstone, late Physician in Worcester, at that time his Clinical

Clerk; yet at nine o'clock in the morning of the tenth of February 1773 he was found dead in his bed.*

Dr. Gregory was tall in person, and remarkable for the sweetness of his disposition and countenance, as well as for the ease and openness of his manners. He was an universal and elegant scholar, an experienced, learned, sagacious and humane physician—a professor, who had the happy talent of interesting his pupils, and of directing their attention to subjects of importance, and of explaining difficulties with simplicity and clearness. He entered with great warmth into the interests and conduct of his hearers, and gave such as deserved it every encouragement and assistance in his power: open, frank, social, and undisguised in his life and manners, sincere in his friendships, a tender husband and father: an unaffected, cheerful, candid, benevolent man—a faithful christian. Dr. Gregory's unexpected death, in the height of his usefulness, and with appearances which afforded hopes of its continuance for a much longer period, was universally lamented as a public, no less than a private loss; and science, genius, and worth will long weep over his grave.

Dr. Gregory married in 1752, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Forbes; he lost this amiable lady in 1761: she left the Doctor three sons and three daughters, viz. James Gregory, M. D. now Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh—Dorothea—Anne—Elizabeth—William, student of Baliol College, Oxford, and now in orders:—John—all now living, except Elizabeth, who died in 1771.

HIS WORKS.

I. COMPARATIVE VIEW of the State and Faculties of MAN with those of the ANIMAL WORLD.

This work was first read to a private literary society at Aberdeen, and without the most distant view to publication. Many hints are thrown out in it on subjects of consequence, with less formality, and more freedom, than if publication had been originally intended. The size of the book may have suffered by this circumstance; but the value of the matter has probably been increased, by a greater degree of originality, and of variety.

The author put his name to the second edition of this work; many additions are also

* He too, Dr. Johnstone, junior, of Worcester, has lately fallen a much lamented martyr to a noble discharge of duty, in attending the prisoners ill of a fever in Worcester jail (1783). He at i. e. d. at an early period, to great and deserved eminence in his profession: and will be ever regretted as a physician of great ability and genius, and as one of the most pleasing and benevolent of men; prematurely snatched from his friends and country, when become highly agreeable and useful to them.

joined to it; and it is dedicated to George Lord Lyttelton, who always professed a high esteem for the author and his writings. This work, in fine, if the author had left no other, must convince every one, that, as a man of science, he possessed extensive knowledge, exquisite taste and judgment, and great liberality of mind and thought; and that, as handsomely said by our instructive poet, Mr. Hayley, in quoting this engaging little volume, in his "Essay on Writing History." "He united the noblest affections of the heart to great elegance of mind; and is justly ranked amongst the most amiable of moral writers."

II. OBSERVATIONS on the DUTIES and OFFICES of a PHYSICIAN, and on the Method of PROSECUTING ENQUIRIES in PHILOSOPHY.

This work was first published in 1770, by one, who heard the Professor deliver them in lectures; but they were acknowledged, and republished in a more correct form, by the author, in 1772.

III. The next work published by Professor Gregory is intitled, ELEMENTS of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC for the use of STUDENTS, 1772, republished 1774.

The Doctor intended this work as a TEXT BOOK, to be illustrated by his lectures on the practice of physic; but he died before he had finished it; and before he had finished the first course of lectures which he gave on that text.

The Doctor's death happened while he was lecturing on the Pleurisy. His son, Dr. James Gregory, finished that course of lectures, to the general satisfaction of the University; and he therein gave ample proof of his fitness for the station of Professor of Medicine, which he now fills with great honour

to himself, and to the University—*Non deficiat alter aureus.*

This Gentleman published in 1774, a small tract of his father's, entitled "A FATHER'S LEGACY TO HIS DAUGHTERS;" which was written solely for their use (about eight years before the author died) with the tenderest affection, and deepest concern for their happiness. This work is a most amiable display of the piety and goodness of his heart; and his consummate knowledge of human nature, and of the world. It manifests such solicitude for their welfare as strongly recommends the advice which he gives.

"Adieu, ye lays, that fancy's flowers adorn,

The soft amusement of the vacant mind!
He sleeps in dust, and all the Muses mourn;
He, whom each virtue fired, each grace refined,

Friend! teacher! pattern! darling of mankind!

He sleeps in dust! —Ah how should I pursue

My theme! —To heart-consuming grief resigned,

Here on his recent grave I fix my view;
And pour my bitter tears—Ye flow'ry lays

adieu!

Art thou, my Gregory, for ever fled!
And am I left to unavailing woe!

When fortune's storms assail this weary head,
Where cares long since have shed untimely

snow,
Ah! now for comfort whither shall I go!

No more thy soothing voice my anguish cheers:

Thy placid eyes with smiles no longer glow,
My hopes to cherish, and allay my fears.—

'Tis meet that I should mourn—Flow forth
afresh my tears!" *

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE account you have given of the late Mr. Henderson in your last Magazine, and especially that part of it written, as I am informed, by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, (whose name appears very honourably in the Manchester Philosophical Transactions) has afforded general satisfaction. It would, however, have been more complete, had you added a list of the characters which he performed. To supply this deficiency, I have compiled from memory and enquiry the following catalogue, in which I have arranged the parts as near as possible according to the order of their performance, and believe the list to be tolerably accurate. Those parts which he performed in London, I have marked with an asterisk.

I am, &c.

P. W.

Bath, Jan. 12, 1786.

CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.	CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.
* 1 Hamlet	Hamlet	* 5 Macbeth	Macbeth
* 2 Ode on the Jubilee		* 6 Capt. Bobadil	Every Man in his Humour
* 3 Richard III.	Richard III.	* 7 Bayes	The Rehearsal
* 4 Benedick	Much Ado About Nothing	8 Don Felix	The Wonder

* 9 Earl

CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.	CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.
* 9 Earl of EtieX	The Earl of Essex	* 63 Falstaff	Merry Wives of Windsor
10 Hotspur	First Part of Henry IV	64 Regulus	The Inflexible Captive
11 Fribble	Mis in Her Teens	65 Sr. Th. Overbury	Sir Thomas Overbury
* 12 Lear	King Lear	66 Lord Chalkstone	Lethe
* 13 Hastings	Jane Shore	* 67 Leon	Rule a Wife and Have a Wife
14 Alonzo	Alonzo	68 Col. Tamper	The Deuce is in him
15 Alzuma	Alzuma	69 Mirabel	The Incontinent
* 16 Pierre	Venice Preserv'd	70 Loveless	Love's Last Shift
* 17 Don John	The Chances	71 Manly	The Plain Dealer
* 18 Comus	Comus	72 Beverley	The Gamester
19 Othello	Othello	73 Belmont	The Foundling
20 Archer	The Stratagem	* 74 Evander	The Grecian Daughter
21 Ranger	The Suspicious Husband	75 Brutus	Julius Cæsar
* 22 Sir John Brute	The Provoked Wife	* 76 Brutus	The Roman Sacrifice
23 Belville	The School for Wives	* 77 Edgar Atheling	The Battle of Hastings
24 Henry II.	Henry II.	* 78 Horatius	The Roman Father
25 Beverley	The Man of Business	* 79 Æsop	Æsop
26 Zanga	The Revenge	* 80 Chorus	Henry V.
27 Ford	The Merry Wives of Windsor	* 81 Birino	The Law of Lombardy
* 28 Posthumus	Cymbeline	* 82 Dominic	The Spanish Fryar
* 29 Shylock	The Merchant of Venice	* 83 Sforza	The Duke of Milan
30 Lorenzo	The Spanish Fryar	* 84 Tamerlane	Tamerlane
* 31 Sciolto	The Fair Penitent	* 85 Wolfey	Henry VIII.
32 Morcar	Matilda	86 Charles	The School for Scandal
* 33 Falstaff	First Part of Henry IV.	87 Cato	Cato
34 Velasquez	Braganza	88 Octavio	She Would and She Would Not
35 Osmond	King Arthur	89 Aubrey	The Fashionable Lover
* 36 Sir Giles Overreach	New way to pay old debts	90 Sir John Flowerdale	School for Fathers
37 Jupiter	Amphitryon	* 91 Pharnaces	Siege of Sinope
* 38 King John	King John	* 92 Duke	Measure for Measure
39 Ja-himo	Cymbeline	* 93 Osborne	Duplicity
40 Glenalvon	Douglas	* 94 Austin	The Count of Narbonne
41 Selim	Edward and Eleanora	* 95 Fitzherbert	Which is the Man
* 42 Chamont	The Orphan	* 96 Markwell	The Double Dealer
43 Bastard	King John	* 67 Sullivan	The Walloons
44 Oroonoko	Oroonoko	98 Ægeon	The Comedy of Errors
* 45 Falstaff	Second Part Henry IV.	99 Riot	The Wife's Relief
* 46 Lufignan	Zara	100 Pyrrhus	The Distress Mother
47 Clytus	The Rival Queens	101 Mercurio	Romeo and Juliet
48 Hargrave	The Runaway	102 Prospero	The Tempest
49 Honeywood	The Good-natured Man	* 103 Leontes	The Winter's Tale
50 Campley	The Funeral	* 104 Sir Ant. Bramville	The Discovery
* 51 Valentine	Love for Love	* 105 Philodamus	Philodamus
52 Henry V.	Henry V.	* 106 Lord Davenant	The Mysterious Husband
53 Osmyn	The Mourning Bride	* 107 Malvolio	Twelfth Night
54 Oakley	The Jealous Wife	* 108 Norval	Douglas
55 Don John	The Man's the Master	* 109 Sir Ch. Easy	The Careless Husband
* 56 Alwin	The Countess of Salisbury	* 110 Old Willmot	The Shipwreck
57 Lord Guildford Dudley	Lady Jane Grey	* 111 Biron	Isabella
58 Alcanor	Mahomet	* 112 Caled	The Siege of Damascus
* 59 Jaques	As You Like It	* 113 Theseus	Phædra and Hippolitus
60 Atall	The Double Gallant	* 114 Arab	The Arab
61 Henry VI.	Richard III.	* 115 Ordeal	Fashionable Levities]
* 62 Jago	Othello		

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FRAGMENTS by LEO. NUMBER VII.

The delicate precision often necessary in Translation.

THAT part of my temper which inclines to Republicanism was not a little stirred a few evenings ago, at the Coffee-house, on reading the following *jeux d'esprit* translated from the French of M. de Voltaire and the King of Prussia.

M. de VOLTAIRE to the Princess AMELIA of Prussia.

Some truth we may decry
Ev'n in the greatest lye.
To-night I dream'd I sat
Enthron'd in regal state:
To love you then I dar'd;

Nay more, that love declar'd;
And when I'woke, one half I still retain'd,
My kingdom vanish'd, but my love remain'd.

Thus answered by the Poet-Warrior-King.

Dreams commonly we see
With characters agree.

Thus heroes pass the Rhine,
And merchants count their coin,
And mastiffs bay the moon:

But when, conceited loon!

Voltaire here dreams of empire, on my word,

Thus to abuse a dream is most absurd.

After I retired from the Coffee-house I could not get, what I then thought, the extreme insolence of his Majesty out of my mind, but sat half-dressed by my bed-side indulging in these indignant reveries: What characters, thought I, have more disgraced human nature than those of kings! the kings of every nation, Jews and Gentiles, Greeks and Barbarians, Turks and Christians? What description of men ever exceeded them in oppression and injustice, in rapine, murder and every cruelty, in unlimited indulgence of the basest and lowest passions! But it hurts me to degrade human nature too much. The fault of those multitudes who, possessed of the title and power of kings, have disgraced the name of man, is to be traced in their unhappy education. The extreme insolence of those who, according to the vulgar error, are styled the Great, has in every age been the contempt of philosophers and generous informed minds. But such minds, on cooler thoughts, will no more blame human nature for the worthlessness of the great majority of those vulgarly called the Great, than those fungous excrescences of society, than they will blame the good timber of an old oak tree on account of the useless fungous excrescences that ooze out of its rhind. Such minds will make allowances for the miserable indulgence shewn to the earliest years of princes and of our young gentry; for the ignorance which follows that indulgence; for that

flattery of low mercenary dependants which assails their inexperienced entrance on the rank of men, during the wildest ebullition of the passions; and above all, for that unhappy idea of their high superiority of birth and fortune which makes their heads giddy, and to fancy they are on high towers looking down on the bulk of society, when in reality they are much below it. But whatever apologies may be made for the ignorance and consequent insolence of too many of our own lordlings, the Great Frederic, the philosopher and hero of the North, needs no such palliation or defence. He knows what sentiments are liberal, and worthy of an instructed mind; insolence and contempt in him therefore are triply aggravated, triply odious. But when that contempt is bestowed on abilities superior to his own, it is quite unsufferable. Sir W. Temple says, ten thousands of men are born with abilities and requisites to make great kings, generals and statesmen, for one that is born with the talents or mind necessary to form the great poet. Yet it seems his accomplished Majesty of Berlin thought it blasphemy itself in Voltaire even to dream that he was one of that sacred order of superior and heaven-descended Beings called kings! Had I read this of James I. such insolence would have been in character; and I should only have laughed; but in the great and justly-admired Frederic, it is intolerable.—Thus far had my *Reverie* carried my indignation, when turning over some numbers of the *Journal des Scavans*, which lay on the table, in hope of some amusement, I luckily fell upon the original verses of Voltaire and his Majesty, and was agreeably deceived on finding that the insolence which had chagrined me, lay not in the French of the king's reply, but in the clumsy turn of the English translation. The original ends thus:

Mais quand Voltaire en Prusse, pour faire le faquin,

S' imagine etre Roi,

Ma foi c'est abuser d'un songe.

Here the turn or point is delicate, and elegantly witty. It is not as in the English, or rather Scotch translator, from the Scotch word in it:

But when, conceited loon,

Voltaire here dreams of empire, on my word,

Thus to abuse a dream is most absurd.

Here *dreams of empire* obviously means, in his verses he dreams of empire; and that for such a fellow as he to dream of empire, was to abuse a dream most absurdly. But the point of the original is very different; the

the whole of which is literally thus :

"It is commonly remarked that our dreams are analogous to our character. A hero dreams that he has pass'd the Rhine; a merchant, that he has made his fortune; and a dog, that he bays the moon. But when Voltaire in Prussia, to play off his buffoonery, imagines himself to be king; (not a king) by my faith, this is abusing a dream." The point here is truly Attic: the monarch laughs at him for dreaming that he was King in Prussia. Voltaire only says, he dreamed he was advanced to the rank of kings; but his Majesty's turn, en Prusse s' imagine etre Roi! "in Prussia to think he was to be king!"

AN ACCOUNT of CUTHBERT SHAW*.

CUTHBERT SHAW was born at Raventworth, near Richmond in Yorkshire, about the year 1738, or 1739. His father was a person in low circumstances, and followed the occupation of a shoemaker. Our Author was first put to school at Kirkbyhill, in his father's neighbourhood; but he was soon removed to Scorton, five miles from Richmond, where, after having gone through a common course of education, he was appointed Usher. Some time after he became Usher to the Grammar-school at Darlington under Mr. Metcalf, and, while there, published his first Poem, in 1756, called "Liberty Humbly inscribed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Darlington," 4to. During his residence at this place he began to shew that negligence of the dictates of prudence, and the rules of economy, which marked his future life, inasmuch that he was obliged to quit his post and the country; and with nothing but his talents came in quest of fortune to the metropolis.

The exact time of his arrival in London we are unable to ascertain; but we are informed that his first employment was writing paragraphs and essays for the newspapers. In the spring of 1760 he was at St. Edmond's Bury, probably a member of the Norwich company of comedians, and published under the name of W. Seymour "Odes on the Four Seasons," 4to. a performance which had been one of his youthful productions. In the summer of that year he joined Mr. Foote's hasty raised troop with which that gentleman opened the Haymarket with "the Minor," a play that was acted with uncommon success thirty-five nights, and in which Mr. Shaw performed the part of Sir George Wealthy.

The winter of that year he passed either in Ireland or in some country company, and in the summer of 1761 performed at Drury-Lane, then opened by Mr. Foote and Mr. Murphy. On the 19th October he appeared at Covent Garden in the character of Osmyrn in Zara, but with so little success that he never was permitted to perform any more un-

is as good-natured as it is sharp-pointed, and is entirely free of that insolence which the clumsy English version suggested to my indignation.

Memoirandum, if ever any acquaintance I have a regard for intend to translate poetry from one language into another, lay this example before him; and tell him, that the delicate precision so necessary in translation, particularly in works of wit and humour, requires a familiarity of feeling and taste with his author, without which he will neither understand him, do him common justice, or himself the smallest credit.

til the 14th May 1762, when he personated Pierre in Venice Preserved for his own benefit. He possessed but few of the requisites for the Theatre except figure; and from this time seems to have abandoned a pursuit from which he was likely to derive neither profit nor credit. From this period we hear no more of him as an actor.

In the beginning of the year 1762 he resumed the pen, and the poetical war kindled up by Churchill raging at that juncture with great violence, he wrote a Satire, called, "The Four Farthing Candles," 4to. in which he attacked Mess. Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley. This performance was executed with some spirit and success, and obtained so much notice as to encourage him to proceed as an author.

In 1766, he published "The Race, a Poem," 4to. in which he characterized the chief poets of that period, and some of them with great severity. This poem was republished and enlarged in the next year. It appears from it, that he had, by this time, no want of confidence in his powers. He had learnt to deal his satire about with no unsparing hand, and if it was not felt by the parties against whom it was directed, it was owing to no lenity or forbearance in the satirist.

About this time he wrote an account of the virtues of a then popular medicine, called "The Beaume de Vie," and was admitted as a partner to a proportion of the profits arising from it. He had hitherto led, if not a profligate, at least a dissipated life. He seemed sensible of it himself, and soon afterwards married, and for a short time had the care of the present Earl of Chesterfield, then an infant, to instruct him in the first rudiments of literature. He also put forth proposals for publishing his poems by subscription; but this was never executed, and he returned the money he had received. In 1768, he lost his wife in child-bed, of her first child, and on this occasion wrote his

* In this article we have received some assistance from a correspondent who signs himself D. For some original specimens of Mr. Shaw's Poetry see p. 50, be

best performance, entitled, "A Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady, by an Afflicted Husband," 4to. The tenderness which runs through the whole of this poem, renders it one of the most affecting in the English language. The Lady's dying farewell to her husband is particularly pathetic.

—If e'er thy Emma's name was
 dear ;
 If e'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd
 ear ;
 If from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
 Proud friends have frown'd and fortune smil'd
 in vain ;
 If it has been my sole endeavour, still
 To act in all, obsequious to thy will ;
 To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know,
 Then only truly blest when thou wert so ;
 If I have doated with that fond excess,
 Nor love could add, nor fortune make it
 less ;
 If this I've done, and more—oh then be
 kind
 To the dear lovely babe I leave behind.
 When time my once-lov'd memory shall
 efface,
 Some happier maid may take thy Emma's
 place,
 With envious eyes thy partial fondness see,
 And hate it for the love thou bore to me.
 My dearest Shaw, forgive a woman's fears,
 But one word more (I cannot bear thy tears)
 Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow,
 Oft have I tried, and ever found thee true,
 That to some distant spot thou wilt remove
 This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
 Where safe thy blandishments it may par-
 take,
 And oh ! be tender for its mother's sake.
 Wilt thou ?—
 I know thou wilt ;—sad silence speaks
 assent,
 And in that pleasing hope thy Emma dies
 content,

The child, which was a daughter, lived but a short time after its mother, and Mr. Shaw again lamented his second loss in strains not inferior to the former.* The publication of these poems introduced him to the notice of the first Lord Lyttelton, who extolled the author in the highest terms ; but he derived no other advantage from his lordship's acquaintance.

In the foregoing Poems are many allusions to the misery of their Author, independent of the circumstances which gave rise to them. He was at this period afflicted with disease, which put on its most disgraceful form, and rendered him an object almost offensive to sight. He had possessed no small portion of vanity about his person, and this alteration

added pungency to his afflictions. He however still continued to write, and in 1769 published "Corruption, a Satire, inscribed to the Right Honourable Richard Grenville Earl Temple," 4to. In the dedication he speaks of himself in the following terms :

" For me, long lost to all the World holds
 " dear,
 " No hopes can flatter, and no funs can cheer ;
 " Sickness and sorrow, with united rage,
 " In early youth have wreak'd the ills of age :
 " This all my wish,—(since earthly joys are
 " flown)
 " To sigh unseen ;—to live and die unknown.
 " To break the tenor of this sad repose,
 " Say, what could rouse me, but my coun-
 " try's woes ?
 " But thus to see vice stalk in open day,
 " With shameless front, and universal rage !
 " To view proud villains drive the gilded car,
 " Deck'd with the spoils and ravages of war !
 " Whose ill-got wealth, shifted from hand
 " to hand,
 " With vice and want have delug'd all the
 " land ;
 " 'Tis Satire's only to avenge the cause
 " On those that 'scape from Tyburn and the
 " Laws :
 " Drag forth each knave conspicuous and
 " confess,
 " And hang them high—as scare-crows to
 " the rest !
 " Let this grand object claim my ev'ry
 " care,
 " And chase the sullen demon of despair :
 " (When passion fires us for the public weal,
 " For private griefs 'twere infamous to feel)
 " Till my full heart disburthen'd of its freight,
 " No more shall swell and heave beneath
 " the weight.
 " This duteous tribute to my country paid,
 " Welcome pale sorrow and the silent shade !
 " From glory's standard yet should all retire,
 " And none be found to fan the generous
 " fire ;
 " No patriot soul to justify the song,
 " And urge its precepts on the thum'ring
 " throng ;
 " In vain to virtue have I form'd the strain,
 " An angel's tongue might plead her cause in
 " vain.
 " Some lone retreat I'll seek unknown to
 " fame,
 " Nor hear the very echo of their shame ;
 " Conscience shall pay me for the world's
 " neglect,
 " And heav'n approve what mortals dare
 " reject."

He afterwards is supposed to have written many political as well as poetical performances, and is recollected to have been a

* Both these pieces are reprinted in Vol. III. of Pearch's Collection of Poems.

contributor if not the editor of "The Freeholder's Magazine." One of his last pieces was an Elegy on the death of Charles Yorke, the Lord Chancellor, which was generally suspected to have been suppressed on the family's paying a sum of money to the author: it even has been insinuated that it was written with that view, and it is to be feared that the morals of the author would not discountenance

the opinion. At length, overwhelmed with complicated distress, he died at his house in Titchfield street, Oxford-market, Sept. 1, 1771, having exhibited to the world a miserable example of genius, extravagance, vanity and imprudence; genius to be commended, vices to be avoided, and follies to be despised.

ACCOUNT of the ORGAN of HEARING in FISH.

By JOHN HUNTER, Esq. F. R. S.

THE organs of hearing in fish, he observes, are placed on the sides of the skull, or that cavity which contains the brain; but the skull itself makes no part of the organ, as it does in the quadruped and the bird. In some fish this organ is wholly surrounded by the parts composing this cavity, which in many is cartilaginous, the skeleton of these fish being like those of the ray kind; in others also, as in cod, salmon, &c. whose skeleton is bone, yet this part is cartilaginous.

In some fish this organ is in part within the cavity of the skull, or that cavity which also contains the brain, as in the salmon, cod, &c. the cavity of the skull projecting laterally, and forming a cavity there.

The organ of hearing in fish appears to grow in size with the animal, for its size is nearly in the same proportion with the size of the animal, which is not the case with the quadruped, &c. the organs being in them nearly as large in the growing fetus as in the adult.

It is much more simple in fish than in all those orders of animals who may be reckoned superior, such as quadrupeds, birds, and amphibious animals, but there is a regular gradation from the first to fish.

It varies in different orders of fish; but in all it consists of three curved tubes, all of which unite with one another; this union forms in some only a canal, as in the cod, salmon, ling, &c. and in others a pretty large cavity, as in the ray kind. In the jack there is an oblong bag, or blind process, which is an addition to those canals, and which communicates with them at their union. In the cod, &c. this union of the three tubes stands upon an oval cavity, and in the jack there are two of those cavities; these additional cavities in these fish appear to answer the same purpose with the cavity in the ray or cartilaginous fish, which is the union of the three canals.

The whole is composed of a kind of cartilaginous substance, very hard or firm in some parts, and which in some fish is crufted over with a thin bony lamella, so as not to allow them to collapse; for as the skull does not form any part of those canals or cavities,

they must be composed of such substance as is capable of keeping its form.

Each tube describes more than a semicircle. This resembles in some respect what we find in most other animals, but differs in the parts being distinct from the skull.

Two of the semicircular canals are similar to one another, may be called a pair, and are placed perpendicularly; the third is not so long; in some it is placed horizontally, uniting as it were the other two at their ends or terminations. In the skate it is something different, being only united to one of the perpendiculars.

The two perpendiculars unite at one part in one canal, by one arm of each uniting, while the other two arms or horns have no connection with each other, and the arms of the horizontal unite with the other two arms of the perpendicular near the entrance into the common canal or cavity.

Near the union of those canals into the common, they are swelled out into round bags, becoming there much larger.

In the ray kind they all terminate in one cavity, as has been observed; and in the cod they terminate in one canal, which in these fish is placed upon the additional cavity or cavities. In this cavity or cavities there is a bone or bones. In some there are two bones; as the jack has two cavities, we find in one of those cavities two bones, and in the other only one; in the ray there is only a chalky substance. At this union of the two perpendiculars in some fish enters the external communication, or what may be called the external meatus. This is the case with all the ray kind, the external orifice of which is small, and placed on the upper flat surface of the head; but it is not every genus or species of fish that has the external opening.

The nerves of the ear pass outwards from the brain, and appear to terminate at once on the external surface of the swelling of the semicircular tubes above described. They do not appear to pass through those tubes so as to get on the inside, as is supposed to be the case in quadrupeds; I should therefore very much suspect, that the lining of those tubes in the quadruped is not nerve, but a kind of internal peritosteum.

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, and OBSERVATIONS, by the late
Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[From Mr. BOSWELL'S "TOUR to the HEBRIDES," lately published.]

LORD ORRERY.

SPEAKING of the noble family of Boyle, Dr Johnson said, that all the Lord Orrerys, till the present, had been writers. The first wrote several plays; the second was Bentley's antagonist; the third wrote the *Life of Swift*, and several other things; his son Hamilton wrote some papers in *The Adventurer* and *World*. He told us, he was well acquainted with Swift's Lord Orrery. He said, he was a feeble-minded man; that, on the publication of Dr. Delany's Remarks on his book, he was so much alarmed that he was afraid to read them. Dr. Johnson comforted him, by telling him they were both in the right; that Delany had seen most of the good side of Swift—Lord Orrery most of the bad.—Mr. Leod asked, if it was not wrong in Orrery to expose the defects of a man with whom he lived in intimacy.—Johnson. "Why no, Sir, after the man is dead; for then it is done historically." He added, "If Lord Orrery had been rich, he would have been a very liberal patron. His conversation was like his writings, neat and elegant, but without strength. He grasped at more than his abilities could reach; tried to pass for a better talker, a better writer, and a better thinker, than he was. There was a quarrel between him and his father, in which his father was to blame; because it arose from the son's not allowing his wife to keep company with his father's mistress. The old Lord shewed his resentment in his will,—leaving his library from his son, and assigning as his reason, that he could not make use of it."

I mentioned the affectation of Orrery, in ending all his letters on the *Life of Swift* in studied varieties of phrase, and never in the common mode of "I am &c. an observation which I remember to have been made several years ago by old Mr. Sheridan. This species of affectation in writing, as a foreign Lady of distinguished talents once remarked to me, is almost peculiar to the English. I took up a volume of Dryden, containing the *Conquest of Granada*, and several other plays, of which all the Dedications had such studied conclusions. Dr. Johnson said, such conclusions were more elegant, and, in addressing persons of high rank, (as when Dryden dedicated to the Duke of York) they were likewise more respectful. I agreed that *there* it was much better: it was making his escape from the Royal presence with a genteel sudden timidity, in place of having the resolution to stand still, and make a formal bow.

EUROP. MAG.

YOUNG.

He told us, the first time he saw Dr. Young was at the house of Mr. Richardson, the author of *Clarissa*. He was sent for, that the Doctor might read to him his *Conjectures on Original Composition*, which he did, and Dr. Johnson made his remarks; and he was surpris'd to find Young receive as novelties what he thought very common maxims. He said he believed Young was not a great scholar, nor had studied regularly the art of writing; that there were very fine things in his *Night Thoughts*, though you could not find twenty lines together without some extravagance. He repeated two passages from his *Love of Fame*—the characters of Brunetta and Stella, which he praised highly. He said Young pressed him much to come to Wellwyn. He always intended it; but never went. He was sorry when Young died. The cause of quarrel between Young and his son, he told us, was, that his son insisted Young should turn away a clergyman's widow, who lived with him, and who, having acquired great influence over the father, was fancy to the son. Dr. Johnson said, she could not conceal her resentment at him, for saying to Young, that "an old man should not resign himself to the management of any body."—I asked him, if there was any improper connection between them.—"No, Sir, no more than between two statues.—He was past fourscore, and she a very coarse woman. She read to him, and, I suppose, made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate, and did such things as an old man wishes to have done for him."

DR. DODDRIDGE.

Dr. Doddridge being mentioned, he observed, that "he was author of one of the finest epigrams in the English language. It is in Orton's *Life of him*. The subject is his family-motto,—*Dum vivimus, vivamus*; which, in its primary signification, is, to be sure, not very suitable to a christian divine; but he paraphras'd it thus:

"Live, while you live, the epicure would say,

"And seize the pleasures of the present day.

"Live, while you live, the sacred preacher cries,

"And give to God each moment as it flies.

"Lord, in my views let both united be;

"I live in pleasure, when I live to thee."

D

ARAB.

ARABS.

At Fort George we dined at Sir Eyre Coote's, at the Governor's house, and found him a most gentleman-like man. His Lady is a very agreeable woman, with an uncommonly mild and sweet tone of voice. There was a pretty large company: Mr. Ferne, Major Brewster, and several officers. Sir Eyre had come from the East-Indies by land, through the deserts of Arabia. He told us, the Arabs could live five days without victuals, and subsist for three weeks on nothing else but the blood of their camels, who could lose so much of it as would suffice for that time, without being exhausted. He highly praised the virtue of the Arabs; their fidelity, if they undertook to conduct any person; and said they would sacrifice their lives rather than let him be robbed. Dr. Johnson, who is always for maintaining the superiority of civilized over uncivilized men, said, "Why, Sir, I can see no superior virtue in this. A serjeant and twelve men, who are my guard, will die, rather than that I shall be robbed."—Colonel Pennington, of the 37th regiment, took up the argument with a good deal of spirit and ingenuity.—Pennington. "But the soldiers are compelled to this, by fear of punishment."—Johnson. "Well, Sir, the Arabs are compelled by the fear of infamy."—Pennington. "The soldiers have the same fear of infamy, and the fear of punishment besides; so have less virtue, because they act less voluntarily."—Lady Coote observed very well, that it ought to be known if there was not, among the Arabs, some punishment for not being faithful on such occasions.

GOLDSMITH.

I talked of the officers whom we had left to-day; how much service they had seen, and how little they got for it, even of fame.—Johnson. "Sir, a soldier gets as little as any man can get."—Boswell. "Goldsmith has acquired more fame than all the officers last war, who were not Generals."—Johnson. "Why, Sir, you will find ten thousand fit to do what they did, before you find one who does what Goldsmith has done. You must consider, that a thing is valued according to its rarity. A pibble that paves the street is in itself more useful than the diamond upon a lady's finger."—I wish our friend Goldsmith had heard this.

He said, he was angry at Thrale, for sitting at General Oglethorpe's without speaking. He censured a man for degrading himself to a non-entity. I observed, that Goldsmith was on the other extreme; for he spoke at all ventures.—Johnson. "Yes,

Goldsmith, rather than not speak, will talk of what he knows himself to be ignorant, which can only end in exposing him."—"I wonder, said I, if he feels that he exposes himself. If he was with two taylor's"—"Or with two founders," said Dr. Johnson, (interrupting me,) "he would fall a talking on the method of making cannon, though both of them would soon see that he did not know what metal a cannon is made of."

PENNANT.

It was wonderful how well time passed in a remote castle, and in dreary weather. After supper we talked of Pennant. It was objected that he was superficial. Dr. Johnson defended him warmly. He said, Pennant has greater variety of enquiry than almost any man, and has told us more than perhaps one in ten thousand could have done, in the time that he took. He has not said what he was to tell; so you cannot find fault with him for what he has not told. If a man comes to look for fishes, you cannot blame him if he does not attend to fowls.—But, said Colonel M'Leod, "he mentions the unreasonable rise of rents in the Highlands, and says, 'the gentlemen are for emptying the bag, without filling it?' for that is the phrase he uses. Why does he not tell how to fill it?"—Johnson. "Sir, there here is no end of negative criticism. He tells what he observes, and as much as he chuses. If he tells what is not true, you may find fault with him; but though he tells that the land is not well cultivated, he is not obliged to tell how it may be well cultivated. If I tell that many of the Highlanders go bare-footed, I am not obliged to tell how they may get shoes. Pennant tells a fact. He need go no farther, except he pleases. He exhorts nothing; and no subject whatever has yet been exhausted. But Pennant has surely told a great deal. Here is a man six feet high, and you are angry because he is not seven."—Notwithstanding this eloquent *Oration pro Pennantia*, which they who have read this gentleman's *Tours*, and recollect the *Savage* and the *Shopkeeper et Monboddo*, will probably impute to the spirit of contradiction, I still think that he had better have given more attention to fewer things, than have thrown together such a number of imperfect accounts.

LEIBNITZ and DR. CLARKE.

After breakfast, Dr. Johnson and I, and Joseph, mounted horses, and Col and the Captain walked with us about a short mile across the island. We paid a visit to the Reverend

verend Mr. Hector McLean. His parish consists of the islands of Col and Tyr-yi. He was about seventy-seven years of age, a decent ecclesiastick, dressed in a full suit of black, and a black wig. He appeared like a Dutch pastor, or one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Dr. Johnson observed to me afterwards, that he was a fine old man, and was as well dressed, and had as much dignity in his appearance, as the dean of a cathedral. We were told, that he had a valuable library, though but poor accommodation for it, being obliged to keep his books in large chests. It was curious to see him and Dr. Johnson together. Neither of them heard very distinctly; so each of them talked in his own way, and at the same time. Mr. McLean said, he had a confutation of Bayle, by Leibnitz. Johnson. "A confutation of Bayle, Sir! What part of Bayle do you mean? The greatest part of his writings is not confutable; it is historical and critical."—Mr. McLean said, "the irreligious part;" and proceeded to talk of Leibnitz's controversy with Clarke, calling Leibnitz a great man.—Johnson, "Why, Sir, Leibnitz persisted in affirming that Newton called space *sensorium numinis*, notwithstanding he was corrected, and desired to observe that Newton's words were *quasi sensorium numinis*. No, Sir, Leibnitz was as paltry a fellow as I know. Out of respect to Queen Caroline, who patronised him, Clarke treated him too well."

During the time that Dr. Johnson was thus going on, the old minister was standing with his back to the fire, cresting up erect, pulling down the front of his perriwig, and talking what a great man Leibnitz was. To give an idea of the scene, would require a page with two columns; but it ought rather to be represented by two good players. The old gentleman said, Clarke was very wicked, for going to much into the Arian System. "I will not say he was wicked," said Dr. Johnson; he might be mistaken."—McLean. "He was wicked, to shut his eyes against the Scriptures; and worthy men in England have since confuted him to all intents and purposes."—Johnson. "I know not *who* has confuted him to *all intents and purposes*."—Here again there was a double talking, each continuing to maintain his own argument, without hearing exactly what the other said.

MILITARY OBSERVATIONS.

After supper he said, "I am sorry that prize-fighting is gone out; every art should be preserved, and the art of defence is surely important. It is absurd that our soldiers should have swords, and not be taught the use of them. Prize-fighting made people accustomed not to be alarmed at seeing their

own blood, or feeling a little pain from a wound. I think the heavy *glaymore* was an ill contrived weapon. A man could only strike once with it. It employed both his hands, and he must of course be soon fatigued with wielding it; so that if his antagonist could only keep playing a while, he was sure of him. I would fight with a dirk against Rorie More's sword. I could ward off a blow with a dirk, and then run in upon my enemy. When within that heavy sword, I have him; he is quite helpless, and I could stab him at my leisure like a calf.—It is thought by sensible military men, that the English do not enough avail themselves of their superior strength of body against the French; for that must always have a great advantage in pushing with bayonets. I have heard an officer say, that if women could be made to stand, they would do as well as men in a mere interchange of bullets from a distance; but if a body of men should come close up to them, then to be sure they must be overcome: now, said he, in the same manner the weak bodied French must be overcome by our strong soldiers."

TRADE.

After breakfast he said to me, "A Highland Chief should now endeavour to do every thing to raise his rents, by means of the industry of his people. Formerly it was right for him to have his house full of idle fellows; they were his defenders, his servants, his dependants, his friends. Now they may be better employed. The system of things is now so much altered, that the family cannot have influence but by riches, because it has no longer the power of ancient feudal times. An individual of a family may have it; but it cannot now belong to a family, unless you could have a perpetuity of men with the same views. McLeod has four times the land that the Duke of Bedford has. I think, with his spirit, he may in time make himself the greatest man in the king's dominions; for land may always be improved to a certain degree. I would never have any man sell land, to throw money into the funds, as is often done, or to try any other species of trade. Depend upon it, this rage of trade will destroy itself. You and I shall not see it; but the time will come when there will be an end of it. Trade is like gaming. If a whole company are gamblers, play must cease; for there is nothing to be won. When all nations are traders, there is nothing to be gained by trade, and it will stop first where it is brought to the greatest perfection. Then the proprietors of land only will be the great men."—I observed, it was hard that McLeod should find ingratitude in so many of his people.—Johnson. "Sir, gratitude is a fruit of great

great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people."—I doubt of this. Nature seems to have implanted gratitude in all living creatures. The lion mentioned by Valerius Maximus, had it. It appears to me that culture, which brings luxury and selfishness with it, has a tendency rather to weaken than promote this affection.

MATRIMONY.

At breakfast Dr. Johnson said, "Some cunning men choose fools for their wives, thinking to manage them, but they always fail. There is a spaniel fool and a mule fool. The spaniel fool may be made to do by beating. The mule fool will neither do by words nor blows; and the spaniel fool often turns mule at last: and suppose a fool to be made do pretty well, you must have the continual trouble of making her do. Depend upon it, no woman is the worse for sense and knowledge."—Whether afterwards he meant merely to say a polite thing, or to give his opinion, I could not be sure; but he added, "Men know that women are an over-match for them, and therefore they choose the weakest, or most ignorant. If they did not think so they never could be afraid of women knowing as much as themselves."—In justice to the sex, I think it but candid to acknowledge, that, in a subsequent conversation, he told me that he was serious in what he had said.

STRIKING PECULIARITIES OF DR. JOHNSON.

He has particularities which it is impossi-

REMARKS on the DIFFERENT SUCCESS, with RESPECT to HEALTH, of SOME ATTEMPTS to pass the WINTER in HIGH NORTHERN LATITUDES. By JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

[From the "Memoirs of the LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, at Manchester."]

THOUGH the cure of diseases may, perhaps, most safely be confined to the members of a profession, devoted by education and habit to this sole object, yet the preservation of health must be in some measure committed to the care and judgment of every individual. The discussion therefore of any means to obtain this end, divested as it may be of technical language, and abstruse speculation, cannot fail of being generally interesting. The most remarkable and useful account of success in this important point perhaps any

ble to explain. He never wears a night-cap, as I have already mentioned; but he puts a handkerchief on his head in the night.—The day that we left Talisker, he bade us ride on. He then turned the head of his horse back towards Talisker, stopped for some time; then wheeled round to the same direction with ours, and then came briskly after us. He sets open a window in the coldest day or night, and stands before it. It may do with his constitution; but most people, among whom I am one, would say, with the frogs in the fable, "This may be sport to you; but it is death to us."—It is in vain to try to find a meaning in every one of his particularities, which, I suppose, are mere habits, contracted by chance; of which every man has some that are more or less remarkable. His speaking to himself, or rather repeating, is a common habit with studious men accustomed to deep thinking; and, in consequence of their being thus rapt, they will even laugh by themselves, if the subject which they are musing on is a merry one. Dr. Johnson is often uttering pious ejaculations, when he appears to be talking to himself; for sometimes his voice grows stronger, and parts of the Lord's Prayer are heard. I have sat beside him with more than ordinary reverence on such occasions*.

In our Tour, I observed that he was disgusted whenever he met with coarse manners. He said to me, "I know not how it is, but I cannot bear low life; and I find others, who have as good a right as I to be fastidious, bear it better, by having mixed more with different sorts of men. You would think that I have mixed pretty well too."

where to be met with, has been afforded by that celebrated and much-regretted navigator Captain Cook; an account which was justly thought worthy of the most honourable approbation a philosophical society could bestow. From similar sources, relations of voyages and travels by plain unprejudiced men, I have collected some other facts probably at present forgotten or disregarded, which appear to me capable of suggesting several striking and important observations relative to the preservation of health in parti-

* It is remarkable, that Dr. Johnson should have read this account of some of his own peculiar habits, without saying any thing on the subject, which I hoped he would have done.

ular circumstances. These, with a brief commentary and some general reflections, I beg leave to submit to your consideration.

Towards the beginning of the last century several voyages of discovery were made in the Northern Seas; and the Greenland whale-fishery began to be pursued with ardour by various European nations. These two circumstances have given rise to various instances of wintering in the dreary and desolate lands of high northern latitudes; and the surprising difference of success attending these attempts must strike every reader.

The first remarkable relation of this kind that I have found, is that of the wintering of Captain Monck, a Dane, in Hudson's Bay, latitude 63°. 20. He had been sent on a voyage of discovery with two ships well provided with necessaries, the crews of which amounted to sixty-four persons. The ships being locked up in the ice, they landed and erected huts for passing the winter, which they occupied in September 1619. At the beginning of their abode here, they got abundance of wild fowl, and some other fresh provisions; but the cold soon became so intense, that nothing further was to be procured abroad, and they were obliged to take to their ship-stores. The severity of the cold may be conceived, from their seeing ice three hundred and sixty feet thick; and from their beer wine and brandy being all frozen to the very centre. The people soon began to be sickly, and their sickness encreased with the cold. Some were affected by gripes and looseness, which continued till they died. At the approach of spring they were all highly scorbutic, and their mouths were so extremely sore, that they were unable to eat any thing but bread soaked in water. At last their bread was exhausted; and the few survivors chiefly subsisted on a kind of berry dug out from beneath the snow. When the spring was far advanced, no fresh vegetables could yet be found. In June the Captain crawled out of his hut, and found the whole company reduced to *two men besides himself*. These melancholy reliefs supported themselves in the best manner they were able, and recovered their strength by feeding on a certain root they discovered, and some game caught in hunting. At length they embarked in the smaller ship, and after undergoing numberless dangers and hardships, returned home in safety.

In the same immense Bay, but as far south as lat. 52, Captain James, an Englishman, wintered with his crew. His residence was on an island covered with wood; but the cold was, notwithstanding, most intense. In the depth of winter they were able to procure very little fresh provision by the chase,

and all became grievously afflicted with the scurvy, except the Captain, Matter and Surgeon. Weak and sick as they were, however, it was necessary for them to labour hard out of doors during the greatest inclemency of the season; for believing their ship so damaged as to be incapable of carrying them home, they undertook the laborious task of building a pinnace from the timber growing on the Island. At the return of spring the young greens sprouted up much sooner and more plentifully here, than where Monck wintered; and it became very hot before they left the place. They lost only two men out of a crew of twenty-two.

In the year 1633, two trials were made by the Dutch of establishing wintering places at their northern fisheries; the one at Spitzbergen, the other on the coast of Greenland, in latitudes about 77 or 78. Seven sailors were left at each, amply furnished with every article of cloathing, provision, and utensils thought necessary or useful in such a situation. The journals of both companies are preserved.

That of the men in Greenland takes notice, that on September 18th, the allowance of brandy began to be served out to each person. On October 9th they began to make a constant fire to sit by. About this time, it is remarked, that they experienced a considerable change in their bodies, with giddiness in their heads. They now and then killed a bear; but their chief diet was salt meat. In March they were all very ill of the scurvy; and on April the 16th the first man died, and all the rest were entirely disabled, but one person. This poor wretch continues the journal to the last day of April, when they were praying for a speedy release from their miseries. They were all found dead.

The journal of those who were left at Spitzbergen recites, that they fought in vain for green herbs, bears and foxes, in that desolate region; and killed no other game than one fox, the whole time. The scurvy appeared among them as early as November 24th; and the first man died January 14th. The Journal ends February 26th; and these too were all found dead.

Not many years after these unfortunate attempts, an accident gave rise to an experiment, the event of which was so entirely the reverse of these, that it merits very particular notice. On the same side of Spitzbergen, between lat. 77 and 78, a boat's crew belonging to a Greenland ship, consisting of eight Englishmen, who had been sent ashore to kill deer, were left behind, in consequence of some mistakes, and reduced to the deplorable necessity of wintering in that dreadful country, totally unprovided with every

every necessary. From their narrative, drawn up in that style of artless simplicity which affords the strongest presumption of veracity, I shall extract the most material circumstances.

At their wintering place was fortunately a large substantial wooden building, erected for the use of the coopers belonging to the fishery. Within this they built a smaller one, which they made very compact and warm. Here they constructed four cabins, with comfortable deer-skin beds; and they kept up a continual fire, which never went out for eight months. They were tolerably supplied with fuel from some old casks and boats which they broke up for the purpose. Thus provided with lodging, their principal care was about their subsistence. Before the cold weather set in, they killed a good number of deer, the greatest part of which they cut up, roasted and stowed in barrels; reserving some raw for their Sunday's dinners. This I imagined must have been frozen; as it began to freeze sharply before they were settled in their habitation. This venison, with a few sea-horses and bears, which they killed from time to time, constituted their whole winter's provision, except a very unfavourable article they were obliged to make out with, which was *whale's fritters*, or the scraps of fat after the oil had been pressed out. These too having been wetted and thrown in heaps were mouldy. Their usual course of diet then, for the first three months, was one meal of venison every day in the week except Wednesdays and Fridays, when they kept fast on *whale's fritters*. At the end of this period, on examining their stock, they found it would not hold out at this rate, and therefore for the ensuing three months they retrenched their venison meals to three days in the week, and appeased their hunger as well as they could on the other four days upon the mouldy fritters. At the approach of spring, they had the good fortune to kill several white bears, which proved excellent food; and together with wild fowl and foxes which they caught, rendered it unnecessary any longer to stint themselves to so rigorous an allowance; so that they eat two or three meals of fresh meat daily, and soon improved in strength and vigour. Their only drink during this whole time, was running water procured from beneath the ice on the beach, till January; and afterwards snow water melted by hot irons. The cold in the midst of winter was extreme, it raised blisters in the flesh; and when they went abroad they became fore all over, as if beaten. Iron, on being touched, stuck to the fingers, like bird-lime. The melancholy of their situation was aggravated by the absence of the sun from the horizon, from October

14th to February 3d, of which period twenty days were passed in total darkness, except the light of lamps, which they continued to keep continually burning. With all this, it does not appear that any of them were affected with the scurvy, or any other disorder; and the degree of weakness which seems implied by the mention of their recovering strength in the spring, may be sufficiently accounted for, merely from their short allowance of nutritious food. At the return of the ships on May 25th, they all appear to have been in health; and all of them returned in safety to their native country.

The last relation I shall adduce, is one of late date, considerably resembling the foregoing in several of its circumstances, but still more extraordinary.

In the year 1743, a Russian ship of East Spitzbergen, in lat. between 77 and 78, was so inclosed with ice, that the crew, apprehensive of being obliged to winter there, sent four of their men in a boat to seek for a hut, which they knew to have been erected near that coast. The hut was discovered, but the men, on returning to the shore, found all the ice cleared away, and the ship no longer to be seen; and indeed it was never more heard of. I pass over their first transports of grief and despair, and also their many ingenious contrivances to furnish themselves with the necessaries they stood most in need of. Their diet and way of life are the circumstances peculiarly connected with my subject. After fitting up their hut as comfortably as they could, and laying in drift wood collected on the shore for fuel, they turned their attention chiefly to the procuring of provision. Three species of animals, which they caught and killed by various devices, constituted their whole variety of food. These were rein-deer, white bears and foxes. The flesh they eat almost raw, and without salt; using by way of bread to it other flesh, dried hard in the smoke. Their drink was running water in the summer, and melted ice and snow in the winter. Their preservatives against the scurvy were, swallowing raw frozen meat broken into bits, drinking the warm blood of rein-deer just killed, eating scurvy-grass when they could meet with it, and using much exercise. By these means three of them remained entirely free from this disease during the whole of their abode. The fourth died of it, after lingering on to the sixth year. It is remarked, that this person was of an indolent disposition, and could not conquer his aversion to drinking the rein-deer's blood. The three survivors, after remaining six years and three months on this desolate and solitary island, were happily rescued by a ship driven casually upon the

craft, and returned home in safety. They were strong and healthy at their return; but by habit had contracted an inability of eating bread, or drinking spirituous liquors.

To the above relations, I shall add the following short quotations relative to the same subject.

In a note to the account of the four Russians, it is said, "Councillor Muller says, the Russians about Archangel should be imitated; some of whom every year winter in Nova Zembla without ever contracting the scurvy. They follow the example of the Samoiedes, by frequently drinking the warm blood of rein-deer just killed. The hunting of these animals requires continual exercise. None ever keep their huts during the day, unless stormy weather, or too great quantity of snow, hinders them from taking their usual exercise."

In a manuscript French account of the islands lying between Kamtschatka and America, drawn up by that eminent naturalist and geographer Mr. Pallas, I find it mentioned, that "the Russians in their hunting voyages to these islands, (an expedition generally lasting three years) in order to save expence and room in purchasing and stowing vegetable provision, compose half their crews of natives of Kamtschatka, because these people are able to preserve themselves from the scurvy with animal food only, by abstaining from the use of salt."

Lastly, in the excellent oration of Linnæus, on the advantages of travelling in one's own country, printed in the third volume of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, it is asserted,

"that the Laplanders live without corn and wine, without salt, and every kind of artificial liquor, on water and flesh alone, and food prepared from them; and yet are entirely free from the scurvy."*

Having thus stated the facts which have fallen in my way relative to this subject, I proceed to a comparison of their several circumstances, and some remarks on the general result.

The scurvy appears to be the disease peculiarly dreaded, and fatal in all the above related attempts to winter in extremely cold climates. Whether the circumstance of cold itself, or the want of proper food occasioned by it, principally conduces to the generation of this disease, is a point not clearly ascertained. From the preceding narrations, however, no doubt can be entertained, that it is possible for persons to keep free from the scurvy, in countries and seasons the most intensely cold, provided their diet and manner of living be properly adapted to such situations; and this without the aid of fresh vegetables, or any of those other preservatives which have of late been proposed by ingenious writers.

When we compare the histories above recited, it is impossible not to be immediately struck with these leading circumstances, that those in whom the scurvy raged, fed upon salt provisions, and drank spirituous liquors; whereas those who escaped it fed upon fresh animal food, or, at least, preserved without salt, and drank water.

[To be continued.]

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

Quid sit turpes, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Planting and Ornamental Gardening; a Practical Treatise. 8vo. 8s. Boards. Doddsley. 1785.

THIS Practical Treatise opens with the following Advertisement:

"The intention of this Publication is to bring into one point of view, and arrange in

* "In Laplandia observabit homines absque Cerere & Baccho, absque sale & potu omnium artificialium, aqua tantum & carne, & quæ ab his præparantur, contentos vivere.

"Quare Norlandi, ut plurimum, scorbuto sunt infecti; & cur Lappones, contra, hujus morbi prorsus expertes?"

a compendious form, the Art of Planting and Laying-out Plantations: an art which, though in itself an unity, has hitherto been treated of as two distinct subjects. Books upon Planting we have many; and those upon Ornamental Gardening are not less numerous; but a Practical Treatise comprehending the entire subject of conducting rural improvements upon the principles of modern taste, has not hitherto appeared in public. This circumstance, however, is the less to be wondered at, as the man of business and the man of taste are rarely united in the same person. There are many Nurserymen who are intimately acquainted with the various methods of propagating trees and shrubs; and many gentlemen whose natural taste, reading, and observation enable them to form just ideas of rural embellishment; but where shall we find the Nurseryman who is capable of striking out the great design, or the Gentleman equal to the management of every tree and shrub he may wish to assemble in his collection? To proceed one step farther, where is the Gentleman, or Nurseryman, who is sufficiently conversant in the after-treatment of Wood-lands, Hedges, and the more useful Plantations? In first, where shall we look for the man who in the same person unites the Nurseryman, the Land-Steward, the Ornamentalist and the Author? We know no such man? the reader therefore must not be disappointed when he finds that, in treating of exotic trees and shrubs, the works of preceding writers have been made use of.

"Cook is our first writer on Planting; nevertheless EVELYN has been styled the Father of Planting in England. It is probable that, in the early part of life, Evelyn was a practical planter upon his estate at Wotton in Surrey; but his book was written in the wane of life, at Greenwich, during a long and painful fit of the gout. His *Sylva* contains many practical rules, valuable, no doubt, in his day, but now superseded by modern practice; and may be said to lie buried in a farrago of traditional tales and learned digressions suited to the age he lived in*. MILLER at length arose among a group of minor planters; and after him the indefatigable HANBURY, whose immense labours are in a manner lost to the Public.

"Cook and Evelyn treated professedly of FOREST-TREES, Miller and Hanbury include ORNAMENTALS; but their works, which are voluminous and expensive, also include kitchen-gardening, flower-gardening, the management of green-houses, stoves,

&c. &c. the propagation of trees and shrubs adapted to the open air of this climate, forming only a small portion of their respective publications.

"Miller and Hanbury, however, are the only writers who could afford us the required assistance; and we were led to a choice of the latter, as our chief authority, by three principal motives:—Hanbury wrote since Miller, and having made ample use of Mr. M.'s book, his work contains in effect the experience of both writers: Miller is in the hands of most gentlemen; Hanbury is known to few; his book, either through a want of method, a want of language, or through an ill-judged plan of publishing on his own account, has never sold: and lastly, Miller's botanical arrangement is become obsolete; Hanbury's is agreeable to the Linnæan system.

"Since Mr. Hanbury's death, the public have been favoured with a new and sumptuous edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*; with notes by Dr Hunter of York, consisting of botanical descriptions, and the modern propagation of such trees as Evelyn has treated of. These notes, however, contain little new information; the descriptions being principally copied from Miller, and the practical directions from Hanbury.

"Left unacknowledged assistance, or assistance acknowledged indirectly, should be laid to our charge, it is thought proper in this place to particularize the several parts of this publication which are written from those which are copied.

"The INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSES, containing the Elements of Planting, and the Outline of the Linnæan System, are, as rudiments, entirely new; excepting the quotations from Linnæus's work, which quotations are extracted from the Litchfield Translation of The *Systema Vegetabilium* of that great man.

"The ALPHABET OF PLANTS, so far as it relates to TIMBER-TREES, and other NATIVE PLANTS, as well as to some of the more USEFUL EXOTICS, is either wholly our own, or contains such additions as have resulted from our own observation and experience: so far as it relates to ORNAMENTAL EXOTICS, it is entirely HANBURY'S; excepting the quotations which are marked, and excepting the GENERAL ARRANGEMENT, which is entirely new. HANBURY has not less than six distinct classes for the plants here treated of, namely, deciduous Forest-Trees, Aquatics, evergreen Forest-Trees, deciduous Trees proper for ornament

* The first Edition was printed in the year 1664, having been previously read before the Royal Society in 1662.

and shade, evergreen-trees proper for ornament and shade, and hardy climbing Plants. The first three classes are without any subordinate arrangement; in the last three the plants are arranged alphabetically, agreeably to their genera. This want of simplicity in the arrangement renders the work extremely heavy and irksome to refer to; and is productive of much unnecessary repetition, or of tiresome references from one part of his unwieldy work to another. His botanical synonyms we have wholly thrown aside, as being burdensome, yet uninformative; and in their place we have annexed to each Species the trivial or specific name of LINNEUS, which in one word identifies the plant with a greater degree of certainty than a volume of Synonyma. Other retrenchments, and a multiplicity of corrections have taken place: however, where practical knowledge appears to arise incidentally out of our author's own experience, we have cautiously given it in his own words: likewise, where interesting information lies entangled in a singularity of manner, from which it could not well be extricated, we have marked the passages containing it, as literal quotations;—to distinguish them from others, which, having been written in a manner more properly didactic, or brought to that form by retrenchment or correction, we consider as being more fully entitled to the places we have assigned them.

"The articles TIMBERY HEDGES, and WOODLANDS, are altogether new; being drawn from a considerable share of experience, and an extended observation.

"The article GROUNDS is likewise new, if any thing new can be offered on a subject upon which so much has been already written. Taste, however, is a subject upon which all men will think and write differently, even though their sources of information may have been the same. WHEATLEY, MASON, and NATURE, with some EXPERIENCE, and much OBSERVATION, are the principal sources from which this part of our work was drawn; if we add that it was planned, and in part written, among the magnificent scenes of nature in Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, where the rich and the romantic are happily blended, in a manner unparalleled in any other part of the Island, we flatter ourselves no one will be dissatisfied with the origin: of the production, let the Public speak."

To this Advertisement succeed such general rules for planting as are applicable to the propagating, training-up, planting out, and

transplanting trees and shrubs in general. In this part of the work, the business of the nursery, of the nursery, and of young plantations, are distinctly detailed, and the minutiae of each operation described in a comprehensive manner.

These general rules are followed by a full description, and the modern method of cultivating each distinct plant adapted to the purpose of useful and ornamental planting, comprehending every tree and shrub, whether native or exotic, which will bear the open air of this climate. The plants are arranged alphabetically, agreeably to the generic names of Linneus, whose admirable system we find here briefly explained. As a specimen of our author's method of arranging the several species under their respective genera, as well as to convey some idea of the manner in which this part of the work is executed, we shall lay before our readers an extract from the article *Quercus*.

“ Q U E R C U S .

“ LINNEAN Class and Order, *Monoecia Polyandria*: Male flowers containing many stamina, and female flowers containing one pistil, upon the same plant: There are thirteen SPECIES:

“ 1. *QUERCUS Robur*: The ENGLISH OAK; a well-known tall deciduous tree; native of England; and is found in most parts of Europe.

“ 2. *QUERCUS Phellos*: The WILLOW-LEAVED OAK; a deciduous tree; native of most parts of North America.

“ 3. *QUERCUS Prinus*: The CHESNUT-LEAVED OAK; a deciduous tree; native of most parts of North America.

“ 4. *QUERCUS Nigra*: The BLACK OAK; a low deciduous tree; native of North America.

“ 5. *QUERCUS Rubra*: The RED OAK; a tall deciduous tree; native of Virginia and Carolina.

“ 6. *QUERCUS Alba*: The WHITE OAK; a deciduous tree; native of Virginia.

“ 7. *QUERCUS Esculus*: The ITALIAN OAK; or the CUT-LEAVED ITALIAN OAK; a low deciduous tree; native of Italy, Spain, and the South of France.

“ 8. *QUERCUS Aegilops*: The SPANISH OAK, or OAK WITH LARGE ACORNS AND PRICKLY CUPS; a tall deciduous tree; a native of Spain.

“ 9. *QUERCUS Cerris*: The AUSTRIAN OAK, or the OAK WITH PRICKLY CUPS AND SMALLER ACORNS; native of Austria and Spain.

“ * Excepting such extracts and quotations as are marked, and have their respective authorities subjoined.”

“ 10. *QUERCUS Suber*: The CORK-TREE; an evergreen tree; native of the southern parts of Europe.

“ 11. *QUERCUS Ilex*: The ILEX, or COMMON EVERGREEN OAK; an evergreen tree; native of Spain and Portugal.

“ 12. *QUERCUS Coccifera*: The KERMES OAK; a tall evergreen shrub; native of France and Spain.

“ 13. *QUERCUS Molucca*: The LIVE OAK; an evergreen tree; native of America.

“ I. The ENGLISH OAK will grow to great stature and live to a great age. EVELYN, whose learning and industry are evident in every page of his elaborate work, fatigues us with a tedious account of large trees, which either were growing in his time, or which he found in the mouth of tradition, or in the pages of learning and history. We would rather however refer our readers to his detail than either copy or abridge it; confining ourselves to a few individuals of our own time, which now are (or were very lately) actually standing in this kingdom. The COWTHORP OAK, now growing at Cowthorp, near Wetherby in Yorkshire, has been held out as the father of the forest. Dr. Hunter of York, in his brilliant edition of Mr. Evelyn's book, has favoured us with an engraving of this tree; the dimensions of which, as he justly observes, “ are almost incalculable.” Within three feet of the surface, the Doctor tells us, “ it measures sixteen yards, and close to the ground, twenty-six yards. Its height in its present ruinous state (1776) is about eighty-five feet, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the bole. Throughout the whole tree the foliage is extremely thin, so that the anatomy of the ancient branches may be distinctly seen in the height of summer. When compared to this, all other trees (the Doctor is pleased to say) are but children of the forest.” If indeed the above admeasurement might be taken as the dimension of the *real stem*, its size would be truly enormous, and far exceed that of any other Oak in the kingdom. But the Cowthorp Oak has a short stem, as most very large trees it is observable have, spreading wide at the base, the roots rising above the ground like so many buttresses to the trunk, which is not like that of a tall-stemmed tree, a cylinder, or nearly a cylinder, but the frustum of a cone. Mr. MARSHAM gives us a plain and accurate account of this tree. He says, “ I found it in 1763, at four feet, forty feet six inches; at five feet, thirty-six feet six inches; and at six feet, thirty-two feet one inch.” Therefore in the principal dimension, *the size of the stem*, it is exceeded by the BENTLEY OAK; of which the same candid observer gives the following account: “ In 1759, the Oak in Holt-Forest, near

Bentley, was, at seven feet, thirty-four feet. There is a large excrescence at five and six feet that would render the measure unfair. In 1778, this tree was increased half an inch, in nineteen years. It does not appear to be hollow, but by the trifling increase I conclude it not found.” Extraordinary, however, as these dimensions may appear, they are exceeded by those of the BODDINGTON OAK; a tree which we believe does not appear any where upon record, except it be alluded to in Mr. Evelyn's list. This oak grows in a piece of rich grass land, called the Old-O chard Ground, belonging to Boddington Manor-Farm, lying near the turnpike-road between Cheltenham and Tewksbury, in the Vale of Gloucester. The stem is remarkably collected and snug at the root, the sides of its trunk being more upright than those of large trees in general; nevertheless its circumference at the ground, as near to it as one can walk, is twenty paces: measuring with a two-foot rule, it is somewhat more than eighteen yards. At three feet high it measures forty-two feet, and at its smallest dimensions, namely, from five to six feet high, it is thirty-six feet. At about six feet it begins to swell out larger; forming an enormous head, which heretofore has been furnished with huge, and in all probability extensive arms. But age and ruffian winds have robbed it of a principal part of its grandeur; and the greatest extent of arm at present (1783) is eight yards from the stem. From the ground to the top of the crown of the trunk is about twelve feet; and the greatest height of the branches, by estimation, forty-five feet. The stem is quite hollow; being, near the ground, a perfect shell; forming a capacious well-sized room; which at the floor measures, one way, more than sixteen feet in diameter. The hollowiness, however, contracts upwards, and forms itself into a natural dome, so that no light is admitted except at the door, and at an aperture or window in the side. It is still perfectly alive and fruitful, having this year a fine crop of acorns upon it. It is observable in this (as we believe it is in most old trees), that its leaves are remarkably small, not larger in general than the leaves of the Hawthorn.

“ In contemplating these wonderful productions of nature we are led to conjecture the period of their existence: Mr. MARSHAM in his Paper published in the First Volume of the Transactions of the Bath Agriculture Society, has given us some very ingenious calculations on the age of trees; and concludes that the Tortworth Chestnut is not less than eleven hundred years old. We have however shewn under the Article Chestnut, that Mr. MARSHAM is mistaken in the dimensions

sions of that tree. Nevertheless, if it stood in the days of King John, six centuries ago, and was then called the Great Chestnut *, we may venture to suppose it not much less than one thousand years of age; and further, if we consider the quick growth of the Chestnut compared with that of the Oak, and at the same time the inferior bulk of the Tortworth Chestnut to the Cowthorp, the Bentley, and the Boddington Oaks; may we not venture to infer, that the existence of these truly venerable trees commenced some centuries prior to the era of Christianity?

“ The root of the Oak strikes deep, especially the middle or tap-root, which has been traced to a depth nearly equal to the height of the tree itself: nor do the lateral roots run so shallow and horizontal as those of the Ash and other trees; but perhaps the roots of very few trees range wider than those of the Oak. The stem of the Oak is naturally short, and if left to itself, in an open situation, it will generally feather to the ground. It has not that upright tendency as the Ash, the Esculus, and the Pine-tribe: nevertheless, by judicious pruning, or by planting in close order, the Oak will acquire a great length of stem: in this case, however, it rarely swells to any considerable girth. Mr. Marsham indeed mentions one in the Earl of Powys' Park near Ludlow, which in 1757 measured, at five feet, sixteen feet three inches, and which ran quite straight and clear of arms near or full sixty feet. But, as has before been observed, Oaks which endure for ages have generally short stems; throwing out, at six, eight, ten, or twelve feet high, large horizontal arms; thickly set with crooked branches; terminating in clubbed abrupt twigs; and closely covered with smooth glossy leaves; forming the richest foliage, irregularly swelling into the boldest outline we know of in nature. The Pine-tribe and the Esculus may be called elegant or beautiful; but the general assemblage of a lofty full-furnished Oak is truly sublime.

“ It is somewhat extraordinary, that the most *ornamental* tree in nature should, at the same time, be the most *useful* to mankind. Its very leaves have been lately found to be of essential use to the gardener; the husbandman is well acquainted with the value of its acorns; and every Englishman experiences daily the useful effects of its bark. It is wholly unnecessary to mention the value of its timber: it is known to the whole world. The Oak raised us *once* to the summit of national glory: and *now* we ought to hold in remembrance that our existence as a nation depends upon the Oak. If therefore our

fore-fathers, merely from the magnitude and majesty of its appearance, the veneration due to its age, and gratitude perhaps for some few economical uses they might apply it to, paid divine honours to this tree; how much more behoves it us, circumstanced as we are, to pay due homage to this our national saviour! How could our Kings be invested with the ensigns of royalty, or our Creator receive at stated times the gratitude and praise which we owe to him, with greater propriety than under the shadow of this sacred tree? Acts like these would stamp it with that respectability and veneration which is due to it: and to corroborate these ideas, as well as to institute such laws as might be found necessary, the state of the growth of Oak in Great Britain ought to be a standing enquiry of the British Legislature. It is far from being impracticable to have annual returns of Oak fit for ship-building in every parish in the kingdom; with the distance it stands from water-carriage. It avails but little our making laws of police, or forming foreign alliances, unless we take care to secure in perpetuity the defence of our own coast. It is idle to think of handing down to posterity a national independency, if we do not at the same time furnish them with the means of preserving it.

“ The *Propagation of the English Oak*. We do not purpose in this place to give directions for raising woods or plantations of Oak: this we reserve until we come to treat of plantations in general, under the title Woodlands; for by collecting the more useful trees into one point of view, we shall be better able to judge of their comparative value; and the methods of raising the several species for the purpose of timber (ship-timber excepted) being nearly the same, we shall be enabled to give our directions more fully, yet upon the whole much more concisely, than we could have done, had we retailed them separately under each article: therefore, we mean to abide by the same rule under the present head that we have observed throughout this part of our work; namely, to treat of the plant under consideration merely as a *nursery plant*.”

The choice of acorns—the preservation of acorns—time of sowing—method of sowing—the operations of transplanting into, and training in the nursery, &c. &c. are distinctly laid down. The varieties of the species *Quercus Robur* are then described; which done, the Section *English Oak* is closed. The *willow-leaved oak* and the other deciduous kinds are next described; but the mode of propagating the several species of deciduous

* “ As Tradition says it was.”

foreign oaks being the same, a repetition of it becomes unnecessary; and we accordingly find it placed in ample terms at the close of this Class of *Quercus*: finally, the ever-green species pass under description, and the article closes with general directions for their propagation.

Having, in a similar way, gone through the entire *Alphabet of Plants*, (containing several hundred species) the author proceeds to treat generally of the subject of *plantations*; but previous to his entering upon this important subject, he endeavours to ascertain the species of *TIMBER* most proper to be raised.

"Timber (he says) is the great and primary object of planting. Ornament, abstracted from utility, ought to be confined within narrow limits. Indeed, in matters of planting, especially in the taller plantations, it were difficult to separate entirely the idea of ornament from that of use. Trees in general are capable of producing an ornamental effect; and there is no tree which may not be said to be more or less useful. But their difference in point of value when arrived at maturity is incomparable; and it would be the height of folly to plant a tree whose characteristic is principally ornamental, when another which is more useful and equally ornamental may be planted in itsstead.

"Therefore, previous to our entering at large upon the business of planting, it will be proper to endeavour to specify the trees most useful to be planted. In attempting this we must look forward, and endeavour to ascertain the species and proportional quantities of *Timber* which will hereafter be wanted, when the trees now to be planted shall have reached maturity. To do this with a degree of certainty is impossible; customs and fashions alter as caprice and necessity dictate. All that appears capable of being done in a matter of this nature is, to trace the great outlines, and, by observing what has been permanently useful for ages past, judge what may, in all human probability, be also useful in ages to come.

Ships, *Machines,* and
Buildings, *Utensils,*

have been, are, and most probably will continue to be, the consumers of *Timber* in this country. We will therefore endeavour to come at the principal materials made use of in the construction of these four great conveniences of life."

Each article is then taken separately under consideration—analysed into its several branches—and the proportional consumption of each branch ascertained with considerable exactness; the writer closing this novel, but necessary, article in a Treatise on *Planting* with the following observations:

"We do not deliver the foregoing sketch as a perfectly correct account of the application of woods in this country: The attempt is new, and that which is new is difficult. We have not omitted to consult with professional men upon the subject; and we believe it to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the planter. If we have committed any material error, we ask to be set right. We do not wish to descend to minutæ: it would be of little signification to the planter, to be told what toys and toothpicks are made from: it is of much more importance to him to know, that, of *English Woods*, the *Oak* is most in demand, perhaps three to one,—perhaps in a much greater proportion; that the *Ash*, the *Elm*, the *Beech*, and the *Box*, follow next; and that the *Chestnut*, the *Walnut*, and the *Prunus* and *Pinus* tribes are principally valuable as substitutes for *Oak* and *Foreign Timber*. It likewise may not be improper in this place to mention, that the *Oak*, though of slower growth than the *Ash*, the *Elm*, the *Beech*, the *Larch*, the *Firs*, and the *Aquatics*, is nearly of twice the value of any of these woods at market; therefore, in a private and pecuniary point of view, the *Oak* is the most eligible tree to be planted: in a public light, it rises above comparison."

The business of the *live-hedge*, *hedge-row timber*, the *wood*, *timber-grove*, *coppice*, *osier-bed*, *woody-waste*; together with the *selling and falling of timber*, are all distinctly, fully, and *practically* treated of. As a specimen, we will lay before our readers the author's method of pruning *hedge-row timber-trees*, a work which appears to us to be less understood than any other department of rural economy.

"The method of training the young plants has already been described; it now only remains to say a few words as to the pruning and setting-up *Hedge-row timbers*.

"Low-headed trees have been already condemned, as being injurious to the *Hedge*, as well as to the *Corn* which grows under them. To remove or alleviate these evils without injuring the tree itself, requires the best skill of the woodman. The usual method is to hack off the offending bough; no matter how nor where; but, most probably, a few inches from the body of the tree, with an axe; leaving the end of the stump ragged, and full of clefts and fissures, which by receiving and retaining the wet that drips upon them, render the wound incurable. The mortification in a short time is communicated to the stem, in which a recess or hollow being once formed, so as to receive and retain water, the decline of the tree, though other-

wife in its prime, from that time must be dated; and, if not presently taken down, its properties as a timber tree will, in a few years, be changed into those of fire-wood only. How many thousand timber-trees stand at this hour in the predicament here described, merely through injudicious lopping. It is this vile treatment which has brought Hedge-row timber into a disrepute otherwise undeserved.

“ There is a wonderful similarity in the operations of Nature upon the Vegetable and Animal Creation. A slight wound in the Animal Body soon heals up, and skins over, whilst the wound succeeding the amputation of a limb is with difficulty cicatrized. The effects are similar with respect to the Vegetable Body: a twig may be taken off with safety, whilst the amputation of a large bough will endanger the life of the tree. Again, *pare off* a small portion of the outer bark of a young thriving tree, the first summer's sap will heal up the wound: if a small twig had been taken off with this patch of bark, the effect would have been nearly the same; the wound would have been cicatrized, or barked over, in a similar manner; and the body of the tree as safely secured from outward injury, as if no such amputation had taken place. Even a considerable branch may be taken off in this manner with impunity, provided the surface of the wound be left smooth and flush with the *inner* bark of the Tree; for, in a few years, it will be completely closed up, and secured from injury; though an eschar may remain for some years longer. But if a large bough be thus severed, the wound is left so wide, that it requires in most trees a length of time to bark it over; during which time the body of the tree having increased in size, the parts immediately round the wound become turgid, whilst the face of the wound itself is thrown back into a recess; and, whenever this becomes deep enough to hold water, from that time the wound is rendered incurable: Nature has, at least, done her part; and whether or not, in this case, assistance may be given by opening the lower lip of the wound, remains yet (it is probable) to be tried by experiment: until that be ascertained, or some other certain method of cure be known, it were the height of imprudence to risk the welfare of a tree on such hazardous treatment.

Further, although a branch of considerable size may be taken off close to the body of the tree with safety; yet if the same branch be cut a few inches from it, the effect is not the same; for, in this case, the stump generally dies; consequently the cicatrization cannot take place, until the stem of the tree

has swelled over the stump, or the stump has rotted away to the stem; and, either way, a mortification is the probable consequence. Even supposing the stump to live, either by means of some twig being left upon it, or from fresh shoots thrown out, the cicatrization, even in this case, will be slow (depending entirely upon the feeble efforts of the bark of the stump); and before it can be accomplished, the Tree itself may be in danger. But, had the amputation been made at a distance from the stem, and immediately above a twig, strong enough to draw up a supply of sap, and keep the stump alive upon a certainty, no risque would have been incurred; especially if the end of the stump had been left smooth, with the slope on the under-side, so that no water could hang, nor recess be formed.

“ From what has been said, the following general rules with respect to setting up low-headed trees may, we humbly conceive, be drawn with safety: *small boughs should be cut off close to the stem: but large ones at a distance from it, and above a lateral branch large enough to keep the stump alive.* Thus, supposing the stem of a tree in full growth to be the size of a man's waist, a bough the thickness of his wrist may be taken off with safety near the stem; but one as thick as his thigh should be cut at the distance of at least two feet from it; leaving a side branch at least an inch in diameter with a top in proportion, and with air and head-room enough to keep it in a flourishing state. For this purpose, as well as for the general purpose of throwing light into the head, the standing boughs should be cleared from their lower branches, particularly such as grow in a drooping direction. In doing this no great caution is required; for in taking a bough from a bough, let their sizes be what they may, little risque can be thereby incurred upon the main body of the tree.

“ There is another general rule with regard to pruning trees. The bough should be taken off either by the *upward stroke* of a sharp instrument (and generally speaking, *at one blow*), or with a saw: in the latter case it should previously be notched on the under-side, to prevent its splitting off in the fall. If the bough to be taken off be very large, the safest way (though somewhat tedious) is first to cut it off a few inches from the stem with an axe, and then to clear away the stump close and level with a saw, doing away the roughness left by the teeth of the saw with a plane, or with the edge of a broad-mouthed axe, in order to prevent the wet from hanging in the wound. A saw for this purpose should be set very wide; otherwise it will not make its way through the green wood.

“ The

“ The fittest opportunity for pruning and setting up young timbers, as well as for taking down pollards and dotard timbers, and clearing away other incumbrances, is when the Hedge itself is felled; and it were well for landed individuals (as for the nation at large) if no Hedge was suffered to be cut down without the whole business of the Hedge-row being at the same time properly executed.”

As we have already protracted this article to an unusual length, we must now take our leave of the more *useful* part of this performance, and proceed to give some account of that part which treats of *ornamental gardening*, at present a *fashionable* subject, and must for ever be a *subject honourable to this country*.

“ Mankind no sooner find themselves in fast possession of the *necessaries* of life, than they begin to feel a want of its *conveniencies*; and these obtained, seldom fail of indulging in one or more of its various *refinements*. Some men delight in the luxuries of the imagination; others in those of the senses. One man finds his wants supplied in the delicacies of the table, whilst another flies to perfumes and essences for relief: few men are insensible to the gratifications of the ear; and men in general are susceptible of those of the eye. The imitative arts of painting and sculpture have been the study and delight of civilized nations in all ages; but the art of embellishing Nature herself has been reserved for this age, and for this nation!

“ A fact the more astonishing, as ornamented Nature is as much superior to a Painting or a Statue, as a “ Reality is to a Representation;”—as the Man himself is to his Portrait. That the striking features—the beauties—of Nature, whenever they have been *seen*, have always been *admired* by men of sense and refinement, is undoubtedly true; but why the good offices of Art, in disclosing these beauties, and setting off those features to advantage, should have been so long confined to the human person alone, is, of all other facts in the History of Arts and Sciences, the most extraordinary.

“ The Translator of D’Ermenoville’s Essay on Landscape has attempted to prove, in an introductory discourse, that the art is nothing *new*, for that it was *known* to the Antients, though not *practised*. But the evidences he produces go no farther than to shew, that the

Antients were *admirers of Nature in a state of wildness*; for, whenever they attempted to *embellish* Nature, they appear to have been guided by a kind of Otahitean taste; as the gardens of the Greeks and Romans, like those of the modern nations (until of late years in this country), convey to us no other idea than that of *Nature tatoo’d*.*

“ Mr. Burgh, in a Note to his ingenious Commentary upon Mr. Mafon’s beautiful poem *The English Garden*, confirms us in these ideas; and, by a quotation from the Younger Pliny, shews the just notions the Antients entertained of the powers of human invention, in associating and polishing the rougher scenes of Nature: for, after giving us a beautiful description of the natural scenery round his Tuscan villa, upon the banks of the Tiber, he acknowledges “ the view before him to resemble a picture beautifully composed, rather than a work of Nature “ accidentally delivered.”

“ We have been told that the English Garden is but a copy of the Gardens of the Chinese: this, however, is founded in Gallie envy rather than in truth; for though their style of Gardening may not admit of *tatooings* and *topiary works* †, it has as little to do with natural scenery as the garden of an ancient Roman, or a modern Frenchman:—*The Art of assisting Nature* is, undoubtedly, all our own.

“ It cannot fail of proving highly interesting to our Readers, to trace the rise of this delightful art.

“ Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has favoured the public with *The History of modern Taste in Gardening*. A pen guided by so masterly a hand must ever be productive of information and entertainment when employed upon a subject so truly interesting as that which is now before us. Desirous of conveying to our Readers all the information which we can compress with propriety within the limits of our plan, we wished to have given the *substance* of this valuable paper; but finding it already in the language of simplicity, and being aware of the mischiefs which generally ensue in *meddling* with the productions of genius, we had only one alternative; either wholly to transcribe, or wholly to reject. This we could not do, in strict justice to our readers; for, besides giving us, in detail, the advance-

* “ The inhabitants of Otahitee, an island in the Southern hemisphere, ornament their bodies by making punctures in the skin with a sharp-pointed instrument, and call it *tatooing*. The African Negroes are still grosser in their ideas of ornament, gashing their cheeks and temples in a manner similar to that practised by the English Butcher in ornamenting a shoulder of mutton, or a Dutch gardener in embellishing the environs of a mansion.”

† “ Trees carved by a *Topiarius* into the form of beasts, birds, &c.”

ment of the art, it throws considerable light upon the art itself; and being only a small part of a work upon a different subject, it is the less likely to fall into the hands of those to whom it cannot fail of proving highly interesting. We are, therefore, induced to exceed our intended limits in this respect, by making a literal transcript; and hope, in the liberality of the author, to be pardoned for so doing."—We have it in our power to add, from the best authority, that the honourable author, with a liberality peculiar to himself, gave his permission for the republication of this admirable paper.

Having thus introduced his subject, the writer proceeds to treat of the article *Grounds* under the following heads: *General principles,—site,—ground,—water,—wood,—natural accompaniments,—artificial accompaniments,—general application,—hunting-box,—ornamented cottage,—villa,—principal residence*; concluding his performance with a description (and proposed improvements) of *Perfection*. (See Vol. VIII. page 15.)

Under the head *General Principles*, we meet with the following observations:

"Arts merely imitative have but one principle to work by, the *nature* or actual state of the thing to be imitated. In works of design and invention, another principle takes the lead, which is *taste*. And in every work in which mental gratification is not the only object, a third principle arises, *utility*, or the concomitant purpose for which the production is intended.

"The art of *Gardening* is subject to these three principles: to nature, as being an imitative art; to utility, as being productive of objects which are useful as well as ornamental; and to taste, in the choice of fit objects to be imitated, and of fit purposes to be pursued, as also in the composition of the several objects and ends proposed, so as to produce the degree of gratification and use best suited to the *place* and to the *purpose* for which it is about to be ornamented: thus, a *Hunting-Box* and a *Summer Villa*,—an *Ornamented Cottage* and a *Mansion*, require a different *style* of ornament, a different *choice* of objects, a different *taste*. Nor can taste be confined to nature and utility,—the place and the purpose, alone; the object of the *Polite Arts* is the gratification of the human mind, and the state of refinement of the mind itself must be considered. Men's notions vary, not only in different ages, but individually in the same age: what would have gratified mankind a century ago in this country, will not please them now; whilst the *Country Squire* and the *Fine Gentleman* of the present day require a different kind of gratification: nevertheless, under these various circumstances,

every thing may be *natural*, and every thing adapted to the *place*; the *degree of refinement* constituting the principal difference.

"We do not mean to enter into any argument about whether a state of rusticity or a state of refinement, whether the forest or the city be the state for which the Author of Nature intended the human species: mankind are now found in every state and in every stage of savageness, rusticity, civilization, and refinement; and the particular style of ornament we wish to recommend is, that which is best adapted to the state of refinement that now prevails in this country; leaving individuals to vary it as their own peculiar tastes may direct."

Under the head *General Application*, we find among many others, the following general rules of practice.

"It is unnecessary to repeat, that wherever Nature or accident has already adapted the place to the intended purpose, the assistance of Art is precluded: but wherever Nature is improveable, Art has an undoubted right to step in, and make the requisite improvement. The diamond, in its natural state, is highly improveable by art.

"In the lower classes of rural improvements, Art should be seen as little as may be; and in the more negligent scenes of Nature, every thing ought to appear as if it had been done by the general laws of Nature, or had grown out of a series of fortuitous circumstances. But, in the higher departments, Art cannot be hid; and the *appearance* of design ought not to be excluded. A human production cannot be made perfectly natural; and, held out as such, it becomes an imposition. Our art lies in endeavouring to adapt the productions of Nature to human taste and perceptions; and, if much art be used, do not attempt to hide it. Who considers an accomplished well-dressed woman as in a state of Nature? and who, seeing a beautiful ground adorned with wood and lawn, with water, bridges, and buildings, believes it to be a natural production? Art seldom fails to please when executed in a masterly manner: nay, it is frequently the design and execution, more than the production itself, that strikes us. It is the *artifice*, not the *design*, which ought to be avoided. It is the *labour*, and not the *art*, which ought to be concealed. A well-written poem would be read with less pleasure, if we knew the painful exertions it gave rise to in the composition; and the rural artist ought, upon every occasion, to endeavour to avoid labour; or, if indispensibly necessary, to conceal it. No trace should be left to lead back the mind to the *expensive toil*. A mound raised, a mountain levelled, or a useless temple built,

convey to the mind feelings equally disgusting."

We could dwell with pleasure on every stage of this delightful art; but, having al-

ready exceeded our intended bounds, we must refer the *amateur* to the work itself for further information on this engaging subject.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. I. & II. 8vo. 12s. Boards.

1785. Cadell.

THE origin of this Society and the nature of its Memoirs are set forth in a prefatory address.—“Many years since, a few gentlemen, inhabitants of the town, who were inspired with a taste for literature and philosophy, formed themselves into a kind of weekly club, for the purpose of conversing on subjects of that nature. These meetings were continued, with some interruption, for several years; and many respectable persons being desirous of becoming members, the numbers were increased so far, as to induce the founders of the Society to think of extending their original design. Presidents and other officers were elected, a code of laws formed, and a regular Society constituted, and denominated, *The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.*”

The following are some of its laws and regulations:

That the number of members invested with the privilege of voting, electing members, &c. be limited to fifty.

That honorary members, residing at a distance from Manchester, be eligible, &c.

That every election be conducted by ballot, &c.

That two presidents, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, and librarian, be elected annually, &c.

That a committee of papers be appointed at the same time, consisting of the above and six ordinary members, who are to decide by ballot concerning the insertion in the register, or the publication, of any paper which shall have been read before the Society, &c.

That visitors be introduced with permission of the chairman.

That the subjects of conversation comprehend Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry, Polite Literature, Civil Law, General Politics, Commerce, and the Arts; but that Religion, the Practical Branches of Physic, and British Politics, be deemed prohibited.

That the Society meet every Wednesday evening, except during the months of June, July, August, and September; and that each meeting commence at half past six, and be concluded at half past eight o'clock.

That each member shall pay one guinea annually, to defray the rent of the room, and other incidental expences; and also to establish a fund for the benefit of the Society.

That it be recommended to each member to enter the Society's room with silence and without ceremony.

That a library be formed for the use of the Society.

That a gold medal be given to the author of the best Experimental Paper on any subject relative to Arts and Manufactures; and to encourage the exertions of young men who attend the meetings of the Society as visitors, that a silver medal be annually given to any one of them, under the age of twenty-one, who shall, within the year, have furnished the Society with the best paper on any subject of literature or philosophy: and

That the Society shall publish a volume of Miscellaneous Papers every two years.—

This we beg leave to object to: it is the resolution of a fraternity of *publishers*, rather than of a society of literati and philosophers. The harvest of literature is uncertain, and the volume, we presume, must be of or near unto some certain size. If a paucity of papers occur, the chaff must be thrown in to swell out the bag. If an abundance should in any two years be the case, valuable papers must be shut out for want of room. We humbly conceive, that this and every other Philosophical Society should publish their Transactions whenever they have collected a volume of some certain size, without any regard whatever to stated times of publication; and generally the smaller the volume, and consequently the more frequent the publication, the better: for in this philosophic age no time should be lost in communicating discoveries to the world: every spark either adds to the light, or kindles a fresh flame; and who can foresee the period of existence of the present blaze of human invention and discovery? Like a fire that has been long smothered under a weight of *rubbish*, it now bursts forth with a degree of fervor perhaps before unknown: but bright as it now appears, it must, as all nature, have an end; and no time should be lost, nor opportunities neglected, to increase, whilst we can, the extent of human knowledge.

This respectable Society at present consists of

James Massey, Esq. }
Thomas Percival, M. D. &c. } Presidents.

The Rev. Sam. Hall, A. M.	} Vice-Prefi-
Chas. White, Esq. F. R. S. &c.	
George Lloyd, Esq.	} dent's.
Mr. George Bew,	
The Rev. Thos. Barnes, D. D.	} Secretaries.
Mr. Thomas Henry, F. R. S.	
Mr. Isaac Mosse,	Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Robinson,	Librarian.

with about thirty *ordinary* members, and upwards of forty *honorary* members, among whom the names of Dr. B. Franklin, Dr. Priestley, and other *great men* are enrolled; forming together the brightest constellation of Philosophers which, perhaps, ever appeared in a provincial society. The select papers of such a Society cannot fail of being highly interesting to the philosophical world at large, and an analysis of them must, we flatter ourselves, prove acceptable to our readers.

Some Remarks on the Opinion that the Animal Body possesses the Power of generating Cold. By George Bell, M. D. Read May 16, 1781.

This paper contains some valuable observations on the well-known experiment of Drs. Fordyce and Blagden in a heated room; where, finding that the heat of their own bodies did not increase in proportion to the heat of the air in the room, they concluded that *animal bodies have a power of generating cold*. This our author considers as an erroneous conclusion; and accounts for the effect in the following manner:—"The first cause," he says, "which prevented their bodies from receiving a greater degree of heat was, the rarefaction of the air with which they were surrounded.—Second, The evaporation made from the surface of the body.—And lastly, The successive afflux of blood to the surface of a temperature inferior to that of the surrounding air; by which means the small quantity of heat which penetrated the skin would be immediately carried off and transferred throughout the body; and it would have required the space of many hours before the whole mass could have received any considerable increase of heat."—After supporting his theory by a variety of other reasonings, our author thus concludes his ingenious paper:

"These may be said to be the means through which the human body is preserved in nearly the same temperature, when it happens to be placed for a time in an atmosphere of a superior degree of heat. They seem to me so adequate to this effect, that I would even venture to impute the increase of the temperature of the body, from 96 to 100 degrees, which happened in the experiments, rather to the acceleration of the blood, than to the influx of heat from the external air. While the cause of animal heat remains unknown,

it would be presumption to assert, that these are the only means by which the body is enabled to resist the effects of external heat. There may be others; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as external cold, perhaps by its tonic influence, increases the power of the body to generate heat, so external heat may diminish that power, and thus lessen the quantity of heat generated within, while the evaporation, produced by the same cause, guards it against receiving any accession from without."

On the Advantages of Literature and Philosophy in general, and especially on the Consistency of Literary and Philosophical with Commercial Pursuits. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Read Oct. 3, 1781.

This is a well-written paper; but we differ essentially from its ingenious author with respect to the general application of literature and philosophy to commerce and manufactory.—Geography and the living languages may be as useful to the merchant, as some knowledge of mechanics, hydraulics, chemistry, and the polite arts, so far as they serve to establish a justness of taste, may be to the manufacturer; but we are firm and clear in our opinion, that *business*, in whatever shape, and *study* are utterly incompatible, saving such studies as are immediately connected with the business of the student; and to the young tradesman we would rather recommend *Postlethwaite* than the Classics, and the conversation of men of business than that of men of erudition. There may be some few "tradesmen of fortune" in the neighbourhood of Manchester, who may seem to be an exception from this general position; but we conceive it to be a mistaken and mischievous employment to sow the seeds of refinement, the parent of inactivity and extravagance, in a manufacturing country. We agree with this very sensible writer, that the gentleman and the profession list reap many advantages from study; and that "the pursuit of knowledge, when properly applied, and under due influence, is of the greatest importance to mankind." By civilization, even "the horrors of war itself are softened; an enemy is treated with humanity and kindness; the milder virtues find admittance among the clash of arms; and then, when compelled to hostilities, seek victory not to enslave or destroy, but in the moment of triumph seek opportunities to evince their clemency and generosity to the vanquished foe." Nevertheless we are of opinion with our author's adversaries, that "the commercial man should confine his knowledge to trade; and that his counting-house should be his study." We also agree with them, in that the knowledge of the manufacturer should be such

as will lead him to judge of the quality of raw materials, and whether his wares be properly fabricated and finished, rather than in reading history, solving problems in Euclid, or poring over the pages of polite literature; left "his refined ideas should teach him that suspicion is mean;" and left his "credulity should plunge him into ruin."

On Crystallization. By Alexander Eason, M. D. Read Nov. 14, 1781.

This paper contains some loose thoughts on the interesting subject of crystallization. The writer thinks it "highly probable that the crystallization of salts, the freezing of water, and the formation of precious stones, basaltes, &c. are all the effects of the same cause; and if, he adds, we conjecture the setting of metals is a species of crystallization, we shall not be wide of the truth. This much is certain, that all the semi-metals, when broken, discover a laminated texture, and in each particular metal, the lamina are always of a given or constant form."

On the Preservation of Sea-water from Putrefaction by means of Quicklime. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S.*

Here we see this sensible and instructive writer in his proper element, chemistry. "About the time," he says, "I published my method of preserving water, at sea, from putrefaction, &c. † a gentleman, who had obtained a quantity of sea water, for the purpose of bathing a child, complained to me that it soon became putrid, and requested that I would think of some expedient to preserve it.

"The principal salts contained in sea water are, 1st, common marine or culinary salt, compounded of fossil alkali and marine acid;

2^{dly}, a salt formed by the union of the same acid with magnesian earth; and 3^{dly}, a small quantity of selenite. The quantity of saline matter contained in a pint of sea water, in the British seas, is, according to Neumann, about one ounce in each pint. ‡ When this water is slowly evaporated, the common salt first crystallizes, and the marine magnesian salt is left in, what is called, the bittern, from which, by a subsequent process, the purging bitter salt, commonly named Ep^oron salt, is obtained. By this separation, the sea or bay salt is rendered much better adapted for the preservation of animal substances, than the salt of the rocks and springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire, where, from what I apprehend to be a mistaken notion, that this bittern does not exist in the brine, the liquor is so hastily evaporated, that the crystals of common salt retain much of the magnesian salt among them. For the magnesian salt is highly septic, and greatly impairs the properties of the other §

"The two methods which occurred to me, as likely to answer the wishes of my friend, were, 1st, the addition of quicklime, and 2^{dly}, that of common salt. To the trial of the former I was induced by its known antiseptic effects on common water; and it is ascertained, that a small portion of common salt promotes, whereas a larger retards, putrefaction.

"Experiment. To one quart of sea water were added two scruples of fresh quicklime; to another, half an ounce of common culinary salt; and a third was kept as a standard, without any addition. The mouths of the bottles being loosely covered with paper, they were exposed to the action of the sun, in some of the hottest weather of the last summer.

* To this paper is annexed an account of a newly invented machine for impregnating water or other fluid with fixed air, &c. communicated to Mr. Henry, by J. Haygarth, M. B. F. R. S. Read Nov. 21, 1781.

† An account of a method of preserving water, at sea, from putrefaction, and of restoring to the water its original purity and pleasantness, by a cheap and easy process, &c. London, 1781.

‡ In Sir Torbern Bergman's analysis of sea water taken up, in the beginning of June 1776, about the latitude of the Canaries, from the depth of sixty fathoms, the solid contents of a pint of the water were

	Grs.		
Of common salt	253 ⁶ / ₁₁	}	
Salted magnesia	69 ¹ / ₁₁		
Gypsum	8 ² / ₁₁		
Total	330 ⁹ / ₁₁		
		or	Dr. Scr. Grs. 5 1 10 ⁹ / ₁₁

§ At some of the works at Northwich, the evaporation is carried on in so gentle a manner, that large cubical crystals are formed; and the salt thus prepared is said to be equal in strength to bay salt.

"In about a week, the standard became very offensive; and the water, with the additional quantity of salt, did not continue sweet many hours longer; whereas that with lime continued many months, without ever exhibiting the least marks of putridity."—To this succeed twelve other experiments; after which the author makes, among others, the following observations.

"We also see, that there are limits to the addition of quicklime, beyond which we cannot proceed without forming lime water. The quantity of two scruples to a quart of sea water, though not sufficient to decompose the whole of the magnesian salt, was yet adequate to the preservation of the water. One drachm more quicklime separated the whole of the magnesia, and, when a further addition was made, a lime water was immediately formed.†

On the Nature and essential Character of Poetry, as distinguished from Prose. By Thomas Barnes, D. D. Read December 5, 1781.

After much laborious writing—an unnecessary abundance of fancy-printing—with many long arguments and learned quotations—the Doctor very honestly leaves the subject where he found it.

On the Affinity subsisting between the Arts, with a Plan for promoting and extending Manufactures, by encouraging those Arts

A Philosophical, Historical, and Moral Essay on Old Maids, by a Friend of the Sisterhood. In 3 vols. 8vo. London, T. Cadell, 1785.

[Continued from Page 444 of Vol. VIII.]

AGREEABLY to our promise, we gladly embrace the opportunity of rendering justice to the venerable Sisterhood, by offering to our readers the more pleasing consideration of those amiable qualities, which, like their foibles, are peculiarly their own.

To involve either the whole sex indiscriminately, or any class of females in one blind, undistinguished censure, would be equally illiberal and absurd: as well might a man pronounce a pine-apple a very bad fruit, because he accidentally tasted only a piece of the rind, which had left a blister on his lips.

"While other antiquarians," says our author, "have laboriously employed and exhausted their powers in searching for old ruins of Gothic architecture, or some Druidical remains, I have traversed the kingdom in quest

on which Manufactures principally depend. By the same. Read Jan. 9, 1782.

The foregoing paper evinced in a sufficient degree, the learning and ingenuity of its author: this does more, shewing us at the same time his good sense and judgment—qualifications, we conceive, of infinitely greater value. After having set forth in a satisfactory manner the utility of general knowledge in the acquisition of particular arts and sciences, he says, "I have ventured to chalk out the outlines of a plan—the sole object and principle of which is, the improvement of our manufactures, by the improvement of those arts on which they depend.—Those arts are Chemistry and Mechanics. The first object of this scheme is, to provide a public repository among us, for chemical and mechanic knowledge. In this repository are to be collected models of machines, &c.—ingredients for dyeing, &c.—with a superintendant to give lectures, advice and assistance. An end of this mechanic school is to finish the education of a young tradesman or manufacturer.

"But the principal advantage I should propose from this scheme, is this: Here would be a kind of *general oracle*, which those might consult, who were engaged in mechanical improvements, and who might here, at once, gain that information, which it might cost them months and years to obtain by their own unassisted efforts."

We mention this scheme the rather, as out of it grew the present *College of Manchester*. (To be Continued.)

of curious characters in the sisterhood of old maids, and whenever I gain intelligence of a new curiosity belonging to this class, I forsake all other occupations, to study it with the patient attention of a true virtuoso.

"As soon as I am properly introduced to the fresh ancient maiden, I sit philosophically down and endeavour to discover through that incrustation of little singularities which a long life of celibacy has produced, her genuine character, the real disposition of her heart, and the exact altitude of her head.

"Having made an accurate drawing of this piece of antiquity in its present state, I consider what she must have been in her youth; and, having settled my conjectures on that point, I proceed to reflections on the kind of wife she might probably have made, and

† "These proportions may vary according to the strength of the quicklime employed."

teach myself whether I ought to contemplate her present state, with satisfaction or concern.

“Every man has his taste. Whether my speculations may be superior or not to those of more fashionable antiquaries, is a point I shall leave to the world to consider; I will only say, that if the Society of Antiquarians should think this study of mine may entitle me to be admitted of their community, I could enrich their *Archæologia* with sketches of many a fair neglected ruin, which have hitherto escaped their researches.

“With some of these sketches I have indeed attempted to adorn my own little volumes; but others I shall still retain in my private Cabinet, till I have happily awakened in our country a more lively and affectionate relish for the singular branch of *virtu*, which I am now introducing for the first time to the notice, and I hope the cultivation of the public.

“In the many years of profound speculation which I devoted to the study of old maids, before I began this elaborate, and I trust this immortal essay, I observed that the better part of the sisterhood are distinguished by three amiable characteristics—*Ingenuity, Patience, and Charity.*”

To each of these our author has given a separate chapter: our limits will however only permit us to touch each subject slightly, which he has with great skill expatiated on at large.

Though ingenuity may be considered as a characteristic of the fair sex in general, yet there are many circumstances which tend to weaken and diminish this quality in the married woman, and many others which have an equal tendency to strengthen and increase it in the old maid. The married dame, the author not unaptly though somewhat severely compares to the high-fed indolent prelate, who having gained the object of his pursuit, and elated with the ceremonious dignity of his station, is liable to neglect the cultivation of those spiritual talents which ought to adorn it; while the ancient virgin is supposed to resemble the unbeneficed ecclesiastic, who, conscious of his humiliating condition, endeavours to surmount its disadvantages, by the acquisition and display of those accomplishments, which, if they do not raise him to a higher rank, secure him undignified as he is both attention and esteem.

Married ladies, it is a general complaint, are apt to neglect those ingenious pursuits which distinguished their youth; the harpsichord and the pencil, those graceful as well as pleasing amusements, are generally consigned to oblivion soon after marriage, owing to the business or dissipation which succeed the festivity of Hymen. Old maids, on the contrary,

who retain their health and faculties, rarely cease to practise any ingenious art, or to display any amusing accomplishment, which had ever gained them applause.

Indeed that perfect leisure, and that exemption from the burthen of household cares, which the old maid enjoys, is highly calculated to assist her progress in works of ingenuity; and such works, by detaching the mind from idle, impertinent, and censorious ideas, contributes much to support the natural benevolence of the heart, and to confer a degree of happiness on many a worthy spinster of gentle manners and of easy fortunes.

The truth of this remark is exemplified by the history of the elderly daughter, of a Doctor Coral. The Doctor was educated in the study of physic, but having a greater passion for the curious than the useful, degenerated from a physician to a virtuoso. He was, however, enabled to live without the aid of his profession by means of his wife's fortune, who, being of a delicate constitution, and dying in child-bed, left him an only daughter, of whom he was as fond as a virtuoso can be of any living and ordinary production of nature. As she grew up, she displayed a talent for drawing, and by surprising her father by an accurate delineation of three of the most precious articles in his cabinet, so warmed the old naturalist's heart, that he declared, he would give her 5000*l.* on the day of marriage. Theodora, who had now reached the age of nineteen, was of so affectionate a disposition, that she not only loved her father most tenderly, but looked upon his whimsical hobby-horse with a partial veneration. This circumstance contributed much to their mutual happiness, and rendered the young lady less eager to escape from the custody of a fanciful old father. Theodora, however, admitted the visits of a Mr. Blandford, a young man of acute understanding and polished manners, who had the address to ingratiate himself with the Doctor, who very candidly told the young man what he intended for his daughter, declaring at the same time, that he left her entirely at her own disposal. Theodora, though prejudiced in favour of her admirer, had hitherto given no other answer to his addresses, but that she thought herself too young to marry. While matters were in this situation, Dr. Coral was summoned to a distance by a letter from a friend, informing him of the death of a brother virtuoso, with a hint that he might enrich himself by the purchase of a very choice collection of the most valuable rarities, which, if he was quick enough in his application, he might possibly obtain by private contract. This was too great a temptation to resist; without waiting the

return

return of his daughter from a neighbouring visit, the Doctor threw himself into a post-chaise and travelled all night to reach the mansion of his departed brother, in the course of the following day. After surveying with avidity and admiration the innumerable curiosities of which he panted to become the possessor, he eagerly enquired if any price had been settled for the whole collection? and on being informed that he might become the master of the whole, on the immediate payment of 3,500*l.* the Doctor after a struggle between parental affection and his passion for *virtu*, as all his ready money was devoted to the approaching marriage of his daughter, almost resolved to relinquish all ideas of the purchase: unluckily he took a second survey, and met with an article which he had overlooked in his first view. This additional rarity entirely overfet his prudential resolution, when hastily seizing a pen he wrote a draft upon his banker for the 3,500*l.* On his return, the Doctor, who, like most people of a busy turn, had a particular pleasure in talking of whatever he did, began to entertain his company, consisting of his daughter, a female relation, and the assiduous Mr. Blandford, with an account of his adventures: he enlarged with rapture on his purchase, intimating that it had cost him a large sum. This narration produced a gloomy change in the countenance of Mr. Blandford; which being perceived by the Doctor, he took him into his study, and candidly told him, that this transaction should make no material difference in the fortune of his daughter, as he would more than compensate for the deficiency, by a bond for 4000*l.* with full interest, and strict punctuality of payment.

Mr. Blandford, who in fact was trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, and who had raised many splendid visions on the expected fortune of Miss Coral, immediately resolved to have no connexion with the lady, because he foresaw the evils included in her dower; and after upbraiding the Doctor for his conduct, rushed out of the house, and departed the next day from the town which contained the object of his transient adoration.

Happily for Theodora, she had such gentleness and purity of heart, that this disappointment served only to increase her filial affection; and perceiving that her father was deeply vexed by the late occurrences and the comments of his neighbours, she exerted all her powers, in the most endearing manner, to dissipate his vexation; she took a kind and sympathetic pleasure in assisting his fanciful pursuits; she persuaded him to retain every article of his new purchase; she gave an air of uncommon elegance to the arrange-

ment of his curiosities; and by an incessant attention to the peace and pleasure of her father's life, most effectually established the felicity of her own.

Theodora, by many ingenious works and devices, has contrived to amuse herself and delight her father: always engaged in occupations of benevolent ingenuity, she is never uneasy, and has grown imperceptibly into an old maid, without entertaining a wish for the more honourable title of a wife. Her mild and gentle parent has secured himself from the infirmities of age by long habits of temperance, exercise, and, what is perhaps still more salutary, universal benevolence.—At the age of 87, he is in full possession of his faculties, and beholds with infinite delight one virtuous and happy daughter, most tenderly attached to him, and wishing for no higher enjoyment than what arises from their reciprocal affection.

In answer to some sprightly remarks of a facetious friend, who had been with him to see these two amiable and singular characters, and which he concluded with the observation of Monsieur de la Bruyere, that “the daughter of a virtuoso is a rarity that no one is very eager to possess; she grows old by the side of the cabinet, and is at last entitled to a place within it, in the class of antiques;”—our author replies,—“I grant you that the daughter of my old friend is the most capital rarity in his collection, and one that I always survey with pleasure and esteem. She is, indeed, a rarity, whose very existence, like that of the Phoenix, I have heard called in question:—she is a *contented old maid*. Extreme filial tenderness and an active and elegant ingenuity have enabled her to maintain an easy and chearful state of mind, under circumstances which many females would consider as particularly galling; they have, in short, enabled her to give an example to her sex, that it is possible to pass a very useful and a very happy life, without a share in those connubial honours and enjoyments which are erroneously supposed essential to the happiness of woman.”

As a farther consolation to autumnal virgins, he reminds them that the goddesses of ingenuity among the ancients was herself an old maid—recommends the three enchanting sister-arts of music, painting, and poetry, as capable of dissipating that restless languor which a solitary condition is so apt to produce; each of them being able to check and eradicate those maladies to which the female frame is particularly subject, when the heart is vacant, and the mind unemployed; and concludes this chapter with a compliment to Miss Carter, whom he quotes as a signal proof that the divinities of Parnassus are highly propitious

to the chaste and *mature* votaries of Minerva. How far the two other eminent female poets of this nation may think themselves obliged to the author for his prophecy, that they will probably become very honourable members of that Sisterhood in whose service he writes, we presume not to determine; we will, however, venture to assert, that in spite of all he can say in favour of the service of Apollo and the Nine, not one in an hundred, even of the Sisterhood, but will agree with Shakespeare, that

“Earthlier happy far the rose that’s pluck’d,
Than that which withering on the virgin-
thorn,
Lives, blooms, and dies in single blessedness.”

Chap. II. treats of the patience of Old Maids. Our author begins by remarking, that the accurate observers of human-nature readily allow that patience is most eminently the characteristic of woman. In support of this opinion, he mentions the sublime and astonishing heights to which this virtue has been carried by Beings of the most delicate texture, exemplified in the history of the many virgin martyrs who were exposed in the first ages of christianity to the most barbarous and lingering tortures. Though, in consequence of those happy changes which have taken place in the world, from the progress of purified religion, beauty and innocence are no longer in danger of being dragged to perish at the stake; yet the author thinks there are situations in female life, that require as much patience and magnanimity as were exerted in the fiery torments of the virgin martyr. It has been justly remarked, that it is more difficult to support an accumulation of minute infelicities, than any single calamity of the most terrific magnitude. Admitting this to be true, our author thinks himself justified in asserting, that the indigent unfortunate old maid of the present time is a Being as fully entitled to pity, as those female victims formerly were.

“If the reader,” he says, “is startled, or tempted to smile, at a comparison of two sufferers whose destiny may be thought so dissimilar, I intreat him to consider attentively the frame of mind which we may reasonably attribute to these different objects of compassion. During the torments of the virgin martyr, the fervour of enthusiasm and a passion for religious glory are sufficient to give new vigour to the soul, in proportion as the most excruciating outrages are inflicted on the body; but what animating ideas can arise to sustain the resolution of the more unhappy old maid, reduced from affluence and pleasure to poverty and contempt?—reduced to a condition opposite to her

wishes, unfriendly to her talents, and destructive to the health both of her body and her mind? To support such a condition with a placid and cheerful magnanimity, appears to me one of the highest exertions of human fortitude: and I have, therefore, always regarded my poor friend Constantia as a character of as much genuine heroism and piety as the celebrated St. Agnes, or any other the most heroic female saint in the ample calendar of Rome.”

Here follows the history of Constantia, in which the author has displayed more than usual skill and abilities. Of this affecting tale, we can only mention the substance. After sacrificing her fortune to the happiness of her sister, her father’s circumstances being embarrassed, he was obliged to quit the kingdom, leaving this pattern of patience under the protection of an aunt, one of those good women, who, by paying punctual visits to a cathedral, imagine they acquire an unquestionable right not only to speak aloud their own exemplary virtues, but to make as free as they please with the conduct and character of every person, both within and without the circle of their acquaintance.—Under the roof of this unfeeling Being was Constantia received, for the sake of the pleasure that would arise to her from repeating to every creature who visited at her house—*what a good friend she was to that poor girl!*

These repetitions, painful to a mind of quick sensibility, Constantia supported with a modest resignation, and passed a considerable time in a state of unmerited mortification, wretched in her own situation, and anxious to the most painful degree concerning the fate of her father. Perceiving there were no hopes of his return, she wrote to him a most pathetic letter, enumerating her sufferings, and imploring his consent to her taking leave of her aunt, and endeavouring to acquire a more peaceable maintenance by teaching young ladies the rudiments of music, an employment to which her talents were perfectly equal. To this filial petition she received a very extraordinary and a very painful answer; the purport of which was, that if ever she quitted her present residence, while she herself was unmarried, and her aunt alive, she would expose herself to the curses of an offended father. This had such an effect upon her, that some time after, when a friend offered to take her out of her disagreeable situation, and place her with a lady of great fortune and excellent character, she, though her father was dead, declined the friendly offer, and giving him her father’s letter thus addressed him: “Nothing remains for me but to bless you for your kind

intention of befriending such an unfortunate wretch. My father is now at rest in his grave, and you, perhaps, may think me superstitious in paying so much regard to his letter; but he never in his life laid any command upon me, which was not suggested by his affection, and, wretched as I am, I cannot be disobedient even to his ashes." Thus resolved, she continued to linger on in her dreadful situation, till at the age of forty-two death put an end to her calamities, which, instead of giving an asperity to her temper, had fos-

[To be concluded in our next.]

Observations on a late Publication, intituled, "Thoughts on Executive Justice." To which is added, a Letter containing Remarks on the same Work. London. Cadell, 1786.

THE publication which gave rise to these Observations we took notice of in our Review for March last; and though we did not condemn it with that degree of asperity that some of our brethren did, we readily acknowledged its principles were rather repugnant to those humane and rational ones which have been very properly adopted, instead of those absurd and barbarous notions of justice which prevailed too long. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that the main object of the legislature should be to prevent crimes, and not to chastise criminals; and that unless a just proportion be observed between the different degrees of crimes and the punishments annexed to them, the law must tend rather to excite than to repress guilt. Our author laments that the truth of this doctrine has not produced any melioration of the system of our penal laws, which insist the same punishment on a pick-pocket as on a parricide, and render them an object of horror and aversion, instead of veneration and love.

The author of Thoughts on Executive Justice having asserted, that "the penal laws of this country are excellent, and that they have no severity but of the most wholesome kind;" our Observer, in reply, after quoting Judge Blackstone's remark, that "it is a melancholy truth, that among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit, no less than 160 have been declared, by Act of Parliament, to be felonies without benefit of clergy; or, in other words, to be worthy of instant death;" says, "when we come to enquire into the nature of the crimes of which this dreadful catalogue is composed, we find it contains transgressions scarcely deserving corporal punishment, while it omits enormities of the most atrocious kind. To steal a sheep or a horse; to snatch a man's property out of his hand and run away with it; to steal to the amount of 40s. in a dwelling-house, or to the amount of 5s. privately in a shop; to pick a man's pocket of the value of only twelve-

tened and refined it.—"Farewell!" says our affecting writer, "thou gentle spirit! If in thy present scene of happier existence, thou art conscious of sublunary occurrences, disdain not this imperfect memorial of thy sufferings and thy virtues! and if the pages I am now writing, should fall into the hand of any indigent and dejected Maiden, whose ill-fortune may be similar to thine, may they soothe and diminish the disquietude of her life, and prepare her to meet the close of it with piety and composure."

pence farthing, are all crimes punishable with death. On the other hand, for a man to attempt the life of his own father is only a misdemeanor; to take away another's life, and to brand his name with ignominy by a premeditated perjury, is not considered as murder, nor thought deserving a capital punishment: to stab another under circumstances of the blackest malice, if the unfortunate object should after a long and painful illness recover of his wound only to breathe out the rest of his days in torment and disease, is punishable only by fine and imprisonment: to burn a house of which the incendiary happens to have a lease, through situated in the centre of a town, and consequently the lives of hundreds are endangered, is liable to no severer punishment. If we look into the legal definition of crimes, we discover still greater inconsistencies; we find, that under certain circumstances a man may steal without being a thief, that a pick-pocket may be a highway robber, and a man who has no intention to do injury to the person of any one a murderer: that to steal fruit ready gathered is a felony; but to gather it and steal it is only a trespass; that to force one's hand through a pane of glass, at five o'clock in the afternoon in winter, even if nothing be actually taken, is a burglary; though to break open a house, with every circumstance of violence; at four o'clock in the morning in summer, for the purpose of robbing, is only a misdemeanor. Such," continues he, "are the laws which the judges are exhorted to enforce with the utmost rigour, and which are represented as requiring no revival, though they thus proclaim their own absurdity, and call aloud for reformation.

In a manner equally forcible, the Observer controverts the opinions of the author of Thoughts on Executive Justice, throughout his work; pleads the cause of humanity with unremitting zeal; and maintains that a total revision and reformation of all our penal laws would much more essentially contribute to the prevention of crimes, than enforcing them in their present

sent state, and unrelentingly persisting in hanging up ten or twenty criminals every six weeks in the metropolis. In justice, however, to the author of *Thoughts on Executive Justice*, whom we believe to have been a sincere well-wisher to the public, though his

regard for it may seem to have gotten the better of his philanthropy, we are bound to remark, that his antagonist has, from equally good motives, erred, we think, in an opposite extreme.—*Medio tutissimus*.

Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy. Translated from the Latin; with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. Philip Ridpath. Dilly. 1785.

THIS essay is well known, having been translated into English by Chaucer, Colville, Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Preston, Secretary to James II. Its tendency to console the afflicted, and pour balm into the wounds occasioned by the instability of earthly happiness, added to the soothing sadness which pervades the whole, has rendered it extremely acceptable to those whose minds are susceptible of that *pleasing* pain which results from melancholy reflections not indulged too far.

The present translation is perspicuous and accurate, and upon the whole not inelegant. The notes are in general drawn from respectable sources, and tend to explain and illustrate the work: those which are immediately the translator's do not, however, abound in critical acumen; nor is the poetical part of the work the most meritorious. The following may serve as a specimen:

"Go thou, who fondly dream'st that fame
 "Is sovereign good—dehuded man!
 "Go view Heav'n's wide-extended frame,
 "Compar'd with Earth's contracted span:
 "Beholding Fame thus to a point confin'd,
 "Its fancied worth will cease to charm thy
 mind.

"With titles grac'd, with laurels crown'd,
 "By every tongue applauded, say,
 "Will *these* enlarge life's slated round?
 "Will *these* resistless Fate delay?
 "Relentless Death has no distinction made
 "'Twixt high and low, the sceptre and the
 spade.
 "Where's now Fabricius good and brave?
 "Where Brutus, virtuous in extreme?
 "Where Cato, who disdain'd a slave?
 "Have they not pass'd the Stygian
 stream?
 "Their memory lives dear to the good and
 wife,
 "Their awful forms no longer strike our
 eyes.
 "Ye err, who vainly trust your name
 "Shall flourish green and never fade;
 "Time's withering hand shall blast your
 fame,
 "And wrap it in Oblivion's shade.
 "Your mortal frame, and priz'd memorial
 too,
 "(Victorious twice) shall conqu'ring Death
 subdue."

The translator has prefixed to the work the life of Boethius, collected from the best authorities with great fidelity.

The Principle of the Commutation-Act established by Facts. By Francis Baring, Esq. Sewell. 1786.

MR. BARING, who is a warm advocate for the Commutation-act, affirms, that its consequences have been far more important, extensive, and beneficial, than its most sanguine friends and admirers could have expected; and that the principle of that act may be extended with equal success to many other branches of the revenue, promoting at the same time the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

The advantages which have resulted from the Commutation-act, according to our author's account, are these:

First, That within the first twelve months after the act took place, the quantity of tea sold by the East-India Company exceeded 16,000,000lb. whereas the average quantity sold for ten years prior to passing the act, was

very little more than 6,000,000lb. per ann.

Secondly, That the amount of the duty still continued upon tea has, in the first year only, exceeded the estimate by no less than 60,434l.

Thirdly, That the total sum paid by the purchasers for teas sold since the passing of the act, amounts only to 2,770,799l.; but, had an equal quantity been sold at the former prices, the purchasers must have paid not less than 4,826,261l. consequently the public have been benefited to the amount of 2,055,462l. by this regulation.

Fourthly, That the increase in the annual amount of the Company's sales will oblige them to extend their importations from China, in order to fulfil the requisitions of the act, and for which purpose not less than forty-

forty-five large additional ships, and 3,450 seamen, must be constantly employed by the Company.

Fifthly, That their exports of the woollens and lead of this country must be augmented from the value of 111,000l. to which the amount has hitherto been limited, to at least 300,000l. per ann. which will be necessary hereafter.

And finally, That a balance, amounting annually to no less than 1,032,400l. will be retained within this kingdom, which, prior to the act, was regularly paid to foreigners in specie, thro' the medium of the smugglers; and that this balance will, in all probability,

be greatly increased, when the purposes of the act shall have been carried completely into execution.

In endeavouring to prove these several assertions, Mr. Baring has shewn himself thoroughly master of the subject, and has displayed considerable abilities. Those, however, who are not so partial to the act as Mr. Baring, will probably be of opinion, that he has taken some things for granted which require proof, and will be apt to remind him of a logical truth, "That it is possible to draw a *wrong* conclusion from *right* premises."

The Breeches; or, the Country Curate and Cobler's Wife, a comic, satiric, poetic, descriptive Tale. London. S. Bladon, 1786.

A Hasty sketch of this curious adventure having found its way into a morning paper, it gave rise to this wretched piece of ribaldry, equally devoid of poetry and humour. That the cobbler found the breeches is allowed on all hands, but that they belonged to *Grape* is not so evident. Men of all professions now-a-days wear black fatten

breeches; a *qui pro quo* may therefore have easily happened, and a limb of the law been mistaken for a sprig of divinity: at all events, as nobody chuses to own the small-clothes,

"Sim, who nor cares for taunting fleers or scorns,

"May with the *Quidam's* guineas tip his horns."

Strictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses, addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and People of Great Britain. Dilly, 1785.

THE author observes, that, owing to the relaxed and degenerate state of the ecclesiastical establishments of this kingdom, the influence of religion on the minds of the low-

er class of people is greatly deficient. He points out eight abuses deserving the attention of those to whose consideration they are recommended.

The Poet, a Poem; inscribed to Mr. Jerminham. By Joseph Colls. Robson, 1785.

THE author of this poem possesses no inconsiderable share of merit, though he appears to have moved in the humbler sphere of life, and to want the fostering hand of public approbation to call forth those abilities which seem to want only to be known, to be encouraged. The following lines, which are harmonious and expressive, may serve to justify our opinion:

"True worth, once known, shall never be forgot,

Tho' bred in want, and nurtur'd in a cot:
That worth may live, and strike the muse's lyre

With Virgil's sweetness and a Homer's fire;
To thrilling raptures wake the feeling breast,
And, blessing others, be completely blest.
Had fortune hail'd me from a parent's womb,
I ne'er had sicken'd at my native home;
But plac'd in ease enjoy'd a happier state,
Exempt from all the rigid laws of fate;
Perhaps have taught some other bard to sing,
And rose to glory on ambition's wing.

EUROP. MAG.

Yet mark how different was my lot decreed,
Condemn'd the paths of active life to tread;
Those busy paths, where credit lives at stake,
And nought but interest keeps the mind awake;

Where pride and vice possess an equal sway,
Where midnight revels close the fleeting day;
Where modest worth by ev'ry dance is spurn'd,

And Attic wit to venal cunning turn'd:
Such scenes as these ill suit the Poet's mind,
As free as light, as æther unconfin'd;
From such he turns his ever-wakeful eye,
And, wing'd by rapture, views the world on high!

Thus was I doom'd to tread life's humble sphere,

'Till time releas'd me from the weighty care.
But now, superior to each galling load,
I boldly venture from the beaten road;
And cheer'd at once by Hope's enlivening ray,

Thro' gath'ring clouds like lightning burst
G Yet

Yet still reluctant from my friends I turn,
Who hover'd round me with a fond concern;
Who early tried, and urg'd parental force,
To damp my genius in its native course.

The Muse of Britain; a Dramatic Ode. Inscribed to the Right Honourable William Pitt
4to. 1s. Becket.

THE Muse, in strong and not inelegant
Language, bestows compliments very
liberally on the young statesman; the justice
of them must be determined by the opinion
of the reader: to some they will appear the
just tribute of praise; by others they will be
considered as the effusions of fulsome flattery
—*Non nostrum tantas*.—The following may,
however, be fairly called *thundering* applause.

“Go on—and earn the dearest prize of
fame,

A conscious virtue, and a deathless name.

And sure I see a towering eaglet rise,
Jove's *thunder* in his grasp, his *lightning* in
his eyes!

'Tis All My Eye. Addressed to A. Macdonald, Esq. By a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn.
8vo. Price 1s. Wilkie.

THIS author recommends great caution
in framing a New Police Bill; suggest-
ing that the laws now in force, and the
powers with which the Magistrates are al-
ready invested, are nearly sufficient for the
preservation of good order. The instances,
however, he himself adduces of enormities,
daily as well as hourly, committed in and

But soft persuasion's magic sweetness fail'd,
And still ambition o'er my mind prevail'd.
Inspir'd by this, I brave each wintry blast,
Nor doubt to find a calmer state at last.

And lo he mounts where Freedom's morn-
ing gleams,

And laves, and floats amid her orient beams!

Him follow—Be it his in happier days

To drink the full effulgence of her rays;

'Bove Faction's eddying storms, Corruption's
tide,

Thro' other spheres his course sublime to
guide;

To wield his country's *thunders* as they roll,
And speed her *lightning* blast from pole to
pole;

Then 'mid a nation's prayers, a nation's praise,
Beyond Detraction's voice, and Envy's g ze,
Soar to his Sire tho' Fame's meridian blaze!

near the metropolis, amply refute his posi-
tion. We are therefore happy to hear that
Government are resolved again to bring for-
ward Mr. Reeves's late excellent Bill on that
subject, which we learn has been so much
modified, that every objection formerly
brought against it will be removed, without
its efficacy being in the least diminished.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of
the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, JANUARY 24.

HIS Majesty went to the House of Peers,
and being seated on the Throne, Sir
Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod,
was commanded to order the attendance of
the House of Commons, the Speaker of
which, with several of the Members, came
immediately, when the King was pleased to
make the following most gracious Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE I last met you in Parliament, the
disputes which appeared to threaten an in-
terruption to the tranquillity of Europe have
been brought to an amicable conclusion; and
I continue to receive from foreign powers the
strongest assurances of their friendly disposition
towards this country.

At home, my subjects experience the
growing blessings of peace in the extension
of trade, the improvement of the revenue, and
the increase of the public credit of the nation.

For the farther advancement of those im-
portant objects, I rely on the continuance of
that zeal and industry which you manifested in
the last session of parliament.

The Resolutions which you laid before me,

as the basis of an adjustment of the commer-
cial intercourse between Great Britain and
Ireland, have been by my directions com-
municated to the Parliament of that kingdom;
but no effectual step has hitherto been taken
thereupon, which can enable you to make
any further progress in that salutary work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the pre-
sent year to be laid before you: It is my
earnest wish to enforce oeconomy in every
department; and you will, I am persuaded,
be equally ready to make such provision as
may be necessary for the public service, and
particularly for maintaining our naval strength
on the most secure and respectable footing.—
Above all, let me recommend to you the
establishment of a fixed plan for the reduction
of the national debt. The flourishing state
of the revenue will, I trust, enable you to
effect this important measure with little ad-
dition to the public burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The vigour and resources of the country
so fully manifested in its present situation,
will

will encourage you in continuing to give your utmost attention to every object of national concern; particularly to the consideration of such measures as may be necessary in order to give farther security to the revenue, and to promote and extend as far as possible the trade and general industry of my subjects.

Soon after his Majesty's departure, the Lord Chancellor read the Speech, and at the conclusion,

Lord Morton rose to move an address to his Majesty; he introduced his motion in the usual terms, alluding to different parts of the speech in strains of panegyric, and was happy to seize the opportunity of thanking the Sovereign for his condescension. The address, of course, was a mere echo of the speech, and was seconded by

Lord Fortescue, who observed, that he was no less desirous of testifying his sense of the honour which had been done to the House, than his noble friend; he also congratulated the public at large, on the pleasing prospect of the increase of our commerce, and the assurances of our revenue being in so flourishing a state, as to give hopes of lessening the public debt. He thought much praise was due to Administration, for having accomplished so desirable an end; and it was with the greatest pleasure he seconded the motion.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, that although it was by no means his intention to oppose the address, yet he was under the necessity of entreating their Lordships would indulge him a few moments; for as there were some points in the speech to which he could not consistently accede, he should wish to distinguish himself from those who might be inclined to give their implicit consent to the address. He should be exceedingly sorry to have it understood in the world he had admitted, that the bill which their Lordships had thought proper to pass last sessions, containing the twenty propositions for a commercial arrangement with Ireland, was a salutary measure; he had thought it deserving reprobation then, he thought so still; for several weeks together, while the measure was in agitation, he constantly attended the House for information on the subject, and the information he obtained only served to confirm him in his opinion, that it was fraught with positions that would be ruinous to the manufacturers of this kingdom, and reprehensible for the infringement it made on the constitution of Ireland; it was therefore with no small degree of satisfaction he had seen it treated in the manner it had been in that country, and he hoped it would never again be revived; it had been feared, reproached, and detested here; it had been scorned,

contemned, and rejected there; but although he now had no doubt of its being abandoned, yet he could not suffer a position to pass as unanimous in that House, which would convey an approbation of the measure. As to the flourishing state of the Revenue, it was a circumstance, if true, that no man breathing rejoiced more sincerely in than he did; whether the Minister of Finance had accomplished it in the most fair, just, and equitable manner, was not the question at present; he would therefore leave it with the public to decide upon; but he hoped, if there really was a surplus, their Lordships would be guarded against any attempt that might be made, to direct it into any other channel than lessening the public burthens: he was led to throw out this hint by a recent publication, called the Principles of the Commutation Tax: It was not a Grubstreet publication; the author was a Gentleman well known; he was of consequence in the East India-house, Member of Parliament, and in the confidence of the Minister; so much so that he believed it would be no unfair statement to call it a Downing-street pamphlet: in the early part of it a person might be puzzled to discover its meaning, but it was impossible for any individual to peruse it to the end, without perceiving its drift: by that pamphlet, which he could do no otherwise than think of consequence, it would be found the India Company would be very shortly in want of no less a sum than 3,200,000*l.* he hoped, however, their Lordships would scout the idea of appropriating the surplus of our Revenue to their use, while the public at large were almost sinking under the enormity of their burthens.—His Lordship then took a view of the India bill that passed last sessions, and the consequences that were likely to accrue from it. He was at a loss to find terms sufficiently strong to reprobate a principle that indiscriminately threw a stigma upon every individual who happened to be employed either in a civil or military capacity in that country.—Ministers had been cautioned against passing a bill so likely to create confusion; but they, at the time, insisted that it would no sooner arrive in India than it would restore harmony and destroy speculation; and in the most unreserved manner charged those who opposed it with using idle declamation upon unfounded apprehensions: these ministers were, however, now convinced, by repeated informations, that their favourite act had thrown the Carnatic into confusion; a confusion that had deterred Lord Macartney, with all his magnanimity, from accepting the governor-generalship: he did not pretend to speak from any information that honourable person had given him; for though he was honoured

by his acquaintance, he had no claims upon his friendship; for, their Lordships might remember, when he was appointed to Madras, he strongly opposed it, but he so fully approved of his Lordship's conduct since he had been there, that he took the first opportunity to declare he thought, by his resignation, the Company had lost the services of one of the best servants they ever had. As to the bill he had alluded to destroying speculation, he was firmly of opinion, the contrary would be the fact; and he was confirmed in this opinion, by the actions of the Board that had been created by it, who, though they owed their existence to it, had proceeded in direct opposition, and given reality to that which he believed no man ever thought had an existence, he meant the debts of the Nabob of Arcot.—After dwelling some time on the consequences of this bill, his Lordship reverted to that part of the Speech which seemed to convey an approbation of the Irish Propositions, and concluded with observing, that he would certainly give his negative to that part of the address which alluded to it.

Lord Sydney could not suffer their Lordships to depart with the impression which the noble Earl might have made on their minds by his remarks on the bill for establishing a commercial arrangement with Ireland:—from what his Lordship had said upon the subject, it might be supposed the measure was given up; but on the contrary, he would assure them it was still open for consideration, nor had it been rejected by the Parliament of the sister kingdom. Whatever epithets the noble Earl might think proper to throw upon the measure, or the framers of it, he trusted the candour of the House would give him credit that it had been produced by the best of motives, and thought by its supporters likely to be a benefit to both countries.—He certainly did not wish to induce noble Lords to approve of a measure they disliked, nor would their assenting to the address bear any such implication; for, as he understood the Speech, it took no more notice of it than was absolutely necessary, and could not be construed into panegyric.—As to the India Bill, which his Lordship had thought proper to reprobate in such strong terms, he differed entirely with him as to its effects, nor did he believe the person who had been alluded to had quitted the Carnatic on account of the principles of that bill; it was true he had not Lord Macartney's authority for such an assertion, but he firmly believed his Lordship would be sorry to have such a report credited. He assured the House, that whatever measures had been brought forward and adopted by the present servants of the Crown, originated with the

best intentions, and he as little expected a contrary meaning should be thrown on them, as that any objection could be taken to the formation of the Speech which had been just delivered.

Earl of Carlisle, wishing not to give an erroneous meaning to what had fallen from the noble Secretary, begged to know what he was to understand was the real situation of the Propositions, which their Lordships in their wisdom had passed into a bill last session, and which the Irish more wisely, in his opinion, had rejected. Did his Lordship mean to say that we have offered them those Propositions, and that they might accept them when they pleased? It was not his desire to tie his Lordship down to time; but if he was to put such an interpretation to his words, it would imply, that they were at liberty to ratify them now, or twenty years hence, just as suited their own convenience; a strange doctrine that, and which he trusted would never be acceded to.—He reprobated the India Bill, and observed that Government had been warned of its consequences, and he believed they now sorely repented not taking advice. The noble Lord who seconded the motion, and who had performed the task very ably, observed much praise was due to Administration; he wished to know for what; it was a very easy matter for a friend to pronounce a panegyric, but those personages had now been sufficiently long in office to be judged by what they had done, and not by what they intended to do: the infatuation was worn off the public, and so would they judge. He should like to know by which of their measures they would wish to be tried; not the commutation tax he believed, since one of their own friends, in a pamphlet, which a noble Earl had already alluded to, had given up the point of proving it advantageous to the public; they would not, he believed, risk their popularity on the shop-tax; the India bill which had set the Carnatic in a ferment, would be he supposed equally objected to; nor did he conceive the commercial arrangements with Ireland would stand a better chance; being reprobated as ruinous in this country, contemned and despised there; upon what ground then were our ministers entitled to applause. He was at a loss to conjecture, and therefore wished for information. His Lordship then enlarged considerably on the India bill, and concluded by taking an opportunity of repeating his question respecting the Irish Propositions.

Lord Walsingham replied to some part of the noble Earl's speech respecting the Board of Control, and entered into a justification of their proceedings.

Lord Stormont then rose, and in a very able speech of a considerable length contended against the address in its present form; he went largely into the absurdity of speaking in favour of the Irish Propositions, since it was now plain they were equally obnoxious to both kingdoms, and which he contended the Speech absolutely did, notwithstanding what had fallen from the noble Secretary, as the words were, "but no effectual step has been taken thereupon which can enable you to make any further progress in that *salutary* work." Another part he objected to, was that which stated foreign powers had given "the strongest assurances of their friendly dispositions towards this country"—for he was unable to conceive how passing edicts almost prohibiting our manufactures, were proofs of their friendly dispositions; he could suppose they were not inclined to go to war, and therefore thought pacific intentions would have been more applicable.—He was happy, he said, to find there was some likelihood of lessening our national debt, and he hoped that every shilling which possibly could, would be applied to that purpose; it was time indeed some attention was paid to that subject, our formidable enemies having considerably taken the lead of us: they had appropriated a certain sum from the year after the conclusion of the war to that purpose. The allusion to the support of our navy gave him also pleasure, nor was it less necessary; for he understood from what he thought good authority, but which he should be glad to hear proved erroneous, that the French built ships much faster than this country. That kingdom had not confined herself to increasing her own strength, but had very judiciously formed a powerful alliance. He could not here, however, forbear giving our ministry due praise for their industry: they had not suffered this alliance to take place as quiet spectators; no, they formed a memorial to counteract it, and gave particular orders to have it presented to the United States a full fortnight after every porter in the Hague knew the alliance was ratified.—His Lordship then dwelt a considerable time upon the answer given by this court to the information given by the king of Prussia, of the league entered into between him and the Elector of Hanover:—he could not, he said, for a moment suppose but our ministers were perfectly acquainted with it, and therefore their answer must certainly be looked on as an approbation of the measure, which he could not but condemn as impolitic, conceiving it deserved no other notice than a polite bow.—There was an alliance however now which

might be beneficial, and which ought to be sedulously fought after, he meant with Russia; and whatever might be the case at present, when he went out of office, as the noble Secretaries of State could testify, that desirable object was in a very fair train.—His Lordship touched upon several other points relative to the politics of France, Holland, and Germany, before he concluded his speech, which he did by declaring he had his objections to several parts of the address as it then stood.

Marquis of Carmarthen entered into a defence of Administration with respect to their conduct as to the memorial presented to the United States, and their answer to the King of Prussia; the first, he said, the noble Viscount could not possibly have read with his usual attention to state papers, or he would not so far have misunderstood it, as to charge ministers with presenting a request to put off a treaty of alliance a fortnight after it was figured; when, in fact, it was only to require no engagements might be entered into that would be in the least likely to interrupt the harmony existing between them and this country.—The latter, he was of opinion, was misconstrued, as he could not conceive the reply given to his Majesty of Prussia's information by this Court, was any more than several others, nor did it at all pledge this country to take any part in the quarrels of the electorate. The noble Marquis then drew a distinction between the Ministers of the Elector of Hanover and those of the King of Great Britain, and said it would have been the highest absurdity in the world for the latter to have interfered with the former, as it would have been nothing more than saying, We will not fight for you, and, therefore, you ought not to take care of yourselves. As to the alliance with Russia, he perfectly agreed with the noble Viscount, that it was a most desirable object, and he was happy to have it in his power to inform him that it was in such forwardness that the Empress had actually named her Commissioners.

Lord Loughborough followed, and took a review of the different measures that had been brought forward by our present Administration, and proved that most of their plans had been futile, absurd, and ridiculous, and their taxes partial and oppressive. Speaking of the Irish Propositions, he observed, he could not but rejoice in their failure, and, at the same time, remark how strongly some persons had pressed the hurrying them through with all possible dispatch, lest the Irish, who were so anxious for them, should be offended by delay.

Lord Thurlow rose in reply, and condemned the manner that had been adopted of debating

debating upon subjects not before the House,

Earl of Hilsborough was strongly in favor of the Irish Propositions; he thought, let the plan be whose it might, it was a very excellent one; he denied that it had been rejected by the Irish House of Commons, and hoped that it never would. He anxiously wished to see the most cordial connection between the two kingdoms, and the time, when there should be no distinction between an Englishman and an Irishman—He was an old man, and might not live to see it, but he was confident, unless something of that kind took place, Ireland would be the place where our first foe would commence hostilities.

Lord Ferrars said a few words, and the

motion for the address was agreed to without a division.

JAN. 25.

The House went in State to St. James's with their Address to his Majesty's Speech, to which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address.

"I receive with great satisfaction your assurances, that you will give the strictest attention to the important objects of national concern which I have recommended to your consideration."—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAN. 24.

THE House having returned from the Lords, two new Members took the oaths and their seats.

His Majesty's Speech having been read by the Speaker, Mr. John Smith, after expatiating on the subject of it, moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne: the Address was an echo to the Speech.

Mr. Addington seconded the motion; he dwelt upon the motives of harmony which ought to cement all parties, from the general prospect of assistance and prosperity in the nation; and recommended, that in such circumstances of public importance, the private views of individuals should be sacrificed to the general welfare; such he recommended to the House, alluding to the mention of Ireland.

Lord Surrey opposed the Address, from an entire want of confidence in the present administration. First, to the finances flourishing, as he was glad to acknowledge they were, he allowed no merit, for every plan was bungled so as to be non-effective, or improperly adopted; for how could the empire be good, when the component parts separately were defective? The mention of Ireland deprived him of all sort of confidence, now that Ministers were setting about a treaty with France. The experience of the Propositions for that country made him doubt of their capacity, but they have had an acquisition since that affair; an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Eden), whom he did not see in his place, had contributed that knowledge, which was conspicuous in him, to a party that were necessitated to look for it from amongst themselves: something might be expected from that resource. The late news from India also diminished his confidence, as matters

were diverse to what the Minister advised the nation to rely on. As to the insinuation of Ministry to expect us to maintain a navy always equal to the House of Bourbon, have we any security to exist as a nation when we cease to do it? None. His Lordship then moved as an amendment to the Address, that the part mentioning Ireland, &c. should be omitted.

Mr. Fox seconded the motion, and expressed his astonishment at a Speech from the Throne, in which scarce any thing was mentioned; nay, so little did it contain, that it seemed to him as if it were only a compliance with custom for the Minister to put it in the mouth of the Sovereign; and so inconclusive in every thing, that when he viewed it with attention, he found he must speak to what it did not contain, instead of any thing it did, so little was said about what is of the utmost importance to this nation. That the revenue is encreasing, and the public credit flourishing, is not due to the merits of the present administration; men of all parties agree in the importance of these objects, and are equally concerned in their prosperity. The nation retrieving from a war in which she had sustained unprecedented losses, and ceasing to require those heavy loans expended in a conflict with enemies on all sides, must recover her own internal strength and credit of course; nay, if any other efficient cause existed to the restoration of that credit, it is probable that the exertions of the state, conscious of its danger, have been that cause as much as the industry of Ministers. If some surplus remains, it may be found to be very little. Mention is made of the maintenance of our navy: it has been said by my noble Friend, that the measure of our care should be to keep one that would be able to cope with the House of Bour-

Bour.

Bourbon; but I agree with him, and go farther, for the House of Bourbon is not only our natural enemy, but even the States of Holland are leagued against us in an open offensive alliance, which includes the three first maritime Powers in Europe, and no one step has been taken by our Ministry to form any alliance that can counteract that alliance. I have seen some time after this treaty was signed, our Ambassador, Sir James Harris, presented a memorial at the Hague, requesting the States to keep themselves disengaged, as overtures from England were to be made to them. I must confess, I never suffered more confusion, than to see a person of that gentleman's respectability and consequence in so awkward and ridiculous a situation. Two years ago a crisis happened in the affairs of Europe, of which our Ministry failed to avail themselves. The cession of the Crimea to the Russians by the Turks, was that period; but now Russia, though on the point of renewing her commercial treaty with England, is entering into another of equal consequence with France, who are in possession of the port of Gottenburgh, in Sweden. France has increased her marine strength to a pitch of magnitude which the never could have attained, if there were any power by land to divert her attention from that object, and which she must continue to augment, whilst she has no opposition on the Continent. The vague account in the Speech relative to the permanency of peace in Europe, I would have explained; whether it be an allusion to the quarrel lately made up between the Emperor and the Dutch, or does it allude to the German League, to which his Majesty has acceded as Elector of Hanover? If the former, the importance is but small to us; if to the latter, there is a consequence which is not immaterial. The greatest and most formidable power, however, which France has to fear by land, is that of Austria. That Court is disobliged by our being bound by the conduct of the Hanoverian Minister, who has made our Sovereign its enemy by the concurrence of the British Ministry. And this decision has left us no choice; for can we behold his Majesty's German dominions the victim of war, and follow our own interest? were such a thing to happen as a negotiation between the Courts of Vienna and London, when in consequence of the German League, Hanover must become the enemy of England, and the Prince who rules both must be at war with himself. Though the ruler of both dominions is distinct in law, he is one in fact; and the loyalty of this country would sooner induce it to sacrifice its immediate interest, than see that Sovereign, whose family preserved its liberties, in so

harrassed a situation. This the Ministry ought to have done, and strove by that means to induce the Court of Vienna to look for our alliance. He then entered into a discussion of Indian affairs, relative to the return of Lord Macartney, and the reception of Mr. Pitt's bill. He next adverted to Ireland, which, he said, from the misunderstanding between this and that country, was like two countries at war, as the Irish rejected all that was offered—He concluded with asserting that India was in a distressed, deplorable state.

Mr. Pitt opposed his assertions relative to the insignificance of the surplus intended to reduce the national debt; he asserted that he would produce, at the proper period, an account, at which the public should rejoice.

Mr. Martin praised the economy of Ministers, but desired to know whether they reconciled this with the appointment of unnecessary officers—particularly of Lord Chesterfield, who had been two years Ambassador to Spain without reaching the place of his destination.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt said, he was appointed because they believed that Spain had appointed a Minister to come to this country; but that not being the case, Lord Chesterfield was recalled.

The question was put, and the amendment negatived without a division.

The Address was then agreed to.

JAN. 25.

Mr. Smith having brought up the report from the Committee who had been appointed to draw up an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech from the Throne,

Lord Surry stated, that as it had been said in the speech that the burthens to be this year laid on the public would be very small, he begged to know whether these were intended to make good the non-effective taxes; in that case he would not oppose it; but if it was meant to extend farther than this, he certainly would.

Mr. Fox rose, he said, under some degree of concern from what had been stated in last night's debate by the Right Hon. Gentleman, in relation to the politics of this country, as contradistinguished from those of Hanover. It required, in his opinion, no great foresight to predict what the conduct of this country would be in case that Electorate were attacked or invaded. We were tied down to the politics which had been adopted right or wrong, without having an option which side to espouse in the event of a German war; and we were reduced to this predicament by a transaction in which the executive power had no concern, for which

there was no responsibility. This struck his mind last night as it did now, as an instance of inattention, for which he knew no excuse. He referred to several instances which in the History of Europe tended to enforce this reasoning. Hanover had involved this country in hostilities under a very cautious Administration. And there was a time, when an invasion was threatened by Sweden, and but for a very providential defeat would have taken place, on this very account. What had been might be again. Nor would the language of office be able to prevent what the situation of Great-Britain rendered unavoidable. He was therefore not a little anxious to understand the arrangement by which this obvious consequence could be prevented. How would the parliament be able to act with consistency and dignity should the event be as he had stated it? Who was answerable for suffering the Government, the interests, and the honour of this country, to be implicated in a treaty concluded without the concurrence, the consent, or even, perhaps, the knowledge of its Ministers? He did not see any reasons of delicacy to forbid the most accurate attention to these circumstances. Those who were shy of discussing the subject, did not know the relative and proper situation of Great-Britain, or were not aware of its consequence to her prosperity. He therefore hoped the Minister would view the subject in this important light, and give the House and the public that satisfaction which they so much required.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer owned that he was not surpris'd to find the Hon. Gentleman occupying the ground he did. But he trusted the House would not expect that, notwithstanding all they had heard, he should forget the discretionary trust which was lodged by the constitution in the servants of the Crown. The Right Hon. Gentleman's argument tended to deprive the Hanoverian Government of all independence and responsibility, and to pledge this country in the deepest and most universal manner for its preservation in all respects whatsoever; so that the Minister on every emergency might allege, that while there was a shilling in the British Treasury, or a drop of blood in the Empire, every nerve and power we possessed was to be exerted in its behalf. What did the Honourable Gentleman say, but that notwithstanding the Minister for the time had declared that this Government was not concerned in the late league which had taken place on the Continent, the country still was, and that the opinion of the executive power in that matter was not to be relied on. He had formerly observed, that discretion was equally the duty of public and private men, and that no good citizen would wish to bring

forward matters, which, by being thus exposed, might interfere with the operations of Government. He desired the House would attend to what the Hon. Gentleman had himself stated concerning Russia. And he would appeal to every Gentleman present, whether what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman at this time might not have its effect in retarding that desirable business. But he would assure the Right Hon. Gentleman that he should not for the future be either invited or provoked to say more on the subject, whatever he might advance, either on his own authority or that diplomatic communication, to which the House was probably indebted for what they had now heard.

Mr. Fox trusted the House would indulge him in saying, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not affected his argument. He denied that any thing had been said by him which was not the subject of public notoriety. Would the Right Hon. Gentleman warrant the peace of this country, even supposing a war with Hanover? All that he could say without this was only telling the world broadly, that they were blind because he would have it so, and that this House ought to be guided in their conceptions of their duty by his mere unqualified assertion. He was not of that opinion. Nothing, he believed, that could be said in that House could have much effect on the councils of foreign States. They did not want any information they could obtain here. He could not cope with the Hon. Gentleman in deceiving the world. He did not think mankind so easily deceived. He called the attention of the House to the language which the Minister had held to Ireland.—

Here he was called to order by the Speaker. He submitted to the Chair, but hoped there would soon come an opportunity of speaking fully to this point.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the address, when just as the question was about to be put,

Mr. Sheridan rose, and objected to that part of it which conveyed an answer to that of his Majesty's speech relating to Ireland. The answer he said intimated an idea that the business was again to be taken up in Ireland, when it was on the contrary well known that the Propositions had received in that kingdom a peremptory and contumelious rejection.

The question being then put, the address was carried without a division; and it was ordered that those members who are of the Privy Council should present the same to his Majesty. Adjourned.

[To be continued.]

P O E T R Y.

An ELEGY on a FAMILY-TOMB.

By J. J. B.—

— *Quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Di voluistis, habebo.*
VIRG.

THOU dome of death! by lonely mu-
fings led,
I seek at ev'ning's close thy hallow'd
shrine,

And as I fondly trace the kindred dead,
In pious accents breathe the mournful
line!

What tho' no titled lineage I disclose,
No proud parade of ancestry or birth!
Yet in these veins a stream unfullied flows,
Deriv'd from genuine purity and worth.

Yes, honor'd race, with holy wisdom fraught
Humbly the path of piety ye trod!
Your lives adorn'd the faith your precepts
taught—

Servants of truth! and ministers of God!
Peace to your manes!—This due incense
paid,

I frame to sadder themes the pensive lay;
And e'en 'till mem'ry's faintest traces fade,
My heart shall bleed through many a
distant day.

Scarce had I wept a tender parent's doom,
Scarce check'd the tear fond filial grief
beslow'd,

Ere lost in earliest prime, relentless tomb,
A sister slept within thy dark abode.

Ah! lov'd Maria! not th' enchanting face
Where beauty reign'd, unconscious of its
pow'r,

Nor meekest sense, nor mildest virgin grace,
Avail'd to save thee from the detain'd
hour!

When, in the lustre of thine eye display'd,
Health seem'd her loveliest blessings to
disclose,

Conceal'd, alas! the canker sickness prey'd
Ere long to blast the sweetly-budded rose.

With deadly paleness or illusive bloom,
Noted by fear and hope, thy cheek was
spread;

'Till slowly yielding to th' impending doom,
On gentle wing thy hov'ring spirit fled.

Nor ceas'd with thee my woes, lamented
shade!

For more than by fraternal fondness dear,
With thee in Death's cold arms Eugenio
laid,
To keener anguish wak'd the streaming
tear.

Saunt'ring with careless step thro' child-
hood's maze,

Together in sweet amity we grew;
In riper youth and manhood's op'ning days
No sep'rate joys, no unhar'd griefs we
knew.

As musing in the academic grove,
Studious he scann'd the Æsculapian page,
Vigor, and health, and temp'rance vainly
strove

To quell th' insatiate tyrant's burning rage.

Whilst Riot safely runs his wild career,
And danger's shaft aloof from Folly flies,
Why thus untimely on the ruthless bier
Lamented lie the temp'rate and the wise?

Thus sad regret her fond complainings pours,
Deny'd th' unerring laws of heav'n to see;
With trembling confidence her God adores,
And mourns, yet venerates, the stern de-
cree,

His heart affection, virtue, truth possess;
His sober judgment liveliest sense refin'd;
With gentlest manners, fancy, science blest,
He knew to mend or captivate the mind.

Deem not I boast an unattested praise,
By partial prejudice alone approv'd;
A bard erewhile, in sweet descriptive lays,
Sung to no common lyre the worth he
lov'd:

And Friendship still, in many a wounded
breast,

Her weeping tribute to his ashes gives;
Whilst in soft pity's shadowy tints express'd,
His image, cherish'd by remembrance,
lives:

And long, Eliza, shall thy sorrows flow,
Nor sternest fortitude the pang reprove,
Doom'd to lament with unavailing woe
Lost years of promis'd happiness and love:

Thy truth his tender sympathy return'd;
His faithful bosom nurs'd the mutual
flame;

Ardent in life's last hours his passion burn'd,
On his pale lip linger'd thy trembling
name.

How vain all promise of delight!—No more
Shall Hope seduce me with betraying
smile;

Content's calm ray shall gild the present hour,
Nor distant bliss my easy faith beguile.

Ambition, wont my youthful blood to fire,
Shall prompt no more th' involuntary
sigh;

Retirement's vale I view with fix'd desire,
Nor loathing life, nor unprepar'd to die:

There may I taste domestic joys serene,
In Arria's virtues not ignobly blest!
In silence quit at length the shifting scene,
Consign'd with kindred shades in peace
to rest!

A S O N G

By the late CUTHBERT SHAW.

I.

WHENE'ER to gentle Emma's praise
I tune my soft enamour'd lays,
When on the face so dear I prize,
I fondly gaze with love-sick eyes,
"Say Damon," cries the smiling fair,
With modest and ingenuous air,
"Tell, of this homely frame, the part
To which I owe your vanquish'd heart."

II.

In vain, my Emma, would I tell
By what thy captive Damon fell.
The swain who partial charms can see,
May burn—but never lov'd like me!
Won by thy form and fairer mind,
So much my wishes are confin'd,
With lover's eyes so much I see,
Thy very faults are charms to me.

AMYNTAS.

EMMA to DAMON, on finding his Ad-
dresses not favoured by her Friends, on
Account of Fortune.

By the Same.

I.

FORBEAR, in pity, ah! forbear
To soothe my ravish'd ear;
Nor longer thus a love declare,
'Tis death for me to hear.

II.

Too much, alas, my tender heart
Does to thy suit incline;
Why then attempt to gain, by art,
What is already thine?

III.

O! let not, like the Grecian dame*,
My hapless fortune prove,
Who languish'd in too fierce a flame,
And dy'd by too much love.

The AUTHOR being in company with
EMMA, and having no opportunity of
expressing certain Doubts he had conceiv-
ed of her Sincerity, conveys to her
the following Lines, as a Device to know
the Sentiments of her Heart.

By the Same.

ARE all my flatt'ring hopes at once be-
tray'd?
And cold and faithless grown my nut-brown
maid?

* Semele.

† After perusing the paper, Emma (as the reader may conjecture from the sequel) re-
turned it to the Author, after having written her name with a pencil at the close of the
following line: "Weak my suspicions, and unjust my song."

Have I so long indulg'd the pleasing smart,
And worn thy grateful image next my heart?
And must I thus at last all hopes resign,
When, fix'd as fate, I fondly thought thee
mine?

Then—go, irresolute—and dare to prove,
To please proud friends, a rebel to thy love!
Perhaps, too long accusom'd to obtain,
My flatt'ring views were ever false and vain!
Perhaps my Emma's lips, well skill'd in
art,

Still breath'd a language foreign to her heart!
Perhaps the Muse profanely does thee wrong,
† Weak my suspicions, and unjust my song!
Whichever is the cause, the truth proclaim,
And to that sentence here affix thy name;
So shall we both be rescu'd from the fear
Which thou must have to tell, and I to hear.
If thou art false—the Muse shall vengeance
take,

And blast the faithless sex for Emma's sake!
If true—my wounds thy gentle voice shall
heal,

And own me punish'd by the pangs I feel.
But O! without disguise pronounce my fate,
Bless me with love, or curse me with thy
hate!

Hearts soft as mine indifference cannot bear;
Perfect my hopes, or plunge me in despair.

To EMMA, doubting the AUTHOR'S
Sincerity.

By the Same.

WHEN misers cease to doat on gold,
When Justice is no longer sold;
When female tongues their clack shall hush,
When modesty shall cease to blush;
When parents shall no more controul
The fond affections of the soul,
Nor force the sad reluctant fair
Her idol from her heart to tear;
For fordid interest engage,
And languish in the arms of age;
Then in this heart shall falsehood reign,
And pay thy kindness with disdain.
When friends severe as thine shall prove
Propitious to ingenuous love,
Bid thee in merit place affiance,
And think they're honour'd by th' alliance;
And O! when hearts as proud as mine
Shall basely kneel at Plutus' shrine,
Forego my modest plea to fame,
Or own dull pow'r's superior claim;
When the bright sun no more shall bring
The sweet return of annual spring;
When Nature shall the change deplore,
And music fill the groves no more;
Then in this heart shall falsehood reign,
And pay thy kindness with disdain.

But why from dearer objects rove,
Nor draw allusions whence I love?

When

When my dear Emma's eyes shall be
As black as jet or ebony,
And ev'ry froward tooth shall stand
As rang'd by Hemet's dext'rous hand;
When her sweet face, deform'd by rage,
No more shall ev'ry heart engage;
When her soft voice shall cease to charm,
Nor malice of its power disarm;
When manners gentle and refin'd
No more speak forth her spotless mind,
But the perfidious minx shall prove
A perjur'd traitress to her love;
Then—nor till then—shall Damon be
False to his vows and false to thee.

AN INVITATION

To EMMA, after Marriage, to live in the
Country.

By the Same.

COME, my dear girl, let's seek the peace-
ful vale,
Where honour, truth and innocence prevail;
Let's fly this cursed town—a nest of slaves—
Where fortune smiles not but on fools or
knaves;
Who merit claim proportion'd to their gold,
And truth and innocence are bought and
sold.
An humble competence we have in store,
Mere food and raiment—*KINGS can have no
more!*
A glorious patriarchal life we'll lead,
See the fruits ripen and the lambkins feed;
Frequent observe the labours of the spade,
And joy to see each yearly toil repaid.
In some sequester'd spot a bow'r shall stand,
The fav'rite task of thy lov'd Damon's hand;
Where the sweet woodbine clasps the curling
vine,
Emblem of faithful loves like yours and
mine!
Here will we sit when ev'ning shades prevail,
And hear the night-bird tell its plaintive
tale;
Till Nature's voice shall summon us away,
To gather spirits for th'approaching day;
Then on thy breast I'll lay my weary head,
A pillow softer than a monarch's bed.

VERSES written near RICHMOND.

HAIL, Power Divine! whose gentle
reign
Extends o'er all this smiling plain,
Whose goodness blooms in every scene,
The garden's pride, the meadow's green,
Along the grove's entangling maze,
Or where the limpid stream with soothing
murmur strays!

Where'er I turn my raptur'd eyes,
I trace the Sov'reign of the Skies;
Cloath'd in the loveliness of Pow'r,
He bids the sons of men adore:
These scenes of beauty who surveys,
But feels his glowing heart o'erflow with
love and praise?

O Pow'r Supreme! in sweet content
Here let my life in peace be spent,
These sweet endearing shades among,
Far distant from the city's throng;
And O my raptur'd breast inspire;
Then shall thy praise alone employ my grate-
ful lyre.

But if life's blessings here to find
Thou hast forbid, in wisdom kind;
If I must join the careful train,
Who tug the oar of life with pain,
When age abates my youthful heat,
O grant my weary soul some peaceful kind
retreat!

Some shade where men of worth reside,
Whose friendship is my joy and pride;
Where peace and conscious virtue dwell,
Charm'd by the Muse's sacred shell;
There let me pass my quiet days,
Lov'd by my friends, and deaf to vulgar
praise.

H. S.

THE PREACHER.

REJOICE, O Man, in youth's fresh
prime,
While all around thee pleasures pour;
Beguile with mirth the fleeting time,
And fill with joy each varied hour:
Court willing beauty to thine arms,
Regale thy taste with rosy wine;
Let music open all her charms,
And soothe thy soul with airs divine:
Let fortune scatter riches round,
More than thy wishes could desire;
Thy plans with bright success be crown'd,
While wond'ring crowds thy state admire:
Behold, with pride thy lofty seat
O'erlook thy wide-extended farms;
Thy fields with plenteous crops replete,
Thy gardens bright in Flora's charms:

Yet cares will round thy dwelling wait,
Still multiply'd by gloomy Spleen;
Grief will invade thy rooms of state,
And Sickness aim its dart unseen.

Then since nor wealth nor pleasure's charm
Can soothe the soul with grief oppress'd,
Nor stop stern Death's uplifted arm,
When aim'd to strike the sickly breast;

Let other thoughts thy mind employ,
Let true Religion be thy guide;
Let virtuous acts be all thy joy,
And Temp'rance at thy board preside:

Then shall thy life with pleasure flow;
And when the grave demands its pray,
Pleas'd shalt thou leave a world of woe
For regions of eternal day.

H. S.

P R O L O G U E

To THE FAIR PENITENT,
Performed by a Party of Ladies and Gentle-
men at Sandwich, Dec. 14, 1785.

For the Benefit of a Charity-School.

Spoken by Mr. GARNER.

TO-night no ruthless Tyrant meets his
fate,

No Faction plots the ruin of a State,
No Madness shoots its horrors thro' the soul,
No Lightnings flash, nor dreadful Thunders
roll;

Useful to few Ambition's rise or fall,

Our Author's moral is applied to All.

Virtue's fair fabric undermin'd by art,
The silent anguish of the breaking heart,
A parent's woes, the pangs of hapless love,
Are mis'ries Nature's humblest child may
prove;

Scenes such as these must pierce an heart of
steel,

We all must pity what we all may feel.

But lest the moral of to-night's sad theme,
Obscur'd by our weak efforts, faintly gleam,
(For let th' inventive Genius brightest shine,
A bad engraving spoils the best design)
Shall we, with humble greeting, first implore
A candid hearing for our trembling corps?

* No — for past favors render fear unjust,
Your candour prov'd demands our firmest
trust;

Here still she reigns enthron'd in ev'ry breast,
And glows with "heav'n-born charity twice
blest."

We cannot doubt from lib'ral hearts and
hands

The praise our noble, mutual cause demands;
'Tis Charity, whose beams like Sol's benign,
With genial influence o'er all nature shine,
Hope's gracious parent, Sorrow's happy end,
The Orphan's guardian, and the Widow's
friend.

To-night from Heav'n descends the goddess
fair,

An humble Orphan-brood her pious care;
With raiment's warmth defends their tender
forms

From chilling Winter's desolating storms.
Yet more to Charity her brood shall owe,
The blessings which from early culture flow.
Hence may the youth her lib'ral offspring rear,
To silver'd age their full-blown honours wear;
Or haply doom'd, in life's gay vernal bloom,
To sink lamented to the silent tomb,
Still may their fame for centuries survive,
And like the oak, their country's glory, thrive;
While the more tender † objects of her care,
May in their virtues rival you — ye Fair;
Instructed early in the moral page,
May rise the blest Lavinia's of the age;
Prudence their shield, may shun Calista's
fate,

Nor e'er, like her, be penitent too late.

O D E

To B—— M——, Esq.

Bath, Sept. 22, 1784.

WHILST you illumine Shakespear's
page,

And dare the future critic's rage,

Or on the past refine,

Here many an eve I pensive sit,

No B—— e pours out a stream of wit,

No B—— ll joys o'er wine.

At Baia's spring, of Roman fame,

I quaff the pure æthereal flame,

To fire my languid blood:

Life's gladsome days, alas! are o'er,

For health's phlogiston now no more

Pervades the stagnant flood.

Studious at times, I strive to scan

Hope's airy dream, — the end of man,

In systems wife or odd;

With Hume, I Fate and Death defy,

Or visionary phantoms spy

With Plato and Monbodd.

By metaphysic whims distress'd,

Still sceptic thoughts disturb my breast,

And reason's out of tune; —

One serious truth let none impeach,

'Tis all philosophy can teach, —

That man's an airy-balloon.

He rides the sport of every blast,

Now on the wave or desert cast,

And by the eddy borne: —

Can boasted Reason steer his right,

Or e'er restrain his rapid flight,

By Passion's whirlwind torn!

His mounting spirit, buoyant air,

But wafts him 'midst dark clouds of care,

And life's tempestuous trouble;

Ev'n though he shine in splendid dyes,

And sport awhile in Fortune's skies,

Soon bursts the empty bubble.

While through this pathless waste we stray,

Are there no flowers to cheer the way?

And must we still repine?

No; — Heaven, in pity to our woes,

The gentle-soothing balm bestows

Of music, love, and wine.

Then bid your Delia wake the Lyre,

Attun'd to love and soft desire,

And scorn Ambition's strife;

Around let brilliant Fancy play,

To colour with her magic ray

The dreary gloom of life.

Let beauty speed her fondest kiss,

The prelude to more perfect bliss,

And sweet sensations dart;

While wine and frolick mirth inspire

The ardent wish, the amorous fire,

And thrill the raptur'd heart.

But man has social dues to pay;

Reason and Science claim their sway,

And truths sublime dispense:

* Alluding to the performance of a Play on a prior occasion for the same Charity.

† The charity is founded both for girls and boys.

For Pleasure's charms we feebly taste,
If idly every hour we waste,
The abject slaves to sense.

In vain the speculative mind
Would metaphysic regions find,—
Such dark researches spare;
The soul ethereal notions tire,
As her frail case can scarce respire
In too refin'd an air.

To sophists leave their puzzling skill;
The voice of Reason whispers still,
To bless is to be blest;
Illum'd by Virtue's vivid ray,
Enjoy the present fleeting day,
And leave to Heav'n the rest,

S O N N E T,

In the Manner of MILTON,

Addressed to the Physicians of Exeter, on the
ill Health of a beautiful Lady.

DOCTORS, or Bachelors, or Knights
in art,
Whose skill this soft defenceless frame may
prove,
If ever beauty did engage your love,
Shield a fair form from Death's unerring
dart.

So may your growing fame no rival
thwart,

But Science waft your name to Courts above,
Where wealth and honour in one circle
move,

And royal fees the bloody hand impart.
Oft had Apollo's sons with wond'rous pow'r
Rais'd on the dying cheek health's bloom-
ing flower;

For Æsculapius oft had Rome reviv'd,
*And slaves their life and liberty regain'd;
Long ere the infant art to man arriv'd,
Or Freind, or Mead, or mighty Syden-
ham reign'd.

Bath, Jan. 4.

M. H. P. R.

E X T E M P O R E

On setting out for Bath.

WHAT! palsy and gout both at once on
my back?

Alas, on a dwarf! what a giant attack!
Even comforts themselves as new plagues I
endure,

When the palsy's my ill, and the gout is my
cure.

Richmond, Dec. 19.

G. C.

E X T E M P O R E

On arriving at Bath for the Gout.

FIRST palsy—now the gout—say what
you can,
This is too much for Job, or any man—

Late numb'd by palsy—now the rack en-
dure—

Be patient, Sir, these pains will be your
cure—

Take comfort—Comfort? Comforts such as
these?

The remedy is worse than the disease—
But change from ill, is what we all desire—

I'm happy then, from frying-pan to fire—
PHILOCTETES.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1786.

Written by Mr. WARTON, Poet-Laureat to
his Majesty; and set to Music by Mr.
STANLEY, Master of his Majesty's Band
of Musicians.

DEAR to Jove, a genial isle
“Crowns the broad Atlantic
“wave;

“The seasons there in mild assemblage
“smile,

“And vernal blossoms cloath the fruitful
“prime;

“There in many a fragrant cave

“Dwell the Spirits of the brave,

“And braid with amaranth their brows
“sublime.”

So feign'd the Grecian bards of yore;
And veil'd in Fable's fancy-woven vest
A visionary shore,

That faintly gleam'd on their prophetic eye
Through the dark volume of futurity:
Nor knew, that in the bright attire they
drest

Albion, the green-hair'd heroine of
the West;

Ere yet she claim'd old Ocean's high
command,

And snatch'd the trident from the tyrant's
hand.

II.

Vainly flow'd the mystic rhyme!

Mark the deeds from age to age,

That fill her trophy-pictur'd page:

And see, with all its strength, untam'd by
time,

Still glows her valour's veteran rage.

O'er Calpe's cliffs, and steepy towers,

When stream'd the red sulphureous
showers,

And Death's own hand the dread artillery
threw;

While far along the midnight main

Its glaring arch the flaming volley drew;

How triumph'd Elliott's patient train,

Baffling their vain confederate foes!

And met th' unwonted fight's terrific form;

And hurling back the burning war, arose

Superior to the fiery storm!

* Sueton. in Claud.

III.

Is there an ocean, that forgets to roll
 Beneath the torpid pole?
 Not to the brooding tempest heaves?
 Her hardy keel the stubborn billow cleaves.
 The rugged Neptune of the wintry brine
 In vain his adamantine breast-plate wears:
 To search coy Nature's guarded mine,
 She bursts the barriers of th' indignant ice;
 O'er sunless bays the beam of Science
 bears:
 And rousing far around the polar sleep,
 Where Drake's bold ensigns fear'd to
 sweep,
 She sees new nations flock to some fell sa-
 crifice.
 She speeds, at George's sage command;
 Society from deep to deep,
 And zone to zone, she binds;
 From shore to shore, o'er ev'ry land,
 The golden chain of commerce winds.

IV.

Mean time her patriot-cares explore
 Her own rich woof's exhaustless store;
 Her native fleece new fervour feels,
 And wakens all its whirling wheels,
 And mocks the rainbow's radiant die:
 More wide the labours of the loom she
 spreads,
 In firmer bands domestic Commerce
 weds,
 And calls her sister-isle to share the tie:
 Nor heeds the violence that broke
 From filial realms her old parental yoke!

V.

Her cities, throng'd with many an Attic
 dome,
 Ask not the banner'd bastion, massy-proof;
 Firm as the castle's feudal roof
 Stands the Briton's social home.—

Hear, Gaul, of England's Liberty the lot! —
 Right, Order, Law, protect her simplest
 plain;
 Nor scorn to guard the shepherd's nightly
 fold,
 And watch around the forest-cot.
 With conscious certainty, the swain
 Gives to the ground his trusted grain,
 With eager hope the reddening harvest
 eyes;
 And claims the ripe autumnal gold,
 The meed of toil, of industry the prize.
 For our's the King, who boasts a Parent's
 praise,
 Whose hand the people's scepter sways:
 Our's is the senate, not a specious name,
 Whose active plans pervade the civil frame;
 Where bold debate it's noblest war displays,
 And, in the kindling strife, unlocks the tide
 Of manliest eloquence, and rolls the torrent
 wide.

VI.

Hence then each vain complaint, away,
 Each captious doubt, and cautious fear!
 Nor blast the new-born Year,
 That anxious waits the Spring's slow-
 floating ray:
 Nor deem that Albion's honours cease to
 bloom.
 With candid glance th' impartial Muse
 Invok'd on this auspicious morn,
 The present scans, the distant scene pursues,
 And breaks Opinion's speculative gloom:
 Interpreter of ages yet unborn,
 Full right she spells the characters of Fate,
 That Albion still shall keep her wonted
 state;
 Still, in eternal story, shine,
 Of Victory the sea-beat shrine:
 The source of every splendid art,
 Of old, of future worlds the universal mart.

CHRONOLOGY of the Most REMARKABLE EVENTS of 1783.

January 6.

MR. HARPER, of Birmingham, ascended from that place in a balloon, and in two hours and a half alighted near Newcastle in Staffordshire, 50 miles distant.

7. Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais, in an air balloon. The balloon descended at 25 minutes past three, in the forest of Felmore, twelve miles from the sea, over which they were near two hours.

19. Mr. Croffie ascended in an air balloon at Dublin. Finding himself in danger of being driven out to sea, he opened a valve, and alighted on the strand of Clontarf.

20. The Irish Parliament opened by the Duke of Rutland, and addresses voted to him by both Houses.

22. A loyal address to his Majesty in the Gazette of this day from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and freeholders of the county of Dublin, signed by 21 peers, and 1121 commoners, rejecting with indignation the interference of any body of men unknown to the constitution, &c.

25. The second session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain opened. The commercial regulations with Ireland were recommended in his Majesty's speech.

31. The Duke of York appointed one of the Lords of the Regency of Hanover, and one of the Supreme Council for managing the affairs of his Majesty's electoral dominions.

February 2. Twenty convicts hanged in the Old Bailey, the greatest number exe-
 cuted

cuted at one time since the Black Boy-alley gang in 1744.

5. The freedom of the City of London presented to Mr. Pitt in a gold box.

11. Eleven resolutions respecting a commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, agreed to by the Irish House of Commons.

16. The House of Peers signified their concurrence therein, and both Houses voted addresses in consequence to his Majesty.

20. Two vessels fitted out from Limerick for the Greenland fishery, the first ever sent from that country.

22. The Irish Propositions introduced into the House of Commons of Great Britain by Mr. Pitt.

25. The King of France creates a new class in the Academy of Belles Lettres, called the Class of Free Associates residing in Paris.

28. The Oriental Company at Trieste and Ostend obliged to stop payment for twelve months.

March 3. The High Bailiff of Westminster ordered by the House of Commons to put an end to the Scrutiny, which had lasted some months, and make an immediate return, in consequence of which he returned Lord Hood and Mr. Fox.

25. At the general quarterly Court of Proprietors of the East-India Company, a balance appeared against the Company of upwards of one million, besides an account of arrears arising from the war, amounting to upwards of two millions more.

Count Zambeccari and Sir Edward Vernon sailed in an air balloon from Tottenham Court-Road to a place near Horsham, thirty-five miles from London, which they performed in one hour.

27. The Queen of France delivered of a Prince, since created Duke of Normandy.

28. Earl Spencer's fine seat at Wimbledon, in Surrey, burnt to the ground by an accidental fire.

April 2. The winter season, from the first fall of snow on the 7th of October to that which fell this day, lasted 177 days, and if we except about twelve days towards the end of January, the whole of this period was frosty or snowy, or both.

A rash experiment tried with an aquatic balloon, which failed, and the inventor narrowly escaped with his life.

11. A Board of General Officers appointed to inspect the fortifications, the Duke of Richmond President.

15. Intelligence brought of disturbances on the Musquito Shore.

18. Mr. Pitt's Parliamentary Reform Bill rejected by a majority of 248 to 172.

25. The Gazette contained an account of

an epidemical disorder having almost depopulated Calabria.

28. John Adams, Esq. appointed by Congress to be Ambassador to the Court of London.

29. National debt stated at 242,584,986 l. sterling.

May 3. Mr. Blanchard and Miss Simonet ascended in a balloon from Langhorne's Repository, Barbican, and alighted about two hours after at Hillhouse Ferry, near Lea Bridge.

Dreadful drought in France, Italy, Spain, and Piedmont.

Failure of the Trieste Company estimated at twenty millions of livres tournois.

5. Mr. Sadler and the Hon. Mr. Wyndham ascended in a balloon from Moulsey Hurst, and alighted at the confluence of the Thames and Medway, within a mile of the water's edge. The balloon escaped and was afterwards taken up at sea.

8. Mr. Blanchard made another aerial excursion, and descended at Tamensfield, about sixteen miles from Brentwood, and thirty-four miles from London, having passed over the Nore. He travelled about three hours.

12. Mr. Crosbie ascended in a balloon from Dublin, but being too heavy, he came down with great velocity. Mr. McGuire got into the car, and the balloon instantly ascending, he was driven out to sea; a vessel was sent after him, and took him up almost perished and spent with swimming.

13. Mr. Lunardi ascended with a balloon from the Artillery Ground; but the machine bursting he soon descended rapidly, though safely, in Tottenham Court-road.

14. An edict published at Copenhagen, announcing the opening the new navigable canal (which connects the North Sea with the Baltic) to all nations of Europe.

16. Accounts came of the death of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, who was drowned in endeavouring to save a fellow-creature.

17. Account received of a balloon expedition at Constantinople that landed at Bursa.

20. Admiral Hughes arrived in town from the East-Indies with a fortune of near half a million.

29. A treaty of confederacy to preserve the indivisibility of the empire, entered into by the Kings of Prussia and Sweden, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, &c.

30. The famous Irish Propositions, enacted from Eleven to Twenty, finally passed the British House of Commons.

June 1. John Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had the first audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

2. The Grand Musical Concert performed at Westminster Abbey before their Majesties and a most splendid auditory.

Major Money, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lockwood, ascended in a balloon from Tottenham Court-road at one o'clock, and about four Mr. Blake alighted at Higham Farm, in Essex; the others failed thirty miles farther, and descended near Colchester.

Mr. Blanchard ascended the same day from South Lambeth, and alighted near Woolwich.

5. A treaty of peace concluded between the Spaniards and Algerines.

10. Prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's Palace from Hanover.

14. Great many shops shut, particularly in the west end of the town, owing to the shop tax bill having passed the Great Seal.

M. Pilatre de Rosier and M. Romain ascended at Boulogne, intending to cross the Channel. In about twenty minutes the balloon took fire, and the unfortunate aeronauts came to the ground, and were killed on the spot.

16. Gov. Hastings arrived in town from Bengal.

22. The toll was taken off Blackfriars-bridge, and the gates taken down and sold for 99l. 15s.

24. Aldermen Sanderfon and Watfon elected Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Colonel Fitzpatrick ascended alone in Sandler's balloon, from Oxford, and alighted near Kingston Lisle, opposite the White Horse Hill, Berks.

29. Mr. Biggin and Mrs. Sage ascended in Mr. Lunardi's balloon from St. George's Fields, and alighted at Harrow on the Hill.

July 10. A grand review of the Artillery at Woolwich, at which his Majesty was present.

19. The Irish Propositions passed the House of Lords.

Mr. Crosbie made an unsuccessful attempt to cross to England in a balloon.

22. Major Money ascended at Norwich in a balloon, and dropped into the sea, from whence he was taken up by a revenue cutter, safe.

The Astrolabe and La Buffole, two French ships on a voyage of discovery, took their departure from Brest.

27. Mr. Lunardi ascended in his balloon from Liverpool, at 17 minutes past six, and landed 20 minutes past seven at Simonwood, twelve miles from Liverpool.

Dr. Franklin arrived at Southampton in his way to America.

August 12. The twenty Propositions introduced into the House of Commons of Ireland, from England, by Mr. Secretary Orde, withdrawn after high debates.

20. Mr. Blanchard and Chevalier D'Epinaud ascended from Lisle, and alighted at a village in Champagne, near 300 miles from the place of their departure. In the course of this voyage, they let down a dog by means of a parachute from a great height, which descended safe about two miles from Lisle.

25. Col. Dundas and Mr. Pemberton, Commissioners to enquire into the claims of the American Loyalists, with their clerks, &c. set out for Nova Scotia.

27. A Spaniard made a curious experiment of walking across the Seine by means of a pair of clogs of a particular construction, in which he sunk only ankle deep.

The Hon. Mr. Temple, his Majesty's Envoy to the American States, set out with his family for New York.

Mr. Arnold, his son, and Mr. Appleby, were to ascend this day in a balloon from St. George's Fields, and the latter afterwards to descend by means of a parachute. But Mr. Arnold and Mr. Appleby being thrown out by some accident, young Arnold ascended alone, hanging to the cords of the balloon in a perilous situation, not daring to trust wholly to the car, lest it should separate. At length the balloon burst, and he descended unhurt into the Thames near Wapping.

September 1. Lieut. French, of the Cheshire militia, ascended at Chester, in Mr. Lunardi's balloon, and alighted at Macclesfield, forty miles distant, in two hours.

5. A great storm which did considerable damage both at sea and land.

The Hon. John Foster elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Perry, resigned.

7. The Irish Parliament prorogued.

10. Mr. Sandler ascended in his balloon from Worcester, and descended nine miles beyond Litchfield; but for want of a grappling iron he was dragged five miles over a rough heath, and at length thrown out of his car, but without any other hurt than being much bruised.

12. Their Majesties, and six of the Royal Offspring, paid their first visit to the University of Oxford.

15. Thomas Baldwin, Esq. of Chester, ascended from that city in Mr. Lunardi's balloon, and in two hours and an half alighted at Rixton Moss, in Lancashire, 25 miles from Chester.

17. The King George and Queen Charlotte, two ships bound to the South Seas on discoveries, sailed from Portsmouth.

22. An arret of the French King against the importation and sale of English goods, commenced this day.

29. Thomas Wright, Esq. Alderman and Stationer, elected Lord Mayor of London.

October 1. The Parliament prorogued to the 1st of December.

Sir Frederick Haldimand and Sir Archibald Campbell installed Knights of the Bath at St. James's.

Intelligence of the death of the Queen of Sardinia.

4. This night's Gazette contains the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the Republic, signed Sept. 26, at Paris.

10. The Rambler cutter, of 14 guns, lost in Leigh Roads, above the Nore.

15. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived in town from Avignon, in France.

20. The City Recorder's salary encreased to 1000l. per annum.

28. Account arrived of a dreadful hurricane at Jamaica, which did great damage to the towns, shipping, &c.

Extraordinary robbery committed by De Chameron and a woman at Walworth, on Mr. Mackay, of Piccadilly.

Nov. 6. Death of Prince George of Mecklenburg.

14. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Cumberland set out again for France.

The Emperor chartered a Company formed at Trieste, to trade with the United States of America.

29. Intelligence arrived of a battle between Tippoo Saib and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were victorious.

The Definitive Treaty signed between the Emperor and the Dutch on the 9th, and a Treaty of Alliance between France and the Republic, on the 10th.

26. Parliament farther prorogued to January 24, 1786.

30. Irish Parliament further prorogued to the 6th of December.

Dec. 7. The Irish Parliament further prorogued to the 19th of January, 1786.

General mourning for the death of Prince George of Mecklenburg, the Queen's brother.

10. Two hundred and twenty male Convicts removed from Newgate in five waggons to Portsmouth, where they are to be employed in the fortifications.

27. The first stone of a new Theatre was laid by Mr. John Palmer, of Drury-Lane, near Wellclose-square.

29. Intelligence received of the Emperor's having prohibited the importation of English manufactures into his Austrian dominions.

The number of bankrupts this year has been very great :

January	38	August	41
February	52	September	28
March	48	October	21
April	36	November	61
May	42	December	47
June	75		—
July	38	In all	527

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Munich, Nov. 10.

THE President of the Academy of Sciences established in this city, to gratify the Elector our Sovereign, who is bent upon exterminating Free-Masonry from his dominions, has called upon all the members of the Academy to declare within eight days, whether they will withdraw themselves from the pernicious mysteries of Free-Masonry. The celebrated M. de Born of Vienna, one of the first literary characters in Germany, who is a member of the Academy, has addressed a letter to the President, in which he tells him, "That so far from relinquishing the principles, he shall ever glory in the name of Free-Mason; a name that should mark every man that bears it with superior probity; for its principles enjoin a more vigilant discharge of the duties we owe to our Creator, a more strict fidelity to the Sovereign, and a more enlarged and active benevolence to our fellow-creatures, in squaring our conduct thereby. However, to free myself at once from your jurisdiction, I herewith return you all my diplomas, and desire you will strike out my name from the list of your academicians."

EUROH. MAG.

Constantinople, Nov. 10. The Ottoman empire seems to have arrived at one of those critical epochs, at which the fate of nations is often decided by the effects of a predominant spirit of fanaticism and enthusiasm. Twelve centuries having now elapsed since the rise of the Turkish empire, a tradition is revived, which says, that after the expiration of 1200 years from the famous Hegira, we should behold, if not a golden age, an age, at least, in which things would take a new turn with respect to the Mussulmen; at which period three great men were to appear, in order to purify the Mahometan religion, and defend it against the infidels. These three Prophets were to be named Iman or Mollah-Bey, Charr s. and Aly. The second of these was to make his appearance in Bucharia, among the Usbeck Tartars, and the third at Constantinople, where he was to occasion a revolution. With respect to the first, his existence seems to be realized already; and (as if in part to fulfil the said tradition) a pretended Prophet has started up under the name of Mollah Mansour. Of this man we have more than once had occasion to speak before. The scene of his exploits

exploits is laid among the Avafas, a people dwelling near the foot of Mount Caucasus, where he has contrived to collect about 80,000 men, whom he disciplines in his own way, and prohibits from the use of tobacco, coffee, and every other article of luxury. It is certain, that the proceedings of this fanatic has given infinite uneasiness to the Porte, as the bulk of the people pronounce him already the restorer of the Mussulman worship, as announced to them by the predictions of their ancestors. In order to obtain further information on the subject, therefore, one of the most celebrated personages of the law has been commissioned by government to examine him, touching the orthodoxy of his system, to enter with him into polemical discussion, and to make his report accordingly. We are now impatient to know what will be the effect of these measures, which our Ministry have prudently rendered as mild as possible.

Constantinople, Dec. 10. The plague continues both here and at Smyrna without variation; and the last letters from Aleppo, of the 21st ult. mention a very great mortality among the cattle and camels in that neighbourhood, and in Arabia, which is regarded as a certain indication of an approaching contagion. — *Gazette.*

Frankfort, Dec. 12. It is a circumstance from which useful reflections may be drawn, that the two great mistresses of the world, Rome and Constantinople, which once bore the universal sway, appear to be sinking at the same period. A new Prophet has started up among the Mussulmen, whose superstitions favour his views, and will probably enable him to overturn the mouldering fabric of the Mahometan faith. The Emperor Joseph is at the same time completely demolishing the authority of the Pope of Rome, as may be seen by the following memorial lately published through the empire, and which is now the general topic of conversation upon the Continent:

“OUR well-beloved the Elector, Archbishop of Mogunts (Mentz), and the Archbishop of Saltsburgh, having signified to us, that the intention of the Court of Rome is to send a Nuncio to Munich, invested with the same powers over Bavaria and the Palatinate, as are enjoyed by the Prelate residing at Cologne in the same character, and expressing some apprehension lest such an appointment should prove an usurpation of their metropolitan rights, they have implored the Imperial protection, which it is my duty to grant, as being the supreme patron of the Germanic constitution in church and state.

“And whereas it hath been usual with me at all times, and I have endeavoured through every circumstance, to give the most sincere proofs of my patriotic zeal in forwarding the welfare and support of the em-

pire, in all the parts of its constitution; it behoves me, as a good friend to my most gracious Brother and Associate, not only to maintain the rights of Bishops within their respective dioceses, as being a constituent part of proper discipline, but also to contribute with all my might to their recovering all such rights as they were entitled to from the beginning, of which they have been dispossessed for many centuries, and the loss of which was occasioned by temporary accidents and unwarrantable encroachments.

“Wherefore I resolved, in compliance to the aforesaid remonstrances, to make known in the clearest and most precise manner to the whole empire, my way of thinking on this subject; and also to declare to the Court of Rome, that I will never suffer any prelates of the empire to be any ways annoyed in the free exercise of their metropolitan rights, which they hold from God and the church: that I mean to look on the Nuncios as so many Envoys from the Pope, both in political matters and in such cases as more immediately concern him as head of the church: that I absolutely cannot permit their having in future any jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, nor can I allow them to preside in any private Court of Judicature; neither the Nuncio at Cologne, nor the one resident at Vienna, nor any other whom the Pope may think proper to send hereafter to any part whatever of the empire.

“At the same time, dearly beloved, that I thus impart to you my real sentiments, I earnestly exhort you to protect against any attempt your metropolitan rights, and those of your suffragans, and sternly to oppose all encroachments and usurpations which the Court of Rome might be guilty of against your rights and government; and to this end I give you the most positive assurances of the fullest extent of my imperial protection.

“I shall also be strictly attentive to all questions concerning benefices, in order to keep up to the very letter the ecclesiastical constitutions peculiar to the Germanic body; and I trust by these patriotic views to contribute to the progress of religion, as also to give to the Bishops and Clergy convincing proofs of my watchfulness to maintain them in their constitutional privileges. And having said thus far,

“I remain, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH.”

Hague, Jan. 18. Their High Mightinesses have come to a resolution to present his most Christian Majesty with two ships of the line, one to be called the Alliance, the other the Gratitude, in return for the good offices he has, during many years, and particularly in the recent circumstances, been pleased to exert in their favour, as a token of their gratitude.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 1.

LETTERS from the Hague bring advice, that unmoved at the interference of the King of Prussia, and the complaints of the Stadtholder, the States of Holland and West-Friesland have declared that they do not find either in the letters from Berlin, or in the Prince of Orange's manifesto, any argument that can in the least incline them to rescind the resolution complained of, and therefore they are determined to put it in force. Their words they have proved by the execution; for on the 19th ult. the President of their Committee received, as their representative, all the military honours usually paid to the officer commanding the Hague garrison. The same was also granted to the Grand Pensionary of Holland, as well as to the States assembled.

The following is an Address from the Abbe Raynal to the Independent Citizens of America:

"People of America! let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the Mother Country, instruct you. Be afraid of the influx of gold, which brings with it luxury, the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws; be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shews a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery; whence arises the insolence of the one, and the disgrace of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquility of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms to defend yourselves, but have none to attack. Seek ease and health in labour; prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in good manners and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public schools, be assured, that skilful Magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands and brothers, good friends and honest men, come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions, and let it be the cement which unites your States, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is every where innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted; and let your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.—AMEN."

3. De Chameron, or Count de Chameron, as he now calls himself, who robbed and so villainously treated Mr. Mackay some time ago, as related in a former Magazine, is, by order of the French Minister, removed

to the Bastille, where he has already suffered the punishment of the rack once.

Advices are received from Gibraltar, that Governor Eliott has at length procured the release of fourteen English captives, who had been taken in a vessel from Lisbon to Malaga, laden with property belonging to some Portuguese merchants, and carried into Algiers by one of the Dey's corsairs in the month of February last, since which time to the 18th of November they had been detained in slavery, in which they were obliged to work very hard for the first two months of their captivity: but afterwards, on making it known that they were subjects of Great-Britain, and only going as passengers in the Portuguese vessel, their work was considerably alleviated, and by means of Mr. Dyer, a merchant in a public capacity at Algiers, in concert with the Governor of Gibraltar, they were released by the Dey's order, and sent back in an English sloop of war as a present to General Eliott, which was the Dey's own expression.

It appears by private letters from Vienna, that although the Emperor has thought proper to subject the society of Free-Masons to some very particular restrictions, the rescript which contains it, is, in our opinion, not in curious, and we give it here as translated from the German Gazette of Vienna.

"Whereas in all well-regulated states, nothing should, within a certain description, be permitted to subsist, without being confined to some particular rule and order, I have thought it necessary to enjoin what follows: The assemblies of men called Free-Masons, of whose secret I am as completely ignorant, as I have at all times been averse to enquire into their mysteries, are daily increasing even in the smallest towns:—Such meetings, left entirely to the discretion of their members, and subject to no kind of direction, may occasion many excesses, equally injurious to religion and good morals; as also induce the superiors, in consequence of a fanatical fellowship, to deviate from the strict path of rectitude, in regard to those who are their dependants, but not initiated into the mysteries of their order, and, in fine, occasion great and needless expences. Already have other powers forbid all such assemblies; already have the members been brought to exemplary punishments, because their secrets were not universally known. Although I myself am very imperfectly in the confidence, it is enough for me to know that some good and benevolent acts have been performed by the masonic lodges, to provide in their favour better than has been done in other countries; therefore, although I am a stranger to their constitution, and to what is transacted at their meetings, these shall, nevertheless,

vertheless, be countenanced under the patronage of the State, as long as they shall do good; therefore the assemblies of Free-Masons shall enjoy a formal toleration, upon their submitting to such regulations as shall be prescribed by me."

5. This being the day appointed for the celebration of the new year, the usual ceremonies were observed at St. James's

Governor Morris's delightful feat, with an estate of a thousand a year, is at last sold to Mr. Smith for 24,000l. including timber.— This estate was once valued at above 40,000l. Near that sum was offered by Lord Clive.

We hear from Paris, that Mess. Moreau and Delepine, two eminent surgeons of that city, extracted a stone from the kidney of a patient at the Hotel Dieu, which, being broken, was found to contain an animal resembling a toad, which died on getting fresh air. Whether the egg or spawn of any creature was taken into this man's body by suction or respiration, or whether such a reptile could be engendered by a corruption of the juice, as ringworms, &c. is now a subject of debate in the Physical and Surgical Academies at Paris, and well deserves the discussion of the learned in every country in Europe.

6. The Halfewell East-Indiaman, Rich. Pierce, Esq. Cominander, was totally lost off Peverel Point, on her outward-bound voyage to Bengal.

The pilot had left the ship on Tuesday noon; after which she sailed down the Channel with a fair wind till about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when a very hard gale with a heavy fall of snow came on, by which the ship received so much damage as to admit six feet water into the hold. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when they thought they were between the Lizard and Start Points, they cut away the main and mizen masts, then wore ship, and endeavoured to make Portsmouth under jermals. They stood up the Channel on Wednesday afternoon, and all the day on Thursday. In the afternoon of the last-mentioned day, a heavy gale blew from the south, which by degrees drove them on a lee-shore; in spite of all their endeavours to avoid it. Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning they saw land, and came to anchor, at which they rode about an hour. But having either driven or parted, they then let go the only anchor left them, with which they were unable to bring up the ship, as the hurricane continued to increase. In this state the vessel drove upon the rocks at the head-land of St. Alban's, about threelagues to the east of Portland, and in less than an hour was dashed to pieces.

Besides the Captain, the first, fourth, and fifth mates, the following passengers were lost, viz.—John George Schultz, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Miss Mary Ann Pierce, two Miss Pauls, Miss Mary Haggard, Miss

Elizabeth Blackburn, Miss Anne Manfell, and about 160 or 170 seamen and soldiers.

Officers saved.—Mr. Henry Meriton, second mate; Mr. Rogers, third ditto; Mr. Daniel, sixth ditto; Mr. Duncan Macdonald, and Mr. M'Manus, midshipmen, with 40 seamen, and 25 soldiers.

Mr. Meriton was driven from on board the Halfewell on the rock, by a very heavy sea breaking over the ship, just before which Capt. Pierce asked him, if he thought any thing could be done for the safety of the ladies; he replied it was impossible. Upon which the Captain, addressing himself to his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms, said, "Then, my dear children, we will perish together;" the ship disappeared in a few minutes.

Mr. Thompson, the quarter-master, was the first who climbed up the rock and got on shore; he saw a light about a mile off, to which he went: the people very humanely came down with him to the shore with ropes, which were the means of saving many lives, though several, after being drawn part of the way up the rock, from fatigue let go their hold, and were dashed to pieces.

The chief mate of the unfortunate Halfewell East-Indiaman said, in the fatal moment when the second mate was quitting the ship, that he would die with his uncle the Captain, and his cousins the Miss Pierces; for were he to leave such dear relatives behind him, he could only expect the worst of deaths—to be discarded for ever from the service.

Of Captain Pierce's two daughters, the eldest was only seventeen, and the youngest but fifteen years of age.

Captain Pierce has left behind him a wife and seven children.

The body of the unfortunate Capt. Pierce was afterwards found at Christ-Church, near twenty miles from Purbeck, where part of the wreck hath also floated ashore, and many other dead bodies.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in the West of England to his Friend in London, Jan. 9.

"The India ship, which struck at two o'clock in the morning, was so entirely beat to pieces, that nothing but the whole ocean covered with her fragments could have persuaded me she had ever been drifted thither. In the different recesses of the rocks, a confused heap of boards, broken masts, chests, trunks, and dead bodies were huddled together, and the face of the waters, as far as the eye could extend, beset with floating carcasses, tables, chairs, casks, and part of every other article in the vessel.

"Of the whole crew about 70 were saved, mostly sailors. The second mate, a stout young man, ascended the cliffs without help, but how it is impossible to tell, nor could he himself, as they are nearly perpendicular; a few others were equally fortunate, by being carried on pieces of the wreck to parts

more easily to be ascended. The fourth mate and about 40 of the men followed the second mate as far as they dared, and then waited in painful suspense till they were drawn up by a rope let down by the men who work in the quarries. Another party of 30, worse situated, or unable to gain a higher part, were seen to be washed from the rock on which they stood by one furious wave, at the return of the tide in the morning.

"The arrival of Mr. Jones and myself proved fortunate for about twenty more unhappy wretches, who were discovered under the shelter of a large chafin in the rock, about 30 feet from the bottom. The quarriers were worn out with fatigue, cold, wet, and hunger; and were more eager to get their share of two casks of spirits which had been just sent them, than to attend to the cries of the sufferers below; nor was there one person attending of sufficient authority to encourage or direct them. Our presence occasioned a proper application of the liquor, prevented all intoxication, and saved many of them from tumbling down the precipice, and our promises of reward cheered them to proceed with vigour, till we had drawn up every one that remained alive.

"The method of saving these last was singular, and does honour to the humanity and intrepidity of the quarriers. The distance from the top of the precipice to the cranny was about 60 feet, with a projection of the rock of about eight feet; ten of these feet formed a declivity to the edge, and the remaining 50 feet were quite perpendicular. On the very brink of the precipice stood two daring fellows, a rope being tied round their bodies, and fastened above to a strong iron bar, fixed in the ground; behind them, in like manner, two more and two more. A large cable also, properly secured, passed between them, by which they might hold and support themselves from falling; they then let down a rope, with a noose ready fixed, below the cavern, and the wind blowing hard, forced it under the projecting rock sufficiently for the men to lay hold of. — Whoever caught it put the noose round his wrist; and after escaping from one element, committed himself, in full swing, to another, in which he dangled till he was drawn up with great care and caution.

"We brought up 18 in this manner, three died before we could assist them; they were all senseless when we received them, and sadly bruised; but we had brought cherry brandy and gingerbread with us, and by supplying them with small quantities of these, we soon recovered them, and sent them to a farm house, where every possible assistance was given."

8. The weather last week was perhaps the most extraordinary for the season that this part of Europe has ever been witness to. Thunder and lightning at the time of frost and heavy snow are phenomena in our

island; yet these absolutely happened at one and the same time. The *Timbe* frigate, which carried Lord Keppel to Italy, on her return met with the same storm at the chops of the Channel which proved so fatal to the *Halfwell East-Indiaman*. The lightning came on with such violence as to strike the men down upon the deck, though luckily they soon recovered. The masts were split, and the rigging torn from them, so as to make it necessary to cut them quite away to clear the wreck.

Last Friday night a very singular robbery took place: A gentleman, with dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris, being in a post-chaise driving to the Secretary of State's Office, was suddenly stopped in Pall-Mall by two fellows, who cut the traces of the chaise. The gentleman being alarmed at so unexpected a stoppage, and hearing a noise, suddenly leaped out, when the villains forcibly and artfully *took off the dispatches*, and every other article that was in the chaise. — Copies of the above dispatches have been since received by another messenger.

Three miles from Blenheim there is a portrait of Sir Henry Lee, with a mastiff dog which saved his life. It seems, a servant had formed the design of assassinating his master and robbing the house; but the night he had fixed on, the dog, which had never been much noticed by Sir Henry, for the *first time*, followed him up stairs, got under his bed, and could not be got from thence by either master or man: in the dead of the night the same servant entered the room to execute his horrid design, but was instantly seized by the dog, and being secured confessed his intention. There are ten quaint lines in one corner of the picture, which conclude thus:

"But in my dog, whereof I made no store,
"I find more love than those I trusted more."

9. Arrived in town from the East-Indies, Lord Macartney. His Lordship came in the *Swallow* packet, which sailed from Calcutta on the 16th of August. His Lordship continued several days in Calcutta previous to the arrival of the dispatches of the Court of Directors containing his Lordship's appointment of Governor-General of Bengal. Immediately on their arrival Mr. Macpherson dispatched his Secretary, announcing the appointment, and his readiness to relinquish the Government whenever his Lordship might think proper to accept it. To this proposal his Lordship desired a few days before he gave an answer. The reason assigned for his Lordship's delay arose from the circumstance of the carelessness of the messenger who was charged with the dispatches having left his Lordship's private letters at Madras: on their arrival a few days afterwards, his Lordship sent his positive answer, that it was his determination not to accept the Government: at the same time declaring his in-

intentions of embarking immediately for Europe.

Lord Macartney has, it is said, during the short stay he made in India, accumulated 42,000*l.* sterling. With this sum he is content; and to shew that he has gained it fairly, he has given to the Court of Directors, upon oath, a full and clear statement of the same.

The Swallow packet left Bengal the 16th of August. The only passengers on board were Lord Macartney, Mr. Moore, and Capt. Church of the 102d regiment. She brings the agreeable news of all the Company's China ships having arrived safe at Madras, and sailed for China.

By the Swallow we have the following authentic intelligence:

The British inhabitants of Calcutta, at a public meeting convened by the High Sheriff at the request of the Grand Jury, to take into consideration Mr. Pitt's India Regulation Bill, came to several resolutions, the principal and substance of which were,

1. That the clause which compels the Company's servants to deliver on oath an inventory of their property, on their return home, is grievous and oppressive.

2. That the erection of a new tribunal for trial of offences, and depriving them of the right of trial by jury, are violations of the great charter of our liberties; and that the sending British subjects residing in India to be tried in England for offences committed there, is highly dangerous to the security of their persons and fortunes.

3. That it is injurious to the Company's servants to be dismissed or recalled at the pleasure of the Crown, which is (in other words) at the will of the Minister.

4. That the admitting as evidence by the Commissioners, all writings transmitted from the East-Indies to the Court of Directors, is subversive of the established rules of evidence, and dangerous to his Majesty's subjects returning from India.

That therefore they will endeavour by all legal and constitutional means to obtain a repeal of the clauses in the said Act which impose these and other hardships upon them: And that the preparing such petition and all other necessary measures to be taken be left to a Select Committee of fifteen chosen by the Meeting.

10. James Murray, for forging the probate of a seaman's will; Thomas Harris, for sheep-stealing; George Wilson and Joseph Leonard, for house-breaking; Thomas Shipley, for stealing property out of Dr. Warren's dwelling-house; Michael Druit, for forgery; and Charles Seymour, for robbing his master of a bank bill for 48*l.* were executed opposite the debtors door at Newgate, according to their sentence.

An Act against and for the punishment of Adultery in Connecticut, passed in May 1784.

“Be it enacted by the Governor, Council

and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whosoever shall commit adultery with a married woman, and be thereof convicted before the superior Court, both of them shall be severely punished, by whipping on the naked body, and stigmatized or burnt on the forehead with the letter A. on a hot iron; and each shall wear an halter about their neck on the outside of their garments during their abode in this State, that it may be visible: and as often as either of them shall be found without halters worn as aforesaid, they shall, upon information and proof of the same, made before an assize or Justice of the Peace, be by him ordered to be whipt, not exceeding thirty stripes.”

13. By a late account from Lyons in France, we have information of a robbery of a most extensive nature having been committed on the night of the 30th of December last, in the house of Messrs. Fingerlin and Scherer. It consisted all of specie, and amounted to the value of 16,000*l.* Bills have been industriously circulated through the various adjoining countries, in order to detect the offenders.

14. A new species of fraud has been committed upon the Bank. A person had paid ten pounds in cash to the cashier, and received as usual a square bit of paper, with the number, date and words, *ten pounds*. This document ought to have been carried immediately to the clerk to make out the note; instead of which he took it home, and curiously altered it to *one hundred*, and returning, obtained the note for that sum.

Extract of a Letter from York, Jan. 13.

“During the sitting of the General Quarter Session of the Peace at New Malton on Tuesday last, a most alarming accident happened by a center beam, which supported the floor, giving way, and part of the floor fell in; the court being much crowded, it is supposed, three hundred people fell into the area upwards of twelve feet. We are happy to inform the public, that no lives were lost, but several people were much bruised, and ten persons received fractures of their legs and arms. Most providentially for the magistrates, a beam supported that part of the court near the bench; but the attorneys, suitors, &c. who sat at the table, with their backs to the bar, went down. The Counsel, Clerk of the Peace, his deputy, and attorneys who sat on the opposite side of the table, under the bench, escaped; but remained in suspense, when they were obliged to be taken out of the windows by ladders. The building was looked upon as an exceeding strong one, not having been built above thirty years, and was one of the best court-houses in the North Riding. On examination it appears that the beam which gave way, though of oak, was quite decayed.—It most providentially happened, that though there was a great concourse

of people about the court-house, no person was under when it fell in."

15. The accounts which were received from the Continent by the mails of Saturday are equally shocking with those that our own coasts afforded by the late storms. Several vessels were lost between Dunkirk and Havre, but the coast of Holland has been more fatal to many Dutch; the coast being literally strewed with wrecks.

16. The session ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed on seven convicts: 24 were ordered to be transported; 14 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; six to be whipped; two imprisoned in Newgate; and 16 discharged by proclamation.

Amongst the prisoners capitally convicted at this session was John Hogan, a mulatto, from the Madeiras, for the wilful murder of Ann Hunt, a servant to Mr. Orrell, in Charlotte-street, near Portland Chapel, on Sunday the 26th of June last, in a most shocking manner, by cutting her throat in three different places, quite through the wind-pipe, stabbing her in the breast, breaking one of her arms, fracturing her skull, beating in one of her eyes, and other mortal wounds and bruises, of which she languished a short time, and died. It appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was a porter to a chairmaker of whom Mr. Orrell had bought some chairs, and sent them by him; that he got acquainted with the deceased by the present of a ribbon, and often visited her on a Sunday during the absence of the family; that on the day he committed the fact, as he acknowledged to a woman with whom he cohabited, and who, about a fortnight since, was discovered providentially by a cloak of Mrs. Orrell's, which by the desire of the prisoner he had pawned in the Borough, he had attempted to force the deceased to submit to his unchaste desires, which she resisting, he therefore perpetrated the horrid murder. And

This morning John Hogan was taken from Newgate in a cart, and executed on a gibbet erected opposite Mr. Orrell's house. Just before being turned off, the prisoner bowed four times to the populace, and, in an audible voice, confessed himself guilty of the murder, for which, he said, he had been justly condemned to die.

At the above session also came on the trial of Mess. Goodridge and Evans, on an indictment for forging the will of Mr. Thomas Sawtell, formerly of Saffron-hill, tallow-chandler, with intent to defraud Mr. Daniel Slark, of Newgate-street. The case was opened by Sir Thomas Davenport, counsel for the prosecution, and continued upwards of two hours. Witnesses were then called to support the charge. The chief of these was an attorney, who proved, that at the instigation of the prisoners he made the will in favour of one of the Good-

ridges, who was appointed in it executor and residuary legatee. On his cross examination by Mr. Erskine he varied in many particulars, as did some other of the witnesses of the prosecution, and it was proved, that he had sworn directly contrary to the evidence he now gave in a cause depending in Doctors Commons, to try the validity of the will; several other witnesses however were called in confirmation of his evidence, and about half past ten at night the prosecutor finished his case. The prisoners counsel then began their defence, which lasted till past four Sunday morning, when the evidence given by the attorney and some others were flatly contradicted in certain very material circumstances, and several witnesses were examined as to the relationship and affection between the deceased and the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Goodridge, and a great number of respectable persons testified the universal good character of the prisoners. The Judge, notwithstanding his great fatigue, fully summed up the evidence, with observations on it, and the Jury in about five minutes after, and without going out of court, pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

The capital convicts whose executions have been respited, have further received his Majesty's mercy on the following condition of transportation, viz. five to Africa for seven years; thirty-nine to parts beyond seas, as his Majesty shall think it fit, for seven years, and six for their natural lives; and five women on condition of being kept to hard labour in the house of correction, three of them for twelve months, and two for six months.

18. An arret has passed the seal of France, in virtue of which all foreigners, of any religion whatever, will be enabled to settle in France, and purchase land, &c. as natives. This is done with a view to encourage foreign manufactories, and will certainly be the means of improving the kingdom. The Droit d'Aubaine is entirely given up by the French Monarch.

His most Christian Majesty in Council has also issued out another arret, by which all foreign artists and manufacturers are invited to come and settle in his dominions, and bring with them as many hands as they please, also their tools, &c. allowing them great privileges, among those an exemption for three years from all personal taxes; they are not subject to the militia law, nor at any time to have soldiers billeted on them. They are allowed to import stock they have by them at a reduced duty, &c.

20. The Judges heard the further arguments of Council on the case of George Coombes, who was tried about two years since for the wilful murder of one Allen, referred to them at the last Admiralty sessions by Mr. Justice Nares. The case was part heard last Michaelmas term in the Court of Exchequer; and adjourned.

Mr. Garrow insisted that the prisoner, at the time he pulled the trigger of the gun, which gave the deceased his mortal wound, was locally standing upon the ground, and not in the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; and that therefore the offence should have been tried within the body of the county.

Dr. Scott in reply maintained, that the mind went along with the offence, which was completed when the deceased received the wound, and not before.

Next morning at the Admiralty Sessions, the Judges gave their opinion, and he was executed on Monday following.

24. From the late returns made to the Tax-office, it appears that England and Wales contain houses and cottages which are exempted from the Window-Tax, on account of poverty, to the amount of 284,454; and the number of houses which pay the Window-Tax amounts to 714,916; which together make 999,370 houses in the kingdom.

The public prints from different parts of the kingdom give accounts of no fewer than forty sudden deaths since the commencement of the present year. Death is common—but so many momentary dissolutions in such a short time is hardly on record!

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Jan. 25.

“ This day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, opened the Sessions of Parliament with the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ IT is with great satisfaction that in obedience to His Majesty's commands, I meet you again in Parliament. You will, I am persuaded, give your utmost attention to the various objects of public concern which require your consideration. Your natural solicitude for the welfare of Ireland, and a just sense of her real interests, will direct all your deliberations, and point out to you the line

of conduct which may be most conducive to the public advantage, and to that lasting connection between the sister kingdoms, so essential to the prosperity of both.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have ordered the Public Accounts and other necessary papers to be laid before you. The principle which you have so wisely established, of preventing the accumulation of the national debt, will, I hope, appear already to have proved successful; and I entertain no doubt that your wisdom will persevere in measures which in their operation promise such beneficial effects. His Majesty relies with confidence upon your grant of such supplies as are necessary for the public service, and for the honourable support of his Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ A systematic improvement of the Police, and a vigorous execution of the laws are essential, not only to the due collection of the public revenue, but to the security of private property, and indeed to the protection of society. The frequent outrages which have been committed in some parts of the kingdom, will particularly call your attention to this important object.

“ It is unnecessary for me to recommend the Protestant Charter Schools to your protection, or to enumerate the happy effects which may be derived from your continued attention to the linen or other manufactures—to the agriculture, and to the fisheries of this kingdom; and to such measures as may animate the industry, extend the education, and improve the morals of the people.

“ It will ever be my ambition to promote the real interests of Ireland, and to contribute by all means in my power towards establishing its future prosperity on the surest and most lasting foundation.”

PREFERMENTS, JANUARY 1786.

DEC. 30.

THE dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland to the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, by the name title and title of Viscount Pery, of Newtown-Pery, near his majesty's city of Limerick.

The Honourable Richard Annesley to be one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland.

Edward Cooke, Esq. private Secretary to Mr. Orde, appointed Clerk of the House of Commons of Ireland, in the room of Thomas Ellis, Esq.

George Baldwin, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

Joshua Gosselin, Jun. Esq. (upon the resignation of his Father) to be Clerk or Gref-

fier of his Majesty's Royal Court in the Isle of Guernsey.

34th Regiment of Foot. Lieutenant Col. Charles Hastings, from the Half-pay of the 72d Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Hoyes.

Miss Gunning to be Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness Princess Augusta.

Robert Adair, Esq. to be Surgeon-General to his Majesty's Forces, vice David Middleton.

Surgeon John Hunter from Half-pay, to be Assistant Surgeon-General.

The Rev. Mr. Blackhall, B. D. Senior Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Loughborough, Leicestershire, worth 900l. per Annum.

MARRIAGES, JANUARY 1786.

THE Hon. Mr. Pratt, only son of Lord Camden, to Miss Moleworth, sole daughter and heiress of the late William Moleworth, Esq. and niece to Lady Lucan.

At Mount Denison, in Nova Scotia, Capt. Dalrymple of the 42d regiment, to Miss Martha Willet Miller.

Capt. James Robertson, of the late 86th regiment, to Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Wraxall, sister to Nathaniel Wraxall, Esq. Member of Parliament for Luggershall.

Charles Lamb, Esq. of Rye, in Suffex, to Miss Boys, of Hawkhurst, in Kent.

John Thomas Ellis, Esq. of Wyddial Hall, Hertfordshire, to Miss Heaton, only daughter of John Heaton, Esq. of Old Burlington-street.

At King's Langley, Herts, the Rev. Edward Burn, of Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Wingfield, of King's Langley.

The Rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, near

Whitehaven, and one of his Majesty's Justices for Cumberland, to Miss Grace Peele, of Pap-castle.

Lt. Francis Loveday, of the navy, to Miss Drake, of Lillingstone-Lovell, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Win. De-la Cour, of Walbrook, merchant, to Mrs. Power, of Crutched Friars.

Henry Itherwood, of Windsor, Esq. to Miss Style of Eton.

John Croston, Esq. Captain of a company of Invalids in Guernsey, to Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. Christopher Wadsworth.

The Rev. H. Hawes, Fellow of New College, to Miss E. Brown, daughter of Edward Brown, Esq. of Walcot in Lincolnshire.

At Chudleigh, P. G. Glubb, Esq. undersheriff of Cornwall, to Miss Matthew.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, JANUARY 1786.

DEC. 17.

IN the South of France, Lady Louisa Vernon, only daughter of Lord Vernon.

18. At Naples, Capt. William Merrick of the navy.

20. At Thornbrook, in the parish of Maybole, Catherine M^c Kutchson, aged 104.

25. At Oswestry, in Shropshire, Mr. Thomas Vernon, an eminent Land-Surveyor, and Agent to several families in that neighbourhood.

29. David Middleton, Esq. Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, and Surgeon-General to the Army, in the 81st year of his age.

At Hanover, in the 74th year of his age, William Best, Esq. late of King-street, St. James's, many years Secretary in his Majesty's German office.

30. At South Stoke near Grantham, the Rev. John Harrison, aged 86.

31. In Queen-street, Dr. Blittenberg, M. D.

Mrs. Amphlett, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Amphlett, of Droitwich.

In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Sturges, relict of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, Prebend and Chancellor of Winchester, and sister of the present Bishop of London.

At the Lunatic Asylum, York, Mr. Samuel Reddish, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre.

Jan. 1. Mr. Richard Payne, aged 97; he had been Clerk in the Bank 73 years.

Sir Clement Trafford, late of Dunton Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

2. Gerrard Goebell, Esq. aged 63, formerly a sugar refiner.

David Levy Solomons, a Jewish Rabbi, in the 101st year of his age.

At Slindon in Suffex, the Right Hon. James Bartholomew Ratcliffe, Earl of Newburgh.

3. Mr. John Strother, an eminent Packer, in Old Broad-street, near the Royal-Exchange.

At St. Alban's, in his way to London, the Rev. James Bond, D. D. Chaplain to the late Bishop of London.

The Rev. Sackville Austin, A. M. Rector of West-Wickham in Kent, and of Hortsham in Suffex.

Mrs. Elizabeth Currit, in Duke-street, Liverpool, aged 100 years.

James Buchanan, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

In Clarendon-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, sister to the late and aunt to the present Duke of Argyle, and relict of William Montgomery, Esq.

At St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Smyth, widow of James Smyth, Esq. mother of Sir Skeffington Smyth, Bart. and sister to the Countess of Brandon.

At Glapwell, in Derbyshire, Mrs. Hallows, wife of Brabazon Hallows, Esq.

4. Mr. Maxwell, Apothecary, Fleet-street.

Lady Fleetwood, relict of Sir John Fleetwood, of Marton-Sands, Cheshire, and mother of Sir Thomas Fleetwood.

James Burleigh, Esq. Alderman at Cambridge.

Lately, Mr. William Gates, Ironmonger, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

5. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Weichsell, aged 41. She had been a capital singer at Vauxhall above 20 years.

6. Henry Hurt, Esq. formerly a silversmith in St. Paul's Church-yard.

John Tempest, Esq. Major in the horse-guards, in the 36th year of his age.

7. In Denmark-street Holborn, Mr. Caleb Jeacocke, aged 80, formerly a baker in High-street St. Giles's, and many years president of the first disputing society, at the Robin Hood Temple-bar. He was one of the Directors of the Hand in Hand Fire office, and had retired from business some years. In 1765 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A vindication of the moral character of the Apostle Paul from the charge of insincerity and hypocrisy brought against it by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." 8vo.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Manina, a native of Italy, and for some years principal performer on the violin at Cambridge.

Mrs. Plumptre, wife of Dr. Ruffel Plumptre, King's Professor of Physic at Cambridge.

The Rev. Thomas Gooch, Rector of Ribley in Suffolk.

8. At South Malling, near Lewes, in consequence of a fall, Esther the wife of William Kemp, Esq.

Lady Henrietta Hope, sister to the Earl of Hopeton.

Mrs. Clayton, of Tyler street, Carnaby-market, relict of—Clayton, Esq. her death was occasioned by her shawl catching fire on Christmas-day.

In the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Easton, Vicar of Grantham, Rector of Woolfthorpe, and Prebendary of Salisbury and Lincoln.

9. Mr. James Rudge, Attorney, of Cromhall, Gloucestershire, one of the coroners of that county, and a Proctor of that diocese.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Streaker, a maiden lady, who in her youth had been celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments.

At Stebbing, in Essex, Farmer Beach, aged 52 years; and next day his mother, aged 98.

Mr. Edward Buntflower, in Gray's Inn. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Brome, Rector of Hip, Northamptonshire.

Lately John Booth, Esq. at Hull.

10. At Besselburgh, Berkshire, Mrs. Lenthall, Relict of John Lenthall, Esq.

About this time at Wootton, near Woodstock, aged 73, the Rev. John Banks, Rector of that parish, and formerly of New College Oxford.

11. Mr. Vaughan, who many years kept the Royal-Oak almost adjoining to Westminster-hall.

Sir Timothy Waldo, Knight, at Clapham. Arthur Annesly, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At Liverpool, Thomas Molyneux Seel, Esq. only son and heir of Thomas Seel, Esq.

At Bath, Dr. Kerr.

Lately at Tottenham, Mr. Peter Pooley, esteemed the first tennis player in England.

12. Lady Brudenell, in Upper Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Mather, Plumber, one of the common councilmen of Cripplegate ward.

Daniel York, Esq. attorney at law at Thrapston, Northamptonshire.

The Right Honourable Lord Dacre.

John Luther, Esq. who represented the county of Essex in three Parliaments.

At Bath, in the 26th year of his age, Myrdock James, Esq. barrister at law.

13. Mr. Christopher Pridham, surgeon, at Totness.

The Honourable Mrs. Hervey, relict of the Hon. Thomas Hervey, Esq. deceased.

At Sparholt House, near Wautage, Berks, the Lady of General Gabbit, only daughter and heiress of the late Seymour Richmond, Esq.

At Litchfield, aged 70, Mrs. Lucy Porter, daughter of the wife of Dr. Johnson.

Lately at Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, William Wilday, in the 102d year of his age.

14. At the Rev. Mr. Hemming's, in Gloucester, Mrs. Gulliford, sister of Robert Alfop, Esq. deceased.

Mr. William Wailing, attorney at law, in St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.

At South Lambeth, Mr. Michael Arne, an eminent composer, only son of the late Dr. Arne. For an account of him, see our Magazine Sept. 1784, page 231.

Mr. Archer, of Fetter-lane, optical and mathematical instrument maker.

15. Mr. Abraham Fernandez Nunez, formerly an eminent merchant.

Lately at Cork in Ireland, the Rev. James Delacour, author of the Prospect of Poetry, and other pieces.

Lately in Hampshire, Lady Dorothy Child, aunt to Sir James Tilney Long, Bart.

16. Sir Hugh Owen, of Orleton, Bart. Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Representative of the county of Pembroke.

At Paris, M. Elie de Beaumont, well known for his literary talents.

Lately

Lately George Harris, Esq. one of the Senior Fellows of King's college, Cambridge.

17. In Queen Ann-street, — Howarth, Esq.

Mr. Preston, orange-merchant, in Little East Cheap, and one of the City Marshals.

In Billeter-lane, George Wilkinson, Esq.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Scales, of Ulverston, Lancashire.

Lately at Carmony, near Belfast, in Ireland, Elizabeth Gillilan, in the 111th year of her age. She never was married, and enjoyed a very good state of health until within a few days of her death.

18. At Dunmow Priory, Essex, Mrs. Chapman, aged 111 years. She was one of the female jury who were summoned on the fitch of bacon given away in the year 1751.

Joseph Sayer, Esq. serjeant at law, Author of several works in that profession, and Editor of Puffendorf.

In Quebec-street, Mary-le-bone, Charles Somers, Esq.

19. Mrs. Catherine Wigram, wife of Robert Wigram, merchant, Crosby-square.

Mrs. Lecky, wife of Mr. Deputy Lecky, of Basinghall-street.

At his house within the precincts of Can-

terbury cathedral, the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. one of the six preachers of that church, and rector of St. Andrew, in that city, and vicar of Herne, in Kent.

Lately at Madras, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, commandant of the artillery there.

20. Mr. Kelsey, confectioner and fruiterer, in St. James's street.

Lately Anthony Bacon, Esq. formerly merchant in Cophthall-court, Threacneedle-street.

21. At Edinburgh, Lady Katherine Charteris.

In Grosvenor street, Mrs. Barrell, relict of Francis Barrell, Esq. of Otterden, in Kent.

23. In Scotland yard, Richard Ripley, Esq. of his Majesty's Board of Works.

Richard Fitzpatrick, Esq. son of the Honourable Richard Fitzpatrick.

At Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Bowen, maiden, aged 102. She lived in one family in that place upwards of 90 years.

Lately Mark Basket, Esq. of Newbury, Berks.

24. Mrs. Waller, wife of Mr. Waller, wine-merchant, Idol-lane, Tower-street.

John Spooner, Esq. Grosvenor-place.

B A N K R U P T S.

From Jan. 1. to Jan. 24. inclusive.

THOMAS Searle, of Storgate-street, Lambeth, Surry, dealer and chapman. John Wright, of Dudley, Worcestershire, vicemaker. John Stuart, of Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. Richard Ogden, of Manchester, suttan manufacturer, dealer and chapman. Hickin Bould and James Swann, of Liverpool, grocers and partners. John Gibbins, of the parish of Shipton under Wichwood, Oxfordshire, shopkeeper. William Bond, of Redlion-street, Clerkenwell, draper. Arthur Gore, late commander of the Nassau East-Indiaman. Patrick Burke, of Harvey's-buildings, in the Strand, taylor. Hugh Jones, of Coventry, grocer. John Heppell, of Monkwearmouth Shore, in the county of Durham, coal-fitter. William Allan, of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham, baker. Peter Daniel Hervé, of Union-court, Broad-street, London, merchant, dealer and chapman. Henry Atkins, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London, builder. Richard Greenwood, of Elbow-lane, London, cyder-merchant. John Bowles, of Trowbridge, grocer. William Sill, of Liverpool, merchant. Abraham Wavell, of Wentworth-street, tallow-chandler. Robert Butler and John Archibald Stevenson, of King street, merchants. George Atkinson, of Alderigate-street, goldsmith. Stephen

Hodges, of the Strand, linnen-draper. Thomas Lowthorpe, of Silver-street, Westminster, victualler. Nathaniel Westhorp, of Harwich, ship-chandler. William Hayden, of Llanganten, in Brecknockshire, and Edward Hayden, of Llanartie, in the said county, tanners. George Score, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, innholder. John Henry Reichard, late of Manchester, Lancashire, merchant. Thomas Oyston, of St. Nicholas, Durham, hardwareman. Thomas Laughler, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham, refiner and plater. William Taylor, of Alford, Lincolnshire, grocer and draper. John Taitt, of Swallow-street, Oxford-road, Middlesex, upholsterer. Joseph Hemaxing, of Peter-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, vintner. Francis Edge, late of Posters Fury, in the county of Northampton, and now a prisoner in the gaol at Northampton, merchant. William Edwards, of Cheapside, London, broker. John Rayner and Robert Watson, both of Birmingham, jappers. William Woolcock, of Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, taylor. Joseph Dobinson, formerly of Calcutta, in the East Indies, now or late of Mary-le-bone, mer. James Hodson, late Kegworth, in Leicestershire, brandy-merchant. Alington Hodges, of Brick-court, Middle-Temple, money-scrivener.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS

From DECEMBER 14, 1784, to DECEMBER 13, 1785.

Christened, Males	9085	Ten and twenty	—	653
Females	8834	Twenty and thirty	—	1481
	-----	Thirty and forty	—	1772
In all	—	Forty and fifty	—	1966
	-----	Fifty and sixty	—	1586
Buried, Males	9447	Sixty and seventy	—	1399
Females	9472	Seventy and eighty	—	1019
	-----	Eighty and ninety	—	454
In all	—	Ninety and a hundred	—	67
	-----	A hundred	—	1
Whereof have died		A hundred and one	—	1
Under two years of age	6177	A hundred and three	—	1
Between two and five	1626	Increased in the burials this year	1091	
Five and ten	—			
	176			

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Abortive and still-born	660	Fever, malignant fever, scarlet fever, spotted fever, and purples	2510	Palsy	79	Bruised	1
Abcesses	2	Fistula	6	Pleurisy	21	Burnt	12
Aged	1355	Flux	11	Quinsy	6	Drowned	103
Ague	8	French pox	42	Rheumatism	5	Excessive drinking	3
Apoplexy and suddenly	234	Gout	52	Rickets	1	Executed	32
Asthma and phtisick	336	Gravel, stone, and strangury	30	Rising of the Lights	1	Found dead	6
Bedridden	11	Grief	4	Scurvy	5	Frighted	1
Bleeding	10	Head-ach	3	Small pox	1999	Froze	1
Bloody flux	4	Headmouldshot, horseshoe-head, and water in the head	22	Sore throat	10	Killed by falls and several other accidents	53
Burthen and rupture	7	Jaundice	63	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Killed themselves	31
Cancer	40	Imposthume	1	Stopping in the Stomach	7	Murdered	1
Child-bed	161	Inflammation	205	Swelling	1	Poisoned	2
Cold	8	Leprosy	1	Teeth	308	Scalded	2
Colic, gripes, and twisting of the guts	15	Lethargy	3	Thrush	65	Shot	1
Consumption	4569	Livergrown	3	Vomiting and loofeness	1	Smothered	2
Convulsions	4552	Lunatick	40	Worms	10	Starved	4
Cough, and hooping-cough	194	Measles	24	Broken limbs	3	Suffocated	5
Dropfy	895	Miscarriages	5	hr. { Males 9085 Females 8834		Bur. } Males 9447 Females 9472	
Evil	8	Mortification	194			In all	18919
				In all	17919	Increased in the Burials this year	1091.

