In 1774 at the age of twenty-seven, Henry Man published a series of articles under the title 'Cursory Thoughts on Learning' in The London Morning Chronicle and Advertiser. The series began on June 25, 1774 and was continued on: July 2, July 9, July 14, July 19, July 25, August 2, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, Sept 3, Sept 10 and ended on September 24 of that year. Of these fourteen articles all but six were of included by the editors in the posthumously published Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose of the late Henry Man (1803). The six articles not found by the editors were: July 14 and 25, August 2 and 27, and September 10 and 24. All the articles appeared on the first page of each issue of the Chronicle except for August 20 which appeared on the second page and hence lacks the newspapers masthead running along the top of the page.

In the introduction the ‘Miscellaneous Work the editors wrote:

In 1774 he wrote some 'cursory' thoughts on learning in a series of letters which were published in Mr. Woodhall’s Morning Chronicle for that year; such of these as we have been able to procure will be inserted in the present volumes, but the far greater part have eluded our search. These letters he intended to form a general plan of education on his own principles; but as we are not possessed of the whole series; we cannot say how far he carried it, or whether, like most other plans of this kind, it was not too visionary to be put in execution. Indeed, the author himself was not, we believe, very sanguine of its success, at least if we may be permitted to judge from a circumstance we well remember to have occurred at the time. A gentleman, from reading these Essays; which perfectly coincided with his own notions on the subject, endeavoured to prevail on the author to undertake the education of his son on the principles there laid down. Flattering as this
proposal was to a young man, as coming, unsolicited from a perfect stranger; yet, either persuaded of his own inability to perform the task, or, weighing seriously the difficulties that must attend it, he declined the offer, though enforced by every allurement of honor or profit, which might naturally bias the mind of a young man, who was not altogether insensible to praise, though at that time perfectly so to the value of pecuniary gratifications.

At an early age he was placed under the tuition of the Re. John Lamb of Croydon [which today is known as the Whitgift School]. Here his native genius, assisted by a retentive memory, soon raised him to the head of the upper class. His understanding was strong and vigorous, his conception quick, and the facility with which he accomplished whatever task was set him gave him a decided superiority over all his school fellows. At the age of fourteen he had acquired a general knowledge of the Latin and French languages, and would no doubt have succeeded with the other branches of a classical education, as are usually taught in seminaries, had not the severity of the master, for which the vivacity of the pupil was by no means adapted, forced him to quit the school at an earlier period than he would otherwise would have done, and with a rooted disgust for all literary acquirements beyond the English language, which he ever after insisted was sufficient for all purposes; whether commercial, professional or clerical, the more so, as we might at times refer for whatever is worthy notice in ancient authors to the excellent translations in our own language, with which this country at present abounds.

It might not just have been Henry’s clash with authority as a schoolboy that led to his early school leaving. Certain evidence would suggest that his father, John Man (1718-1783), suffered severe business losses and was forced to leave the family and take up residence in Cardiff. It is probable that Henry was taken from school and articulated as a clerk at the South Sea House, where his aunt’s husband
George Cumberland was the Chief Examiner, in order to bring in some income to the family.

The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser began publication on 28 June 1769. It was printed by William Woodfall, who was renowned for his ability to report parliamentary debates from memory. He used this skill to establish the newspaper as a leading London daily. In later years, however, he was unable to counter the challenge of James Perry's superior parliamentary reporting in the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser. Perry bought the failing Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser in 1790, after Woodfall had left, and relaunched it under the shorter title Morning Chronicle which continued publication until 1896.

It is interesting to note that Henry Man used the anonym HOMO - appropriate enough given Henry’s family name. Further searches of the Morning Chronicle will be made. Some initial searches of early British journals have revealed a number of articles by Henry using the anonym HOMO. These appear at the very end of the Cursory Thoughts series after P. 39 in this document.

David Man
New York City
March 1 2008
The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser.

New 1650 | SATURDAY JULY 9, 1774

Price Two Pence Halfpenny.

HAY-MARKET.

The THEATRE-ROYAL, is in the REHEARSALS.

The other Evening Mr. HARRIS, in the Character of Mr. WILLIAM VUK, in Mr. ROLAND's, in the Character of Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY, with Mr. ELLISON, in the Character of Mr. JOHN HAMPTON, in "The School for Scandal." It is produced on Tuesday next.

Preceded by a Monaco for singing, and Mr. PITT, in the Character of Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, in "The School for Scandal." It is produced on Tuesday next.

Theatre.

The School of SHAKESPEARE, MARYBONE GARDENS,

Will be opened on Monday next.

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Theatre.
The Author's Night
MARYBONE GARDENS.

The Author's Night.

KING'S THEATRE, CARRIAGE, THEATRE, & MAIDSTONE VILLAGE.

The Author's Night.

THE AUTHOR'S NIGHT.

MARYBONE GARDENS.

The Author's Night.

KING'S THEATRE, CARRIAGE, THEATRE, & MAIDSTONE VILLAGE.

The Author's Night.

THE AUTHOR'S NIGHT.

MARYBONE GARDENS.
The news of blocking the harbor was received with great installation; much of the property was not saved, and many of the vessels were wrecked. A few of them are still on the shore, and the rest are scattered along the coast. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter has spread through the country like wildfire. It is said that the enemy has been firing on the fort with great destruction. The President has sent a message to Congress asking for immediate action. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter has spread through the country like wildfire. It is said that the enemy has been firing on the fort with great destruction. The President has sent a message to Congress asking for immediate action. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter has spread through the country like wildfire. It is said that the enemy has been firing on the fort with great destruction. The President has sent a message to Congress asking for immediate action. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter has spread through the country like wildfire. It is said that the enemy has been firing on the fort with great destruction. The President has sent a message to Congress asking for immediate action.
THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Morning Chronicle.

For the Morning Chronicle.

MACFIE'S THOUGHTS ON LEARNING continued.

A useful maxim for the student, and an argument for the disengagement of the mind from the external world.

In the first place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the acquisition of knowledge. It is evident that the mind is incapable of receiving more knowledge than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of retaining more knowledge than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the acquisition of knowledge is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be acquired.

In the second place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the application of knowledge. It is evident that the mind is incapable of applying more knowledge than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of applying more knowledge than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the application of knowledge is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be applied.

In the third place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge. It is evident that the mind is incapable of consolidating more knowledge than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of consolidating more knowledge than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated.

In the fourth place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the revision of knowledge. It is evident that the mind is incapable of revising more knowledge than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of revising more knowledge than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the revision of knowledge is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be revised.

In the fifth place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life.

In the sixth place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of consolidating more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of consolidating more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated to the practical business of life.

In the seventh place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of revising more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of revising more knowledge to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be revised to the practical business of life.

In the eighth place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life to the practical business of life.

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In the tenth place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of revising more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of revising more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be revised to the practical business of life to the practical business of life.

In the eleventh place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of applying more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life.

In the twelfth and last place, we consider the amount of time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life. It is evident that the mind is incapable of consolidating more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can retain; and it is also evident that the mind is capable of consolidating more knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life than it can receive. Therefore, the time which is required for the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life.

The above considerations show that the amount of time which is required for the acquisition of knowledge, the application of knowledge, the consolidation of knowledge, the revision of knowledge, the application of knowledge to the practical business of life, the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life, the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life, the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the revision of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the application of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, and the consolidation of knowledge to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, is proportioned to the amount of knowledge which is to be acquired, the amount of knowledge which is to be applied, the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated, the amount of knowledge which is to be revised, the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be revised to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be revised to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, the amount of knowledge which is to be applied to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life, and the amount of knowledge which is to be consolidated to the practical business of life to the practical business of life to the practical business of life.
MARYBONE GARDENS.

This Instant

A NEW OBJECT, being lent by the Lord Proprietor of Great Diogenes, is to be exhibited in the Gardens. The name of the object is DIONYSUS, and its size is that of a small child. The object is of great interest to the public, and is expected to attract a large crowd of visitors.

MUSEUM SPRING GARDENS.

A new collection of fossils and minerals has been added to the Museum Spring Gardens. The collection includes a variety of specimens from different parts of the world, including rare and unusual types.

MINT SERIES.

A series of new coins has been minted, including a set of silver dollars and a set of gold coins. The coins are designed with intricate engravings and have commemorative names.

MARTIN'S FIREPLACE.

A new and improved fireplace has been introduced. The fireplace is designed with efficiency in mind, providing both heat and light for the home.

MADISON GARDENS.

A new variety of flowers has been introduced, including several species of roses and lavender. The flowers are fragrant and have a vibrant color.

MARTIN'S GARDENS.

A new garden has been established, featuring a variety of exotic plants and flowers. The garden is designed with a central pathway, leading to a gazebo where visitors can relax.

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MARTIN'S FIREPLACE.

A new and improved fireplace has been introduced. The fireplace is designed with efficiency in mind, providing both heat and light for the home.

MINIATURE PROFILES.

By the Editor, No. 23, Flaxman, Corner Broadway.

This month's profiles include several notable figures, including a prominent statesman, a renowned artist, and a celebrated author. Each profile provides a detailed biography and highlights their contributions to society.

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A I R.

Grandmother.

I ask, Sir, what you could count out of court.

It is not a coach that I want, but your money.

A coach for a woman, you would get.

*No, sir, I beg your pardon, you certainly are mistaken.*

A lady might be present there.

A gentleman who was present there.

Sir, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

I am sorry, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

I have no idea whether it is true or not.

If it is, you might consider it a very great expedition.

I am afraid it is not true.

The expedition was very great.

You say that the expedition was very great.

I am afraid it is not true.

I have heard it said that the expedition was very great.

You say that the expedition was very great.

I am afraid it is not true.

A large party was present there.

I am afraid it is not true.

Sir, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

A gentleman who was present there.

Sir, I beg your pardon, you certainly are mistaken.

A lady might be present there.

A gentleman who was present there.

Sir, it is not a fact that they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

I am afraid it is not true.

I have heard it said that the expedition was very great.

You say that the expedition was very great.

I am afraid it is not true.

Sir, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

A gentleman who was present there.

Sir, I beg your pardon, you certainly are mistaken.

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Sir, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

A gentleman who was present there.

Sir, I beg your pardon, you certainly are mistaken.

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Sir, they were about to make a very great expedition in this country.

A gentleman who was present there.
The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1796
First Two-pence Half-penny.

By particular Desire.

MARY JONES, of the Cabaret, in Stock-brook-Court, near the Church
of St. Bride, will be grateful for the Kindness done her, if any of her old and new Friends will visit her with their Solicitude.

A Collection for the relief of poor Sick, found under the care of the Society of Friends, in this City, will be begotten on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Nine o'clock, in the Long Room, at the Crescent.

A Benefit for Mrs. DILLSTEIN.

Mrs. DILLSTEIN, whose husband, Mr. DILLSTEIN, was killed in the late Battle of Fleurus, will have her case put by her Friends, and is for this purpose to have a benefit on Monday, the 8th instant, at the Theatre-Royal, for the benefit of Mrs. DILLSTEIN, and her Children.

The PROCEEDINGS in the COURT of EXCHANGE, on Saturday last, have been extraordinary for the period, and which will command the attention of the Public, as soon as the Facts will authorize a proper Communication.

For Catrignham, Alnwick, Warkworth, and Berwick.

The KINGSTON,
REED BUCKLING, Commander.

Boarded, 12th August, 1796.

The Commodore in his Project for obtaining the French and East India Victuallers, has had the Accuracy and kindness, and to show the Public what is the Virtue of his Mission.

The Sacred and Holy Aura, as a Token of the Greatness of the Times, is to be seen, as usual, with a Table of the principal Animals, with their Teeth, and the like.

The London Gazette, Monday, November 7th, 1796.

TIRED FIRES.

The Fire was extinguished.

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For Catrignham, Alnwick, Warkworth, and Berwick.

The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1796
First Two-pence Half-penny.

By particular Desire.

MARY JONES, of the Cabaret, in Stock-brook-Court, near the Church
of St. Bride, will be grateful for the Kindness done her, if any of her old and new Friends will visit her with their Solicitude.

A Collection for the relief of poor Sick, found under the care of the Society of Friends, in this City, will be begotten on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Nine o'clock, in the Long Room, at the Crescent.

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The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1774

NAVY-OFFICE, August 10, 1774.

The Proceedings of the Council of War respecting His Majesty’s fleet of late in the Channel, were as follows:—A letter accompanied with a memorial from Commodore Prevost, dated the 8th instant at Port Royal, in which he states the dispatch and gallantry of the gun-boat, and gives an account of the squadron’s being promised an action with the enemy, who had been seen near the island. The grand article of this important dispatch is to be the support of the southward, by which the enemy will be brought to action. The letters from the squadron will be of great importance to the security of the fleet, and the prosecution of the intended operations.

NORTH WALES TIMES.

The following remarkable case is thus related:

The person who is accused of having murdered the late Mr. John Smith, at the end of last year, was brought before the magistrates of the town, and committed for trial. He was tried on the 12th of last month, and was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. The cause is now pending before the Supreme Court, and will be decided at the next session.

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MENAGERS.
MARRYING GARDENS.

On Monday next, August 29,
Mr. CARLYLE will deliver his LECTURE on THE ART OF MARRIAGE, which will necessarily be held flat and plain, and shall be delivered in the Theatre Royal, the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of the poor in London.

A CONCERT.
Mr. DU CASSELLAU, MRS. WALTZ, and MISS W. STROUD will give a CONCERT in the Theatre Royal, on Tuesday night, August 30, for the benefit of the Allied Societies.

MAEYECOMBE HALL.

On Wednesday next, August 30,
Mr. F. G. LUCIE will give a CONCERT in the Theatre Royal, for the benefit of the Allied Societies.

The Devil's Play.
By John Loveley, Mr. BENET.

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. LOVELEY, in his new play, THE DEVIL'S PLAY, has given a remarkable exhibition of dramatic powers. The piece is full of wit and pathos, and is calculated to please the public.

HARRISON'S AURILLANC, or Complete Guide to the INSECTS and WILDLIFE.

By Mr. J. HARRISON, the well-known naturalist. This work is a complete guide to the insects and wildlife of the British Isles, and is illustrated with numerous plates.

The Naval Office.

The government has decreed that all ships of the line, with the exception of those engaged in the Baltic, shall be armed with 32-pounder guns.

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STATE LOTTERY.

Miss ROBERTS and JOHN JOHNSON.

In pursuance of the Act for the State Lottery, the tickets are now on sale.

The London Lottery.

The London Lottery is now on sale.

Theatrical Advertisements.

The Theatre Royal will open on Monday next, August 29, with a grand entertainment.

The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1776.

For the Benefit of Mr. W. WESTON.

At the Theatre Royal in Hay-Market, on Monday next, August 29, Mr. P. WILLIAMS will give a benefit performance of "The Devil's Play." The proceeds will be applied to the relief of Mr. Weston.

The Peggy's Opera.

On Wednesday next, August 30, Mr. J. HARRISON will give a benefit performance of "The Peggy's Opera," the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of Mr. J. HARRISON.

The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser.
Philip Sidney says: to govern our will and affections by the will and affections of another is to be our slave. When pleading with his friends on his deathbed, he said: "Get me all the power of love and will, and I will be a good friend, and understand and live by the words of another." This, he observed, is the essence of all government, and the foundation of all law and order. He warns us that self-love and self-interest must be curbed if we are to govern ourselves, but he also acknowledges the difficulty of doing so in practice.

JULIUS

Dr. Johnson saw the day from Westm'ton.

LATE LAST WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

A most terrible and distressing sight at the battles of Dunbar and Bannockburn, and at the triumphs of the Scopes, was the sight of the inverted S's and L's. At the battles of Dunbar and Bannockburn, the S's and L's were upside down, and at the triumphs of the Scopes, they were right side up. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and it is to be noted that at the battles of Dunbar and Bannockburn, the S's and L's were in the hands of the enemy, while at the triumphs of the Scopes, they were in the hands of the victors. This phenomenon is to be noted as a sign of the times, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by a return to the old S's and L's, which were right side up.

For the Morning Chronicle.

DEAD LEGALITY.

Mr. Wilson, in his recent article on the subject of legal pluralism, has made a number of interesting points. He argues that legal pluralism is not a problem of the past, but a problem of the present. He notes that the current legal systems are not capable of dealing with the complexity of modern society, and that legal pluralism offers a way to address this problem. He also argues that legal pluralism is not a problem of the past, but a problem of the present. He notes that the current legal systems are not capable of dealing with the complexity of modern society, and that legal pluralism offers a way to address this problem.

HOMO.

We have lived long enough to care little what happens to us. We have lived long enough to understand that the greatness of life is not in the length of our days, but in the scope of our experiences. We have lived long enough to realize that the best things in life are not things, but experiences. We have lived long enough to know that the greatest moments of our lives are not the moments of success, but the moments of reflection. We have lived long enough to understand that the greatest moments of our lives are not the moments of success, but the moments of reflection.

The language of the great Cardinal Wolsey, in his treatise on the science of government, is a vindication of his views, and offers us a model to follow. He says: "We have lived long enough to care little what happens to us. We have lived long enough to understand that the greatness of life is not in the length of our days, but in the scope of our experiences. We have lived long enough to realize that the best things in life are not things, but experiences. We have lived long enough to know that the greatest moments of our lives are not the moments of success, but the moments of reflection. We have lived long enough to understand that the greatest moments of our lives are not the moments of success, but the moments of reflection."
The Morning Chronicle

LONDON, September 30th.

The Swiss army has completed the destruction of the SVG at Amiens. The news of their victory has been received with the greatestovolta in Paris, where the populace, after a long period of suspense, have finally found relief.

Matters are looking very critical in the north of Europe, where the war is raging with increasing intensity. The Russian army, under the command of General Blücher, has marched southward, threatening to cut off the Austrian forces from their supplies.

In America, the United States have declared war on Mexico, following the annexation of Texas by the Confederate States.

The British government has issued a proclamation7 against the importation of slaves into the colonies.

In India, the mutiny continues to spread, and the British forces are struggling to suppress it.

The West Indies are in a state of insurrection, with the slaves demanding their freedom.

The news of the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo has been received with great joy in France, and a general amnesty has been declared.

In Russia, the tsar has ordered the construction of a new capital city, St. Petersburg, to be built on the Neva River.

In China, the T'ai-Pei rebellion has been suppressed, and the Chinese government is now in control of the entire empire.

The newspaper reports that the British are planning to send an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope to prevent the Dutch from colonizing it.

In Africa, the British have taken control of the Soudan, and are planning to extend their influence further.

The news from the Mediterranean is that the British fleet has defeated the Turkish forces, and the sultan has agreed to peace terms.

In the Americas, there is a general feeling of unease due to the growing strength of the United States.

In the Far East, the British are facing a serious challenge from the Japanese, who are expanding their influence in the region.

The news from the North Pole is that the British have discovered a new route for commerce, which could revolutionize trade in the region.

The newspaper reports that the British are planning to build a new colony in Antarctica, to serve as a base for future expeditions.

The news from the South Pole is that the British have discovered a new species of penguin, which is causing great excitement.

In the Antarctic, the British have established a new settlement, named Port Lockroy, to serve as a base for future expeditions.

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NEW MUSIC.

THE Favourite Minuetts, performed at the Theatre Royal, on the 17th inst., and contrived by the illustrious Mr. Pleyel, are printed and sold at the Theatre-Royal, by Mr. W. O. Young, No. 25, Walworth-place. They may be had, lately published, by Johnson's, Covent-Garden, Drury-Lane, Soho-square, St. Martin's-court, &c. &c. &c.

WINDSOR and its ENVIRONS, comprehending the Seats of the late Duke of Berkshire, the Prince to the late Duke of Gloucester, and the late Duke of York; also the Seats of the late Duke of Sandwich, and the late Duke of Albemarle: published from the Latest surveys, and Corrected from the Instructions of the Commissioners of the Invention of the Kingdom, as it is added.

A Delightful View of the Prince Regent's Palace, Windsor, Cartwright's, 7, Queen-street, Piccadilly. Printed for T. M'Gee and J. Newton, No. 26, St. Paul's Churchyard.

A Delineation of the Workhouse, or a General View of the Buildings, Grounds, &c. in the Parish of Paddington, from an exact geometric account of the principal inhabitants of the place, in order to be printed and sold at the premises of Mr. J. D. and Mr. J. D., in the Charing-cross market.

MARYBONE GARDENS.

A delightful Park, in the Line of the New Road, opposite to Euston, to which will be added, A New Bowling Green, called, A French Bowling Green, for the entertainment of all persons who shall choose to visit it.

The following valuable SONGS have been published by J. ROSSO and B. ANDES, at No. 7, Gower-street, Soho-square, near to the Theatre Royal.

EDWARD'S NATURAL HISTORICAL BOOK, containing the most excellent descriptions of the different animals, as well as their manners and customs, in French, German, and Latin; and a new and improved system of zoology, by Mr. Edward, lately published, at No. 1, King-street, Haymarket.

The Works of Captain ROLLAND'S, containing the most curious and interesting descriptions of the different countries, with their natural productions, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, in French, German, and Latin; and a new and improved system of zoology, by Mr. Edward, lately published, at No. 1, King-street, Haymarket.

The Temple of Hymen, or the Gentleman's Magazine, containing the most curious and interesting descriptions of the different countries, with their natural productions, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, in French, German, and Latin; and a new and improved system of zoology, by Mr. Edward, lately published, at No. 1, King-street, Haymarket.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freemen, of the County of Hertford. Gentlemen,

A General Meeting of this County is fixed for Monday next, at the Town Hall, in the City of London. The subscribers are requested to attend. The business to be transacted will be of importance to the county. All that are interested in the welfare of the county are requested to be present.

To Mr. Gentleman, and all the gentlemen of the county.

The following songs, in the towns of London and Berwick, are engaged for the accommodation of Mr. Gentleman, and Mr. Gentleman, in the service of Mr. Gentleman, at Mr. Gentleman, in the city of London.

TO THE CONCERTS, MUSEUMS, AND MERRY-MEN.

The following songs, in the towns of London and Berwick, are engaged for the accommodation of Mr. Gentleman, and Mr. Gentleman, in the service of Mr. Gentleman, at Mr. Gentleman, in the city of London.

STATE LOTTERY.

Some persons, who have been successful in obtaining their tickets for the third and fourth series, have been informed that the tickets were sold for the purpose of defrauding them. It is therefore recommended that all persons who have purchased tickets for these series should be particularly careful in the matter, and that they should not continue to purchase tickets from any person who cannot produce a certificate of the lottery company.

EPITOME. - VIII. Vols. may be had.

The following are the principal events of the week:

1. The Treaty of Peace, signed at the Congress of Vienna, on the 17th instant, was ratified by all the signatories.

2. The Treaty of Peace, signed at the Congress of Vienna, on the 17th instant, was ratified by all the signatories.

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6. The Treaty of Peace, signed at the Congress of Vienna, on the 17th instant, was ratified by all the signatories.
When I read, by the distance and frequency of your visits, that you understand the extent of the interest you take in me, I am constrained to address you in a manner that is more fitting to our present connection, than to our future intercourse. I will keep your promise at present, in the most rigid manner, and in the least possible terms. I will expect your promise to visit me, in the same manner, as you did to see me. I will not be a party to any bargain or agreement, that is not accompanied with his own particular consent. I will not be a party to any bargain or agreement, that is not accompanied with his own particular consent. I will not be a party to any bargain or agreement, that is not accompanied with his own particular consent. I will not be a party to any bargain or agreement, that is not accompanied with his own particular consent. I will not be a party to any bargain or agreement, that is not accompanied with his own particular consent. 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Navy Office, Sept. 15, 1774.

To the Principal Officers and Counsellors of the Massachusetts Militia:

I am directed by the Honorable the General Court to inform you, that they will be ready to receive a List of Troops, that they may believe it to be proper to enlist, as soon as the necessary preparation is made. I am directed further to acquaint you, that the serviço is to be held at the place of your respective stations, and that you shall have the proper orders from the Commander in chief, at the time of your enlisting, to do whatever may be requisite accordingly.

[Signature]

October 14, 1774

This Day is published, A New and True Edition, in Fine Vellum, adorned with Beautiful Engravings.

A. VENTURINE, of ROCHESTER, for New-York.

Price Two Pence Halfpenny.
To the Editors of the MIDDLESEX Journal.

A short period of the general election is approaching, it will be unfornitable to eson the question of the political principles and measures of the candidates. The liberties of this country depend upon the free and open discussion of all political questions; and it is the duty of every freeman to support the right of his countrymen to express their opinions freely and without restraint.

To the Right Honorable the Lord North.

Your Grace will be pleased to accept the compliments of a citizen of the city of London, who has the honor to be your Grace's humble servant,

T. H.

The Palace of Westminster, November 12, 1790.

To the Editors of the MIDDLESEX Journal.

I am now returning from India, after a residence of two years in that country, and I have the honor to present to my countrymen a detailed account of my travels and observations.

I have been enabled to travel extensively throughout the length and breadth of India, and to observe the habits and manners of the people in every part of the country. I have also had the opportunity of conversing with the governors of the various districts, and of obtaining information respecting the state of the people and the administration of justice.

The climate of India is very healthy, and the food is excellent. The people are industrious and well-behaved, and the country is well governed. I have no doubt that the interests of my countrymen will be well looked after by the British government.

I beg to be permitted to add that I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect,

Your Grace's humble servant,

T. H.

To the Editors of the MIDDLESEX Journal.

I am now departing for India, where I intend to reside for a short time. I have the honor to present to my countrymen a detailed account of my travels and observations in that country.

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T. H.
From the London Gazette.

Harmsworth, Nov. 27, 1860.

From the London Chronicle.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Let a mouse Monday next in the Adelphi Coffee House, with Charles Cranmer, Esq., of London, to America, on the 28th of November, for the purpose of forming a new government for the American Continent. The appointee will have a seat in the American Congress and will be responsible to it. The American government will be constituted by a free and universal suffrage, with a view to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Adelphi Coffee House is one of the largest in London, and is situated in the heart of the city, near the Bank of England.

Edward Wilson, Esq., of London, is to make a speech on the subject next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. He will address the meeting on the subject of the new government for America, and will state the reasons why it is necessary to form a new government, and the advantages it will confer on the American people. He will also state the policy of the new government, and the measures it will take to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the American people.

The meeting will be attended by all the leading citizens of London, and by many of the most distinguished men of the nation. The Adelphi Coffee House will be crowded with people, and the meeting will be a great success.

From the London Chronicle.

A gentleman of veracity, lately arrived from the neighborhood of Bordeaux, and who informs us that the condition of the French people is very bad, as a result of the recent troubles. He says that the French people are hungry, and that many of them are in want of clothing.

From the London Chronicle.

Mr. Smith, the well-known English writer, has arrived in London from America, and is to make a speech on the subject of the American government next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. He will address the meeting on the subject of the new government, and the measures it will take to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the American people. He will also state the policy of the new government, and the advantages it will confer on the American people.

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MEANWHILE.

I am told that the Parliament of this country is in imminent danger of being replaced by another one. I will not详述 this matter, but I will say that I am informed that a large number of the people are in favor of this change. I do not know what will be the result, but I am convinced that it will be for the best.

Your truly,
Mr. Woodful.

Postscript.

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Postscript.
Resignation of Mr. Pitt. — Since the departure of Lord Chatham, the Ministry of Mr. Pitt has not been able to continue. The question of the resignation of the Ministry has been discussed in the House of Commons, and it is expected that the Ministry will resign.

James Boswell's Journey to the Hebrides. — James Boswell's journey to the Hebrides was a significant event in his literary career. He was accompanied by Dr. Johnson, and the journey resulted in the publication of "The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides." The journey was full of adventures, and it provided Boswell with material for his famous work.

Domestic Affairs. — The domestic affairs of the country were in a state of turmoil. The issue of the French Revolution had caused a great deal of concern, and there were fears of a possible invasion from France.

The economy of the country was also in a state of flux. The prices of goods were fluctuating, and there was a shortage of resources, particularly in the area of food.

The Church of England. — The Church of England was facing significant challenges. The issue of Church of England vs. Nonconformity was a significant topic of debate. The Church was also facing financial difficulties, and there were calls for reform within the Church.

The Age of Enlightenment. — The Age of Enlightenment was a significant period in history. It was characterized by a focus on reason and science, and it led to significant advances in many fields.

The French Revolution. — The French Revolution had a profound impact on the world. It led to the fall of the Bourbon monarchy and the establishment of a republic.

The Industrial Revolution. — The Industrial Revolution was a significant period in history. It led to significant advances in many fields, including manufacturing, transportation, and communication.

The Napoleonic Wars. — The Napoleonic Wars were a significant conflict in European history. They lasted from 1803 to 1815 and involved many European countries.

The Revolution of 1812. — The Revolution of 1812 was a significant event in American history. It was a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, and it resulted in a significant shift in the balance of power in the Americas.

The 1832 Reform Act. — The 1832 Reform Act was a significant reform in British history. It was a response to the growing political dissatisfaction and the demand for greater representation.

The Crimean War. — The Crimean War was a significant conflict in European history. It was fought between 1853 and 1856, and it led to significant changes in the balance of power in Europe.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. — The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was a significant art movement in the 19th century. It was characterized by a focus on medieval and classical themes, and it had a significant impact on the development of modern art.
HANOVER-SQUARE.

M. MACKLIN'S NIGHT
THEATRE-ROYAL. Covent-Garden. FROM a rising actor, circumstanced, on WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant, Such a PLAY, and such a PARCE.

Genuine Memorials of
JEFFREYS, (written on the Place and in the Presence of the said Judge,) and of MR. DUNMORE, who was alone with him in the last hours of his life.

The Day is published.

TOMMY NOTTON. Farce, or Comedy.

The Cost of War is delivered in all parts of London and elsewhere, by Mr. H. J. Hitchcock.

HANOVER-STREET.

JAMES ARMSBY.

To the Lady.

A LETTER from the ROBERT RICH, A. M., President of the University of Virginia, to the Right Honourable Sir HERBERT MADDOX, Bart.

To the Editor.

The Editor's Answer.

The Cost of War is delivered in all parts of London and elsewhere, by Mr. H. J. Hitchcock.

An Account of the Circumstances of the Death of Captain Miller, late of the 83rd Regiment, who was unhappily shot on the 1st of May, 1779, at a Place near York, on the Line of March from York to Whitehaven.

A NEW WORK.

The Morning Chronicle, and London Advertiser.

J. D. C.

John D. C.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1779.

Prose, 2d penny. Half-penny.

The £50.000.000.000.

The £50.000.000.000.

The £50.000.000.000.

The £50.000.000.000.

The £50.000.000.000.
hands of justice, the office of express is always adopted in all defensive cases, as the most im-
portant of all the ways of preventing the spread of any bad news. In some instances, the newspapers have been printed without the knowledge or consent of the publishers, and the numbers that must be exactly and precisely printed and distributed to the public, in order to prevent the spread of any bad news, and to secure the most perfect security from such a measure. Every branch of the press is under government control, and the Lord Chamberlain enforces this law by the power of the Lord Chamberlain's license, which is a powerful check on the newspapers.

HOMO

For the Morning Chronicle.

Your Lordship, in the letter to Lord North, I am directed to acquaint you, that the report of the great and powerful body of the government, that has been composed of the most experienced and able men, is now in your hands. This is the most important and exact report that you can have in your hands. The Lord Chamberlain has been instructed to conduct all the business of your Lordship's confidential service.

Yours, &c.

[Signature]

[Paragraphs]

TUESDAY, April 14th.

The House of Commons on Monday move[d] the bill for the better management of the post-office. The House of Commons moved that the bill for the better management of the post-office be read a second time on Thursday, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Yours, &c.

[Signature]

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[Signature]

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SHIP NEWS.

Dull April. by W. H. W., 2nd Chilborne, Chichester, where LETTSOM'S are invited. ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE COLUMN. LARKIN'S, ON.

The Court, Lord Mayor of London.

T he time draws on when we must bid farewell to some of our beloved friends and to others, the hopes are that they may not depart from us for ever.

The daily papers are full of news, and the streets are thronged with people.

The weather is cold and wet, but the sun sometimes breaks through the clouds.

The River Thames is frozen over, and the canals are filled with ice.

The farmers are busy in the fields, and the city merchants are preparing for the winter.

The Graces, Lord Mayor of London.

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The Graces, Lord Mayor of London.
A HUMOROUS LETTER from a TRADESMAN in LONDON, complaining of his WIFE's ridiculous Affectation of a Taste in GARDENING.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

NEVER was any poor devil of an husband plagued in the manner I am with the singularities of a wife. You must know, Sir, though her father was a carcass-butcher in Whitechapel, though she was educated at a boarding-school in Thames-street, and never travelled farther than Bethnal Green, or Hoxton, or Hackney, or Newington-Butts, yet she affects such a taste and passion for the country, as would have ruined the patience of all the Heathen philosophers put together.

Every room in my house, from the cellar to the garrets, bears testimony to her rural ideas in some way or other: the leads of my house, and the rails of the windows, are crowded with pots and pans, and vegetables and evergreens, like the shop of a botanist or seedman.

When I go into the kitchen, I find the light, which is none of the livelihood at the best, totally shut out by a range of physic phials huddled together as close as they can stick, and filled with mint, to give the windows a rural appearance.

Then, Sir, the dining-room windows, in summer time, are so crossed and crowded with pack-threads fastened like bars from the top to the bottom of them, that if it was not for the French-beans which cluster round the strings; it would enliven my mind with the pleasing imagination of being cooped up in a spinning-house.

Every chimney-corner is then set out, as it is called, with boug-pots, and not a china-jar in my house escapes an ornament from Covent Garden market.

I have been, you must know, severely lectured for this week past, for spoiling a charming bed of parsley, as my wife calls it, upon the leads, while I was giving a bricklayer orders to make some repairs to the chimney; and what is still more provoking, upon enquiring for my bett wig-box a few days ago, I was told by the maid, that the box was put to much better use, for that her mistress had sworn a small salad in it of mustard and crepe, which would be fit to be cut in a few days.

Sir, this passion for the vegetable world is so predominant in my wife's mind, that not a broken chamber-pot is free from some cultivation or other. As I hope to be fayed, she had some time since.
since a geranium in full blossom, which, to save expence, was
flung raft in a close-stool-pan, a myrtle in a butter-firkin, an
orange-tree in a washing-tub, a tulip in a salt-box, and a young
gooseberry-bush in a punch-bowl.

To such a pitch of extravagance does this enthusiastic fellow
mate of mine carry this gardening taste of her's, that the house
was thrown into convulsions three days ago, upon a report that
the cat had kitten'd upon the grass-plot, which grew on the top
shelf of the pantry.

Then, Sir, to add to my vexation, I have had the happiness to be
threatened with an indictment for being a nuisance to my neigh-
bours and the public, as hardly a week passes without some pan or
pot tumbling upon the heads of passengers, or doing some mis-
chief or other.

If I expostulate, I have no taste; if I threaten, I have no hu-
manity; if I coax her, I have no influence; and if I give way
to her, I can expect no comfort.

My very bed-room in summer, Sir, is so filled with flowers, that
I am in nightly dread of being perfumed to death before morning.
Then I never must flir out without a nosegay in my button-hole,
because it makes too rural and too countrified an appearance.

In short, what with rural smells, rural conversation, rural orna-
ments, and rural nonsense of one kind or another, my patience
is quite exhausted, therefore I take this public method of giving
my wife warning, that unless there is a thorough reformation in
her manners, I am determined to assert some spirit, to turn the
grass plot out of the house at a minute's notice, tend the parsley
bed into the duff-tub, pack up her shrubbery in a hamper, and re-
store my wig-box to its proper use.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

HOMO.

PICTURE of an ANCIENT BRITISH FAIR.

[From Pennant's Journey to Snowdon.]

MARGARET uch Evan, of Penllyn, was the last specimen
of the strength and spirit of the ancient British fair. This
extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of
her time. She kept a dozen, at least, of dogs, terriers, grey-
hounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more
foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed
flourly,
HOMO, MATRIMONY, or the Question answered. Edinburgh Magazine, or, Literary amusement, 47 (1780:Mar.) p.303

LITERARY AMUSEMENT.

Ye who thro' frailty stept' aside,
And who never fell thro' pride:
All you who different sects have harn'd,
And come to see each other harm'd:
So some folks told you, but they knew
No more of Jove's design than you.
The world's mad business now is o'er,
And I prefert such pranks no more,
I—at such blockheads let my wit,
I—damn such fools; go, go, you're bit."

MATRIMONY, or the Question answered.

CRY'D my wife t'other day, "'tis too bad
To be borne;
When a woman's once married, she's treated
With scorn;
Like an old ruffian gown in a corner is thrown;
'Tis the mistreat alone that the husband will own.
What charms too in yours can you possibly see?
Even in beauty Cornovia's inferior to me.
A flirt too, a jilt, and a vixen besides,
And you (and your friends) the ilegal bargain divide;
While I, your chaste wife, was lawfully wed,
By duty restrained, have been true to your bed.
"That duty's the devil, my dear (I reply'd);
Attend to my words, Kate, and rest satisfied.
When on Sundays the bells round the parish to prayer,
To set an example, I'm constantly there:
When the organ strikes up, with devotion profound,
I chant out a Psalm with a tempestuous sound:
I now 'tis my duty, and therefore I do it,
'Tis a parallel case, Kate, if further you view it,
From the church to a neighbour's perhaps I repair,
And join the gay smile of society there:
Soft music is call'd for, the dulcimer, flute,
And the very same tune is loud thr'd thro' the flute.
The first was my duty,—in that light I view'd it,
But this, inclination, and therefore purs'd it.
Excuse me, dear Kate, for it 'tis love that inflames,
The organ means you, and the dulcimer, her."

HOMO.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

The Resolution of a Young Philosopher, upon hearing of the Inconjunct of Phyllis.

NOW free from love, my heart with care
Shall to philosophy apply;
I'll now the most enchanting fair
Regard with an indifferent eye.
Nor snowy breath, nor sparkling eyes,
Nor smile contriv'd with so much art,
Nor shape, nor air, nor gait, nor sight,
Shall from the mate my mind divert.

Philosophy, most charming maid!
Come to my arms, I'll thee embrace;
Thy pleasing charms shall never fade,
Nor can age deform thy face:
When poor, forlorn, sick and deprive,
When friends at a great distance stand;
Then thy fond votary thou'll affect,
And take him kindly by the hand.

That now, my heart, thou art set free,
Unto thy wonted rest return;
Too long estrang'd, ah! thoughtless thee!
No longer hay, no longer burn:
No Monarch ever felt such joy
As now o'erhelm's me ravish'd soul;
Blind love no more shall me annoy,
Nor need I for a cure the Bowl.

Banks of Ruth, Feb. 19. R. H.

SONG. Sung by Miss Young, in the Masque-Scene in the new Comedy of the Belle's Stratagem.

WAKE! thou son of Dulcinea, wake!
From thy drowsy slumbers shake
All the spells that cure employ,
Cheating mortals of their joys.

Light-wing'd spirits! bid your Master,
Who prepare for mortal tale
All the gifts that pleasure lends,
Every bliss that youth attends.

Touch his feelings, move his soul,
Whilest the sparkling moments roll;
Bid him wake to new delight,
—Crown the magic of the night!

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

BURLESQUE SONG.

Tune, Shepherds, I have lost my Love, &c.

FISHWIVES, I have lost my wife,
Have you seen my Sarah?
Pride and comfort of my life,
Kind, and sweet, and fair, ah!

She went out this afternoon,
Oh that I knew whither!
If I thought her in the moon,
I would fare go further.

But I'll sift my Sarah seek
All around the city;
Tears bedew me while I speak.
Fishwives do me pity.

Lay, O lay your baskets by,
Ye vociferous founders,
Sarah! Sarah! Sarah! cry,
Stead of cod and founders.

JOSEPH GENTLE.
HAVING seen a letter from Mr. Harris one of the Covent-Garden proprietors, to Mr. Colman, very much advertised, curiosity led me to purchase it, and I find it little more than a recapitulation of the old complaints against Mr. Colman with an addition of some new charges, and a proposition of the following articles for an amicable adjustment of differences—which, as the public are very fond of theatrical intelligence, I have here enclosed for the entertainment of your readers.

I. Will you submit all past transactions to arbitration?

II. Will you consent that proper security be given by each party for a specific performance of the present articles?

III. Or, as the present article respecting the management was entered into upon no valuable consideration on our part, and therefore was legally revocable, should we find it necessary, will you revert to our original instrument of the 31st of March; by which all parties were to be equally concerned in the profits and management of the theatre.

IV. Lately, will you in case you have any objection to private arbitration, join with us in instituting an amicable suit in chancery, and take the sense of that court on our present articles and past transactions.

Dr. Nugent's Account of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin's Palace of Ludewigs-Lust.

LUDEWIGS-LUST, is a German word, signifying Lewis's Recreation or delight; it is only a hunting-fest, built by Christian-Lewis II, the present duke's father. Hence there is nothing magnificent in the building, as it was never intended for the duke's residence; but only became so by chance, from the great inclination his present highness has to retirement. Yet it is a neat structure, and makes a handsome appearance. It consists only of a ground floor, with wings on each side for the gentlemen and ladies attending their highnesses. The body of the building is sixty-five feet in breadth, with fourteen windows in front. The entrance is through a small portico, which leads to a handsome saloon, where the duke and duchess dine. On the right hand are the duke's
MISCELLANY.

in doing the same thing cannot be thought to weaken my explanation; and the application of $\omega_{\omega_{\omega_{\omega}}}$, by three Greek writers, to a person, eluci-
cidates what I before attempted to justify by a passage from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

P. N.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

A NOther year is ended, and I have got one year left to live, one year more to account for at the bar of the Almighty, and am one year nearer to an eternal world; what do these thoughts suggest to me? Surely nothing less, nothing more seasonably, and nothing of greater importance, than the necessity, the absolute necessity, of numbering my days, that I may apply my heart unto wisdom; of earnestly seeking to know the things which belong unto my peace, before they are for ever hidden from my eyes.

How few among the sons and daughters of mortality are mindful of their latter end! how few even of those who make a profession of religion are truly concerned to improve their time in preparing for their last great change! Well might the prophet say, Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?—Men live as if they never were to die, and too many die utterly regardless of the life which is to come; such is man's infatuation and stupidity, that he will not see, though it is daily before his eyes, that he is on the brink of eternity, and liable to drop into it every moment. Many are called off the stage of life suddenly and unexpectedly every revolving year; some in the bloom of youth, others just as they arrive to mature age. Melancholy accidents frequently terminate the lives of some, while dread diseases daily hasten the deaths of others. Alas! how many have fallen the past year! how many began the year with as sanguine expectations of ending it as myself, but ere the half of it was past were summoned into another world! And, wherefore am I still spared? whence is it I am still a probationer upon earth? Why am I permitted to see the close of another year, while many younger than myself are numbered with the silent dead, and gone to the house appointed for all living? Surely these questions demand our most serious regard, and should be the matter of our constant meditation.

Dr. Young, in his Night Thoughts, very justly observes, time numbered is exilience—used is life; and then, as if considering the importance and necessity of improving it aright, adds,

Buy no moment but in purchase of its worth,
And what its worth, ask death-beds, they can tell.

Yes, fellow-mortal, whoever thou art, whether young or old, rich or poor, be assured time is precious, and soon will be no more: death is at hand, and eternity awaits thee: an awful eternity of blisfs or woes will ere long open on the whole human race, which shall be the everlasting portion of thee, of me, of all; then let it be our constant study and pursuit, according to the poet's admonition,

To make each year a critic on the past,
And live each year as though it was our last.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Dec. 21, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION OF A FINE GENTLEMAN.

Mr. Editor,

WHEN we are at a loss to describe any uncommon phenomenon, we commonly attempt to say what it is not, and so give an idea of something, to which we can affix no name. The physician is called to a patient
patient in a particular disorder—he knows not what to call it. It is not the gout—it is not the rheumatism—there are no symptoms of fever—as few of inflammation—ergo, it is an inward complaint, something nervous.

The naturalist finds a substance lying on the ground. It is not a stone, nor a stick; it is not an animal, nor an ore, it is not a plant, nor a root—at length, after looking over Linnaus’ arrangements, and finding it to be like nothing there, it is a 

**A Fine Gentleman is not an handsome gentleman, for if nature had been bounteous in person, his whole life is a struggle to deform the beauties of nature, and sublimate the fashions of art.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not a learned gentleman, for looking into books would spoil his eyes, and a knowledge of elegant writing unfit him for polite conversation.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not an ignorant gentleman, for he knows the name of every article of fashionable apparel, and can with extraordinary precision, mark the distinctions of Carmelite, Emperor’s eye, Vesiri’s blue, Fever de l’Opera, &c. &c. and other niceties, which knowledge requires to be something more than merely learned in the primary colours.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not a pious gentleman, for to him nothing can be so insupportable as scrupulousness. The sight of a parson operates upon him, as the smell of a rotten cheese upon the nerves of a fine lady.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not a rational creature, for he avoids nothing so much as thinking.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not an industrious man, for his whole life is spent in idleness, and at the end of it, it is impossible for him to recollect one hour in which he was well employed.**

**A Fine Gentleman is not an idle gentleman, for from morning to night he is in a perpetual motion from one place of amusement to the other—from the breakfast to the gaming-table—from the gaming-table to the coffee-house—from the coffee-house to the Park—from the Park to dinner and the bottle—from the bottle to tea—from tea to the play—from the play to supper—from supper to the bagnio—from the bagnio to the street—from the street to the round-house—from the round-house to the justice—from the justice home again—Da Capo.**

The Fine Gentleman is not an ingenious gentleman, for during a long existence he is never once able to discover the real purpose for which he was sent into the world, endued with a head, teeth, tongue, eyes, hands, feet, &c. &c.

The Fine Gentleman is not a dull gentleman, for he often is the author and original adviser of an additional curl, a whisker, the cut of the coat, the width of the breeches, and other equally meritorious proofs of an inventive genius.

The Fine Gentleman is not an honourable gentleman, because he discharges no debts lawfully contracted, and un lawfully contracts no debts which he does not pay.

The Fine Gentleman is a dishonourable gentleman, for no man can call him rogue without being called to an account for it, although the proof be as clear as the blade of his sword.

Since the Fine Gentleman is not so many contrary characters, to what class of mortals must we confine him? He is, in fact, an animal sae generis, of his own engendering; there is nothing like him on earth. Nature has no share whatever in his composition. Men are sometimes born fools, geniuses, dunces, deformed, &c. but no man is by nature a Fine Gentleman. It is to the tailor and hair-dresser we are to look for the creation of this strange animal. In ancient times, perhaps, some attempts may have been made to construct a Fine Gentleman, but that perfection to which the machine is now brought is the work of many centuries. Before the flood we are sure there were none; wicked as the world then was, we believe not one Fine Gentleman was drowned at the flood; indeed, had there been any then on earth, Noah must have mistaken them for a species of monkey.
and put a couple of them into the Ark. After the flood, even when the Egyptians were a great and flourishing people, I do not find any mention of Fine Gentlemen; nor when the Romans conquered them do their historians give any account of Fine Gentlemen.

It is not easy to trace the different steps by which we have mounted to perfection in the construction of a Fine Gentleman, and perhaps some countries may contend for the honour of having first excelled in making them. For my part, if the matter relisted with me, I would most willingly yield to the supremacy of France in this respect; but as we now scorn to be outdone by that country in any point, I find that the numerous fraternity of Fine Gentlemen would sooner give up Gibraltar than one of their side curls.

Be the controversy concerning their origin decided in what manner it may, we have the creatures now among us, and they appear in the army, the law, the church; but most of all in the army, as no abilities are required; less in the church, where something of abilities is looked for, and least of all at the bar, for there nothing but abilities can do. Any man may read prayers, and preach sermons; and any man may go through the exercise of the fusée and spontoons, but it is not every man who can combat the difficulties of a criminal cause, or civil plea.

So much for the question, Where do fine gentlemen come from? Now for the question, Whither do they go?

In the first place, I must premise, that I have always believed, do now firmly believe, and will to my last believe, that after death every man goes somewhere. Farther I mean not at present to extend this doctrine—and if any imagine that this creature Man, “noble in reason, infinite in faculty, express and admirable in form and moving, in action like an angel, in apprehension like a god, the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals,” I say, if any are of opinion, that this was created to last only for fifty or sixty years, and then sink into irrecoverable nothing, let such read no farther. Others, who think with me, may proceed.

Now, it is my opinion, that nothing can be more difficult than to ascertain the place appointed for Fine Gentlemen. It cannot be heaven, for their thoughts turn not that way; and it is so long since I read Quevedo's Visions of Hell, that I have forgotten whether he observed any Fine Gentlemen in it. He informs us, indeed, that the devil had his back broken by carrying tailors to hell, which makes me think, that if tailors went there, the children of their manufacture would undoubtedly go with them. Minos, Eacus, and Rhadamanthus, must surely have been greatly puzzled in first fixing a Fine Gentleman in their regions, and have let him escape punishment for want of a precedent. Perhaps there may be a sort of middle state for Fine Gentlemen—but wherever their state be, I am afraid it is not much to their mind.

The late Lord Chesterfield has been the making of many a Fine Gentleman. With him, clean teeth, and nails well pared, were greater accomplishments than a pure heart and an enlightened understanding; and he who adopts his lordship's refined sentiments of duplicity and dregs must turn out an arrant coxcomb, if he escape being a profligate.

The last circumstance I shall mention concerning Fine Gentlemen is, that besides the tailor and hair-dresser, buckle and boot-maker, &c. there is another prevalent caufe, I mean looking-glasses.

To the first contriver of a looking-glass Vanity may build a statue, but with me it is a question whether they have not done more hurt than good?—Jack Poppington's windows are so near mine, that I am frequently condemned to see him at his toilet. He takes up the looking-glass—grins eastward—grins westward—grins northward—then places the glass horizontally, then obliquely—then one way, and then another, until he has viewed his grinders in every possible light—which being done, he proceeds with the same minuteness to the adjudgment.
MISCELLANY.

755. Misanthropy of every part of his dress, and I dare say would never forgive himself, if one side curl was the hun-

HOMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A N ingenious Oxonian, who signs himself S. in a former number, has favoured your readers with an account of the state of the dead, as it is described by Homer*. He ought, however, to have acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Jortin, as he has derived great assistance from one of his dissertations.

In addition to his remarks, it may be observed†, that the difference between the notions of the Pagans and Hebrews respecting a future state was this: the former adopted some fabulous traditions of the state of separate souls in Hades, while the latter, who had likewise no express revelation concerning it, formed their opinions by what they could collect from their historical and sacred books, from man's nature, from the perfections of the Deity, and from the apparent inequalities of Providence.

From Homer also it appears, that men might entertain the doctrine of the soul's separate existence, and of a future state, without a just notion of the distribution of rewards and punishments, or at least with rational and suitable notions of a power perfectly wise, and perfectly good.

It may be deduced from Homer's works likewise, that he supposed the soul immortal, though he does not say it in direct terms. It is a doctrine which seems manifestly to form a part of his system.

Maximus Tyrius, Porphyrius, and Jerom tell us that Pythagoras was the first assenter of the soul's immortality. "Pythagoras, the Samian, says the first of these writers, in his sixteenth dissertation, was the first among the Greeks who dared to advance, that his body would die, but that his soul, flying abroad, would remain untouched by death, and not subject to the decays of age; for he said, that he had existence before he came into this world."

In Homer, then, the observant reader may trace the important doctrines of a supreme God, a Providence, a free agency in man, supposed to be consistent with fate, a destiny or predestination, a difference between moral good and evil, as well as inferior Gods, or angels, as they are called in the Jewish and Christian system, some favourable to men, others malevolent. Above all may be observed the immortality of the soul.

But the pleasure which we feel in this observation must be considerably diminished, when we find these notions so deplorably corrupted, that their influence must have been very weak, either to deter mankind from the perpetration of crimes, or to stimulate them to acts of virtue.

Cantabrigiae, Deceb. 6to die.

T.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE JEALOUSY SHEWN BY THE MAHOMETANS TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

E UROPEAN travellers in general complain of the ill treatment they meet with in all the countries of the Levant, but particularly when they are examining the ruins of ancient cities: the jealousy shewn by the Mahomedans on these occasions is always imputed to religious prejudices, or the want of urbanity, but I shall beg leave to account for it in another manner.

It is generally believed by them that all Europeans are deeply versed in the abiturse

* Lond. Mag. for October, p. 274. † See Jortin.
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For January, 1785.

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HOMO.

Remarks on the Planet Mercury.

The following remarks on the planet Mercury, will probably be acceptable to many persons, at least certainly they will be very much so to those who make astronomical observations, as their object is to point out in what part of that planet’s orbit it appears the most bright, and particularly when it can be seen with meridian instruments.

Ancient observations of Mercury are very scarce. Ptolemy, in his Almagest, has only sixteen, two of which are erroneous: after these, until Tycho’s time, I find none that have been of any use, except a few made by Gau[t]ere, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Copernicus complains that he never could get a good observation. Tycho-Brahe, Longomontanus, Margraff, and Riccioli, were more successfull, and made several; but most of them are of little use for correcting the tables, as the planet then was not in the requisite part of its orbit. This objection is also made to many of the numerous observations of Hevelius, though perhaps some of them might be acceptable if reduced with sufficient exactness. Halley and La Hire observed with more precision, as did also our great astronomer Flamsteed, but this last hardly ever noticed Mercury, which is very unaccountable, as it is the only object in the heavens he has neglected.

Of all the above-mentioned astronomers, I believe none of them, except La Hire, ever saw Mercury on the meridian; they observed the planet when near the horizon, which observations are well known to be far less accurate; and even La Hire succeeded but very seldom; for in the Memoires de l’Academie Royals des Sciences of 1764, the Abbe Chappe d’Auteroche says, that only eight or nine meridian observations are to be met with in the preceding Memoires. But since that year many have been made, as may be seen in the different pub-
Mr. Urban, August 6.

Send you the following queries with no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the welfare and happiness of my fellow-creatures.

Warb's medicines have for many years been sold at a very small price, for the benefit of the public; and, if they are as safe and efficacious as they are represented, the scheme of feeling the poor in this manner was highly meritorious. It was enabling them to find relief, in almost all their disorders, without that heavy expense which generally attends an application to the Faculty. But, as it is well known that, in a course of years, the best medicines are frequently neglected, or superceded by more fashionable prescriptions, and those perhaps of inferior efficacy, it will be of great importance to prevent those that are really valuable from sinking into disuse, or, by misapplication, into disrepute.

The first article, and the only one, to which I shall confine my enquiries, is the White Drop. Is it actually the best antiscorbutic, and the best purifier of the blood, in practice? How long may it be proper to continue it as an alternative? What effects has it been known to produce in different disorders? What regimen is necessary while the medicine is continued? And, has any inconvenience attended it?

As I do not wish to see Mr. Urban's pages filled with cautes, I shall be glad to receive an answer to these queries from some of your medical or intelligent correspondents, and from them only, in a concise and summarily form. As this medicine is sold for the sole benefit of the Asylum and the Magdalene-hospital, this letter, I am persuaded, cannot be considered as the recommendation of a nostrum, or as dictated by any other principle than that of disinterested benevolence.

Yours, &c. HOMO.

Mr. Urban, August 24.

In the state of my late learned friend, Mr. Petf. Andrews's books, I purchased a copy of Dr. Johnston's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, in a blank leaf of which the following lines by Mr. Andrews appeared, and are not without a meaning:

"While feasted with such hospitable zeal,
Fresh signs of friendship shewn at ev'ry meal,
Why, Johnson, with a critic's little rage,
Gainst Caledonia's boast'd Bard engage!
So deep a debtor to Scott's urbanity,
Why mortify so innocent a vanity?"

On page 16 of the Journey is the MS note subjoined:

"In 1777, Miss K., a slightly Scots lassie, then at Harrowgate, was asked by J. P. A. what the thought of his estimate of Caledonian timber. 'Marly,' quoth she, 'giff the Doctor was spied amongst us again, he wad na gang far ere I could 'peer a tree tall eno' to hang him-on!'"

Yours, &c. Suum Cuique.

Mr. Urban, July 8.

The public roads in England, though they occupy much of our chit-chat and some of our abuse, are the admiration of foreigners; and, it must be allowed, where materials are so vast, and are, on the whole, well constructed, and kept in good repair. The turnpike acts that passed about 60 years ago, were vehemently opposed, and probably not without reason, being locally oppressive,
A HUMOURS LETTER from a TRADESMAN in LONDON, complaining of his WIFE's ridiculous Affectation of a Taste in Gardening.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

NEVER was any poor devil of an husband plagued in the manner I am with the singularities of a wife. You must know, Sir, though her father was a carcasse-butcher in Whitechapel, though she was educated at a boarding school in Thames-street, and never travelled farther than Bethnal Green, or Hoxton, or Hackney, or Newington-Butts, yet she affects such a taste and passion for the country, as would have ruined the patience of all the Heathen philosophers put together.

Every room in my house, from the cellar to the garrets, bears testimony to her rural ideas in some way or other: the leads of my house, and the rails of the windows, are crowded with pots and pans, and vegetables and evergreens, like the shop of a botanist or seedman.

When I go into the kitchen, I find the light, which is none of the liveliest at the best, totally shut out by a range of physic phials huddled together as close as they can be, and filled with mint, to give the windows a rural appearance.

Then, Sir, the dining-room windows, in summer time, are so crooked and crowded with pack-threads fastened like bars from the top to the bottom of them, that if it was not for the French-beans which cluster round the strings, it would enliven my mind with the pleasing imagination of being cooped up in a spunging-house.

Every chimney-corner is then set out, as it is called, with bough-pots, and not a china-jar in my house escapes an ornament from Covent Garden market.

I have been, you must know, severely lectured for this week past, for spoiling a charming bed of parsley, as my wife calls it, upon the leads, while I was giving a bricklayer orders to make some repairs to the chimney; and what is still more provoking, upon enquiring for my best wig-box a few days ago, I was told by the maid, that the box was put to much better use, for that her mistress had stowed a small salad in it of mustard and crese, which would be fit to be cut in a few days.

Sir, this passion for the vegetable world is so predominant in my wife's mind, that not a broken chamber-pot is free from some cultivation or other. As I hope to be fayed, she had some time

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since a geranium in full blossom, which, to save expense, was
flung fast in a close-stool-pan, a myrtle in a butter-sirkin, an
orange-tree in a washing-tub, a tulip in a salt-box, and a young
gooseberry-bush in a punch-bowl.

To such a pitch of extravagance does this enthusiastic fellow-
mate of mine carry this gardening taste of her's, that the house
was thrown into convulsions three days ago, upon a report that
the cat had kittened upon the grass-plot, which grew on the top
shelf of the pantry.

Then, Sir, to add to my vexation, I have had the happiness to be
threatened with an indictment for being a nuisance to my neigh-
bours and the public, as hardly a week passes without some pan or
pot tumbling upon the heads of passengers, or doing some mis-
chief or other.

If I expostulate, I have no taste; if I threaten, I have no hu-
manity; if I coax her, I have no influence; and if I give way
to her, I can expect no comfort.

My very bed-room in summer, Sir, is so filled with flowers, that
I am in nightly dread of being perfumed to death before morning.
Then I never must flit out without a nosegay in my button-hole,
because it makes so rural and so countrified an appearance.

In short, what with rural smells, rural conversation, rural orna-
ments, and rural nonsense of one kind or another, my patience
is quite exhausted, therefore I take this public method of giving
my wife warning, that unless there is a thorough reformation in
her manners, I am determined to assert some spirit, to turn the
garden plot out of the house at a minute’s notice, tend the parsley
bed into the dust-tub, pack up her shrubbery in a hamper, and re-
store my wig-box to its proper use.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

HOMO

PICTURE of an ANCIENT BRITISH FAIR.

[From Pennant’s Journey to Snowdon.]

MARGARET uch Evan, of Penlyn, was the last specimen
of the strength and spirit of the ancient British fair. This
extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher
of her time. She kept a dozen, at least, of dogs, terriers, grey-
haunds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more
foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed
floutly,