



B. Cole sculps.

THE
Grand Magazine of Magazines.



No. IX. For MARCH, 1759.
To be continued Monthly. Price Six-pence.

Containing, among many other interesting or entertaining Articles,

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With Four beautiful Copper-Plates; the First, a New MAP of Guadaloupe; the Second, a MAP of the South Continent of America, including the Jesuits Country; and a MAP of the Indian Claims in North-America; also a Plate of Natural History.

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by maintaining the poor of every hundred, in a separate and distinct workhouse; where the poor would be employed and kept at an easier rate. But I would have every hundred in the county, and every parish in the hundred, bear a just and equal proportion of the county expence, according to the value of the parishes in each hundred. So would farming, one of the most useful employments in the world, and the most laborious, not be burthened with heavier taxes, than those which afford more ease and profit, though less useful.

Description of the MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

FIG. I. The Flamingo. This is one of the most remarkable birds in the world; the body is but small in proportion to the extreme length of its neck and legs: the head is large and prominent, not flattened on the top: the eyes are large, bright and piercing: the beak is long and broad, as if broken towards the top; the upper mandible is depressed and dentated, and the under one very broad and thick: the tip of it is black, and the rest of a dusky blue; the head, neck and body are white; the wings are short, but broad; the long feathers are black, but the covering ones are of the highest scarlet, and make a most glowing appearance; the tail is short and inconsiderable; the legs are of a fine red; the toes are three, before, connected by a membrane, and one behind which is short and inconsiderable. It is a native of many parts of the West Indies, and Africa; we have it sometimes in Europe about the sea coasts but rarely. It feeds like the Hern on the sides of waters. Pliny speaks of this bird, and says, that its tongue was esteemed by Apitius as one of the greatest of all delicacies at table; he calls it *Phœnicopterus*.

Fig. II. The John Doree. This is a very singularly shaped fish; being very broad in proportion to its length; its head is large, compressed and of a monstrous form; and the mouth is enormously wide, and strangely cut; the eyes are large, and the nostrils have each a double aperture; the body is very thin, its colour is a dusky olive mingled with gold, and in the middle of each side is a large round black spot; the interior division of the back fin has ten prickles, under which there are many rays; the second, or hinder division of the back fin has 24 rays; the pectorals fins have each 14 rays; the ventral fins have each 7 rays, the four first of which are prickly and long; there are also series of prickles at the base of the back fin, and all along the belly: This fish is frequent in the Mediterranean, and is sometimes caught in our own seas.

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Fig. III. The Sucking Fish. It fastens on the sides of larger fishes, by that flat part on the crown of the head, and Mr. Edwards believes that part is form'd for progressive motion, as in snails, the mouth being so formed as to touch the sides of the fish to which it fastens, by which means, he supposes, it feeds on the slimy substance it finds on the skins of the greater fishes. It seems to be without scales; it is all over of a dark ash-colour; it has a line along each side, two pair of fins near the head, a single fin on the back near the tail, and one of equal length on the under side behind the vent: it hath some transverse furrows on its sides.

Fig. IV. The Rhinoceros. This animal, of all quadrupeds, approaches nearest to the Elephant in size; only the legs are much shorter. A full grown Rhinoceros measures fourteen feet from the ground to the highest part of the back, the head is very large and oblong, of an irregular figure, broad at the top, and narrower and depressed towards the snout; the ears are very large and long, resembling those of a hog, soft, and covered with a tender skin; the eyes are small, and are not placed in the upper part of the head, as in other animals, but at a small distance from the extremity of the snout; on which grows a horn of a conic figure, and very strong, about two feet and a half in length, and bends a little backwards; its colour is black, and its substance very hard. The legs are short, thick, and clumsy, but all that strength is necessary to support so immense a bulk of body; the feet are broad, and divided into toes; and the tail is short, and furnished with some long and extremely black hairs. The colour of this animal is a dirty tawny, the skin is remarkably thick, and indeed so hard, that the creature could not turn itself were it not that nature has furnish'd it with a kind of joints or folds, by means of which it moves in an unwieldy manner. It is a native of some parts of Asia and Africa, and generally frequents the parts of the country which are far from the resort of men, and feeds on vegetables. The skin of this creature, like that of the Elephant, is covered at little distances with a kind of low protuberances, resembling warts; these have all hairs growing out of them, which the creature, being subject to itching, rubs off a little above the skin. The horn often shares the same fate. One of these animals was lately shewn in London, whose horn was not more than 3 inches high and obtuse, owing to continual rubbing against the walls and boards of the place where it was kept. There are some with double horns on the snout, but these are very rare, and never seen in Europe.

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154 *Death of Gustavus Adolphus.—Ancient Roman Prayer.*

There have been various reports about the manner in which the great Gustavus Adolphus, the Asserter of German Liberty, killed at the famous battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632, lost his life. Some say he was assassinated at the instigation of Cardinal Richlieu. Puffendorff, in his History of Sweden, A says, he lost his life by the hands of Francis Albert, Duke of Lauenburg, one of his Generals, who was bribed by the Imperialists. But in the archives of Sweden, there hath lately been found a Letter, which sets this matter in a different light. It was written Jan. 21, 1725, by Mr. Andrew Goeding, pro-vest of the chapter of Vexio, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedson Dahl, Secretary of the Archives of Sweden. The substance of it is as follows:

BEING in Saxony in 1685, I discovered, by a happy chance, the circumstances of the death of King Gustavus Adolphus. That great Prince had gone attended by one domestick only, to reconnoitre the enemy. It being a very thick fog, he unfortunately fell in with a post of the imperial troops, who fired upon him, and wounded him, but did not kill him. The servant, in bringing the king back to his camp, dispatched him with a pistol, and took the glasses which the king used on account of his being near sighted. I bought those spectacles from the dean of Naumbourg. The man who killed the king was very old, and at the point of death when I was in Saxony. Reinorse for his crime troubled him extremely, and his conscience gave him no rest. He sent for the above-mentioned dean, and confessed to him his horrid crime, with all its circumstances. From this dean I learnt them, and from him I bought the glasses, which I have deposited among the archives of Sweden. I immediately sent these particulars from Germany to baron Puffendorff, that he might insert them in his history of Sweden: he wrote me in answer, that his history was already printed in Holland, and that he had followed, in his narration of this event, the sentiments of Chemnitz, &c.

The Form of a Prayer used by the COUNTRY PEOPLE in the ancient ROMAN STATE.

FATHER Mars, (said the suppliant) I humbly implore and conjure you, to be propitious and favourable to me, my family, and all my domesticks, in regard to the occasions of the present property in my fields, lands and estates: to prevent, avert, and remove from us all diseases, known and unknown, desolations, storms, calamities, and pestilential airs: to make our plants, corn, vines, and trees grow, and come to perfection: to pre-

serve our shepherds and flocks: to grant thy preservation of life and health to me, my family, and domesticks."—What a reproach is it to those, who enjoy the light of revelation, and even to those who have the greatest share of the goods of this world, that they should in these days be so little careful to demand them from the supreme Being, and be ashamed to thank him for them!

SIR, *March 15, 1759.*

Walking in the Park on Monday last, I was alarmed by the following accident.

Two young ladies, attended each with her officer, and servant, were returning from Hyde Park, where they had been airing on horseback; one of the ladies was in a black riding habit, and mounted on a horse singularly marked; they slung down the Green-Park in an easy canter; but no sooner entered within the pales of St. James's, than the lady in black lost her seat, shrieked out, and came tumbling to the ground:-----Numbers flew to her relief; her distress and genteel appearance awakened our curiosity and pity:—servants and a chair were immediately called.

Upon our coming up, we found it to be the celebrated Miss Kitty F-f-f-r: her military attendant had raised her from the ground. The nymph was in tears, but rather from the apprehension of her danger, than the sense of pain; for, whether it was owing to any thing her hero had said, or from finding the danger over, she, with a pretty childishness, stopped the torrent of tears, and burst into a fit of laughter.---A superb chair soon arrived, she slung herself into it, and away she swung through a crowd of gentlemen and ladies, who by this time were come up.

A sort of murmur was heard; but one gentleman, louder than the rest, spoke out; and though what he said was a little interlarded with a flower of rhetorick too common, and which might well be spared; yet the sentiment was honest, and the reprimand such as she deserved. "Surely, (says he, raising the point of his oaken plant, and beating it down again with some earnestness) this is too much. Who the D---I would be modest, when such ladies as these may live in such state! why, it is enough to debauch half the women in London."

I was struck with what the gentleman said; the roughness of his manner carried marks of that native and unpolished honesty and goodness I admire in my country-men.---I withdrew, reflecting on what we had seen and heard.

Montesquieu, in his inimitable piece, *The Spirit of laws*, points out the disadvantages of