



THE

ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

OR

HISTORY OF LITERATURE,

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN,

ON AN ENLARGED PLAN

CONTAINING

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH;

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF SUCH AS ARE OF LESS CONSEQUENCE,  
WITH SHORT CHARACTERS;

AND

NOTICES, OR REVIEWS, OF VALUABLE FOREIGN BOOKS;

ALSO THE

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE OF EUROPE, &c.

“ At hæc omnia ita tractari præcipimus, ut non, Criticorum more, in laude et  
“ censura tempus teratur; sed plane *historice* RES IPSÆ narrentur, *judicium*  
“ *parcius* interponatur.” *BACON de historia literaria conscribenda.*

V O L. XIX.

FROM MAY TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE, 1794.

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M DCC XCIV.



T H E  
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For M A Y, 1794.

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T R A V E L S.

ART. I. *The Rhine: or, a Journey from Utrecht to Frauckfort, &c.*  
By T. Cogan, M. D.

[Concluded from p. 426, VOL. XVIII.]

FROM the account which we have given of the first volume of this tour, our readers will perceive, that they are not to expect in it a minute detail concerning cities, churches, and paintings; but will look for something more novel, and, on that account at least, more entertaining, in the reflections of an ingenious and enlightened traveller on various objects and occurrences, as they pass under his observation.

The second volume opens with a visit to Bruhl, the country residence of the elector of Cologne, of which a brief account is given. Bonn, the next city which our traveller visits, attracts his particular attention, and furnishes him with an opportunity both for description and reflection. A conversation is here related upon the questions, whether a military man can be justified in forsaking the service, to which he has bound himself by oaths, in compliance with a higher call from the general voice of the people: and, whether a national militia would not supersede the necessity of a standing army.

Setting out from Bonn towards Coblentz, Dr. C. passes through a country affording magnificent views, of which he gives the following picturesque description.

P. 44. 'In the road from Bonn to Andernach, which is about half way to Coblentz, the scene is very sublime. The Siebengebirge stand as sentinels to guard the entrance into this defile; and though their lofty heads seem to triumph over all their neighbours, yet do the mountains on each side the current become bold, lofty, and massive, as we advance towards the south. Some of them present an ample surface to the cultivator. Others approach so near to the perpendicular, that it is impossible to behold the husbandman at his labours, without fearful apprehensions, lest an unlucky fall should precipitate him into the river. In other parts they spurn at cultivation; and their bare iron rock bids defiance to all the machinations of art to render it fertile. Some of these rocks dart upwards, in a pyramidal form, and present at their summit the appearance of castles, mouldering into dust.'

At Coblentz, after visiting the elector's palace, and the castle of Ehrenbreitstein, our traveller returns to his inn, where he had met



occupied his leisure moments with overturning the hypotheses of others, rather than establishing any precise system of his own. The plates, which are numerous, seem to have been executed in *aqua-tinta* by himself, and convey a very correct idea of the objects meant to be delineated.

S.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

ART. III. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1793. Part I.* 4to. 258 p. 14 plates. Price 8s. sewed. Elmley. 1792.

Art. 1. contains an account of two rainbows, seen at the same time, at Alverstoke, Hants, July 9, 1792. By the rev. Mr. Sturges. Communicated by William Heberden, M. D. F. R. S.—This phenomenon, Mr. S. informs us, appeared during a thunder storm, the sun shining bright, and low in the horizon towards the north-west. Each of the rainbows was attended by a secondary one, faint indeed, but still discernible. The two primary rainbows formed a curvilinear angle, of which the inferior side was the longer and the more permanent.—The observer conceives that the superior arch was formed by the reflection of the sun from the sea, which, being at the time calm and smooth, acted as a speculum, and produced the image of the inferior bow.

Art. 2. A description of the double horned rhinoceros of Sumatra. By William Bell, surgeon in the service of the East-India company at Ben-coolen. Communicated by sir Joseph Banks, bart, P. R. S.—The shape of this animal is much like that of the hog. The colour is generally of a brownish ash; under the belly, between the legs and folds of the skin, a dirty, flesh colour.—The head much resembles that of the single horned rhinoceros: the eyes are small, and of a brown colour. It has no appearance of armour, as is observed in the other species of this animal.

Art. 3. A description of a species of *charodon*, called by the malays *eean-bonna*. By William Bell, surgeon, &c.—This fish is broad, flat, and of a lead colour: the belly is flat, white, and in some places tinged with green. The eyes are a bright yellow. The body is covered with small semicircular scales. It's length is generally about eighteen inches.—The skeleton is very singular, many of the bones having tumours of considerable size. These, in the first which Mr. Bell dissected, he supposed to be *exostoses* arising from disease; but on dissecting a second, he found precisely similar tumours in the corresponding bones. What can be the use of these tumours, Mr. B. observes, it is difficult to say: but that they are natural and not adventitious is sufficiently evident; for the fishermen informed him, that they are invariably found in this fish. They are of a spongy substance, are easily cut, and full of oil.

Art. 4. An account of some discoveries made by Mr. Galvani of Bologna, with experiments and observations on them. In two letters from Mr. Alexander Volta, F. R. S. professor of natural philosophy in the university of Pavia, to Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.—Galvani's experiment, on which Volta's observations are founded, was as follows.—He took a frog, and having nearly separated the back bone from the rest of the body, left the thighs attached to it only by the crural nerves, which he laid bare. The animal thus prepared he placed either in contact,