

From prospectus to the Gent. Mag. 1754.

THE

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# Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

## Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XXXIV.

FOR THE YEAR M.DCCCLIV.



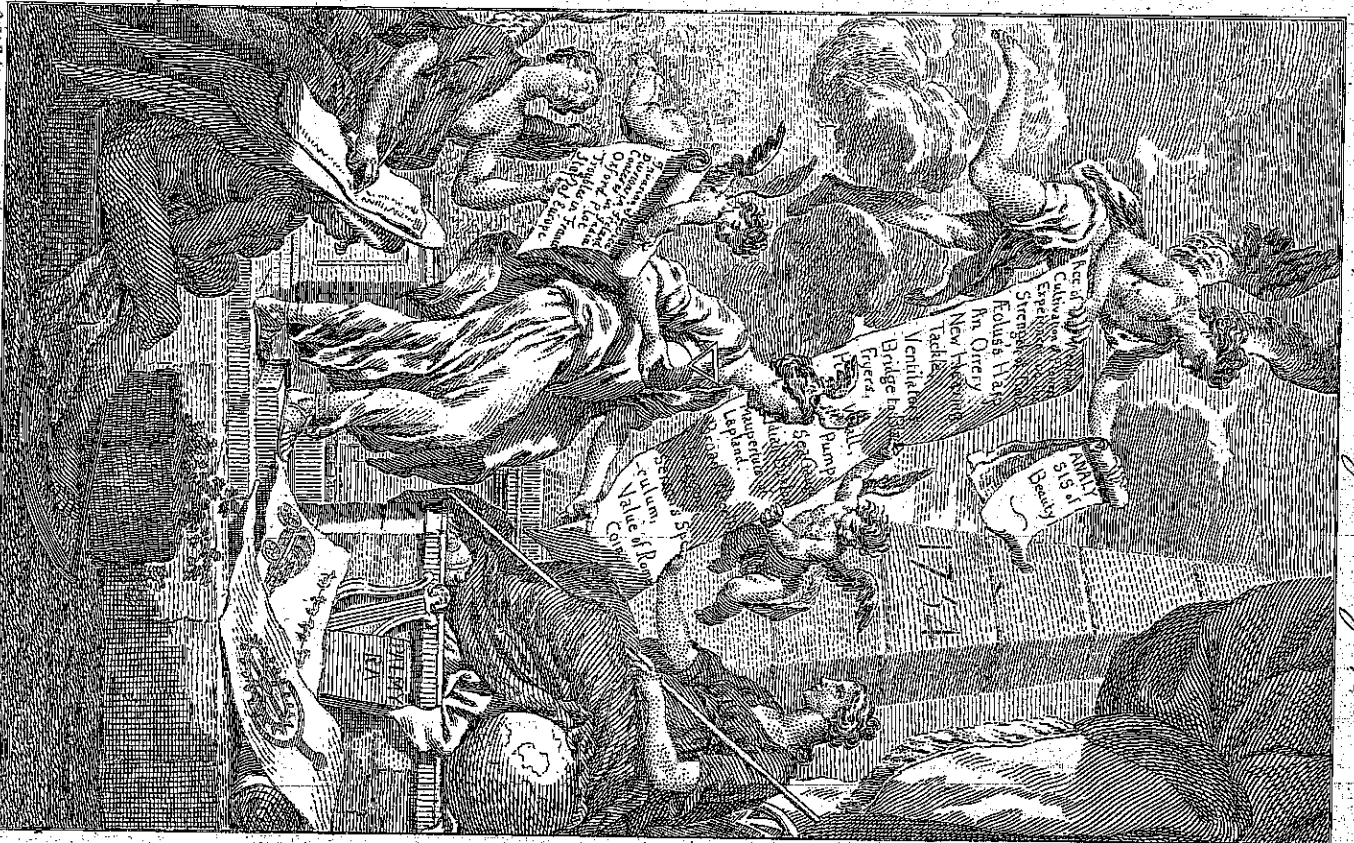
PROBESSE & DIRECTOR

E. PUNTERUS UNDA.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

L O N D O N :

Printed for D. HENRY, and R. CAVE, at St JOHN'S GATE.



S. Watts sculp.

C. Kneller del.

article which we have occasionally enlarged, and to which we shall perhaps, more frequently allot an extraordinary page than heretofore.

For the rest, as we are fill animated by the fame motives, and encouraged by encircling success, we shall fill apply with the same diligence, and leave nothing unattempted to return to the public the favours we receive.

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To Mr URBAN, on completing the Twelvth Fourth Volume of his Magazine. Alluding to the Frontispiece.

URBAN! who'er thou art, what-e'er thy name,  
The same thy labour, and thy worth the fame;  
Still favour'd thou by ev'ry muse's aid,  
Canst thou thro' all the academic shade;  
With daring hand display each globe, ye-  
cels,  
And ev'ry heart, thro' ev'ry eye can't  
What'er the native plains of WY-  
yield thee, on LEARNING'S summit,  
clouds conceal'd.  
Whate'er from TIME, TRADITION leav'd  
could save;  
What of past years to future, Hist'ry  
Preserv'd collect'd in thy page is found;  
By page which measures earth's cap-  
acious robb'd;  
This winds and waves to tumult lead;  
And the rough sons of ZENEBIA and ITHERS;  
The wondrous *Arctob* sees his wates ex-  
plor'd,  
And ruin'd flames where ages past ador'd.

And still to London's Kicker waving friendly,  
But not one world thy searching eye  
comines, sport, and de-  
The *Mss* are mounted, and depend  
In fields of art thy rapid flight is seen,  
And HEAV'N, though bright, can't  
thy ways fence I  
The *Præter* RAVIN, that illu-  
Who changing hill, was all things in an  
hour,  
Now, fix'd and bound, is just what Rendon  
wills,  
Nor wayward Fancy's wild decrees ill-  
Long, long, untriv'd be such holds as  
these,  
Long, long rewarded by the world, they  
While IAW-RANCE, AY RICE, ENVY,  
pine in vain,  
The palm they never can deliver to gain.

\* Ruins of *Palmyra*.  
Foyers will leave to London that trade which the *Szams* is now transferring to *Wylmington*.  
I. Account of Subterranean eruptions.  
II. Remarks on air and climate.

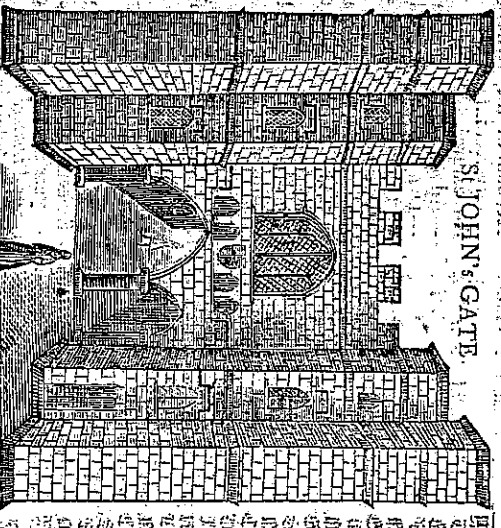
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The Gentleman's Magazine.



ST. JOHN'S GATE

FOR JANUARY 1754.

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By S. J. URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by HENRY and CAVY, at St John's Gate.



#### 4 Partially of the Game Laws.

tion in order to justify an arbitrary law; for upon what principle, in natural equity and right, can it be defended? or how can a right to appropriate what is conceded to be common, be better fixed than by being found where a man has a right to enter, exclusive of every other person in the world?

Such would be the inquiry of these laws, supposing the game to be equally distributed, and to breed in every soil alike; but they will appear to be still more injurious and absurd if it be considered, that a man who has 1000 a year in rich meadow, consisting perhaps of no more than 40 acres which never had a hare or partridge upon it, shall be at liberty to kill them, when another who has but 900 *per ann.*, which may consist of 5 or 6 hundred acres of wood or barren heath, and breed vast numbers of both, shall not be permitted to kill one.

Laws, however, to preserve the game, are not only expedient, but necessary; but they should be such as would restrain persons of every rank from invading the property of others, and not grant the rich at the expense of the poor.

Let the right of the Game be fixed by law where it has been placed by nature, in the possessions of the land where it is found; and this will go a great way towards the preservation of it; the occupiers of land would then exert themselves so as effectually to prevent poachers from coming into it; nor would the countryman destroy, or suffer to be destroyed, either the eggs or the young of partridges, or young leverets, because it would be not only his interest, but his delight to preserve them; nor would he regret the expense of feeding them, if what he had fed and preserved he might lawfully take.

But as the law now stands, the contrary conduct is his interest. I had almost said his duty; it is known however to be his practice; and thus the present game law enforces that which it was intended to prevent, and is branded with one indelible characteristic of vice, that it constantly defeats its own purpose.

The regulations which I would propose, I am far from believing to be perfect, but I think they are less liable to defect, as they are wholly distinct, for I am qualified to kill game as the law now stands, and consequently am in possession of some privileges

which if my project is adopted I must lose.

1. That every person, except as hereafter excepted, who has not an estate of 1/2 a year, that shall fire a gun, unless upon land in his own occupation, or in the occupation of his father, mother, or master, being qualified and having licensed him for that purpose; or shall carry a gun, out of a common foot or horse ways to find or stir game; or shall kill or destroy any game, or use any engine for that purpose, shall forfeit the sum of 1/2, half to the occupier of the land where the offence was committed, or if on any common, &c. to the lords of the manor; and half to the overseers of the poor of the parish.

2. That every person who keeps a dog or dogs, should pay 5/ a year for every dog above 12 months old, to the overseers of the poor where such dog or dogs are kept. Having any dog one month in possession, such dog to be paid for. Such payments to be made on every day of

D in every year. Every person refusing to give a true account of the number of his dogs, to forfeit 10/ to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the parish.

3. That every person who shall keep a gun, and every other person that shall use it, shall pay 5 s a year. And every person that shall keep a net, or any other engine which shall be used for taking of game (except a tunnel net for taking of partridges,) and every person that shall use the said net or engine, shall pay 5/ a year. And whoever shall keep, or use such tunnel net, shall pay 20 s a year: all to be paid to the overseer of the poor, who shall give a receipt for the same, which receipt shall be the owner's protection.

4. That every person keeping, or using a gun or net, shall be obliged to make entry in writing of one gun, and one net, &c. in a book kept by the overseers of the poor of every parish for that purpose, mentioning the name of the person, place of abode, the thing entered, and time of entering; paying to the overseers of the poor the said 5/ for a gun, 5/ for a net and engine, and 20/ for a tunnel net as the case is; year from the time of making; and no longer. The overseers to produce the book to any person desiring to make entry, and as evidence of such entry.

#### Plan for a Game Bill.—Venomous Insects.

5 It required. Every person keeping or using such gun, &c. before making such entry, or after the year is expired, without making a fresh entry, and paying such money every year, shall forfeit 10/ 12/ 10/ of which to be paid to the overseers of the poor, and 2/ 10/ to the informer.

5. That every person who keeps or uses wires or gins for hares, shall forfeit 10/ half to the owner of the land where used, or lord of the manor, if on a common, &c. the other half to the overseers of the land, or lord of the manor, if the offender, or that the wires are only kept, and not proved to be used; then half to the informer and the other half to the overseers of the poor. The penalty of whiring to be the same in qualified persons as in unqualified.

Contables and overseers of the poor by warrant from a justice of peace, to have power of searching for such wires or gins, and for tunnel nets not entered and paid for as aforesaid, and to take them; if found, and the offender, before a justice of peace. The wires, or gins, and tunnel nets, to be destroyed in the presence of the justices of peace.

6. That no person be at liberty to sell any game under the penalty of 1/ half to the informer, and the other half to the overseers of the poor.

7. That all carriers for hire, who carry any game, unless to a qualified person, or unless with directions subscribed by a qualified person, to pay the penalty of 1/ half to the informer and the other half to the overseers of the poor.

8. That upon any complaint for any offence, a justice of peace shall have power to summon any person to give evidence; except the wife, child, father, or mother, or the person accused; and in case of refusal to appear, or to give evidence of what he knows, to forfeit 10/ to be paid to the overseers of the poor.

9. That where any occupier of land, lord of the manor, or other informer, is the only witness to convict any offender, by whose conviction any forfeiture might arise to such owner, &c. the whole of the forfeiture shall be paid to the overseers of the poor.

10. That all money received by or from the overseers of the poor, should be applied for the relief of the poor in the same manner as money collected by the parishes, in case the forfeitures and

penalties are not paid directly after conviction of any of the said offences, and no distress to be had, the offender to be sent to the house of correction for the space of 12 months.

The rights of lords of manors to make gamekeepers in their manors, &c. as at present received.

If woodcocks, snipes, &c. should not be reckoned game. If these thoughts should suggest any thing that may be useful to the public, the writer has bestowed his time well; if not, he will however have the satisfaction of being justified to himself by his intentions. I am, &c. G. P.

Perhaps if a power were given to justices of peace at their quarter sessions, to license gentlemen of small fortunes, and the better sort of tradesmen in every county, who should apply for a purpose, and who should only for their diversion, which license to be upon a stamp, to be renewed annually, and to empower them to kill game by no other means than shooting; this might have a good effect; for such sportsmen would be more keen in prosecuting those who killed game without such license than either qualified gentlemen or country farmers.]

Description of a remarkable venomous Insect found in South America.

From the Spanish of Don Ulloa. IN the valleys of the province of Poyon, in South America, are insects very remarkable for the malignity of the poisonous juices contained in their small bodies. The insect is called *Coyu*, or *Coyva*, its colour is a fiery red, its size does not exceed that of a mid-dling bug, and it is commonly found under stones, and amongst the grass and other herbs. When this insect is crushed or built upon the skin of any animal, its venomous juices enter the pores of the animal, mix with its blood and humours, and immediately produce a very formidable swelling, the consequence whereof, if no remedy be applied, is death in a very short time. The only remedy is, to take the hair or dried stems of a particular herb which grows in their valleys, and set them on fire, and therewith finge the patient's body all over as soon as it begins to swell, an operation which the Indians in those parts perform with great dexterity. It is observable, that if the insect be built on the palm of the

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the hands, no ill effect follows, whence it may be concluded, that the quantity of the venom being very small, it is absorbed by the callousities of the palm of the hand, and its entrance into the blood prevented. The Indian carriers frequently crush them between their hands, but it is not to be doubted, but if the *Coya* were crushed upon the palm of a delicate person, whereon there were no callousities, or at least none considerable, it would produce the very same effect as when crushed upon any other part of the body.

They who have occasion to pass through these valleys, if they find themselves bit by any insect on the neck, or face, take care not to scratch or touch the place (for the least touch will burst the *Coya*), and it does no harm unless it be burst) but desire the *Indians* that accompany them to search where they feel the bite, and if it happen to be a *Coya*, the *Indians* blow it off with their mouth, without touching it, and free them from the danger. Inking teaches the cattle that feed in these valleys to make use of a like precaution, for they always blow very strongly upon the herbs before they eat them; but notwithstanding this, it sometimes happens that the mules eat a *Coya*, the consequence whereof is always a swelling, and immediate death.

Of the general and fundamental principle of all mechanics, whereon all other principles relative to the motion of solid or fluids should be established. By M. Euler, extracted from the last Berlin Memoirs.

Suppose a body infinitely small, or whose whole mass is united in a single point, and let that mass =  $M$ . Suppose also that this body has received any sort of motion, and is solicited by any forces whatever. To determine the motion of this body, we are only to consider its distance from any fixed and immovable plane: At the present instant let its distance from such plane be =  $x$ . Resolve all the forces which act upon the body, according to directions parallel and perpendicular to the plane, and let  $P$  be the force resulting from the composition, according to the direction perpendicular to the plane, and which consequently tends to make the body recede from or approach towards the plane. After the

element of the time  $t$ , let  $z$  be the distance of the body from the plane, and taking  $t$  as constant, it will be  $z = Mx + Pz$ , according as the force or approach towards the plane. In this one formula alone are contained all the principles of mechanics.

The better to comprehend the force thereof, it will be proper to shew to what unites the several quantities  $M$ ,  $P$ ,  $x$ , and  $z$  have relation. And first of all it must be observed, that  $M$  denoting the mass of the body, expresses at the same time its weight near the surface of the earth; so that the force  $P$  being likewise reduced to that of a weight, the letters  $M$ ,  $P$  contain homogeneous quantities. Then the velocity of the body whereby it recedes from the plane being as  $\dot{x}$ , if we suppose this velocity equal to that which a heavy body acquires in falling from the height  $z$ , we must take  $\dot{x} = \sqrt{z}$ , or the element of the time will be  $t = \sqrt{z}$ ; whence we get the ratio between the time  $t$  and the space  $z$ .

As this formula determines only the rect or approach of the body in, rect to any fixed plane, to find the place of the body at any instant, it must at the same time be referred to three fixed planes, perpendicular to each other. Now, as  $x$  denotes the distance of the body from one of these planes, let  $y$  and  $z$  be its distance from the other two, and having resolved all the forces which act upon the body, according to directions perpendicular to the three planes, let  $P$  be that to the first,  $Q$  that to the second, and  $R$  that to the third. Let us suppose that all these forces tend to make the body recede from these three planes, (but in case they tend to make it approach them, the forces must be made negative) this supposed, the motion of the body will be comprehended in the three following formulae.

- I.  $z = M\dot{x} + Pz$
- II.  $z = M\dot{y} + Qz$
- III.  $z = M\dot{z} + Rz$

If the body be not solicited by any force,

force, so that  $P = 0$ ,  $Q = 0$ ,  $R = 0$ , the three formulae, being constant, will be reduced to these.

- I.  $Mx = Ax$
- II.  $My = By$
- III.  $Mz = Cz$

whence it is manifest, that in this case the body will move in a right line, with a uniform motion, and that in these formulae is comprehended the first law of motion, in virtue whereof every body that is at rest continues to be so, or being in motion, continues to move on uniformly in the same direction, unless it be solicited by some external force. But it is plain, that our formulae are not confined to this one great law, but besides that take in the laws by which any forces whatsoever act upon bodies. Consequently the principle here laid down comprises in itself all the principles which can contribute to the knowledge of the motion of all bodies, of what nature soever they be.

It is therefore from this grand principle, that all the rules we may have occasion for in determining the motion of a solid body when its axis of rotation does not continue immovable, should be deduced. To which effect regard must be had, not only to all the elements of the body, but likewise to their mutual connexion, in virtue whereof the several elements preserve the same order, and the same distances among themselves. For the motion of the whole body is composed of the motions of all its elements, the motions of each of which must be agreeable to the principle here laid down, since each element participates of the forces which act upon the body, and is moreover solicited by certain forces which hinder it from abandoning its connexion with the rest.

An ingenious correspondent in *South Carolina* has favoured us with the following remarks on the weather, which shows its temperature in every month, with regard to heat and cold, by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer in the shaded air at *Charles Town*, from *Nov. 1751* to *Oct. 1752* inclusive.

But although this table sufficiently explains itself to those who are acquainted with such observations, it may be proper to inform others, that the thermometer measures every vicissitude of the air from heat to cold, and, *vice versa*,

with the greatest accuracy; the quicksilver in the tubes rising with hot, and falling with cooler weather. Those who are furnished with registers of the weather in other countries, can easily make comparisons between such climates and ours, as is shewn below with the few that have come to my hands.

	hottest.	coldest.	diff. in a month.	hottest.	coldest.	diff. in a month.
1751.	44	30	17	50	36	14
Novem.	74	24	52	20	17	46
Decem.	76	24	52	20	17	46
1752.	Jan. 56	18	38	20	17	40
Feb.	79	32	47	18	24	37
March	80	41	39	26	30	34
April	79	49	30	23	19	48
May	93	60	33	23	19	73
June	94	67	27	14	16	80
July	100	73	27	17	17	85
August	96	64	32	17	17	80
Septemb.	84	64	20	22	13	75
Octob.	83	53	30	29	22	70

At *Bainburgh* for 1751.  
hottest, coldest, diff. in a mon. coldest.  
68 37 31 0

At *London* in July 1752.  
hottest, coldest, diff. in a month.  
70 50 20

At *Genoa*.  
 seldom so hot as 85 at hottest.

By the above then it appears, that in the space of one year the quicksilver traversed through a scale of eighty two degrees of *Fahrenheit's* thermometer; that it was 26 of those degrees warmer sometimes on the same day between sun rise and sun setting; and, on the contrary, in the space of 24 hours, became 46 degrees colder than it had been on the preceding day; a most amazing transition! and such as may well be thought to affect the inhabitants in a very sensible manner, especially when it is considered, that such an alteration of weather as sinks the quicksilver ten or twelve degrees suddenly, makes it necessary to put on a thicker cloathing.

The last summer with us was 32 degrees warmer than at *Edinburgh* in the year 1751, and what may be thought very surprizing, our winter was nineteen degrees colder.

Our heat exceeded the greatest heat of the weather at *London* 30 degrees, and we were in that month 15 degrees warmer than they ever are at *Genoa*, as I am well informed.

So that had our weather at that time changed suddenly, so as to have sunk the mercury to that point which indicates