

or were careful to se-  
cedence by the 23d  
on, which continues  
ween the peers of the  
but as no such excep-  
regard to the Baronets  
re become entitled to  
sified community of  
and advantages,  
of England, forming  
ets of Great Britain,  
rding to the dates of  
ents, under the au-  
th article of the  
anner as the peers  
if it had not been  
d by the 23d article  
M. W.

June 5.  
erted, p. 383, from a  
ly published, the par-  
velation said to have  
late Mr. Silas Deane  
While the latter  
his name, the pub-  
ols what credit is  
rdinary narrative;  
born a greater air of  
it been in a less dra-  
odofus might recol-  
the general assertions  
; but it was impossi-  
ble the assistance of a  
to bring away with  
ar of so long a dia-  
ed be at all concerned  
the private opinions of  
endofus, and "the  
ablished reputation"  
as, should come for-  
their real signatures,  
the materials he has  
such a history. He  
ving character of no  
appears to be deep-  
truth or falsehood of  
chiefly disclaims the  
f this emissary of re-  
om he declares that  
y conversation on the  
;" and whether the  
is made to profess, in  
n be fairly deduced  
s writings, "may be  
who will think pro-  
a." But, lest the pe-  
r's multifarious writ-  
heavy a task for an  
he has given us the  
of his correspondents  
y of the narrative. I

asure to her (for it is a female that  
sires it), but the generality of our na-  
on are equally interested in it. By  
owing the cause, we may in some  
measure prevent the dreadful havoc in  
ur land, cattle, and property, which  
h sudden inundations occasion. From  
fluence to poverty is sometime the sad-  
effect of fate. An instance of this  
ppened to a worthy member of the com-  
munity lately in Essex (a Mr. Harriot);  
fter having gone through many degrees  
f hardships in different quarters of the  
orld, he at last settled near Rochford;  
ere he turned farmer, and his genius  
ought of gaining (by imbanking) a  
ortion of land from the sea; in this  
cheme he succeeded, at a great ex-  
pense, and improved it so much, that  
his new-gained land let this last year for  
ool. his spirits were now in unison with  
his accumulating wealth; but, alas! our  
ays are fleeting, by accident his house  
and barns were burnt to the ground,  
and, to finish the stroke, the high-tide,  
on the 2d of Feb. last, overflowed and  
turned to sea again his once imbanked  
land!

Mr. President, I should have been  
happy to have seen some of our Newto-  
nians give their sentiments on this sub-  
ject; but their silence has enabled your  
humble servant (although dissident of  
his abilities) to convey, through you,  
Sir, to the Scientific Society of Graves-  
end, his thoughts concerning this phæ-  
nomenon.

On the 2d of Feb. last, the moon was  
within one day of being, what is com-  
monly called, new; consequently we  
did expect such high tides as are then  
common. But the tide on the above  
day being remarkably high was attri-  
buted to the strong N. W. wind that  
then blew.

It is an observation among our fisher-  
men and watermen, that the highest  
tides in the river Thames are when the  
wind blows from the N.W.; and that no  
high tides were ever known with the  
wind to the Eastward of the North.  
But why so? how does the river Thames  
lay? Answer, nearly West and East.  
Then, the wind blowing from the N.W.,  
we should suppose (in some measure)  
must blow the water out or from the ri-  
ver. It does so, and yet by the same  
wind it occasions it to be fuller than the  
ordinary course of tides would make it.  
This paradoxical discourse I must clear  
up in the following manner:

The N. W. wind which answers to

45 degrees, blows from the coasts of  
Scotland, Northumberland, Durham,  
and Yorkshire, across the German ocean,  
where it occasions a great swell or cur-  
rent that strikes on the coast of Holland;  
here it would fly off in the same angle  
by which it came, but is instaurane-  
ously repelled by the constant wind  
coming in paralleled lines; this occasi-  
ons it to take a new direction, which it  
does in another angle, by keeping its  
course by the coasts of Flanders and  
North part of Picardy, till it arrives in  
the Straits of Dover, where we will  
leave it a short time.

From the Irish channel comes like-  
wise with the same wind another current,  
which keeps close to and runs along the  
Eastward coasts of Bretagne, Norman-  
dy, and Picardy, and there entering into  
the Straits of Dover, meets with the be-  
fore-mentioned current from the North.  
The currents here thus meeting natu-  
rally must raise the sea, thus confined, to  
a great height, which can only be vent-  
ed into the adjoining rivers, and upon  
the coasts of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and  
Picardy.

These Sir, are my thoughts on the  
cause, which, if they convey any know-  
ledge on the matter, it will be a singu-  
lar satisfaction that they were laid be-  
fore you, by Sir, Yours, &c. F.G.S.S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

IN the new edition of Mr. Warton's  
Milton, p. 532, there is an account  
of a miniature painting by Cooper, said  
to be of Milton, for which Sir Joshua  
Reynolds paid 100 guineas.

However excellent the miniatures of  
Cooper may be, I presume that Sir  
Joshua Reynolds would not have paid  
100 guineas for any representation by  
him, without regard to the person re-  
presented.

To impose on any man is immoral;  
but to impose on so fair and worthy a  
man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an ag-  
gravated offence.

The memorandum on the back is a  
palpable fiction. It says, "This pic-  
ture belonged to Deborah Milton, who  
was her father's amanuensis: at her  
death was sold to Sir William Daven-  
ant's family." It also says, that "se-  
veral encouragers and lovers of the fine  
arts at that time wanted this picture,  
particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers,  
esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, At-  
terbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John  
Denham."

Debo-

MS 1791

1792