

(THE)

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
LONDON REVIEW,

Containing the
Literature, HISTORY Politics,
Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vita

BY THE

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T H, E
European Magazine,
 For JANUARY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing a well-known DIRTY SHOP in LEADENHALL-STREET. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of DR. JAMES BEATTIE.]

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B

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to a mistake which was discovered too late to be rectified, we have been obliged to postpone *Ruficus's* BASIA until next month, when they will be inserted in the manner he desires.

Temporary and personal squibs we never admit.

W. Holloway, Tho. Adney, H. F. &c. next month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from January 10, to January 17.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8	69	6
											Kent	133	8	00	0	70	8	46	6	67	4
											Suffex	137	4	00	0	64	10	41	6	56	0
											Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5	68	3
											Cumbrid.	131	0	00	0	68	1	34	9	67	1
											Norfolk	125	1	95	0	07	5	45	9	69	10
											Lincoln	123	7	100	0	74	7	40	9	00	0
											York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11	87	2
											Durham	121	6	90	1	75	2	39	5	00	0
											Northum.	123	7	80	0	66	10	44	4	90	0
											Cumbrl.	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9	00	0
											Westmor	136	5	110	0	78	6	52	4	00	0
											Lancash.	144	7	00	0	88	11	59	10	89	0
											Cheshire	135	0	00	0	00	0	53	4	00	0
											Gloucestr.	169	5	00	0	95	4	46	5	96	4
											Somerset	150	9	00	0	86	5	42	1	00	0
											Monmou.	151	5	00	0	93	1	41	5	00	0
											Devon	137	11	00	0	76	7	40	9	00	0
											Cornwall	113	9	00	0	68	11	33	6	00	0
											Dorset	149	1	00	0	81	4	42	0	00	0
											Hants	150	1	00	0	77	5	43	4	74	6
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	113	0	70	0	70	6	39	0	00	0
											S. Wales	124	3	00	0	69	4	30	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.			JANUARY.				
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28	29.62	39	N.W.	11	29.91	35	W.
29	29.56	34	N.	12	30.01	36	S.
30	29.52	30	N.E.	13	30.04	34	S.W.
31	29.49	29	N.	14	29.92	36	S.
				15	29.75	35	S.W.
				16	29.60	36	S.S.W.
				17	29.58	35	S.
				18	29.56	34	W.
1	29.50	30	N.E.	19	29.58	34	W.
2	29.52	32	E.	20	29.50	36	S.E.
3	29.60	41	S.W.	21	29.57	33	N.E.
4	29.58	39	W.	22	29.59	31	N.
5	29.70	35	N.W.	23	29.61	30	N.
6	29.69	36	W.	24	29.60	29	N.E.
7	29.71	37	S.W.	25	29.64	24	N.E.
8	29.68	41	S.	26	29.69	30	N.W.
9	29.72	37	S.	27	29.79	38	W.
10	29.82	33	W.				

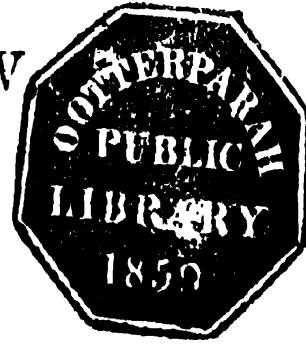
THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
LONDON REVIEW

FOR JANUARY 1801.

DR. JAMES BEATTIE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)



IT has sometimes been a subject of reproach to the literary character, and at the same time of regret, that great acquisitions of knowledge have not been united with corresponding virtues; that great talents have been often blemished by eccentricities and irregularities, which more than degraded the possessor below the level of the most uninformed peasant. Much candour, it must be confessed, is sometimes necessary in viewing the conduct of literary men, and prejudice and passion should have no voice when their merits or defects are canvassed or investigated. It sometimes, however, happens, that the brightest genius receives a lustre from the exercise of the domestic virtues; from a conduct directed by morality, and illuminated by the precepts and practice of religion. When such is the case, how amiable does the possessor appear! and such, we believe, may be confidently asserted to be the person whose conciliating manners obtained the friendship of the rough Johnson and the fastidious Gray, and whose portrait we now present to our readers.

DR. JAMES BEATTIE was born, we are informed, in Kincardineshire, in Scotland, and received part of his education at the University of Aberdeen, where he cultivated the Belles Lettres with great assiduity, and as great success. His first employment was that of schoolmaster of Alloa; from whence he was transferred to his native county in the same situation. He then went to Aberdeen to assist in the grammar-school of that place, and during his

residence there married the daughter of his principal. He was afterwards promoted to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College of that University, in which post he still continues, greatly to the advantage of those who are educating at that seminary.

His first publication was in the year 1760, in a volume of "Original Poems and Translations," 8vo.: a collection which afterwards he considered with so little favour as to declare, that the poems contained in it were in general so incorrect, that he would not rescue them from oblivion if a wish could do it. Accordingly a very few only remain in the last publication of his verses.

In 1765 he published "The Judgment of Paris," a Poem, in 4to. which has not been preserved from the general proscription of his juvenile poems. In 1767 he became known to Mr. Gray, from whose friendship he received some valuable hints relative to his admirable poem of "The Minstrel," chiefly written the succeeding year. In 1770 he published his excellent antidote against scepticism and infidelity, in "An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth in Opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," 8vo. a work which has received the applause of every candid reader. In the last letter he received from Mr. Gray, that Gentleman says, "I am happy to hear of your success, because I think you are serving the cause of human nature, and the true interests of mankind; your book is read

read here too, and with just applause." On the writer Dr. Beattie contends against, the same admirable author gives his opinion in the following words: "I have often thought David Hume a pernicious writer, and believe he has done as much mischief here as he has in his own country: a turbid and shallow stream often appears to our apprehensions very deep. A professed sceptic can be guided by nothing but his present passions (if he has any) and interest: and to be masters of his philosophy, we need not his books or advice; for every child is capable of the same thing without any study at all. Is not that *naïveté* and good humour which his admirers celebrate in him owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant, but one that unhappily has been taught to read and write? That childish nation the French have given him vogue and fashion; we, as usual, have learned from them to admire him at second hand." On the publication of this work the admirers of Mr. Hume complained of the severe manner in which he was treated; but in this particular they will be joined by few who consider the nature and tendency of his writings. A few years after, in 1777, this work was republished in quarto, by subscription, at the desire of several persons of distinction, with the addition of "Essays on Poetry and Music as they affect the Mind; on Laughter, and Ludicrous Composition; and on the Utility of Classical Learning."

In 1771 he published the first book of "The Minstrel; or, The Progress of Genius," in 4to.; and in 1774 the second book, both which have been several times reprinted, and will be sufficient to establish the author's reputation as a poet. About this time he was ho-

noured with a pension from the Crown, and had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him. In 1783 he published "Dissertations Moral and Critical," in 4to.; and in 1786, by the recommendation of Bishop Porteous, he completed, and gave the world, "Evidences of the Christian Religion briefly and plainly stated," 2 vols. 12mo. a performance intended for the use of young persons. In 1788 he republished "The Theory of Language," one of his former Essays enlarged and corrected.

The remaining work of Dr. Beattie must create a sympathy in every good mind. On the 19th of November 1790, he lost his remaining son, at the age of twenty two years, a youth whose talents and virtues gave promise of doing honour to his country and to human nature. On this occasion, the sorrowful father became the editor of his son's remains, and published a volume which exhibited a maturity of understanding beyond what could possibly be expected in so young a person, and a propriety of conduct which might be held out as an example to the rising generation. In this narrative, the sorrows of the man are alleviated by the resignation of the Christian; and the Author concludes his account in the following affecting terms:

"I have lost the pleantest, and, for the last four or five years of his short life, one of the most instructive companions that ever man was delighted with. But—THE LORD GAVE; THE LORD HATH TAKEN AWAY: BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD. I adore the Author of all Good, who gave him grace to lead such a life, and die such a death, as makes it impossible for a Christian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality."

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY III.

The path to peace is virtue, what I show
Thyself may freely on thyself bestow.

DRYD. JUV.

THERE is not a more disagreeable or a more melancholy research, than that which we are sometimes tempted to make into the volume of philosophy, to seek for the origin of moral and physical evil;—an inquiry generally set on

foot by human infirmity, encouraged by human ingratitude, and always defeated by the insufficiency of human wisdom.

Perhaps, when Rousseau tells us, "that moral evil is incontestibly our
OWN

own work," he is not far from the truth; and, as physical is frequently the effect of moral evil, we may consider ourselves not so much heirs by descent, as purchasers of both those articles of misery.

However the fact may be, we are not very ready to allow that the mischiefs we suffer are of our own creation: on the contrary, there are seasons when the mind busies itself in the investigation of the nature of evil, merely to find excuses for its defects and deformities, and to catch at any philosophical argument that can place them in a fairer point of view; but this investigation is never satisfactory; it falls short of even probable demonstration, and leaves us only in greater doubt and anxiety.

I remember to have been engaged in these unprofitable disquisitions one gloomy afternoon in the month of November, in my elbow-chair by the fire-side; after reviewing all the incidents of my own life, and the merits, blemishes, virtues, faults, advantages, drawbacks, prospects, and disappointments belonging individually to the character and condition of my neighbours, "Alas!" cried I, "What can equal human wretchedness? What a poor weak creature is man! How exposed to temptation! How open to the allurements of vice! Look where we will, if he is not addicted to great crimes, we shall find him hurrying along blindfolded, as it were, by passion and prejudice, from one absurdity to another. How many disappointments, perplexities, and misfortunes, have I myself met with, that could not be laid to the score of negligence, or the want of caution! How many follies have I entertained without making them welcome! and how many faults have I committed without an intention to do wrong! A man stands no chance with the infirmities of his nature: he is a mere machine, and is acted upon by external circumstances, as much as the mariner's compass. Let the attraction of virtue be ever so strong, it will not always keep true to the point, there will be yet some variations, and some vibrations, that we trust and hope will be allowed for in the last great reckoning."

These unhappy murmurings continued, till wearied out, and oppressed by the repetition of the same ideas, I fell fast asleep: when methought I was introduced, not into a drawing-room,

but up three pair of stairs, into the garret of a philosopher. Its shape was a scalene triangle; the furniture consisted of one solitary chair, and a deal table, upon which was a broken plate, a tin pepper box, a wooden candlestick, and, as I thought, a portable camera obscura, which seemed to occupy the entire attention of the philosopher, who appeared to be a tall thin man, with a pale face and extremely black beard. I fancied, that at my entrance the old Gentleman accosted me with great civility: "I am already acquainted," said he, "with the subject of your late contemplations, and with the favourite doctrine of necessity, to which you seem so much to incline; and perhaps I may be able to assist your enquiries. You see this camera obscura: I have brought it to such perfection, that it faithfully exhibits the road of human life, with all its turnings and windings; and its construction is such, that it not only represents the objects of nature, but delineates truly the passions, virtues, and vices of men; you will be able to discover by it their pursuits and inclinations, and the chief cause of their general ill success in their pursuit after happiness; you will soon perceive by it what it is that distresses, misleads, and annoys man through the journey of life."

I thought that I very readily accepted the invitation of the philosopher; and, looking through the aperture, I beheld a surrounding landscape, fertile and barren, cultivated and waste, mountainous and plain, intersected with innumerable roads and paths; some spots laid out in beautiful gardens, others spread over with weeds, some parts watered with fruitful springs, and others dry, and without verdure. I observed edifices of various kinds, towers, castles, palaces, and cottages, mingled together, and was expressing my admiration of the capacity of the instrument, when I thought the philosopher interrupted me: "You may perceive," said he, "that the world, take it in the whole, is no such bad place to live in; but let us endeavour to discover what it is that prevents our enjoyment of the blessings that it affords. Fix your eyes upon a particular object; select for your observation a youth just issuing forth from one of the temples of education, and observe the course he takes." Methought I was not long at a loss for a subject: I observed a

fine handsome youth, with the bloom of health upon his cheek; but fancied I discovered a degree of audacity and haughtiness in his looks, that did not very well correspond with a proper education; particularly as I saw that the master of the seminary was a clergyman: but, upon examining more carefully, I discovered that the old Gentleman's black coat was patched all over with shreds of Greek and Latin passages from different authors; some sublime and delicate, others vulgar and obscene; a few of these he had stuffed into the ears of his pupil, but not a single rule of reason or precept of religion had he conveyed to him; the truth was, he had but few of them himself, and none to spare. I thought at this moment I asked my friend the philosopher, Whether the youth I had noticed set out alone on his important journey through life. "Certainly not," replied he? "it would be something unusual if he did. It is true, he will not have the companions who ought to accompany youth; you will not see Virtue with 'her robes unfulled as the falling snow,' nor celestial piety in 'her milk white vest;' as for Modesty, she is seldom found in these temples of public education, having been ill-treated by the Ancients, and being almost disowned by the Moderns: but if you will look with attention, you will discern two extraordinary personages, extremely proper to accompany a young Gentleman of his family and fortune. Do you not observe a creature of uncommon figure, a misshapen mass, a lump of wretched deformity; its head small and shallow; its eyes inflamed and glaring; its little nose turned up at the point, and its cheeks inflated? See: it is mounted upon stilts; and, though it is in constant dread of a fall, will not forsake its uncouth exaltation. That admirable person," added the philosopher, "is *Pride*; and next to him you will notice a spruce little Gentleman in superfine black, with well powdered hair: he is the *Tutor*, who holds his respectable office upon the expiatory condition that he should not offend the great personage on stilts, who is intended by the parents of the young Gentleman to be his constant companion through life."—"But, pray, who is this," cried I, "that appears advancing towards them, a more remarkable figure than either of the other two; I mean that little animal with a pair of

boots on its legs, that resemble two enormous pillars, a coat with puckered sleeves, a black wig, and embroidered pantaloons? It seems to change its appearance every instant, and is followed by a number of people, who appear to be tailors, barbers, and shoemakers, with a numerous train of little deformed imps."—"That, Sir," said the philosopher, "is *Fashion*; the urchins behind are its children, and are called *Abjurdities*. See how eagerly the youth follows the monster; it will introduce him presently to some more good or genteel company." I imagined that this remark of the metaphysician, was immediately verified; for a lady now joined the party: she had a mask, which she held carefully before her face; was dressed in a robe of rich silk, and seemed desirous to please the young traveller; presenting him every instant with opera and masquerade tickets, cards, dice, &c. till she wearied herself with her polite attention. "I presume you guess who that lady is," said the philosopher: "her name is *Dissipation*; she always wears that mask in company, but is without it at home, where her true countenance is that of chagrin, vexation, languor, and pain: in short, the pale unwholesome complexion of a disturbed rest and an unquiet mind."

I thought that at this moment I beheld another of the acquaintances of Fashion: it was a little crooked man, whose physiognomy presented a mixture of pleantry and spleen; he carried a bag in his hand, which, I observed, as fast as he filled it with gold at the top, ran through a hole at the bottom. He had a constant convulsive motion in his elbow, and carried his pockets filled with cards and dice, with which Dissipation had supplied him. I imagined the philosopher told me, that this extraordinary character was *Play*. "He is," said he, "intimately acquainted with *Ruin*: they are almost always together; you can never be long in company with the former without knowing the latter." I thought that at this instant I cried out on seeing the Goddess Fortune, who, I imagined had just arrived to the aid of the youth, emptying, as fast as possible, her cornucopia among these deformities, who were joined by two more; a poor, feeble, wretched being with flaccid cheeks, sunk eyes, and pale unwholesome face, supported upon crutches; and another, with bloated cheeks, eyes inflamed

flamed and glaring, reeling drunk, and singing obscene and filthy songs. I thought the philosopher informed me that the first was *Sensuality* and the next *Debauchery*. I observed that all these gratefully returned an ample share of their miseries and calamities, for the gifts that fortune bestowed on them. I thought I now felt extremely interested for the youth who appeared in this situation; and that I addressed the philosopher. "How is it," said I, "that these deformities are not seen by our young traveller." I thought he answered, "Oh, *Fashion* takes care of that—She, assisted by *bad example*, whom you may observe in the shape of an old school fellow of the youth's, spreads a veil before his eyes, through which *Pride*, *Dissipation*, *Play*, *Sensuality*, and *Debauchery*, appear almost amiable, but always proper and necessary companions for a person of his rank and figure."

I thought I took the liberty to enquire of my friend the philosopher, who would be the next person that the youth would meet with on his journey; and that he answered, "Why, I am afraid it will be *Ruin*. I see him striding with hasty steps to this place: he is the child of pride and dissipation, and a beggar by birth; I see him at a little distance, spreading out his net, which is curiously woven by gamblers, money lenders and lawyers:—see! he is already entangled." My fancy no sooner painted his situation, than I thought I exclaimed, "Poor wretch! and will he never get out of the meshes of this detested net?" The philosopher answered, "There are hopes that he may. Providence always knows when to furnish a friend, and amendment is the antidote of ruin; but he will always feel in some degree the effects of his misconduct."

Methought I now turned away from the instrument and its faithful representation; when the philosopher addressed me nearly in the following words: well, what think you of the doctrine of necessity now? Is it of necessity that we become acquainted with these respectable characters, which my camera obscura has presented to your view, and which are unknown to many of the inhabitants of the world? Can it presumptuously be laid to the charge of the Almighty, that we must create and then worship such misshapen images as these? Has he not given us *Truth* and *Religion*; do we not constantly observe the effects of *Virtue* and the consequences of *Vice*; can we be at a loss to determine right from wrong? The miseries of mankind proceed from the want of a steady adherence to certain and fixed principles of truth, which it is the great business of education to promulgate; and as these should become better known and more diligently pursued, moral and physical evil would decrease in proportion. Unfortunately, we nurse and cherish these deformities, instead of rendering the numerous offspring almost extinct by smothering the urchins in their infancy. Every man who has a child has the probable means of preventing one half of the miseries usually attendant on life, by a proper education; not by the common course of education, but by uniting with classical learning, the principles of truth, and the excellence of religion; born designed by the Creator for the benefit and happiness of man. Let it be remembered, that the great enemy of his peace and prosperity is *Pride*."

At these words I awoke, and though I was sensible that all that had passed was merely a dream, yet I believe much of it will every day turn out to be true.

MR. CHETWYND.

A CORRESPONDENT who appears to be a female under the signature of C. H. desires us to correct some errors which she says have been fallen into by the Author of MACKLINIANA, in our Magazine for December last.

In the first place she asserts that Mr. Chetwynd never was married; that he lived in Bury-street St. James's, where he resided when he committed the act of violence on himself. That the cause of it arose from the Gout, of which he regularly had two fits a year; and that that only, and nothing else, produced

the derangement which led to the melancholy catastrophe, she also denies that he lived by candle-light, or that the rash act was committed in the manner stated. She assures us that she was the person who delivered the pistols to him, by his express command, while he was in bed; when holding the looking-glass in his left hand, and putting the muzzle to his temple, he discharged the pistol, the bullet of which lodged in the back part of his head from whence it was never extracted, but without disfiguring his face in the least.

She says also, she lived with him many years before the unhappy event, and was nearly present at the fatal catastrophe.

To this statement we shall only add, that the Author of MACKLINIANA received his information from a very inti-

mate and respected friend of Mr. Chetwynd's, still living, who gave the story as it was current at the time amongst his friends, and who, if mistaken, could have no motive for imposing on him by false intelligence.

MACBETH. SHAKSPEARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FAR be it from your occasional hasty Correspondent to aspire to the title of Critic: yet still he ventures to indulge a hope, that he will be pardoned by your intelligent readers for presuming to submit the following ideas to their calm consideration. He does not claim any higher merit than that of "Black George," in Fielding's novel, who knocked down hares, or caught them in gins, when other truer sportsmen would have made it their bounden duty to have instituted a *formal chase*. In plainer language, he takes the liberty of commenting, briefly and irregularly, upon a crabb'd passage in Shakspeare's MACBETH, which he is not a little surpris'd to observe has, as yet, been neglected by the *élite* of annotators, Stevens, Farmer, Johnson, Malone; to wit. Observe:

Macbeth, Act 3. Scene 4.

Lady Macbeth. "My royal Lord,
You do not give the cheer: the feast is
fold,
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a
making,
'Tis giv'n with welcome: To feed,
were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is cere-
mony,
Meeting were bare without it."

—[*the feast is fold, &c.*] Pope reads:
—*the feast is cold,*—and not without
plausibility. Such another expression
occurs in "The Elder Brother" of
Beaumont and Fletcher;

"You must be welcome too: *the feast
is flat else.*"

Stevens remarks a similar expression
in the "Romaunt of the Rose":—

"Good dede done through praiere,
Is fold, and bought to dere."

Johnson says the meaning is,—“That
which is not *given cheerfully*, cannot be
called a *gift*; it is something that must
be *paid for.*”

And this, Mr. Editor, is all the elu-
cidation of the passage they give us!

Farmer and Malone are silent!—But,
to be brief.—

I would alter the punctuation, Sir,
and place the stops thus:—

“My royal Lord,
You do not give the cheer.” The feast
is fold,
That is not often vouch'd: while 'tis a
making,
'Tis given with welcome. To feed,
were best at home;
From thence, the sauce to meat is cere-
mony;
Meeting were bare without it”

The literal interpretation I would
give as follows:

“My royal Lord, you do not give the
cheer:—Your Majesty does not cheer-
fully welcome the guests to partake of
the entertainment before them.—
The feast is fold, that is not often vouch'd:
while 'tis a making, 'tis given with wel-
come.—Unless the master of the feast
frequently offers to help his friends to
the several dishes, and expresses the
pleasure he derives from their compa-
ny, it is like dining in common at an
ordinary, where each person pays his
share of the reckoning: when people
treat their friends, they receive them
joyously.—*To feed were best at home;*
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony,
Meeting were bare without it.—Were
the intention of the company merely
to eat a meal, they could feed with
more personal ease at their own houses,
abroad, the very sauce or seasoning of
the entertainment, is the manner in
which it is given; the meeting toge-
ther of a numerous party would be dull
and comfortless, but for the elegance
and dignified courtesy of their recep-
tion.”

Should this rude attempt to illustrate
a very remarkable speech meet with the
approbation of your readers, I shall not
regret the little trouble of my investi-
gation.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. B.
Chelsea. LORD

LORD ORFORD.

The following Notes taken by Lord Orford at Woburn Abbey are not inserted in his works. A very few copies were printed and given away, but they seem entitled to a wider circulation. I therefore send them for the use of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, and remain,

Yours, &c.

C. D.

NOTES TO THE PICTURES AT WOBURN ABBEY.

BY H. W. 1791.

1. **R**OBERT DEVERFUX, Earl of Essex, the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

2. **K**AATHERINE BRUGES, daughter and coheirs of Giles Baron Chandos, wife of Francis Russel, fourth Earl of Bedford.

3. **E**DWARD RUSSEL, third Earl of Bedford, died without issue.

6. **S**IR WILLIAM RUSSEL, Knight of the Bath, when young; a very curious picture by Pirwitz, a painter by whom no other picture is known in England. Sir William was eldest son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, whom he succeeded in the title, was father of the excellent William Lord Russel, and after the Revolution in 1688 was created, by King William, Duke of Bedford—but a more affecting triumph had been offered to his feeling by his son's chief enemy. James II on the landing of the Prince of Orange, was so weak as to have recourse for advice to the Earl of Bedford: the Earl answered with this melancholy but piercing rebuch, "I had a son, Sir, who could have advised your Majesty."

7. **L**ADY ANN CARR, wife of the preceding Peer, and only child of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, by the remarkable Frances Howard, Countess of Essex. It is said, that Lady Bedford was entirely ignorant of the history of her parents, till by accident she met with their trial in print.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Gerrard to Lord Strafford:

"We have here also another considerable heir, my Lord Russel, this winter come from beyond the seas, where he hath spent two years, an handsome gentleman, and there is much looking

at him. There are three young Ladies ripe of marriage; it is thought he will settle upon one of them, my Lady Eliz. Cecil, the Lady Ann Carr, and the Lady Dorothy Sidney; yet the voice goes that he bends somewhat towards the Lady Ann Carr; though it is said his father hath given him the admonition to chuse any where but there."—STRAFFORD'S *Letters*, Vol. I. 529.

8. **F**RANCIS RUSSEL, fourth Earl of Bedford, son of William Lord Russel, of Thornhaugh, succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin Earl Edward. He was the principal promoter of the great plan for draining the fens, since called the Bedford Level. Afterwards, though zealous for the liberty of his country, he was so wise and temperate a man, that Lord Clarendon thought the death of Lord Bedford, in 1641, was a great blow to the King's affairs, as his Lordship had both inclination and influence enough to have prevented much of the violence that ensued.

12. **G**EORGE DIGBY, Earl of Bristol, and WILLIAM RUSSEL, fifth Earl of Bedford (and afterwards Duke), mentioned above. The former was the memorable Lord Digby; and though these Lords were probably friends* at the time when they sat for their portraits in one piece, their characters were exceedingly dissimilar. Lord Bedford was honest, sincere, and moderate: and so far from being a bigot to party, that he often fluctuated, yet still with a view to preserving the balance of the Constitution, and without even being suspected of acting from self interest or ambition. Lord Bristol, with brighter

* They were brothers-in-law. Vide No. 45.

parts, was rash, enterprising, full of art, and by no means steady to the principles of honour, nor firm to those of religion. Both distinguished themselves by personal bravery; but Bristol's restless ambition and subtlety only sullied his reputation. Bedford's integrity and temper carried him to the grave with honour at the great age of eighty-seven.

13. RACHEL DE ROUVIGNY, a French Lady, wife of the virtuous Lord Treasurer Southampton, and mother of that exalted heroine Rachel Lady Russel, who will be mentioned in the following pages,

15. LADY GERTRUDE LEVISON, daughter of John first Earl of Gower, and widow of John fourth Duke of Bedford, presenting their only daughter, Lady Caroline Russel (afterwards Duchess of Marlborough), to Minerva for her education.

19. FRANCIS MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK, only son of John and Gertrude, Duke and Duchess of Bedford. He died in consequence of a fall from his horse as he was hunting, but not before such genuine honour, generosity, and every amiable virtue had shone through the veil of natural modesty, that no young man of quality, since the Earl of Ossory, son of the Duke of Ormond, had inspired sonder hopes, attracted higher esteem, or died so universally lamented.

20. LADY ELIZABETH KFFPEL, youngest daughter of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, and wife of the preceding. Her beauty and merit had deserved such a Lord; and the short time she survived him proved the felicity and misery that had fallen to her lot.

21. LADY COOK, wife of Sir Anthony Cook, of Guidea Hall, in Essex, tutor to King Edward the Sixth, and mother of the four learned daughters, Lady Burleigh, Lady Bacon, Lady Russel, and Mrs. Killgrew. Lady Russel was married to Sir Thomas Hobby, and afterwards to John, second son of Francis Russel, second Earl of Bedford. This Lady erected the classic tomb in Westminster Abbey to her sister-in-law Elizabeth Russel, but with the christian addition of a death's head; her pointing to which gave rise to the vulgar notion of her having bled to death by pricking her finger.

22. FRANCIS, fourth EARL OF BEDFORD. (I suppose when young.) The same person as No. 8.

23. ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry Long, of Shengay, wife of Sir William Russel, Baron Russel of Thornhaugh, and mother of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford.

24. LADY ANNE RUSSEL, eldest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, and wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. She was much in the favour of Queen Elizabeth.

25. EDWARD CLINTON, Earl of Lincoln, a brave, and probably, a very prudent man; for besides being Lord High Admiral for thirty years, in four most difficult reigns, he was intrusted with various martial and ceremonious commissions, for most of which he was amply rewarded, without having performed any action of conspicuous eclat. He seems to have laid himself open neither to enemies nor reproach, and to have been content with securing fortune by his services, without risking it by over rating his abilities. Such discreet courtiers are useful to their Prince and to their own families, to preserve dignity in their own time, but leave little to be recorded but by their genealogists. The peremptory and determined tempers of the Tudors necessarily formed many such proficients, of whom the first Marquis of Winchester was the most dexterous: the quintessence of his wisdom, which preserved him Lord Treasurer to the age of ninety-seven, was couched in his maxim of being an osier rather than an oak.

26. FRANCIS HOWARD, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Suffolk, married first to Robert, Earl of Essex, and then to Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, favourite of James the First, by a sentence of nullity, that fell bitterly on the under agents, disgraced the Prelates who pronounced it, and caused the ruin and discontent of the parties concerned, who, tradition says, grew to live under the same roof with the utmost hatred and estrangement. The Earl of Essex seems to have brooded over his resentment to the Monarch (who first protected Somerset, then deserted him with treacherous alacrity, and then pardoned him), till he was revenged on his Majesty's son, by accepting the command of the parliamentary army against him. He did not succeed so well in confuting the injustice of the sentence of nullity by taking a second wife; and his having owned an indisposition *quoad* the first, was more believed than it had been originally,

originally, when he left no issue by the second.

28. **HENRY DANVERS, EARL OF DANBY.** He deserved, by his bravery and services in the wars in Flanders and France, the notice of Prince Maurice and of Henry IV. and was therefore worthy of the honours and knighthood of the garter bestowed by James I.; and he closed his fair career by founding the physic garden at Oxford. In the collection at Houghton, and now at Peterburg, was another noble whole length portrait by Vandyck of this good Lord in the robes of the garter, his amiable countenance being dignified, not contracted by a scar from a wound on his temple.

29. As there is no date in the catalogue to this article, I cannot tell which of the Henry, Earls of Northumberland, it represents.

30. **FRANCIS,** second son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. He died in France unmarried a month before his father.

31. **JOHN,** third son of the same Earl. He served in the civil war on the King's side, and after the Restoration was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. See more of him in "Les Memoirs de Grammont."

32. **LADY CATHERINE RUSSEL,** eldest daughter of ditto, and wife of Robert, Lord Blook.

33. **EDWARD MONTAGU,** Earl of Manchester, better known by his earlier title of Lord Kimbolton, one of the five Members demanded by King Charles the First. After the Restoration, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain by King Charles the Second. He married Lady Margaret Ruffel, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford.

34. **HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.** I cannot tell whether this is the second or third Earl, but I suppose the latter, who was the dear friend of Robert Earl of Essex, with whom he was condemned, but spared by Elizabeth, and restored by James I. He was father of the Lord Treasurer Southampton, and consequently grandfather of Rachel, Lady Ruffel.

35. **JOHN RUSSEL,** fourth DUKE OF BEDFORD.

36. I cannot tell which of the EARLS OF HADDINGTON this is.

37. **LADY DIANA RUSSEL,** fourth and youngest daughter of Francis,

fourth Earl of Bedford, and wife of Francis, Lord Newport.

38. **DOROTHY,** daughter of T. Savage, Earl Rivers, and wife of Charles Howard, Earl of Berkshire.

39. **MARY, LADY HERBERT,** wife of the famous Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. See his Life.

40. **CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE;** a Lady of much note in her time. She was daughter of the Lord Bruce, of Kinlos, one of the favourites of James the First, who, to facilitate her match into so great a family, gave her, besides his recommendation, ten thousand pounds. Sir Edward Bruce, killed in the remarkable duel with the Earl of Dorset, was one of her brothers. In her youth, she was the Platonic mistress of William, Earl of Pembroke, who, according to the romantic gallantry of that age, wrote a volume of poems in her praise, which were published and dedicated to her by Dr. Donne. In every period she seems to have held one of those female tribunals of literature first instituted by the Marquis de Rambouillet, at Paris, and of late years very numerous there. The Lord Lisle, in a letter to Sir William Temple, tells him, that the old Countess of Devonshire's house was Mr. Waller's chief theatre (See Fenton's Notes on Waller.) One of her dependants has recorded her life in a small tract written in the more spiritual tone of those times. Upon the whole, her Ladyship seems to have been a fair model of our ancient Nobility, a compound of piety, regularity, dignity, and human wisdom, so discreetly classed, as to suffer none of them to trespass on the interests of its associates. Thus, while her devotion was universally admired, her prudence entrusted the education of her eldest son to Mr. Hobbes; and though she lived up to the splendor of her rank, having a jointure of 5000l. a year, so judicious was her economy, that she nearly doubled it; and having procured the wardship of her son, she managed his affairs so skilfully, as to extricate his estate from a vast debt and thirty law-suits, having, by her *affability and sweet address* (says her biographer,) so ingratiated herself with the sages of the law, that King Charles told her, "Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal." Nor were politics neglected by a Lady so exquisitely tinctured with a knowledge of the world.

On the contrary, Lady Devonshire was not only busy, but reckoned instrumental in the conduct of the restoration, being trusted by that pearl of secrecy, General Moncke. In a word, if this Countess in the flower of her age was, like the Queen of Bohemia, the theme of the wits and poets of the Court, in her riper years she seems to have imbibed the profitable wisdom of her Lord's grandmother, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury and to have made it her study to preserve and augment that wealth and importance to the house of Cavendish, of which the grandam had laid such ample foundations.

41. ANNE CARR, daughter of Robert, Earl of Somerset, wife of William, Earl, and afterwards Duke of Bedford, and mother of Lord Russell; a Lady whose misfortunes began with the disgrace of her parents, and were wound up by the tragic death of her excellent son, whom she survived but a year.

42. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer. It is

remarkable, that puritanic virulence never assailed Lord Southampton, either when he opposed their power, or rose on their ruin; that his virtue escaped both contagion and ridicule in a most profligate and satiric Court; and that sincere patriots believe, that the gates were shut against the impud of prerogative at the restoration of the man who was placed by the King at the head of the Treasury.

43. LUCY, daughter of John, Lord Harington, and wife of Edward, Earl of Bedford. This Lady was the lavish patroness of the less opulent wits of that age; and as her magnificence was directed to more visionary views than that of the Countess of Devonshire, the estate of her Lord, who was a weak man, was considerably impaired by her ostentation. One of her Ladyship's portraits here is drawn in a fantastic habit dancing. Sir William Temple has recorded the taste of her garden at Moor Park—but newer principles of taste have prevailed since he wrote.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from vol. XXXVIII. Page 423.)

ESTABLISHED as the Managers of Crow Street thought Macklin was in their Theatre, with such a weekly receipt, and so great a favourite of the town—his old and never-ceasing itch of change and variety led him to turn his thoughts to Smock Alley Theatre then under the management of the late Henry Mossop—an Actor now little known but by his misfortunes and his follies, but who, in particular lines, divided the laurels with those of the ablest and most celebrated in his profession.

Henry Mossop was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College, where he had a considerable reputation for talents and learning. The Dramatic mania which raged from Garrick's first trip to Ireland, and which was much increased by the additional abilities of

Barry and Sheridan, had caught young Mossop; who, though originally designed for the church (where he had some prospects from family connections), made his election for the stage; and notwithstanding all the entreaties of his friends to the contrary, made his first appearance in *Zanga* at Smock Alley Theatre, in the winter of 1749.

Though Mossop, in his figure, did not owe many obligations to nature, his person was well enough adapted to the general line of parts which he chose. He possessed, beside, a strong, full, harmonious voice, which, tutored by a sound judgment, and seconded by great assiduity in his profession, soon raised him to the first class. From a long and previous study of the character of *Zanga*, which seemed most happily suited

sued to his powers, he almost reached perfection on the very first night of his appearance, as through the whole course of the play, he met with the most unbounded and merited applause. The public saw in him a genius for the stage, which, matured by science, promised every thing which the profession could bestow. He did not disappoint their hopes. His subsequent characters, though not so highly relished, or congenial to his natural abilities as *Zanga*, yet all partook of excellence—the town followed him with a kind of rage the whole of the season; and as he was regularly supported by the young Gentlemen of the College, this was one of the most profitable seasons to the Manager he ever experienced, being two thousand pounds more than any of the preceding years.

Though Mollap had established his reputation as a first rate actor, had his choice of parts, with a salary proportioned to his merit, yet, on some trifling dispute with the Manager, he left him on the close of the season, and coming over to England, got an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre on very advantageous terms.

He chose Richard III. for his *debut*; and though it often happens that the fame of an Actor on the other side the water does not bear an equal value here, yet Mollap's excellence was of that sterling merit, as to pass current in any country. He had, however, to struggle in the competition with Garrick's Richard, reckoned one of the chief-d'œuvres of that incomparable actor; but notwithstanding these difficulties, he was received with universal applause—his strong and harmonious voice, which he could sound from the lowest note to the highest key, gave great energy and dignity to the dialogue; and though he did not show all that versatility which Garrick exhibited in this character, yet his level speaking and declamatory speeches possessed a considerable share of merit.

His next representation was *Zanga*; and in this he was allowed through bye, and by the best critics, to be *unqualified*. There was a pride—a turbulence and jealousy in the natural character of the man, that seemed to correspond with the feelings of the actor; and from the moment he opened the play to its last scene, he never lost sight of the part; “it was (says Davies, in his Life of Garrick) a master-piece, and his wild

burst of perfidy, acknowledged and justified in the fifth act, struck every auditor with a degree of astonishment.”

To *Zanga* followed Pierre, in Venice Preserved, where, by his full-toned voice and strong expression of sentiment, he gave uncommon spirit to the warmth and passion of the character; and in the interview with the conspirators in the third act, threw a gallantry into his action, as striking as it was unexpected. By the bye, this scene, which not only develops great part of the main business of the play, but is otherwise a fine picture of the different characters of the conspirators, was formerly much disgraced by Pierre's addressing one of the conspirators in the following words:

“O! thou! with that lean, withered face!”

On this challenge, an Actor (who was selected for the purpose) of a most unfortunate figure, with a pale countenance, stood up with a half drawn sword, and presenting himself to the audience, turned this fine scene into a buff of ridicule. The famous Tony Aston, the well known itinerant Comedian, was the last performer of this absurd part.

Mollap's reputation being fully established in these parts, Garrick, with his usual judgment, selected others for him, which would equally add to the Actor's fame and the Manager's treasury—such as Caled in the Siege of Damascus, the Duke in Measure for Measure, Mennon in the Ambitious Step-mother, &c. &c. But notwithstanding his allowed excellence in all these parts, he was not satisfied in the niche he filled at this Theatre. Whether it was that he envied Barry his success in the *Looer* and the *Hero*, or that his ambition led him to aspire to general excellence; he would make the experiment, and that experiment failed—his tones were totally unfit for tenderness or joy, gravity or vivacity—nor did his solemn tread and formal figure correspond with such characters.

But although the Town and the Manager knew his unfitness for these parts, he either did not, or affected not to know it himself—he was ever too much the dupe of his own flattery, but in this instance he had the assistance of an injudicious acquaintance.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, a Gentleman of independent fortune, and a critic of some note in his time, having become tri-

fling dispute with Garrick at a club they belonged to, was mean enough to carry his resentments to the actor, and, like all men possessed of the spirit of malice, sought his revenge at the expence of his judgment—hence he exposed himself, by almost daily criticisms on the action and elocution of Garrick—the town laughed at these impotent attempts, but, fed by his own vanity and resentment, he went on, and Mossop imagining himself injured by Garrick, Fitzpatrick took him up as an engine to fight his quarrels, and a new vehicle for his invective.

With this malicious view, he not only magnified Mossop's talents for the more imperial parts of tragedy, but in the softer scenes of love and tenderness, and that it was to reserve the character of an *universal actor* exclusively to himself, which induced Garrick to shut him out from a superior claim.

What could induce Fitzpatrick to carry his resentments against Garrick even at the expence of duping the man whom he called his friend and protégé, will be best explained by the following anecdote.

Fitzpatrick was a considerable member of what was then humourously called "the fourth Estate of the Constitution," viz. "The Shakspeare Club," which consisted of a number of critics, who occasionally resorted to the Bedford Arms, and who being amateurs of our immortal Bard, under this title, added to their convivialities the pleasures of the drama, and dramatic criticism. Garrick was likewise a leading member; when one evening it being proposed to contrive some peculiar marks of honour from their Society to the memory of Shakspeare, a Gentleman moved, "That as Mr. Garrick, who was allowed to be a great admirer, and the best speaking commentator of the poet, was absent, a business of that kind should be postponed till another opportunity."

This fired Fitzpatrick, who feeling too warmly the comparative merit between a liberal and, what he might think, a *mercenary Critic*, replied, "that he wondered any Gentleman should propose deferring the business of the Club, on account of a member's absence, who was certainly the most *in significant* person that belonged to their Society." Garrick was told this, and called for an explanation, and several conferences were held, but to no pur-

pose. Fitzpatrick attacked him in newspapers and pamphlets, and finally obtained a victory over Garrick, by raising a party for preventing full *strict* being taken on the night of a revived play, and Garrick had his revenge, first by the publication of a poem of his, called, "The Fribbleria," in which, with considerable humour and vivacity, he plays with the character of *Fitzgigg*, the hero; and next, by the poetical interference of his friend Churchill, who, in his rough, broad, satiric manner, depicted Fitzgerald as one of the very worms of the creation.

Under such a seducer, Mossop's plain, unsuspecting, yet proud temper, could not long be at rest—he constantly demanded such characters as were totally unfit for him, whilst Garrick as constantly remonstrated on the impropriety of them, and brought the receipts of the treasury on those nights he played such characters as the best vouchers for what he asserted. This, however, brought no conviction to Mossop's mind—'twas "all for Love, or the world well lost"—he quitted Drury Lane with disgust, and went to Ireland, where for one or two seasons he played with considerable success.

On his return to London about the year 1759, Garrick, forgetting all rival jealousies, again sought him and again reinstated him in his former parts; but the daemon of dissatisfaction still pursued him, and in 1761, he quitted Drury Lane and the English Theatre for ever in search of Irish adventures.

Barry and Woodward at this time were joint Managers of Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, and knowing Mossop's abilities, and that they would clash less with Barry's powers than with Garrick's, were glad to engage him at a considerable salary—the arrangement of their plan was well laid, and Mossop's abilities being directed to a right point, their list of Tragedies were strengthened in such a manner, as to afford the highest entertainment to the amateurs of the drama: as an exemplification take the following cast of parts—Ventidius to Barry's Marc Antony, Pierre to his Juffier, Chamont to his Caltalio, Bajazet to his Tamerlane, Horatio to his Lothario, Calad to his Phocyas, &c. &c.—in short, Imperial Tragedy, for such parts, perhaps was never better sustained.

The stage thus ably supported, Mossop's fortune and reputation were at full tide, till his unhappy genius again crossed

crossed him in the idea of becoming a rival Manager. Barry and Woodward were the first who saw this, and saw its consequences that would be fatal to both Theatres. To prevent this, they offered Mossop the tempting offer of a thousand pounds per annum, with the restriction of only playing twice a week, to relinquish his scheme—but in vain—“*aut Cæsar, aut nullus*”—There should be but one Theatre in Ireland, and he should be at the head of it.—This was not only the language of his own vanity, but of a number of fashionable females who protected him, and who, without either judgment or discretion, would take him from almost a sinecure situation, to place him at the head of Smock Alley Theatre, under all the responsibilities of such an undertaking, and with a rival and established Theatre in opposition.

The scandalous chronicle of the day gave likewise other reasons for Mossop being prevailed on to become Manager. Several of these females were deep gamblers; and as they had a certain degree of influence from their fashion, and interest amongst their tradesmen, to favour the receipts of his house, he would be the better enabled to become their dupe in another way. A well known Countess (long since called to a reckoning, for this and other loose accounts) was at the head of this party, and is said to have played the part of a rook with great rapacity. Thus, though Mossop's first season (from novelty, variety, and the influence of his friends) nominally filled his treasury, he might have parodied the words of Micheath, by saying, “the stage has done me justice—but the gaming-table has been my ruin.”

A paper war likewise ensued about this time between Barry and Mossop, relative to the abrupt manner of the latter's quitting his engagements at Crow Street Theatre, in which the lowest and most scurrilous abuse took place of all reason and argument. The rival newspapers became so disgusting on this account, that the public at large took it up, and either laughed at, or reprobated the conduct of these *foi-disant* potentates. The last couplet of an epigram written on this occasion we remember, and which had a considerable share in silencing the dispute, was as follows:

“Then as to the public, it is but a
tofs-up,
“Whether Mossop kick Barry—or
Barry kick Mossop.”

In short, ruin, at last, was the end of this theatrical experiment; for after struggling in vain for seven or eight years, and endeavouring to allure the town by all manner of exotic entertainment, Mossop found himself reduced to an absolute state of bankruptcy, and in this situation arrived in London, from which place he had so wantonly turned his back, broken down in spirits and constitution, and at the mercy of an affronted Manager for a livelihood.

In this state of his fortune, his friends advised him to apply to Mr. Garrick for an engagement, urging that his talents must recommend him to any Manager, and that, with economy, and the experience of past misfortunes, he had yet time enough to extend his reputation, and secure a competency for old age; but his spirit was too high for this application; he replied to his friends, with some conscious dignity, “that Garrick knew very well that he was in London;” insinuating by this, that the proposal of an engagement should first come from him. The Manager, however, if he knew Mossop was in London (which he certainly did), would not know it without an *official* notice; and the season passed off without his making any engagement.

In the summer of the same year, Mossop accepted an invitation from a friend (Mr. Smith, a Gentleman of considerable fortune, and much attached to him) to take a tour through several parts of Europe. He returned in about a year afterwards, greatly altered in spirits and appearance. Instead of the smart eagle-eyed character of his youth, he appeared emaciated, thoughtful, and dejected, shunning the company of his former friends and associates, and nursing by himself the gloomy melancholy of his mind.

His friends now made another effort to get an engagement for him at Drury Lane—but he would make no application himself, though ready to receive one. None, however, being made, his friends thought to *force* him on the Manager, by the publication of a pamphlet, wherein the Author not only took infinite pains to set Mossop's powers in the most striking point of view, but took equal pains to degrade the excellencies of a man (Garrick) who was most capable of serving him, by an invidious delineation of the decaying faculties of his mind. “The lustre of his eye” ’twas stated, “was greatly diminished,

and the strong expression of his countenance was every day wearing out; his voice was husky, broken and marticulate; and, in short, he was so reduced in all his powers, that he could not now tread the stage with any thing like that vigour, with which it was owned he had *formerly* been the greatest ornament."

The malevolence of such a pamphlet, our readers will readily see, could only be equalled by its folly. Admitting the facts stated to be true, is it to be supposed that Garrick (who of all men

was most alive to fame) would bring his own defects more glaringly before the public, by shewing them the comparison? Or sensible of the full vigour of his powers, and in no fear of a rival, would he let his enemies see he was trapped or dragooned by so shallow an artifice? The attempt was ridiculous in the extreme, and is, another proof, out of many, how absurd it is for *one man*, or a *particular party*, to lead or force the general voice of the public.

(To be continued occasionally.)

DESCRIPTION OF COW KEEPING, IN THE CANTON OF APPENZEL, IN SWITZERLAND.

PASTURAGE being the principal employment in the interior part of the Canton of Appenzel, in Switzerland, whatever respects the breeding of the cattle, the management of dairies, and the making of cheese, is carried to a high degree of perfection among these mountaineers; who present us with a portrait of a truly pastoral nation. Here, both the rich and the poor are cow-keepers, though many of the latter do not grow so much hay themselves as they require for their cattle during the winter season, or have no grass lands at all. To supply this deficiency, they employ agents throughout the Canton, who are to inform them where good hay is to be obtained, whether farmers made it in favourable weather, and then the Senn, or the great cow keeper, who is in want of fodder, makes his agreements for the winter with wealthier farmers, to whom he successively drives his cattle as soon as they return from grass. Thus the itinerant Senn, with his cows, often visits five different places during the winter season. He who sells the hay furnishes the Senn not only with stabling for his beasts, but boards and lodges him and his whole family. In return, the Senn, besides paying the stipulated price for the hay, allows to his host as much milk, whey, and ZIEGER (a kind of lean cheese), as may be used in the house, and leaves him also the manure of his cows. In the middle of April, when Nature revives, the Senn again issues forth with his herd to the meadows and fertile Alps, which he rents for the summer. Thus the life of these men is a constant migration, affording

the most pleasing variety, and blessing them with health, content, and cheerfulness.

The mountaineer lives with his cows in a constant exchange of reciprocal acts of gratitude; the latter affording him almost whatever he wants; and the Senn, in return, providing for and cherishing them, sometimes more than his own children. He never ill-treats his cattle, nor makes use of a stick or a whip; a perfect cordiality seems to prevail between both; and the voice of the keeper is sufficient to guide and govern the whole herd. The cow in the Canton of Appenzel, enjoys more of that regard which is due to every useful creature, and is altogether more comfortable, than millions of human beings in Europe, who, placed under the influence of the cudgel and the knout, have too much reason to curse their existence.

Fine cattle are the pride of the cow-keeper who inhabits the Alps: but, not satisfied with their natural beauty, he will likewise please his vanity. He adorns his best cows with large bells suspended from broad thongs; and the expence in such bells is carried even to a luxurious excess. Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *rangs des vaches*. The inhabitants of the Tyrol bring a number of such bells, of all sizes, to every fair kept in the Canton of Appenzel. They are fixed to a broad strap, neatly pinked, cut out, and embroidered; which is fastened round the cow's neck by means of a large buckle. A bell of the largest size measures upwards of a foot diameter, is

of a uniform width at top, swells out in the middle, and tapers towards the end. It costs from forty to fifty guilders; and the whole peal of bells, including the thongs, will sometimes be worth between 140 and 150 guilders, while the whole apparel of the Senn himself, when best attired, does not amount to the price of 20 guilders. The finest black cow is adorned with the largest bell, and those next in appearance have two smaller.

These ornaments, however, are not worn every day, but only on solemn occasions, viz. when, in the spring, they are driven up the Alps, or removed from one pasturage to another; or when they descend in the autumn, or travel in the winter to the different farms where their owner has contracted for hay. On such days the Senn, even in the depth of winter, appears dressed in a fine white shirt, the sleeves of which are rolled up above the elbow; neatly embroidered red braces keep up his yellow linen trowsers, which reach down to his shoes; a small leathern cap or hat covers his head; and a new milk bowl, of wood, skilfully carved, hangs across his shoulder. Thus arrayed, the Senn precedes, singing the *ranx des vaches*, and followed by three or four fine goats; next comes the handsomest cow with the great bell; then the two other cows with smaller bells; and these are succeeded by the rest of the cattle, walking one after another, and having in their rear the

bull, with a one-legged milking-stool hanging on his horns! the procession is closed by a traineau, or sledge, on which are placed the implements for the dairy. It is surprising to see how proud and pleased the cows stalk forth when ornamented with their bells. Who would imagine that even these animals are sensible of their rank, nay touched with vanity and jealousy? If the leading cow, who hitherto bore the largest bell, be deprived of her honours, she manifests her grief at the disgrace by lowing incessantly, abstaining from food, and growing lean. The happy rival, on whom the distinguishing badge of superiority has devolved, experiences her marked vengeance, and is butted, wounded, and persecuted by her in the most furious manner, until the former either recovers her bell, or is entirely removed from the herd. However singular this phenomenon may appear, it is placed beyond all doubt, by the concurring testimony of centuries.

The cows, when dispersed on the Alps, are brought together by the voice of the Senn, who is then said to allure them (*lecken*). How well the cattle distinguish the note of their keeper, appears from the circumstance of their hastening to him, though at a great distance, whenever he begins to hum the *ranx des vaches*. He furnishes that cow which is wont to stray farthest with a small bell, and knows by her arrival that the rest are assembled.

DESCRIPTION OF A NORTH CAROLINA ORDINARY (OR INN).

[From a FOREIGN JOURNAL.]

THE first thing that strikes your attention after emerging from the woods, is a small building, either of logs, or a frame, weather-boarded, and without walls. The whole house commonly consists of but one room, and the whole furniture, in that room, of some benches, a miserable bed, and a large pine chest, which has a lock and key, and contains the clothing and victuals of the family. You may always know an ordinary, at ever such a distance, by the pipe of the chimney not being carried above the roof. Just before the front door (and indeed the only door in the house stands an oven composed of clay, under and about which are commonly seen a parcel of black hogs indulging them-

selves in the sun. Oats in these parts is the rarest thing in nature; if you can procure some Indian corn and blades for the animal that carries you, you may set yourself down in your journal as one of fortune's favourites. If you be under a necessity of putting up for the night, you may think yourself happy to procure a blanket; and as to a pillow, the saddle must be a substitute, for a pillow in these places would be deemed a dangerous luxury. If it be winter, you lay yourself down by the fire; if summer, the best way is to lie out of doors with the blanket stretched over you, on four small stakes, to cover you from the dews, and avoid the perfection of the fleas. Wheth. . . call

for breakfast, dinner, or supper, it is all one; the constant fare is bacon and eggs. No sooner are you seated at the table with your meal before you, than the house dog, for the most part of the large wolf breed, comes and sits down by you, and looks directly up in your face. The young children of the house, at the smell and sight of the victuals, instantly set up a yell, until they are appeased by the hostess, who quiets them by saying, "They shall have some when the Gentleman is done;" which is, by-the-bye, a hint to you not to eat too much. By this time a number of young cats are clawing at your elbow, and, as it were, putting you in mind that they ought to come in with you for snacks; and if you be not very cir-

cumspect, some of the more enterprising among them will leap up in an instant, and unflinch your fork with as much dexterity as if they had served seven years apprenticeship to the business. As to conversation with the innholder, it is generally of a very contracted nature—complaints of the high price of New England rum, and the very dull market for pitch, turpentine, tar, or tobacco. Little information or amusement then being to be got in this way, the best thing you can do, after you have dined, is to order your horse to be fed, and stand by yourself the whole time with a cudgel; otherwise the poultry, like so many harpies, will not leave the horse one grain in five hundred.—*Probatum est.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following accounts of Dearth and Famine is extracted from a scarce and curious pamphlet, entitled, "Artachthos; or, A new Booke declaring the Assise or Weight of Bread by Troy and Averdupois Weights, and containing divers Orders and Articles made and set forth by the Lords and others of his Majesties most honble Privie Councell. 4to. Printed by R. Bishop and Edward Griffine, and are to be sold at the Stationers Shops, or at the Chamber of John Penkethman, the Composer, in Simons Inn, in Chancerie Lane," and at the present moment may afford some entertainment and information to your readers.

I am, &c.

G. H.

THE course of penning introductive Preambles (frequent with Writers) for brevities sake now avoided, albeit I might (and not impertinently) in this case treat of Gods three severall Rods or Arrowes, wherof his divine Majestie by ministration of the Prophet *Gau*, afforded free election to King *David*, and wherewith at sundry times he hath sore afflicted this our land of *Canaan*, where the diuturnall miserie of Pestilence being with us not fully overpast, and Famine, as also the Sword or worse instruments of warre, incessantly working the most lamentable damage and destruction of our friends and neighbours, move me to remember that prudent Admonition of *Horace* to *Lollius*, *lib. 1. Epist.*

Ecquid

*Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis?
Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.*

That is,

Art thou insensible, or dost not see
That dangers will ere long encounter
thee?

For when thy neighbours house in flames doth shine,
Then it behoves thee to have care of thine.

My purpose is only to set before your eyes (Christian Readers) the Famines and Dearth, which I find upon Record, England hath sustained, together with the particular occasions thereof, to the end that those whom it most concernes may be put in minde of the best wayes under God, to prevent the like future calamities. Beginning in the reign of *William* the Conquerour, *viz.*

An. Dom. 1069.

In the third and fourth yeare of the said King, by meanes of the *Normans* waiting of *England* in *Northumberland*, and other places in the yeare precedent, such a dearth increased through all *England*, especially *Northumberland*, and the Counties next adjoining, that men were glad to eat Horses, Catts, Dogges, and mans flesh, for all the land lying betweene *Durham* and *Yorke*, lay waste without Inhabitants and people

to till the ground, for the space of nine yeeres, except only the Territory of *Saint John of Beverlake.*

Of this you may read at large in the said Chronicle.

An. Dom. 1086.

In the 21 yeare of *W. C.* was a great dearth of cattell, and sore distemperature of the aire, so that many men died of Feavers, and afterwards many others died of Famine.

An. Dom. 1093.

In the Sixt yeare of *William Rufus*, was a great Famine, and afterwards to great a mortality, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead.

An. Dom. 1112.

In the 13 yeare of King *Henry* the first was a sharp winter, great Dearth and Mortality of Men, with Murraine of beasts of the field, and also of the house, and a great destruction of Fowle.

An. Dom. 1124.

In the 23 yeare of the same King, by meanes of changing the Coine, all things became very deere, whereof an extreme Famine did arise, and afflict the multitude of the people even to death.

An. Dom. 1177.

In the thirce and twentieth yeare of *Henry* the second, The black Book, containing the Orders and Rules of the Exchequer, was compiled; where-in among other things is mentioned, That for provision of the Kings household from the time of King *Henry* the first, the Officers of the Kings household reducing their victualls into an Estimate of money, did value for a Measure of Wheat to make Bread for 100 men, xijd. for the carcase of a fat Ox, xijd. for a fat Sheepe 4d. and for the Provinder of twenty horses 4d.

An. Dom. 1205.

In the seventh yeare of King *John*, began a great Frost, which continued till the 22 of March, so that the ground could not be tilled, whereof it came to passe, that in the Summer following, a Quarter of Wheat was sold in many places of *England* for a Mark (which for the more part in the dayes of King *Henry* the second was sold for twelve pence) and a quarter of Beanes or Peas for a Noble, and a quarter of Oates for 3s. 4d. which were wont to be sold for 4d.

An. Dom. 1222.

In the seventh yeare of *Henry* the third, on Holy Rood Day was a great Thunder and Lightning throughout all

England, and such great Floods of water followed, with great Winds and Tempests, which continued till Candlemas, that the yeare following, Wheat was sold for 12s. the quarter, which is as much as 36s. at this day.

An. Dom. 1234.

18. *Henry* the 3. was a great Frost at Christmasse, which destroyed the Corne in the Gardens, continuing till Candlemasse without any snow, so that no man could plough the ground, and all the yeare after was unseasonable weather, so that barrenesse of all things ensued, and many poore folks dyed for want of victualls, the rich being bewitched with Avarice, that they could yeeld them no reliefe. Amongst whom *Walter Gray* then Archbishop of York, was not least covetous, of whom it is recorded that his Corne being then 5 yeares old, hee doubting the same to be spoild with vermine, did command that it should be delivered to the Husbandmen that inhabited his Mannours, upon condition, that they should pay him the like quantity of new Corn after Harveit, but would give none to the poore for Gods sake, whereupon it came to passe, that when men came to a great Stacke of his Coine, which stood neere the Towne of *Rippon*, there appeared in the Sheaves all over the same, the heads of Wormes, Serpents, and Toads, besides, a voice was heard out of the Corne-mowe, saying, *Lay no hands on the Corne, for the Archbishop, and all that he hath is the Devils.* To conclude, the Bailiffes were forced to build a high Wall round about the Corne, and then to set it on fire, lest the venomous wormes should have gotten out and poytoned the Corne in other places.

How this Bishop died I have not read, and whether he went to God or the Devill, it is not for me to determine.

An. Dom. 1248.

32. *Henry* 3. by reason of embasing the Coine a great penury followed.

An. Dom. 1258.

43. *Henry* 3. A great dearth followed the wet yeare past, for a quarter of Wheat was sold for 15s. and 20s. but the worst was in the end, there could be none found for money, where-through many poor people were constrained to eat Barks of Trees, and horse flesh, but many starved for want of food, twenty thousand (as it was said) in *London*.

D 2

An.

An. Dom. 1288.

In the sixteenth yeare of *Edward* the first, the Summer was so exceeding hot, that many died through the extremity thereof, and yet Wheat was sold at *England* for three shillings foure pence the quarter.

An. Dom. 1289.

1 *Edward* 1. Great Haile fell in *England*, and after ensued great Raine, that the yeare following wheat was raised from 3d. the Bushell to 16d. and so encreased yearely, till it was sold for 2s. 6d. the Bushell.

An. Dom. 1295.

In the 23. yeare of *Edward* the first, the King caused all the Monasteries in *England* to be searched, and the money found in them to be brought up to *London*. Hee also seised into his hands all their lay Fees, because they refused to pay him such a Tax as hee demanded. Moreover, he caused the Wooll and Leather to be stayed in *England*, and there followed great dearth of Corne and Wine.

An. Dom. 1298.

25 *Edward* 1. Was a great Famine in *England*, chiefly want of Wine, so that the same could scarcely be had to minister the Communion in the Church.

An. Dom. 1299.

27 *Edward* 1. An Act of Common Counsell was made for prices of victualls to be sold at *London* by consent of the King, and Nobility, viz. a fat Cock for 1d. ob. Two Pullets 1d. ob. a fat Capon 2d. ob. a Goose 4d. a Mallard 1d. ob. a Partridge 1d. ob. a Pheasant 4d. a Heron 6d. a Plover 1d. a Swan 3s. A Crane 12d. two Woodcocks 1d. ob. a fat Lamb from Christmasse to Shrovetide 6d. and all the yeare after for 4d.

An. Dom. 1314.

In the eight yeare of King *Edward* the second, the price of victualls being so excessive, that the common people were not able to live, By Parliament at *London* 3 Febr. it was ordaired, and the Kings Writs were published for prices of victualls not to exceed as followeth, viz. an Ox stalled or Corne fed 24s. a grasse fed Ox 16s. a fat stalled Cow 12s. another 10s. a fat Mutton Corne fed, or whose wooll is well growne 2cd. another fat Mutton thorn 14d. a fat Hog of two yeares old 3s. 4d. a fat Goose 2d. ob. in the Citie 3d. a fat Capon 2d. in the Citie 2d. ob. a fat Hen 1d. in the Citie 1d. ob. Two Chickens 1d. in the Citie 1d. ob. foure Pidgeons 1d. in the Citie three 1d. 24 eggs 1d. in the

Citie 20 &c. Neverthelesse, all things were sold deerer than before; no fesh could be had, Capons and Geese were not to be found, Eggs were hard to come by, Sheepe died of the rot, Swine were out of the way, a quarter of wheat, Beanes, and Peas, was sold for 30s. of Malt for a Mark, of Salt for 35s. &c.

An. Dom. 1315.

8 *Edward* 2. The King in Parliament at *London*, revoked the provisions before made for selling of victualls, and permitted all men to make the best of their owne. Neverthelesse, the dearth increased through the abundance of Raine that fell in Harvest, so that a quarter of Wheat was sold before Midsummer for 30s. and after for 40s.

There followed hereupon a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the living might hardly bury the dead, The Beasts and Cattel also through corruptnesse of the grasse whereon they fed, died. Horse fesh was accounted great Delicates: The poore stole fat Dogs to eat; *Those Doggs became fat by feeding on the Beasts and Cattel that died*: Some others in hidden places did mitigate their hunger with the fesh of their owne Children. The Thieves that were in prison, did pluck in peeces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and greedily devour'd them halfe alive.

The Londoners, the same yeare considering that Wheat was much consumed by the converting thereof into Mault, ordained, that from thenceforth it should bee made of other graine, and also that a gallon of the better Ale should be sold for 3 halfe pence, and of small Ale for one penny, not above.

The King according to the Statute of *London*, sent his Writs through the Realme, commanding that in Cities, Boroughes, Townes, and Villages, as well within the Liberties as without, a gallon of Ale should bee sold for one penny. And that from thenceforth, no Wheat should be made into Mault, which if he had not the sooner caused to be proclaimed, the greatest part of the people should have perished through famine.

An. Dom. 1317.

10. E. 2. The Harvest was early, so that all the Corne was Inned before Saint *Giles* day, being the first of September, a Bushell of Wheat which before was sold for 10s. was then sold for 20 pence: and a Bushell of Oates which before was sold for 8 shil. was then sold for 8 pence.

An.

An. Dom. 1329.

In the third yeare of *Edw.* the third, Statute was made prohibiting the Importation of Wheat, Rye, or Barly into this Realme, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6 shil. 8 pence the quarter, of Rye 4 shil. of Barly 3 shil. at that Port or place where the same should bee brought in, upon paine of forfeiture thereof.

An. Dom. 13.

4. *E. 3.* The Summer was so wet with abundance of Rain, that the Corne could not ripen; so that in many places they began not Harvest until Michaelmasse, the house of *Craxton* got not in their wheat till Alhallontide and their Peas not before Saint *Andrewes* tide. The Monks on Alhallonday and Martinmas day were served with Peas greene in the Cods, instead of Peares and Apples.

An. Dom. 1355.

27 *E. 3.* The Dearth of Corne by them of *Ireland*, and the *Irish men* that brought in corne to sell unto divers Havens of this Realme; was asswaged to the great reliefe of the people.

An. Dom. 1358.

E. 3. A great Dearth with Pestilence happened in *England*, which was called the second Pestilence.

An. Dom. 1369.

43 *E. 3.* Was a great Dearth of corne, so that a Bushell of Wheat at *London* was sold for 2 shil. 6 pence, of Barly for 20 pence, of Oates for 12 pence.

The occasion of this Dearth might bee supposed the excellenesse of a Feast in the yeare before, where the meats that were brought from the Table, would sufficiently have served ten thousand men.

An. Dom. 1379.

In the third yeare of *Richard* the second, a Bushell of wheat was sold for 6 pence, a gallon of white wine for 6 pence, of red for 4 pence.

An. Dom. 1387.

10 *Rich. 2.* In the beginning of the yeare, at *Leicesler*, 100 quarters of Barly were sold for 100 shillings.

An. Dom. 1391.

15 *R. 2.* Dearth of Corne now almost continued for two yeares, whereby it came to passe, that when the time of fruits, as Nuts, Apples, Plummes, Peares, &c. was come, many poore people through over-feeding thereof died of the Flux. And if the commendable care of *Adam Beaume*, then Maior of *London* had not relieved the Commons,

who continually provided, that from the parts beyond the Seas, Corne was brought to *London* to the Reliefe of the whole Realme, where otherwise without doubt neither had the Country sufficed the Citie, nor the Citie succoured the Country.

To the furtherance of which good work in relieving the poore; The Maior and Citizens of *London* took out of the Orphans Chest in their Guildhall, 2000 Marks to buy Corn, and other Victuals from beyond the Seas, and the Aldermen, each of them layd out 20 pound, to the like purpose of buying corn, which was bestowed in divers places, where the poore might buy at an appointed price, and such as lacked money to pay downe, did put in Surety to pay in the yeare following, in which yeare, When Harvest came, the Fields yeilded plentifull encrease, and so the price of Corne began to decrease.

An. Dom. 1438.

In the 17 yeere of *Henry* the Sixt, by meanes of great tempests, unmeasurable VVindes and Raines, there arose such a scarcitie, that VVheat was sold in some places for 2 shillings 6 pence the Bushell.

An. Dom. 1439.

18. *H. 6.* VVheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell, Mault at 13 shillings the Quarter, and Oates at 8 pence the Bushell; which caused men to cate Beanes, Peas, and Barley, more then in an hundred yeeres before; wherefore *Stephen Browne*, then Maior, sent into *Pruse*, and caused to be brought to *London* many Ships laden with Rye, which did much good; for bread Corne was so scarce in *England*, that poore people made them Bread of Ferne rootes.

An. Dom. 1454.

22. *H. 6.* VVheat and other Graine were in such plentie, that a Quarter of VVheat was commonly sold for 12 pence or 14 pence; of Mault, for 16 or 17 pence at the most. A certaine Farmer dwelling in *Cruse Royse*, or *Rose* Towne in *Hertfordshire*, sold 20 Quarters of the best VVheat for 20 shillings.

An. Dom. 1486.

In the second yeere of *Henry* the seventh, VVheat was sold at 3 shillings the Bushell; and Bay-Salt at the like price.

An. Dom. 1491.

7. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at *London* for

for 20 pence the Bushell, which was accounted a great Dearth.

An. Dom. 1494.

10. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at the like price.

An. Dom. 1521.

In the thirteenth yeere of *Henry the Eight*, was a Dearth of Corn (with Pestilence), for Wheat was sold at *London* for 20 shillings the Quarter.

An. Dom. 1526.

18. *H. 8.* In *November, December, and Januarie*, fell such abundance of Raine, that thereof ensued great Floods, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Bealts. Then was it drie till the twelfth of *April*; and from that time it rained every day and night, till the third of *June*: whereby Corne failed sore in the yeere following.

An. Dom. 1527.

19. *H. 8.* Such scarcitie of Bread was at *London*, and throughout *England*, that many dyed for want thereof. The King sent to the Citie, of his owne provision, six hundred Quarters; The Bread-Carts then coming from *Stratford* towards *London*, were met at the *Miles end* by a great number of Citizens, so that the Maior and Sheriffes were forced to goe and relcieve the same, and see them brought to the Markets appointed; Wheat being then at 15 shillings the Quarter. But shortly after, the Merchants of the *Stiliard* brought from *Danfke* such store of Wheat and Rye, that it was better cheape at *London*, than in any other part of the Realme.

An. Dom. 1553.

In the first yeere of *Queene Mary*, at her Majesties coming to the Crowne, Victuals were so plentiful, that a Barrell of Beere was sold for six pence, with the Cask, and foure great Loaves of Bread for one penny.

An. Dom. 1557.

5. *Mary*, Wheat was sold before *Harvelt*, for foure Marks the Quarter; but after *Harvelt*, for five shillings: so that a penny Loafe, which weighed in *London* the last yeere but 11 ounces *Troy*, weighed now 26 ounces *Troy*.

An. Dom. 1558.

6. *Mary*. Corne rose to 14 shillings the Quarter.

An. Dom. 1573.

About *Lammas*, Wheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell; but shortly after, it was rayted to 4 shillings, 5 shillings, 6 shillings, and before *Christmas*, to a Noble, and 7 shillings;

which so continued long after, yet there was no want to him that wanted not Money.

An. Dom. 1586.

In the 29 yeere of *Queene Elizabeth*, about *Ianuarie*, her Majestie observing the general Dearth of Corne, and other Victuals, growne partly through the unseasonablenesse of the yeere then past, and partly through the uncharitable greedinesse of Corne-Maters, but especially through the unlawfull and over much transporting of Graine in forreine parts; by the advice of her most Honourable Privie Councell, published a Proclamation, and a Booke of Orders to be taken by the Justices, for reliefe of the Poore: notwithstanding all which the excessive prices of Graine still increased; so that Wheat in Meale was sold at *London* for 8 shillings the Bushell, and in some other parts of this Realme above that price.

An. Dom. 1594.

36. *Eliz.* In *May* fell many great showers of Raine, but in *June* and *July* much more, for it commonly rained day and night till *Saint James Eve*; and on *S. James* day in the afternoone it began againe, and continued for two dayes together. Notwithstanding, there followed a faire Harvelt. But in *September*, great Raines rayted high waters, such as stayed the Carriages, and bare downe Bridges, as at *Cambridge, Ware*, and elsewhere. Also Graine grew to be of a great Price, a Bushell of Wheat at 6, 7, or 8 shillings, &c. which Dearth happened more through the Merchants over-much transporting, then the unseasonablenesse of the weather past.

An. Dom. 1595.

37. *Eliz.* By the late Transportations of Graine into forreine parts, the same was here growne to an excessive price, as in some parts of this Realme, from 14 shillings to 4 Marks the Quarter, and more, as the poore did feele; and all other things whatsoever were made to sustain man, were likewise rayted, without all conscience and reason. For remedie whereof, our Merchants brought back from *Danfke* much Rye and Wheat, but passing deere; though not of the best, yet seiving the turne in such extremitie. Some Prentices and other young people about the Citie of *London*, being pinched of their Victuals more than they had beene accustomed, tooke Butter from the Market folkes in *Southwarke*, paying but three pence, where the owners would not

afford it under five pence by the pound. For which disorder, the said young men were punished on the 27 of June, by whipping, setting on the Pillorie, and long imprisonment.

An. Dom. 1596.

38 Eliz. In August, September, October, November, fell great store of Raine, and Wheat in Meale was sold at London for 10 shillings the Bushell yet through the diligent carefulnesse of Thomas Skinner, then Lord Mayor, provision was made for Corne to be brought from

Danske, and other the East Countreyes, by our Merchants, unto whom was granted Custome and Stowage free, as also to make their owne price, or transport to any part of this Realme. Whereupon it followed, were the price never so high, this Citie never wanted Corne for their Monie.

An. Dom. 1597.

And 39. Eliz. the price of Wheat in London Markets fell from 13 shillings to 10 shillings the Bushell.

TURNEP BREAD.

A RECEIPT to make Turnep Bread, much used in Essex towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, was given by S. Dile, M.L. (a friend of the celebrated Ray) to the Royal Society, in a Letter dated 6th of December 1693, and is now reprinted for public use.

Take peeled Turneps, boil them till they are soft in water, then strongly press out the juice, and mix them, being beaten very fine and small, with their weight in Wheat Meal, add salt, as much as is sufficient, dissolved in warm water, knead it up as other dough or paste, and bake it.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF DR. HUGH BLAIR *.

HUGH BLAIR, Doctor in Divinity, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in that University, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Highland Society of London, &c. and author of some of the most popular works on subjects of piety, taste, and morals, which have ever appeared in Europe, was born at Edinburgh in April 1718. His father was a younger brother of the ancient family of BLAIR, and a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. After a course of liberal education at the schools, and in the University of his native city, the son took the degree of Master of Arts, and entered into holy orders, in the year 1742. He was presented, that same year, to the rural benefice of Collesie, in the county of Fife. From Collesie, he was soon translated to the Canongate Church, at Edinburgh. In the year 1758, he became first Minister of that which is called the High Church of Edinburgh. The University of St. Andrews about that time conferred on him the honour of Doctor in Divinity. In 1761, the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres was instituted

in the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being filled by Dr. Blair. He was one of those who promoted the collection, the translation, and the English publication of the *Poems of Ossian*. His own first publication was, *A Critical Dissertation on those Poems* which accompanied the translation, by Macpherson. In the year 1777, he published the first volume of those Sermons which have been so generally read and admired. The late Dr. Samuel Johnson was one of the first to praise them. The success of his first volume encouraged him to add a second. A third, and a fourth, after different intervals, followed. They were all received with the same ardent approbation. They have been re-printed, we believe, almost to a twentieth edition, by the London proprietors of the copy right. In Ireland and America, they have passed through various editions. In the year 1783, Dr. Blair was permitted to retire from the official exercise of his duties, as Professor of Rhetoric, still continuing, however to enjoy the salary of that appointment, and to retain the character of Professor Emeritus. His Lectures

* See Vol. IV. p 201, and Vol. XXXIII p 219.

were soon after made public, from the press. Temperance, exercise, and the advantages of a constitution of body naturally sound and healthful, preserved him—to within a few years of his death, in full ability to discharge the clerical duties of his office. He had survived his wife, who died a few years since; and his only child, a lovely daughter, who was suddenly snatched away by a fever, in the flower of her age. To the last, he remained equal to the duties and the sober enjoyments of domestic life.

His emoluments, at first moderate, were gradually increased. As a Minister of Edinburgh, he had a stipend of 200l. a year; as Professor of Rhetoric, he had an annual salary of 70l. From about the time of the publication of the second volume of his Sermons, he had a pension from her Majesty of 200l. annually, which, when he ceased to lecture on Rhetoric, was augmented to 300l. The copy-money of his works, received at different times, might amount in all to nearly 4000l. His style of living was comfortable and respectable; he entertained his friends with elegant hospitality; divided his year between the town and its rural environs; and kept his carriage. His expences were carefully regulated; and he has, it is said, left a fortune of between 15,000l. and 20,000l.

If the merits of an Author may be estimated by the popularity and general usefulness of his writings, it will be impossible to deny Dr. Blair, as a man of taste and judgment, almost the very first rank among his cotemporaries. His *Critical Dissertation* on the Poems of *Ossian*, combines the philosophy of Aristotle with the eloquence of Longinus; mingles the metaphysical criticism of the Scots with that criticism of mere taste and erudition which is preferred by the English; displays, above all, a soundness of judgment, and a delicate sense of propriety, which are scarcely rivalled by any other critical production either in ancient or modern times. At the period when his *Sermons* were first offered to the world, this species of writing had lost almost all its former power over the minds of the public.—Mere elegance and propriety of style could have had but small effect to make *sermons* so suddenly popular and so eminently fashionable. It was the skill with which they were adapted to the very tone of the public taste, humour,

and judgment—it was the union which they exhibited of mild religion, and of pure and liberal philosophy, with discriminating observation on the modes of human conduct, and the fortunes of human life.—It was in conjunction with such qualities, that epic finity of composition, that luminous beauty and justness of arrangement, that spirit of propriety and discretion pervading them in every part,—to which his *Sermons* owed that sudden but still rising popularity which they have, ever since their first publication, enjoyed.

They present a system of Peripatetic and Christian Philosophy, happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every important condition of life. His eloquence is vigorous, lively, splendid, always correct, but rarely rising to the highest pitch of vehemence or sublimity. The style is pure, and abounds in those felicities of expression which are named by the Roman Critics, "*ardentia verba*"—by Gray, the "*Words that burn*." His eloquence is always ornamented to the very limits of classical propriety—never beyond these. A singular clearness of both thought and expression every where remarkably appears throughout his Discourses. He is often solemnly sublime, more frequently tender and softly pleasing, sometimes meltingly pathetic. Such perfect correctness was never before united with a fire so pure and vivid. His *Lectures*, after having, in their deliverance from the Academical Chair, operated in an extraordinary degree to correct and refine the taste of his countrymen, have been confessed, since their publication, to afford the best system of the principles of taste and the laws of literary composition, which has been offered to the world since the age of Quintilian.

Superficial readers have fancied and affirmed, that, while so popular, his writings wanted depth and originality of sentiment. Never was there a more egregious mistake—He ever seizes his subject with a masterly grasp, views it on all sides, penetrates with keen discernment through its most secret obscurities, discovers relations hitherto unknown, exercises the happy art to illuminate the obscure, to dignify the familiar, to bestow upon the new every easy and natural charm.

His *Sermons* have been translated into the French, Dutch, German, Slavonic, and Italian languages. His *Lectures* have

have been lately translated, among other languages, into the Spanish. He has left some posthumous works; and we hope soon to announce them for the public.

His conduct as a Christian, and a man, was worthy of every praise. Dr. Blair discharged with earnest fidelity the duties of every office he held, and every relation in which he was placed. He was modest, just, charitable, for-

bearing; never apt to violate the laws of propriety and discretion; ready to make every reasonable allowance for the failings of others; a zealous patron of literary genius whenever it appeared in persons needing his protection. He was the last survivor of that great school of Philosophers and Men of Letters who have done so much honour to Scotland, in the progress of the eighteenth century.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY 1801.

QUID SIT, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. forming a Description of the Manners of Petersburg at the Close of the Eighteenth Century; and containing various Anecdotes collected during a Residence of Ten Years in that Capital; together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo. Longman and Rees.

THIS extraordinary publication is replete with political information, and enlivened with anecdotes to gratify curiosity, and to entertain the generality of readers. In many respects it may be considered as a supplement to Tooke's Life of Catherine, which was amply reviewed in our Magazines, Vol. XXXIV and XXXV, at the close of 1798, and commencement of 1799.

By an advertisement prefixed to the present translation, we are very properly informed, that the publishers were induced by a sense of decency and propriety, to suppress or soften a few anecdotes contained in the original, the grossness of which would undoubtedly outrage the public and private feelings of Englishmen. Having read this original with due attention, we think it a duty incumbent on us, as candid critics, to applaud the judgment,

good taste, and prudence of our countrymen, in withholding from the public eye, those impure descriptive scenes of a voluptuous Court, which would have tendency to inflame the passions and corrupt the morals of our youth of both sexes. Let the conduct of these worthy booksellers serve as a beacon to the very few in the business who, regardless of every other consideration but self interest, publish, under the specious titles of Memoirs and Anecdotes, such private transactions as violate all the rules of public decorum, and deserve the severest reprehension from every man of letters who is concerned for the honour and morality of the British press. In the hands of the libertine and the sensualist, let the few copies of the original brought into England remain in privacy, and let us hope, that the Officers of the Customs will

will have timely orders from their superiors to prevent any future importations of these mental poisons. We dwell more particularly upon this subject, because a report is current, that the French originals "will be allowed to be imported," and because we recollect the fatal effects of the indiscreet translation, some years since, of a most pernicious novel, entitled *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, from which were imbibed principles highly injurious to matrimonial fidelity, destructive of domestic harmony, and calculated to seduce the higher classes of females to imitate the loose manners of the Parisian women of the same rank, at the time when the corrupt manners of the profligate Duke de Chartres, afterwards too well known as Orleans, prevailed generally at Paris, and too much at the Court of Versailles.

In the first Chapter, some interesting particulars are related respecting the projected marriage of the young King of Sweden and the Princess Alexandra, the present Grand Duchess, and the eldest daughter of the Emperor Paul, which, we believe, never before appeared in print. "This amiable Princess was educated and trained up in the idea of being one day Queen of Sweden; every person about her confirmed her in this idea, and entertained her with the charms and early ripening accomplishments of the young Gustavus. Catharine one day opened a portfolio, containing portraits of several unmarried Princes, and pressed her to point out which of them she should like best for a husband. The child, blushing, chose the portrait of him, of whom she had heard so many fine things, and who was already the lover of her rising imagination. The good old lady, not considering that her grand-daughter could read, and knew the Prince of Sweden by his name at the bottom of the picture, persuaded herself, that sympathy had decided in his favour, and pursued her scheme with redoubled ardour."

By the violent and sudden death of his father the young Prince unexpectedly became King of Sweden, and care had been taken previous to this event, by the emissaries of Catharine, to engage those persons who had the most frequent access to him, to inspire him with sentiments of reciprocal partiality in favour of Alexandra; but the grand obstacle to this connexion was, the ani-

mosity which the Duke of Sudermania, the young King's uncle, and Regent of the Kingdom during his minority, fostered secretly in his breast, not only against Catharine, but against the system of Russian politics. Yet, by the powerful influence and deep intrigues of the Empress, this difficulty appeared to be surmounted, and the Duke was prevailed upon to accompany his royal ward in a visit to the Court of Petersburg, and to break off a negotiation which he had entered into for marrying the young King to a Princess of Mecklenburg. The reconciliation of two such illustrious personages as the Duke and the Empress, after having exhibited to all Europe proofs of an implacable hatred, was the wonder of the day; a Genevese of the name of Christian, formerly the right hand and Secretary to Calonne, the famous French financier, being at Stockholm, wrought this political miracle.

On the 25th of August 1796, the King of Sweden, then only seventeen years of age, arrived at Petersburg, with his uncle and a numerous suite. At his first interview with the Empress, she appeared enchanted, and, to use her own expression, *almost in love with him herself*. The interview with the young Princess was still more interesting; and the eyes of the whole Court being turned towards them, their confusion increased. Then it was, that each seemed to find the other worthy of the sentiments with which they had been inspired from infancy. All the pomp of the Russian empire was sedulously displayed to his view; but it did not dazzle him. His attention was wholly taken up with noticing every thing the most worthy of his observation. Though in a state of continual enchantment, in the midst of a most brilliant and numerous Court, and the most splendid entertainments, he wisely employed his mornings in traversing the city with the Regent, and seeing every thing that could be interesting or instructive. Every where, he put such questions, or gave such answers, as shewed the understanding he possessed, and the education he had received.

At length, all the preliminaries being, as it was supposed, duly adjusted, the day was fixed for the ceremony of betrothing the young couple. It was the 21st of September. The whole Court received orders to assemble in full dress, in the apartment of the Throne.

Throne. The young Princess habited as a bride, and attended by her sisters, the Grand Dukes and their wives, and Ladies and Gentlemen; also the Duke and his consort, the father and mother of the Princess, were assembled by seven o'clock in the evening. The Empress herself arrived soon after, in all imaginable pomp. No one was wanting but the young bridegroom, whose tardiness at first excited astonishment. The repeated going out and coming in of Zubof the favourite, and the impatience which the Empress exhibited, soon excited the curiosity and whisperings of the Ladies. The King, however, did not appear. The reason was, that the Russian Ministers of State, Zubof and Mackof, had carried him the marriage contract to sign at six in the evening, which having read over, he found a stipulation for the Princess to have a chapel, and Russian priests in the Palace, that she might profess the Greek religion publicly, which was incompatible with the Swedish constitution. The King had only agreed not to lay any restraint on the conscience of the Princess in the private exercise of the Greek religion, but in public he had insisted that she should conform to the religion of his country, and he conceived that Catharine had consented to this arrangement. With surprise, therefore, he asked Mackof, if the Empress herself had sent him that contract to sign; and being answered in the affirmative, he positively refused to sign; and after repeated solicitations, to avoid further importunities, he retired to his apartment, and fastened the door.

These debates, however, kept the whole Court in waiting till past ten o'clock, when it became necessary to inform the Empress, that the Treaty was broken off. She rose, attempted to speak, but her tongue faltered; she nearly fainted, and had a slight fit, the precursor of that which carried her off a few weeks after. The very affecting circumstances which followed this unexpected disappointment, both with respect to the Empress, the young Princess, and the King himself, are related in a manner that carries with it every evidence of genuine truth and candour. The firmness and patriotism of the young King, who sacrificed his growing affection for the Princess to the conservation of the laws and customs of his country, the suffering of the Prin-

cess, and the agonizing vexation of the Empress, who shut herself up in her Palace of Tauris, excited pity for their fate, and general execration against her Ministers.

Some circumstances respecting the death of the Empress, are secrets not revealed till this publication appeared; for particulars we refer the curious to Chapter II. containing an account of her sickness and death; but the following reflections on the fate of herself and two of her favourites, are too instructive to be passed over.

What a contrast, what a lesson does the death of the three greatest personages of Russia offer! Orlof, who reigned twelve years by the side of Catharine, died in a state of wretched insanity. Potemkin, the powerful, the magnificent Potemkin, the founder of so many cities and palaces, the conqueror of a kingdom, expired by the road-side, lying on his cloak; and Catharine, the renowned Empress of all the Russias, fell down in a fit in her water-closet, and died on the floor with a lamentable shriek! Strange as it may appear, this mighty woman, who had exhibited such amazing pomp and splendour in her court not many weeks before, was so neglected by her numerous retinue, attendants, and servants of different denominations, that none of them thought of taking her up, and carrying her to some of the beds or sofas of the Palace; she was literally drawn from the passage of the water-closet into the anti-chamber, placed on a mattress under the window, where she lay *thirty-seven hours*, mostly in a state of insensibility in the cold month of November, and in that severe climate, without any attempt to recover her by the warmth of down-beds."

Great pains have been taken by our Author to delineate the real characters of Catharine, of her courtiers, and of her favourites, who, in fact, were her Ministers; and if long experience be considered as a qualification for this task, he may justly claim it, as he informs us, that he was well acquainted with the Court, was resident in the capital during the last ten years of her reign, and near the person of the Empress, whom he usually saw twice a week. On the other hand, many of his readers may doubt the impartiality of a Frenchman—to such let the following apostrophe serve as a guide.

"O Catharine! dazzled by thy greatness, of which I have had a near view,
E 2 charme!

charmed with thy beneficence, which rendered so many individuals happy; seduced by the thousand amiable qualities that have been admired in thee; I would fain have erected a monument to thy glory; but torrents of blood flow in upon me, and inundate my design: the chains of *thirty* millions of slaves ring in my ears, and deafen me; the crimes which have reigned in thy name call forth my indignation. I throw away my pen, and exclaim, "Let there be henceforth no glory without virtue! Let injustice and depravity be transmitted with no other laurels to posterity than the snakes of Nemesis."

Here we take our leave of the late Empress, to note the character, mark the progress, and scrutinize the conduct of her successor, at a crisis when every thing relative to him becomes an interesting subject of information to our fellow subjects. Paul I. some short time past, was esteemed the magnanimous, the potent, and disinterested ally of Britain; at present there is too much reason to fear he will be her determined enemy, and exhibit to the world an example of perfidy and injustice, which cannot be better accounted for than by the perusal of these memoirs, which ascribe to him acts of despotism, cruelty, and ill-humour, that can only be palliated by considering him as labouring under mental derangement.

If his own subjects were deceived by first appearances on his accession to the throne, we cannot be surprised that the Ministers of foreign nations residing at Petersburg could not discover his real character, concealed under the mask of political duplicity. His frivolity and caprice were kept in the back-ground, whilst he was Grand Duke, as he led a retired life at his palace at Gatchina, being allowed only a small stipend of between two and three thousand pounds sterling, and never suffered to come to court, but on the extraordinary occasion of the King of Sweden's intended marriage with his daughter; and it is a fact ascertained beyond a doubt, that the late Empress was concerting measures privately to set him aside from the succession, and to place Alexander his eldest son upon the throne; a Prince of a most amiable disposition, and universally beloved: her sudden death prevented the execution of this plan; but as it was no secret to Paul, it sug-

gested to him the necessity of acting with the greatest delicacy and precaution at the commencement of his reign; more especially as suspicions had all along been entertained that he was not the son of the unfortunate Peter III. but of Catharine's first favourite Sergius Soltikoff, Peter's Chamberlain, when he was Grand Duke; and it was thought by some of the oldest politicians at Court, that the taking up the body, and the funeral honours paid by Paul to the remains of the murdered Emperor, were purposely designed to obliterate that popular opinion. The detail of the awful ceremony, as given by our Author, is equally striking and unprecedented. See Chapter IV. p. 195, and sequel.

"The first steps that he took after he was proclaimed, seemed to contradict the reports of his stern and capricious disposition. He had long suffered by the abuses and disorders of the Court; bred in the school of misfortune, the crucible in which great minds are refined, and little ones evaporate; a distant spectator of affairs, scrutinizing the plans and conduct of his mother; he had had thirty years leisure to regulate his own. Accordingly, it appeared that he had in his pocket a multitude of regulations ready drawn up, which he had nothing to do but to unfold, and put in execution: this he accomplished with astonishing rapidity. Far from imitating the example of his mother with respect to himself, he immediately called his sons about him, entrusted each with the command of one of the regiments of guards, and made the eldest Military Governor of Petersburg, an important post, which chained the young Prince to his father's side. His first behaviour to the Empress his wife, likewise, surprised and delighted every one. Instead of his former rudeness and parsimony, he suddenly changed his conduct, assigned her a considerable revenue, increased those of his children, and loaded his whole family with caresses and kindnesses.

Zubof, Catharine's last favourite, who had every thing to fear, he continued, together with her other Ministers, in office, requiring from them, in condescending terms, that they would serve him with the same fidelity as they had done his mother; and he even seemed to pity Zubof's deep affliction for the sudden death of his generous mistress.

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The first ukase (edict) he issued announced pacific dispositions. In short, every hour, every moment, produced some wise changes, some just punishments, or some well merited favour. The Court and the city were surprised. People began to imagine that his character had been mistaken, and that his long and melancholy pupilage had not entirely depraved it. All the world saw itself happily deceived in its expectations, and the conduct of the Grand Duke was forgotten in that of the Emperor; but it was too soon brought again into remembrance. Let us bestow a few minutes more on the hopes of happiness which he promised to his empire.

The first two political steps taken by Paul inspired confidence, gained the Nobility, and suspended two horrible scourges which Catharine seemed to have bequeathed to Russia—War, and a state of bankruptcy. She had resolved to act directly against France, by succouring the Emperor of Germany; and by attacking the King of Prussia, to compel him to return to the coalition. In consequence of this plan, she had issued orders for raising nearly one hundred thousand recruits. The coffers of the State being emptied, and assignats multiplied to such a point, that they were threatened with the same depreciation as in France, she thought proper to double her current coin, by giving to every piece of money twice its former value. Paul quashed these two disastrous measures, which were already begun to be put in execution. At the same time, he broke off the treaty of subsidy with England, then on the carpet; not that it was his intention, as had been published abroad, to acknowledge the French Republic, but because his Imperial pride was above entering into the pay of England, like a petty Prince.

Kosciusko, the famous Polish patriot, confined with his associates as prisoners of war, he set at liberty, and permitted the wounded and infirm last defender of his country to be carried to Court, and introduced to the Empress. It is well known that this virtuous chief refused a liberal establishment in Russia, but accepted a sum of money from the Emperor to enable him to live independent in America.

He also caused a search to be made for those Officers who were attached to his father at the time of his unhappy catastrophe, and who had since lived in disgrace and obscurity. They were found out in their retreats, brought to Court, and honourably employed. Finally, the vengeance he took on some of the assassins of Peter III. possessed a degree of sublimity which was universally approved.

“This,” says our Author, “was the conduct of Paul in the first days of his reign; and I have collected the whole of it together, lest those instances of reason, justice, and feeling should be lost and forgotten in the heap of unaccountable actions with which they were afterwards obscured.”

Of these, in their order, as they have affected his own subjects, and injured those of our own country, we propose to give a concise but satisfactory account, from these curious memoirs, in another review, when the strange occurrences to be related will probably serve to throw fresh light upon the intelligence we may expect to receive from Petersburg of the further progress or cure of the Imperial brain-fever. It will open with a discussion of the Author's question in Chapter V. “Has Paul reason to fear the fate of Peter III.?” M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799. On the Means of present Relief, and of future Plenty. With an Appendix, containing Accounts of all Corn Imported and Exported, with the Prices, from 1697, to the 10th of October 1800. And also several other Tables. By John, Lord Sheffield. 8vo. Debrett.

THIS is not one of those ordinary publications which have been multiplying daily, since the melancholy scourge of an unprecedented high price of fine bread, to which the generality of our people of all ranks have been accustomed in the southern parts of Britain, now upwards of a century. The distinguished rank, the extensive knowledge, the genuine patriotism, and disinterested conduct of the noble writer, exhibited upon various public occasions,

sions, give a weight and influence to his sentiments and advice upon this important and distressing subject, to which few authors can lay a similar claim; and we enjoy a peculiar satisfaction from the full confidence we place in his Lordship's well-known candour, that he will not take offence at any difference of opinion which may arise in the review of his well-written and useful performance.

Though the Author's remarks are mostly founded on authentic documents, there are some strong objections to the evidence he produces to substantiate the great scarcity of wheat after the harvest, which he is pleased to call *a bad one*, of 1799, that it is the Reviewer's duty to state with becoming deference; and that they may operate more forcibly on his Lordship's mind, he takes the liberty to assure him, that he likewise took great pains to investigate the question in the winter of 1795 and the spring of 1796, "Whether the then exorbitant price of wheat, and consequently of bread, was the result of a real scarcity, or of concealment of great quantities in all parts of the kingdom, by *great*, or *gentlemen* farmers?" Similar circumstances, he has good reason to believe, have existed from the month of October 1800, to the present hour, and have hitherto escaped detection, because the proper means have not been taken to discover concealed grain.

These observations respect the first part of his Lordship's pamphlet, in which he states the misapprehensions that have taken place respecting corn. For as to the second part, pointing out the means of relief from the present *assumed* scarcity, it contains the most judicious and friendly advice to all ranks of the community. But before we proceed to the remedy, it will be proper to discuss his Lordship's information concerning the causes which have produced the evil.

Our present difficulties, according to this respectable writer, are so dependent on, and blended with those which arose from the bad harvest of 1799, that it is essential to include the whole of that period in the observations he has to make on the subject. And we are told, "that, owing to an inclement season, the worst ever experienced, the deficiency in the crops of 1799, was greater than the deficiency in 1796, the period of a former very high

price of bread, and of a presumed scarcity of wheat—that 472,991 quarters of wheat, and 60,413 cwt. of wheatear flour, were imported in the last quarter of the year 1799: and 950,867 quarters of wheat and flour before the 1st of October 1800; and yet with these two powerful circumstances operating, which ought to have created a superfluity, if there had been no scarcity, it is known, that it was necessarily immediately to begin on the new crop, in consequence of the old one being absolutely exhausted; so much so, that in many instances they began to thresh for the supply of the neighbourhood the very day the corn was brought into the barns; and millers and others, from distant counties, so late as the latter end of last October, resorted to the London market for foreign wheat, our own growth not coming fast enough to the markets to supply the demand. The average yearly consumption is computed at *eight millions* of quarters; and the best opinions agree, that the crop of 1799 was not so much as two thirds of a crop necessary for the usual consumption of Great Britain and its dependencies. — Deficiency, 2,666,666 quarters, which it became necessary to supply from the stock in hand of the former crop (the premature consumption of which would produce scarcity the ensuing year), or by importation." In fine, his Lordship has taken great pains to shew, that there has existed a real great scarcity from 1799 to the present hour, and to exculpate all persons engaged in the corn business, from the farmers and millers down to the London corn factors, from all unfair dealings whatever: and he laments, that "notwithstanding the deficient state of crops in England, the exhausted stock previous to the last harvest, and the insufficiency of the quantities imported, we have heard still more violent assertions of great abundance and of artificial scarcity, with a redoubled and outrageous hue and cry against engrossers, forestallers, and regraters. That men of weight and respectability, to whom the country looks up for information, re-echo and encourage the opinion, that no real deficiency exists, and that there are no just grounds for the present most exorbitant prices of corn, and of all the other first necessaries of life— that even corporations and meetings of all sorts have entered into resolutions declaratory that there is abundance

ance of corn in the country, and that the high prices are to be attributed to forestallers, engrossers, and regraters." Since, then, such a mass of the better classes of the people, first of the indigent, have joined in this hue and cry, will it, can it be doubted, that there is more or less ground for such opinions. Let us, then, proceed to refute some of his Lordship's strongest arguments, in defence of the hardened, avaricious wretches, whom he in vain endeavours to acquit.

Page 5. "He admits the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information of the stock of corn in every part of the country."—This alone is sufficient to support the charges against monopolizing farmers and millers. The writer of this review is not acquainted with the statements of Messrs. Davies and Webb, which his Lordship asserts were perfectly unfounded; but as to the Gentlemen, who made the survey alluded to in the note to the same page, forming a judgment of a vast deficiency, because, "instead of a large number of stacks of old wheat, only three were found in the most fertile parts of the country towards the West," nothing can be more absurd; for here the unpenetrated source of the evil lies—the instant corn begins to rise above the average price in times of plenty, the stacks are removed, the corn threshed out, and carefully concealed, till it reaches the summit of price with which cupidity will be satisfied; and no measures have been taken to attain the discovery of these concealments. In the note it is likewise observed, that the account of the just-mentioned survey is in the hands of a person in a very distinguished situation. The Reviewer also asserts, that in the spring of 1796, he presented a memorial, probably to the same person, if a noble Earl who takes the lead in the corn discussions is meant, pointing out the concealments in the winter of 1795, and the means of detecting them in future—when he was told by that noble personage, "that the evil (the high price of corn) was remedying itself;" to which he replied, "No, my Lord, it has not, nor it will not remedy itself, for in a few years it will return with greater violence." But he now considers all information, all discovery of monopolising, &c. as totally useless, since the maxim has been circulated, "that every man has a right to get the most he can for his

property;" a maxim that may be just with respect to all other articles, except the first necessaries of life, which ought not to be governed by the general rules of trade. However, he is convinced, that Lord Sheffield is wrong in asserting, "that corn cannot be monopolised to any great or permanent extent in this country;" and it is remarkable, that his Lordship in another place, p. 35. observes, "that unless there be large stocks in hand, there can be no certain and steady supply of the market; especially in Spring and Summer." Now, a stronger proof cannot be given that corn is hoarded up in great quantities, than the following: As soon as the measures of economy recommended effectually took place, and that consequently no higher price could be expected in 1796, the prices fell considerably; and he ventures to predict, that in two months after the present Act, for making bread from flour containing the whole of the meal, takes place, a fall in the price of wheat and flour will ensue, though not a gram shall be imported, so considerable, and that such an abundance will be brought to market, as to evince the truth of the charges against engrossers: for it may be relied on, that in corn jobbing, like stock jobbing, as soon as all hope of getting more ceases, the sellers become more numerous than the buyers, and the fall in the price is rapid and astonishing.

The attack on farmers his Lordship considers as more unjust than that upon dealers; "for nothing can be more gross than that credulity which supposes a farmer would hoard up any quantity of wheat, when he can get an uncommonly high price for it;" yet he allows, that an instance may occur; and if one, why not more. An uncommonly high price may be passed over to wait for an exorbitant one; and it is well known, that great farmers in different counties, in the autumn of 1795 and the spring of 1796, publicly declared, when wheat was at 25l. the load, "an uncommonly high price," that they would not sell till it rose to 35l. and that they would sooner let it rot."

At page 45 we are told, "that rich farmers are a public benefit: that they improve agriculture; that they keep magazines or stocks of grain without expence to the public." Strange reasoning at a time when that public pays
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for these hoards 126s. that is, six guineas a quarter for wheat; which, for a long series of years before Gentlemen-farmers were known in the country, was sold at the average price of 2l. 4s. and 2l. 8s. per quarter. And as to agricultural improvements, let the fact speak for itself. We now pay, and have done it for a considerable time past, large sums of money for foreign corn imported. Before partial inclosures, and engrossing farms was encouraged by great landholders, who established gentlemen farmers, we received millions yearly for our surplus corn exported to foreign countries.

His Lordship next acknowledges, "there is reason to regret, that in a great part of England the millers are not content with their proper business of grinding and dressing meal, but have added to their own trade, the trades of mealmen and corn-dealers." After enlarging upon this subject in p. 47 and 48, we were surprised to find, in p. 49, the following remark: "As long as they unite the several trades of miller, corn dealer, and mealmen, the same argument which is used in respect to farmers and dealers in corn may be used in the favour of millers, namely, that they hold the magazines so necessary for a steady supply of the markets, and without which this country could not be subsisted. Let the reader contrast these two passages, and decide on their consistency.

A few excellent observations on the misguided conduct of the populace, in augmenting the public distress by riots and insurrections, which defeat the very purpose they mean to accomplish, close this first division of his work.

As the noble Author has suspended, for a short time, the third part of his intended publication, we recommend with deference a revision of the first part, when it shall be necessarily reprinted to make the whole complete; since "the dispatching the first and second part," has occasioned many inaccuracies in the former.

Of Part II. we shall say the less, because we wish to recommend the whole in the strongest terms: it suggests all the essential means of relief from the present distress, so far as respects the consumption of grain; and the heads of families cannot have a surer guide for their conduct. The single article to which we object relates to public granaries, which have been established

in all the countries on the continent, and have been found highly beneficial in times of real scarcity; and the city of London holds its charter at this very hour under a condition totally overlooked and grown into disuse, that of providing public granaries of wheat to be sold by the Corporation to poor Citizens, in times of scarcity, at the average price of years of plenty.

His Lordship justly observes, "that nothing is more desirable to import than rice; it goes so much further than any other grain, that at first it seems almost incredible; it is also brought into use at a much less expence, and pays no toll either to millers or bakers;" he should have added, if boiled whole. "Yet the consumption in England is usually small; and why is it not larger at present? Because a vulgar notion prevails amongst the populace, that feeding on rice occasions blindness. Surely, Government should make the Royal College of Physicians of some use to the public under the present circumstances, by calling upon them, as a privileged body, to publish an opinion contradictory to this mischievous prejudice.

The Appendix we consider as a very valuable part of this performance; it contains the examination of Mr. Samuel Wyatt and Mr. Sheredine before the Privy Council in 1795, by which it appears, that the household bread now enacted to be the only bread to be made by the bakers after the 23d of January 1801, is the most wholesome and nutritive—"it is made from the whole meal, with only the bran taken out." But how shall we prevent adulteration? For Mr. Sheredine says, "that when the flour is made of the whole of the meal, it is impossible to tell whether *they*, the miller, mealman, or baker, have taken any fine flour out of it."

It appears also, that the Albion Mills were a public benefit to the inhabitants of London; the annual saving being 463,666l: yet we all know how violently, how shamefully these mills were decry'd by interested farmers, mealmen, and corn-dealers—and how they were destroyed by fire, remains to this hour an unresolved question.

The tables are invaluable, as they consist of accurate copies of the printed reports delivered to the Members of both Houses of Parliament—there *ten* in all, the most material of which
for

for general use, in No. 2, containing an account of the quantities of grain exported from 1697 to 1780, distinguishing each year; also shewing the annual average price of wheat per quarter in the same period. It will be found by this table, that the price, for the first thirty years of the century just closed, was so low, in several years; as 1l. 10s. per quarter, and sometimes lower still, viz. 1l. 4s. and so lately as 1779, 1l. 14s. The average of several years, however,

was 2l. 4s.; and there were periods when the bounty was allowed for exportation.

Let the impartial examiner compare these prices with the present; and then resolve the question, If error, mismanagement, or avarice, have not taken deep root? And whether gentlemen or great farmers, monopolizers, engrossers, millers, mealmen, and corn factors, are so innocent of all imposition on the public as their noble advocate asserts.

Dramas and other Poems of the Abbé Pietro Metastasio. Translated from the Italian, by John Hoole. Three Vols. M. 1s. Ottridge and Son, &c. &c. 1800.

(Concluded from Vol. XXXVIII. Page 429.)

OF the Sacred Dramas of Metastasio, we shall insert a specimen from the affecting Drama, entitled the "Discovery of Joseph," in which the poet has so well succeeded in the use he has made of one of the finest narratives in sacred or profane history. In this piece he has happily introduced, besides Joseph's confident, another character of his own, Atenetha, Joseph's wife, whose name only appears in the text.

PART THE FIRST.

Joseph. Thanetes.

Jos. None of the Hebrew brethren yet return'd?

Than. None yet, my Lord.

Jos. Hast thou dispatch'd to explore
The public ways?

Than. I have; but sent in vain
Full many a messenger.

Jos. Yet not so far
Is Mambre's valley from these regal walls,
But since they parted hence, their tardy feet
Might long ere this have measur'd back
their way.

Than. Forgive me, if I know not what
to think

Of such concern: a few poor simple shepherds

Appear an object far beneath your care.

Jos. [*aside.*] Thanetes little thinks
these simple shepherds

Are Joseph's brethren.—I'm offended,
friend,

To find myself deceiv'd: to these I gave
In charge to bring with them, at their return,

Young Benjamin, old Jacob's latest born.
Thou heard'st it with what unwilling lips
they vow'd

To do my bidding.

Than. But your wisdom well

Secur'd compliance, by detaining one
A hostage for their faith: it this should
fail,

The force of famine must again compel
These Hebrews back. The barren provinces

Yield not sufficient nurture to sustain
The pale inhabitants: the blighted corn
Dies in the blade, or shoots not from the
soil.

The feeble shepherd mourns his lessening
flock;

The famish'd cattle shew the unfavoury
stubble,

Unmeet for nourishment: the husbandman,

With trembling feet, each field explores
in vain

For life-sustaining food; while Memphis
only

(Such thanks to you we owe) abounds
with plenty

Of well-stor'd harvest; and the afflicted
world,

To fly from famine, all repair to Egypt.

Jos. If Benjamin, a victim to the rage
Of envious brethren, should no longer
live,

What hopes to see him here?

Than. And whence, my Lord,
Can such suspicions rise within your
breast?

Jos. The boy was Jacob's hope.

Than. What then?

Jos. Myself,
Myself, like him, have known the calumny,

The treacherous wiles of deep fraternal
envy—

O! powerful King of Heaven! protect
and save him.

Than.

Than. What means this tenderness
for one unknown?
Jof. My life with Benjamin's is nearly
pair'd;
His fortune bids me recollect my own.
By nature to compassion mov'd,
We feel the griefs of those
Whose hapless destiny has prov'd
The touch of kindred woes.
A sympathy the heart constrains
To pity the distress,
When by our own, we judge the pains
That rend another's breast.
Than. And this, shall this suffice to
make you wretched?
Alas! how true, that here on earth is
found
No perfect happiness for if to pass
From life's worst evils to the highest rank
Of human honours, be indeed a blessing,
Who should like you rejoice? A slave, a
stranger,
You came to Memphis studer'd by a
base
Unhallow'd tongue, and bound in cruel
chains,
Your life was forfeited, when righteous
Heaven
Declar'd itself for Joseph: future time
Was open'd to your view. to only in
words
Greatness prelag'd, to ore they menac'd
death.
All Memphis heard your proplecs. the
King
Perplex'd recurr'd to you your wisdom
serv'd
His anxious doubts, disclos'd the im-
perdu'g evils,
And shew'd the remedies. th' event de-
clai'd
Your counsels just. Behold you now re-
mov'd
From prison to the palace see your fetters
Exchang'd for glittering gems and costly
robes
Siblimely seated on the royal car
You pass the ways, which once you
knew
A shackl'd prisoner for your name pro-
claim'd
THE SICKLE OF MANKIND. Now
Murther
Of King and people, ripe with blood and
honours,
Rich in a beauteous offspring, bless'd by
all
The grateful world, and highly lov'd of
Heaven,
It seems that naught is wanting to you.
wishes,

And yet, amidst this unexampled flow
Of earthly blessings, your inventive mind
Can for itself create unthought-of evils
Jof. Thanetes, go—Athena ap-
proaches.
Forget not my commands if Jacob's sons,
If Benjamin should come, return with
speed
To welcome their arrival.
Than I obey.
My gracious Lord, henceforth be to your-
self
What you are still to others. Every com-
fort
You give to them but to yourself distress;
You heal another's pains, but feel your
own.

Athena. Joseph.

Athena. My consort, is Alcretia per-
mitted
To ask a boon?
Jof. The doubt, my love, offers me
Athena. Release the Hebrew prisoner from
his bonds
Jof. Simeon?
Athena. The same.
Jof. But what excites thy pity
For one thou know'st not?
Athena. And what rigour, say,
Purs mov'd to the punishment of one
Whom never to you was guilty?
Jof. And how know'st thou
That he is innocent?
Athena. His crime I see not
His punishment is present to my sight.
Jof. And is it less a crime because un-
known?
Athena. But yet it merits sure, forgive
me, Joseph,
A judge more merciful.
Jof. But not unjust.
Athena. Alas! my Lord, without the
touch of pity,
Justice were cruelty.
Jof. And but for justice
Pity were weakness.
Athena. Let us imitate
THE CAUSE OF ALL, who sheds his
kindly rain
Altho' on good and wicked: equal ill
Wills that his bless'd sun should shine on
both.
Jof. Who sees to be like him, some-
times must scourge,
For the correction, those whom most he
loves.
Athena. But what you feel for Simeon,
pardon,
By outward signs more hated seems than
love.
Jof. Cordonn me not too soon. How
apt is man

To judge of others harshly! Wretched
 fruit
 Of blind self-love! The blame we cast on
 others
 Is flattery to our pride: we seem to gain
 That which we take from them; and
 ever look
 To find companions of our faults in others,
 Or faults which we have not: and hence
 it comes
 We change the names of things: fear, in
 ourselves,
 Is prudence called, and meanness modesty,
 But seen in others, modesty is meanness.
 And prudent fear. 'Tis hence we ever
 prove
 So partial to ourselves; and hence it
 comes,
 With slow belief we join the voice of
 praise,
 While censure ever finds our open ear.
 Ah! still with hasty judgment fear
 To view another's deed;
 For what may cruelty appear,
 From mercy may proceed.
 More cautious weigh what'er can move
 Your thoughts to vain surmise;
 As cruelty may mercy prove,
 So mercy may chastise.

We shall conclude our review of this article with the version of one of the Cantatas, that are "so admirable in the Italian for delicate simplicity and playful elegance;" on the translation of which species of poetry Mr. Hoole makes the following observations:

"Of all characters in writing, perhaps, that of simplicity is most difficult to be preserved. It will often happen, that the words and expressions, graceful in the Italian, can only be rendered in English by circumlocution, which must, of course, take from their simplicity. In this case nothing is left for the translator, but to endeavour to catch the general spirit of the passage, and thus, as far as the genius of the two languages will admit, give the truest likeness of his author, by which only he can hope to arrive at the great secret of good translation, that of making his work appear like an original."

IDYLS, in Two Parts. By Edward At-
 lins Bray. 12mo. Rivingtons. 4s. 6d.
 THESE Poems were principally sug-
 gested by a perusal of Getner's Pastorals,

FISHING.

Already evening shades prevail,
 And hover o'er the darkening seas:
 Come, Nyssa, come, with me inhale
 From placid waves the freshening
 breeze.

Of pure delights they little know,
 Who ne'er along this shore reclin'd,
 Have watch'd the peaceful waters flow
 Light curling to the gentle wind.
 Come, Nyssa, leave awhile thy calm re-
 treat,
 Leave thy favour'd rustic seat,
 For pleasure dwells not there alone,
 These rocks and caves have pleasures of
 their own.

Here, when the night has veil'd each eye
 In yonder sea, that seems another sky,
 The numerous stars that gild the sphere,
 Bright and more bright, increasing still,
 appear;
 And look, the moon's reflected beams
 Sparkle, with broken light, amidst the
 briny streams.

At morn I'll sound the twisted shell,
 Which not our oaten pipes excel;
 And since, alas! my Nyssa's ear
 Disdains her lover's plaints to hear,
 I'll sing of Glaucus, Doris' name,
 I'll Glauca's pains proclaim,
 And Theseis, better-known to fame.
 Thou, from the beach, shalt view thy
 harmless breed
 Of favourite lambs on tender herbage
 feed,
 And twixt the sheltering branches shun
 The favours of a mid-day sun:
 Mean time thy hand the tapering reel
 may bear,
 And with insidious hook the fish ensnare.
 So shall my tan in either province shine,
 To hold the rural crook, or guide the
 angler's line.

No more in ocean's weedy caves
 The scaly tribe remains;
 All cast, with eager fin, the waves;
 All rush, impatient to be slaves
 In lovely Nyssa's chains.

The nymphs, in crystal waters bred,
 Shall cull their precious store,
 Fair shells and coral flaming red,
 In Nyssa's lap to pour.

and are descriptive of scenery and man-
 ners that may be deemed Arcadian, as
 they have occasional allusions to the
 mythology of classical antiquity. "There

is," as Dr. Johnson observes, "something in the poetical Arcadia so remote from known reality and speculative possibility, that we can never support its representation through a long work. A pastoral of an hundred lines may be endured; but who will hear of sheep and goats, and myrtle bowers, and purling rivulets, through a whole volume?" Mr. Bray's versification, however, is flowing and harmonious; and in his **BRITISH IDYLS**, which he promises, he may probably be more successful.

King John, an Historical Tragedy, altered from Shakespeare as it was acted at Reading School for the Subscription to the Naval Pillar to be erected in honour of the Naval Victories of the present War. 8vo. Bromner, &c.

Dr. Valpy, the master of Reading School, is the alterer of this play, which, if it has lost in its vigour and spirit by the alterations, has been benefited in point of decorum and purity of expression. As it is now presented to the world, it appears more proper for juvenile representation than as it is exhibited on the public theatre. Those, therefore, who wish to entertain parents by dramatic performances will have a play ready adapted to their use.

Antonio, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By William Godwin. 8vo. Robinsons. 2s. 6d. 1800.

The publication of this play is an appeal from the decision of the Theatre to the judgment of the public at large; but we believe the verdict pronounced at Drury Lane will not be, on this occasion, subject to a reversal. If improbable situations, unnatural characters, no plot, and a diction sometimes familiar, sometimes inflated, neither verse nor prose, can claim applause, we have seen no piece, for a great length of time, so well entitled to favour. It is fair to be the first attempt of a lover of the drama, whose talents, however, seem not calculated to excel in dramatic composition.

Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs By J. P. Bordley. 8vo. Printed at Philadelphia for Thomas Dobson. Imported by J. Mawman, 10s. 6d. 1799.

Although the experiments and directions contained in this volume are chiefly calculated for the other side of

the Atlantic, yet many valuable and useful hints may be found which will amply repay the perusal of the present work. The compiler of it appears, from his own account, to be one who, on the turn of middle age, and whilst gradually quitting public employments, sat down on a farm in Maryland, and became enthusiastically fond of husbandry. The present Essays are the result of experience, and are on the following subjects. Systems and Rotations. Grass Rotations. Grain Rotations. Design for a Grain Farm. Grain and Meadow Rotation. Farm Yard. Clover. Wheat in Clover. Beans, Maize, and Wheat Culture. Hemp. Farm Yard Manure. Bams. Cattle Stalls. Cattle pastured and soiled: kept and fattened. Observations on Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. Maize and Potatoes as fallow Crops and fattening Materials. Fences. Treading Wheat. Method of registering Experiments. Principles of Vegetation. Necessaries best Product of Land. Family Salt. Rice. Country Habitations. Ice Houses. Intimations on new sources of Trade, &c. Potatoe Spirit and Beer. Diet on Rural Economy. Gypsum Manure. State Society of Agriculture. Notes and Intimations. From this enumeration our experimental agriculturists will be directed to subjects from which they will derive useful information.

Reflections on the Political and Moral State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1800.

Mr. Bowles is an attentive observer of the times, and has in the present work developed the causes which have produced the amazing events which now appal mankind, and threaten the existence of civil society. At a crisis the most awful and alarming which the world has ever beheld, the present work is particularly seasonable, and deserves the notice of every one who looks forward to the comfort or security of himself or his connexions. The subjects discussed are—the political State of Society; the moral State of Society; and the Origin of the War between France and the other Powers of Europe. On each of these topics the reader will find much information, much to commend, and much to call forth his fortitude and excite his attention.

An Appeal to the Good Sense and Candour of the People in Behalf of the Dealers in Corn; with some Observations on the Trial for Regrating. By a Country Gentleman. 8vo.

This Country Gentleman is Sir Thomas Turton, who warmly defends the dealers in corn from the imputation thrown on them for misbehaviour in the management of their business. He animadverts with some severity on the verdict in the case of the King and Rusby, and in a manner by no means respectful to the administration of justice.

Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth; with some Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges and to the Verdict of

a Jury. By a Country Magistrate. 8vo. Hatchard. 1s. 6d.

The principal part of this pamphlet is employed in strictures on the indecency of the preceding writer in his censures on the verdict of a Jury and the opinion of the Chief who presides in the highest court of criminal jurisdiction in this kingdom. In these sentiments we agree with the present writer, and are of opinion, that "when a person has recourse, either by writings, publications in print, or by any other means, to calumniate the proceedings of a court of justice, the obvious tendency of it is to weaken the administration of public justice, and, in consequence, to sap the very foundation of the Constitution itself."

THE ORIGIN OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF JEMMY DAWSON.

THIS pathetic and affecting ballad has drawn tears from every eye capable of the feelings of humanity for near half a century, and will continue to produce the same effect wherever and as long as the English language is understood. It is founded in truth, and was taken from a narrative first published in a periodical work, entitled THE PARROR, Saturday 2d August 1746, three days after the transaction, in the following words:

"Just as I had finished the above, I received the following account, which, as the truth of it may be depended upon, and is a remarkable, though melancholy proof, that contancy and tenderness have not altogether forsook the bosom of the Fair, I thought it would be an agreeable entertainment for your country acquaintance, and therefore opened my letter again in purpose to insert it.

"A young Lady of a good family and handsome fortune had for some time extremely loved, and been equally beloved by, Mr. James Dawson, one of those unhappy Gentlemen who suffered on Wednesday last at Kennington Common for high treason; and had he been either acquitted, or after condemnation found the royal mercy, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage.

"I will not prolong the narrative by any repetition of what she suffered on

sentence being passed on him; none, excepting those utterly incapable of feeling any soft or generous emotions, but may easily conceive her agonies; beside, the sad catastrophe will be sufficient to convince you of their sincerity.

"Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; she was determined to see the last of a person so dear to her, and accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney coach, accompanied by a Gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled which was to consume that heart she knew so much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for his fate, without being guilty of any of those extravagancies her friend had apprehended; but when all was over, and that she found he was no more, she drew her head back into the coach, and crying out, *My dear, I follow thee, I follow thee—LORD JESUS receive both our souls together*, fell on the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment she was speaking.

"That excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, it is thought, put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated, at once, all the animal spirits; but I leave the physicians to account for that; I shall only say, the story very
much

much affected me, as I doubt not it will you, and all who hear it."

In the WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Aug. 7, 1746, the same story is told, with the addition, that "upon enquiry,

every circumstance was literally true."

A ballad is said to have been cried about the streets different from Shenstone's, which we should be glad to see if it is in existence.

A. X.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1336.

THIS portion of history respects the Amazons. Theseus, assisted by Hercules, had vanquished their queen, and obtained the belt which Euristheus had demanded. Thus, as Cassandra speaks, *νίκας ἄριος διπλῶν*. The Amazons resented the wrong, and made reprisals on the Greeks. This expedition is here described with accuracy and elegance. Among other particulars we read, that

Ἵπὲρ κελαινὸν Ἴστρον ἤλασαν Σλίθας Ἴππους

Meurfius has undertaken to shew, that Ἴππους does not in this place signify horses, but ships. Both Canter and Scaliger render ἵπῳ by ultra, which ought rather to have been rendered super, as in other places. They drove the Scythian horses, says the poet, over

or upon the black Ister. Navigation was but little known to this northern people; who are acknowledged to have excelled in the art of horsemanship. They therefore undertook their expeditions, when their rivers were frozen. Thus only could they make their incursions with speed and security. The appearance, which this river presented in its frozen state, is intimated by the epithet κελαινῶν. It was one concreted mass of black ice. The passage, quoted by Meurfius from Val. Flaccus, ought to have led him to suspect, that the obvious sense of ἵππους is the true one:

Σαῶνα. Θεμοδὸν μέδιον σαλὸν μύρμιρα βόλvens

Donat ἵππος.

Ἰπμῶνα; ἐν ἵππους. — PIND. R.

DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

BISHOP HILDESLEY TO MRS. MASHAM. *Bishop's Court, 21st Nov. 1758.*

DEAR MADAM,

I TAKE the liberty of addressing myself to you, with my sincere condolence on the death of your worthy uncle, the Lord Masham. As you and I (I think, though I am a very bad family-genealogist) had the same great-grandmother, Masham, I hope it will not be deemed a piece of vanity or ostentation, if I do myself the honour of putting on the proper ensigns of mourning for his Lordship.

I fear he underwent a very lingering painful trial; from which, it is some comfort to us to think he is, at last, released. I have not the honour to be known to the present Lord; but, if you think it right, and not otherwise, you will allow me to present his Lordship with my proper compliments on

this mournful occasion. I believe no man can have died possessed of a larger share of esteem among all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, than the late Lord Masham; and consequently his loss must be not a little regretted. I am at this time next naturally led to say, how greatly I commiserate her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, and all the family, who must be under the greatest affliction for the loss of the Duke, who is taken off from a life very unexpectedly, and in the full prospect of his rising glory. But such is the nature of all earthly enjoyments! Pray do me justice to Mrs. Betty Trevor on this occasion, and other relations as you meet with them. I had a letter lately from the Bishop of Durham, dated 26th past, who, I am surpris'd to think, had not then heard the melancholy news (or his Lordship would certainly have mentioned

mentioned it); but which I think could not fail of reaching him before he left Auckland, as he proposed to do on the 1st instant. I passed a few days with his Lordship at his august palace, but cannot say I had much pleasure there, or ~~enjoyed~~ ^{enjoyed}, in my late visit to my native country, the defect of which I attribute to the hurry on my spirits occasioned by the almost continual motion I was in, to pay my respects to each and every of my friends, as would expect to see me; and who, at that season of the year, were scattered in different and distant places in the country. I sent a card-compliment to you and old friends upon my arrival here, inclosed to my sister Mary, lamenting my incapacity to enjoy more of your company before I set my face homeward: but I heard, since, she was gone into Huntingdonshire. Poor Miss Hildesley, it seems, is delivered from her unhappy state; it would be well if some reflections on her case and circumstances might, by God's grace, be able to make such impressions on her father, as to bring him to a reformation of his ill life—the worst sort of madness! But the less we think or speak, either of him or his brother, the better—unless it be in our prayers. Of all the sorts of trouble or sorrow, that for our sins seems to be the most proper and justifiable: and yet, alas! it is to be feared, this is a sort the scarcest to be met with. All other troubles, as your favourite Author has remarked (in a late piece not long since published), are, or may be, the principal means of our real happiness, as they help to make us sensible of the defects of our present mortal condition, and remind us of that where all sorrow and mourning shall cease. If I have not quoted his exact words, I think they are his sentiments, and to which every true Christian will subscribe. I cannot mention the above-cited Author without being reminded of my obligation to you, Madam. The best acknowledgment you desire, I suppose you think will be, for me to make the use of him you intended. This I have in some measure done, and I hope not altogether unprofitably; though at the same time must be obliged to own, he sometimes soars beyond my poor apprehension: however, I may add also, that I wish I could practise one half of what I do understand. 'Tis easy to perceive, that his main drift and aim is, to make

all *professed, real* Christians. But whether in that attempt he uses all that plainness and simplicity to be found in the original institution of our religion, and the pattern set by the first teacher and founder of it, is a question not to be discussed in this paper. I pray God enable me, and all who are engaged in our great Master's service, to shew clearly and intelligibly what is true religion, viz. a religion that reaches the hearts of its professors, and produces suitable effects on their lives, tempers, and manners: where that is to be found I need not point out or explain to Mrs. Malham. But what am I about? sending you a discourse, instead of a letter! And yet why should not we write as we speak? For some such, I know, would be the subject of our conversation were we together. I should therefore apologize for an apology for saying or writing that to you which I know is most natural and agreeable to the turn of your mind, which has learnt not to be ashamed of entering into such unfashionable topics: otherwise I should ask you, What *luck* you had at the last *route*?

I cannot sometimes but smile, to think I have been in England to *see* my friends, and am returned hither to *converse* with them; for I think, verily, I have exchanged more words on paper since my return, than my stay amongst them would admit of in person: and yet, methinks, there is a sort of secret satisfaction even in that transitory gratification; and the saying is not wholly without a meaning, “*I am glad to see you.*”

But whether you, Madam, will be glad to hear from me, or vouchsafe to tell me so, I must leave to your will and pleasure. In the mean time I will allow myself the satisfaction of believing, at least, that you can excuse this unusual freedom I have taken.

Commending you to the divine protection, and praying that you may be endowed with every blessing that may conduce to your truest happiness, I subscribe,

DEAR MADAM,
Your obliged, faithful friend,
and affectionate kinsman,
M. SODOR AND MANN.

My wife and sister desire your acceptance of their kind compliments of true respect.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 17.

AT Covent Garden, Ben Jonson's Comedy of *Every Man in his Humour* was revived, in which Mr. Cooke performed the part of *Kitely*. We think it, next to his *Iago*, the best specimen that he has exhibited; but while we give him credit for accurate conception, just discrimination, and unabated attention to the business of the scene; we must, on the other hand, declare, that there is, in all this Gentleman's performances, a most wearisome uniformity of tone and gesture. When agitated, he, in every character, strides the stage backwards and forwards, nearly to the same distance; wields his arms in the same semicircular direction; moves his body in an ungraceful lurch; and in princely characters, particularly, his manner wants polish, and his deportment ease. He has performed *Macbeth*; but we cannot think it a character that will by any means add to his reputation.

20. A Gentleman of the Faculty (of the name of *Mosby*) made his *debut* at Covent Garden in the part of *Othello*. Of the expression of his countenance, the disguise did not permit us to judge: his person appeared to be genteel, and above the middle size. His action was rather free than graceful, though he trod the stage not without dignity; but whatever merits he may possess, they were all insufficient to compensate for a voice without volume or compass, having neither modulation for scenes of pathos, nor strength for declamation. The impression it made on us was similar to what we should have received from a person enacting *Othello* in a small parlour, and restraining his voice lest he should be heard by the people overhead. We need only add, that though he was not loudly censured, his reception was such as, we think, would not encourage him to renew the attempt, at least in the higher walks of Tragedy.

22. A new Pantomime, called, "HARLEQUIN'S TOUR; OR, THE DOMINION OF FANCY," was presented at the above Theatre, and was received with considerable applause; as it combined a number of humorous incidents, neat transformations, and pleasing mu-

sic, with an uncommon display of scenic splendour.

The same evening produced a new Pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre, called, "HARLEQUIN AMULET; OR, THE MAGIC OF MONS;" of which, as it comprises something like a story, the following account may afford amusement.

The Pantomime commences with a view of a subterraneous temple, where several Welsh bards take refuge to evade the machinations of *Morcar*, the evil genius of their race. *Morcar* being perceived through an opening in the castle, the affrighted bards take flight, except their chief, who, prostrating himself, invokes the aid of their patron. The violent storm that rages is now assuaged, and *Iris* appears descending on the arch of a rainbow, from which she alights on the stage. She waves her scarf, a bright cloud appears, and *Harlequin* descends to the earth, with his merry attendant *Punch*. *Iris* gives a talisman to *Harlequin*; whom she informs, that *Columbine*, on seeing him, will quit her father's house and follow his fortunes.

Morcar, who is introduced on a dragon (a very ingenious piece of mechanism) apprised of *Harlequin's* approach, lights his wand with magic fire, which is soon extinguished by *Harlequin*. *Morcar* departs, and *Harlequin* is provided with armour by his man *Punch*. *Punch* is next introduced by *Pantaloon* to *Columbine*, with whom he falls desperately in love. The perseverance of *Punch*, and the tricks practised against him by *Harlequin*, produce much pantomimic merriment, that ends in the penitence of *Punch*, and the forgiveness of *Harlequin*.

Columbine, being released from her father, departs from an island in a vessel provided by fishermen. The departure of the lovers affords opportunity for a fine view of the sea. *Pantaloon* and his associates pursue the lovers in another vessel, but this they cannot navigate, in consequence of the magic interference of *Harlequin*. The latter next strikes a rock, out of which springs a lighthouse, and the lovers make the shore.

Harlequin and *Columbine* are still closely pursued. *Pantaloon* and his associates

EPILOGUE.

BEFORE I quit this masculine array,
 For frolic Columbins fantastic gear,
 Permit me from my very heart to say,
 I wish ye all a prosp'rous, happy year.
 May ye with joy recount o'er seasons past,
 And each to come, in mirth, surpass the
 last ;
 May genial friendship thaw cold Party's
 ice,
 And terminate the reign of Prejudice.
 For this same Prejudice is but a knave,
 Making full many an honest heart his
 slave ;
 Like a jack-lantern, so beguiles the sight,
 You can't tell white from black, nor black
 from white ;
 Writes Rogue and Cheat with Scandal's
 inky claw,
 On Jews, North Country Folks, and
 Limbs of Law ;
 Attacks sage Damsels, who, advanced in
 years,
 Have long resign'd their maiden hopes
 and fears ;
 Governs mankind with tyranny severe,
 And only wants the *power* to enter *here* :
 For 'tis our proudest boast with truth to
 say,
 A British audience scorns his gloomy
 sway.
 And well we know, if on dramatic ground
 One *little spark* of merit should be found,
 Not sternest Critics wish it to expire,
 But all would fan it into genuine fire.

PROLOGUE

TO

THE TRAGEDY OF ANTONIO.

Written by Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

Spoken by Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE.

THE proud Iberians, who with hopeless
 eye,On Calpe's rock, see English banners fly,
 Were, ere in slothful bigotry they lost
 Their warlike spirit—GLORY'S proudest
 boast.The sacred cross to Asia's realms they
 bore,And, in their own deep woods, the in-
 vading MoorMet in dread conflict.—Each undaunted
 SonOf both Castiles, or nobler Arragon,
 Or they, who on Biscaya's stormy shore,
 Heard on their cliffs the vast Atlantic
 roar ;All by the fire of martial honour led,
 Beneath her crimson standard fought and
 bled :

High beat each heart in her imperious
 cause,
 And, owning her's, disdain'd all other
 laws.
 The torch of LOVE, no more a lambent
 flame,
 Serv'd but to light them to their idol—
 FAME.
 While all that soothes *our* age, or charms
our youth,
 In female tenderness, or female truth,
 Blifs, that to all but man ^{high} Heaven
 denies,
 Home born delights,—domestic charities,
 They tasted not ;—Nor knew they to re-
 joice,
 That reason—sweetest in a woman's voice,
 Still bids the lover, husband, friend, adore,
 When transient beauty fascinates no more.
 From prototypes like these, who lived,
 we know,
 And fought and died, three hundred
 years ago,
 Our Poet of to-night his hero draws,
 The proud vindictive slave of honour's
 laws ;
 By softer passions mov'd, to nature true,
 His lovely heroine he describes from you,
 Women of these fair isles !—Oh, formed
 to prove
 How mental excellence ennobles love,
 'Tis your's by praise to animate the
 bard,
 At once his inspiration and reward ;
 And yours, to bid true honour's heart
 expand,
 With patriot fondness for his native land.
 Shall then *that* country, the illustrious
 earth,
 Which gave, the boast of nature—Shak-
 speare, birth,
 Dramatic fame on *foreign* structure raise,
 And England, on *exotics* graft her bays ?
 Oh, no !—excite anew the *native* lyre,
 Encourage *native* genius to aspire ;
 So in the land for arts renowned and
 arms,
 Shall *genuine Tragedy* resume its charms.
 A candidate, ambitious, though unknown,
 Hazards to night a fiction all his own :
 And, if the daring votary appears
 Not unaccepted by the queen of tears—
 If passion, pathos, elevated thought
 (As frier ship trusts), the enthusiast has
 caught ;
 For approbation may he not appeal
 To heads and hearts like yours—that
 think and feel ?
 From party free, he draws no aid from
 thence,
 But rests his claim on nature, truth, and
 sense :

And

And in an audience fanguinely confides,
Where British candour hears, and British
taste decides.

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Written by a FRIEND.

Intended to be spoken by Mr. BANNIS-
TER, JUN.

LADIES, ye've seen how Gusman's
confort died
(Poor victim of a Spaniard brother's
pride!)
When Spanish honour through the world
was blown,
And Spanish beauty for the best was
known.

In that romantic, unenlighten'd time,
A breach of promise was a *fort* of crime!
Which of you, handsome English La-
dies, here,

But deems the penance bloody and se-
vere?—

A whimsical, old, Saragossa fashion,
That a *dead* father's *dying* inclination
Should *live* to thwart a *living* daugh-
ter's passion!

Unjustly on the sex we men exclaim,
Rail at your vices, and commit the
same.

Man is a promise-breaker from the
womb,
And goes a promise-breaker to the
tomb.

What need we instance here the lover's
vow,
The sick man's purpose, or the great
man's bow?

The truth by few examples best is
shown;
Instead of many, which are better
known,

Take poor Jack Incident, that's dead
and gone.

Jack, of dramatic genius justly vain,
Purchas'd a renter's share at Drury-lane:
A prudent man in every other matter,
Known at his club-room for an honest
hatter;

Humane and courteous, led a civil life,
And *seldom* has been known to beat his
wife.

But Jack is now grown quite an-
other man,
Frequents the Green-room, knows the
plot and plan
Of each new piece—
And has been seen to talk with S——!
In at the play-house just at six he pops,
And never quits it till the curtain drops;

Is never absent on the author's night,
Knows actresses, and actors too, by
sight:

So humble, that with Suett he'll confer,
Or take a pipe with plain Jack Ban-
nister;

Nay, with an author has been known so
free—

He once suggested a catastrophe!
In short, John dabbled till his head was
turn'd:

His wife remonstrated, his neighbours
mourn'd;

His customers were dropping off apace—
And Jack's affairs began to wear a pite-
ous face!

One night his wife began a curtain lec-
ture—

“My dearest Johnny, husband, spouse,
protector,

“Take pity on your helpless babes and
me,

“Save us from ruin, you from bank-
ruptcy;

“Look to your business—leave those
curst plays,

“And try again your old industrious
ways.”

John, who was always fear'd at the Ga-
zette,

And had some bits of scull uninjur'd
yet,

Promis'd amendment, vow'd his wife
spake reason,

“He would not see another play that
reason.”

The stubborn fortnights Jack his
promise kept;

Was late and early in his shop—ate, slept,
And walk'd, and talk'd, like ordinary
men!—

No wit, but John the Hatter once again,
Visits his club—When, lo, one fatal
night

His wife with horror view'd the well-
known sight—

John's hat, gloves, snuff-box!—Well she
guets'd his tricks;

And Jack decamping at the hour of six,
Just at the counter's edge a play-bill lay,
Announcing that *Pizarro* was the play:—

“Oh, Johnny, Johnny, this is your old
doing!”

Quoth Jack—“Why what the devil
storm's a brewing?

“About a Hamlets play why all this
fright?—

“I'll go and see it, if it's but for
spite:

“Zounds, woman—Nelson's to be
there to-night!”

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE

TO THE
BLACK PRINCE; OR, THE BATTLE OF POICTIERS.

Written by the Rev. J. WISE.

And spoken by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN
of Mr. STOCK'S Academy at Poplar,
December, 1800.Such are the human race, no deeds
they nameWith louder breathings on the trump of
time,Than those of war,—of terrible empire,
By which conflicting nations fall and rise.
Such are the deeds, at which the human
breastKindles intense, with passions fierce im-
press'd.Of all those deeds, not one shines forth
more clear,Than that we bring to ask attention here,
To your attention our illustrious theme
Will, by its dignity, entitled seem :But arduous 'tis for us to speak by rote,
And try to act, what bears so high a
note :Confessing diffidence, submit we plead ;
Design your indulgence, as our efforts
need.If you encourage, happy shall we go,
And grateful feel for favours you bestow.The great achievement, which en-
gag'd our choice,Exceeds our pow'rs of action and of
voice.The fight of Poitiers—fortunate event !
In which, to England, triumph great was
lent :The fight of Poitiers !—there the pro-
wess blaz'dOf England's arms, with glory that
amir'd.A fight of few against a numerous
crowd :The wond'rous vict'ry still makes Eng-
land proud.To lift our spirits can this instance fail ?
Each stripling grows an hero at the
tale :The thought of England his young bo-
dy warns ;

The love of England animates to arms.

Yes !—This is true !—The spot where
first we walk'd,The language which our tongues first
helping talk'd,The scenes were first our powers of life
were known,All, when our old and dear acquaintance
grown,Attach our hearts ; and will, while
heart's blood rolls,Will make our land magnetic to our
souls.Yet love of country is a childish
heat ;The manly breast with nobler glow will
beat ;The manly breast, expanded and refin'd,
Loves truth, loves justice, and loves all
mankind ;A friend to all, whate'er their birth,
abode ;

To all impartial, truly like a God ;

It not rejoices in the more than deed,

Whence thousand innocent or starve or
bleed ;Whence virtue, science, arts, are over-
thrown ;Bereaved parents, widows, orphans,
groan :It leaves the glory of effects, like these,
To earthquakes, hurricanes, and fell dis-
catale :

Only in Truth's defence is ever brave,

To curb the tyrant, and assert the slave.

Come, generous manhood of the soul !
—O come !Then Peace once more shall find on earth
a home ;True Honour dwell ; returning justice
bringThe choicest blessings on her heav'nly
wing.What are the fruits which men through
carnage boast ?What good is gain'd ?—'Tis certain,
much is lost.Men, like ferocious beasts, in rage de-
stroyThe good all seek ; in peace might all
enjoy.Still, of the harms they wrought, the
blood they spilt,

The chief result is bitterness of guilt.

This lesson learn, by much experience
taught,Unrighteous passions are with misery
fraught :Counsels, fair justice rears, alone can
blest ;

Justice the handmaid is—of Happiness.

POETRY.

ODE

TO THE

INHABITANT *

OF A WELL KNOWN DIRTY SHOP IN
LEADENHALL-STREET.

(With a VIEW. See the FRONTISPIECE.)

WHO but has seen (if he can see at all)
'Twixt Aldgate's well-known
pump and Leadenhall,

A curious hardware shop, in general full
Of wares from Birmingham and Pont-
pool ?

Begrin'd with dirt, behold its ample
front,

With thirty years collected filth upon't :
See festoon'd cobwebs pendant o'er the
door,

While boxes, hales, and trunks, are
strew'd around the floor.

Behold how whistling winds and driv-
ing rain

Gain free admission at each broken pane,
Save where the dingy tenant keeps them out
With um or tray, knife case, or duty
clout !

Here mufflers, waiters, patent screws for
corks ;

There castors, card racks, cheese-trays,
knives and forks !

Here empty cases pil'd in heaps on high ;
There pickthread, papers, rope, in wild
disorder lie.

O say, thou enemy to soap and towels !
Hast no compassion lurking in thy bowels ?
Think what the neighbours suffer by thy
whim

Of keeping self and house in such a trim ?
The Officers of Health should view the
scene,

And put thy shop and thee in quarantine.

Consider thou, in summers' ardent heat,
When various means are tried to cool the
street,

What must each decent neighbour suffer
then

From noxious vapours issuing from thy
den.

When fell Disease, with all her horrid
train,

Spreads her dark pinions o'er ill-fated
Spain,

That Britain may not witness such a
scene,

Behoves us doubly now to keep our dwell-
ings clean.

Say, if within the street where thou
dost dwell

Each house were kept exactly like thy
cell,

O say, thou enemy to brooms and mops !
How long thy neighbours could keep
open shops,

If, following thee in taste, each wretched
elf,

Unshav'd, unwash'd, and squalid like thy-
self,

Resolv'd to live ?—The answer's very
plain,

One year would be the utmost of their
reign :

Victims to filth, each vot'ry soon would
fall,

And one grand jail dilemper kill them
all.

Persons there are, who say, thou hast
been seen

(Some years ago) with hands and face
wash'd clean ;

And would'it thou quit this most un-
seemly plan,

Thou art ('tis said) a very comely man,
Of polish'd language, partial to the
fair,

Then why not wash thy face, and comb
thy matted hair ;

Clear from thy house accumulated dirt,
New paint the front, and wear a cleaner

shirt † ? SENNED.

* Nathaniel Bentley (son of a respectable hardwareman of that name, who died about 1770) resides at the corner of the old Crown Tavern, Leadenhall-street, and is one of the most eccentric characters this day living. His father, who kept a carriage, and lived in style, gave him a good education. It is said, indeed, that he speaks not only French, but Italian, fluently. Previous to his father's death, and for several years after, he was called the Beau of Leadenhall-street, and was seen at all public places dressed as a *Man of Fashion*. He attended, in a most elegant suit, the Fête at Ranelagh, given by the Spanish Ambassador on the King's recovery. His manners in company, in short, bespeak the Gentleman; yet his appearance in business is little short of disgusting.

† Many anecdotes are, of course, circulated respecting this phenomenon, and many of them, no doubt, illiberal and unfounded: but on the truth of the following circumstances we believe the reader may rely.

Mr.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1801.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet
Laureat.

Performed at St. James's, in Honour of
her Majesty's Birth-Day.

I.

FROM delug'd Earth's usurp'd do-
main,

When Ocean fought his native bed,
Emerging from the shrinking main,
Rear'd many a mountain idle its
head ;

Encircled with a billowy zone,
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her
own :

“ Let the vast Continent obey

“ A ruthless master's iron sway,

“ Uncheck'd by aught from pole to
pole,

“ Where swell'n ambition's torrents
roll ;

“ Those seats to tyrants I resign—

“ Here be my chiefs' abode, the island
reign be mine.”

II.

Hating the fane where Freedom sat en-
shrined,

Graſping at boundless empire o'er man-
kind,

Behold from Sufa's distant towers,

The Eastern Despot lends his mighty
powers :

Greece, through all her rocky
coast,

Amaz'd views the giant host ;

Not the fam'd Strait, by bleeding he-
roes barr'd,

Nor Cecrops' walls her hallow'd altars
guard—

While each bold inmate of the Isles
On Inroad's baffled effort smiles ;
From ev'ry port, with cheering
sound,

Swells the vindictive Pæan round,
And Salamis proud, from her seagirt
shore,

Sees o'er the hostile fleet th' indignant
suges roar.

III.

Fiercer than Persia's scepter'd
Lord,

More num'rous than th' embat-
tled train,

Whose thirty swarms the sea broad
rivers drain,

Lo ! Gallia's plains disgorge their
madd'ning hord !

Wide in Europa's trembling lands,
Victorious speed the multitudinous
bands ;

Where'er they spread their power-
ful sway,

Fell Detolation marks their way ;

Unhurt, amid a warring world, alone,
Britannia sits secure, firm on her island
throne.

IV.

When thunders roar, when light-
nings fly,

When howling tempests shake the
sky,

Is more endear'd the sheltering
dome,

More sweet the social joys of
home :

Fondly her eye, lo ! Albion
throws

On the tried partner of her weal
and woes,

Mr. Bentley has not had a female servant in his house for more than twenty years past.

When any of his windows are broken, he places an old japanned waiter against the aperture ; remarking, that it is the cheapest method of repairing the damage.

His answer to a Gentleman who ventured to give him advice for correcting the slovenly appearance of his person was, “ It is of no use, Sir ; for if I wash my hands to-day, they will be dirty again to-morrow.”

It has been said, that his neighbours, particularly those opposite to his house, have frequently offered to defray the expence of painting and white-washing the front : but this he constantly refuses ; alleging, that his shop is so well known abroad by the denomination of *The Dirty Warehouse*, that it would ruin his trade with the Levant, &c. &c.

His expence in coals must be very trifling ; for, except when absolutely indispensable, he considers fires as extravagant ; but as his feet, from age or other circumstances, are chilly in the winter season, he fills a box with straw, and stands in it.

He keeps no servant ; but when he goes out in the day-time, he fastens the door, and gives a poor woman a trifle to wait *outside* till his return.

His favourite diets in his beautiful days was blue and silver, *chapeau de bras*, &c.

We believe the house will soon be pulled down, to make way for India warehouses. Mr. Bentley has had offers from the India Company, who wish to purchase it : what his determination is, has not transpired.

Each

Each tie to closer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled
laws,
Then turns averse from Gallia's guilty
field,
And tears, with gen'rous pride, the lilies
from her shield.

V.

ALBION and ERIN's kindred race,
Long as your sister Isles the seas em-
brace,
Long as the circling tides your shores
that lave,
Waft your united banners o'er the
wave,
Wide thro' the deep commercial
wealth to spread,
Or hurl destruction on the oppressor's
head,
May Heav'n on each unconquer'd
Nation shower
Eternal concord, and encreasing
power ;
And, as in History's awful page,
Immortal Virtue shall pro-
claim
To every clime, through every
age,
Imperial GEORGE's patriot
fame ;
That parent care shall win her warm-
est smiles,
Which rear'd, 'mid Ocean's reign, the
Empire of the Isles.

LINES,

WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE UN-
CLAIMED CORPSE OF A SUICIDE EX-
POSED ON THE BANK OF A RIVER.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author
of "The Pleasures of Hope."

BY strangers left upon a lonely shore,
Unknown, unhonour'd, was the
FRIENDLESS DEAD:
Nor child to weep, nor widow to deplore,
There ever came to his unburied head
All from his lonely habitation fled ;
Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve
Launch on that water by the Witches'
Tower,
Where hellebore and hemlock seem to
weave
Round its dark vaults a melancholy bower
For spirits of the dead, at night's en-
chanted hour !
They dread to meet thee (poor unfortu-
nate !)
Whose crime it was, on life's unfinished
road
To feel the step-dame buffeting of Fate,
And tender back thy being's heavy load !

Ah ! once, perhaps, the social passions
glow'd
In thy devoted bosom, and the hand
That smote its kindred heart might yet
be prone
To deeds of mercy ! Who can under-
stand
Thy many woes, poor Suicide unknown ?
He who thy sorrows gave shall judge of
thee alone !

BALLAD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

I.

"GOOD-MORROW. Soldier, let me see
Thy pipe, that looks so fine.
Oh ! tell me quickly what's the price,
I fain would call it mine."

II.

"Ah, Sir ! this pipe I cannot spare ;
This pipe a hero gave :
He won it from a Turk in fight,
Near Danube's bloody wave.

III.

Long live Prince Eugene !— then we
gain'd
Rich booty from the foe,
Who frightened saw our valiant hosts
Full many a Turk lay low.

IV.

Then swiftly rode our brave hussars,
And gave the foe no rest,
When a curst Janissary shot
Our Captain through the breast.

V.

I plac'd him quickly on my steed
(For me he'd done the same) ;
And to a cattle near the plain
Safe through the fight we came.

VI.

My cares were vain ; but, ere his end,
The pipe to me he gave,
And all his wealth—then press'd my hand,
And died as die the brave.

VII.

"This gold," said he, "to our good
host,
Who thrice was plunder'd, take."
I did so ; but I kept the pipe,
And keep it for his sake.

VIII.

Still like a relic have I kept
The brave man's legacy ;
My pipe, in victory or defeat,
Has always been with me.

IX.

At Prague I lost a leg in fight,
Yet have I scarce complain'd ;
For—though I'd had it in my boot—
My pipe had safe remain'd."

X.

“ Old man thou mov’st me e’en to
tears :
Tell me the hero’s name,
That I may hold it next my heart,
And emulate his fame.”

XI.

“ Brave Walter was the hero call’d ;
His lands were near the Rhine.”
“ Wa-ter!—He was my anceltor,
And his estate is mine.

XII.

Come now, and share with me his home,
Forget your cares and need,
And drink with me of Walter’s wine,
And eat of Walter’s bread.”

XIII.

“ Agreed—thou art his worthy heir,
E’en now I’ll go with thee.
And thy reward, whene’er I die,
This Turkish pipe shall be.”

THE BRITON’S SONG.

Tune “ *To Anacreon.*”

I.

To learn Johnny Bull *à la mode de*
Paris,
Some half starv’d Republicans made
declaration,
That they would instruct him like them to
be free,
When this answer return’d from our
loyal Old Nation :
Ye ragged banditti,
Your freedom we pity,
And mean to live happy, while frantic
you sing
Your favourite *Ca Ira*,
And hymn *Marfeillois*,
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God
save the King.”

II.

Our forefathers bled on the scaffold and
plain
T’establish a government wise, just, and
pure :
We’ll defend it till death, and reject with
disdain
One that scarce for a day or an hour
can endure.
Shall your fam’d guillotine
In Old England be seen ?

No!—we mean to live happy, while
frantic you sing
Your favourite *Ca Ira*,
And hymn *Marfeillois*,
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God
save the King.”

III.

This answer of England to Gaul swiftly
flew,
The Frenchmen pretended to give
themselves airs ;
“ Soon, soon,” they exclaim’d, “ shall
that proud Island rue
And New Carthage be humbled, de-
fend it who dares :
They freedom abuse,
And our kindness refuse,
We’ll enlighten them quickly, with us
shall they sing
Our fav’rite *Ca Ira*,
And the hymn *Marfeillois*,
Shall re-echo instead of their “ God save
the King.”

IV.

But shall resolute Britons at threats be
dismay’d ?
No!—we’re ready to meet them, tho’
twenty to one ;
From our scabbards leap forth ev’ry
sword, Who’s afraid ?
Though they’re join’d by the Dutch-
man and blun’ring Don.
In battle we’ll show
To our *amis enlottee*,
That, in spite of their efforts, we never
will sing
Their fav’rite *Ca Ira*,
Or hymn *Marfeillois*,
For the true Briton’s song shall be “ God
save the King.”

V.

If we fall in the conflict, how noble the
cause !
The stone shall record it that stands on
our grave,
“ Here lies one who defended his country
and laws ;
“ And died, his religion and monarch
to save.”
This and more might be said,
But—thank heav’n ! we’re not dead,
We can all of us yet, with one heart and
voice, sing,
Not the French *Ca Ira*,
Or hymn *Marfeillois*,
But the true Briton’s song, “ Huzza,
God save the King.”

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Concluded from Vol. XXXVIII. Page 456.*]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

THE Bills on the Table were read in their respective stages.

Lord Warwick gave notice, that he should, on Thursday, bring forward a motion relative to the high price of provisions; and moved, that the Lords be summoned for that day.—Ordered.

Weltjie's Naturalization Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

The Duke of Bedford, pursuant to notice which he had given yesterday, called the attention of their Lordships to the subject of his motion, which he said applied to the present alarming state of the country, in consequence of the actual scarcity of grain which unfortunately prevailed almost throughout the whole kingdom. The object he had in view, was the application of substitutes for the use of Bread Corn. He had no doubt of the salutary effects of the principle of economy so strongly recommended; and he was convinced the effect of example in the higher classes would operate considerably to spread its beneficial effects; but he thought that something further was required; and that the people, who naturally in the hour of peril and of difficulty looked up to the Legislature for assistance, would expect laws, and not mere proclamations to effectuate the purposes of such assistance. His Grace did not mean to derogate from the labours or merits of their Lordships' Select Committee; yet, without any intention of that kind, he considered it his duty to submit the adoption of a measure which would tend most materially to alleviate the sorrows of the poor. His Grace meant to submit to the Select Committee that paragraph in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, relating to the application of substitutes for Bread Corn to the

use and consumption of the parish poor throughout the kingdom; that a Bill should be framed upon whatever resolution their Lordships' Committee should think fit to adopt accordingly. After noticing, in very pointed terms, the sufferings, but at the same time the patient loyalty of the poor throughout the kingdom, he concluded with moving, that the paragraph so alluded to should be referred to their Lordships' Select Committee, then sitting.

Lord Grenville paid many compliments to the good and humane intentions of the Noble Duke; but observed, that the motion was altogether unnecessary, for as the Report alluded to was now before the Committee, it would be unfair not to suppose that they of themselves might adopt the very system submitted by his Grace.

After a few words between the Duke, the Chancellor, and Lord Grenville, the motion was withdrawn.

The Earl of Suffolk said, that the country was in a most alarming way, and nothing short of prompt and strong measures could possibly save the country. It was high time to take such steps; one he thought would be serviceable, and that was, to reduce the number of cavalry in the kingdom; for such purpose he intended to move their Lordships, and should therefore now call for papers to that effect; he accordingly moved, that an account of the cavalry now serving in Great Britain should be laid on the Table.

Lord Grenville said, though he did not mean to oppose the motion, yet he thought it very unparliamentary according to the etiquette of that House.

Lord Holland said a few words in support of the motion, and it was carried.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

The Marquis of Salisbury (Lord Chamberlain) delivered his Majesty's answer

answer to the late Address of both Houses of Parliament, which, in substance, expressed his Majesty's satisfaction at that additional proof of the anxiety of his faithful Parliament to the welfare of his subjects, and on occasion of grievances, the removal of which was the object nearest to his heart.— That his Majesty would give directions for the issue of the Proclamation, to the effect, and in the way recommended by Parliament, which he trusted would be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

The Poors' Rate Bill went through a Committee, without amendment.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

The Bill for amending the 22d of the King, relative to the better maintenance of Parish Poor, was read a third time, and passed.

Several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time, and those already on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

The Earl of Warwick, in pursuance of his notice, addressed their Lordships on the subject of the present scarcity, and moved, "That the Magistrates, in their respective counties, should have the power of fixing the value of corn in their districts; and also of rating the value of agricultural labour therein;" which was negatived without a division.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

The Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain was brought up by Mr. Abbott from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Pension Duty Bill; to that for granting and continuing the usual Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry; the Corn Importation Bill; that for regulating the making of Malt from damaged Barley; and the Poors' Bill.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

The Bill for the Importation of Herrings and other Fish, caught at Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c.; and some other Bills were brought from the Commons, and each read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

The Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

The Commitment of the Population

Bill was, on the motion of Lord Walsingham, further postponed till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

The House, in a Committee on the Population Bill, adopted a great number of amendments.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

The Nova Scotia Fishery Bill, and several others, were read a third time.

The Duke of Portland presented a Proclamation or Order of his Majesty, of the 10th inst. in pursuance of the powers vested in him by an Act of this Session, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of corn and other provisions. It was ordered to be laid on the Table.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill for encouraging by Bounty the Importation of Corn; to the Bill for authorising and encouraging the Importation of Foreign Herrings; and to a private Bill.

The Bills on the Table were all forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Upon the report of the Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Country being made,

Lord Grenville made some objections to those parts of the Bill which implicated the Clergy in making returns; and moved, that all the parts in the Bill which related to the Clergy's being concerned in making the same be omitted; which was agreed to.

The Bill for empowering Magistrates to enforce Overseers, &c. to deliver out one part of their parochial relief in some wholesome provision, bread made entirely of wheaten flour excepted, was read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

The Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Country was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The Bill to continue in force the Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act until six weeks after the meeting of the next Sessions of Parliament, was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Upon the Motion for the third reading of the Poor Relief Bill, the Duke of Bedford opposed it. His Grace recapitulated most of his former arguments against the Bill; the principal point he referred to was, that the Bill had had, and still would have, the effect of materially

rially enhancing the price of those articles of sustenance substituted for Wheaten Bread.

Lord Camden supported the Bill.— The House divided upon the question for the third reading—Contents, 13; Non Contents, 2.

The following Bills were brought from the Commons, and severally read a first time: the Land Tax Redemption, the Swedish Herring Importation, the Army and Navy Seduction, and the Grenada Merchants Bills.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Bill for supplying the Poor with Substitutes instead of Money, the Edinburgh Poor Relief Bill, and the Bill for enabling Commissioners to purchase certain Buildings for the Accommodation of both Houses of Parliament.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

On the Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Alien Bill, Lord Holland rose to oppose it; but after a few words from Lord Grenville, it passed the Committee without any amendment.

Lord Holland moved for papers relative to the Treaty of El Aritch. A short debate ensued; and, on the question, there appeared for the motion, 2; against it, 12.

The Army and Navy Seduction Bill went through a Committee. The Report to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

The various Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and their Lordships adjourned till

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

The House in a Committee went successively through the several Bills on the Table. Ordered that the same be reported to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Read a third time, nine public and several private Bills. Among the former were the Bill for ascertaining the Population of the Country, the State Bread Bill, the Quarantine Bill, and the East India undressed Hemp Bill.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

Their Lordships disposed of the various routine business before them. One Bill was returned from the Commons, and ordered to be laid upon the Table; after which the House adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

His Majesty came down in the usual state to the House, and being seated on the Throne, the attendance of the

Commons was ordered; which House immediately appeared at the Bar, with the Speaker at their head.

On presenting the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Speaker made the following speech:

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign.*

“ The Bill now tendered to your Majesty by your faithful Commons, completes the provision which has been made for the several branches of the public service, till that period when your Majesty will receive the advice and assistance of your Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impressed with a well-grounded confidence in the strength and resources of the Empire, and partaking, as they earnestly do, of that solicitude for the restoration of Peace, of which your Majesty has given a recent, though unavailing proof, your Commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accomplishment of that great object, than to manifest the ability and determination of this country to be fully prepared for the further prosecution of a contest, the continuance of which may justly be ascribed to the unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy.

“ But on no occasion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiously engaged, than by those important considerations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the present Session, in consequence of your Majesty’s paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmost of their power, the pressure upon all descriptions of their fellow-subjects, and upon the poorer classes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the first, and most urgent of their duties. The measures adopted for this purpose are those which, they trust, are best calculated to afford substantial and extensive relief, and to provide for the necessary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy must, however, depend upon that temper, good sense, and fortitude, which this country has displayed under the severest trials, and which were never more conspicuous than at the present conjuncture.

“ These, Sir, the last proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great era, now on the point of commencing, are the indication and result of that common interest and fellow-feeling

with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the best safeguard of all that is most valuable in society. To that æra, your Commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the consolidated wisdom and authority of the Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auspicious Government of your Majesty, and of your illustrious House, will diffuse throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of that Constitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public prosperity; and which cannot therefore fail to animate the zeal and determination of those who may share its blessings, to cherish and maintain it in their own times, and to transmit it as the best inheritance to their posterity."

His Majesty then notified his Royal Assent to twenty-three Bills—among which were, the Bread Regulation, the Population, Habeas Corpus Suspension, Annual Indemnity, Exchequer Bills, Aliens' Regulation, West India Army Accounts, and Weltjie's Naturalization Bills.

The King was then pleased to make the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot suffer this Session to close without returning you my most particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object which, at the commencement of the Session, I most especially recommended to your attention.

" It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted which could tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to insure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use,

" The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect.

" Much, however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire, for the adoption of all practical economy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.

" The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper on the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

" The early period which I have appointed for that meeting will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measures may tend further to alleviate the pressure on my people, or prevent the danger of its recurring.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

" I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn Treaties, and the imprisonment of British sailors in that country, have excited in me sentiments, in which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate.

" I have already taken such steps as the occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction, if they prove effectual; but if it shall be necessary to maintain against any combination, the honour and independence of the British Empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always depend, I entertain no doubt either of the success of those means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my People, to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain."

After which the Lord Chancellor announced his Majesty's desire to have his Royal Proclamation read, appointing the Lords and Commons of the present
British

British Parliament to be Members of their respective Houses on the part of Great Britain in the Imperial Parliament, and fixing the meeting of the said Imperial Parliament on Thursday, the 22d of January. The Proclamation was accordingly read, which concluded the proceedings of the *British* Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

A MESSAGE from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bills for prohibiting the Exportation, and encouraging the Importation of Corn and other Provisions.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion. He began with ordering the Clerk to read that part of his Majesty's speech relative to the late correspondence between this country and France; which being accordingly read, he said, that in reflecting on that speech, and the correspondence to which it related, it became the duty of that House to have formed an opinion thereon, and to have transmitted the same to his Majesty. Ministers, however, did not adopt such demeanour, and it was therefore his duty, as one individual who composed the class of Members of the Legislature, to adopt a conduct on the occasion, which Ministers had thus omitted; that which he should therefore submit would be a proposition to Parliament, requesting the King to discontinue all continental connexions during the present contest, and to advise his Majesty to make a separate Peace with the French Republic. He founded these proposals upon two propositions, and the conclusions drawn from these two propositions, viz. the first, that from the beginning of the present war, the confederacy formed against France had all of them mercenary views in consideration, and therefore, by their own strife, endeavouring to obtain each his respective purpose, the general object was defeated; and, secondly, because their appears good ground to know that in every Treaty, whether attempted or actually commenced, however sincere Ministers might have appeared, yet they never were really so; and the conclusion from thence is, that whilst they remain in office, war must be for ever carried on, unless the voice of the people, through their representatives, calls out for a separate peace. The whole conduct of our Allies, beginning with the King of

Prussia, here underwent a strict and severe examination by the Hon. Gentleman. He entered into a minute detail of their behaviour towards this country *seriatim*, ending with that of the Emperor of Russia, on whose demeanour he was pleased to make many sarcastic remarks; and concluded a most animated speech with moving an Address to the King, the purport of which was, to beseech his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased not to omit any opportunity of making a separate peace, or sanction any new engagement or Treaty with any Foreign Power which might either retard or prevent it.—Which being seconded by Mr. Grey.

Mr. Windham said, he could not think of following the Hon. Gentleman through the immense maze of argument which he had offered; but he thought the Motion nugatory and absurd.—He then went over the grounds so often trodden, of the utility and policy of continental alliances; in doing which, he dwelt most particularly on the uniformity of conduct in the Emperor of Germany, and contended, that although it was to be lamented that many of our friends had deserted us during the contest, yet that nevertheless, whilst their confederacy did last, it benefited the common cause. He admitted that we had made some sacrifices, but they were not equal to the advantages we obtained by the war; if nothing more, we have saved our Constitution by it, whereas all the neighbouring nations have either injured or lost theirs by it. We, therefore, chose the least of two evils, a continuance of that War by which that Constitution is preserved, in preference to that baneful and precarious peace made by the French fraternization. If such a peace is to be made, it certainly was not for those with whom he had the honour of acting to take any part in it. That must devolve on those more enamoured of French manners, French politics, and French reform, than he or his colleagues were.

Mr. Grey said, from what fell from the

the

the Secretary at War, the public were now put in possession of the melancholy fact, that no prospect of peace was to be expected from the present Ministers; their language was now, for the first time, plain and unequivocal.—He then replied to all the arguments of Mr. Windham, and supported, in a style of superior wit and argument, the speech of Mr. Sheridan; and concluded a most elaborate and eloquent speech, which lasted above an hour and a half, by giving his hearty assent to the Motion.

Mr. Dundas gave his decided negative to the Motion. After which the House divided, when there appeared—For the Motion, 35; against it, 156.—Majority against the Motion, 121.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

Mr. Robson, after some preliminary observations, in which he stated that the expence incurred by keeping up the present number of cavalry was enormous and beyond all precedent, concluded by moving,

“That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct that the utmost economy be used in the expenditure of corn, consumed by the cavalry in the service of Great Britain.”

Mr. Windham, after observing that the utmost economy was already used, opposed the motion as unnecessary.

The gallery was then cleared; but the House not consisting of forty Members, Mr. Robson's Motion of course fell to the ground.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; but there being but thirty-six Members present, an adjournment, of course, took place till

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

The Bill for compelling Magistrates and Overseers to administer Parish Relief in Substitutes, was read a first time. On the motion for the second reading, a conversation arose, in which Mr. Grey and Mr. Nichol objected to the compulsory clause, and recommended that the Bill should give the Magistrates a discretionary power on the subject of distribution. The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Report of the Committee was also brought up, granting indemnities on the importation, to the amount of 75s. on peas, 50s. on barley and beans, and 45s. on oats. The Report was then

ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for ascertaining the population of the county, went through a Committee, and it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Robson gave notice of his intention of resuming the Motion relative to the use of oats by cavalry horses on Wednesday next.

Mr. Jones then rose, in conformity to his notice on the subject of the War, and said, that finding now, from what had fallen during this short Session from his Majesty's Ministers, that they were determined to carry it on, right or wrong, so was he resolved to submit a Motion this night, which should, if carried, prevent them. This war had almost reduced England to the degrading circumstances of having now but two classes of people; the wealthy and the poor. All the middling classes were absorbed in these, reduced by taxation, the scarcity of money, and the more awful scarcity of the necessaries of life. Paper currency had superseded coin, and British money was scattered all over the world, in subsidizing avaricious and mercenary allies, all of whom, beginning with the foreign corps in his Majesty's service, he enumerated.

The Hon. Gentleman then went into a discussion of all our expeditions, and glanced at Egypt, but went nearly over the same sentiments already repeated on that subject; and thence he adverted to Ireland, and emphatically said, the conquest of that country was the only victory Ministers had ever gained; and concluded by moving an Address to the King, the purport of which was, “To entreat his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.”

Mr. Nichol said, this was precisely the Motion the conduct of Ministers called for; and he was of opinion, that nothing short of its adoption could produce a peace.—The question being called for, the House divided: For the Motion, 13; against it, 66; majority against it, 53.

No Member in the habit of supporting Government took any part in the debate.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Abbott moved the third reading of the Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain.—It was read accordingly and ordered to the Lords.

Mr.

Mr. Nichol moved, "That a Committee be appointed to examine the state of the gold coin, and to report accordingly."

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that he could not conceive of what use the Motion could be, and on that ground would assuredly oppose it.

Mr. Tierney said, that his Hon. Friend's Motion was dictated by caution and prudence. No greater misfortune, he said, could arise to a commercial nation, than the disappearing of gold, and the substituting of paper.

Mr. Wilberforce said a few words; after which the house divided: For Mr. Nichol's Motion, 16; against it, 32; majority, 16.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

A Message was delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the attendance of the House at the bar of the Lords: the Speaker returned, and announced the Royal Assent to the following Bills, by Commission, viz.

Corn Importation Bill, Poor Bill, Pension Bill, and Barley Steeping Bill.

The Qualification and Indemnity Bills were brought up by Mr. Long, and read a first and second time.

A Bill for granting Bounties on the Importation of Barley, Oats, Meal, and Indian Corn, was read a third time, and passed.

The House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Naturalization Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Robson rose, and acquainted the House, that he would defer his intended Motion until this day se'nnight.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a Petition from the Town of Leeds, setting forth the condition of the labouring poor from the high price of provisions, and praying redress.

The Petition was supported by Mr. Lascelles, and referred to the Committee on the high Price of Provisions.

The House resolved into a Committee on the Corn Substitute Bill.

Mr. Ryder, in a short speech suggested some amendments, which were laid on the Table.

A conversation ensued, in which the principle of the Bill was opposed by Mr. Western and Mr. Sheridan, and supported by Mr. Pitt, the Secretary at War, Sir William Dalbany, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Anderson.

At length a few observations from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt, in which Mr. C. Sturt and Sir William Dolben took a part, put an end to a very uninteresting conversation; and the Resolutions being severally agreed to, the Report was ordered to be brought up, and the Bill ordered for a re-committal to-morrow.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, when the Resolution of granting his Majesty the sum of 151,643l. 16s. 8d. for interest on Exchequer Bills, was agreed to.

The Secretary at War presented accounts of oats, and other provender, purchased for the use of the cavalry during the war. Ordered to lie on the Table.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

An account was presented from the Bank, of notes issued since the 25th of March 1797, distinguishing the amount in each year. Ordered to be printed.

In a Committee, a Resolution was passed for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of loan, on Exchequer Bills. To be reported.

The consideration of the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the present high price of provisions, was deferred until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, that the 3,500,000l. to be granted to his Majesty be raised on Exchequer Bills.—Agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and mentioned the notice given by Mr. Attorney General, relative to the continuance of an Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and requested to know if he were seriquis, and whether he persisted in his intention.

The Attorney General expressed his intention to propose a suspension until next Session: viewing the situation of the country, and the manner in which the power given by the Bill had been exercised, he did not see any reason that could warrant the House in opposing the measure; he would certainly persevere in the motion he intended to make; and he then moved, that the Act of the last Session be now read; which being done, he next moved for leave to be given to bring in a Bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and in a speech of some

some length contended, that the situation of the country could not at all warrant the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a suspension that he would always strongly object to, as Ministers had in all cases abused the power it intrusted in their hands. Measures of caution, he said, were not any longer necessary against seditious meetings, as no such meetings did now exist; and that the suspension of the Constitution could only be justified by treason existing in the country.

Mr. Pitt justified the propriety of bringing in the Bill now, as it would expire on the 1st of February next, and in the short interval of ten days from the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, to the expiration of the existing Act, no opportunity could possibly be afforded of discussing it effectually.

Mr. Tierney said, the reasons assigned by a former Attorney General, when he first brought this measure into that House, in 1798, were, "the apprehension of invasion, and the danger to be dreaded from the Jacobins here, who would concert with them." By the arguments adduced in favour of the measure now, it appears, that just the reverse is the reason now set forth. The people are loyal and tranquil. Jacobinism knows not where to hide its diminished head, and invasion or the dread of it is no more. He concluded a very animated speech against the Bill.

The House divided—For the Motion, 51; against it, 13; majority in favour of it, 38.

Leave was accordingly given to bring in the Bill.

The House in a Committee on the Bill for encouraging the Importation of Herrings and the Herring Fishery,

Mr. Ryder proposed two clauses, both of which were agreed to, viz. one to prevent the impressing of seamen who may be employed in the herring trade; the other to take off the duty on salt used in curing herrings in the bulk.

The Report was brought up, and the Bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The House, in a Committee of the whole House, came to a resolution that the Chairman should be instructed to move for leave to bring in a Bill for making the port of Amstcrdam, in the Island of Curaçoa, a free port. The House afterwards agreed to the Report, and leave was given.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which was read a first time.

Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Bill.

Mr. Ryder moved, "That the sum of 50,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to be expended, under certain regulations, in forming depots of herrings, and other fish, for the supply of the several parts of this kingdom," which was agreed to.

The Resolutions moved yesterday by Mr. Ryder, for giving salt duty free to the Herring Fishery, protecting the men from being impressed, and for granting the bounty on pilchards not exported, were reported, and agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in on the same.

The Bill for the better maintenance of the poor, and for diminishing the Consumption of Wheat Flour, was reported, with several amendments, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; and there being only thirty-four Members present, it was adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

An account of the quantity of Bank of England notes, issued into circulation, from the 25th of March 1797, to the 25th of March 1800, was presented, and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt brought in the Naval and Military Seduction Bill. It was read a first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

The Land Tax Redemption Explanatory Bill was read a first time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Attorney General moved to fill up the blank with the words, "Six weeks after the 1st day of February next." The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

The Report of the Committee, relative to the extension of the Quarantine Laws to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey,

was received, and a Bill to that effect ordered to be brought in.

The Alien Bill went through a Committee, when the time for its continuing in force was fixed till six months after the conclusion of a general peace.

The Bill for making the port of Amsterdam, in the island of Curaçoa, a free port, went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

The Report of the Committee on the Land Tax was brought up, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Navy and Army Seduction Bill,

Mr. Abbot moved, that instead of extending to the next Sessions, it should coincide with the 11th Bill, and extend to the term of seven years.

The question being put, the blank was filled up to the 1st day of August 1807.

The House in a Committee on the high Price of Provisions,

Mr. Ryder said, that any measures which could tend to improve the application of the corn we had on hand, was equivalent to increasing it. He therefore would submit such as he was convinced, if passed into a law, would have that effect. For this purpose he had three objects in view: the first, to prohibit the manufacturing any flour but that from whence the broad bran only is extracted; the second, to fix an assize upon the bread so made from flour of that kind, the third, to allow bakers to make bread of other materials beside the whole meal, provided the same does not exceed in price that assize which will be affixed to the whole meal loaf. For the accomplishment of the first object, he moved, that the cloths, wire screens, and machinery in corn-mills, should be used, of such a structure only, as would make such flour, or whole meal.

The Resolution was passed, and a Bill ordered thereon.

The Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

The Bill for making the Port of Amsterdam, in the island of Curaçoa, a free port, was read a third time, and passed; as was also the Alien Continuation Bill.

The Bill for prohibiting the manufacture of fine Bread was read a second time.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

A new Writ was ordered for Midhurst, in Suffex.

The Grenada Merchants, the Army and Navy Seduction, and the Land Tax Redemption Bills, were read a third time.

The Coarse Flour Bill was committed. The operation of the Bill in London and forty miles round, to commence on the 24th of January 1801, and in the rest of Great Britain on the 31st of the said month, under a penalty, of baking fine bread, for each peck loaf, not exceeding 5s. nor less than 10s.; but two weeks later being allowed for the sale of fine bread from flour on hand. The assizes to alter according to the above-mentioned dates; the Report was immediately received, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House should, at its rising, adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Robson opposed the Motion for an adjournment, which the state of the country, he said, did not admit of. The object of the meeting of Parliament was to lower the price of provisions; but provisions progressively rose every week since Parliament met, which was caused by the cry of scarcity they set up, and which had made the meeting so far from a relief, that it had become a misfortune to the people. Such a conduct had raised the price of provisions, not only at home, but abroad, in every country throughout Europe, whence we might have obtained relief, and produced well nigh a famine in effect. The Speaker, with some Members, attended the Lords, on passing the Bills. When they returned, Mr. Robson resumed, and moved, agreeably to notice, an Address to his Majesty, "That no Oats should be permitted to horses in the service of Government exceeding the weight of thirty five pounds the Winchester bushel, by which regulation all the Oats of a better quality could be converted into the food of man."—But the question of adjournment was put and carried.

The orders which stood for the day were, the third reading of the Hemp Imported Duty Bill, the Population Bill,

Bill, the Fishery Salt Bill, the Stale Bread Bill, the Standard Wheaten Bread Bill, to which the Assize was to be affixed by way of Rider, the Turnpike Act Bill, the Expiring Laws Bill, the Guarantee Amended Bill; which were read, and passed. Adjourned to

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating, that their Lordships had agreed to the Exchequer Loan Bill, the Bread Bill, and a considerable number of other Bills, public and private.

A variety of sums were then voted for the usual expences of the Legislature, as is customary at the conclusion of each Session, all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Nichols gave notice that he intended to move an Address to-morrow to his Majesty on the important subject of the restoration of the blessings of peace.

Mr. Long brought up the Report of the Committee for regulating the bounty on flour imported.

When the several Resolutions were read a first time, the purport of which was, arranging the qualities of flour imported in three divisions firsts, seconds, and thirds, and constituting the bounties on each at an average of 100, 90, and 78 shillings the quarter current price, making thereby the proportion of average bounties at 40, 30, and 18 shillings the quarter.

Mr. Jones said, he hoped that the measures adopted would tend to the reduction of the price of bread; but, from sad experience, he was obliged to say, that every effort made by Parliament tended to raise it, and no prospect appeared of its reduction; for he had

good authority to say, that Government was in possession of documents sufficient to shew, that we were once more commencing one of the most bloody campaigns that occurred since the commencement of the war.

The Committee on the India Judicature Bill was appointed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House; and there being present only twenty five Members, an adjournment took place until

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Nicholls rose, and, after a short prefatory speech, moved an Address to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to use his best means and endeavours to obtain and accomplish a speedy and honourable peace.

The Motion being seconded, the House divided; when there appeared for the Motion, 1; against it, 42: majority, 41.

Mr. Windham presented accounts of the number of men employed, enlisted, killed, wounded, and missing, since the commencement of the war. He observed, that those accounts were rather in a crude state, from the nature of them, and especially from the circumstance of the difficulty of delivering them correctly, when it was known that they must be made up by persons unaccustomed to such matters. They were ordered to be printed.

Here the Speaker and the House, on summons from his Majesty, went to the House of Peers, and on his return, as is customary, read his Majesty's Speech at the Table. [See page 52.]

And thus ended the last Session of the Parliament of Great Britain.

STATE PAPERS.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

ON the 22d of November, the President of the United States met both Houses in the new city of Washington, and, being seated in the Senate Chamber, delivered the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, at their last Session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal

of the public offices, records, and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the Government in this place.—I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete

complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.— It would be becoming the Representatives of this Nation to assemble, for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration! Here, and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish for ever! It is with you, Gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If, in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government. In compliance with a law of the last Session of Congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honourable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens. It is, in every point of view, of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the Constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can

those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.— A treaty of amity and commerce with the King of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.— The difficulties which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the Government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed. The Envoys Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to France, were received by the First Consul with that respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.— While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations will continue to be used, the experience of the world—our own experience—admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success. We cannot, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort.— While our vast extent of sea coast, the commerce and agricultural habits of our people, the great Capital they will continue to traff on the ocean, suggest the system of defence which will be most beneficial to ourselves—our distance from Europe, and our resource for maritime strength, will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which, may in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a

wife and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean. The present Navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created. In connexion with a Navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal sea ports and harbours. A variety of considerations, which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced. The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the National Legislature. At a considerable expence to the Public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by Congress, for the protection of commerce, and preservation of public credit.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid, the causes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and

happy; if all enjoy in safety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions, which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist, with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence. To your patriotism, Gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public interests; and while the past is to your country a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you that your labours to promote the general happiness will receive from me the most zealous co-operation."

PRISONERS OF WAR.

IN consequence of many ill founded and mischievous reports respecting the treatment of the French prisoners in England, Government have printed and circulated a variety of papers, proving, that they have behaved with the utmost attention and humanity towards the unfortunate victims of the calamities of war. We have never suspected Ministers of having been guilty of any improper conduct in this respect; we wish the French Government was equally blameless. The Transport B and deserve great praise for their anxiety to render the situation of the French prisoners as comfortable as possible.

The correspondence opens with a letter from Lords Spencer and Arden, and Admiral Gambier, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in consequence of a letter transmitted to them by the Commissioners of the Transport Service, from Captain Cotes at Paris, stating that the French Government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 11th December, 1799.

The following is Capt. Cotes's letter alluded to:

(No. 3.)

Paris, Dec. 7, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed you have a duplicate of my last; and by the present occasion I have to acknowledge the receipt of your's (No. 81 and 82) of the 22d and 29th ult. with their several inclosures. I shall have the honour of replying to them particularly to-morrow; for the present, time obliges me to confine myself to one object, that of communicating to you a circumstance of much importance, which has just taken place.

The

The Minister of the Exterior having, by note, expressed his wish to see me, I waited upon him, and learned that, in consequence of orders from the Consuls, he had to inform me that the French Government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 1st of the next Decade (the 11th instant), and that the English were to provide for the French prisoners in England. I endeavoured to expose to him the impossibility of such an event taking place; first, from the nature of the contracts lately entered into for the maintenance of the prisoners, and next, from the shortness of time, which would not admit of my receiving any directions from you, from whose authority alone I was empowered to act. He replied, that such were the orders of the Consuls, and that I must enter into details with M. Bonjour, the Chief of the sixth division for the prisoners of war.

Under these circumstances I have, Gentlemen, thought proper to write to the Minister to day, informing him that I could not look upon the communication I had the honour to receive from him yesterday as official, and that a written authority could alone constitute it to; that I must necessarily submit to the orders that were to be given, but that I would by no means consent to receive them without the approbation of my Government; and, further, that, as your agent, I would never submit to receive any orders that did not come from it.

Thus the business stands at present, and you will, no doubt, Gentlemen, see the necessity of adopting such measures, and furnishing me with your directions for my future conduct in this affair without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES COTES.

To the Commissioners for the
Transport Service.

No. 4. is a letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, informing their Lordships his Grace had laid Capt. Cotes' letter before the King—attributes the departure from the arrangement to the French Government; and protests against such departure from an agreement which tended to mitigate the calamities of war; orders Captain Cotes to be instructed to ascertain exactly the rate of duty allowance made to each man by the French Government; and should any difference

exist between such allowance, and what was issued by him under the late arrangement, desires that such difference may be supplied at the expence of this Government: respecting French prisoners on parole in this country, they are to have the same rations of provisions, from the date of the French ceasing to supply them, as they had before the late arrangement.—Clothing to be furnished by the French Government.—In order that the real grounds of the change may not be misrepresented or mistaken, his Grace desires his letter should be communicated to Niou, the then French agent.

No. 5 and 6. Letters from Niou respecting the measures then taking by the Consuls of France, in order to carry into effect their resolution, and enclosing the decree of the Consuls of the French Republic on that subject.

No direct answer was given to M. Niou's letters; the intentions of Government, as stated in the Duke of Portland's letter, having been conveyed to him through the Commissioners of the Transport Service, by whom he was, at the same time, informed, that no official communication from him respecting prisoners could be received through any other channel.

No. 10. Letter from Commissioners of Transport to M. Otto, stating pernicious practices among the French prisoners in Nonnanciers Prison, many of whom, giving money, purchase at the daily market whatever is allowed to enter, and with these articles they also purchase of other prisoners their whole ration of bread for some days together, which they afterwards sell at an uterious price, allowing the unfortunate prisoner *one half penny worth of potatoes daily*: chairs and bedding are also purchased in the same manner, and the poor victims of this injustice are left to lie naked on the planks, unless they will content to allow the merchant one halfpenny a night to lay in his own hammock, and which he makes them pay by a further deprivation of their rations when the original debt is paid. Captain Woodriff, by whom this report had been made to the Commissioners, adds, that the origin of the distress complained of by the prisoners will be found among themselves, it having been daily detected by him, and punished severely, but without the desired effect.

No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Commissioners of Transports complain to M. Otto, that the French prisoners are in great want of clothing, and recommend

him to prevent the calamitous consequences which must ensue, if the French Government do not cause a supply to be given them.

(No. 18)

Transport Office, 11th Sept. 1800.

SIR,

We inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Mr. Holmwood, the agent for prisoners of war at Portchester, and also a copy of the one therein referred to from several French prisoners confined at that place, stating that they are in a very miserable condition from the want of clothing.

We cannot pass this opportunity without again recommending to your most serious attention the absolute necessity that there is of causing some clothing to be distributed among the French prisoners without delay.

We are, &c.

(Signed) RUPERT GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
JOSEPH HUNT.

M. Otto.

(No. 19)

Portchester Castle, 10th September, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inclose you a letter I have this day received from the prisoners at this depôt, stating the deplorable state they are in for want of clothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HOLMWOOD.
Commissioners for the Transport Service, &c.

(TRANSLATION.)

Portchester, 10th Sept. 1800.
The French Prisoners of War, to Mr. Holmwood, Commissary at Portchester Castle.

SIR,

You have so often, and so generously, given us proofs of your feelings for our unfortunate situation, that we believe we may implore, through you, a relief the more urgent, as it becomes indispensable.

It cannot be necessary to lay before you a minute picture of the state of nakedness to which we are reduced; a state the more deplorable, as our debilitated bodies are the more susceptible of the severity of the season, and the want of repose.

The many sufferings we endure from the total want of clothing, and other necessaries of this kind, are already too well known to you, that there can be

no difficulty in your interceding in our favour.

We cannot doubt of your complying with our expectation in this respect, or, at least, that you will contribute every means in your power to alleviate the misfortunes of persons sinking under the weight of calamity; and you will, by these means, add to the respectful sentiments with which

We are, &c.

(Signed by a considerable number of prisoners.)

No. 21. Complaints from Commissioners of Transports to M. Otto, on the miserable state of the prisoners.

(TRANSLATION.)

London, 27 Vendémiaire, 9th Year of the French Republic (19th Oct. 1800)

The Commissary of the French Republic in England, to the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the letter which you did me the honour of writing yesterday, in order to inform me that the reports from your agents at the depôts continue to represent, in the most urgent manner, the necessity of providing clothing for the French prisoners of war, before the commencement of the severe weather which may be immediately expected.

I can only deeply lament the deplorable situation to which these unfortunate men are reduced, and my own inability to provide clothing for them without having received the necessary orders and instructions from my Government to enable me to defray the expence. I shall not fail, however, again to represent to the French Government the urgent wants of our prisoners, and to recommend to it to adopt in its wisdom such measures as the circumstances may appear to require.

I must nevertheless oblige to you, that the French Government, having undertaken to clothe all the prisoners whom the chance of war has thrown into its hands, had reason to expect a reciprocal attention on the part of Great Britain; and although the prisoners now detained in France are not exactly English, nevertheless they belong to Powers in alliance with his Majesty. You will perceive, from the copy of the inclosed arrêté, that these prisoners are provided with clothing at the expence of the French Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) OTTO.

On

On the 14th of March 1800, the Councils passed the decree alluded to in M. Otto's letter.

No. 28. Otto complains of the great number of prisoners who have died, attributing it to the diminution of food. His correspondents at Liverpool, Portchester, and Norman Cross, state the dreadful situation of the prisoners under their respective care. Otto contrasts the situation of the French here with that of the English in France, who, he says, are plentifully fed, and clothed at the expence of the French Government.—Refers to two proposals which he had made, either to ransom the prisoners, or send them back to France on parole. Should neither of these proposals be acceded to, he intimates that their labour might benefit the English nation, if they were permitted to do it.

(No. 29.)

Transport Office Nov. 1, 1800.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 29th of last month, relative to the present state of the French prisoners of war in this country, and have, agreeably to your desire, transmitted it to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their consideration; but at the same time we cannot help observing, that the distressed situation which you represent the prisoners to be in, is entirely owing either to their being totally destitute of clothing, or to their own imprudence, in disposing of their provisions by gaming, and not, as you assest, to an insufficiency of the ration of provisions issued to them, which is fully enough to keep men, living without labour, in a general state of good health, and certainly affords more subsistence than a great part of the labouring people of this country is able to procure, being, as you well know, a full pound of bread, eight ounces of fresh beef, and above a quart of soup, compounded of vegetables or pease, for each man per diem.

We reiterated to you, in our several letters of the 21st of March, 24th of May, 28th of August, 11th of September, and 17th of last month, the miserable situation of the prisoners at all the depôts, from the want of clothing and the melancholy consequences that were to be expected to ensue, if the French Government did not cause them to be supplied with that necessary article, previous to the commencement of the cold weather.

In giving you such timely premonition, we certainly did all that was incum-

bent on us to do, or that humanity dictated; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if the French Government had expended a few thousand pounds in providing clothing for their people in this country, in proper time, the greater part of the evils of which you now complain would not have existed.

As it is certainly the duty of every State to provide for the support of its people while in captivity, so, whatever may have been its arrangements with respect to the victualling, it has been the custom, in all former wars between Great Britain and France, for each country to provide clothing for its own subjects; and agreeably to this custom, all the British prisoners in France, as well as the Russian prisoners taken in Holland, are now actually supplied with clothing by our agent, Captain Cotes, at the expence of this country, although you state as a reason for the French Government not clothing their people here, that the British prisoners in France are clothed at the expence of your Government.

Whatever may latterly have been the effects of the prisoners wanting clothing, it cannot be denied that, until very lately, the prisoners at all the depôts were generally in as good a state of health as at any former period, even when victualled by their own country. Some indeed, had fallen victims to an invincible spirit of gaming by sporting away their allowance of provisions, as well as their clothing, and the bedding with which they had been amply supplied by us; but we believe, that the number that has thus suffered has hitherto not been very considerable. In our letters of the 22d of April and 20th of May last, we represented to you fully the effects of this pernicious practice, which had become so prevalent in the prisons, and we proposed to you a measure, which, if adopted, we doubt not would have greatly tended to put a stop to it; but, for what reason we know not, you have not hitherto taken any notice to us of our communications on that subject, and from the want of your concurrence, the utmost exertions of our agents, in pursuance of our orders for prohibiting gaming, have as yet proved ineffectual. While this practice continues, it is evident, that if the ration of the prisoners were tenfold what it is, they would still sport it away: and the circumstance of their now disposing of the rations issued to them, is a proof that it is not on account of the insufficiency of those rations, but merely from the gambling spirit
above

above mentioned, that they also dispose of their bedding and clothing. Indeed, so far from their being obliged to part with their clothing to purchase provisions, it appears, even from your own statement respecting the prisoners at Liverpool, that they actually dispose of a part of their subsistence to procure clothes.

With respect to your observation, of the prisoners not being permitted to increase their means of subsistence by labour, which you say, "the most severe Administration would not refuse to the greatest criminals," we think it proper to acquaint you, that the prisoners at all the dépôts in this country are at full liberty to exercise their industry within the prisons, in manufacturing; and selling any articles they may think proper, excepting hats, which would affect the revenue in opposition to the laws, obscene toys and drawings, and articles made either from their clothing or the prison stores; and by means of this privilege, some of them have been known to earn, and to carry off upon their release, more than 100 guineas each.

Upon this occasion it has become highly expedient for us, once more, solemnly to impress upon your mind the necessity of a speedy relief being afforded to your people, with respect to the article of clothing; a supply of which would materially, if not entirely, remove the principal causes of their present distresses.

If you, or rather your Government, delay to furnish this supply, whatever evils may ensue, and these may justly be apprehended, cannot, after such repeated notices as we have for a long time given you, be imputed to this country, but to the State which, in this instance, has so entirely neglected its own people. We are, &c.

(Signed) PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,
AMPHOTERUS,
JOHN SCOTUS.

M. Otto.

No. 37. Talleyrand reminds Captain Cotes of the arrêté which establishes the custom of former wars—and at a general peace the advances of each Government are to be mutually settled.

No. 38. Captain Cotes replies, that the arrêté alluded to makes no mention of such custom with respect to clothing—refers to his former letter, in which Captain Cotes apprises Talleyrand that the British Government will provide for their own subjects.

No. 39. Mr. Dundas goes over the

same ground, contrasts the Dutch with the French prisoners in relation of M. Otto's letters; denies the custom in former wars alluded to by Otto; declares the intention of his Majesty not to depart from his determination to clothe his own subjects; and renews the protest in the Duke of Portland's letter against the arrêté.

Nos. 44, 45. From visits to the prisoners, it is concluded that their distresses are brought on by want of proper clothing.

No. 46. In consequence of the French prisoners being still left destitute by their Government, Mr. Dundas writes to the Lords of the Admiralty, that his Majesty considers such prisoners not according to the usages of war, but simply as destitute fellow-creatures, abandoned by the Government, and having no hope left but from the compassion of this country; his Majesty, therefore, yielding to this feeling, whilst he renews his protest against the pretensions of the French Government, orders warm clothing to be given them.

No. 47. Also directs that additional subsistence be allowed them.

No. 48. In consequence of complaints that the food was unwholesome, an inquiry was instituted; from which it appeared that the food was whole and

Next follows an examination of the persons who had given information that the food was unwholesome; it appeared that they spoke from the day they visited, not from general observations; these persons in the public prints contradicted their former statement. The contractors for supplying the different articles were all examined; they had an interest in providing good and wholesome articles. From a statement of the deaths in each month, the former assertions, that in the cold weather more died, were fully proved.

As a contrast between the conduct of the two Governments respecting their prisoners, we give at length the following:

(No. 53.)

Copy of a Deposition made by Five Masters of captured British Merchantmen, sworn before William Addington, Esq. on the 22d Dec. 1800.

Robert Dixon, late master of the Mary and Margaret merchant-ship of Sunderland; Cuthbert Ranson, late master of the Hope, merchant-ship of Sunderland; Peter Armour, late master of the Free Buton, merchant-ship of Newcastle;

Thomas

Thomas Ridley, late master of the Nile, merchant-ship of Newcastle; and Robert Corth, late master of the Success, merchant-ship of Plymouth, make oath and say; and first, this deponent Robert Dixon, for himself, saith, that he was captured on the 5th day of November last, about eight or nine miles off Boulogne, by the L'Impromptu lugger of 14 guns, Captain Cornie; and this deponent further saith, that all his cloaths, and those of his crew, except what they had on, were taken, and also their money; and this deponent was, with his aforesaid crew, carried into Boulogne, and put into a cachot there; and this deponent further saith, that for the first twenty-four hours, he this deponent, with his aforesaid crew, had no provisions of any kind: and the several deponents, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, and Thomas Ridley, severally make oath and say, that they were all captured on the 16th day of November last, off the Doging light, seven leagues from Cromer, by the Chasseur, now privateer, of 14 guns, Capt. Blackman; and further say, that they were carried into Boulogne, and with their crews put into the cachot above described, where they had no provision for the first twenty-four hours, as described by the first deponent Robert Dixon. And these deponents also further severally say, they suffered greatly from the nature of their confinement, the cachot being twenty-seven steps under ground, without any other light than what was received through two small gratings; and further severally say, that they had no beds of any sort, but were compelled to lay on a small quantity of loose straw, and were not permitted to go to the necessary belonging to the prison, but were forced to use one tub, which was kept in the room of their confinement, and so small, as to require emptying morning and evening, and were not permitted to empty the said tub but at stated periods; and further say, that the cachot was exceedingly damp, and deponents were only permitted to go out into the air once in the day, and that for one hour only; and these deponents also further severally say, that, during their confinement, a Mr. Tone, master of the William and Betsey of Sunderland, who was also a prisoner in the said prison with these deponents, was exceedingly ill, and applied to the woman who had the principal care of the prison for medical assistance, but was only visited once by an apothecary,

who ordered him to be placed over a tub of hot water for the benefit of the steam; and further say, that a French soldier who was stationed at the prison offered to let him have the use of his room, where there was a bed and a fire; but the keeper of the prison refused this offer of the said soldier to the said Mr. Tone being complied with; and each of these deponents severally say, they continued in the above mentioned place of confinement till they were bailed out by a shopkeeper at Boulogne; after which these deponents had liberty to go about the town, but had no allowance from the French Government. And this deponent, Robert Corth, for himself, saith, that he was captured on the 21st day of November last, between Folkitone and Dover, by the Pamphile lugger, of ten guns, Capt. Blundell, and carried into Boulogne, and was put into a prison with his crew, together with some soldiers; but this deponent, complaining of his situation in such prison, was removed into the cachot mentioned in the former part of this deposition. And these deponents, Robert Dixon, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, Thomas Ridley, and Robert Corth, each for themselves, further saith, that their daily food, except during the first twenty-four hours before spoken of, consisted of bullock's liver, lites, shins, and neck of beef, the liver of which was frequently very bad; and the meat was sent into the prison in a tub, but had no separate bowl or platters, and without vegetables; and further severally say, that each of the deponents had about three quarters of a pound of bread a day, and the small beer sufficient.

(Signed) ROBERT DIXON.
CUTHBERT RANSON.
PETER ARMOUR.
THOMAS RIDLEY.
ROBERT CORTH,

Middlesex, to wit,
Sworn before me the 22d Dec. 1800.
W. ADDINGTON.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented by many subjects of Russia, that large sums of money are due to them from English merchants resident in Russia, and that payment of such debts cannot be obtained, His Imperial Majesty's College of Commerce at St. Peterburgh, by virtue of powers vested in them for the purpose

pose of promoting an adjustment and liquidation of the debts due to the Russian merchants from the English merchants, have ordained an especial Commission, or Board of Commissioners, for managing English property, and they direct the said Board to be constituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations :

I. It shall consist of two Russian, two English, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom shall be men of known good character, and the English shall be chosen or selected by the English merchants; to whom shall be added one of the Members of the Imperial College of Commerce in St. Petersburg.

II. All matters that come under their cognizance shall be adjusted conformably to the accustomed rules and established usage in trade: they are to decide among themselves, by a majority of votes, upon matters under discussion; but in case of any points *involving the interests of the Russian Commerce*, the opinion of his Imperial Majesty's Counsellor of the College of Commerce is to supersede the majority of votes, subject, however, to the concurrence of the College of Commerce.

III. Every British merchant resident in Russia, without excepting such as have subscribed themselves *visitors*, shall deliver to the Commissioners, in writing, a statement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a schedule of effects and goods, in their possession; and they shall, when required, deliver to the Commissioners their books of accounts out of their accounting houses.

IV. Every Russian subject, who has

any claim or demand upon an Englishman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a British subject, shall transmit an account of the *particulars* of such debts or claims, to the Commissioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this Ordinance in the Newspapers, and in default thereof, the Commissioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

V. The Commissioners are to dispose of all English effects now sequestered, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general mass*.

VI. The Russian subjects shall receive out of the Fund of the English property (collected as before directed), after admission of the validity and justice of the claimants, an equal dividend upon their respective demands, and full satisfaction.

VII. In case the Fund of English property does not prove adequate to the demands of the *Russian* creditors, or that there shall remain a surplus, then the result shall be communicated to the College of Commerce at St. Petersburg.

VIII. The Commissioners shall not be accountable or responsible for their decisions, nor shall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or in any other way, on any account whatever.

IX. To defray the expence and management of the Board of Commissioners, and for the Salary of their Clerks and Agents, both debtors and creditors shall allow them one-half per cent. upon the amount of the respective sums brought under their consideration.

St. Petersburg, the 17th Nov. 1800.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 20, 1800.
Copies of Enclosures from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Thames, Plymouth Sound, Dec. 13.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the arrival of his Majesty's ship I command at this anchorage; and of her having on the 30th of last month captured, 15 leagues from the Tower of Corduan, after a chase of six hours, a French brig privateer, called

l'Atif of 14 six-pounders, two long brass twelves, and 137 men. She is a particularly fine new vessel, coppered, and had been only one day on her first cruise. I learn from the prisoners that only two English vessels have been carried into any of the French or Spanish ports within these three months; that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Passage. I conclude Captain Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured, on the 29th of October last, a

Similar to a bankrupt's effects.

Schoor

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

schooner letter of marque, from Guadalupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, having chased her, in company with the *Immortalité*, all day.

I am, &c.

W. LUKIN.

Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

Brilliant, at Sea, Nov. 20.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 18th inst. the *St. Jago* Spanish schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, was captured by his Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. PAGET.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

DOWNING STREET, DEC. 23.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, dated Head-quarters, Muhlendorf on the Inn, Thursday, December 4, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

The army marched in the night of Tuesday, and before day break yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which passes through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each side of the great road.

The corps of Gen. Kienmayer, which was destined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their destination a little before day-break, or at the latest between eight and nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of snow and sleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its destination at eight o'clock, whilst both the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left, under Gen. Risch, had, besides, lost its way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, instead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this state of things it appears, that the division of Gen. Richepanse pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had been formed in front, and had just begun to attack the enemy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed after-

wards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the Heights of Ramsau was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are prisoners. I have not yet heard of the loss of any other Officers of the same rank.

Gen. Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two divisions from Aerding, and suffered also severely in his retreat, which he made upon Isen in good order, on learning the disaster that had befallen the main army.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

Copy of an Enclosure from Vice Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Hired Cutter Lord Duncan, Downs, Dec. 20.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you of my having seen the convoy safe into St. Helen's agreeably to your directions; and that on my return (Thursday the 18th inst.), being off Shoreham in a thick fog, I fell in with and captured *L'Eclair* French cutter privateer, commanded by Jacquiere Touffaint le Terrier, carrying 3 two pounders, small arms, and 20 men; from Cherbourg two days, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WELLS.

Vice Admiral Lutwidge, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 27.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Torbay, the 21st inst.

I herewith transmit a letter which I have received from Captain King, of his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish brig from Corunna bound to Monte Video.

His Majesty's Ship Sirius, at Sea, Dec. 12.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, under my command, captured on the 11th inst. (*Sifarga* bearing W. by N. three miles) the Spanish merchant brig *Melchura*, from Corunna bound to Monte Video, out of port only twenty-four hours. It may be some satisfaction to your Lordship in hearing it is the only Spanish vessel that has sailed from Corunna since the

ship taken by his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, in August last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD KING.

Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent,
K. B. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Matthew Smith, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Milbrook, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oporto, Nov. 14.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have this day written to the Right Hon. Lord Keith.

I am, &c.

MATTHEW SMITH.

His Majesty's Schooner Milbrook,
off Oporto, Nov. 14.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that being off Oporto, in his Majesty's schooner *Milbrook*, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th inst. we fell in with a French ship wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting thirty-six guns; and as I had at that time two brigs of the Newfoundland convoy under my protection, and several vessels appearing in the offing, which I have every reason to suppose part of that convoy also, I determined, as the only means of preserving them, to give her battle, and made sail to close with her accordingly, at the same time with a view of increasing our distance from the convoy.

It was nearly calm when the action commenced at eight A. M. and continued till near ten, when the enemy's colours came down; but the *Milbrook* at this time having her masts, sails, yards, and rigging very much cut, and ten of her guns disabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze springing up, assisted by his sweeps, to get away from us.

The bravery and steady conduct of the officers and seamen under my command against such superior force, in the disabled state of the *Milbrook*, for a long time with only three guns opposed to the enemy's broadside, and their activity in changing her position with the oars (not a sail set) whilst exposed to his raking us for fifteen minutes, merits my highest commendation, and does them the greatest credit; but I should fail in my duty, if I did not in the strongest manner recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Thomas Fletcher the master,

who, wounded in the beginning of the action continued on deck, exerting himself with the greatest bravery, as did also Mr. Thomas Groves the Clerk, and Mr. J. le de Sa. the Portuguese pilot.

I enclose a list of the wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

MATTHEW SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

&c. &c.

List of Wounded.

Eight Seamen and 1 Marine (severely.)
Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Master; Mr. J. Parfiter, Surgeon's Mate; and 1 Seaman (slightly.)

Total—2 Petty Officers and 10 Seamen.

MATTHEW SMITH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Le Gallais, Commander of the Comus private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

Jersey, Dec 20.

I have the honour to inform you, that being on a cruise in the *Comus* privateer. I captured, the 7th inst. a French *Chasse Marée*, mounting three 3 pounders, laden with hides; and the next day, 8th inst. after a chase of seven hours, boarded and took possession of the French brig letter of marque *Recou*, pierced for fourteen guns, and had on board twelve 6 and two 2 pounders, but only four 6-pounders mounted, from Cayenne, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and rice. I am happy to add, the brig is safely arrived in Guernsey, and the *Chasse Marée* in this island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD LE GALLAIS.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Attempt upon the Life of the Chief Consul, at Paris.

At eight o'clock of the evening of the 24th December, the first guards which preceded the carriage of Bonaparte on his way to the Opera, caused a shabby carriage, to which was affixed an old mare, and which stopped the passage in La Rue Nicuise, to be removed; but as it presently returned, the second guards removed it, at which instant just as Bonaparte had rapidly passed, accompanied by Generals Laine and Berthier, and his Aid-de-Camp, Lauriston, a dreadful explosion took place from a barrel or cask within the carriage, loaded with powder and balls, upon an extraordinary principle. It was intended to have been fired by means of a musket within the barrel, the

Rock cut off, and a cord communicating from the trigger with an adjoining house; but the removal of the carriage twice, by distending the cord, retarded its operation. The report was heard in every part of Paris. The windows of the castle of the Thuilleries, and of the houses which surround the Great and Little Carroufel, were shivered to pieces; and the entire streets of St. Nicaise, St. Thomas, Echelle, and Chartres, were shaken, as by a violent earthquake. So great a shock, in this populous quarter, might have been fatal to a great many people. However the number of victims is not so great as was at first supposed; from the report of the Justice of the Peace of the division of the Thuilleries, it appears, there were only five persons killed, viz. one man and four women. Ten, dreadfully wounded, have been carried to different hospitals. We do not yet know precisely the number of those who have been wounded more slightly in their shops and chambers. Bonaparte entered his box at the Theatre of Arts shortly after the commencement of Haydn's celebrated Oratorio of *The Creation*, and appeared perfectly composed. Madame Bonaparte, accompanied by her daughter and Madame Murat, followed her husband; she was in the Carroufel when the explosion was made; the glasses of her coach were broke; her horses, frightened, stopped; but she ordered them to be driven on, that she might share the danger of her husband. Her solicitude was soon calmed: she discovered the guards who were coming to assure her of the safety of the First Consul. Citizen Chevalier, in whose house was found another "infernal machine," with a quantity of fireworks, was taken into custody in a house where he had concealed himself, as were Bouquet, who was found between two mattresses, and also Gueraud and Thibaud, who endeavoured to conceal him by lying in the same bed: Destorges, Gombaut la-Charle, Jumillard, Butevin, Veycer Bontloy, Desrippes, and a female friend of Chevalier, named Bouquet. They are said to be connected with ten persons who have been in custody these two months for similar projects, and to be all violent Jacobins and Septemberers. The First Consul, Madame Bonaparte, &c. continued at the Theatre till the curtain dropped, which, on account of the extreme agitation of the audience, was before the Oratorio was finished; and on his return to the Palace, he found the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, and

several Generals, waiting his instructions. The next morning the Members of the Senate, the Tribunate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, repaired to the Thuilleries, and congratulated the Chief Consul on his extraordinary escape.

PARIS, JAN. 2.

GEN. DESSOLLES, TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Head Quarters, at Steyer, 5th Niwose (Dec. 26.) 9th Year.

The Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to the General in Chief, announcing, at the same time, that the Emperor has sent a Courier to M. de Cobentzel, with orders to sign a Peace. The General in Chief, considering that the line of the Traun and of the Enns was forced, that we were one hundred leagues before the other armies, and already in the rear of the Austrian army in Italy; that consequently M. de Bellegarde had the two great defiles of Salzburg and Inspruck to form a detachment, which, joining the troops left in the Tyrol, might occupy our rear, and prevent our communicating with France, thought it his duty to consent to a suspension of arms, which at the same time that it procured us great advantages, afforded us the means of waiting the movements of the army of the Tyrol, of which, as yet, we have heard no tidings.

The character of the Archduke Charles and his well known faith, were sufficient guarantees of the Emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides compelled, by the deplorable state of his army, which, having lost, in twenty days, seventy leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 dead or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was not capable, nor can it be these three months, of preventing our army conquering all Austria, and of dictating laws in its capital; but in order to have done so without danger, it was necessary that the Army of Italy should already have been masters of the head of the defiles in Carinthia.

(Signed) DESSOLLES.

The CONVENTION of ARMISTICE states that—"His Majesty the Emperor and King, wishing to treat immediately for Peace with the French Republic, whatever may be the determination of his Allies," the Generals of the belligerent armies in Germany agree to a suspension of Arms. The first five articles relate to the new line of demarcation, which—

"Acta

“ from Bayordorf shall pass to Herland, Nuremberg, Newmark, Parlberg, Laver, Stadtambos, and Ratisbonne, where it shall cross the Danube, along the right bank of which it shall pass to the Erlaph, which it shall ascend to the source, shall pass Marekgamingen, Kogelbach, Goulingen, Hammox, Mendling, Leopoldstein, Heissmach, Vorderenberg, and Leoben, following the left bank of the Muhr, to the point where this river crosses the road from Salzburg to Clagenfurt, which it shall follow to Spritat, ascending the road from Verona by the Inenz and Brixen to Botzen, from thence passing to Maham, Glurens, and Sainte-Marie, and arriving by Bormio in the Valteline, shall connect itself with the Army of Italy.” The other Articles, seventeen in number, stipulate, that the principal fortresses in Tyrol be surrendered to the French, and the extraordinary levies discharged, that the Armistice continues thirty days at least, with fifteen days notice of its intended breach.

General Brune, in a letter to the Minister of War, dated Valegio, one o'clock in the morning, 27th December, states, that on the 16th December, the Austrian advanced guard, under Generals Hohenzollern and Buffy, attacked the French advanced posts, but were repulsed; that on the 24th, the Republicans passed the Mincio at Molino and Monzanbano, after a sanguinary conflict at the former, in which the General states the loss of the Imperialists to consist of—“ twenty four pieces of cannon, more than 12,000 men, of whom 8000 are prisoners, and several standards. Generals Mermet and Calvin, and several Officers of the Staff, have been wounded.”

THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC TO
THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Legislators,

The Republic triumphs, and her enemies again implore her moderation. The victory of Hohenlinden has resounded throughout all Europe; it will be accounted by history among the most glorious days which have rendered French valour illustrious: but it was considered as no achievement by our defenders, who will never think they have conquered, till the country has no longer any enemies. The Gallo-Batavian army has conquered at Bamberg; the army of the Grisons, traversing snow and ice, has cleared the

Splugen, in order to turn the redoubtable lines of the Mincio and the Adige. The army of Italy has carried, by main force, the passage of the Mincio, and blockades Mantua. Finally, Moreau is but five days march from Viessha, master of an immense country, and the whole of the enemy's magazines. It was there the Armistice, the conditions of which have been laid before you, was demanded by the Prince Charles, and granted by the General in Chief of the army of the Rhine. M. de Cobentzel, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor at Luneville, has declared, by a note of the 31st of December, that he is ready to open negotiations for a separate treaty; thus Austria is freed from the influence of the English Government. The Government, faithful to its principles, and to the wish of humanity, deposits in your bosoms, and proclaims to France, and to all Europe, the intentions by which it is animated. The left bank of the Rhine shall be the limit of the French Republic; it has no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe will not admit of the Emperor's passing the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be assured and acknowledged. Our victories will add nothing to the pretensions of the French Republic. Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she could not obtain by her victories. Such are the invariable intentions of the Government. The happiness of France will be to restore tranquillity to Germany and Italy—her glory to rid the Continent of the devouring and mischievous genius of England. If good faith be again deceived, we are at Prague, at Vienna, at Venice. Such devotion, and such success, demand all the gratitude of the nation towards our armies. The Government would find new expressions to consecrate their exploits: there is one which by its simplicity, will be ever worthy the courage of French soldiers. The Government proposes to you the four following plans of the law hereunto annexed.

By the First Consul.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

[Here follow the plans of four arrêtés proposing to decree that the armies of the Rhine, of Italy, of the Grisons, and the

the Gallo Batavians, have deserved well of their country.]

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Demerville, Ceracchi, Arena, and Topino Lebrun, charged with an attempt to murder Bonaparte at the Opera, on the 10th October, were on the 9th ult. sentenced to die; four others were acquitted.

One hundred and twenty-two individuals, who at different periods of the revolution have been guilty of great crimes, are, by a decree of the Conservative Senate, of the 14th Nivose, sentenced to transportation, as implicated in the affair of the 24th December. Amongst the number are Cevrat, who presided at the massacres of September, the Conventionalist Chodieu, the infamous Terrorist Destrem, Felix Le Pelletier, Fournier, the organizer of the horrors of St. Domingo, the Ex Prince Charles of Hesse, the Septembriser Jolly, Manin, the assassin of the Princess Lamballe, Maignon, Rossignol, the General of the Revolutionary Army, Talot, Thirion, and others less known, though not less execrable.

Bulletin of the Official Journal the Moniteur, Paris, 12th Nivose (January 2.)

The General of Division Desfolles, Chief of the Staff of the Rhine, in a letter dated the 25th of December (4th Nivose), at the head quarters of Steyer, addressed to the Minister at War, announces, that General Lecourbe has made from 4 to 500 prisoners, and that General Richepanse has entered Steyer, where the enemy left behind seventeen pieces of cannon, and near 4000 prisoners. That immense magazines were found; that the loss of the enemy in men, horses, and ammunition, is prodigious. We are marching to Eilafch, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to retire behind the Trafer (or Trazen), and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.—By a second letter from the same place, dated December 26, General Desfolles informs the Minister, that the Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to General Moreau, and announced to him that the Emperor has sent a Courier to M. Cobentzel, with orders to sign the Peace. The Armistice has been signed at Steyer. It contains seventeen Articles. The enemy, to guarantee the Armistice, gives up to the French army the forts of Kuffstein, Scharnitz, and other points of permanent fortifications in the Tyrol, and the fortresses

of Wurtzburgh, in Franconia, and Braunau, in the Circle of Bavaria.

LUNEVILLE, Dec. 31.—Count Cobentzel has declared, by a note dated this day, the 31st of December, that he was authorised by his Majesty the Emperor to give to his powers the interpretation that had been given to them by the French Plenipotentiary, and to treat without the concurrence of the English. The protocol is, in consequence, to be opened to-morrow, the 1st of January 1801, that is to say, the first day of the 19th century.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 9.—Advices from Constantinople, of December 10 and 12, say, “A very unpleasant circumstance has happened here, which may have important consequences. A quarrel happening between a part of the crews of the Captain Pacha and some Russian sailors, they came to blows, and some of the Russian Officers were killed. They have been buried with great ceremony. The Porte has offered any satisfaction; but the Russian Ambassador, General Temara, who has dispatched a Courier to Petersburg, has declared, that the nature and acceptance of the satisfaction must depend on the pleasure of his Court.”

The Algerine and Tunisian Ambassadors have been detained there as hostages, till their Sovereigns shall justify themselves, and give satisfaction to the Porte for the treaty which Algiers lately made with France, and for the capture of several Turkish ships by the Algerine and Tunisian cruizers.

PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18 AND 21.

(From the Court Gazette.)

“The crews of two English ships in the harbour of Narva, on the arrival of a military force to put them under arrest, in consequence of the embargo laid on them, having made resistance, fired pistols, and forced a Russian sailor into the water, and afterwards weighed anchor, and sailed away; his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order, that the remainder of the vessels in that harbour shall be burned.

“His Imperial Majesty having received from his Chamberlain, Italinskoi, at Palermo, an account of the taking of Malta, has been pleased to direct, that the following note shall be transmitted to all the diplomatic corps residing at his Court, by the Minister presiding in the College for Foreign Affairs, Count Rostoptchin,

Rostopshin, and the Vice-Chancellor, Count Panin :—

“ His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has received circumstantial accounts respecting the surrender of Malta, by which it is actually confirmed, that the English Generals, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances on the part of his Majesty’s Ministers at Palermo, as well as from the Ministry of his Sicilian Majesty, have taken possession of Valetta, and of the Island of Malta, in the name of the King of Great Britain, and have hoisted his flag only. His Imperial Majesty’s just indignation having been raised by this violation of good confidence, he has resolved not to take off the embargo that has been laid on all English vessels in the Russian ports, until the agreement of the Convention concluded in 1791 shall have been completely carried into execution.”

Count Haugwitz the Prussian Minister’s reply to the notes from Lord Crarysfort, of the 16th and 18th of Nov. declares, that his Prussian Majesty took possession of Cuxhaven, solely to preserve the neutrality of which he was the founder and the head; and, that so far from its impeding the commerce or communications of England, the Prussian Officer, commanding at that port, was ordered to give to them every possible facility.

The house of a Genoese woman, named Fogliani, at Pise, near Pisa, much frequented by travellers from the North of Italy, was, on the 8th Nov. plundered by a young French Officer, and seven soldiers, who were poisoned by drinking some liquor they found in the cellar, they conceiving it to be delicious cordials; but which, upon examination, is thought to be the celebrated *Aqua Tofana*. Six of the eight men died the same day, and another the following morning. Fogliani and her family escaped.

The Captain Pacha arrived with part of his fleet at Constantinople, on the 22d Nov. having left three sail of the line and four frigates off Alexandria. The Grand Vizier waited the arrival of the English before he commenced his operations. Numerous bodies of troops had been sent to him, but most of them deserted. The rebels of Romelia had brought over a body of 6,000 Janissaries, who suffered themselves to be de-

feated; several of each party had, however, been executed, as had the Deputy Governor of Adrianople, who was discovered to be in the interest of the rebels, and of their supporter Pasvan Oglu; whose extraordinary success had so alarmed the Porte as to occasion an army of 15,000 men to be ordered to cover Constantinople.

Respecting the loss of the Dromedary store ship, of 24 guns, near Trinidad, an American paper of the 5th December gives the following detail:—In consequence of an intimation communicated to General Green, commanding at Grenada, that fourteen privateers, with a considerable number of troops, had sailed from Guadaloupe, as was supposed against Trinidad, the Dromedary was ordered to take on board the second West India regiment, and proceed to intercept them. In three days they made the Gulf of Parca, and entered the Bocas de Mnevros, forming part of the Island of Trinidad; but the succeeding night a gale of wind came on, by which the ship was dismasted, and shortly after reduced to a mere wreck. In this situation the Captain put four Ladies and some children, under charge of the Second Lieutenant, into the cutter; and although the sea ran tremendously high, yet they providentially reached Trinidad: another Officer was dispatched in the jolly boat, and, after rowing all night, he made the land, about twenty-eight miles distant. The Governor instantly sent off twelve or thirteen small vessels to the wreck, and succeeded in saving the lives of all on board.—The Captain and Officers have been tried at Martinique for the loss of the vessel, and honourably acquitted.

A letter from Vienna says, that if the Archduke Charles had not arrived seasonably enough, an entire disorganization of the Austrian army would have taken place, as the desertions amounted to between 500 and 600 men daily.—The Hungarian insurrection army is very badly or not at all armed. On the 26th ult. Moreau dined with the Archduke Charles at Crems, where Counts Lehrbach, Saurau, and Colloredo, were present.

Rich mines of gold and silver have lately been discovered in the mountains near Zarnett, Ballo, and Foharras, in Hungary.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A LETTER from Lieut. Healy, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, declares in the most decided and unequivocal manner, that the allegations of the Spanish Minister respecting the mode by which we captured the frigates in Barcelona is entirely false; that we only spoke to the Swede, and examined his papers, but did not in any respect make use of him; and that the fabrication originated with the Spanish Captain, who having, with two or three of his Officers, got from his cabin into a boat a-stern, whilst his people were fighting, trumped up the story of having been surprised through the medium of the Swede, in order to excuse his cowardice.

The Marquis of Exeter's state bed is the subject of much conversation; it has cost nearly 3000*l.* The dome, 18 feet high, is crimson velvet; the hangings crimson satin, lined with white satin, richly embroidered, and supported at the foot by six fluted columns, three at each side; the coverlet white satin embroidered. The bed is six feet high, with steps at each side; it is formed on swivels, and passes into an apartment behind, when the canopy forms a kind of throne, and the bed-chamber becomes a state drawing-room.

DEC. 11. As the *Lady* of Captain O'Brien, of the 24th regiment, was playing with one of her children at the New London Inn, Exeter, her clothes, caught fire:—She was about to roll herself in the carpet, when she saw the flames communicating to her infant: all regard to her own safety was lost in the more powerful consideration of saving her child, and rushing down stairs, she preserved its life at the sacrifice of her own. She expired in the nineteenth year of her age. Her remains were deposited in the Cathedral, followed to the grave by all the officers and men of the regiment.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The following Letter has appeared in the Newspapers, addressed to their respective Editors:

“Various reports having been circulated respecting the unfortunate British subjects now in Russia, I send

you the following authentic information, which I request you will insert in your Paper. The Persons of the British merchants have hitherto remained unmolested; and what ready money they had in their possession has not been seized; but their warehouses are sealed, and all their property is under sequester. All the British ships and their cargoes are seized by the Russian Government. The Captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, in companies of one Captain and ten or twelve seamen. They are distributed in above 100 different towns, at one hundred to one thousand miles distance from the capital. The Russian Government allow for their subsistence, daily, five copeaks in money (about three halfpence), a small measure of rye flour, and one of buck wheat. My brother, and some other British merchants, at St. Petersburg, advanced 40,000 rubles (a ruble is about half a crown), for their better accommodation, from which he furnished every Captain with 200 rubles for the use of himself and ten men, and bought for every man a sheep's skin coat, a fur cap, a sash, a pair of gloves, some warm shoes, and two pair of stockings. Kibirkas, or common carts of the country, are bought for most of the Captains and some old men, the rest walk, and the peasants furnish horses for the baggage. By the 21st of Nov. 50 Captains and 500 sailors were thus dispatched from St. Petersburg, and the remainder were daily setting off on their melancholy journey.

STEPHEN SHAIRP,
Consul-General in Russia.”
No. 73, Gower Street, Dec. 17, 1800.

The British property confiscated in Russia is estimated at 1,680,000*l.*

18. One of the Woolwich Stages upset in consequence of the number of outside passengers, when two ladies were killed, and several persons dangerously wounded.

21. As Mrs. Harvey, of Chippenham, was sitting by the fire, and engaged in directions to the nurse as to the feeding her infant child, a spark flew on her gown, and involved her in
an

an infant in flames. She ran up stairs to her husband, who was ill in bed, and he extinguished the fire by wrapping the clothes about her, but she is so much burnt, that her life is despaired of.

23. A pot upon a chimney of Mr. West's house, in Newman street, fell into the yard, on Tuesday, with a chimney sweeper, 11 years old, within it, who, at the Middlesex Hospital, died of the bruises he received.

29. A young woman, the daughter of a publican at Plymouth Dock, on Monday night, in search of a book, opening a drawer in the bar, in which a cannon cartridge was deposited, a spark from her candle fell amongst the powder; in its explosion, it forced her and the front of the shop into the street, and she was burnt to such excess, as to expire a few hours after in great agonies. An infant child lay in a cradle close to the drawers, but although every thing else in the chamber was shattered, it providentially remained unhurt.

While Mrs. Williamson, widow of the late unfortunate Capt. Williamson, of the Royal Navy, stood near the chimney, in her lodgings in Oxford-road, some days ago, her clothes caught fire: a hackney coachman perceived the flames through the window from his coach-box, and by his timely assistance her life was saved.

JAN. 1, 1801.—This day, the Union of Great Britain and Ireland having commenced, the King held a Privy Council, which was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, and the several Members in town, all of whom took the new oaths; after which, upon a signal given, the Park and Tower guns were fired, the new standards were hoisted, and the bells of the several churches were rung.

His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 1st instant, after referring to the Acts of Union of the respective Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and mentioning his titles, &c. directs that the same shall be expressed in the Latin tongue by these words:—"GEORGIUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor:" And in the English tongue by these words:—"GEORGE

the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith." And that the arms or ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom shall be quarterly, first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland: and it is our will and pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of our dominions in Germany ensigned with the Electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleasure that the standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same quartering as are herein-before declared to be the arms or ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the escutcheon of pretence thereon, herein-before described: and that the Union flag shall be azure, the crosses-saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quartered per saltire counter changed argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of St. George the Third, fimbriated as the saltire."—The Proclamation further directs, that all coin current in the United Kingdom prior to the 1st inst. shall continue so, together with such other money as may be coined of similar description, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further made known. The arms on the Royal carriages are all altered. The *fleur de lis* is left out, in lieu of which the *Electoral cap* is introduced; the *shamrock* is also introduced in the different orders.

The standard of the United Kingdom is thus marshalled: In four great quarters are—1st, on the dexter side, in a field *gules* (red) three lions passant guardant, in pale *or* (yellow) for England.—2d. *Azure* (blue), a harp *or* (yellow) stringed *argent* (white) for Ireland. On the sinister side—3d. Field *or* (yellow) a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flowered, counter-flowered with *fleur de lis*, *gules* (red) for Scotland.—4th. Field *gules* (red), two lions passant guardant *or* (yellow) for Brunswick: his Majesty's paternal coat.—In base *gules* (red) an horie current *argent* (white) for Hanover.—The shield *gules* (red) seme of hearts *or* (red) surmounted with an electoral cap, proper.—These are to be the arms in all official seals: in all which the English Rose, the Scotch Thistle, and the Irish Shamrock are conjoined, springing from one stem. The Union Flag is composed of the three orders of

of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

Extract of a Letter from Stafford, Jan. 1.

"About eleven o'clock this day, a dreadful circumstance took place in this prison. Mr. Theophilus Smith, a respectable manufacturer in this neighbourhood, was confined for having attempted to murder a Mr. Wainwright, a Gentleman of Liverpool. During his confinement his wife has frequently visited him; and this morning about eleven o'clock she went to see him, but had not been in his room long before the keeper heard the reports of two pistols, one immediately after the other, and on going into the room discovered Mr. S. with his brains blown against the wall, and Mrs. S. on the floor with a desperate wound in her back. It appeared the horrid deed had been done by two double-barrelled pistols, which Mr. S. procured by some unknown means and had first shot his wife and then himself. Hopes are entertained of the unhappy Lady's recovery. Coroner's Verdict, "*Felo de se.*"

14. An order of Council was issued for the seizure of all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and nearly one hundred ships of the two latter nations were immediately detained in the River, and the Downs, at Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Yarmouth.

15. A General Court of India Proprietors confirmed a Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting to the Marquis Wellesley an annuity of 5000l. for 20 years, to commence 1st Sept. 1798, the day on which the treaty with the Soubah of the Decan was concluded.

The Marquis Wellesley, with the concurrence of the East India Company, has established a University at Calcutta upon an extensive scale, and regulated upon the most useful principles. It will contain professors for the ancient languages, with the Persian, Hindoo, &c. and for every branch of science and literature. The professors are to be obliged to read lectures in their respective departments.

New Elevations to the Irish Peerage.—Lord C. Fitzgerald, as Lord Lecale; Admiral Waldegrave, Lord Radstocke;

Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie; John Toler, Lord Norbury; and Sir A. Gardner, Lord Gardner: the Marchioness of Buckingham, to be Baroness Nugent, and her second son, Lord N. Grenville, to be Lord Nugent; F. Tench, Lord Ahtown; Gen. E. Massey, Lord Clarina; and the Hon. R. King, Lord Erris.

Further creations:—The Earl of Inchiquin, to be Marquis of Thomond; the Earl of Bechtive, Marquis of Headfort; Earl of Aitmont, Marquis of Sligo; and the Earl of Ely, Marquis of Ely; Viscount Castle Stewart, to be Earl of ditto; Viscount Donoughmore, Earl of ditto; Viscount Callendon, Earl of ditto; Viscount Kenmore, Earl of ditto; Earl of Claricarde, the title in reversion to his daughters; Lord Glentworth, to be Viscount Limerick; Lord Somerton, Archbishop of Cathel, to be Viscount Somerton; Lord Longueville, Viscount ditto; Lord Buntry, Viscount ditto; Lord Monk, Viscount ditto; Lord Kilconnel, Viscount Dunlo; Lord Tullamore, Viscount Charleville; and Lord Kilwarden, Viscount ditto.

According to the Rolls of Parliament, A. D. 1477, Irishmen were taxed for residing in London, as follows: Persons having no lands, 12 pence per annum—Irishmen having lands in England, 12 pence out of every 20 shillings.—Irishmen keeping house 2s.—Merchants born in Ireland, 13s 4d.

Population and Wealth of Great Britain.—Mr. Grellier states the whole number of acres in England and Wales to be 46,916,000, and in Scotland, 26,000,000.—Mr. Beeke endeavours to prove that in the whole extent of England and Wales there are really no more than 38,500,000, and that Scotland, with its adjacent islands, contains about 21,000,000 acres.—Mr. Grellier computes the inhabitants of Great Britain, at 7,000,000—Mr. Beeke, that the population of England and Wales is not much less than 11,000,000, and that it is on the increase.—Mr. Grellier states the income at 130,570,000.—Mr. Beeke estimates it at 218,000,000.—Mr. Grellier values the whole capital of the country at 1,298,607,000l.—Mr. Beeke states it at 2,300,000,200l.—And of our foreign possessions 100,000,000l.

By a diary of the weather, kept at Norwich, during the last year, there appears to have been 214 dry days, viz. 20th January; 23 Feb.; 14 March; 7 April; 23 May; 16 June; 28 July; 16 Aug.; 14 Sept.; 17 Oct.; 15 Nov.; 21 Dec.—In the preceding year there were only 173 dry days.

The Board of Agriculture has circulated letters through all the parts of the country, offering a premium of 200l. for the best Essay "on the best means of converting certain portions of grass land into tillage, without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass, after a certain period, in an improved state, or at least without injury;" 100l. for the 2d best, 60l. for the 3d, 40l. for the 4th, and proportionate rewards for all other communications of approved merit.

It has long been matter of regret, that the study of husbandry, so intimately connected with the riches and prosperity of the country, is so generally neglected. There is scarcely a subject so abounding in variety and amusement, and there are few which would more abundantly recompense the attention devoted to it. It should form a prominent part of the education of our public seminaries: our Universities should have Professors of Agriculture, to blend and compare the treatise of Hesiod, Xenophon, Varro, Pliny, Columella, Virgil, and others with improved and modern usage.—Our provincial, parish, and even Sunday-schools, should instruct their scholars in matters relating to their condition; the possessors of estates would thus be rendered competent to the controul and care of their property, and be made independent of those whose interest it is too frequently to mislead them; and the former, by early knowledge, would combine the wisdom of experience with the energy of execution, and his labour thus become of increased profit both to himself and to society.

The deficiency of corn, by which other countries, not less than this, are unfortunately afflicted, is stated to have suggested an extraordinary substitute, with which many parts of Great Britain abound.—"The Copenhagen Gazette of the 16th December, 1800, officially announces, that a Norwegian peasant of the name of Christopher Larson, resident at Lie: Boygd, afraid lest the scarcity of corn, should too much affect

him and his family, collected last autumn, twenty-one tons of Norwegian moss, which he dried, and with a hand-mill ground into flour. Other peasants have since followed his process. Samples of the bread baked of this flour have been presented to the Commissioners of the Royal Treasury at Copenhagen, who have declared that it affords wholesome and well tasted food. The Economical Society of Norway has on this account offered premiums to those husbandmen who shall make similar collections of moss.

Planting wheat in rows by the hand is much practised in Suffolk. Half the usual quantity of seed will, by this practice, be sufficient; and the crop is supposed to be one-fifth greater than if sown by a machine or broad-cast.

Excellent paste for meat or fruit pies is made with two thirds of wheat-flour, one third of the flour of boiled potatoes, and some butter or dripping; the whole being brought to a proper consistence with warm water.—A small quantity of yeast adds to its lightness. This mixture likewise makes a good cake for breakfast or evening, either with or without spices, raisins, &c.

A Physician of New Bedford, has communicated to the public the successful result of two experiments in curing the *Locked jaw* by means of *Electricity*. Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourse had been had to bleeding, cathartics, and antispasmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the least effect on either case. But a small receiver being filled and discharged through the jaws of the persons affected, they flew open instantaneously. In one case the complaint was entirely removed by three shocks, in the other by an occasional shock for a few days. Both the patients were strong and healthy persons, the one a man and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been similar.

A Mr. Cant, of Leicestershire, lately bequeathed to the Hon. Mr. T. Erskine 23,000l. in consequence, as he observes, of that gentleman's defence of Horne Tooke, &c. in 1794.

A boy riding on a waggon on the Sudbury-road, fell from the shafts, and both fore and hind wheels passed over his body, wonderful to say, without in the least injuring him. Dr. Cox and some other persons witnessed the transaction.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

SIR Hyde Parker, to Miss Onslow, daughter of Admiral Onslow.

Mr. John Astley, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge, to Miss Hannah Waldo Smith.

Colonel Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. to Lady Anna Maria

Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

Captain Henry Bazeley, of the royal navy, to Miss Ruddle, of Queen square, Bloomsbury.

Lord Downe to Miss Margaret Jane Ainslie.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 7.

WILFRID REED, esq. son of Wilfrid Reed, esq. of Clapham, in his 28th year.

Lately, in London, in great distress, Mr. Inchbald, formerly of the Norwich company of comedians.

13. Philip Rufford, esq. alderman of Worcester, aged 74. He served the office of mayor in 1780.

14. The Rev. Richard Wilmot, of Derby, aged 73.

Mr. Alexander Dudgeon, of the Strand.

At Bath, the Rev. John Honeywood, rector of Barford St. Martin, Wilts.

At Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Stanley Crowder, aged 23 years.

15. Bulkeley Hatchett, esq. of Lee, Shropshire.

17. At Burleigh Fields, near Loughborough, Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, esq. in his 74th year.

18. Mr. W. Aldrit, upwards of fifty years master of the boarding school at Fortnight, near Bath. He was amanuensis to the celebrated Henry Fielding, and accompanied him in his voyage to Lisbon.

At Glynllivan, in the county of Caernarvon, in his 28th year. the Hon. John Wynn, only son of Lord Newborough.

At Ockham, in Surrey, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Freeland.

Lately, at Norwich, the Rev. William Rayner, translator of Hierocles and Theophrastus. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1765.

20. At Greenhead, Glasgow, in his 80th year, Colonel James Laurie, late superintendent of his Majesty's affairs at the Motquito shore, in America.

Captain John Hallam, of his Majesty's navy, aged 82 years.

Mr. David Jones, formerly merchant at Ostend.

21. At Bath, in his 75th year, John Jefferys, esq. late town-clerk of that city.

At Bath, Mr. James Collier Sheidan, accountant of that city.

Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholsterer, of Piccadilly.

Lately, at Chesherton, William Wiles, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the county of Cambridge, and formerly of the Cambridgeshire militia.

22. At Beaconsfield, in Bucks, the Rev. Robert Stebbing, D. D. in his 31st year, many years rector of that parish.

Lately, John Parsons, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Lately, at Exmouth, Devonshire, G. G. Ducaurel, esq.

23. At Islington, in his 66th year, Mr. John Hoppe, of St. Paul's church-yard.

Mr. John Minnett, of Millbank, Westminster.

Lately, aged 50, Mr. Isaac Perrings, the celebrated pugilist of Birmingham.

Lately, at Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1745.

24. At York, aged 68 years, the Rev. Mr. Newcome Cappe, above forty years minister of a dissenting congregation in that city.

At Hayes, T. Bishop, esq. aged 70, one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Middlesex.

Thomas Todd, esq. of Dry Grange.

At Portsmouth, Lord Ranelagh, captain of the Doris frigate.

At Long Cromarth, Oxon, Mary North, in her 100th year. She attained her 108th year the 5th of May last.

25. Enoch Marknam, esq. late colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 46th regiment, brother to the archbishop of York.

Mr. Thomas Gorman, merchant, of New Broad street.

At Richmond, Surrey, Frances Countess Dowager of Northampton, aged 81 years.

At Chard, in Somersetshire, Dr. Toulmin,

min, aged 61 many years a surgeon at Hackney.

At Lymouth, William Friend, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford.

26. William Locker, esq. lieutenant governor of Greenwich hospital.

At Englefield-green, Mis Mary Robinson. (See an account of her in our Magazine for January 1793, with a portrait.) She was buried the 31st at Windsor, in a private manner, being attended by two gentlemen only.

Mr. Thomas Lancaster, merchant, of the Old Jewry.

In Great Portland-street, Oxford-road, Captain Francis La Grange Wadman, of the royal invalids.

At Shebbecreen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh. (See an account of this gentleman, p. 23; also with a portrait of him in our Magazine for April 1798.)

28. Mr. Crawford, librarian, on the Stein. Brighthelmstone.

At Everton, W. Gregson, esq. banker, father of the corporation of Liverpool.

Lately, at Hertford, aged 89, Baron Thomas Dimsdale.

29. Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. of Shaw-house, in the county of Berks, vice-president of the Marine Society, &c. The Rev. Dr. Braithwaite, rector of Stepney, archdeacon of Chetter, and chaplain to the bishop of Bangor.

Richard Carter, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, Mary-le-Bone, aged 57.

30. At Patteringham, Staffordshire, William Aiden, esq. late on the Bombay establishment.

JAN. 1, 1801. Mr. Adam Dennis, of Clement's-lane, Lombard street.

2. Eardley Wilmot, esq. youngest son, to Sir Eardley Wilmot, deceased, and one of the clerks of the signet.

At Camberwell, William Reade, esq. of the custom-house.

Lately, Lady Leigh, widow of, Sir Egerton Leigh.

3. At Kenfington, in his 65th year, John Phillips, esq. many years resident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

William Cayley, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Invincible.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel How, rector of West Hanningfield, aged 56. He had been totally deprived of his sight for the last ten years; notwithstanding which, he frequently performed the offices of his ministry, particularly the burial ser-

vice, with an increased solemnity from his unfortunate situation.

Lately, at Chichester, the Rev. C. Ashburnham, A. M. canon residentiary and precentor of Chichester, and vicar of Cuckfield and Cowfield, aged 78.

4. At Wilton, in Wiltshire, Lieut. General Philip Goldworthy, colonel of the first regiment of dragoons, equerry and clerk martial to his Majesty, and member of parliament for Wilton.

5. At Blackheath, Mr. Paul Patrick, merchant.

Charles Maddox Hardey, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Mr. Barnard Gregory, of Wax Chandlers Hall.

6. At Hampstead, in his 68th year, John Peter Blaquire, esq.

Duke Gordon, M. A. assistant librarian of the university of Edinburgh upwards of thirty-seven years.

7. Captain Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia, aged 86.

At Hestley Houle, near Dudley, Joseph Amphlett, esq. in his 44th year, an acting magistrate for Worcester and Staffordshire.

William Schaw, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of Bartholomew-clole.

8. At Chelsea, George Aufrere, esq.

9. Hugh Jamieson, esq. late chief magistrate of Paisley, Scotland.

10. At Knightsbridge, William Barrett, esq.

At Stepney-green, Mr. Samuel Burch, rope-maker.

William Price, esq. late of Watford.

11. John Rigg, esq. of Walthamstow, aged 82 years.

At Bath, Alexander Gordon, esq. of the island of Tobago.

Lately, at Dublin, Edward Stratford, earl of Aldborough.

12. Charles Harris, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Robertson Mac Gregor, minister of the Gaelic congregation there.

Lately, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumcany.

13. Mr. James Carr, St. James's-street.

At Greenwich, Mr. Martin Ware, late master shipwright of the King's yard, Deptford.

Edward Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Mandin-nam, Caermarthenshire.

At Stockport, Mr. Robert Farren Cheetham, A. B. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, aged 24.

Mr.

Mr. William Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

Lately, the Rev. George Buckley Bower, M. A. archdeacon of Richmond, in the diocese of Chetter.

Lately, the Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, M. A. aged 81 years: prebendary 1767, and canon residentiary of Hereford cathedral 1783, and some time master of the grammar-school. He was fifty-seven years rector of Holme Lacy, and rector also of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire. In the year 1734, at the age of 14, he was admitted scholar at Westminster, at the same time with the present archbishop of York. In 1738 he was elected to Cambridge, where, at King's College, in 1760, he took the degree of M. A. He was author of

(1) A new Translation of Telemachus, in English Verse. No. 1. 12mo. 1756.

(2) Sermon preached at the Cathedral Hereford, before the three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, Sept. 15. 1762.

(3) Education, an Essay, 4to. 1765.

14. In Hailey-street, Maximilian Western, esq. of Cokethorpe-park, in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer, Snow-hill.

Mr. John Garland, a member of the corporation of Southampton.

Lately, at Great Ealing, Robert Orme, esq. in the 73d year of his age, historian-grapher to the East India Company, and author of the History of the War in India, and other important works.

In the 90th year of his age, Mr. Henry George, late a merchant, and many years common council man for the ward of Bishopgate.

15. At Walworth, Mr. William Greenwollers, attorney at law.

15. Mr. Isaac Wood, of Shrewsbury, aged 65, well known for his excellent management of local affairs in that town, and for his excellent tracts on the poor laws.

17. In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

John Devaynes, esq. in Spring-gardens, late apothecary to the King's household.

Lately, at Wolverhampton, aged 78, Thomas Foley, esq. formerly post-master of Bath.

18. George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powys. He was born July 7, 1755, and succeeded his father in 1772.

Mr. Charles Sinclair, of Mile-end, in

his 77th year, formerly a stationer in Lombard-street.

20. Bennet Clare Webster, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.

Stephen Remnant, esq. of Woolwich, in his 79th year.

Richard Maddock, esq. of St. James's-place, aged 70.

Lately, Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy to China, and published the account of the mission in two volumes, 4to.

21. At Myton Hall, in the county of York, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart.

26. At Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Steevens, cousin of the late George Steevens, esq. and to whom he left the bulk of his fortune.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 2, 1800. At Bombay, William Clever, esq. recorder of that presidency.

In India, S. Whitehill, esq. chief and custom master at Mahim, and senior merchant.

OCT. 24. At Martinique, Captain William Swales, of the Aurora transport.

JUNE 13. At Madras, Captain Flood, of the 51st regiment, only son of Sir Frederick Flood, bart.

SEPT. 24. At the Cape of Good Hope, Alexander Furquhar, esq. navy agent victualler.

OCT. 20. At Grenada, Simpson Strachan, esq. of that place.

OCT. 26. At Martinico, Richard Malton, esq. governor of Tobago.

MAY 18. Henry Sewell, esq. mayor of Madras

NOV. 7. At Trinidad, Major Richard Neate.

DEC. 18. At Lyons, Jean Zacharie Paradis Raymond, born at Bouig in 1746. In 1783, he published an excellent elementary treatise on morality and happiness. Previous to the mock trial of Louis XVI. he had the courage to offer himself to be one of his defenders.

JAN. 2, 1801. At Zurich, the celebrated JOHN CASPAR LAVATER, after a long and severe suffering, in consequence of the wound he received from a French soldier, above a twelvemonth ago. (See a portrait and account of him in our Magazine for Jan. 1789.)

CORRIGENDUM, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 478. The death of John Meneux, esq. copied from a morning paper, proves a mistake, that gentleman being alive.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1891.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduce.	3 per Ct Confols	4 per Ct Confols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Oma.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.
27	61 1/2			78 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16				60 1/2						161. 185.
29	61 1/2			79	94 1/2	18 1-16	5-16			60 1/2						161. 185.
30	61 1/2			79	94 1/2	18 1/8	5 1/2			60 1/2						171. 05.
31	61 1/2															
1	61 1/2			79	95	18 3-16	5 1/2	1/2		60 1/2						171. 08.
2	62			79 1/2	95 1/2	18 3-16	5 1/2	1		60 1/2						171. 08.
3	62			79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/4	5 5-16			60 1/2						171. 08.
4	62			79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/4	5 5-16			60 1/2						171. 08.
5	62			79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/4	5 5-16			60 1/2						171. 08.
6	62			79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/4	5 5-16			60 1/2						171. 08.
7	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 15-16	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 08.
8	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		2		61 1/2						171. 08.
9	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 7-16	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 08.
10	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 25.
11	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 35.
12	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 35.
13	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 7-16	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 35.
14	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	18 7-16	5 1/2			61 1/2						171. 38.
15	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	80 1/2	95	18 5-16	5-16	1/2		60 1/2						171. 38.
16	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	18 3-16	5-16			60 1/2						171. 38.
17	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16	5 1/2			5 1/2						171. 38.
18	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	18 1-16	5 1/2			5 1/2						171. 38.
19	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	77 1/2	93	17 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2 dif.		58 1/2						171. 38.
20	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	77 1/2	93	17 1/2	5 1/2	3 dif.		58 1/2						171. 38.
21	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			58 1/2						171. 38.
22	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			55 1/2						171. 38.
23	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	17 7-16	3 16	6 1/2 dif.		55 1/2	192					171. 38.
24	57	55 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	89 1/2	17 7-16	5 3-16			55 1/2						171. 38.
25	56	54 1/2	56 1/2	75 1/2	88 1/2	16 1/2	5 3-16			54						171. 58.
26	56	54 1/2	56 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	16 1/2	5 3-16			54						171. 58.

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**THOMAS RISH, STOCK BROKER,
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THE
European Magazine,

FOR FEBRUARY 1801.

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VOL. XXXIX, FEB. 1801.

M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The View of *Builwas Abbey* is received, and will be engraved.

The Correspondent who desires us to insert an enquiry concerning Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, will find a very full account of him in the *Biographia Britannica*, and of his works in *Walpole's Noble Authors*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 7, to February 14.

						COUNTIES upon the COAST.															
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans											
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.																	
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0											
INLAND COUNTIES.						Effex	151	0	76	0	72	0	45	0	70	1					
Middlesex	159	5	104	0	73	6	47	6	73	8	Norfolk	135	2	103	8	67	10				
Surrey	150	8	00	0	73	8	46	4	75	6	Lincoln	124	0	103	8	77	3	40	11	86	0
Hertford	147	2	00	0	74	5	43	8	69	7	York	127	3	00	0	72	6	45	3	0	0
Bedford	146	8	116	10	83	0	45	0	77	4	Durham	133	3	00	0	75	11	41	5	00	0
Hunting.	152	2	00	c	88	8	39	8	66	3	Northum.	128	9	100	0	69	1	45	2	00	0
Northam.	133	4	88	0	78	4	38	4	62	0	Cumberl.	126	8	96	3	79	4	54	9	20	0
Rutland	125	0	00	c	80	0	43	0	70	0	Westmor	139	4	96	8	78	4	51	2	00	0
Leicester	137	1	103	6	88	8	47	4	74	4	Lancash.	147	5	00	0	87	4	57	10	94	2
Nottingh.	137	10	105	0	84	6	53	4	90	0	Cheshire	149	9	00	0	00	0	61	0	00	0
Derby	141	0	00	0	83	6	46	8	89	8	Gloucest.	175	5	00	0	99	5	46	10	96	0
Stafford	155	11	00	0	94	9	56	9	90	9	Somerfet	161	2	00	0	92	11	44	0	98	0
Salop	158	8	121	2	107	10	51	8	00	0	Monmou.	160	8	00	0	97	8	43	0	00	0
Hereford	147	1	102	4	91	8	44	3	79	11	Devon	144	7	00	0	85	1	38	4	00	0
Worcest.	168	1	96	c	106	8	48	0	93	3	Cornwall	125	4	00	0	74	6	35	10	20	0
Warwick	163	11	00	0	106	8	55	5	93	5	Dorset	161	5	00	0	99	11	51	6	00	0
Wilts	165	8	00	0	82	0	48	8	86	4	Hants	161	11	00	0	80	10	45	5	76	2
Berks	150	4	00	0	74	0	45	7	81	6	WALES.										
Oxford	159	10	00	0	80	9	49	4	81	8	N. Wales	130	8	70	0	79	4	36	0	00	0
Bucks	144	8	00	0	79	8	43	8	73	6	S. Wales	125	4	00	0	77	4	35	7	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.				9	30.25	40	N.E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	30.25	38	N.
28	29.82	35	N.E.	11	29.92	32	N.
29	29.87	33	N.	12	29.80	30	N.
30	29.91	37	S.W.	13	29.74	30	N.E.
31	29.94	39	S.W.	14	29.77	29	E.
FEBRUARY.				15	29.66	29	N.E.
1	30.01	32	S.	16	29.64	31	N.E.
2	30.00	43	S.W.	17	29.71	32	N.
3	30.06	42	W.	18	29.90	33	N.
4	30.04	44	W.	19	29.30	35	S.
5	30.10	48	S.W.	20	29.54	37	N.W.
6	30.12	43	W.	21	29.48	40	S.
7	30.15	44	N.W.	22	29.51	37	S.E.
8	39.21	42	N.E.	23	29.54	38	S.W.
				24	29.60	36	W.

European Magazine.



George Downing Esq.

Barrister at Law.

Published by T. Scahill 32 Cornhill March 1801

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR FEBRUARY 1801.

GEORGE DOWNING, ESQ.

BARRISTER AT LAW, LIEUTENANT OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, AND PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE virtues of private life, and the talents that adorn a retired station, are not less worthy of contemplation, and are more likely to be extensively useful as examples, than even the policy of statesmen, or the exploits of heroes.

The late much-lamented subject of this Memoir was the son of the Rev. George Downing, Rector of Ovington, Essex, and was born in London on Christmas Day 1762.

After having received a liberal education at the school then kept by Dr. Parr, at Stanmore, Mr. Downing was articled to Mr. Alton, a Solicitor of some eminence at Nayland, in Suffolk. At the expiration of his term he was entered of Lincoln's Inn, and in May 1794 was called to the Bar.

Of his profession Mr. Downing was a distinguished ornament. He soon perceived, that talents alone, however eminent, without great application, were inadequate to attain either distinction or emolument. Under this impression, he devoted his time almost wholly to study, very frequently consuming the "midnight oil:" in short, no man, we believe, ever made himself more a slave (as it is sometimes called) to business than he did. The result was flattering and honourable to him; for, at the time of his death, though, in fact, a young man, he was nearly at the head of his profession in the conveyancing line.

That he had a mind highly cultivated,

and warmly attached to polite literature, all who had the happiness of his acquaintance well knew; and we believe some fruits of his little leisure have been laid before the public; but that modesty which was a very distinguishing trait in his character prevented his assuming the merits of them; and, as they were anonymously published, we are unable to trace them.

One small specimen, however, of his classic taste is in the hands of the Writer of this article, and may not be thought unworthy of being preserved. It is the following extemporaneous Epigram, composed while listening to a voluntary on the organ:

• Ες γαλήνη Ορφεύς ποικα δούλορον η γε θανυσαν
 Αδρα φορμιζων, παιδευσε γαρ; Αυλος Απολλων
 • λων
 Και σε διδαξε Θεος, γλυκυμειλιχιε, κρισσον
 • σον αιιδαν,
 Ος μεν επι ζωης εις Ουραγον αυλος αιειρεις.

Almost the only kind of relaxation from the fatigues of business that Mr. Downing permitted himself to enjoy, he sought in the pleasurable and instructive pursuits of the ancient and honourable Craft of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. The attention which he had paid to the acquisition of knowledge on this subject was soon evinced by the ability with which he illustrated the Lectures in the Grand Stewards and Somerset House Lodges; and which

very soon advanced him to the honourable distinction of Master of those respectable bodies, of which some of the first men in the country are members.

In 1797, the amiable manners of Mr. Downing, not less than his acquirements, caused him to be recommended to the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master; who honoured him with the appointment of Provincial Grand Master for the County of Essex; and he was installed at Chelmsford on the 15th of May in that year, in the presence of a most numerous and respectable assemblage of the Brethren; whom Mr. Downing addressed in nearly the following terms:

“ BRETHREN,

“ The pleasure I derive from taking this chair receives a melancholy alloy from the consideration, that it is occasioned by the death of our late excellent Brother Dunckerley; a man who, for conviviality of disposition, correctness of principles, extent of masonic knowledge, and readiness of communication, stood, perhaps, unrivalled; and who, by the happy application of these enviable endowments, not only conciliated the affection, but insured the improvement of the Craft over whom he had the honour to preside. He loved Masonry from his soul: and as his attachment was not the effect of a hasty impression upon a lively imagination, but the result of a long and well-directed scrutiny into the nature and utility of the institution, he seldom failed to communicate a portion of his zeal to those with whom he conversed. In this county he may be considered to have been the Father of the Craft; and his death has been accordingly felt with a degree of filial regret—a regret which, I am sorry to think, will be increased by a comparison between him and his successor.

“ I confess, Brethren, that when I contrast my own inexperience with his knowledge, and consider that I am going to build on foundations laid by so able an architect, I feel dispirited at what I have undertaken; and find nothing to console me but the reflection, that with the foundation he has left a design of the superstructure, and a number of well-instructed Craftsmen to assist me in carrying it on.

“ From my first initiation into the mysteries of our venerable order, they have been subjects of my continual ad-

miration, not so much on account of their *antiquity* as their *moral tendency*:—for though the former may attract the enquiry and gratify the research of the antiquarian, it is the latter which invites the cultivation, gives energy to the exertion, and insures the final perseverance of the genuine *Freemason*. Let us not, however, affect to think lightly of the venerable sanction which our mysteries have acquired by the adoption of successive ages. Of their antiquity there is a sort of evidence which eclipses tradition. The method adopted by the Craft for communicating instruction to their disciples, was in use before the invention of letters. All the learning of the ancient world was conveyed in symbols, and intrenched in mysteries: and surely that is not only the most ancient, but the most impressive vehicle of knowledge, which, by applying sensible objects to a figurative use, affords amusement as well as instruction, and renders even the playfulness of the *imagination*, that most ungovernable of all the human faculties, instrumental to moral improvement.

“ Those who have made enquiries into the rise and progress of science, have found that, in the early ages, all speculative knowledge was confined to a few, and by them carefully concealed from vulgar curiosity under the veil of mysteries, into which none were initiated, till not only their intellectual capacities, but the firmness of their characters, had been put to a severe test: the result of which determined the degree of probability that they would resist the stratagems of curiosity and the imperious demands of authority. The most famous mysteries on record are those in Persia, which were celebrated in honour of the God Mythra, and those at Eleusis, in Greece, in honour of the Goddess Ceres. Many arguments might be adduced to prove, that both these were corruptions of Freemasonry; and hereafter I shall not want the inclination, if I do not want the opportunity, to discuss them. At present, however, I shall content myself with pointing out the similarity which subsists between the initiatory rites practised by the professors of those mysteries and by our Brethren, both ancient and modern; more especially in the allegorical part of their ceremonies.”

Here followed an historical detail of the ceremonies attending initiations in-

to the Mythraic and Eleusinian mysteries, and a comparative examination of them with Freemasonry, all which we are induced to omit, for reasons that will readily occur to the Masonic part of our readers: and at the conclusion of this account, the Provincial Grand Master took an opportunity of making some remarks on the practices of different Lodges in England and France, in what is termed making Masons, and then proceeded as follows:

“ I conceive it to the credit of the English Masons in general, that they are content to make a solemn impression without doing violence to the feelings of the candidate,—to *arise* without *intimidating*; and we may be bold to affirm, that by how much soever the terror of an initiation into either of the Heathen mysteries above alluded to exceeded the terror of a Masonic examination, by so much, and more, do the moral and social advantages of the latter institution exceed those of the former.

“ The former, springing from, and of course partaking of, the gross and dark superstition of the times and countries where they were practised, had for their object the suppression of science, and the increase of superstition. The latter, boasting still higher antiquity, but fortunately originating in a part of the world where the unity of the Divine Being was not obscured by the mists of idolatry, had for its object the increase of knowledge, the worship of one *God Eternal*, and the admiration of his attributes, by the contemplation of his works. With the votaries of *Ceres* and *Mythra* the possession of knowledge was like lightning in the hand of a magician, dazzling indeed in its refulgence, but employed oftener to *blast* than to *illumine*: with our ancient Brethren it was like the sun in the midst of the planetary system, spreading forth her genial beams, and communicating light and action to the surrounding planets. For, if credit be due either to tradition or record, the western world is indebted for much of its present knowledge to the liberal communications of our Brethren. In the early ages, the weakness and prejudices of mankind rendered it necessary to conceal many truths, which the progress of civil society, and the consequent expansion of the human faculties, made it prudent to reveal. And though there

are still secrets, which, for very weighty reasons, we confine within the circle of the initiated, and sparingly communicate even to them, whatever appeared likely to increase the stock of human happiness, and seemed not dangerous in common hands, our ancient Brethren have generously communicated to the world.

“ For proofs of the moral tendency of Freemasonry we need only appeal to our lectures, a due attention to which cannot fail of proving highly auxiliary to the practice of religious and social duties. In them will be found a summary of moral conduct, which, in soundness of principle, and facility of application, may justly vie with the most celebrated systems of ethics: the whole rendered familiar to our conceptions, amusing to our fancies, and impressive on our memories, by easy and apposite symbols. By them we learn the analogy between physical and moral good; to judge of the wisdom of the Creator by the works of the creation: and hence we infer, that our wise Master builder, who has planned and completed a habitation so suitable to our wants, so convenient to our enjoyments, during our temporary residence here, has exercised still more *wisdom* in *contriving*, more *strength* in *supporting*, and more *beauty* in *adorning*, those internal mansions where he has promised to receive and reward all faithful Masons hereafter.

“ Thus are our *faith* and *hope* exercised by Masonic studies: but there is a virtue which Divine authority has pronounced greater than *Faith* and *Hope*, and to this excellent virtue of *Charity* are our Masonic labours more especially directed. For this is the student reminded * “ *to consider the whole race of mankind as one family, inhabitants of one planet, descended from one common pair of ancestors, and sent into the world for the mutual aid, support, and protection of each other* ;” and that, as the pale of our society incloses persons of every nation, rank, and opinion, no religious, national, or party prejudices should discover themselves at our meetings; but that, as our Brother Preston very feelingly expresses it, “ *both hearts and tongues should join in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.*” In a word, that we should not only profess, but practise the three

* See Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, 9th Edit. page 52.

grand principles of *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.*

“There are some, I well know, who are so little acquainted with our principles and our practices, as to contend, that the whole of Freemasonry consists in conviviality. To these we are not afraid to declare, that in this respect we boast only this superiority, that our meetings are not infested with strife and debate: and were this the only distinguishing characteristic of the Brotherhood, the candle of Masonry might be pronounced to sink fast into the socket. But to the honour of modern Masons be it spoken, that an institution has been lately established among ourselves, which, though the latest, is perhaps the brightest jewel in the Masonic diadem. You will easily perceive that I allude to our infant Charity in St. George’s Fields; an institution which resembles the universality of our order, by being confined to no parish, country, or climate; it is enough that the objects are the female issue of deceased or distressed Brethren. A charity, in its design more benevolent, in its selection more judicious, in event more successful, was never established.”

Mr. Downing concluded with an elegant compliment to the Patrons and Officers of the Institution; an appeal to the candour of the Lodge in case he should err in his future government of it; and an assurance of a constant and zealous attention to its interests and welfare.

When the threats of the enemy, and the still more alarming menaces of in-

ternal faction, rendered necessary the incorporation of the loyal and brave inhabitants of the kingdom in volunteer corps, Mr. Downing enlisted himself under the popular banner of Colonel Herries, commanding the London Light Horse Volunteers; and his military ardour and skill promoted him, by due gradations, to the rank of Senior Lieutenant; which office he held till his death (Oct. 9, 1800), which has been with great truth attributed to the effects of a cold brought on by the zeal and exertion which he manifested during the late unfortunate riots, committed under the pretext of the high price of provisions. [The ceremony observed at his funeral was described in our XXXVIIIth Volume, p. 319.]

It only remains to observe, that in his person Mr. Downing was of middle stature; of a somewhat palid complexion, the consequence, probably, of excessive study; his eyes, however, were remarkably vivacious, and his whole countenance was strongly indicative of intellectual endowments, and of a disposition warm, generous, and kind. His scholastic attainments were great and various; and his judgment was acute and comprehensive. There was scarcely a subject with which he was not in some degree acquainted, nor any branch of literature that he had entirely neglected. The Writer of this brief outline is happy in saying, that he never met with a companion more entertaining or instructive, or a friend more sincere.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY IV.

Reason is extremely apt to be warped by habit.

KAIMS’ SKETCHES.

REASON is said to be the glory of human nature, a reasonable man is, therefore, the most excellent of all human beings; and the nearer any man approaches to that character, the nearer he approximates happiness. It is by our false judgments and misconceptions of the true value of things, that we are deceived, and allured into error and vice.

A truly reasonable man resembles, in his steady way through life, one of the planets in the grand system of the universe revolving in its orbit. As to a centre of gravity, he is every where

attracted by Truth through the space in which he moves; from which noble order, of self-regulated harmony, no accident or example, power or temptation, can cause him to recede; Envy may view his fine and admirable course through his triple-reflecting telescope, and scarcely detect the smallest aberration. How grand! how beautiful! how sublime is such a character! the acknowledged resemblance of the Creator.

It is much to be lamented, that men do not set a higher value upon this best gift of God to man, by which they might

might attain pleasure and peace, and know how to preserve themselves from evil and mischief; by which they might acquire a proper knowledge of the duties of social life, and practise them reciprocally for their true interests and happiness.

The fact is, that we usually set out in life without even a common share of that kind of knowledge by which we are enabled to distinguish good from evil, and right from wrong. The art of using reason constitutes no part of public education; a youth is generally launched into the world without any fixed principles or rule of conduct; thence he adopts any example of novelty or folly that makes an impression on him, and takes a bias whichever way he is strongest bent: and thence trifling declinations from truth, grow up at last into the strong and crooked shoots of prejudice, which can hardly ever after be straightened. Happy is it, where they do not arrive at that enormous growth which destroys the fair tree itself, or encumbers it with a weight of hardened and inflexible vice.

But, as the latter investigation would only lead us into a melancholy research, not exactly suited to the nature of these Essays, let us content ourselves with some observations on the many absurdities and inconsistencies daily run into and entertained by man, from the want of knowing how to think aright.

Innumerable are the prejudices of men, particularly of those who mix in the world; a few wholesome rules direct the humble cottager, while a thousand ill-judged opinions and maxims mislead and distract the man of business and of pleasure.

The chief prejudice incident to our situation in the busy world, springs from the false appearance of things, from which we draw hasty and rash conclusions, without waiting to estimate their true character and worth: thence we connect ideas that have no real resemblance to each other; as poverty and ignorance, wealth and happiness.

Another very strong prejudice of the mind is derived from what is called a first impression; which carries us away, it were by force, out of the reach of judgment: thence we frequently give to a knave of winning address, what we should deny to an honest man of coarser manners; thence, because we admire

the works of an eminent painter, we are not willing to allow that he has any defects: thus we judge, not from the things themselves, but by reference to the impression that we have entertained of the character, manners, or talents of the author. This species of prejudice is the most unfair of any, as it never permits us to distinguish, or to appreciate properly, the virtues, vices, merits, or imperfections of our neighbours; but either gives too little or too much.

An equally strong prejudice, and of a kin with the two former, is that which proceeds from a casual association of ideas, connected so strongly by the imagination, that Reason has frequently no power to separate them: thence young people, who have been terrified by the idea of apparitions at night, are never left in a dark room without thinking of apparitions; thence also proceeds the vulgar prejudice of avoiding a particular name in christening an infant, because some so called had been peculiarly unfortunate. These ideas, which accident only joins together, are mere follies of the imagination, that our judgment should correct.

A fourth source of prejudice is, the different lights in which things may be placed, and the different views in which they appear to us; and, as it sometimes, and under some circumstances, requires much penetration and judgment to discover the real form and complexion of things, by viewing them on all sides, this species of prejudice is certainly most excusable.

Among the most extraordinary sophisms of the former classes, was my friend Peter Bias. Mr. Bias had received the advantages of a tolerably good education; had served an apprenticeship to trade, and was become a master silver-plate engraver, and a liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company; he smoked his pipe constantly in the evening at the Horse and Dolphin, and was reckoned a very sensible man in the club-room. It was, however, remarked, in the character of my friend Bias, that whenever he took an impression, it was engraven on his mind, like an armorial bearing on the side of a candle-cup executed by his own graver. To the impression which my friend received from a flogging at school for stealing codlins, was attributed his lasting antipathy to apple-pie; and to a long fit of illness at eighteen, was ascribed his inflexible distaste to water-gruel.

gruel. Having once been cheated by a Jew, he denounced vengeance against the twelve tribes, and would, like Herod, have exterminated the whole race of Israelite babes; nor could any thing persuade him to ride again in Thomas's Kentish Town stage, because he had once been overturned in it. Yet Peter Bias was a benevolent man; that is, when Prejudice set him at work; and when once in his favour, it was no easy matter for one to be turned out. My friend Peter had a little dirty boy, an apprentice, whom he called Bobby, and of whose talents and honesty he had formed his own opinion. Certain it is, that Bobby was very clever at shining shoes; and as certain, that he once brought a crown piece to his master, which he had found carelessly left on the shop-board. These circumstances established Bobby in lasting reputation.

For a great many years, my poor friend Peter was harassed and tormented by the tricks that Bobby played him: his shoes were neglected, his clothes worn out before they were left off: and his loose cash pilfered: yet none of this could be done by Bobby; Bobby was still a good lad; a clean pair of shoes, and a recollection of the crown piece, set every thing to rights. It was in vain that everybody ventured to pronounce Bobby a scoundrel; he still kept his place, till one fatal day, that my friend Peter, being in his sound morning's nap, dreamt he felt some person withdrawing certain articles of dress, in which it is usual to keep loose cash, from under his pillow; when being awakened by the reality of the vision, he turned round,

and, to his utter astonishment, grasped the rough black head of his favourite Bobby, who was immediately dismissed; and my friend Peter, to preserve his character for consistency, would never afterwards do a service to any one who was unlucky enough to be named Robert.

Numerous are the little anecdotes that I could relate of my friend: among the rest, how that nothing could persuade him to seek a legal remedy, because his cousin the Counsellor had told him never to go to law; under the operation of which resolution he permitted himself to be ousted of a very handsome estate: how that one day, being introduced to a very wealthy man, who had many years before (in his recollection) been a bankrupt, and paid twenty shillings in the pound, he asked him very earnestly, *Whether he had got his certificate?* And how, another day, happening to be in company with a Gentleman whom he had once remembered ill of a cold, and his hearing a little affected, nothing could restrain him from bawling out every now and then, *What a pity 'tis he's so deaf!* In short, my friend Peter's prejudices remained with him to the last moment of his life; for, though Bobby was reformed, and become a remarkably sober industrious young man, nothing could persuade him to leave him a sixpence; and he gave positive directions, that no person called Robert should follow him to the grave; which event he used humourously to say was, he hoped, the last *en-graving* that he should have any thing to do with.

G. B.

CESHUNT CHURCH.

(WITH A VIEW.)

CESHUNT, in the county of Hertford, is fourteen miles from London. It is in the hundred of Hertford, and deanery of Braughing, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex. It is a vicarage subject to the Archdeacon, but the right of induction is in the Bishop. The church was built in the time of Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon, who was Rector there thirty years. About this time, says Mr. Salmon, if one may guess by the workmanship and the wearing, most of the churches of the country were built, except those of cathedral fashion.

The benefaction of Dixon is at large in his epitaph. The vicarage was endowed by King James with 57l. per annum, out of the fee-farm rents, in lieu of the small tithes of those lands which he inclosed in Theobald's Park. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Queen Mary granted the advowson to the Bishop of London, who presented, till by Act of Parliament the beginning of James the 1st's reign, this patronage was exchanged with Robert, Earl of Salisbury, for that of Orset, in Essex.



A SOUTHEAST VIEW OF CHESHUNT CHURCH

Pub^d by J Seawell 32 Cornhill Aug 1 1839

Ridley sculp

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE BETWEEN A LEARNED ENGLISH CRITIC, AND A FRENCH ANNOTATOR.

MY DEAR P.

WHEN, on opening a letter from your old Correspondent, the expression of literary resemblance again meets your eye, I am fearful whether you will not feel somewhat of alarm. It is well, indeed, if, by pacing so often the same beaten path, you do not by this time find yourself wearied, and your spirits exhausted. Notwithstanding all this, I cannot resist the temptation of trespassing once more on your patience, and laying before you one other instance of extraordinary coincidence from the works of a great master, who has so ably and copiously treated on this very * subject through its several branches. The instance, which I have in view, coming from so high authority, to which a peculiar deference is owen, I will give you the text of the learned Critic, and that of the French Annotator, the other author alluded to, ranged in separate columns, by the side of each other: under which form, you will have a more comprehensive view of the whole, and be enabled to compare the two authors with the greater ease and accuracy.

MR. HURD.

Taking advantage of the noblest privilege of his art, he breaks away in a fit of prophetic enthusiasm, to foretell his successes in this projected enterprise, and under the imagery of the ancient triumph, which comprehends or suggests to the imagination whatever is most august in human affairs, to delineate the future glories of this ambitious design. The whole conception, as we shall see, is of the utmost grandeur and magnificence.

Primus ego in patriam
mecum modò vita
superfit,
Aonio relictis deducam
vertice Musas.

The projected conquest was no less than that of all the Muses at once; whom, to carry on the decorum of the Allegorie, he threatens

F. CATROU.

La vivacité avec laquelle le Poète décrit *allegoriquement* la dedicace, qu'il doit faire de son Enéide a Auguste, sous l'idée de la dedicace d'un Temple, est admirable. C'est un des beaux morceaux de poésie, qu'il ait fait l'auteur.

Virgile fait entendre sous une *allegorie ingénieuse*, que quand il aura publié son Enéide, et quand il aura dédié son temple par des jeux, il fera *deserter la Grèce aux Muses, qui quitteront l'Helicon, pour venir habiter l'Italie.*

to force from their high and advantageous situation on the summit of the Aonian mount, and to bring them captive into Italy.

Ancient conquerors were ambitious to consecrate their glory to immortality by a temple or other public monument, * which was to be built out of the spoils of the conquered cities or countries.

This, the reader sees, is suitable to the idea of the great work proposed, which was out of the remains of Grecian art to compose a new one, that should comprise the virtues of them all: as, in fact, the *Æneid* is known to unite in itself whatever is most excellent, not in Homer only, but universally in the wits of Greece.

The everlasting monument of the marble temple is then reared. Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam.

The dedication of the temple is then made to the Poet's Divinity Augustus.

In medio mihi Cæsar ent templumq. tenebit.

The expression is emphatical, as intimating to us and prefiguring the secret purpose of the *Æneis*; which was in the person of *Æneas* to shadow forth and consecrate the character of Augustus. His Divinity was to fill and occupy the great work.

Illi victor ego, et tyrus conspectu in otio, &c.

To see the propriety of the figure in this place, the reader needs

Navali surgentes ante columnas. 29.

Virgile ne dit pas sans raison, que de l'airain des vaisseaux, enlevés a Cleopatre il fera fondre les colonnes de son temple. Auguste avoit en effet tiré * tant de bronze des vaisseaux, qu'il avoit pris d'Actium, qu'il eut de quoi en eriger les colonnes du temple, qu'il bâtit a Apollon, sur le mont Palatin.

Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam.

On voit ici que ce temple de marbre, que le Poète doit bâtir, a son retour du Levant, et que cette dedicace, qu'il doit faire, sont une allegorie. Il veut dire qu'a son retour d'Orient, ou il ira perfectionner son Enéide, et y mettre la dernière main, il viendra la publier en Italie. En un mot qu'il donnera un ouvrage plus parfait que ces des Grecs.

Toute l'Enéide se rapporte a Auguste. Il en est la fin, et le modele sur lequel le Poète forme son heros. De la ce temple, dont Auguste sera la seule Divinité.

La dedicace du temple qu'erigera Virgus a Auguste sera celebrée

* Disc. on Pœti. Imita. p. 1.

only be reminded of *the book of Games* in the *Æneid*, which was purposely introduced in honour of the Emperor, and not, as is commonly thought, for a mere trial of skill between the poet and his master. The Emperor was passionately fond of those sports, and was even the author or restorer of one of them.

par des jeux de toutes les sortes, des courses de chars, des combats du cesto, et des pieces de Theatre l'orneront.

Necnon et socii, quæcinq. est copia, læti, Dona ferunt.

ÆN. 5. V. 200.

Il est étonnant, que nul des interpretes n'ait appercû le but, qu'a en la Poète dans l'épisode de l'apothéose d'Anchise, et dans l'épisode des jeux, qu'il fait ce lebrer a son tombeau. C'est Auguste que Virgile represente ici sous le caractere d'Enée. Le pieux Auguste par l'apothéose qu'il fit faire a Jule César son pere : et par les jeux, dont il honora le nouveau Dieu, a donné occasion a Virgile d'inventer ce long événement, dont il remplit un livre presque entier.

On ordonna que tout le peuple se trouveroit a des jeux, avec des couronnes de laurier.

Ce qui fut donc un trait de piété approuvé dans Auguste est mis ici sur le compte d'Enée par le Poète, qui fut sa cour par cette flatterie, d'autant plus artificeuse, qu'elle est plus indirecte. Il paroit meme que Virgile a représenté en Sicile, pour l'apothéose d'Anchise, le meme genre de jeux, qu'on fit a Rome pour celle de Jule.

Après que Jule César eut vaincu les Anglois, on les employa au service des theatres. C'étoit eux qui faisoient rouler les decorations sur leurs pivots, et qui faisoient mouvoir les machines.

Le ciel couvert de vaisseaux représentera le combat d'Alexandrie, et l'entiere défaite d'Antoine, et de Cleopatre.

Addam urbes Afæ. Il veut parler des

hide the literal meaning from the commonest reader, who sees that the several triumphs of Cæsar, here recorded in sculpture, are those which the Poet hath taken most pains to finish, and hath occasionally inserted in several places of his poem.

Hitherto we have contemplated the decorations of the shrine, i. e. such as bear a more direct and immediate reference to the honor of Cæsar. We are now presented with a view of the remoter surrounding ornaments of the temple. These are the illustrious Trojan chiefs, whose story was to furnish the materials, or more properly to form the body and case, as it were of this august structure.

Stabant et Parii lapides
Ipirantia signa,
Assaraci proles.

Nothing now remains but to eternalise the glories of what the great Architect had, at the expence of so much art and labour, completed, which is predicted in the highest sublime of ancient poetry under the idea of Envy, whom the Poet personifies, shuddering at the view of such transcendent perfection, and talking beforehand the pains of remediless vexation, strongly pictured in the image of the worst infernal tortures.

Invidia infelix, &c.

That you may not want sufficient time to form your own judgment with due deliberation, I will leave these extracts in your possession, reserving my remarks for the next.

villes d'Afæ ; que Virgile alla châtie, née qui preceda la mort de Virgile, au rapport de Dion.

On ne point guere méconnoître ici l'Ænéide, que le Poete a representée sous l'allégorie d'un temple, qu'il dediéra a Auguste. Les descendans d'Assaracus en font les principaux acteurs. Je vieux dire Anchise, Enée, et son fils Jule. Assaracus fut pere de Cæsar, et Cæsar fut Anchise pour fils.

L'Envie restera dans un temple consacré a Auguste ; non plus pour triompher ; mais affligée de voir sa rage inutile

Invidia infelix, &c.

C'est pour marquer que cet Empereur avoit surmonté l'envie de ses compétiteurs, ou de ses ennemis, Antoine, Lépide, Sexte-Pompée, Brutus, Cassius, &c.

Cæsar's et nomen famâ tot ferre per annos, &c.

Virgile n'outre point la promesse qu'il fait. On peut dire que par son Ænéide il a rendu le nom d'Auguste immortel.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

Vell ferunt veris difcedat frontibus autq. Purpurea intexti tellant aulaa Britanni.

The choice of woven Britons for the support of his veil is well accounted for by them, who tell us, that Ancullus was proud to have a number of those to serve about him in the quality of slaves.

In totius pugnam ex auro, telibusq. electis armis

Gangaribusq. factum victoribus arma Quiriti, &c.

How the covering of the figure is too thin to

NOTES TO THE PICTURES AT WOBURN ABBEY.

BY H. W. 1791.

(Concluded from Page 12.)

- No. 44. **LADY CATHERINE RUSSEL**, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and wife of Robert, Lord Brook.
45. **LADY ANNE**, second daughter to ditto, wife of George Digby, Earl of Bristol.
46. **LADY MARGARET**, third daughter, wife of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle. She was secondly married to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick; and thirdly to Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester. There is a print after Vandyck of this Lady with an infant daughter, who probably died young, as the Countess is said to have left no issue.
47. **LADY DIANA**, fourth daughter, wife of Francis, Lord Newport.
48. **EDWARD RUSSEL**, fourth son of Earl Francis, and father of Edward Russel, Earl of Orford.
- 49 and 50. The same persons as Nos. 45 and 46, as 51 is the same as 47.
52. Probably *Lucy*—I find no Catherine, wife of an Earl Edward.
53. As no Christian name is specified, I cannot tell which Earl of Rutland is meant. Query, if not the husband of Lady Catherine, No. 68:
54. **THOMAS CECIL**, Earl of Exeter, eldest son of Lord Treasurer Burleigh; a man of courage and dignity, who attained no renown, and incurred no reproach. As he declined the earldom when first offered to him, from the incompetency of his fortune, it shewed there was no ostentation in his virtues.
55. **SIR NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON**, a statesman of abilities, much employed by Queen Elizabeth in arduous negotiations, but who seems to have marred his own fortune by enmity to Burleigh, and by too much attachment to Leicester, who was suspected of removing him slyly, to stifle secrets to which he had been privy—but rumour is no evidence; and David Lloyd, who records him in his *State Worthies*, and who does seem to have been acquainted with much more private history of his personages than is otherwise transmitted to us, is so much fonder of shining than of unfolding, that having quoted no authorities for his anecdotes, we must trust too much to broken hints,
- which we should be glad, but are never likely now, to see elucidated. Sir Nicholas's story, therefore, will probably remain obscure.
56. **FRANCES**, Lady Chandos, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and wife of Giles, Lord Chandos.
57. **ELIZABETH BRUGES**, daughter of Giles, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudely.
58. **WILLIAM RUSSELL**, first Duke of Bedford. Vide No. 12.
59. **WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL**, the well known martyr to the cause of his country.
60. **SIR NICHOLAS BACON**, Lord Keeper, a wise and worthy man, eclipsed in every thing but his virtues by that transcendent genius the Chancellor, his son. *Æt.* 52.
61. **WILLIAM**, Lord Russell, Baron of Thornhaugh and Lord Deputy of Ireland, and youngest son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford. He was a considerable person, of whom there is a full account in Collins's *Peerage*, in the family of Bedford, to which I have nothing to add.
62. **SIR EDWARD GORGES**, *æt.* suæ 37, anno 1597.
63. **SIR JOSCELINE PERCY**, seventh son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, d. 1631.
64. **ELIZABETH**, Queen of England.
65. **CHARLES BRANDON**, Duke of Suffolk. Such was the capricious cruelty of Henry VIII. that though he fell so unmercifully on the house of Norfolk, out of which he had married two wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, and had married his natural son, the Duke of Richmond, to a third female of that family; yet the Earl of Angus and the Duke of Suffolk, who married his two sisters, though dowager Queens of Scotland and France, without his leave, were spared, and the first kept his head, and the latter his Majesty's favour.
66. **EDWARD**, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England 1584. Vide No. 25.
67. **RACHEL**, second daughter of William, Lord Russell, *æt.* 12½, afterwards married to William, second Duke of Devonshire.

68. CATHERINE, third daughter, ætat 9½, afterwards married to the first Duke of Rutland.
69. JOHN RUSSEL, first Earl of Bedford, and patriarch of the family.
70. ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Leicester, the well-known favourite of Queen Elizabeth.
71. AMBROSE DUDLEY, Earl of Warwick, elder brother of Leicester.
72. ANNE, Countess of Warwick, his wife, The same person as No. 24.
73. SIR FRANCIS RUSSEL, third son of Francis, first Earl of Bedford, but surviving his two elder brothers became Lord Russel, yet was killed on the borders of Scotland the day before the death of the Earl, his father, whose title fell to Edward, the only son of this Sir Francis.
74. EDWARD, Lord Russel, eldest son of the first Earl Francis, ætat 22, 1573.
75. FRANCIS, the first of that name, and second Earl of Bedford. This Earl, like his father, was always in great employments, and left a fair character.
76. I believe the same person as No. 73.
77. The same person as No. 31.
78. GILES, Lord Chandos, ætat 43.
79. ANNE of Denmark, wife of King James the First; a woman content with show and pleasure, who had no credit with her husband, nor appears to have aimed at or deserved any.
80. LADY BINLOS. In the peerages her husband is called Francis Binlos. She was daughter of Henry West, Lord Delawar.
81. LORD WIMBLETON. Sir Edward Cecil, the only Viscount Wimbeldon, had three wives. I do not know which of them this represents.
82. LADY MARGARET RUSSEL, daughter of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, who having obtained the wardship of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland (afterwards a great sailor), married him to this Lady, by whom he left no issue but that singular dame Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.
83. WILLIAM, Lord Russel, ætat 27, anno 1580. Vide No. 61.
84. FRANCIS, son of the preceding, and afterwards Earl of Bedford. Vide No. 8.
85. FRANCIS, first of the name, and second Earl of Bedford. Vide No. 75.
86. ROGERS, Comptroller to Queen Elizabeth, ætat 69, 1561. Hentzner mentions him as obtaining permission from the Lord Chamberlain to enter the presence chamber, and to let her Majesty go to chapel in state.
87. WRIOTHESLEY, Duke of Bedford. Query, Whether the second or third Duke?
88. MARY, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.
89. LADY CATHERINE HOWARD, youngest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, wife of William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury, and sister of Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset.
90. LADY ANNE AYSCOUGH, daughter of Lord Admiral Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, by Ursula his second wife, married to William, son of Sir Francis Ayscough, of Kelsey, Lincolnshire. She was sister of Frances, wife of Giles, Lord Chandos, who was father of Catherine, wife of Francis, Earl of Bedford, anno 1577.
91. LADY ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and third wife of Lord Admiral Earl of Lincoln. This Lady was the Earl of Surry's fair Geraldini. Vide Royal and Noble Authors.
92. JANE SEYMOUR, Queen of Henry VIII. Not so fortunate by her exaltation as by her early death. When beauty was the sole recommendation to the throne, no wonder the tenure was frail.
93. PHILIP AND MARY. When two such sanguinary hands were joined, it was lucky for mankind that no issue was the consequence. The intrepidity of the Tudors, united with the unprincipled policy of Charles V. and Philip, might have depopulated Europe, and formed as desolate a waste of empire as that of the Ottomans.
94. EDWARD COURTENAY, Earl of Devonshire. See an account of him and of this portrait in the Anecdotes of Painting.
95. SIR PHILIP SYDNEY. The flower of chivalry in the reign of Elizabeth, and so deservedly a favourite character, that one writer gave offence by only questioning, two hundred years after Sir Philip's death, whether *all* the encomiums showered on him by his contemporaries, might not have been a little overstrained.
96. LADY ISABELLA BENNET, sole daughter and heiress of the Earl of Arlington, wife of the first Duke of Grafton, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Hammer, Speaker of the House of Commons.

mons. Her portrait is among the beauties of Hampton Court.

97. JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH. He was born for a court, not for a crown, as he possessed only the outward graces that contribute, by captivating the vulgar to ravish a diadem. James II. was not to be dazzled from his throne by his brilliant nephew, though so easily driven from it by his wiser son-in-law.

98. JAMES HAY, Earl of Carlisle. I suppose husband of Lady Margaret Russel, mentioned at No. 46.

99. SIR EDWARD STRADLING, of St. Donat's, in Glamorganshire, was married in 1566, was afterwards knighted, and he or his son was made a Baronet by James I.

100. LADY EVELYN LEVISON, youngest daughter of John, first Earl Gower. She was married first to John Fitzpatrick, first Earl of Upper Ossory, and secondly to Richard Vernon, Esq.

101. RACHEL, LADY RUSSEL, daughter of Lord Treasurer Southampton, first married to Lord Vaughan, son of the Earl of Carberry, and afterwards to the justly admired Lord Russel. The excellent and undisturbed sense, and unshaken firmness, of this virtuous heroine, while she assisted her Lord during his trial, was proved not to be the result of insensibility, miscalled philosophy, but a command over the most afflicted tenderness as long as she could be of use to him, and while she might have distressed his affection—for the moment he was no more, she gave such incessant loose to her tears as to be supposed to have brought on her blindness—still with such devout submission, that she bore the insolent reproofs of a bigotted Chaplain devoted to the Court, who augmented her rational grief by scarce oblique condemnation of the principles to which her dearest Lord had fallen a sacrifice. Her Ladyship's letters, which have been published, are a compound of resigned piety, never-ceasing grief, strong sense, and true patriotism, with strict attention to all domestic duties. She lived to a great age, revered almost as a saint herself, and venerated as the relic of the martyr to liberty and the constitution.

102. ELIZABETH HOWLAND, wife

of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, with her children. Wriothesley, the third Duke, and Lord John, afterwards fourth Duke; Lady Rachel, Duchess of Bridgewater, and Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Essex.

103. MR. HOWLAND, of Streatham, father of the Duchess Elizabeth.

104. ELIZABETH, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.; a Lady whose graces, heroism, or distresses, perhaps all, attracted the homage of the Paladins of that age, but could infuse no spirit into that timorous and negotiating dupe her father, who cherished royalty too much to forgive his son-in-law for ravishing a crown from another monarch, though he could not keep it. This momentary queen, after bestowing, with unimpeached virtue, a numerous issue on her wandering husband, in her widowhood rewarded her martial servant, the Earl of Craven, with her fair hand, and lived to see the restoration of her nephew, though little suspecting that her youngest daughter would be named successor to her great niece Anne, and be appointed to wear the crown of the twice dethroned Stuarts.

105. PRINCE NASSAU.

106. LADY DIANA SPENCER, youngest daughter of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and first wife of John, Duke of Bedford.

107. SIR GREVILLE VERNEY, first husband of Lady Diana Russel, daughter of William, Earl of Bedford.

108. KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

109. LADY ANNE RUSSEL, eldest daughter, and Lady Diana Russel second daughter of William, Earl (and then Duke of) Bedford, first married to Sir Greville Verney, and then to William, Lord Allington.

110. SIR ROBERT BYNGHAM. I can find nothing of *Sir Robert*: if an old picture, it probably represents Sir Richard Byngham, who was a considerable man in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

111. LADY CAROLINE RUSSEL, only daughter of John, Duke of Bedford, and wife of George^o Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

Finished Sept. 29, 1791.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN;

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS
OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from Page 16.)

THE attempt of restoring Mossop to Drury Lane Theatre through the aid of a party, and the publication of an ill-judged pamphlet, failing, he had recourse to the Managers of Covent Garden, who seemed, at first, very willing to engage a man of his merit, and one who, by performing with Barry, could, by their joint weight, give new vigour and variety to many Tragedies.

But in the arrangement of this business, it was said, that a celebrated Actress at that Theatre (the then Mrs. Barry) positively refused to act in any play with this unfortunate man. What could be her reason for this resolution it is now difficult to tell! Perhaps she might have received some supposed affront from him in Ireland—never to be forgiven—or perhaps she might have dreaded a rival in Mossop to her husband, who was then visibly in the decline of his powers, and principally engaged through the ascendancy of her abilities—or perhaps caprice, which has its peculiar influence on the heroines of the stage, more than any other influence whatsoever. Let the cause be what it will, its effects greatly depressed a man under Mossop's circumstances. His friends, however, advised him to waive this circumstance, and to play with any other Actress which the Managers might think proper to afford him with: but their answer was, "that their business was already settled, and it was not in their power to employ him.

We have stated the above circumstances as the state of Mossop's conduct relative to his theatrical engagements after his return from Ireland. But from whatever principle he acted in regard to his apparent readiness to engage as a performer, we speak from *positive knowledge*, that it was not *physically* in his power, to fill any part of Tragedy or Comedy to any advantage at that time, as his power of voice was not only considerably diminished, but his whole

person emaciated, and in an apparent state of decay—his mind suffered with his bodily powers, and he moved and talked very like a man approaching to melancholy madness. In this state, it was impossible for him to fulfil the expectations either of the Managers, or the town, though he suffered his name to be made use of by his friends in the negotiation. A few weeks after proved the truth of this assertion, as he fell a victim to a broken heart in the month of November 1773.

He saw his own dissolution approaching fast, but concealed it, and the extreme poverty of his purse, from his most intimate friends. When his voice was so hollow as to be scarce audible, he used to say, "he was better;" and when asked about the state of his pecuniary matters, his answer was, "he wanted nothing." In this lingering state of person and of purse, he was found dead in his bed one morning, at his lodgings in the Strand, with only *fourpence halfpenny* in his pocket.

After his death, his remains met with the fate of many men of genius and talents, viz. that of finding *posthumous patrons*. Garrick, who, by engaging him in the beginning, might have saved him from his fate, now lamented his forlorn condition, and offered to bury him at his own expence; and Mossop's uncle, who was a man of some fortune, and a Benchman of the Inner Temple (and who, it is said, refused him the means of subsistence during life), now made the same offer—the last was, through decency, accepted, and Mossop was carried to his grave, attended by a few old friends and some Templars, who resorted to the Grecian Coffee house, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Another sad example of the insufficiency of talents without the aid of discretion.

Mossop was in his person of the middle size, tolerably well formed, with a face of much expression, and an eye that

that evidently marked a proud and independent mind—his voice was deep and loud when at the extent—and though he could not accommodate his tones to the soft and tender passions, his level speaking had great force and dignity.

He was no doubt born to be an actor, but not in the universal sense which he conceived, and which the early and continued flattery of some friends supported.—His outset was in *Zanga*, as we have before noticed; and his applause was so deservedly great in this character, that he for some years afterwards never attempted to move from this line of performance; it was Barry's fame for *Lovers* that first roused his emulation, and diverted his talents from their natural source; and though he failed on the very threshold of the attempt, his vanity forced him on, even at the expense of those powers which his natural and acquired talents had so liberally bestowed upon him.

However strong this bias was on him, he had not a full opportunity of indulging it till he became Manager of Smock Alley Theatre. Previously to this time, we find him both here, and on the Dublin Theatre, engaged in such business as was suitable to his figure and real talents. In his *Zanga* he has never been equalled; and the haughty pride and deep revenge which he discovers in his first speech in this tragedy,

“I like this rocking of the battlements,
It suits the gloomy horror of my soul,”

he supported with progressive force and feeling, till he bestrides the unfortunate Alonzo in the last Act—and here the animated glow of revenge appeared so forcible as would render all description languid—like a powerful shock of electricity, it carried the impression home to every breast.

Caled, in the Siege of Damascus, was nearly of equal excellence with his *Zanga*, as he gave to this wild, savage, and enthusiastic Arabian, all the fury and fire which the character demanded; and yet so little did he know his own strength, or, rather, so apt was he to flatter his own vanity, that when complimented on his performance of this part, he frequently exclaimed, “I wish you could have seen my *Phocyas*.”

Pierre, in *Venice Preserved*, was another of his capital parts; the rough,

high-spirited, disappointed soldier, was perfectly in unison with his talents—and in the scene with the conspirators, always obtained and deserved unbounded applause.

His *Richard the Third* would have likewise stood in the first line of performance, was it not for Garrick, who excelled him in the love scene with Lady Anne, as well as in all the quick animated passages of the play; but to be second to such an Actor as Garrick, was to stand in no inconsiderable line of praise; and that Mossop did so, was evident from his performing the part alternately with this great original for some seasons.

To the fine sentiments of the *Duke*, in *Measure for Measure*, he gave their full force and dignity; and in the *Ambitious Stepmother* of *Rowe*, his *Memoon* was venerable and intrepid; particularly his scene with the Priest of the Sun in the first act, which he spoke with such an honest glow of animation, as totally overpowered the subtleties and frauds of superstition and priestcraft.

These were his principal parts—he had many more both in Tragedy and the graver species of Comedy, in which he acquired great reputation. He has been accused by the Critics of too great a mechanism in his action and delivery; and he was in some degree open to this censure—the frequent resting of his left hand on his hip, with his right extended, has been often ludicrously compared to the handle and spout of a tea-pot, whilst others called him, “The distiller of Syllables”—but these criticisms were evident exaggerations—Persons whose narrow judgments, tempers, or prejudices, induce them to look only for faults, will find them in the most perfect artists—and though he sometimes, in level speaking, exhibited rather too much stiffness in his attitudes, and too much length in his pronunciation, his energy and correctness, in a great measure, atoned for these trifling defects, whilst in the more impassioned parts he was excellence itself.

This degree of fame, however, did not satisfy Mossop. He would be the *Lover* both in Tragedy and Comedy; and if we might guess at his principal motive for quitting Barry and Woodward, at a proffered salary of one thousand pounds per year, and becoming Manager of Smock Alley Theatre, with little or no hopes of success, we must attribute

attribute it to the power of casting himself in those parts so favourable to his inclination, but at the same time so inimical to his real talents.

Many instances could be given of the effects of this absurd prepossession during his diversified and tumultuous management. One, however, will be sufficient for this purpose. The fame of the Opera of the Maid of the Mill reaching Dublin under his management, he very properly thought of getting it up at his Theatre, as one of the novelties of the season. He had vocal performers sufficient in his company, and a band uncommonly good at that time; the Opera, therefore, was announced in the Green Room for rehearsal, and all the parts distributed, except that of Lord Aimworth. This excited some curiosity amongst the performers to know who would be the person cast for the part. The secret was, however, kept back till within a few days of the performance, when the bills pompously announced in capitals, "The part of Lord Aimworth (*without the Songs*), by Mr. Mossop."

The hero of an Opera without singing, was a species of novelty one would think too much bordering on the absurd for any performer to adopt, or any audience to countenance; but, however strange to tell, both succeeded—the *castrated* Opera run eight nights to crowded audiences, whilst Mossop received the flatteries of his friends and the town on his success in a new department of acting.

This business, however, was effected by an *under-management* more or less practised by most Managers when the means are in their power, viz. that of *imposing on the Town*. Mossop, as a man, had the art of attaching many friends to him in the various trials of life—his misfortunes, as they were called, though all the acts of his own indiscretion, rivetted those friends the closer to him. Whilst the Countess of B—, who then led the fashion in Dublin, was his avowed protectress, this Lady, beside the high company she every night drew to the boxes, commanded a great part of her tradesmen. These, with the young men of the College (Mossop's cotemporaries), formed the principal part of the audience, who, by saving the remaining part the trouble of thinking for themselves, dictated to the town, and thus was a project

which, left to itself, would soon worked out its own damnation, carried through, by artifice, with profit and applause.

However absurd this dramatic licence may be considered in Mossop, Sheridan, who had still higher claims to critical acumen, was at least equally culpable, by transferring Mercutio's fine description of a dream, in the first act of *Romeo and Juliet*, to the part of *Romeo*—merely because he would monopolize so fine a speech to himself. Sheridan, though a good Actor in grave and sentimental parts, had neither the voice or tender *d'abard* of a lover; but admitting he had, how he could so violently wrest this speech from its proper place, to give it to a character which it fitted in no one instance, can scarce be accounted for, but by the predominancy of *self love*; which not only trampled upon his own judgment, but on the common sense and common feelings of his audience?

That the public may better judge of this impropriety, we shall recall to their recollection a part of the poetical and beautiful description we allude to.

"Ha! ha! a dream.

Oh! then, I see Queen Mab has been with you:

She is the fancy's midwife, and she comes,
In shape no bigger than an agate stone,
On the forefinger of an Alderman,
Drawn with a team of little atomies
Athwart men's noses as they lie asleep:
Her waggon spokes made of long spinners
legs,

The cover of the wings of grasshoppers;
The traces of the smallest spider's web;
The collars of the moonshine's wat'ry
beams;

Her whip of cricket's bone—the lash of
film;

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated
gnat,

Not half so big as a round little worm
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid;
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut,
Made by the joiner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind the taries coachmaker:
And in this state she gallops, night by
night,

Through lovers' brains, and thus they
dream of love."

Whilst we can now laugh at these follies with becoming contempt, may we not ask ourselves, in the language of the Roman Satirist,

Quid rides?

But we nightly see, under our very noses, Congreve fitted to the last of the present times (with all the neatness and address of a modern shoemaker), and as such recommended by *sui-disant* critics, as the newest *town-made* goods for the use of Country Managers? Do not we see Shakspeare made more natural by daily emendations, additions, and omissions? And have we not frequently seen, for years back, the scene of *Dianna Trapes* totally cut out of the Beggars Opera (though upon that scene hinges a principal part of the plot), merely to save Captain Macheath the trouble of re-dressing himself? O yes! We have often seen these things, and are, perhaps, doomed to see many more, whilst audiences will suffer their judgments to go by—*Proxy*.

But to return from this digression, and advert more particularly to the character of Mossop.—We must not judge of him from these professional eccentricities—He was led to them principally from his necessities, which, though it must be confessed he in a great degree brought on himself, they were rather the faults of an easy ductile temper, than any original bad principles. In the career of success, he got up the best and most approved Tragedies and Comedies, and cast them with strength and judgment. He attended himself regularly at rehearsals, and paid his performers punctually, whilst the receipts of the treasury answered their demands; and could he confine himself entirely to the duties of his profession, he might have weathered the storm, particularly as he was, in himself, the least of a luxurious or expensive man belonging to the stage—his ruin was the love of gaming, or rather, the vanity of being under the wing of female persons of high fashion, who gamed deep; they at first fooled him into this pursuit under the pretence of supporting his house in opposition to Barry and Woodward, and they did it to a degree, but with the secret purpose of bringing grist to their own mills; for what they gave to the stage through their influence or interest, they principally brought back with exorbitant profits to their private purses.

Such was Mossop in his public character: a man who had qualified himself for the stage by a previous course of classical education, and was inducted to it by the hand of *Genius*—without

which all learning, all assiduity, all mechanism of profession, are but as “a tinkling cymbal.” The departments which he filled in the Theatre were exclusively his own—for, except Garrick in Richard, he had no competitor. Holland, indeed, may be said to follow him, but *haud passibus equis*! It is true, Holland was not deficient in figure, voice, or attitude, and to people who judged merely by the effect of those powers mechanically employed, he had his admirers—but, alas! the divine fire of the player was wanting—that “unresisting power which storms the breast,” and realizes the scene, we looked for in vain. The two Zangas, comparatively speaking, were as fire and water—substance and shadow. In short, this Tragedy, though excellent in various parts of the writing, owes its celebrity on the stock list, principally, to the powers of Mossop; and as it was revived by him, so it has, in a great measure, died with him; and like some other high-wrought characters of our best poets, must wait in sullen silence till some master spirit shall arise, who “shall bestride the Conqueror of Africa and its hundred Thrones” with equal triumph.

As a man (abstracted from the seduction of gaming, and its innumerable bad consequences), he was retired, frugal, and abstemious, and as little tainted with the *chirquant*, and vices of his profession, as any man of his time. He is likewise said to have had a heart capable of friendship, and had that happiness of temper to make almost as many friends as acquaintances. His natural love of independence was such, that he would receive no favours from his nearest friends, even in the lowest declension of his fortune:—here, indeed, his pride seemed to be at the highest, as he, in the end, sacrificed his life to its punctilios.

How miscalculating is the mind of man! Mossop had talents and natural inclinations to be one of the most independent characters in his profession: he added to the powers of conversation a sincerity of conduct, and a simplicity of manners, that would have gained him respect and honourable friendships—but the *vanity* of being the idol of a set of *Right Honourable Harpies*, who seduced him from base and interested motives, was principally his ruin. In vain he sought to recover in detail what

what he so prodigally lost in the *gross*—in vain did he look to the little items of personal disbursements, and the frugal management of his Theatre, when the gaming table nightly presented a gulph of incalculable extravagance.

In short, the fall of this unfortunate man evidently arose from two causes :

The first, his becoming *Man*, so as to indulge his self-love in being an universal actor—the second, that of his becoming a *gamester* ; a profession which, in itself, carries with it ruin and disgrace, and is as inimical to fortune as it is to all the manly and social virtues.

(To be continued occasionally.)

NON-RESIDENT CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

You must know, Mr. Editor, that I am an admirer of Nature and the Muses—that I am fond of quiet, and never so happy as when I see the face of Content, and hear the voice of decent hilarity. The sight of the glorious works of Nature always inspired my mind with the purest and most lively sensations, which determined me, about six years since, not to waste my life any longer in gazing at brick walls and stone pavements, stupified with the discordant sounds of a populous town. The whispering groves, the flowery meads, the purling streams, and the songs of birds, called me to reside among them, and partake of those calm enjoyments which formed the happiness of mankind in the primitive ages of the world. Well, Sir, I sat myself down, and reasoned away all thoughts of ambition, riches, and fame, and then, with a light heart, retired to this village. It was a delightful evening, in the month of June, when I arrived at my rural habitation, which I named the Cottage of *Mon Repos*. And now, cried I, no more shall I be aroused from my sleep by the bawling voices of chimney-sweepers and green-grocers ! The lark will awaken me in the morning—the blackbird enliven my evening walks—and the melodiously-mournful nightingale charm me with her song ! The warblings of the *Muse*, also, will sound with a more than usual sweetness ; for the warblings of the *Muse*, like the murmurs of a limpid stream, are never heard to perfection but in a calm ? Nor is this all, continued I ! Wherever Nature and Simplicity preside, the moral duties of life are frequently inculcated, and fully performed. I shall behold the Reverend Pastor of the village taking his evening walk through the parish, exhorting his flock to temperance and economy, and teaching

obedience, diffidence, and good behaviour to their children ; and at Christmas, that season of charity ! with what admiration shall I behold the good man, surrounded by the sons of Penury and Labour, distributing to each, according to their merits, that little which frugality had saved from his income ! In large towns, said I, these things cannot be done in such an impressive manner, for the population is too extensive—but among villagers, which form, as it were, one family, the Pastor is the father of all, and performs, himself, all the duties of a parent.—Such was my soliloquy, whilst sitting in the garden behind my cottage.

Now, Sir, let me tell you all my disappointments ! Let me picture to your mind the appearance of things as they are at this present moment ! Instead of being awoken every morning by the lark—charmed, at the close of day, by the blackbird—and soothed, at night, by *Philomela's* tale—nothing assails my ears but the loud, doleful, and incessant importunities of the children of Indigence. They besiege my doors the whole day long—they interrupt my evening walks—and the remembrance of their meagre looks and miserable conditions disturbs my repose, and haunts my dreams. Alas ! of all animals, *Man*, exclusive of his vaunted gift of *Reason*, is, surely, the least favoured by Nature ! To all that crop the mead, wing the air, or swim the sea, she is a benevolent parent : her gifts arise spontaneously before them, and, without anxiety or toil, they enjoy the ample repast ! *Man* alone is doomed to labour for every morsel on which he subsists ; or where the labourers exceed the labour required, or when age or sickness come upon him, is reduced to the necessity of begging from door to door, to obtain the means of preserv-

ing

ing a wretched existence! In these forlorn moments, what avails his boasted privilege of *Reason*? Alas! it only adds mental to corporeal sufferings.

Various, and almost innumerable, are the opinions concerning the cause of our present national calamities; but whatever the cause may be, the effect is certain, that a concatenation of very unfortunate circumstances, of which *War* is the principal, has reduced the once-comfortable Britons to a deplorable state, even within the few years that I have resided in this village! Much, however, might yet be done to alleviate and check the increasing evil; but, alas! Mr. Editor, the Ministers of *Power* are selfish, unfeeling, and wilfully ignorant, or wickedly careless of the condition of those they are appointed to govern! From their spacious apartments, adorned with the most costly and elegant ornaments—from their profuse repasts and splendid entertainments, for which they rise every season and every clime—from their herd of sycophants, whose faces wear nothing but smiles in their pretence—why have not the *fons of Power* the humanity, the virtue, to look out, sometimes, and survey, the real state of their fellow-mortals, to whom they are indebted for all their consequence and splendor? But perhaps, Sir, they are themselves deceived: perhaps the magnificence which irradiates the little sphere of observation in which they move, dazzles their imaginations, and makes them willing to believe that the whole circle of their government is equally illuminated! After all, I have my doubts whether the impression the *Great* might feel on beholding the sufferings of their inferiors in fortune, would be permanent, and beneficial to mankind.—“A certain rich and noble Lady (said my great-grandmother to me in my boyish days) happening to walk home one evening, when the weather was extremely severe, found herself extremely cold. On approaching her own door, she met a poor shivering wretch, who implored her charity. The rich and noble Lady, who happened to prove, for the first time in her life, what it was to be unprotected from the severity of the air, spoke kindly to the old woman. “Ah! my poor creature,” said she, “how much do I pity you! It is dreadfully cold indeed! go, go, into my kitchen, and warm yourself.” About an hour after this, when the rich and

noble Lady had recovered her usual heat and cheerfulness, it happened that her sympathy and her coldness went off together; for, ringing for her footman, she bade him tell the poor woman that she might go about her business, as the weather was grown quite comfortable.”

—I have made a long digression, Mr. Editor: let me now resume the story of my ruined expectations. The *Muse!* the *soul-delighting Muse!* on whom I had placed my hopes of consolation under every circumstance of disappointment, when I implore her aid, refuses to listen to my solicitations; and I find she possesses too much sensibility to strike the lyre of Fancy, whilst surrounded by so many objects of distress!

Now for my last disappointment, which, as I flatter myself I am somewhat of a Philanthropist, I cannot but deem the greatest of all. My habitation, Sir, is situated in the mid-way between a once-flourishing corporate town and a village of the first class, whose extremities are almost contiguous; both these places are furnished with a vicarage—but, alas! neither of the Pastors reside on their benefices! No, Sir, neither of these *Divines* visit their flocks, except on Sundays! unless, indeed, they are summoned to a christening, a marriage ceremony, or a funeral! Pardon me, Mr. Editor! I have omitted one circumstance: we are yet further cheered by the light of our Pastors' countenances once a-year, when they voluntarily fatigue themselves with a walk over here, to collect their tithes and Easter-offerings. Thus, except on such extraordinary occasions, the seventh day only is, to them, a day of labour! These Gentlemen, one of which is only a curate, whose vicar lives the lord of the manor knows where, reside in a city, about two miles distant; which city is the first Archbishopric in the three kingdoms. I do not mean, Mr. Editor, to insinuate any thing to the prejudice of these Gentlemen; I only mean to censure the *Non-Resident Clergy* in general, for not living in the midst of their flocks. It is this which has provoked me to speak some disagreeable truths.

The ill-consequences of this *non-residence* may be easily imagined: like a flock of sheep forsaken by their shepherd, every one follows the path most agreeable to his inclinations; and every propensity which habit may have rendered difficult to conquer, is impli-

citly obeyed! Yes, Sir! the *non-resistance* of the Clergy among their parishioners is, in a great degree, the cause of the depravity of morals, and the poorer classes of the people. If an Officer neglects his duty to his King and Country, he is dismissed the service; and if a domestic refuses obedience to the commands of his master, he is discharged. What, then, do those deserve who, educated, sworn to, and maintained in the service of their *Heavenly Master*, neglect to fulfil the very important labours committed to their charge? To repeat a sermon once in seven days to the tenth part of their parishioners, and to read the baptismal, matrimonial, and burial services, do not constitute the whole duties of a clergyman. As well might a father leave his children in a large garden, and, aban-

doning them to their several propensities, think it incumbent on him only to visit them once a week, and placing himself in the centre of the garden, to read half a dozen pages to those few that were willing to become his auditors.

To make mankind *better*, they must be constantly watched, and frequently admonished. Thus to watch, and thus to inculcate, are the duties of the Clergy; and if these duties had been properly fulfilled, then had the present race of mankind been less vicious and less wretched.

I remain, SIR,
Your humble servant,
RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos, near
Canterbury, Kent, Jan.
29, 1801.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE thought it might often prove highly entertaining to such of your intelligent readers as possess but a *small*, though no doubt *select* library, if your numerous correspondents who are more fortunate in this respect, were kindly to transcribe interesting passages from reputable old Authors in their possession, whose works, either through lapse of time, or unmerited neglect, or uncouth phraseology, are become obsolete. I am well convinced, Sir, that in the library of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, alone:—a library to which the liberality of the Master and Fellows allows every Gentleman a ready access:—there are more found treatises on various topics of literature, than have issued from all the presses of Europe for these last twenty years. The same melancholy truth, I fear, may be asserted of every public and private library of any considerable extent and repute. It shall be my business, in this letter, to lay a few extracts before your readers; they are taken from a book once universally admired, and now universally slighted; a neglect occasioned probably by the singularly whimsical nature of its title. It is called, "*A treatise proving Spirits, Witches, and supernatural operations, by pregnant instances and evidences together with other things worthy of note.*" By Meric Casaubon, D. D. London, Printed for Brabazon Aylmer, at the

Three Pigeons in Cornhill. 1672." The *Imprimatur* is signed, "Tho. Tomlyns, R. R^{mo}. in Christo Patri ac Domino Dⁿⁱ GILBERTO Dⁿⁱ Provicentia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi a Sacris Domestice. Ex Edibus Lambethan. Julii 9. 1668." The work consists of 320 pages, with a preface containing ten more, dated *Canterbury, 1 June, 1668.* This Preface, in very moving language, mentions the learned Author's great indignation previous to his undertaking the treatise. At the close of page 6, this just remark occurs:—"I would not have any man take upon him the name of a scholar, that will trust any quotations, if he may go to the originals, or trust any translation, if he can understand the Authors in their own tongue: which if more practised, good books would be in more request."

In his *Tempest*, Act II. Scene 2. Shakspeare has generally been supposed to have satirized the cullibility of his fellow countrymen, when he makes Trinculo exclaim at the sight of Caliban—"Were I in England now, as once I was, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday-fool there but would give a piece of silver," &c. Whereas this consummate judge of human nature, by the expression "*holiday-fool*," evidently restricted his satire to the unmeaning curiosity of a gaping populace. Dr. Casaubon pointedly observes a

observes: "Monsters are the most ordinary subject of their admiration, who are not qualified to admire any thing else, though it deserve it much more." — *Of credulity and incredulity in things natural and civil. Part I. page 8.* And again, more fully, in page 26, he says, "There is not, I think, any thing more liable to popular admiration, than those things that grow in different climates or countries; but, as it belongs to *fools and children*, most properly, to gaze, with no little wondering sometimes, at those that wear clothes and apparel different from their own, or that which they are used unto: so truly, to wonder much at any natural thing—as plants, or *beasts*, or the like, that are said to grow or live in any other part of the world; or upon relation, scarce to believe that to be truly existent, though we have good authority for it, which our own country doth not afford, must needs argue *great simplicity and ignorance.*" Again, in Part II. page 229, Dr. C. adverting to the subject, admirably remarks, in his own quaint style, "It is a sad thing to converse with men, who neither by their own experience, nor by the relation of others, historians and travellers, are acquainted with the world. How they will stare and startle at things, as impossible and incredible, which they that are better acquainted with it, know to be very true, or judge, by what they have known in like cases, to be very possible and credible. It were great wisdom in such, who are so happy as to know their defects, though they suspend their belief, yet to be very wary how they contradict or oppose; and as much wisdom in men, that are better acquainted with the world, when they meet with such, to be very sparing of their stories which have any thing of strangeness; nor yet to be very peremptory or forward to contest, lest that, besides the offence that unseasonable pertinaciousness may give, they wrong their own reputation, and be accounted liars or wonder-mongers, though unjustly. Others there be, who because they have seen somewhat themselves, or are not altogether unacquainted with histories or the travels of others, ground upon that *some-what* so much, that they will not believe or acknowledge to be true, whatsoever is beyond their knowledge or hearsay: when God knows, a man had need to be almost as old as the devil, before he

can take upon him to know, or peremptorily to determine, what the world doth afford. Though not born, yet I have lived a long time in England, a very small portion of the world for extent of ground: sometimes in one place, sometimes in another: always studious to observe, or to learn from others, what every place afforded worthily the knowledge; besides what might be learned by printed books, without much pains. Yet to this day, I think myself but a stranger in it; daily meeting with many things, that I never heard of before.—[*Mr. Editor, I am almost afraid the subsequent part of this quotation may grieve a multitude of ingenious modern tourists.*]—But I have often admired at the confidence of some travellers, who if they have been but six months abroad, (it may be less) say France or Italy, they think and talk of it, as though they knew it as well as the parish where they were born and bred. Nay, some be so simple and ignorant, that whatsoever they have observed in an inn, or single house, as they passed by; they will tell you confidently, that so and so, such is the fashion in France or Italy; when it may be, that they who have lived in either country all their lives long, never met or heard of any such thing. Doth not every country, as England particularly, consist of several shires and provinces or counties; and hath not every county its particular rites and customs, not only different, but even contrary? He therefore that shall ascribe the particular customs of any one county, as Yorkshire or Devonshire, to England in general; doth he not expose himself to the just censure and indignation of those that shall believe him, when they shall come to know their error, and make themselves ridiculous to others that have better knowledge of the country? Hence proceed variety of reports and relations, *even in printed books*, which may be true perchance of such a place, at such a time, particularly; but generally, for want of more experience, are most false and, haply, ridiculous."

I have marked with my leaden pen, Sir, three or four other passages, —one of which, in my humble opinion, is well worthy of serious consideration. The book is most unjustly slighted, because forsooth it treats of WITCHES! But your readers will, I trust, believe my assertion when I declare, that *witches* occupy a very inconsiderable part of the work.

work. Did not the very learned and ingenious Bishop of Cloyne [Dr. Berkeley], in his admirable treatise intitled "SIRIS," begin with tar water and end with the Trinity? Such, in great measure, has been the procedure of the noblest learned and ingenious Dr. Casaubon. Let not the latter Author be blamed for occasional, and always excellent, digressions, whilst the former is extolled for the very same mode of conduct. With very little alteration, Mr. Editor, Dr. Warton's noble eulogy might be applied to Casaubon's writings. "Many a vulgar Critic," says he, "hath snerled at the *Siris* of Berkeley, for beginning with tar and ending with the Trinity; incapable of observing the great art with which the transitions in that book are finely made, where each paragraph depends on and arises out of

the preceding, and gradually and imperceptibly leads on the reader, from common objects to more remote, from matter to spirit, from earth to heaven."

I have marked (as I observed before, Sir) three or four other passages in this entertaining work, which I think cannot prove unacceptable to your intelligent readers: but I am fully aware that I have already sufficiently trespassed upon their time. With your kind permission, I intend to lay these passages before them next month. *The passage which I would respectfully recommend to their serious consideration, occurs in page 264.*

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient
humble servant,

Chelsea.

W. B.

CHARACTER OF J. CASPAR LAVATER,

LATELY DECEASED.

[From PROFESSOR MEINERS'S "LETTERS ON SWITZERLAND."]

I CAN say more of Lavater, and with more confidence, than of any other learned man of Zurich, my old friend Professor Hottinger excepted, having spent the greatest part of the three last days, and the whole of yesterday with him. Lavater is one of the few men whom I have been acquainted with, who is little solicitous to hide his faults, and still less anxious to make his merits known. With regard to his moral character, it is impossible to speak too highly of it, as his very opponents, those at least with whom I am acquainted, allow that his life and manners are blameless. A warm desire to advance the honour of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, is, without a doubt, the principal feature in his character, and the leading motive of all he does. Next to these, his characteristic virtues are an indefatigable placability, and an inexhaustible love for his enemies. I have often heard him talk of the talents, merits, and good qualities of his opponents with the same warmth as if he had been talking of the virtues of his greatest friends. Nay, I have been a witness to his excusing his enemies, and uttering wishes for their welfare in such a manner, as to me, and I am persuaded to every unprejudiced person, carried

not the smallest mark of affectation along with it. I am persuaded, too, that these sentiments cost him very little, but are more the fruit of his nature than of any troublesome exertion. Not a blameable word of any kind, not a single expression of impatience of the numberless afflictions he has struggled and still has to struggle with, ever escaped him in my presence. On the contrary, he is persuaded that all these trials are for his good, and will terminate in his happiness. Of his talents and merits of all kinds he thinks much more modestly than his ridiculous admirers. He freely confesses that his want of the knowledge of ancient languages, and several other useful branches of knowledge, has been a great hindrance to him, for which reason no person more warmly recommends the study of them. In all my conversations with him, I found few symptoms of the secret vanity of which he is accused, and of which I myself suspected him, that I could not help blaming myself for my suspicion. I was still more surprised not to see, either in his person or conversation, any of that affected unction which is common to weak minds. Every part of him bespeaks the man of genius, but not of that fiery and uncontrollable genius

genius which has often led him to advance extraordinary and indefensible opinions in his works. The abuse which has been thrown upon him for giving young men a greater opinion of their talents than those talents would justify, and by that means leading them into absurdities, has made him change his conduct towards them. He is shy of admitting them into his society, and when he does it is rather reserved and cold than over communicative. He speaks quickly, and seems interested in what he says, but is not too hot, nor does his action pass the bounds of moderation. He hears contradiction, and will bear it very patiently, and answer quietly whatever objections are made to what he says. Though he has no extensive knowledge of any kind, his conversation is rendered extremely interesting by his great abilities, and his knowledge of human nature, which his very early, and ever increasing connection with men of all ranks and orders has given him. This explains how it comes to pass, that notwithstanding his various weaknesses and wanderings, so many young people, as well as the greatest part of the inhabitants of Zurich and the country round, are so firmly attached to him as they certainly are. His sermons are more followed than those of the most popular amongst the other preachers (of whom there are many), though they are seldom carefully laboured compositions, and not always very orthodox. Their principal merit consists in the pathetic of his voice, action, and general diction, which for the most part captivates those who are not able to judge of any other merit. A great proof of the general

esteem he is held in appeared on my walking out with him: almost all those who met us accosted him with the greatest respect, and many of the common people kissed his hand with a kind of filial reverence. It is indeed inconceivable what numbers of persons of all ranks and orders, both citizens and strangers, apply to him to be the judge of their controversies. When one sees the number of affairs which he is almost constantly immersed in, one is surprised how he can find so much time to write, and very ready to admit what he assures is the case, that his writing is only a relaxation from his other employments. Amidst all his singular opinions, there is none he is so jealous of, and sticks to warmly to, as his own skill in phytognomy, by which he pretends to be able to discern the characters of men as well as he could do by their actions or conversation. As, however, this is a subject which he never touches upon before those who do not believe in his intuition, we had no conversation about it. Indeed it would have been to no purpose, for he could not have convinced me, and I should certainly have made no impression upon him. What he has written or thought upon miracles heretofore I do not know, as I have not read all his writings; but it is certain, that at present he does not affirm either that he ever did or ever saw a miracle. All he contends for, which the warmest opposers of miracles will not contest with him, is, that men of uncommon powers can do things which those of common powers cannot, and which appear contrary to the common course of nature.

FRIENDSHIP.

Sine virtute esse amicitia nullo pacto potest; quæ autem inter bonos Amicitia dicitur, hæc inter malos Factio est.

THAT man is naturally a social animal appears an incontestible truth, since his many wants and unavoidable infirmities would not fail to render life miserable in a state of perpetual solitude: indeed, if the living in society were repugnant to our nature, society would nowhere exist; for it is evident, that we should never voluntarily impose upon ourselves restraints, or submit to laws, unless we expected to reap some

benefits from our compliance. This, therefore, premised, it may not be improper to consider, What are the advantages which Society affords? The shortest and most comprehensive answer to this question, is—*all*: No considerable pleasures can be obtained; no impending misfortunes averted; no undertakings of magnitude entered upon, without the assistance of others.

But, besides the regard to self-interest, which

which leads us to enter into societies at large, there is another motive, perhaps equally powerful, which makes us form private friendships with individuals; and that is, similarity of *situations*, of *pursuits*, or of dispositions. This consideration brings me to the subject of my theme. "There can be no friendship," says the moralizing Sallust, "without virtue; for that intimacy which good men amongst themselves style *Friendship*, becomes *Faction* when it subsists between the unprincipled." A familiar acquaintance is not always a friend: and experience daily convinces us, that connexions, begun through accident and casual intercourse, and maintained with thoughtless indifference, whether to mutual kindness or to moral obligation, can never constitute friendships. Friendship has something solemn and majestic in it, incompatible with such light associations. "There exists as much difference," says a celebrated writer, "between a friend and a boon companion, as between a wife and a mistress."

A real virtuous friend is one, who bears with us in our slighter faults, sympathizes in our misfortunes, and partakes our joys; who warmly commends our amiable qualities, and honestly reproves our failings. Actuated by inviolable integrity, he will assist us

strenuously *usque ad aras*, but would sooner die than overstep the bounds of virtue and religion. Now of what use, let me ask, would he be to a *bad man*? Such an one looks for no commiseration in adversity; consolations are to him irksome and hateful; he wishes none to share in his good fortune; another's participation would diminish his own pleasures. Praise his temperance, his honour, his virtue, &c. you ridicule him with the keenest irony; and if you would censure his faults, you must offend him greatly, and perhaps for ever. His comrades must go through fire and water to serve him; *Caelum aut Acheronta movere* must be their task without hesitation: he is ready to brave all extremities himself, and his *friends* must do the same. Again: The virtuous friend never betrays his companion, but would sooner suffer himself; whereas the unprincipled associate does not scruple to break through every tie of affection with indifference: the former consults his friend's interest equally with, nay, and often in preference to, his own; the latter regards his own exclusively: the one would commit every kind of excess with Catiline; the other would defend and be ready to die for Cicero.

W. B.

Chelsea.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAY'S GARDENS, PENNSYLVANIA.

[Extracted from a LETTER TO A FRIEND.]

Philadelphia, June 24, 1790.

ONCE more, my dear Maria, I hold the pen of sweetly familiar scribble, sitting down, quite at my ease, to chat with a friend, who I am assured, by the charming concinnities which plays about my heart, is prepared with indulgent candour to listen. I find indebted upon the page of friendship for two letters, and to discharge the arrears, with superior pleasure, I proceed. Charming was the thought, which, on the wings of excursive fancy, bore you along, the companion of a journey, the pleasure of which you have thereby contributed largely to augment. Not a green bank, not a shady grove, not a glassy rill, can now present, but immediately, like one of the daughters of Paradise, arrayed in spotless white, I place thereby the

beauteous image of my Maria. In the arms of my imagination I clasp the lovely form, and it animates, cheers, and adds a richer colouring to all the glowing scene. If my cursory journal, transmitted for your perusal, hath helped to illumine a solitary hour, which would otherwise have passed melancholy, I shall esteem the moment which suggested the thought particularly fortunate. The departure of my cousin T— must have opened a new wound in the gentle bosom of my ever lovely friend. May the path of the dear youth be made prosperous before him! May he who holdeth the waters in the hollow of his hand calm the surface of the waves, breathe the propitious gales, and crown with success the undertaking of his manly and independent soul. Do not write by candle-light,

my dear Maria ; I would not for the world be accessory to your sufferings. No indeed ! dear as is every line of yours to me, I would not purchase the testimonial of your friendship, at the expence of the smallest increase of that alarming sensation, the aspect of which is already sufficiently formidable. I know the benevolence of your disposition will lead you to find your enjoyment in the felicity of others, and in this view I doubt not your necessary attentions to the S— party was productive of pleasure to yourself. It is strange indeed what could originate the story of T—'s matrimonial connexion. Doubtless it was forged in the wilds of conjecture, and the idea taking air, was soon, in the prolific imagination of the notable Dowager, blown up to an authenticated certainty—but really I think it is too early to match the little girl, even in the fruitful brain of a lady blue mantle, or of the arbitrary fabricator of unthought-of alliances.

Let me see, What have I further to say ? Did I not promise you in my last jaunt to the *Schuylkill Gardens* ? I did, you say. Well then, my mildly gentle friend, my sweet attendant spirit—borne on the wings of Fancy—come along ; —smooth is the road before us—It is a beautiful level plain, and on either hand lawns and groves, fields of grain and interjacent meadows, delightfully variegate the scene. Only four miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Maryland, lies our present goal. To do justice to these gardens is beyond my power ; to sketch them, then, shall be the height of my ambition. Four miles, as I said, from Philadelphia, upon a floating bridge, we crossed the Schuylkill—upon the banks of which riseth the pretty rural seat of a Mr. Hamilton ; but from the view which then presents at Gray's Ferry, as it is commonly called, we are induced to hope but little. It is true, the dwelling immediately attained hath a thrifty appearance, but it promises nothing beyond what, from a decent tavern, we might reasonably expect. This, however, is only the house in which preparation is made for the guests, and ascending a flight of steps, which open upon the right, and which, with much industry, are shaped out of the solid rock, we find ourselves in a gravel walk, firm, and neatly rolled, and bordered on each side by the beautifully shorn grass. A view of the

banqueting-house then unexpectedly breaks upon us. The banqueting-house riseth upon the left hand ; it is an elegant building, formed of hewn stone, and the centre of its front presents a superb orchestra, supported by white columns, sufficiently ample, and ornamented by a fine portrait of the immortal *Handel*. The whole of the lower story of the house is thrown into two rooms ; the one, a spacious hall, elegantly finished, the chimnies of rich American marble, highly polished, and the hall is conveniently furnished for the reception of company. Its form is oblong, and from the centre of its ceiling is suspended, that very *identical civic crown* which the Philadelphian youth, representing a messenger from the celestial world, so unexpectedly produced over the head of our beloved President, when, crossing the before-mentioned bridge, he was passing on his way to take his seat at the head of Government. By a well-finished staircase in the hall we ascend to the upper apartments—which apartments are neat and commodious. The other room, upon the ground story, is known by the name of the Green Room, and when the wintry blasts are abroad, it is a receptacle for the exotics, which, form above form, in rows of painted inclosures, marshalled in the exactest order, take their ranks. The back part of this room is pierced with large openings, supplied with glass of a prodigious size, and they are eleven panes deep ; indeed, the windows, with a very little interruption, constitute the whole of this side of the building ; and by the aid of stoves, a due proportion of heat is, during the frigid season, preserved. We will now, my sweet friend, if you please, step back to the first entrance of the gardens. Upon the left, you will remember, is this neat stone edifice, and upon the right rises a well-fancied white pallisade, lifting itself upon a bank, the skirt of which is washed by the Schuylkill. Several gravel walks present—the left leading to the house. We ascend the glacis, five easy steps in the first, and ten in the second, produces us in the area exactly before the door, and we then command a full view of a romantic summer-house ; in the front of which is a whole length transparent picture of Columbia's illustrious Chief—Fame is crowning him with the laurel—the picture is as large as the life,

and

and the likenesses, it is said, is happily preserved. Underneath this summer-house is an ice house, convenient and well-planned; and upon the right of this building is an oblong section of the garden, prettily enclosed, which is chiefly devoted to exotics. There, in high perfection, flourish whole rows of lemon trees, and the orange tree, also, only wants the ripening influence of the advancing season to attain their fullest growth and richest pulp. The fruit upon the almond-tree is completely formed: this too needs the potent aid of that heat, which the intense rays of July and August will yield, to crown it with maturity. The pomegranate is now in full blossom, the blow of which is a superb scarlet, of a beautiful texture.

Among the variety of plants found in this inclosure, is the numerous family of the aloes, and no less than thirty different species of the geranium; also the sensitive plant, fly trap, &c. Upon the grass plats, loose seats are thrown up and down, and tall trees of an umbrageous foliage form an ample shade. The serpentine gravel walks, which are irregularly regular, seem to point different ways; they, however, terminate in one object. If we proceed straight forward, we pass through an elegant arched gate, which seems to be guarded by the figure of a satyr, extremely well painted. But this, as well as all the smaller avenues, alike produces us in the wilderness, into which we enter, passing over a neat Chinese bridge, preparing with much pleasure to penetrate a recess so charming. It is, indeed, a wilderness of sweets, and the views instantly become romantically enchanting, the scene is every moment changing. Now side-long bends the path; then pursues its winding way: now in a straight line; then in a pleasing labyrinth is lost, until, in every possible direction, it breaketh upon us, amid thick groves of pines, walnuts, chestnuts, mulberries, &c. &c. we seem to ramble, while, at the same time, we are surprised by borders of the richest and most highly cultivated flowers, in the greatest variety, which even from a royal parterre we might be led to expect.

Every gale comes forward loaded with perfumes, and by odoriferous breezes we are momentarily fanned. In the flower borders, the silver pine, the ruin-plum, bay tree, and a variety of ever-greens, are judiciously inter-

persed. By the bounteous hand of Nature the scene is apparently imbued, though we cannot admit the deception as to exclude from our idea her handmaid Art. On one hand, the lovely valley, richly shaded, is fancifully adorned, the mountain laurel condescending to flourish there—and on the other, grass-grown mounds variegate the view—here, the excavated cavern gives a degree of wildness to the prospect; and there, the tall woods, with their enfolding branches, insensibly disposeth the mind to all the pleasures of contemplation; while the bending river, breaking through the trees, largely contributes to beautify the whole. Suddenly, however, an open plain is outspread before us, and we are presented with a pleasing horizon—but as suddenly, thick trees again intervene, until, at the extremity of the walks, a mill and a beautiful natural cascade terminates the prospect. At every turn shaded seats are artfully contrived, and the ground abounds with arbours, alcoves, and summer-houses, which are handsomely adorned with odoriferous flowers. Among these the little federal temple claims the principal regard. It is the very edifice that, upon the celebration of the ratification of the constitution, was carried in triumphant procession through the streets of this metropolis; and, upon a gentle acclivity, upon the summit of a green mound infix'd, it hath now obtained a basis. It is a rotunda; its cupola is supported by thirteen pillars handsomely finished; their base is to receive the cypher of the several States, which they represent, with a star upon every capital, and its top is crowned with the figure of plenty, grasping the cornucopia and other insignia. The ascent to this temple is easy, and we gain it by semi-circular steps neatly turfed, and the view therefrom is truly interesting. Before us is the lawn beautifully shorn; further on is the Schuylkill, variegated by interjacent points of land, which so far extend their verdant angles, as to deceive the eye by an appearance of parallel rivers; and beyond is an advantageous prospect of the city of Philadelphia. Upon the left, the country is in a very high state of cultivation, and at present, in its most becoming garb, is luxuriantly displayed, to which the back ground exhibits a counterpart; and the prospect in this direction is terminated by tall thick woods. On

the

The right opens the extensive meanderings of the Schuylkill, with a sketch of the waters of the Delaware, and a most pleasing view of the Jersey shore. But to give a regular description I should have wrote upon the spot; my memory is not tenacious, so we will, my sweet friend, note beauties as they occur, rather than confine ourselves to that method, which, however, we would gladly attain. The federal ship is now moored in the Schuylkill—it is a well-constructed miniature, and is, upon the evening of exhibition, no small addition to the beauty of the scene. I was much pleased with a little building, which romantically makes its appearance upon a living spring, where every kind of provision, through the intense heat of summer, is preserved equally cool as in the depth of winter. To give a list of the variety of plants, flowers, and fruits, which yield their aid to beautify and regale, I ought to have passed whole days in the gardens. In judiciously fanciful arrangements they are displayed, and they are effectually guarded by a brass tablet, which at every turn, elevated upon a small pillar, respectfully requests Ladies and Gentlemen, walking over the grounds, not to injure the trees, shrubs, and flowers, as the wish is to preserve and beautify the collection. The whole improvements, including the kitchen garden, contains about ten acres of ground, and every Tuesday and Saturday evening, these gardens are splendidly illuminated, by no less than five and twenty hundred lamps. The illuminations abound with imagery, stars, festoons, pyramids, &c. But the manner of this display is constantly varying, and the lamps, among the trees are so artfully disposed, as to render a discovery by what means they are suspended impossible, and we are almost ready to conclude the whole the effect of magic. The illumination of the cascade, mill, the federal ship, and the transparent picture of his Excellency, upon the evening which we passed there, had a particularly fine effect; and a display of fire works from the federal ship added much to the grandeur of the view. On board of this ship, also, we heard *The topsail shivers in the wind* melodiously and exquisitely performed. Admittance into these gardens, upon public days, is by a ticket, for which three-sixteenths of a dollar is demanded; and we then take

our seats in the banquetting-house, in any of the summer-houses, at hours, or loose seats, or walk over the ground at pleasure. Whatever we wish, in the greatest variety which the season will afford, is immediately furnished; the liquors are all iced, and the little prints of butter are served up, neatly decorated with this transparent, and at this season very agreeable substance. All this, however, is a separate expence; yet it is moderate, and the tea, coffee, sugar, bread, and butter, &c. are of the best quality.

We requested some fruit, and were given our choice of mulberries, strawberries, cherries, oranges, or pine apples. The waiters are habited like gentlemen, and seem to possess all that kind of attentive alacrity which I have heard attributed to European servants. The company often order their collation to the loose seats, at hours, or summer-houses. To prevent confusion, if we wish to pass out by the flight of stone steps mentioned in the beginning of this account, we receive from the porter a ticket gratis, which we return upon our re-entrance. Persons are often induced to pass this arched and foliage-crowned gate, to ascend by means of a winding rock, shaped by Nature into commodious steps, a lofty eminence which commands a delightful view of the country. Any one making a decent appearance may enjoy the pleasure of walking in these gardens, free of all expence, upon any day, Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted.

Upon the evening of these public days, a concert of vocal and instrumental music is performed; and these convivial seasons, I am told, often produce in the gardens as many as a thousand votaries of taste. The walks, however, were not so crowded upon the evening which we most delightfully enjoyed in that terrestrial paradise. Much well-dressed company was nevertheless there; and as I marked the different parties pursuing the various paths, as inclination led, apparently unconnected with, and inattentive to the surrounding circles; as I saw this, and as I listened to the sounds wafted from the orchestra, I declare I almost fancied myself in *Say's Elysian fields*. Amid these walks, upon a most divine morning, your Constantia and her friend, after taking a most delicious breakfast at Gray's, of fruit and hyson tea, have contemplatively wandered—

the branches of the trees were then filled with the woodland songsters, and we were at the liberty to make the comparison between those pleasures derived from artificial lights and crowded scenes, and those which are reaped from the retirement of rural haunts, the music of the grove and the influence of yonder orb, that universal enlivener of nature. The Schuylkill Gardens have been called the *American Vauxhall*. They are certainly a little Eden, for which Nature hath done every thing, and then are considerably improved by art. Great merit is undoubtedly due to Mr.

Gray, and he is decidedly a man of taste; he is daily making improvements, and he receives with grateful candour every judicious suggestion. Harrowgate we visited previous to our view of this charming recess; it certainly will not admit of a comparison therewith—yet the medicinal springs, and commodious adjoining bathing-houses, will secure for Harrowgate a share of attention. Well, my sweet friend, I fancy you will now readily dismiss the scribbler. Adieu then, dear Maria, and continue to love your
CONSTANTIA.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY 1801.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the Year 1781 to 1797, through the Kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Moucemugi, Muschako, &c. Likewise across the Great Desert of Sahara, and the Northern Parts of Barbary. Translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger. Illustrated by a Map and coloured Plates. Two Volumes, 8vo. bound in One. 10s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

THE title of this work, if we were to attend only to the *data*, would justify the expectation of a more ample and complete account of the inland territories of Africa than any preceding publication. But in order to connect the former with the present travels, and to enable the curious researcher to form comparisons, and an impartial judgment of the merits of each performance, we think it proper to inform our readers, that we are now in possession of three different performances on this very interesting subject.

The first is a translation from the French of the Travels of M. *Le Vaillant* from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1781, two Volumes, octavo, reviewed in Vol. XVIII. of our Magazine, for the year 1790; but it will there be found,

that the Author's observations in his limited tour chiefly regarded natural history: and that he did not penetrate farther than the country of the *Hottentots*, in the southern extremity of Africa. But the same Gentleman undertook a second excursion, in which he explored the opposite coasts that are washed by the Southern Ocean in front, by the Indian Ocean on one side, and by the Atlantic on the other; and he travelled very far up the country to a district of *Caffraria* in one tour; and to mountains inhabited by the *Houssuanas*, under the tropic of Capricorn, on the other. Yet this was only a sketch, compared to the immense tracts, in various latitudes, remaining unexplored, inhabited by immense hordes of unknown savages, buried in deep recesses,
regarded

regarded by him as impenetrable. See our Magazine, Vol. XXXI. for the year 1797.

The next enterprising adventurer in these remote regions was our countryman MUNGO PARK, by profession a surgeon, who was engaged by the Society associated at London, "for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of Africa, by the way of Gambia;" a very different route from that of M. Le Vaillant. For the account of this Gentleman (with his portrait) and of his Travels, see our Magazine, Vol. XXXV. and XXXVI. for the year 1799, in which it will be found, that owing to the great difficulties he had to encounter, and the perils with which he was menaced by the savage Chiefs or Kings of the countries he was instructed to explore, he could proceed no farther to the eastward than the territories of the King of Sego. Mr. Park returned to England in the month of December 1797, after an absence of two years and seven months.

These preliminaries will suffice to elucidate the grounds on which we mean to establish the merit of the present work. In the first place, then, it appears, that Christian Frederick Damberger was much better qualified for travelling and residing in the dominions of savage Kings, and amongst nations of miserable slaves, than his predecessors. With a body inured to hardships, abstinence, and fatigue, from military and domestic servitude, and accustomed only to those common necessities of life and accommodations which fall to the lot of the lower classes of men, he could more easily submit to those hazardous and painful situations that were to be expected in exploring the interior parts of this vast continent of Africa, than men who had enjoyed the comforts of life, in more elevated situations, in their native civilized countries. The length of time, likewise, in which he was engaged in prosecuting discoveries, allowed on all hands to be of such consequence to Great Britain, in a commercial point of view, afforded him the best opportunities for ascertaining the situation of the different countries he visited, of describing accurately the natural products of each, the strength of the towns and frontiers of neighbouring kingdoms most commonly at war with each other; their population and trade, particularly the *slave trade*; their buildings, manners and

customs, religion, &c: accordingly we find them examined with deliberation, related in a simple but precise manner, and compressed within the narrow limits of two moderate volumes, containing an uncommon fund of information and entertainment. And what is still more remarkable, this hardy German enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the Dutch East India Company at *Amsterdam*, in the month of May 1781; in a Dutch East-Indiaman; and more than eighty of the crew falling sick on the voyage, the whole ship's company were sent to the hospital at the Cape of Good Hope on their arrival, in the month of September following. From the hospital he was removed by Mr. Brand, President of the Common Council, to the fort-guard at False Bay, of which that Gentleman was the Commander. In this service he lived two years; when a dissention arising in the family, in the absence of Mr. Brand, Damberger repaired to his master at his country seat, about three days journey from the Cape. At first he was well received; but his master being obliged to return to the Cape on account of business, he accompanied him; and after repeated ill treatment from his mistress, he obtained permission to return to the garrison at False Bay, from which he deserted on the 24th of December 1783; and journeying on foot to the neighbourhood of Mr. Brand's estate, he entered the house of a Gentleman who had seen him in company with his master, and under pretence of having business to transact on the estate, providing himself with a carbine; powder, and ball, he commenced those travels of which we are to give a further account; and thus a common soldier, a deserter, of whose birth, education, or first profession, we have no hint whatever, accomplished the purposes for which the associated society at London had sent out Mr. Park at a considerable expence.

The readers of these interesting travels will find great satisfaction in tracing the route of the Author on the Map, which is, more correct and improved than any before extant. The first country he entered was that of the Hottentots, and his first resting-place was at the house of Mr. Vogtmeyer, at Blettenberg Bay, which he describes as a most delightful spot, which the Danish, Portuguese, and French vessels frequently visited in preference to the
Cape,

Cape, because they found provisions cheaper : and here he takes occasion to contradict many assertions of M. Le Vaillant, and even adduces many circumstantial proofs that he could not have been at the places he erroneously describes. For instance, on his journey to Blettenberg he makes the following remark. "The untrod path on which I now entered was extremely irksome, for it lay among woods, precipices, and rocks, which rendered it almost impassable. Yet this was the very same which M. Vaillant pretends to have gone with his caravan ; but I will venture to assert he never was there ; for the whole country is so rough and trackless, that the traveller must work his way with extreme labour, and overcome the greatest obstacles."

On the 25th of February 1784, Mr. Vogtmeyer being informed that our bold adventurer was determined to traverse the Continent of Africa, he the consequences what they might, used every argument to dissuade him from this perilous enterprise ; but at length, being unable to prevail, he provided him with a calf-skin knapsack, a hatchet, and several other small utensils. The next day he set him on the road to Caffraria, wishing him success and took leave. He had now to seven German miles (each mile being equal to four and a half English) to get to the frontiers ; and till he arrived there, he was in danger of being seized and sent back to False Bay as a deserter. He therefore took a south-east course, to avoid the plantations of the Europeans ; and by this means he left them all at some distance ; and having traversed vast forests, and climbed immense mountains, he arrived at the first Hottentot *crail*, or village, consisting of twenty huts : here he was kindly received by the Chief ; and he describes the manners of these savages : but as his account varies not materially from the narratives of other travellers, we shall pass it over, and proceed with him to more novel scenes.

Arrived at the boundaries of Caffraria, our traveller informs us, that the tract of land which, in the common maps of Africa, bears the name of Caffraria, ought to be divided into five parts, according to the number of the nations by which it is inhabited. The true or South Caffres inhabit a tract of land extending from Bruynoogte to the River Tumbo, in length about one

hundred and forty miles, and in breadth, viz. from the sea to the kingdom of Biri, from fifty to seventy miles. But as several other nations pretend to be Caffres, or desire to be thought so, we must not be surprised if the accounts of the length and breadth of Caffraria given in books of geography and of travels, contradict each other. On a tract of land two hundred and twenty miles in length from south to north, extending from the River Tumbo to Francis River, and from eighty-six to a hundred miles in breadth, dwell the following nations. 1. The Yarmatians, who border on South Caffraria, to the south-west. 2. The Muhotians, to the southward of Caffraria proper, and westward of the Yarmatians. 3. The Kamtorrians, to the northward of the Muhotians, and the eastward of the Biriens ; their country forms a triangle. 4. The Biriens, or kingdom of Biri, which is subdivided into three nations, viz. the Biriens-proper, the Gohawafers, who have removed hither from more southerly countries, and the Tamboukis. 5. The Kaminrukis, a very patient race, and much harassed by the neighbouring nations. Nine different hordes of inferior consequence are described as included in the geographical extent of Caffraria, as erroneously stated by former writers. One strong argument in favour of this new system is, that Damberger had an opportunity of discovering that their forms of government, manners, and customs, and conduct to strangers, differed so widely from those of the true Caffres, and likewise from each other, that it was a gross absurdity to jumble them altogether under one general denomination.

From the south-east frontier of Caffraria, our traveller directed his course towards Egypt, passed the River Tumbo, and, to avoid some hordes represented to him as very savage and cruel to strangers, turned to the north ; after many perils, he reached the country of the Yarmatians, who received him with great hospitality.

As these are the first nation in the interior of Africa undescribed by former travellers, we select our Author's account of them, as a specimen of his delineations of the manners and customs of the different hordes or nations of savages he visited, with some of whom he fixed his abode for a considerable time.

"This nation may be estimated to consist

consist of about thirty thousand individuals. The men follow the chase, and the women attend to the household affairs. Fathers educate their sons, and mothers their daughters, in the usual business and occupations of life: but the grandfathers and grandmothers give them instructions in religious ceremonies and morals. Circumcision is here unknown.

“ Their marriages are attended with this peculiarity, that the bridegroom cannot receive his bride till he has given proof of his bravery, by killing a furious beast, or some other courageous act; after which he may take two or three wives.

“ Adultery is punished with death, especially in women, who are better treated here than among many other nations, especially if their first child be a boy. Divorces very seldom happen, though sometimes complaints are made of sterility in the wife. In this case, the husband mentions it to his grandfather and grandmother, or, if they be dead, to those of his wife. These communicate it to the Chief, who generally orders, that the wife shall, for a time, have permission to choose another man. If she then bears, the husband who made the complaint must, in presence of the whole community, beg pardon of his wife, and implore the gods not to punish him for his injustice.

“ The women bring forth their children with great ease; if they suffer any pains, they are removed to huts for that purpose, where their female friends attend them, and where no man, not even the husband, is permitted to enter. After four days, the wife returns to her husband; by which time, if the child be a boy, he has made preparations for a feast; but if a girl, the woman gives an entertainment to her female friends, at which no man can be present.

“ The Yarmatians, in common with many other nations of Africa, are accused of idleness; but I am convinced, that were European labourers transplanted hither, they could not bear to work more than the natives; for the heat is so oppressive, that it often entirely exhausts their strength. To this must be added, that most of these nations are destitute of proper tools and implements, such as spades and rakes; while the grounds are frequently so hard, that it is necessary to break it with a hatchet. The cultivation of the small plots of ground, where Indian corn

millet are sown, employs a great length of time, and costs the labourer immense drops of sweat. I myself saw, that two strong active men could not dig up, in a day, more than a piece of ground six feet square. The new-sown land is covered with sand two inches thick, that the intense heat may not dry up the moisture too soon, and that in case of rain, followed by hot weather, the ground may not crack. But the breeding of cattle is more advantageous, and costs very little labour, as may also be said of hunting and fishing.

“ To stealing the Yarmatians are indeed too much addicted, but they never commit murder, and still less do they eat human flesh; although several Europeans, as *Kolbe*, *Sparrman*, *Patterson*, and others, have asserted, and even maintained, that they devour it with great avidity. This, however, is false; and a traveller, who understands their language, has nothing to fear, especially if he be ill clothed, and has no valuables about him. Even should they take any thing from him, he may be assured, that as soon as he asks for it, they will give him something of their own in return.

“ The dead are buried at a distance from the caul, and the relatives keep up a fire over the grave during three days, that wild beasts may not smell the body. In the caul itself few people die, the sick being sent to separate huts, because all disorders are believed contagious; and the healthy think it their duty thus to avoid them.”

From the Yarmatians he passed on to the Muhotians, where, at first, he was treated rather roughly; but in this, as well as other nations, he was constantly protected and favoured by the women, who sometimes supplied him with food when it had been refused by the men, and he was reduced by hunger to the last extremity; and not unfrequently delivered him, when in peril of his life, from the brutality of the males. Having traversed the river Makumbo, in a northern direction, upon a raft he had constructed for the purpose, when arrived on the opposite bank, he found himself under a necessity to burn his outer garments, which abounded with vermin, keeping only his waistcoat, in which his money was secured. The Muhotians appear to be a race of robbers and murderers of strangers, and generally at war with their neighbours. He escaped from these people secretly, and

and arrived next at the Kamtorrians, a nation much addicted to superstition, who, for the most trifling accident, remain from two to four days in their huts in total inactivity; such, for instance, as one of their countrymen being wounded by a wild beast. Here he was treated with civility, and even pressed to stay with them; but finding him resolved to proceed on his travels, three of the natives were ordered by the Chief to conduct him out of the village.

On the second of October he arrived at *Buhagari*, the capital of the kingdom of Biri, containing about seven hundred huts, and situated on a branch of the river Makumbo. The various hordes of this kingdom are by no means so savage as they are described by their neighbours: they receive strangers kindly, and treat them humanely. The King of the country has very few privileges more than the chief Magistrate of towns and villages; in the former, there are generally two, called *Monibaya* (Judges), who are also priests, instructors of youth, soothsayers, &c. and enjoy the exclusive privilege of wearing cloaks made of the skins of tigers and zebras, called *algobara bum-kara* (the prophet's dress), which procures them great respect: those who meet them put their right hand on their head, their left on their breast, and stand still till the Magistrates have passed. When important disputes arise, the Chief Magistrate of the place must report them to the King, and give him an account of the judgment thereon. Like the Sovereigns of most of the civilized nations of Europe, the King of Biri does not take the field in time of war; his troops are led to battle by his Chiefs, while the Monarch remains in his capital, and if that is threatened by the enemy, he removes to another frontier town. The number of the inhabitants in this kingdom is sixteen thousand.

Taking leave of the Birians, our traveller proceeded over a chain of mountains, till he came to a valley watered by the river Sohmo, which forms the boundary of the kingdom of Mataman; it contains three large towns, the most populous of which is *Seenhofa*, the royal residence. The King is absolute; the throne hereditary in the male line, but in case of failure the female inherits, but must choose husbands on their accession, who must be examined

and approved by the elders of the land as to their qualifications for government, and they must be natives. At *Seenhofa*, he was introduced to the King sitting on the round stem of a tree, with his battle-axe in his hand; an interpreter was ordered to ask him, from whence he came, whither he was going, and why he visited his dominions. Having answered these questions, he presented four guilders to the King, and at the same time asked for food; the Monarch looked a long time at the money, and then ordered one of his wives to bring some milk and meal, and stir them together.

"After this repast," says our Author, "I accompanied him to his hut, where he ordered me to be told to give him more money, and he would keep me, and make me his servant. I assured him I had no more money, but accepted his offer with thanks, in order to become acquainted with the country, and its manners and customs. But after a few days I perceived I was taken for a common slave. And here I must observe, that the Europeans probably first acquired the idea of trading in slaves from the Africans; for, with the exception of South Caffraria, the commerce of the human race is carried on by every nation I visited; and the unhappy slaves frequently pass, in a few years, through the hands of different nations, the inhabitants of Mataman, for instance, exchanging them for salt with those of Mazumbo, and these selling them for corn to the inhabitants of Congo; till at last, from kingdom to kingdom, they fall into the hands of Europeans."

From this account of the established internal traffic in slaves throughout the great continent of Africa, it becomes a question of policy, as well as of humanity, whether these slaves are better treated when tossed about from nation to nation, or when they are bought by British planters, and transported to their settlements. We trust this question will be resolved, upon the clearest evidence, in favour of our planters and merchants; and if so, the wise regulations made of late years, by acts of parliament, enforcing good usage to slaves, may be considered as more humane than the total abolition of the slave trade.

Damberger justly apprehensive that he should, sooner or later, become an object of this traffic, resolved to re-

tempt his escape, which he at length effected. The hardships he endured, and the dangers he encountered, on his journey to the country of the Seeguins, and from thence to Angola, where he was stripped, robbed of his money, and bound to a post, being taken for a spy, will excite compassion in the minds of his readers. An ample description of the face of this country, its constitu-

tion, manners, customs, and national dress, with his release, and the execution of the guards who had ill-treated him, by order of the King, and his departure from Angola, close the first volume. Of the second, we shall only observe, that it is so interesting that it will occupy a few pages of another Review.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterburgh, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. forming a Description of the Manners of Peterburgh at the Close of the Eighteenth Century; and containing various Anecdotes collected during a Residence of Ten Years in that Capital: together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo. Longman and Rees.

(Concluded from Page 29.)

AT a crisis when the state of public affairs at the Court of Peterburgh is become a subject of the first importance to our own; and that the commercial interests of a great number of our respectable fellow-citizens, and likewise the safety of the lives and of the property of others detained in the Russian dominions, depend on the turn which its politics may take within the short space of a month; a more curious subject of investigation cannot be presented to our readers, than that which the further review of these interesting memoirs afford.

To ascertain the true character of the Emperor Paul, is to furnish us with a clue to unravel the mystery of his strange conduct in seizing the persons and property of British subjects, and in leaguering with other northern Powers in an armed neutrality, which menaces the total dissolution of that dominion of the seas, which, for more than two centuries, has been acknowledged as a right belonging to the British Crown, in treaties with some of those Powers, and by the tacit consent of all the maritime nations of Europe, France (in times of peace) not excepted. From a zealous ally of Britain, this versatile Monarch has changed suddenly into a savage foe; and our best hopes of a return to our former state of amity with the now powerful and very extensive Russian empire, rest on the confirmation of the rumours of an approach, or of an existing revolution.

The probability of such an event

taking place, may be collected from the parallel drawn by our discerning and well-informed Author between Paul and his unfortunate father Peter III. and from other circumstances combined with his public and private character.

“ Paul, in his mode of life when Grand Duke, and in his conduct since his accession, so strongly resembles his father, that, changing names and dates, the history of the one might be taken for the history of the other. Both were educated in a perfect ignorance of business, and resided at a distance from Court, where they were treated as prisoners of state, rather than heirs to the crown; and whenever they presented themselves, appeared as aliens and strangers, having no concern with the Royal Family. Elizabeth, the aunt of the father, acted precisely as Catherine, the mother of the son, has since done. The endeavours of each were directed to prolong their infancy, and to perpetuate the feebleness of their minds. The young Princes were both distinguished by personal vivacity and mental intensity, by an activity which, untrained and neglected, degenerated into turbulence; the father was sunk in debauchery, the son lost in the most insignificant trifles. An unconquerable aversion to study and reflection gave to both that infatuated taste for military parade, which would probably have displayed itself less forcibly in Paul, had he been a witness of the ridicule it attached to Peter. The education of Paul,

Paul, however, was much more attended to than that of his father. He was surrounded in his infancy by persons of merit, and his youth promised a capacity of no ordinary kind. It is even thought, that the singularities which he has since contracted are to be ascribed rather to the modes of life which he has in a manner been obliged to adopt, than to the natural faults of his disposition. It must also be allowed, that he is exempt from many of the vices which disgraced Peter. Temperance and regularity of manners are prominent features of his character.

“The similarity which, in some instances, has marked their conduct towards their wives is more striking; and in their amours, a singular coincidence of taste is observable. Catharine, and Mary (the present Empress), were the most beautiful women of the Court, yet both failed to gain the affections of their husbands. Catharine had an ambitious soul, a cultivated mind, and the most amiable and polished manners. In a man, however, whose attachments were confined to soldiers, to the pleasures of the bottle, and the fumes of tobacco, she excited no other sentiment than disgust and aversion. Peter was smitten with an object less respectable, and less difficult to please; the Countess Vorontzof, fat, ugly in her person, and vulgar in her manners, was more suitable to his depraved military taste, and she became his mistress. She got drunk with him, swore like a trooper, and spat when she was talking.

“In like manner, the regular beauty of the Empress Mary, the unalterable sweetness of her disposition, her unwearied complaisance, her docility as a wife, and her tenderness as a mother, have not been sufficient to prevent Paul from attaching himself to a *Mistress* *Nelidof*, whose disposition and qualities better accord with his own. She is ugly and diminutive, but seems desirous, by her wit and address, to compensate for the disadvantages of her person—for a woman to be in love with Paul, it is necessary she should resemble him.”

“On their accession to the throne, neither the father nor the son were favourites either of the Court or the nation, yet both acquired immediate popularity and favour. The first steps of Paul appeared to be directed, but improved, by those of Peter. The liberation of Kosciuszko, and other prisoners, brought to public recollection

the recall of Biren, Munich, and Leitocq, with this difference, that Peter did not disgrace these acts of clemency and justice, by ridiculous violences, or by odious and groundless persecutions. Both issued *ukases* (edicts) favourable to the Nobility, but from motives essentially different, and little to the honour of the son. The father granted to the Russian Gentry those natural rights which every man ought to enjoy; while the object of the son was merely to revive those distinctions which, in the present day, are become obsolete and ridiculous in the eyes of many: Paul has taken it in his head to create an hereditary Nobility, unknown before in Russia—a gothic institution of the *twelfth* century, ill adapted to the liberal system of civilization which has distinguished the *nineteenth* century.

“In the conduct he has observed towards the Clergy, Paul, however, has shewn himself a superior politician; instead of insulting the priests, and obliging them to shave their beards, he has bestowed the *orders* (stars and ribbons) of the empire on the Bishops, to put them on a footing with the Nobility, and flattered the populace and the priesthood by founding churches by pretended inspiration.” A most absurd instance is given by the Author, in a long note to page 261, Vol. I, which marks either the grossest superstition, or the most consummate hypocrisy of this fantastic Emperor.

“In his military operations, his policy appears to have abandoned him, because here he gives the reins to his ruling passion. The quick and total change of discipline he has introduced in his armies, has created him nearly as many enemies as there are Officers and soldiers. The preference he gives to the old Germans in his service may prove as fatal to him as it did to his father. In the distrust and suspicion which continually haunt him, his inferiority to his father is also evident. One of the first acts of Peter III. was to abolish the political inquisition established by the Empress Elizabeth; whereas Paul has prosecuted no scheme with greater alacrity than that of establishing a system of spies, and devising means for the encouragement of informers. The blind confidence of the father was his ruin, but it flowed from a humanity of disposition always respectable. The distrust of the son may not save him; it

It is the offspring of a timorous mind, which, by its suspicions, is apter to provoke than to elude treason.

“From the conformity of character observable, in so many particulars, in these two Sovereigns, we might be led to conclude that the catastrophe of the one will be that of the other: but this seems at present not at all probable; for, striking as is the resemblance between Peter and Paul, the persons who compose the Court of the latter, and the circumstances of the times, are no less strikingly different.”

In proof of this well-founded conjecture, the Author expatiates on the excellent character of the Empress, and draws from it a very just conclusion, that she is not likely to act the part of Catharine. In the next place, he portrays, with a masterly hand, the amiable features of the Grand-Duke Alexander, who, by the purity of his morals and his personal accomplishments, inspires a high degree of admiration.

“The ideal character which charms us in *Telemachus* is almost realized in this Prince. He is attached to his father, yet he appears to do what he requires of him from a principle of filial duty rather than compliance with his own inclination; for, in no respect whatever, is there the smallest resemblance between them. Heaven, perhaps, destines him to render thirty millions of people more free than they are at present, and more worthy to be so; but it must be by a regular succession. For his character, though amiable, is passive: he wants courage and confidence: a too premature marriage has contributed to diminish his energy; and, upon the whole, it is not at all likely that he will ever undertake, of himself, to dethrone his father. But such is the violence of faction, and the brutal spirit which suddenly rushes into conspiracy and rebellion in this yet uncivilized Court, that he may be exposed to the alternative of compliance, or imprisonment for life, on refusal, should a powerful party, urged on by the general discontent of the people, which prevails daily more and more, oblige the Senate, or the principal Nobility and great Military Officers, to adopt this measure, as the only resource to prevent the ruin of the commerce of the empire, and the diminution of its political weight and influence in the public affairs of Europe. In fine, the younger brother Constan-

tine being universally detested, and the Empress of a disposition totally devoid of ambition, it is rather to be feared, that Paul will continue to be a despotic scourge to this vast empire, than that it will be released from his tyranny by any well concerted revolution; more especially as he courts the favour of the priesthood, who are the most powerful supporters, in Russia, of the reigning Monarch.”

But it is impossible to peruse the pages of this intelligent writer, without being fully convinced, that Britain has nothing to fear from this fickle and impotent despot, who possesses not talents to form any regular system of policy either advantageous to his allies, or fundamentally injurious to those whom, in his caprice, he denominates his enemies. All that a wise Government can do, is to prepare, as we have done, a sufficient naval force to ward off the random blows of a madman, who places his chief confidence in his *valet-de-chambre*.

A variety of anecdotes in this entertaining work will leave not a doubt upon the reader's mind, that Paul is totally unfit to be the ruler of the Russian empire. As a specimen, we exhibit the following.

“Exercising one day his regiment of cuirassiers, the horse of an Officer threw him. Paul ran furiously towards him, crying, “Get up, rascal.” “Your Highness (he was then only Grand Duke), I cannot, I have broken my leg.” Paul spat upon him, and retired swearing.”

What can be expected from such a monster seated upon a throne, and invested with unlimited power?

From the Court, let us now divert our attention to take a cursory review of the manners of the Russian nation, and more particularly of the inhabitants of Peterburgh, as delineated by our Author; a slight sketch, here and there, will give our readers an idea of the merits of the whole; and we can assure them, that the second volume is more entertaining though not quite so interesting as the first.

“The noble Russian, the only personage to be seen in foreign countries, or well known in his own, has, in fact, a great aptitude for adopting the opinions, manners, customs, and languages of other nations. He can be as frivolous as a *quondam* French *Petit-Maitre*, as musically mad as an Italian, as reasonable

sonable as a German, as singular as an Englishman, as mean as a slave, and as haughty as a republican. He will change his taste and character as easily as the fashion of his dress: surely, therefore, this suppleness of mind and senses is a distinguishing feature.

“ Drunkenness and theft are the most prominent and common vices of the Russians, and not confined to the inferior classes of the people. A stranger who lodges with a Russian, even a *Kniaz* (a petty Prince), will find, to his cost, that he must leave nothing on his dressing-table or writing-desk: it is even a Russian maxim, that what is not locked up belongs to any one who will take it. Hospitality and courage are the virtues opposed to these vices. And as a nation, amid all their defects, the Russians have remained exempt from three fatal errors which have tainted the rest of Europe with crimes and abuses. The Russians have never established among them the false point of honour, of avenging the lie by a murder—they, as well as the Greeks and ancient Romans, have shewn, that a warrior may be brave without the madness of cutting his comrade’s throat in a *duel*. Their history mentions no war, no massacre, occasioned by religious fanaticism. And they have never considered birth as superior to merit.

“ But the remains of barbarism still exhibited by the most enlightened part of the nation, presents a disgusting contrast. This barbarism is displayed in vulgarity of manners, an insulting contempt of mankind in general, disdain of inferiors, and servile fear of superiors; indifference for every thing tending to improvement, ignorance of the forms of society, insolent pride, baseness, immodesty, want of patriotism and public spirit, but, above all, the want of that honour which sometimes nearly answers the end of probity, and even of virtue. The half-enlightened Russian is the most abject of men; he crawls like a worm, which invites the foot of the oppressor to crush it. This semi barbarian is peculiarly fit for the trade of a courtier, for he is equally cruel, covetous, cowardly, and cunning: but when speaking of a Russian, we must not affix to the word courtier those ideas of urbanity, elegance of manners, and delicacy of sentiment, with which the courtier is embellished in other countries. In Russia, he who makes his way at Court, particularly

with the great, is frequently the most impudent and infamous of men.

“ There are 30,000 slaves in Russia, and not quite 100,000 lords, who fatten on their sweat and blood; and these alone compose the consumers of an immense and fertile empire. It is not surprising, therefore, to see a Russian Nobleman display a luxury and profusion, which impose upon the people (and upon foreigners), and which you would seek in vain, where good and evil are more equally distributed.

“ Every year, the Russian or Livonian slave may set fire to a forest, and sow the virgin earth, which will return him *ten* or *fifteen* fold: this slave, however, employs for his own use only so much of his time and produce as is absolutely necessary to prevent his dying or sinking under fatigue, all the rest is destined to augment the superfluity of his lord, who frequently makes him work for him five days in the week.”

The superstitions of the Greek Church, the national one of Russia, the ignorance and negligence of the priests, and the bigotry of the common people, occupy a curious chapter in Vol. II.; and, amongst other shrewd remarks, the Author observes, that the principal cause of the vices of the people is, the immorality of their religion: and he who considers that in the Russian Church there are neither sermons, nor exhortations, nor catechisms, will at once see the rectitude of his opinion.

The following instance of the gross superstition of the higher classes of the people exceeds that of the Roman Catholic devotees, even in Spain and Portugal.—“ I knew a Russian Princess, who had always a large silver crucifix following her, in a separate carriage, and which she placed in her bed-chamber. When any thing fortunate happened to her in the course of the day, and she was satisfied with her admirers, she had lighted candles placed about the crucifix, and said to it, in a familiar style—“ See, now, as you have been very good to-day, you shall be treated well; you shall have candles all night; I will love you; I will pray to you.” It, on the contrary, any thing occurred to vex the lady, she had the candles put out, forbid her servants to pay any homage to the poor image, and loaded it herself with reproachings and revilings.”

An anecdote of the great Catharine shews

news that she was not less absurd in this respect than the Princess; nor let the reader imagine that these religious weaknesses are confined to the fair-sex.—The Russian Nobleman always has an image attending on him in his journeys, dressed in gold and silver; and when he arrives at any place where he means to stop, the first business of his servant is to take the image from its case, and place it in his master's room, before which he immediately prostrates himself.

Of the influence of the government of women on the manners of a nation, the Author relates many singular occurrences in Russia.

Under the reign of Catharine, the women assumed a pre-eminence at Court, which they carried with them into society, and into their own houses. The Princess *Dashkoff*, masculine in her tastes, her gait, and her exploits, was still more so in her titles and functions of *Director* of the Academy of Sciences, and *President* of the Russian Academy. It is well known, that she long solicited Catharine to appoint her Colonel of the Guards. The character of this woman, who was one of the chief conspirators against Peter III. is the most infamous that can be given in this work; yet she was caressed and highly distinguished during her residence, a few years past, in England, by our Nobility and Gentry.

To shew to what a degree of cruelty and turpitude women may arrive, in a country where domestics and inferiors are considered as slaves, our Author relates the following anecdote.—“ I knew another Lady of the Court, who had in her bed-chamber a sort of dark cage, in which she kept a slave who dressed her hair. She took him out herself every day, as you would take a comb out of its case, in order to dress her head, and immediately shut him up again, though seldom without having his ears boxed while she was at her toilette. The poor fellow had a bit of bread, a pitcher of water, a little stool, and a chamber-pot in his box. He never saw day-light but when he was dressing the bald pate of his old keeper. This portable prison was kept close to her bed's head, and carried with her into the country. And her husband permitted this abomination! The poor youth passed three years in this *gehenna*; and when he made his re-appearance in society, he was frightful to look at,

pale, bent, and withered like an old man. The chief motive of this strange barbarity was the wish of the old baggage to conceal from the world that she wore false hair: and for this she sequestered a man of *eighteen* from all human society.” How strange is the caprice of females of rank and fortune! according to the present rage at London, a hair dresser would be most in danger of dismissal for refusing to decorate the heads of even the young and beautiful, with false hair and wigs; nay, strange to tell, you may meet elderly women at assemblies, and at the theatres, with fine light hair curling over their foreheads, like the flecce of a lamb, while their eye-brows, and a few dispersed natural hairs on their chins, are as dark as negroes, and their complexions exhibit an affinity to the Jewish race.

We shall pass over the description of the baths, and of the general immodesty of the Russians of both sexes, as fitter to be referred to than to be quoted. In other respects, our Author gives a more favourable idea of the Russian Ladies, especially of those who have had a good education, or who have travelled in foreign countries. But the land of slavery is not that of the noble passions: it would be difficult to find in it the materials for a romance—“ Love is here a stranger to those delicate and exquisite approaches which constitute its true charms.” Yet almost all the Russian Ladies are naturally witty, and by no means destitute of graces; their eyes, feet, and hands, are every thing that could be wished; and there is an ease in their manners, a taste in their dress, and a charm in their conversation, which are peculiarly agreeable. They laugh at the representation of a good Comedy, readily perceive a satirical stroke, perfectly understand an equivoque, and applaud a brilliant line; but traits of sentiment seem lost on them; “ and I never saw one of them weep at a Tragedy.”

The domestic virtues, and that spirit of order and economy so necessary to a moderate fortune, are rarely to be found among the Russian women. They would rather be the delight of society, than superintend their family affairs; and are more calculated to give pleasure to many, than to confer happiness on one.” Should such a line of conduct appear to be gaining ground in England, let our Ladies blush, and, in future,
 disdain

disdain to imitate the manners of a land of slaves!

Anecdotes of the education of the Grand Dukes, of their governors and preceptors; observations on the education of the Russians in general, and on their tutors, constitute the principal contents of Chapter X. in which the Author remarks, that the progress of the human mind in Russia has lately been stopped, at least fettered, by the measures adopted by the Emperor to interrupt all communication between the rest of Europe and his dominions. "Peter I. never took so much pains and care to reform and polish his empire, as Paul does precautions to prevent light from spreading among his *Cimmerians*." For the sharp code of

laws he has published on this subject since his accession, see p. 162 of this volume.

Chapter XI. is supplementary, and contains an account of the French and Swiss residing in Russia—of their proscription after the French revolution—of the unjust and cruel proceedings of the Emperor against Colonel and Major Masson, brothers in his service, and either Swiss or Wurtembergers, though married to Russian Ladies of distinguished families. More traits of Paul's tyranny are introduced—and the work is closed with a description of the Taurique Palace, and of the Fête given in it by Prince Potemkin to Catharine II. taken from Storch's Picture of Petersburg. M.

The Sweets of Society, a Poem; with a few Miscellaneous Poems. By the Author of "Melody the Soul of Music," an Essay. 12mo. Printed at Glasgow for Blath and Reed. 1801.

THE principal poem in this collection is incomplete, but the Author at a future time, perhaps, may finish it: we shall therefore give our readers his sentiments on the subject. "The sweets of society open to view a rich and extensive field of interesting poetry. On the wings of Fancy, the bard may explore the pleasures of social intercourse in the different seasons of human life.—In INFANCY, when the "young ideas shoot" amidst the endearments of the family, and the simple amusements of that tender age.—In YOUTH, when the genius and affections of the mind are gradually unfolded, and more skillful amusements are contrived: when, amidst the instructions of literature, juvenile attachments are formed, which influence, in some degree, the bias of the mind through life; and, when recollected, recall the generous warmth of youth, even though chilled by old age.—In MANHOOD, when the great drama of life is performed—when the scene is variegated by the bustle and business of the world—when friends are scattered, new acquaintances formed, and old attachments, endeared by absence, occasionally renewed—when the dispositions and conduct of our neighbours are particularly remarked, and benevolence and compassion have a

wide range.—In OLD AGE, when the venerable pilgrim recounts to a fellow-traveller the occurrences of his chequered life, while his eye glitters at the remembrance of former joys or tender tales of woe—

("Even in our ashes live their wonted fires")

and the busy hum of the world being only heard at a distance, while he inculcates the maxims of experience, and heavenly wisdom shall lead to a happy future state, to which he gladly turns his longing eyes.

"The poet might next discriminate and illustrate the peculiarities of social enjoyment, which distinguish the different ranks of society—those of the peasant, the artist, the nobleman, and the prince. And then he might display the social characteristics of the great divisions of mankind—the various nations of the earth—interspersing the whole with such sentiments and imagery as tend to promote cheerfulness and benevolence—to chase away the spectres of monastic gloom."

Such is the plan which the Author, Alexander Mollison, has formed for a poem on this subject. What he now presents to the public refers chiefly to Infancy and Youth, and contains lines, some of which are harsh and liable to censure, and some not undeserving of praise. He appears to be doubtful of his filling up the outline he has traced; but as we approve the subject, we shall be glad to see the completion of it.

Il Pensoso, ed il Gaudioso; Il Giocoso ed Il Diligente: Poems on Music, the New Century, Sport and Care. 12mo. Wright. 1801. 2s. 6d.

The Author of these pleasing poems is Mr. Waldron, of Drury-lane Theatre. The contrast in the first two of the joyful and sorrowful man being pointed out to him as resembling (though not intended) the opposition of character in Milton's *L'Allegro* and *Il Pensoso*, induced him to extend his design to two other essays on a sportful and careful man, in which Milton's inductions are endeavoured to be imitated, with a greater laxity of versification, the admission of occasional double rhymes, and Italian titles given to the whole. In prefixing Italian titles, the Author has probably not added any attraction to his poems; but those who can be pleased with familiar thoughts and images, suggested by domestic social incidents, clothed in good versification, will not rise dissatisfied from the perusal of this little volume.

Midsummer Eve; or, The Country Wake. A Tale of the Sixteenth Century. Two Volumes. 12mo. Printed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mawman. 6s.

This tale, we are told, in an address to the reader, has been very popular for more than two hundred years in the northern districts of England. "It has been delivered to posterity by oral tradition, and believed with implicit confidence by numbers, who never questioned one single article in the story." The merit of invention, therefore, does not belong to the present Author, nor does the story itself deserve the pains he has bestowed upon it. It is evident, from many parts, that he had ability to have composed a better novel from his own stores. The tendency of the present work is in favour of religion and morality, though the incidents are wild, extravagant, and impossible.

The Western Mail: Being a Selection of Letters made from the Bag taken from the Western Mail, when it was robbed by George ———, in 17—. Now first published. 12mo. Mawman. 1801. 4s.

The plan of this work is not a new one. We have seen it executed already in "The Post-Boy robbed of his Mail," and other performances of the same kind. The vices and follies of the

times are not ill depicted. They are set in their proper light, and in a manner likely to create disgust rather than invite imitation. The Author is an attentive observer of life, and his letters may be read with advantage by the thoughtless and dissipated part of society.

Domestic Union; or, London as it should be! containing, Observations on the present State of the Municipality of London; with Hints for its Extension and Improvement: together with Remarks on the West India Docks in the Isle of Dogs; the Wapping Docks; the Projects for improving London-Bridge, &c. 4to. Walter. 1800.

This pamphlet is by the Author of "The Portentous Globe!" and his sentiments are not those of a careless observer. They comprise objects of general interest, and deserve the attention of those who are capable of influencing the sentiments or directing the conduct of public men. Improvements have been frequently impeded by narrow views and selfish considerations: they therefore cannot be too much canvassed and discussed. The Author says, he has lived long in the midst of the commercial community, and has had some opportunities of observing the *desiderata* of public convenience. He is therefore entitled to a candid hearing; and agreeing, as we do in general, in opinion with him, we cannot but wish success to his plans.

A Serious Call to a devout and holy Life; abridged from the original Work of the Rev. W. Law, A. M. 12mo. Hatchard. 1801.

It was the opinion of Dr. Johnson, as recorded by Boswell, that *Law's Serious Call* was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language; and to the opinion of such a man who would not submit his judgment? We have not been able to compare the present abridgment of the work of this pious and well-intentioned ascetic with the original. We can, therefore, only observe on this occasion, that the circulation of such a performance, at the present conjuncture, is calculated for the advantage of religion and virtue.

Pandora's Box. and the Evils of Britain; with effectual, just, and equitable Means for their Annihilation, and for the Preservation of the Peace, Happiness, and Prosperity

Prosperity of the Country. By John Broadley Merchant. 8vo. Vernor and Hood. 1s. 6d. 1801.

The plan here recommended for the relief of the poor chiefly applies to the commercial poor; and the Author is of opinion, that a rate of one penny in the pound should be raised on the commercial produce of the whole country, which would shortly, he supposes, reduce the poor rate on the rent of land and houses perhaps as low as sixpence in the pound, and the general expence of providing for the whole poor of the country be very considerably decreased. The good intention of the Author is

evident; and whether his plan is adopted or not, he is entitled to the thanks of the community.

The Juvenile Preceptor; or, a Course of moral and scientific Instructions for the Use of both Sexes. Vol. I. containing Spelling and Reading Lessons not exceeding One Syllable. 12mo. Champante and Whitrow, &c. 1800.

Mr. George Nicholson, of Ludlow, the printer of this volume, seems to be the compiler of it. It is introductory to an intended series; is judiciously executed; and deserves the notice of parents, and those who are concerned in the education of youth.

LYCOPHRON.—L. 72—76.

Στένω σι, πάτρα, καὶ τάφους Ἀτλαντίδος
 Δύπτου κέλωρος, ὅς ποτ' ἐν ῥαπτῷ σκύτει
 Ὅποια πῆρκος Ἰστριεύς, τετρασκελῆς,
 Ἄσκῳ, μινῆρης, ἀμφελυτρώσας δέμας,
 Πειδυμιάτης κέπφος ᾤς, ἐνήξατο.

Defleo te, patria, et sepulchra Electæ
 Filii, natatoris, qui olim in consuto corio,
 Instar Istrii apri, quadrupes,
 Solitarius, utre corpus involvens,
 Ut Rhithymia fulica, enatavit.

CASSANDRA, after having foretold and bewailed the fall of Troy, and the subversion of the tomb of Dardanus its founder, takes occasion to describe his emigration from Samothrace to Troy. The Scholiast informs us, that Dardanus ἐπὶ τῇ σκεδίᾳ κλυσεῖ. Whatever others may have written on the subject, no mention is made by Lycophron of a *skiff*, or of *jauling*. We are here told, that Dardanus *swam*, ἐνήξατο. He is compared to a boar swimming in the Ister. The propriety of this comparison will appear from the following particulars. He swam *alone*, μινῆρης. In this respect he resembled the boar, which is not a gregarious animal. This is the only point of resemblance, which the commentators have noted. But he also swam in a *sewn hide*, ἐν ῥαπτῷ σκύτει. As it was a raw hide, with all its hair about it, the swimmer, so accoutred, resembled a shaggy boar. This hide, wrapped tight about him, is called, from its

appearance and its use, a *blown bladder*, ἄσκῳ. It is observable, that the earliest attempts towards navigation were made in little boats or skiffs, composed of twisted osiers, and braced with *raw hides*. Thus Lucan:

Primum cana salix madefacto vimine
 parvam
 Texitur in puppem, caesoque indueta ju-
 venco
 Vectoris patiens, tumidum superenatat
 annum. L. 4. 132.

Dardanus, whose hands and feet were extended in swimming, is called τετρασκελῆς from his resemblance, in the act of swimming, to a four-footed animal. This epithet, if applied to πῆρκος, is superfluous and nugatory; if to the swimmer, it forms a part of the comparison. Dardanus swimming was τετρασκελῆς in appearance. In this respect, therefore, he resembled a boar, which is τετρασκελῆς in reality.

R.
 LISI

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1801.

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Derbyshire.—Onesiphorus Elliott Elliott, of Binfield, Esq.
Buckinghamshire.—Edward Bury, of Iver, Esq.
Camb. and Hunt.—Richard Eaton, of Stetchworth, Esq.
Cheshire.—William Rigby, of Oldfield, Esq.
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Brecon.—Matthew Gwyn, of Abercrave, Esq.
Caermarthen.—Thomas Stepney, of Derwydd, Esq.
Cardigan.—John Palmer Chichester, Llanbadarn Vawr, Esq.
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Pembroke.—Morgan Jones, of Kilwendog, Esq.
Radnor.—Thomas Hodges Fowler, of Abbey Cromhire, Esq.
- NORTH WALES.**
Anglesea.—John Price, of Wern, Esq.
Caernarvon.—William Harvey, of Bodvel, Esq.
Denbigh.—Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, Esq.
Flint.—David Pennant, of Downing, Esq.
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THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 29.

A NEW Musical Farce, called, "THE VETERAN TAR," was presented for the first time at Drury Lane Theatre, the Characters being as follow, and thus represented :

Tom Sturdy Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
 Philip Mr. DE CAMP.

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Doctor Goffamer Mr. WEWITZER.
 Farmer Mr. SUETT.
 Henry Mr. TRUEMAN.
 Margery Mrs. SPARKS.
 Lifetta Miss STEPHENS.
 Cicely Mrs. MOUNTAIN.

The scene lies upon the sea-coast of this country.—Tom Sturdy, the Veteran

ran Tar, is the Captain of an English cutter, which was wrecked in a storm, but fortunately so near the shore, that the Captain and all his crew escape from the perils of the main. Philip Sturdy, son of the old Captain, after having with difficulty climbed a rock, arrives at the cottage of a farmer; but, not being able to make any body hear at the door, he gets in at the window. The farmer (a huge feeder) is at this time very impatient for his supper, but, being also drowsy, falls asleep before it is ready. Philip Sturdy, without ceremony, helps himself to all the table affords, and Cicely, the Farmer's daughter-in-law, having brought the supper, and found the Farmer asleep, shares the repast with the hungry Tar, and both join in persuading the Farmer, when he wakes, that he had devoured the food himself. The Farmer, having been under the care of a Quack Doctor, who had recently physicked him into a delirium, with some hesitation believes their story, though the craving of his appetite is strongly in opposition to it. Old Sturdy, ignorant that his son had escaped the fury of the storm, is in great anxiety, and the son is equally uneasy respecting the fate of his father. Philip ascends a rock, in the hope that he may be able to descry his father; and in this situation warbles a strain suggested by the recent storm, and the contrasted serenity of the ocean. The old man wanders near the spot, and, struck by the voice of his son, imagines that he is deceived by supernatural sounds. At length they meet, and a very affecting interview takes place. It appears that Philip had fallen in love with Cicely, the Farmer's step-daughter; but Old Sturdy will not consent to let his son marry till he has discharged his duty to his country. Soon after a French privateer is seen near the coast. Philip summons his crew, they man a vessel, attack the privateer, bring the French flag upon the stage, trample upon it, and raise the English standard in triumph. The father naturally rejoices in the valour and victory of the son; and the Piece concludes with the intended marriage of Philip and Cicely, with the consent of all parties.

There is nothing very new either in the fable or the characters, nor brilliant in the dialogue; the tendency of the latter, however, is, to animate the national spirit of Englishmen at an im-

portant crisis: indeed, *Tom Sturdy* is a sort of naval Rolla, and harangues his brother sailors with as much enthusiasm as the Peruvian hero does the soldiers of Ataliba when about to fight with the legions of Pizarro.

The music is extremely pleasing; most of the airs were encored; and the piece went off with great approbation.

The Composer of the music is Dr. Arnold; the drama is the work of his son.

14. At the above Theatre, Shakspeare's *King John* was revived, with splendid decorations; and, the principal characters being supported by the best abilities of Messrs. Kemble, Barrymore, Wroughton, Powell, and Mrs. Siddons, it has since attracted several crowded houses.

FEB. 11. A new Comedy, called "THE POOR GENTLEMAN," was produced at Covent Garden Theatre: the characters as follow, viz.

Sir Robert Bramble	Mr. MUNDEN.
Dr. Olla-Pod	Mr. FAWCETT.
Lieut. Worthington (the Poor Gentleman)	Mr. MURRAY.
Farmer Harrow wheel	Mr. TOWNSHEND.
Young Harrow wheel	Mr. EMERY.
Sir Charles Cropland	Mr. FARLEY.
Corporal Humpkry	Mr. KNIGHT.
Frederick Bramble	Mr. WADDY.
	Mr. LEWIS.
Lady Lucretia M'Tab	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Emily Worthington	Mrs. GIBBS.
Dame Harrow wheel	Mrs. POWELL.

Lieutenant Worthington, after having his wife killed in his arms as he lay in his tent, losing himself an arm in the famous defence of Gibraltar, and living for a number of years with his only child Emily in the wilds of Canada, comes at last to reside in England, at a farmer's house near Tunbridge. His daughter Emily, his late wife's aunt, Miss Lucretia M'Tab, and a faithful old Corporal, his servant, are his companions in this retreat. Scarcely have they settled in the farmer's house, when Sir Charles Cropland comes to pursue, with the aid of Olla-Pod the village apothecary, insidious designs against Emily's virtue. Sir Robert Bramble, and his nephew Frederick, newly arrived from Russia, are about the same time introduced as friends and protectors to the Lieutenant and his daughter. His misfortunes,

misfortunes, however, thicken. A friend, for whom he was engaged to the amount of 500*l.* dies; and the Lieutenant, unable to discharge the debt, is in danger of sudden imprisonment. Sir Charles, after striving in vain to seduce Emily, prepares to carry her off by force; but Frederick Bramble rescues her from Sir Charles's attempt. Sir Robert Bramble and his nephew makes eager offers of their friendship. The alarming debt is secretly discharged by Sir Robert. Frederick and Emily discover a mutual attachment, and Sir Robert consents to make them happy. Sir Charles owns his error, and is forgiven. The Lieutenant sees his daughter provided for, and his debt freely discharged. Miss M^rTab, after some quarrels and ill-humours, still retains the Lieutenant's kindness; and the inferior persons are gratified in seeing the felicity of the patrons to whom they are attached.

This Piece is the production of Mr. Colman; and, indeed, the general style of the characters, the turn of the sentiments, and the nature of the incidents, bear a strong resemblance to what we have seen in some of his former pieces. The characters are drawn with considerable spirit, particularly those of Sir Robert Bramble and his son, the Lieutenant, and Dr. Olla-Pod, the latter of whom is a highly comic being; for, uniting the characters of an apothecary, a sportsman, and a Cornet of Volunteer Cavalry, his manners and language are a whimsical compound of the medical and military nomenclature. We scarcely need add, that this part is admirably hit off by Fawcett.

Mr. Lewis's character is a kind of second Belcour, always prone to the adoption of extravagant and dissipated manners, but continually checked by nice sentiments of honour and feelings of humanity. It is, we think, one of this excellent Comedian's happiest performances.

The rest of the characters were well supported, and the Piece went off with unqualified applause.

This Comedy, like Mr. Colman's *Heir at Law*, concludes with an Epilogue by the different dramatic persons.

12. The good taste of the Acting Manager revived Shakspeare's Tragedy of *Cymbeline* with much new scenery, superb dresses, and other decorations.

Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, of course, take the lead, as *Posthumus* and *Imogen*; and Barrymore, as *Jachimo*, exceeded his usual efforts.—It is honourable to the public taste, that this play, as well as *King John* and *Lear*, has drawn crowded audiences,

EPILOGUE.

TO THE
THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION
AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

Written by JOHANNA BAILLIE,
And spoken by the Hon. ANNE S. DAME,
November 1800.

WHILE fogs along the Thames' damp
margin creep, [sweep;
And cold winds thro' his leafless willows
And fairy elves, whose summer sport had
been [green,
To foot it nightly on the moon-light
Now, hooded close, in many a cowering
form

Troop with the surly spirits of the storm;
Whilst by the blazing fire, with saddled
nose, [prose,

The sage turns o'er his leaves of tedious
And o'er their new-dealt cards, with ea-
ger eye,

Good dowagers exult, or inly sigh;
And blooming maids from silken work-
bags pour

(Like tangled sea-weed on the vexed
shore)

Of patch-work, netting, fringe, and
strange and motley store;

Whilst all, attempting many a different
mode, [heavy load—

Would from their shoulders hiech Time's
Thus have we chose, in comic sock be-
dight,

To wrestle with a long November night!
"In Comic Sock!" methinks indignant
cries [eyes,

Some grave, fastidious friend, with angry
scowling frown—"No more the phrase
abuse: [cute;

So shod, indeed, there had been some ex-
But in these walls, a once well known
retreat, [tear-

Where Taste and Learning kept a fav'rite
Where gothic arches, with a solemn
shade, [fluence spread;

Should o'er the thoughtful mind their in-
Where pictures, vases, busts, and pre-
cious things,

Still speak of sages, poets, heroes, kings,
On which the stranger looks with pensive
gaze— [days!

And thinks upon the worth of OTHER
LIFE

Like foolish children, in their mimic play,
 Confin'd at grandame's on a rainy day,
 With paltry farce, and all its bastard train
 Grotelque and broad, such precincts to
 profane! [speak—
 It is a shame!——But, no: I will not
 I feel the blood rise mantling to my
 cheek.”
 Indeed, wise Sir!——
 But He who o'er our heads these arches
 bent,
 And stor'd these relics, dear to sentiment,
 Mote mild than you, with grave pedantic
 pride, [side.
 Would not have rang'd him on your lurlly
 But now to you, who on our frolic scene
 Have look'd well pleas'd, and GENTLE
 Critics been;

Nor would our homely humour spurn—
 To you—the Good, the Gay, the Fair, I
 turn, [powers
 And thank ye all. If here our feet
 Have lightly wing'd for ye some wintry
 hours; [live,
 Should these remember'd scenes in fancy
 And to some future minutes pleasure give,
 To right good end we've worn our mum-
 ming guise, [wife.
 And we're repaid and happy—aye, and
 Who says we are not, on his sombre birth
 Gay Fancy smil'd not, nor heart-light'n-
 ing Mirth:
 Hence let him hie to his unsocial rest—
 And heavy sit the night-mare on his
 breast!

POETRY.

KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the
 BASIA of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DEL-
 LIUS, the *Hermit**, a Native of Du-
 brisium †.

Written, originally, in Latin, about 500
 Years since.

KISS I.

The Stolen Kiss.

ONE eve, when spring had deck'd the
 bow'rs [flow'rs,
 With fragrant leaves, and blooming
 On a green bank, within a grove,
 Sat *Julia*, like the Queen of Love,
 Around, on every side, were seen,
 Full many a nymph of graceful mien,
 Whole eyes, whole lips were form'd to
 prove
 The all-subduing pow'r of love.
 But *Julia*, *Julia's* charms divine,
 Were doom'd to steal this heart of mine!
 And thus unto myself I said,
 Whilst gazing on that beauteous maid.
 "Sweet girl! what bliss thy eyes in-
 spire,
 So full of languor, full of fire!"

And, O that breast! whose azure veins
 Meander o'er its snowy plains;
 The seat of never-ending bliss,
 Which none but zephyr dares to kiss!
 O lips, that emulate the rose,
 When first that lovely flow'ret blows;
 When, humid with the morning's dew,
 It bursts, delicious to the view!
 Heav'n will be his, the youth who sips
 The dew from off those pouting lips,
 Who hides that line of pearly teeth,
 Who stops that cool and fragrant breath!
 I die to press those lips, but fear
 To burst the buds that ripen there;
 To wound them with th'impassion'd bite;
 For rash as madness is delight!
 I die to press them, and receive
 The sweets those bursting buds would
 give!
 Kiss them, transported, o'er and o'er,
 And riot on their od'rous store!
 Yes! I must kiss thee, maid divine!
 Tho' though should 't hate—and death be
 mine!"
 I said;—then, eager to be blest,
 I caught the fair-one to my breast,
 And, from her lips, a kiss I stole,
 That rais'd such tumults in my soul!

* From our Bard's being called "The Hermit," it may be supposed, that he was thus denominated to distinguish him from some cotemporary writer of the same name and place of nativity, whose works are now buried in oblivion: for, as the learned commentator Fuzzillus Bumguitus acutely observes, in his annotations on this "Basium," "it is scarcely probable, that such amorous effusions should have been the production of an Anchorite." Alas! Time has cast a veil over the circumstances of our Author's life; and we have nothing now to do, but to amuse ourselves with conjectures, and to translate his poems with fidelity.

† Now Dover, in Kent.

TRANSLATOR.
 TRANSLATOR.

KISS II.

Love re-animated.

LOVE lay exanimate within my breast,
 And all my days roll'd thoughtless and
 unblest'd, [lips, whose eyes,
 When *Julia* came! whose shape, whose
 Swift from his slumbers bade the God
 arise! [I stole,
 From her soft lips one ling'ring kiss
 And giddy rapture seiz'd on all my soul!
 One fragrant kiss restor'd Love's fleeting
 breath, [Death!
 One kiss recall'd him from the arms of
 O charming maid! O more than magic
 kiss, [bliss!
 That call'd my drooping soul to *love and*

KISS III.

The Eloped Heart.

MY heart, which, when her lips I press'd,
 Stood wishful to escape my breast,
 Elop'd at length, unheard, unseen,
 Its faithless guards, my lips, between!
 But *Julia's* lips refus'd to part,
 And give it passage to *her heart!*
 Since which, a truant from its home,
 From place to place 'tis doom'd to roam;
 Expos'd to all the shafts of Care!
 Refus'd admittance every where!
 Ah! now round *Julia's* breast it flies,
 To leave its station—when it dies!

KISS IV.

The Banishment.

YE zephyrs, softly gliding thro' the trees,
 O, cool my soul with some refreshing
 breeze:
 Then waft to *Julia's* ear her lover's pain,
 His sighs repentant, and his mournful
 strain. [strung,
 Tell her, to notes of woe his lyre he
 Then touch'd its echoing chords, and
 thus he sung, [lyre,
 Whilt the pale moon diffus'd its friend-
 To guide his footsteps thro' their track-
 less way. [I stray'd,
 "Oh! fatal morn, when to this grove
 And first beheld thee, thou enchanting
 maid! [thou stole!
 Thy lips! whence Love his richest nec-
 Thy eyes! whose glances captur'd all my
 soul! [I view'd,
 Ah! fatal day, when first thine eyes
 By their first smile the slave of Love sub-
 dued!
 I strove to go, but could not hence depart,
 Thy voice, thy lips, thy eyes, chain'd
 my heart [thou stole,
 Amidst the beauteous train that round
 My soul, sweet girl! was fixt on thee
 alone.

The evening came, the luscious draught
 went round,

As soft we sat upon the verdant ground;
 The while I gaz'd upon thy charms di-
 vine, [and wine!
 And quaff'd delicious draughts of *love*
 Soon, bolder grown, thy milk-white hand
 I press'd, [breast;
 And held it, trembling, to my panting
 Soon flew, transported, to the seat of bliss,
 And, midst thy strugglings, stole a lin-
 gering kiss; [sweet,
 Then, like a bee, surcharg'd with ev'ry
 I sunk, o'ercome with rapture, at thy
 feet. [left't the place,
 Frowning, thou fled'st—and, as thou
 Forbade me ever more approach thy face;
 But I, so blind was I with bliss the
 while, [smile.
 That still thy frown appear'd to me a
 "Oh! little thought I, when my crime
 was past, [would last!
 Thy frown, thy fatal frown! so long
 Of all forgetful but th'ambrosial kiss,
 My glowing soul resign'd itself to bliss,
 And, not till now, was doom'd, alas! to find
 A lovely form can veil a cruel mind!
 Yes! thy last mandate just hath reach'd
 my hand, [mand;
 Repeating still thy first, thy dread com-
 "Go! fly, for ever, from my injur'd
 sight, [to write!"
 Nor dare thro' friends to plead, nor dare
 "O thou! whose eyes are soft as
 Pity's eyes,
 Forgive my trespass, or thy lover dies!
 Enough of anguish weighs my spirit
 down,
 Nor needs the sad addition of thy frown!
 Banish'd from thee, thy wretched slave
 must roam [home!
 O'er the wide world, yet vainly seek a
 So the first pair, in *Eden's* happy bow'rs,
 Where spring immortal nurs'd immortal
 flow'rs, [grew,
 Where ev'ry shrub, and ev'ry tree that
 Spontaneous rose to bless their wond'ring
 view, [lested tree,
 Fix'd their fond eyes on Heav'n's te-
 All else neglecting, tho' to all things free.
 Lur'd with a hope untasted joys to prove,
 They view'd its fruitage with forbidden
 love. [down!
 At length they reach the golden apple
 They taste! and rapture's giddy mo-
 ments own! [source!
 Ah! transient bliss! of endless woes the
 Of Heav'n the vengeance, and of man the
 curse! [driv'n,
 Forth from their bright abode for ever
 They mourn, for ever mourn, the loss of
 Heav'n!

So I, an exile from ~~my~~ *Heav'n* must go,
And, for a moment's bliss, endure an age
of tunc.

KISS V.

The Farewell.

YES, I must go! alas, what woes are
mine! {home,

Yes, I must go! must fly my quiet
My parent vale, my friends, my love re-
sign, {to roam!

And wander far—yet know not where
Farewell, thou cruel maid, farewell! I go
From scenes, from objects, which are
full of thee!

O, thou! the lovely cause of all my woe,
My lips were guilty, but my heart is
free,

Julia, farewell! at thy commands I fly.
Be mine to find some unfrequented
cave, {to die;

Where wretches, doom'd like me, retire
At once my habitation and my grave!

Farewell, O thou, unmindful of my
smart!

Farewell! I fly thee never to return!
But soon will break this love-devoted
heart!

Soon shall I drop into the peaceful urn!
TRANSLATOR.

*Cottage of Moss Repose,
Sturry, near Canter-
bury, Kent.*

(*To be continued.*)

A CASTLE-BUILDER'S WISH.

WOULD Heav'n give me to choose my
lot,
I should reject the Shepherd's cot.
The lowly roof, the humble thatch,
The door protected by a latch,
For me bear no such wond'rous charm,
Nor my poetic rapture warm.
The scanty meal, by labour earn'd,
To prize so highly I've not learn'd;
Nor Nature's beverage think divine,
Nor aught call nectar but good wine.
The ruddy cheek, the sun burnt dye,
Attendants close on poverty,
How'er extoll'd in pastoral lay,
No beauties to my eyes display.
Nor do I long the chains to wear
Of some romantic cruel fair;
Or spend my few short hours of rest
In spinning rhymes to Love address'd.
I ne'er would wish me to behold
Those days miscall'd the age of gold,
When Shepherdesses, arm'd with crooks,
Could kill Arcadian swains with looks,

When such a dear destructive creature
Could roam thro' all the works of Na-
ture.

Nor would I yet demand from Fate
The splendid dwellings of the great;
To bask me in a Monarch's smile,
Or bear a coronet awhile;
To feel the head which it adorns
Weigh'd down by a huge pair of horns;
Or lounge a fashionable life,
A Lady Townly for my wife;
Or, worse, to midnight revels fly,
And risk my fortune on a die.

From either of these two extremes
Quite free are all my waking dreams.
Then let me honestly declare
The objects of my votive prayer;
And, as I pray, 'twill soon be seen
I choose my text "The Golden Mean."

If wishing could encrease my store,
I'd wish enough, or somewhat more,
From Wealth's proud scorn what should
secure,

Too little to despise the poor;
Give me, ye Powers, then, to be able
To keep a house right hospitable;
A few select and valued friends,
To share the good which Fortune sends;
Throughout the ever-varying year
To know no change—in our good cheer;
No *maigre day* be—horrid sound!—
In my vocabulary found;

But plenty still the board supply,
And ever a surprise defy:
And, oh! be never feel'd my heart
To shut the wretched from his part.

While thus with independence blest,
Hear now my fondest hopes confess.
Give me, to season this my wealth,
Good spirits and unbroken health;
And, oh! since man no bliss can know
'Till lovely woman Heav'n bestow,
Send me a partner through my life,
And call that sweetest partner wife,
In whom, united, I may find
The charms of person and of mind;
To draw, may it my fortune be,
A prize in Hymen's lottery:
But since 'tis vain to hope that man
Can always suit him to his plan;
Since Cupid, ne'er to be confin'd,
By maxim or by rule is blind;
And Fancy holds her sportive way,
Pleas'd at cross purposes to play;
On Heav'n I call my choice to guide,
To teach me rightly to decide;
Caught by th' allurements of an eye,
May I ne'er fascinated be
To fold within my eager arms
What nothing boasts but outward charms;
But when my heart has made a choice,
Oh! sanction it with Reason's voice;

Do shall esteem endear still more
 What Passion's idol was before.
 And need me not, I pray, kind Heav'n,
 A hand with which the heart's not giv'n;
 Oh! may my fair my love return,
 And each with equal ardour burn;
 So shall we bless our bridal day,
 And Cupid still with Hymen stay;
 The more we live the more may prove
 The matchless joys of wedded love;
 Encircled in each other's arms,
 Each scene of life should bring its charms;
 In spring we'd watch the opening flow'r,
 And wond'ring gaze at Nature's pow'r;
 In summer, when the genial ray
 Gave splendor to the lengthen'd day,
 Its gladsome influence grateful find,
 And feel a sun-shine in the mind;
 Nor, when maturing autumn flies,
 Cold winter's social joys despise.

And were our mutual wishes join'd,
 Our tastes the same, and one our mind,
 Did Heav'n in patience hear my pray'r,
 'This be my life and thine, my fair.
 Enough of town to make us love,
 At times, the country sports to prove;
 Enough of country life to know
 That town has something to bestow;
 Our time 'twixt each divided be,
 In ever blest variety:
 So each we'd quit, nor quit to mourn,
 But with new relish to return;
 And our abode be chang'd so'er,
 Domestic bliss should still be there.

In summer's scorching heat I'd fly
 To some more cool and element sky;
 I'd seek the fragrant jess'mine shade,
 Or rove along the wooded glade;
 I'd plunge me in the crystal stream,
 And all re-animat'd seem;
 I'd cull from Nature's bounteous store
 The vegetable, fruit, and flow'r;
 At ev'ning join the village sports,
 Where playful jocund Mirth resorts.
 The unsophisticated throngs,
 Their ready laugh, their festive songs,
 Should find a willing partner here,
 A heart which sun-shine joys to wear:
 The feather'd songsters warbling throats
 I'd prize as high as Mara's notes;
 Yet Mara's notes, when winter's pigh,
 Extol enraptur'd to the sky.
 Then, when the wintry blast was come,
 I'd hie me to my city home;
 There, near a cheerful fire, to find
 That bliss is seated in the mind;
 Those pleasures which, with summer fled,
 Should still leave others in their stead;
 The joyous table, toly' bowl,
 The long deep thrilling to the soul,

The social converse, laugh, and jest,
 Should chase all sorrow from my breast;
 Still my first wish, unfond to roam,
 Should ever centre in my home;
 Nor, tho' domestic life I prize,
 All other means of bliss despise:
 At times, to busy scenes I'd fly,
 An active mind to gratify,
 To learn instruction on life's stage,
 And store up knowledge with my age;
 Then oft, from business to relax,
 In pleasure's search my purse I'd tax;
 Where'er amusement could be found,
 I'd gladly join the harmless round,
 Be amply by a concert paid,
 Nor sicken at a masquerade;
 But most the lov'd theatric art
 Could transport to my soul impart:
 With Kemble I'd in horror stare,
 Or madness wild emotion's wear,
 Or wipe, half sham'd lest any spy,
 The tear he forces from my eye;
 Or, when more gay my spirits bound,
 From Lewis hear th' enlivening sound,
 Which ev'n the canker'd face of care
 A laugh convulsive bids to wear.
 Thus from the scenic page I'd scan
 Th' eventful real life of man:
 And should I ever chance to meet
 A little bitter with the sweet,
 On Heav'n, with fervent pray'r, I'd call,
 And praise that God who gave me all.

Cork, 18th Jan. 1801.

A WELCH CURATE'S EPISTLE.*

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

WHILE round Plinlimmon's head the
 wild winds blow, [snow,
 And pillar'd clouds diffuse the drifted
 In smoky hut immur'd, where scarce the
 day, [ray,
 Thro' tatter'd panes, protrude a feeble
 With aching heart these honest lines are
 penn'd,
 A painful present to a faithful friend!
 Yet should that friend but o'er my for-
 rows sigh,
 And shed one tear of sensibility,
 While this bosom shall its cares forego,
 And taste that only balm that wretches
 know. [flow'rs,
 Never did Lux'ry strew my walks with
 Nor Vice allure me to her baneful bow'rs;
 Labour and Temp'rance thro' the paths
 of Truth
 Conducted still my inexperienc'd youth;
 While he, whose care the needy ravens
 fed,
 Supplied me daily with the gift of bread.

But, oh! the change—while round I cast
mine eyes
What prospects of *domestic mis'ry* rise?
Behold the partner of my earliest love,
Whose hopes could soar misfortune's
frowns above,
Stretch'd on the ruins of a squalid bed,
Where age and sickness all their horrors
spread; [pains,
Pale Want behind—a haggard fiend—ap-
And mocks her cravings with her trea-
sur'd tears.
An only daughter o'er her pillow sighs,
Pain in her heart, and Pity in her eyes,
While stern Disease her youthful form
pervades, [shades,
And points her to the tomb's oblivious
So droops the April flow'r its languid
head, [mead,
Touch'd by the scythe that desolates the
Nor is it mine that kind relief to give,
For which the wretched may desire to live.
No cordial draught, with genial warmth
to cheer [pains—
The flagging spirits, and their tone re-
No spicy cates, whose flavour'd sweets
invite
The delicate and loathing appetite.—
My scanty pittance * only can command
Coarse bread or roots, the refuse of the
land! [allay,
While sev'rish thirst clear cold springs
A common bev'rage which the brutes
enjoy;
An universal boon, to rich and poor,
Which well may nourish health, but not
refuse.
The sons of GALEN pay no visits here,
The affluent only may their favours
share; [art
For them, with sordid views, the healing
They exercise, and boast the teeming
heart. [appears,
Alas! my Friend! how hard my fate
Bending beneath the weight of four score
years, [ev'ning hours,
To mark the gloom that shades my
And brave the storm that rude Mistor-
tune pours; [knows—
To feel the keenest pang that Nature
The want of pow'r to medicine kindred
woes; [pains
To wait the final stroke that soon shall
The tenderest ties that bind my bleeding
heart! [are mine,—
But, oh! my little FLOCK, your cares
Shall not this breath to sympathy incline,
And grateful warm for all your favours
part,
The now you share Adversity, at last!

Yes—your poor infants cry in vain for
bread; [lead;
Cold beats the wintry blast around their
E'en you, who lately gave, with lib'ral
mind, [drooping—
Now need the mite which cheer'd your
Dejected CAMBRIA! hapless is thy
fate,
And black the cloud that overwhelms thy
state;
Alas, my country! bleeds my soul to see
Heav'n pour out all its phial'd wrath on
thee! [murmurs cease!
But cease my impious plaints! my
Come, Resignation, lull my mind to
peace; [store
Shall man receive from Heav'n's eternal
His fill of good, nor portion'd ill de-
plore?
A nation's sins demand the chast'ning rod,
And who shall question thy decrees, O
God!
What do I feel—what sorrows do I see,
To what my Saviour saw, and felt for me?
Enough—as thro' this vale of darkness
bound,
Faith sheds a ray of vivid light around:
Jesus! thy arm sustains my fainting
frame, [claim.
The cordial, Comfort, from thy hand I
The Great Physician thou, whose skill di-
vine
Can bid life's renovating taper shine:
Sweet is the mortal, which to thee I owe;
Sweet are the draughts, that from thy
bounty flow;
Soft is the pillow, which by thee is made;
And perfect Paradise the barren shade!
Now Luxury, Wealth, and Pride, your
toys I spurn,
For nobler treasures shall my bosom burn,
Whilst I can pity all your vot'ries vain,
Who share short riot for eternal pain.
Let me partake the martyr's lot below;
But where the streams of life for ever flow,
Beyond the transitory bounds of time,
Aspire, my soul! to happiness sublime!
Short is the space, tho' rugged is the way;
Dark is the night, but bright shall be the
day! [track I see,
Come, then, my lagging friends! his
Who oped the everlasting gates for me—
Bear up awhile! o'er Jordan's boist'rous
wave
Presides the Pow'r omnipotent to save;
Soon shall we meet in Canaan's blissful
shore,
Where Famine, War, and Sin, shall vex
no more!

E. J. House, Jan. 1, 1801

ODE TO MARY,

ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

Now (on December sheds her frightful
glooms! [year.

And drifting snows proclaim the wintry
No more the ray of bright-ey'd Sol illumines
The murky mists that cloud the dark-
en'd sphere!

No more the lawn in vernal beauty
smiles! [the vale!

Bare stands each tree, and dreary looks
No more the warbler's murr'ring note
beguiles [tale!

The woe that lov'd to listen to her
On smiling meads no more young lamb-
kins play; [green;

Nor more sweet flow'rets deck the dewy
The feather'd tribe now quit the leafless
spray, [scene!

And lighted hurry from the ruthless

Now many a tale of chilling want is told
To the deaf ear of the unfeeling Great:
Now pale-ey'd Hunger shivers in the cold,
And starves, unpitied, at the rich man's
gate!

Or should the wretch's faint expiring
breath

Presume the paltry pittance to implore,
Lo! god-like Man to the wide arms of
Death [Luxury's door!
The victim thrusts—from pamper'd

Mark now yon mendicant, with visage
pale! [heaves her sigh!

How hard she pleads—how deeply
But sighs, or tears, alas! of what avail,
The stranger frowns—on heedless passes
by!

How sad she glares!—see! with what
horror wild [hung;

She views the infant on her bosom
High throbs each pulse—she gazes on her
child, [from its tongue!

While hunger's plaint comes lisping

Now Want and Woe, with all her haggard
train, [found!

On Albion's boasted freedom's trampling
Now Devastation stalks across the plain,
And sheds her thousand fiend-like hor-
rors round

Destructive War these are thy laurels!
these [boast:

Thy triumphs glorious—these thy vaunting
A nation's groans would seek thy wrath
t'appeal, [are—lost!!!

But in thy deeper bowls a nation's cries

But soft! ah! now sweet Charity ap-
pears! [scene:

She comes to chase the horrors of the
I see lorn Anguish smile amid her tears,
And Woe forgets how wretched she has
been!

No more the hapless mother heaves her
sigh; [hear;

No more the infant's lisping wail
The beam of joy stands glit'ning in her
eye; [grateful tear!

Her speech is chok'd!—she drops the
Ah! what a triumph warms the conscious
breast, [pine,

Who bids the heart of mis'ry cease to
Who lulls the woes of ling'ring pain to
rest; [—these are thine!

These—these—sweet heav'n-born Mary
How have I heard the wretch, 'mid woes
like these, [sings pour:

On thy lov'd name her thousand bless-
And as the bounteous hand, enwrapt, I'd
seize, [and more!

My panting soul has breath'd a thou-
In pleasing thought how oft I court the
shade;

How oft I fondly trace the dewy lawn,
Where first sweet Mary's rambling foot-
steps stray'd, [was drawn!

Where first sweet Mary's infant breath
'Tis hers to bid Sorrow cease to
grieve, [flow:

To bid her tears of Anguish cease to
Sweet, heavenly maid! she lives but to
relieve

The tatter'd sons of Penury and Woe.

Then what tho' gath'ring storms obscure
the sky, [dauntless is!

Tho' War's dread thunder threatens a
Ah, me! one glance from beauteous
Mary's eye

Can chase each hov'ring cloud—and
bid a Heaven smile!!!

W. F.

VERSES.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

COME PRIMROSE, faint emblem of me-
rit discarded, [the year;

That meek in the valley announces
The bosom that feels for distress is re-
warded,— [a tear!

'Tis kind to bestow on Misfortune
The low-driving mists shall reluctantly
blight thee, [to my heart;

While Nature unfolds her gay charms
The SUN, now enlarg'd in his orb, shall
delight thee, [passion impart!

And, like a true friend, warm Com-
Come,

Come; PRIMROSE, so innocent, simple,
and pleasing, [of Woe ;

O, yet may I woo thee, thou likeness
For Sympathy's boon is a transport un-
ceasing, [we owe !

And sweet 'tis to cancel the debt that
For soon the mad tempest may shake the
firm tower, [with the blast ;

And thee, gentle PRIMROSE, be swept
And I, in life's fancies, may yield to it's
power, [last !

And all, my vain prospects be ended at
Then come, ROSE neglected ! for short's
thy duration— [reign ;

Each beautiful bud must it's honours
'Tis just so with man in his proud lofty
station, [like thine !

His glories are short, and must perish

AUTUMN.

AN ELEGIAC ODE.

Now cheerless Autumn's dread control
Bids the loud-raging tempest roll,
And wings the driving blast,
The leafless grove is left in gloom,
And all the garden's varied bloom
An undistinguished waste.

Involv'd in mist, the vessels glide,
Unseen, along the surging tide,
Whole waves, with deaf'ning roar,
Lash the bare rocks, bordering night,
With arid summits pierce the sky,
And interdict the shores.

Yet this extended joyless scene
Has charms to please the soul serene
In calm Content's abode ;
The tranquil cot more sweetly shows,
The evening fire more warmly glows,
When all is storm abroad.

For me, to hope and pleasure lost,
In all my fondest wishes cross'd,
And dead to Fancy's sway,
These eyes, with sad unvarying view,
The dark portentous clouds pursue
Of Autumn's troubled day.

And when the vernal spring shall rise
To deck the fields and gild the skies,
And Nature cease to mourn,
Still must my deeply-sorrowing sight
Decline the scenes of soft delight,
To dwell on Nisus' urn :

O, thou ! from earthly scenes remov'd,
Whom early worth, by Heav'n approv'd,
Has snatch'd from mortal woes,
Whom grief consumes, when fears appal,
When sick'ning cares the mind enthrall,
How envy'd thy repose !

But, ah ! what dear, restless ties
Confine my soul below the skies

And join to check its flight,
Beyond, a prospect sad appears,
Dark shadowing down the vale of years
Involv'd in deepest night.

When Pleasure's fled, and youth is
gone,

When Fancy's airy dreams are flown,
And health and strength decline,
One only solace Heav'n ordains,
I he hope to lose our cares and pains
In that last sleep of thine.

MATILDA.

New York, Nov. 1799.

NELSON'S VICTORY ;

OR,

THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND.

A NATIONAL BALLAD.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

I.

WHEN GALLIA's frantic sons unfurl'd
Their blood-stain'd banners to the
wind,
Threatening destruction to the world,
To virtue, and all human kind ;
Britons undaunted fought the knaves,
" Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

II.

From TOULON's port their legions
spread
Defiance, terror, death, and woe ;
Fierce to devoted MALTA fled,
A cruel and gigantic foe.
Britons still dauntless fought the knaves,
" Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

III.

Elate to EGYPT's sandy soil,
ITALIA's robber turn'd his eyes ;
Set his swift sails, intent on spoil,
And seizing ASIA by surprise,
Britons, as swift, pursu'd the knaves,
" Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

IV.

To fraternize the men of INDE,
And rob GOLCONDA's wealthy land ;
But Heaven, in mercy to mankind,
Preserv'd them from the plund'rer's
hand.

Britons soon vanquish'd all the knaves,
" Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

Out

V.

Our gallant NELSON—Britain's boast—
Appear'd the instrument of Heav'n;
Surpriz'd them on BEQUIERE's coast,
Attack'd THIRTEEN, and beat ELE-
VEN. [knaves,
CAME, SAW, and CONQUER'D all the
"Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

VI.

With 10 PRAIRIES I greet him now—
Victorious NELSON, brave and good;
Laud too ST. VINCENT! DUNCAN!
HOWE! [OF WOOD!
SMITH! WARREN! and our WALLS
Ever triumphant o'er the knaves,
"Rule, Britannia, rule the waves."

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

AT two o'clock their Lordships met in the new House of Peers, and the Session was opened by commission—Commissioners, Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Portland.—The Commons having attended at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed them, that he was authorized by his Majesty's Commissioners to desire, that they should proceed immediately to choose a Speaker. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown for Ireland was then called to the Bar, where he presented a list of the Irish Peers chosen to serve in the Imperial Parliament. The list being read, all the Peers present, English and Irish, beginning with the Royal Dukes, then took the oaths, and signed their names.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

His Majesty, rather earlier than his usual hour, came down to the House; and being seated upon the Throne, in his Royal Robes, the Commons were sent for; and the House appearing at the Bar, the King was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"At a crisis so important to the interests of My People, I derive great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail myself of the advice and assistance of the Parliament of My United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"This memorable era, distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure, calculated to augment and consolidate

the strength and resources of the Empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of My Subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation peculiarly require.

"The unfortunate course of events on the Continent, and the consequences which must be expected to result from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

"Your astonishment, as well as your regret, must be excited by the conduct of those Powers whose attention, at such a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the British Empire, which has hitherto opposed so powerful an obstacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence against their common and increasing danger.

"The representations which I directed to be made to the Court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property, and persons of My Subjects, have been treated with the utmost disrespect; and the proceedings of which I complained, have been aggravated by subsequent acts of injustice and violence. Under these circumstances, a Convention has been concluded by that Court, with those of Copenhagen and Stockholm; the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for establishing by force, a new code of maritime law,

law, inconsistent with the rights, and hostile to the interests of this country.

"In this situation, I could not hesitate as to the conduct which it became Me to pursue. I have taken the earliest measures to repel the aggressions of this hostile confederacy, and to support those principles which are essential to the maintenance of our naval strength, and which are grounded on the system of public law, so long established and recognised in Europe. I have, at the same time, given such assurances as manifest My disposition to renew My ancient relations with those powers, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour of My Crown, and with a just regard to the safety of My subjects.

"You will, I am persuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford Me the most vigorous and effectual support, in my firm determination to maintain, to the utmost, against every attack, the naval rights and the interests of My empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

"I have directed the estimates for the several branches of the public service to be laid before you. Deeply as I lament the continued necessity of adding to the burdens of My people, I am persuaded you will assist with Me the importance of providing equal means for those exertions which are indispensably requisite for the honour and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the blessings of Providence, has now been effected; and of promoting to the utmost the prosperity of every part of My dominions.

"You will, I doubt not, resume the inquiries which were so diligently prosecuted in the last Session of Parliament, as to the best means of relieving My subjects from the pressure of the present high price of provisions, and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human effort, the recurrence of similar calamities. In these endeavours, in every measure that can contribute to the happiness of My people, the great end of all My wishes, you may be assured of My cordial concurrence.

"You may rely on my availing Myself of the earliest opportunity which

shall afford a prospect of terminating the present contest, on grounds consistent with our security and honour, and with the maintenance of the essential rights on which our strength must always principally depend. It will afford me the truest and most heartfelt satisfaction, whenever the disposition of our enemies shall enable Me thus to restore to the subjects of my United Kingdom the blessings of peace, and thereby confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to so great an extent, the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of this country."

In due time after the royal suite had retired, the King's Speech was read in the usual way from the woolstack.

The Duke of Montrose rose to move the customary Address to his Majesty, on the occasion of his Speech from the Throne. His Grace prefaced it with a very long and sensible speech; a great part of which was taken up on the advantages which he described as likely to result from the recent union with Ireland to this empire at large, particularly to that part of it, of which the example of Scotland was a sufficient demonstration. He then passed over to the situation of the country, with respect to continental politics; and said, though our circumstances at the moment may rather wear an unfavourable aspect, still there was no just ground for despondency; and he trusted, that national unanimity, energy, our triumphant navy, and the justice of our cause, would bring us safely and honourably through our present difficulties. He then moved the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech, and conveyed to his Majesty the strongest assurances of support.

Lord Lucan, in a concise and well-delivered speech, seconded the Address.

Lord Fitzwilliam opposed the Address in the form proposed, insisted on the expediency of an enquiry into the causes of the present calamitous state of the Country, and proposed an Amendment to that tendency.

Lord Suffolk took occasion to arraign the conduct of Ministers respecting the War; went into a detail of several expeditions, particularly that to Holland; contended for the policy of enquiry;

and intimated his intention to move for papers, and bring forward propositions respecting these points on future days. In the course of his speech, his Lordship was called to order by Lord Clare, and in one of his points ably replied to by Lord Grenville.

The Duke of Athol spoke ably in support of the original Address.

Lord Romney followed on the same ground, but seemed to think something should be done to evince to Europe the insincerity of Bonaparte in his declaration for Peace, as he believed him really to be insincere.

Lord Darnley spoke at some length in favour of the Amendment.

Lords Spencer, Grenville, and Mulgrave, supported the original Address, which was opposed by Lords Moira, Holland, and Carnarvon.

At twelve o'clock the House divided; when there appeared for the Amendment — Contents, 17; Non-Contents, 60.

The original Motion was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

The Lord Chamberlain (Salisbury) announced the Royal pleasure to be waited on with the Address of the House to-morrow.

Lord Longford, one of the twenty-eight Irish Peers, was sworn, and took his seat.

Some private business was disposed of.

Taylor's Divorce Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

The House met at two o'clock, and then adjourned for the purpose of proceeding to St. James's with the Address to his Majesty.

The Bishop of Winchester was ordered to preach before their Lordships at Westminster Abbey, on the day appointed for a General Fast.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

THE Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Members to attend in the Upper House to hear his Majesty's Commission read. On their return,

Mr. Pelham stated to the House, that, in consequence of the Legislative Union which had taken place between this country and Ireland, and the concomitant incorporation of the respective Parliaments of these Kingdoms, it became necessary that the House should immediately proceed to the election of a Speaker. When he considered the assiduity and profound knowledge of Parliamentary affairs, which so very much distinguished his Hon. Friend (the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the British Parliament), his known abilities, and strict impartiality, in every instance, which must always be remembered by every Hon. Member of that House, he trusted he had only to name him, in order to his being immediately elected. He concluded by moving, "That the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the British House of Commons, be called to the Chair of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. Yorke seconded the Motion.

He dwelt, with particular energy, upon the impartial conduct of Mr. Addington. "Whether we view him," said he, "in the Cabinet, or in the Senate, we meet with every thing which is great and noble in man. I shall only ask, Where a Gentleman more completely qualified, in every respect, for that high office, can be found?"

Mr. Addington, in a very elegant speech, addressed the House. He expressed his pride and satisfaction at the many high encomiums with which he had been honoured.

Mr. Wilberforce said a few words; when the Right Hon. Henry Addington was unanimously called to the Chair, and took his seat accordingly.

Lord Hawksbury rose. His Lordship said, when he viewed the Constitution of this Country, so wise in all respects, and in every instance so congenial to the wishes of all good men, the choice of the House, in the present instance, must rank very high with the opinion of the world. After a few very elegant compliments from his Lordship, both to the House on account of their choice, and to the Speaker, on his election, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

In consequence of the summons of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,

the Speaker, accompanied by a few Members, proceeded to the House of Lords, where his Majesty's approbation of his election, as Speaker, was notified to him. Upon his return, a number of Members took the oaths and their seats.

The House was daily occupied in swearing in the Members till

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers. The House proceeded accordingly, and having returned, the Bill to prevent Claudefine Outlawries was read a first time.

The Speaker then read his Majesty's Speech from the Chair.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne said, he rose to move an Address to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament. He lamented that his talents were not equal to the justness of the cause in which he had engaged; but said, it was a great satisfaction to him to have to address the United Parliament of Great Britain on its first meeting; he predicted, that the happiest consequences would arise from consolidating the political interest of both countries: some had apprehended much disquiet would arise out of the subject in Ireland; but general tranquillity succeeded the passage of the Act; and even in Dublin no outrage ensued, though the only place that could suffer a temporary depression of its trade. He next adverted to that part of the Speech which related to the conduct of the Northern Powers. Every man, he said, must contemplate with pleasure the brilliant victories gained by our Navy during the War; and no man, he presumed, would hesitate in assuring his Majesty, that Parliament and the Country were ready to maintain that proud pre-eminence of the British flag. The conduct of the Emperor of Russia was a direct infraction of the Treaty made between that Power and his Majesty; and not content with violating it himself, he had stirred up Sweden, and Denmark to espouse the quarrel, who had repeatedly, but without effect, united to overthrow our naval right. He next adverted to the high price of provisions, observing, that there was now more than the usual quantity of grain sown, from which the country must derive the brightest hopes, when it contemplated the temperance of the weather, and the prospect of an

abundant harvest: and concluded by moving an Address, which was, as usual, a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. Cornwallis seconded the Motion. The Union between Great Britain and Ireland he considered as a happy æra. He should not attempt to discuss its various and extensive advantages; they had been already ably stated by gentlemen of the first abilities, and he entertained the most sanguine hopes, that the expectations which had been formed of them would be fulfilled. There was one advantage likely to arise from this measure, which he could not overlook, as respecting the present pressure on account of provisions. He anticipated the greatest assistance to this part of the Empire, from the cultivation of the unproductive lands, and the increased produce of Ireland. The grain would also be more equally distributed; for he was proud in saying we should now call the Irish people our own people. He saw no ground to despond, when he considered the spirit of the country, and the magnitude of our Naval Force; and if his Majesty's wish for the restoration of Peace should be disappointed by the gigantic ambition of France, he trusted the Country would still rely on the wisdom of Parliament, and the spirit of the People, to resist the combination of all our enemies.

Mr. Grey confessed that his feelings, when he came into the House, had been much disappointed by his Majesty's Speech, which had been just read from the Chair. He was sorry to find that no change had taken place in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers, and that they gave the people no other prospect than a continuance of the War; and from this he was not relieved by either the Mover or the Honourable Member who seconded the Address. Thus were the hopes of the country, year after year, frustrated by a continuance of the War. From the language of the Speech, it was evident that this country was about to be engaged in a War with all the Powers of Europe. The difference between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, it was said, was in consequence of the unjust proceeding on the part of his Russian Majesty. He was certainly guilty of an act of great injustice, in the detention of our ships, and the impressing and conveying of our fellow-subjects. These measures he agreed could not be just.

fied, but still he could not agree that Ministers were totally free from merited reprehension, and that they alone were blameless. He may be violent, but that was not a reason why we should be unjust. From a Manifesto issued by the Emperor, he asserted, that we engaged to put him in possession of Malta, should he embark in the War against France. This was a subject for enquiry that should be the object of his Amendment. This was a question on which the House ought to decide; and if Ministers were apprised of his conduct, they should have conciliated him, and not have induced him to form that confederacy adverted to in his Majesty's Speech. He argued, that measures of hostilities ought not to have taken place against Denmark and Sweden. They have signed a Convention for protecting their commerce against vexatious interruptions in time of War. It was not his intention to give a direct opinion on that subject, but he was guided by history on that point, and he did not perceive that the right which we assumed, if infringed, authorized the commencement of open War. The question, he said, was freely discussed in the year 1740 with Prussia. He maintained, that free bottoms had a right to a free guidance. The right of searching under convoy was resisted by the Dutch in 1782. At the end of the American War, it caused the armed neutrality in the North, which considered such right as incompatible with the acknowledged and public law of Europe. After great research, it would be found that no such rule exists. There were, he said, some principles that cannot be disputed, and these were such as were conformable to immutable justice, for that was not good policy that was inconsistent with justice; and though the departure from this axiom may favour the system of a tricking Minister, yet it was not the conduct of a sound and vigorous Statesman. It were well, he said, if the House were to consider well this assumed right, and weigh its advantages opposed to its disadvantages. It would then see the jealousy the assumption of this right, and the acting upon it, excited in all the nations of Europe. He did not wish to depend on that power that made us odious to the world. He, however, was not so confident as to assert, that on no occasion ought such a power to be exercised, as that was a question he

wished to submit to the House. A once celebrated Member said, that we never ought to go to war for a profitable wrong, so ought we never to go to war for an unprofitable right. In maintaining this right, it was incumbent on Ministers to shew that its exercise was essential to our interests, and they should estimate its value before they call upon the nation to repay it with blood. The House should examine if it were founded in justice, and whether it ought not to be dispensed with, if such was demanded by imperious necessity. It probably would be stated, that it was bad policy to dispense with the right, as it would give the French an opportunity of procuring naval stores for their fleets. But then the House would reflect on the precise state of the French navy, her want of officers, of men, and of discipline, with all her ports blockaded by the matchless skill of our Commanders, and the meritorious arrangements of the Admiralty. In such a situation, was it good policy to push this right to that extent, which added such an accession of strength to the power of France, as would be given by the co-operation of the Northern league. France could not raise in a year the number of men she would acquire by this confederacy in a month. It will give her an immense accession of naval power, will enable her to outflank us from the Archipelago to the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Gulph of Venice. Was then the exercise of a right to search neutral bottoms to be placed in competition with advantages derived by the enemy of such magnitude. From such conduct, he said, we shall not have a port to give us shelter; and he had no doubt but that, in a few weeks, even Portugal and the ports of Turkey will also be added to the number of our enemies. He then proceeded to shew the effects such a Confederacy would have on our commerce and manufactures, and the danger to which it would expose Ireland. Mr. Grey then went into a review of the conduct of Ministers, who, he said, had wasted the best blood and treasure of the country in useless expeditions and fruitless undertakings; that failure and disaster had gone hand in hand with all their pursuits; and to their counsels was alone to be ascribed that hideous blank of ruin which presented itself to the eyes of Europe in the degraded state of the House of Austria; that

that they had dashed aside the hopes of Peace by their frequent refusal of the overtures sent to this country from the enemy; and that no further expectation of so desirable an event could be entertained while the present Ministers continued in office; that the country had been brought into its present calamitous state entirely by their ill-advised counsels; and that they were bound to answer for their conduct at the bar of an English public, when the House should think proper to institute an enquiry into that conduct. Mr. Grey proceeded to state the dreadful consequences likely to result from the present situation of affairs; and contended, that to extricate ourselves from the difficulties that surrounded us, required great firmness, great talents, and great economy, none of which requisites, he said, were to be found in his Majesty's Ministers. It was now become necessary for the Members of that House to vote from their real opinions, and not from personal attachments. They should no longer condemn in private a system which they publicly refused to controul. Their hopes of a change had been disappointed, and the result was written before them in characters of blood. With respect to the opinion of the People, he must use the language of Mr. Burke, when he said, that it was expressed by the minority in that House. Mr. Grey concluded by moving an Amendment to the following purport, to be inserted in the Address, after the assurances of his Majesty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of terminating the present War:—

"But if Peace cannot be obtained consistent with the security of the Empire, and if the determination of the Northern Powers is such as to preclude any equitable adjustment, so as to render War inevitable, that his Majesty will be pleased to procure a wise and vigorous Administration, in order to save that calamitous waste of blood and treasure, caused by extravagant and fruitless projects, and unexampled profligacy."

The Amendment being seconded by Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and observed, that the Honourable Gentleman had stated, towards the conclusion of his speech, that the minority were considered as speaking the sense of the House; if that was the case, it was undoubtedly proved, that all those efforts which had for the last nine years

been made in order to assert the independence of the Country, to meet the vicissitudes of war, and which had afforded the best security for the happiness and safety of Europe; that had in particular saved this Country from those dreadful calamities which Republican France had diffused over the rest of the globe; if, he said, that assertion was to be held true, it would appear that all these efforts were averse to the wisdom of the House, as none of them had been dictated by the Minority; he, however, for one, did not believe that to be the case; not was it likely, in his opinion, that such would be the issue of the present argument. He also firmly believed, that every Member who had supported Administration felt as highly for the happiness and benefit of the country as it was possible any of the minority could do; and he was well assured, that those Members who were of the same opinion with himself for the last nine years, had supported Great Britain against the hoist of Jacobinism drawn out in battle array, and saved it from its destructive influence; nor would they, he trusted, having gone so far, be foremost in holding out that despondency to the country at the present moment, in compliance to the opinions of the Minority, which must inevitably plunge it into ruin. The present was a momentous and critical æra, produced by a course of events which it was impossible for Ministers to controul, but which they were called upon to meet, by his Majesty, with that marked energy so important a crisis demanded; and perhaps nothing would tend to produce that desired energy so much as the Union which had taken place. Mr. Pitt said, he was not inclined to trouble the House much at large; and the few observations he meant to make he should confine principally to that part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the Northern Powers. The whole of that subject, as treated by the Honourable Gentleman, had much surprised him; he had expressed his doubts on two points, namely, the justness of the claim made by this Court, and the importance of the subject at issue; and in arguing these points had exhibited the greatest possible inconsistencies. Though that claim should be proved to be founded on the strictest principle of justice; though it should turn out that our very existence, as a nation, depended

Depended on the support of that claim; yet, he says, we ought to confess and proclaim to all Europe that we are not in a condition to assert that claim, and that we are left without powers to meet the danger that threatens our destruction as a maritime state. The Hon. Gentleman had been a long time preponderating between *doubts* and *certainities*; he had doubted where every thing was clear and certain; and expressed himself certain where every thing was vague and illusory. There is a degree of modesty in doubting (*a loud laugh*): but it is strange that the Hon. Gentleman should doubt that which has been uniformly affirmed and maintained by every law for more than a century back; and has been the governing principle in every war during that period; the *doubt*, therefore, which calls in question the acknowledged usage of ages, bears more the appearance of presumption than modesty.— (*A cry of Hear! hear!*)—Such, said Mr. Pitt, are the maritime laws now insisted upon; such as every man must know are recognized in our Courts of Justice, and such as he would contend were the laws of the land; he could therefore only account for the singularity of the Hon. Gentleman's arguments, by supposing he was totally misinformed on the subject.

Mr. Pitt here entered into a long discussion on the rights of neutral nations, and contended that which Ministers had insisted upon was universally admitted to be the maritime law for ages back; that all Treaties subsequently made were entered into as exceptions to the general principle; and it would be ridiculous to say, that where a general law was laid down, by which the commerce of different States was regulated and governed by mutual consent, that if any thing now should arise to alter that law, every Power should be obliged to depart from the original principle. With respect, then, to Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, he would affirm, they were acting in gross violation of all subsisting Treaties; and any Gentleman might have an opportunity of seeing what was laid down respecting neutral property, by reference to the Treaties of 1661 and 1670; and in that case it would appear to them that both Denmark and Sweden were indisputably wrong. The same would be manifest in respect of Russia,

who bound herself, at the beginning of the War in 1793, to adopt the same principle. Notwithstanding this, said Mr. Pitt, these Powers have entered into a Confederacy to support the system of 1780, by which every former principle is violated, and the naval preponderance of this country disputed; Was not this circumstance, he would ask, a declaration of War? Certainly it was; and he was sure every Englishman would feel as he did, when he was informed that such a proceeding was in the greatest extent hostile to this country: Had we not a right, then, to act as if they had publicly avowed hostility towards us? or were we to wait, as the Honourable Gentleman would have us, till we see the very seal affixed to that contract for our destruction, before we take measures to avert the threatened calamity? or until these united fleets should be enabled to join the French Navy? It was admitted as a principle, that neutral ships should not cover hostile goods. Were we to suffer this principle to be rendered illusory by the mere flag of a sloop of war, which might convoy the stores to the Baltic, or the wealth of Spain into the port of Bre't, or of Toulon? As to the prudence of our proceedings, he had heard no reason alledged against it. [Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Lawrence having entered at this moment, Mr. Pitt humourously remarked, that the House would now have reasons in abundance, but that he feared that this Confederacy, like that of which he had spoken, would render the contest more tedious, as well as more severe.] He said, none but weak Maritime Powers had ever surrendered this principle. Our force was now strong; and it was to our naval preponderance that Europe looked to, as an hope, a refuge, and a protection. This preponderance we had maintained by adhering to this principle, which was evidently necessary, therefore, not only to our power, but to our existence. The French navy was said to be ruined; but if we relinquished this principle, we furnished by that act the means for its resuscitation. If we wavered or postponed our claim formerly, and when we were weak, that was surely no reason why we should abandon it now that we were strong. If we were now to shrink, or to bend before the Convention of the Northern Courts, the claim must be considered as abandoned for ever. What was yet more,

more, if we were to surrender this privilege to the Northern Courts, we could never have a peace with France, unless our claims were also laid at her feet. On every ground of policy it was therefore obvious, that we should persevere in the contest in which we were now engaged. Whether this contest could possibly have been avoided by the Ministry, of which he had the honour to form a part, pursuing a different line of conduct, was a question which he should feel himself ready to argue at any future period; if any Gentleman supposed that by surrendering Malta, for instance, we might have averted the anger of the Emperor Paul, this was a matter which was open to a subsequent discussion. He waved the discussion of these points, not as being in themselves questionable, but as not appertaining to the immediate object of enquiry. It was, in his opinion, an object of the first importance, that the House should come to a prompt, unanimous, and firm decision on the grand question now before them. It was not less a question of immediate policy, as far as regarded the interests of this country, than a question involving the dearest interests of humanity, as he felt confident, that a spirit of fortitude and decision would tend to prevent the effusion of blood, and give us an opportunity of bringing the dispute to an amicable issue. As to the inauspicious train of events which had taken place, instead of dispiriting, it ought rather to rouse the energies of the Empire. Great Britain, amidst all the vicissitudes of war, still maintained the proud, the enviable distinction, of being the sole exception, within herself, to the general distemper, which the contagion of revolutionary principles and new-fangled theories had unhappily spread over all Europe.

Dr. Lawrence followed, and entered into a long and very elaborate exposition of the rights of neutral Powers and the maritime laws of nations, observing, that the question before the House was, Whether the Country should be plunged into a new War, without first enquiring into the conduct of Ministers, to see if measures actually called for such a proceeding. Mr. Lawrence concluded by saying, that the Minister was born, he believed, to make fine speeches; yet he would have him recollect, that eloquence was nothing without wisdom; and as for himself, he should feel more happy in

having uttered one wise word for the benefit of his country, than to have been for years celebrated for turning fine phrases. He should sit down with giving his hearty support to the Amendment.

The Solicitor General, after stating that the period of difficulty and danger was, of all others, the period which most peremptorily and imperiously called upon us to employ a spirit of vigour, unanimity, and decision, entered into an analytical description of the principles and practice of the maritime law of Europe. He contended that, unless the system which had been so long established was persevered in, our naval victories, great and brilliant as they were, would be deprived of the most beneficial consequences. In vain might our gallant Admirals, our Howes, St. Vincents, Duncans, and Nelsons, hurl destruction on the fleets of France, if the enemy were suffered to recruit and resuscitate their navy, by means of foreign and neutral co-operation. There was an essential difference between a military and naval force. The former might be raised in a comparatively short space of time; but it required years and opportunities of a peculiar nature to perfect the latter. The Learned Gentleman then entered into an elaborate legal disquisition of the laws, as established by long prescription, for the regulation of marine affairs; and contended, that the maritime rights claimed by Great Britain were essentially necessary, not only for the dignity of the national character, but for our political existence. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then launched out into a field of strong and occasionally acrimonious animadversion on the argument laid down by the Honourable Member who proposed the Amendment, and arraigned him of a want of patriotism, of zeal, of magnanimity, and courage. He pointedly accused him of having broached sentiments which could not possibly have any other tendency than to excite a spirit of national dependency.

Mr. Tierney made a very able speech, in the course of which he asked what right had Ministers to confidence? Could we expect either wisdom or vigour from them in the prosecution of the War? It had pleased a Right Hon. Gentleman to have a new office created for him; he had one, and the whole army had been at his command,

No man had ever wasted so much unnecessary blood; no man had ever wasted so much blood with such callous indifference as the Right Hon. Gentleman.—[*A cry of order! order!*]

The Speaker stated the expressions made use of by Mr. Tierney to be out of order.

Mr. Tierney said, that he meant no personal reference to the Right Hon. Gentleman—what he meant was, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not considered so attentively as he ought to have done, the lives that must be lost in expeditions. The expressions he had used were meant to apply to him in his ministerial capacity strictly.

Mr. Dundas spoke shortly.

Mr. Sheridan gave his support to the Amendment in a very brilliant speech, after which the House divided—For the Amendment, 63; against it, 245; majority, 182.

The question upon the Address was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Wilton, in Wilts, in the room of Philip Goldsworthy, Esq. deceased.

Mr. Tierney moved for an Account of the total Produce of the Tax on Income for the year ending the 5th of April 1801—an Account of the Charges on the Consolidated Fund for the year

ending the 5th of April 1801—and an Account of the Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation during the year ending the 5th of April 1800, on the average of every month, distinguishing the amount of those below the value of 5l.—Ordered.

Mr. Hobhouse moved for an Account of the Increase or Diminution of the Salaries and Emoluments in the different Public Offices during the year 1800.—Ordered.

The usual standing orders were then made.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne brought up the Report of the Address; which having been read a second time, was ordered to be presented.

A Committee was appointed to enquire when his Majesty would be graciously pleased to receive it.

Mr. Ryder moved, that a Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the High Price of Provisions; and that the Report of the Committee of last Session should be referred to it.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

The Members who were present at half past two o'clock were invited by the Speaker to go up with him to present the Address at St. James's; and the House was accordingly adjourned for that purpose.

STATE PAPERS.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

NOTE FROM LORD CARYSFORT TO LORD HAUGWITZ.

“*Berlin, Nov. 16, 1800.*”

“The instant Lord Carysfort, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, learned that his Prussian Majesty was preparing to order a detachment of his troops to enter Cuxhaven, and that the reason which the public thought proper to assign for that measure, was the refusal given by the Government of Hamburg to cause a vessel to be released, which, taken by one of the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, had been compelled, in order to avoid the dangers of the sea, to enter that port, he thought it his duty to demand an audience of his Excellency Count Haugwitz, Minister of State and of the Cabinet, for

the purpose of obtaining information with respect to that affair. He received from his Excellency the assurance that the intentions of his Prussian Majesty were in no view hostile or contrary to the interests of Great Britain; but that the occupation of Cuxhaven had for its principal object the maintenance of the authority of his Prussian Majesty, in his character of Chief and Protector of the Neutrality of the North of Germany, and that it was conducted with the consent of the city of Hamburg itself. Lord Carysfort not being exactly acquainted with the circumstances under which the vessel in question found itself, deferred to another occasion the observations which he might have wished to submit to his Excellency. He has now grounds to believe that, laden with contraband goods, it was captured by one of his Britannic Majesty's ships as

it was entering into the Texel; that is to say, into a port belonging to the enemies of his Majesty; and that it was restored as soon as the Officer who had the charge of it could be informed of the orders of his superiors.

“ With respect to the occupation of the town of Cuxhaven by the Prussian troops, which must have been founded on particular Conventions between his Prussian Majesty and the Senate of Hamburg, he does not think himself called upon to take part in that discussion; but he feels himself authorised to claim in favour of the subjects and vessels of the King, his master, all the rights to which they have a just pretension in a neutral port belonging to a Republic, whose connexions with the States of his Majesty are very ancient, and generally known. No Convention made between the City of Hamburg and his Prussian Majesty being capable of invalidating or altering his rights.

“ In consequence of these considerations, he dares hope that his Prussian Majesty may still suspend the occupation of Cuxhaven, until the two Courts shall have the means of entering into mutual explanations, more particularly since such an occupation, in the actual circumstances, might give room to ill-disposed minds to attribute to his Prussian Majesty views not less opposite to the sentiments of justice and moderation which govern all his measures, than to the friendship and the good harmony which subsist between him and his Britannic Majesty.

“ At all events it will not escape the wisdom and humanity of his Majesty, that the entrance of a numerous corps of troops into a village both poor and with a small extent of territory, would probably augment the misery of the inhabitants; and that the city of Hamburg having always possessed that place, so indispensably necessary to the preservation of the navigation of the Elbe, all which may trouble that possession, derange ancient customs, and influence the pilots there at present to seek a refuge elsewhere, would strike a sensible blow at the commerce of all the countries of the North of Germany, and even at that of the States of his Prussian Majesty.

(Signed) “ CARYSFORT.”

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

“ Berlin, Nov. 18, 1800.

“ The undersigned Extraordinary

Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, thinks himself obliged again to address himself to his Excellency Count Haugwitz, relative to the intention of his Prussian Majesty, in taking military possession of Cuxhaven. When the undersigned had the honour of transmitting to his Excellency the verbal Note of the 16th, it was not exactly known, “ that the Prussian vessel brought into that port had been restored.” The fact being now certain, as well as the zeal manifested by the Senate of Hamburg to fulfil the wishes of the King; the surprise and consternation excited from the moment when the orders for marching a detachment of troops were known, would be raised to their utmost height, if it were ascertained, that notwithstanding the complete satisfaction given to his Prussian Majesty on all the points respecting which he thought proper to complain, he should not appear less attached to his determination of causing Cuxhaven to be occupied by his troops. In fact, it appears at first sight that this occupation would be so calculated to give the most serious alarms to all commercial nations, that, without alluding to the interpretations which calumny might be desirous of giving to the measure, strong hopes are entertained from the justice and moderation of his Prussian Majesty, for that reason only, that he will come to the resolution of not carrying it into effect.

“ The undersigned would not, however, think he had executed his duty, should he neglect to represent to his Excellency the lively alarms which necessarily result from the uncertainty in which the affair remains. The reiterated assurances which the undersigned has received from his Excellency of the friendship and good wishes of his Prussian Majesty towards the King of Great Britain, do not allow him to believe that any misunderstanding can arise between the two Courts; but he cannot avoid thinking that the enemies of humanity and of public tranquillity will endeavour to turn to their purposes the alarm which is generally diffused, in order to scatter discord among the Powers, which should all unite and maintain the safety and independence of Europe at large.

(Signed) “ CARYSFORT.”

ANSWER OF COUNT HAUGWITZ.

“ The undersigned Minister of State,
and

and of the Cabinet, is authorised, by the orders of the King, to completely tranquillize the anxieties and apprehensions which my Lord Carysfort, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, expressed to him in his two Notes of the 16th and 18th of November. The Prussian vessel, the Triton, has, it is true, been restored to its owner; *but the mode of release was in every respect as irregular as the proceedings which had previously taken place with respect to it*; and after an examination of all the circumstances relative to the incident which forms the subject of complaint, there appears throughout the whole a *manifest infraction* of the principles of the neutrality of the North of Germany. It is this superior consideration, added to the unjust refusal of the Magistracy of Hamburgh, which dictated to the King the resolution of causing a body of his troops to occupy the port of Cuxhaven and the bailiwick of Ritzebuttle. This measure was executed the moment it was determined upon, and it is no longer capable of being revoked; the example of what has taken place imposing on his Majesty the necessity of effectually watching over the maintenance of that neutrality which he has guaranteed to his Co-Estates. The King cannot imagine that his Britannic Majesty, *after participating, in his character of Elector of Hanover, in the advantages and benefits of this happy neutrality*, can conceive the smallest alarm at seeing a Prussian garrison enter into the port which England has fixed on as her point of communication with the North of Germany. Being thus placed under the immediate guarantee of the King, it will be the more effectually put out of the reach of all violation, and the troops of his Majesty will have no other duty to perform than that of causing the laws of good order and equality to be respected. The utmost confidence may be placed in the prudent dispositions of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, who is invested with the command of the line of demarcation.

“ But if more particular assurances be requisite upon this subject, the King feels a pleasure in giving them by the present communication to his Britannic Majesty, and in declaring to him, in express and positive terms, that the present order of things will in no respect interrupt the freedom of commerce and navigation in the port of

Cuxhaven; nor, above all, the continuation of the correspondence with England. On the contrary, the Officer commanding the troops of the King garrisoned in the bailiwick of Ritzebuttle will make it his duty to give it every possible facility.

“ On the whole, the proceeding which the King has, from necessity, been obliged to follow, does not admit of any equivocal interpretation. It has no other object than the maintenance of the system of which he is the author and defender; and this object shall not be exceeded. His views and conduct have procured him the confidence of all Europe, and they never will be found inconsistent; and though it is not to be anticipated that the other Powers will be disposed to misconceive the purity of his views in the present case, yet his Majesty reserves to himself the privilege of explaining himself further, and in a suitable manner, to those who may be entitled to such explanation.

(Signed) “ HAUOWITZ.”

NOTE TRANSMITTED BY MR. DRUMMOND TO THE DANISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DATED DEC. 27, 1800.

THE Court of London, informed that Denmark is carrying on with activity negotiations very hostile to the interests of the British Empire, thinks that it cannot better fulfil the duties which such a circumstance prescribes, than by addressing itself directly to the Minister of his Danish Majesty, to demand from him a frank and satisfactory explanation. In all the Courts of Europe, they speak openly of a confederacy between Denmark and some other Powers, to oppose, by force, the exercise of those principles of maritime law on which the naval power of the British Empire in a great measure rests, and which, in all wars, have been followed by the Maritime States, and acknowledged by their Tribunals. His Britannic Majesty, relying with confidence upon the loyalty of his Danish Majesty; and upon the faith of the engagements recently contracted between the two Courts, has not demanded from him any explanation on this head. It was his wish to wait for the moment when the Court of Denmark should think it its duty to contradict those reports, so injurious to its good faith, and so little compatible with the maintenance of the good

good understanding which had been re-established between the two countries. At present, the conduct and the public declaration of one of the Powers, which it is pretended have entered into this confederacy, do not permit his Majesty to preserve any longer towards the rest the same silence which he has hitherto observed. The undersigned, therefore, finds himself bound to demand from his Excellency Count de Bernstorff, a plain, open, and satisfactory answer on the nature, object, and extent of the obligations which his Danish Majesty may have contracted, or the negotiations which he is carrying on with respect to a matter which so nearly concerns the dignity of his Britannic Majesty, and the interests of his people. His Britannic Majesty, always ready to return all the marks of friendship which he may receive on the part of his Danish Majesty, hopes to find, in the answer of the Court of Copenhagen to this request, only a new occasion of manifesting these dispositions. In transmitting this Note to M. the Secretary of State, the undersigned avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to assure him of the high consideration with which he has the honour to be his very humble and very obedient servant,

W. DRUMMOND.

ANSWER OF COUNT BERNSTORFF.

The undersigned Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having given an account to the King, his master, of the contents of the Note which Mr. Drummond has done him the honour to transmit to him on the 27th instant, is authorised to return the answer which follows: The Court of London must have received very incorrect information, to have been able for a moment to presume, that Denmark had conceived projects hostile against it, or incompatible with the maintenance of the good understanding which subsists between the two Crowns; and the King is very much obliged to his Britannic Majesty, for having furnished him with the opportunity of contradicting, in the most positive manner, reports as ill founded, as contrary to his most decided sentiments. The negotiation which is carrying on at St. Peterburgh, between Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, has no other object than the renewal of the engagements, which, in the years 1780 and

1781, were contracted by the same Powers for the safety of their navigation, and of which a communication was at that time made to all the Courts of Europe. His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, having proposed to the Powers of the North to re-establish these engagements in their original form, Denmark has so much the less hesitated to consent to it, as, far from having ever abandoned the principles professed in 1780, she has thought it her duty to maintain them, and claim them upon all occasions, and not allow herself to admit in respect of them any other modifications than those which result from her treaties with the Belligerent Powers. Very far from wishing to interrupt those Powers in the exercise of rights which the war gives them, Denmark introduces into the negotiation with her allies none but views absolutely defensive, pacific, and incapable of giving offence or provocation to any one. The engagements she will make will be founded upon the strictest fulfilment of the duties of neutrality, and of the obligations which her treaties impose upon her; and if she wishes to shelter her innocent navigation from the manifest abuses and violence which the maritime war produces but too easily, she thinks she pays respect to the Belligerent Powers, by supposing, that, far from willing to authorise or tolerate these abuses, they would, on their side, adopt measures best calculated to prevent or repress them. Denmark has not made a mystery to any one of the object of her negotiation, upon the nature of which some suspicion has been infused into the Court of London; but she has not thought that she departed from the usual forms, in wishing to wait the definitive result of it, in order to communicate an official account of it to the Powers at war. The undersigned, not knowing that any of the Powers engaged in this negotiation has made a declaration, or adopted measures relative to this object, at which Great Britain might take offence or umbrage, cannot, without ulterior explanation, reply to this point of Mr. Drummond's Note. Much less does he conceive in what respect the engagement taken by the previous convention of the 29th of August last, can be considered as contrary to those which Denmark is about to enter into with the neutral and united Powers of the North; and in all cases in which he shall find himself called

called upon to combat or remove the doubts that shall have been conceived with respect to the good faith of the King, he shall consider his task to be very easy, as long as this good faith shall be introduced into the reproaches or the suspicions advanced against his Majesty. He flatters himself that the English Government, after having received the required explanations, will have the frankness to allow, that the provisional and momentary abandonment, not of a principle, the question with respect to which remained undecided, but of a measure, whose right has never been, nor ever can be contested, cannot be found at all in opposition to the general and permanent principles, relative to which the Powers of the North are upon the point of establishing a co-operation, which, so far from being calculated to compromise their neutrality, is destined only to strengthen it. The undersigned would fain believe, that these explanations will appear satisfactory to the Court of London; and that the latter will do justice to the intentions and sentiments of the King, and particularly to his Majesty's invariable desire to maintain and cement, by all the means in his power, the friendship and good understanding which subsist between Denmark and Great Britain. He has the honour to offer to Mr. Drummond the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) BERNSTORFF.
Copenhagen, Dec. 31, 1800.

As far back as the 17th of October, the Spanish Ambassador, the Chevalier de Huerta, delivered a Note to the Swedish High Chancellor, Baron Ehrenheim, respecting the violation of the Swedish flag by some English vessels, in the capture of certain Spanish ships in the road of Barcelona.

To that Note Baron Ehrenheim returned an answer, blaming the negligence of the Spaniards in defending their own rights, and in permitting violence to be done to neutrals in her ports.

Upon this, the Chevalier de Huerta presented the following reply:—

Stockholm, Dec. 29, 1800.

SIR,

“ I have this moment received from my Court an answer to the dispatches, in which I communicated the first steps I had taken with his Swedish Majesty, when I had the honour to present my first Note on the subject of the outrage of which the English were guilty in the road of Barcelona.

“ The King, my master, has observed with regret the coldness with which the Swedish Court has received the complaint, while it has confined itself to feeble and indecisive measures, from which it does not even indulge the hope of any advantage. This view of the matter shews the small interest with which Sweden is prepared to act in the business. I cannot conceal from you, Sir, that this inactivity, which is observed in the applications of the Court of Sweden to that of London, might afford room to believe that this negotiation will be connected with other objects of private interest which demand temporising measures, incompatible with that energy and zeal which his Catholic Majesty expected to see displayed by his Swedish Majesty, in regard to an affair which, as it involves the honour of his flag, would have afforded him an occasion to prove to Europe the warm part he takes in the interest of the Maritime Powers, as well as to testify the value he puts upon the good understanding which hitherto has prevailed between the two Courts. In pursuance of a new order from my Court, I repeat, and formally insist upon what I demanded in my last Note of the 17th October. I fondly flatter myself, that his Swedish Majesty will adopt far more active measures than the contents of your Note allowed me to hope. It is not probable that you will expose Swedish ships to all the severity of the measures which circumstances require to be exercised against suspected vessels, and whose conduct might be considered as connived at, unless the Swedish Court receives from England the most ample reparation respecting the affair of Barcelona.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)
“ THE CHEVALIER DE HUERTA.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Ville de Paris, in Torbay, Jan. 12.

I ENCLOSE two letters from Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. detailing particulars of the meritorious exertions of himself, and the Officers under his command, in intercepting the enemy's supplies.

His Majesty's bireed Cutter Nile,

SIR, Dec 11.

I have the honour to inform you, that the vessels you signalled us to chase, on the 6th instant, never came through the passage, but rowed up along shore again, and went under Fort Lamara: I watched for them all night, but in the morning seeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your further orders; on that day I saw a convoy couring round the Croisic, of 15 or 16 sail, but was in no hurry to chase, rather permitting them to get nearer to St. Gildas, and in the evening stood out, and made the necessary signals to Mr. Forbes; it fully answered my expectations, as he being to windward, turned them all, and they made for the Villain just where I was. About eight we took a small one, just as the battery of St. Jacques was hailing us, which I immediately manned and sent her with our own boat along shore, and by four A. M. found ourselves in possession of five more. This is all they could attempt, as the whole coasts were then alarmed, and the battery of Notre Dame at the entrance of the river Peners kept up so brisk a fire as to send three shot through the last vessel; but the spirit of our people was such, that they were determined to have her out, and luckily only one man was slightly scratched with a splinter. On joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found she had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expressed in the adjoining list; the four largest are decked, and very capable of going to England, but the others cannot. Since the 7th Mr. Forbes has been continually upon the look out, but not a single vessel, I believe, has stirred since.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE ARGLES.

Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

A List of Vessels captured by the Nire bireed Cutter, under the Orders of Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

Maria Joseph, of 5 men and 48 tons, from Bourdeaux to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.

Notre Dame de Consolation, of 5 men and 35 tons, from Bourdeaux to Brest, laden with ditto.

Saint Pierre, of 7 men and 39 tons, from Bourdeaux to Brest, laden with ditto.

L'Heloin, of 4 men and 13 tons, from Nantes to Auray, laden with Nantes wine.

Le François, of 3 men and 4 tons, from Nantes to Auray, laden with iron, tar, pottery, &c.

L'Amiable François, of 55 tons, from Bourdeaux to Brest, laden with Bourdeaux wine.

By his Majesty's Cutter Lurcher.

Maria Joseph, of 2 men and 8 tons, from Nantes to Yannes, laden with Nantes wine.

L'Eponine, of 3 men and 13 tons, from Nantes to Yannes, laden with ditto; driven on shore on Houat.

Le Bon Secour, of 2 men and 8 tons, from Nantes to Yannes, laden with ditto; sunk at anchor.

La Magicienne, Isle Oleron, S. E. by S. two Leagues.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that after a short chase, I this day captured, between the Isles of Rhe and Oleron, a French sloop laden with wine and brandy for the use of the combined fleet at Brest, and have sent her to Plymouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. OGILVY.

The Earl of St. Vincent.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Rowley Buleel, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 24.

On Monday the 4th day of August, soon after day-light, four sail were discovered from the mast head in the North West quarter, and apparently steering about N. by E. At seven A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and stood towards us; upon which I bore down with the

the

the whole of my convoy. At noon the enemy perceived our force (which was greatly exaggerated in their opinion by the warlike appearance of the China ships); they bore up under a press of sail, and by signal separated.

I stood for the largest ship, and notwithstanding the light and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chase guns, and a partial firing for about ten minutes, at half past five in the afternoon (Tuesday) she struck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate *La Concorde*, of forty-four guns, eighteen pounders, 444 men; commanded by Citizen Jean François Landolphe, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Chef de Division.

At seven the same evening, the French frigate, *La Médée*, of 36 guns, twelve-pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Coudein, struck her colours to the Bombay Castle, Captain John Hamilton, and the *Exeter*, Captain Henry Meriton.

The above frigates were of the Squadron which sailed from Rochefort the 6th day of March 1799, and having committed great depredations on the coast of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruising on the coast of Brazil.

La Franchise, of 42 guns, and 380 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurieu, escaped by throwing part of her guns overboard, and also her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did also an American schooner, their prize, fitted as a cruiser.

On this occasion I hope their Lordships will permit me to bear testimony of the spirit of the Officers and ship's company of the *Belliqueux*; and I have peculiar pleasure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr. Fbdon, my First Lieutenant, to whom I only do justice in recommending him to their Lordships' notice and favour.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Captains, Officers, and crews of the different ships and my convoy, for their ready obedience to my signals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Capt. Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly pursued and captured the aforesaid frigate *La Médée*; and also to Captain Torin, of the *Courts*, and Captain Spens, of the *Neptune*, who with great alacrity pursued *La Franchise*, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reasons above assigned; and my best thanks are due to

the whole of the Commanders of the ships under my convoy, for their assistance in taking a number of prisoners on board their respective ships.

We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tuesday the 12th of August.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Robert Barton, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Concorde, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Lisbon on the 4th Instant.

During my stay off the Bar of Oporto I captured the Spanish privateer lugger *San Joseph*, alias *Larcon*, of six guns and 40 men, out from Vigo, and had captured the *Speedy* brig, one of the convoy, and in an hour more would have captured another, as she was within hail when we saw her.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Dickson, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 19th inst.

SIR,

I enclose to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Westbeach, of his Majesty's sloop *Favourite*, giving an account of his having captured, off Flamborough Head, on the 15th instant, a French cutter privateer called *La Voyageur*, mounting 14 guns, and had on board 47 men. The privateer arrived this day.

I am, Sir, &c.

A. DICKSON.

Favourite, at Sea, Jan. 16, 1801.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 15th inst. being off Flamborough Head, I discovered at nine A. M. a cutter close in shore, to which I immediately gave chase; and am happy to acquaint you, that I had the satisfaction to capture her after a run of seven hours. She proves to be *Le Voyageur* cutter privateer of Dunkirk, mounting 14 carriage guns, manned with 47 men, commanded by Egidie Colbett, had been out four days from Oitend, and had only captured the *Camela*, in ballast, belonging to Sunderland, the day before.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOS. WESTBEACH.

Archibald Dickson, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Captain York, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Jason, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated at S. a, the 18th instant.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I this day captured La Venus, French lugger privateer, of 14 brass carriage guns, and 36 men. She sailed from Cherbourg yesterday evening, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, commander in chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated Levia-than, Martinique, 27th October, 1800.

SIR,

Having directed the Gipsy, of 17 four-pounders and 42 men, tender to the Levia-than, under the command of Lieut. Coryndon Boger, to carry the Charlotte, merchant-ship, (in which my late Captain, Carpenter, took his passage) to the northward of the islands, I am to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 7th instant, in passing near Guadaloupe, on the above service, he chased and brought to action a French sloop of very superior magnitude, and manned with double his number of select troops of Guadaloupe. For the particulars of this very handsome contest I shall refer their Lordships to Lieut. Boger's letter; but I should not do justice to his Majesty's service, from the knowledge I have of this valuable officer's character, and the unanimous voice of his crew, if I did not say his modest recital of his gallantry does him as much honour as the action itself; and I flatter myself he will be honoured by their Lordships' protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. Since the concluding of the above, I find three more of the wounded have died.

Gipsy, in St. John's Roads, Oct. 8, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. off the north end of Guadaloupe, I chased and came up with an armed sloop; on firing a shot at her she hoisted French colours, and returned it: an action instantly commenced; we remained at very close quarters for an

hour and an half, when finding that her musketry did us considerable damage, I hauled a little farther off, and kept up a sharp fire of round and grape: at half past ten, I had the satisfaction to see her strike. She proves to be Le Quiproquo, commanded by Tourpié, formerly a Capitaine de frigate in the service of the King, and was charged with dispatches from Curacoa, bound to Guadaloupe; she mounts 8 guns, six and nine pounders, and had on board 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs and cannoners. I am sorry to add that our loss is considerable, having had one killed and eleven wounded; among the latter I include Mr. Clarke and myself. Finding it necessary to get medical assistance as soon as possible, I put into this port, and have got all the wounded into an hospital. The loss on the side of the enemy was the Captain and 4 killed, and 11 wounded; both vessels have suffered much in their sails and rigging, but I am happy to say his Majesty's schooner has not suffered in her hull. I cannot omit, Sir, mentioning the great assistance I received from the Charlotte, merchant-ship, under my convoy, both in securing the prisoners, and giving every assistance to the wounded that lay in their power. The petty officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved extremely well on the occasion. I am sorry to add, that two men have since died of their wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

CORYNDON BOGER.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated the 28th Inst.

SIR,

I enclose to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have just received from Lieutenant Pearce, commanding the King George hired cutter, giving me an account of his having this morning captured the Flibullier cutter privateer.

I am, Sir, &c.

SKEFF. LUTWIDGE.

King George Hired Armed Cutter, Downs, Jan. 28, 1801.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that about one o'clock this morning, I captured

captured the French cutter privateer *Le Flibustier*, commanded by — Deslougé, manned with 16 men, and muskets and pistole. She had been out from Dunkirk two days, and had made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PEARCE.

Steffington Lutwidge, Esq.
Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Giffard, commanding his Majesty's Ship Active, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 26th Inst.

SIR,

His Majesty's ship under my command this morning captured the French cutter privateer *Le Quinola*, carrying 14 guns, six and three pounders, and 48 men, after a chase of two hours: she sailed from Morlaix yesterday morning, and had not made a capture.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

JOHN GIFFARD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 3.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Torbay, the 31st ult.

I enclose a letter from Capt. Ogilvy, of his Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, giving an account of the capture of the Huron French Corvette, from the Isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux.

Magicienne, Plymouth Sound,

MY LORD, *Jan. 31.*

Capt. Halliday's letter will inform your Lordship of my having, on the 20th inst. captured, in sight of the Doris, the French ship letter of marque *Le Huron*, from the Isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, and of his directing me to see her into Plymouth; I now beg leave to acquaint your Lordship of my arrival with her; she is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, is pierced for twenty guns, had eighteen mounted, but threw them all overboard, except four, during the chase; I think her a vessel well calculated for his Majesty's service; the cargo is of great value, and consists of ivory, cochineal, indigo, tea, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, ebony, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. OGILVY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 7.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 18th inst. his Majesty's ship I command captured the French national ship corvette *L'Aurore*, of 16 guns, commanded by Charles Girault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau. She was from the Mauritius, having on board the Aid de Camp to the Governor of that place, charged with dispatches to the French Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. LUKIN.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent,
K. B. &c.

Doris, Jan. 23.

MY LORD,

Since the evening of the 20th, when I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the fortunate capture we had made of the French ship *Le Huron*, I have been cruising, agreeably to my orders, and have this morning captured the French brig *La Favorite*, from L'Orient, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with slaves, copper, and hides.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HALLIDAY.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

Sirius, off Cape Belem, Jan 28.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, under my command, in company with his Majesty's ship *Amethyst*, captured the Spanish letter of marque *Charlotta*, from Ferrol, bound to Curacoa, out of Ferrol only 16 hours, Cape Belem bearing S. by W. six or seven leagues.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

An Enclosure from Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Apollo,

MY LORD, *Dec. 21, 1800.*

At noon, on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21 deg. North, we gave chase to a xebec to windward of us, but soon after discovering a brig directly in the wind's eye, we chased her, and at two in the morning got up and took possession of the *Resolution* Spanish sloop of war of 18 guns and 149 men, commanded by Don Francisco Oarrichena (formerly the *Resolution* cutter in the British navy); she sailed from Vera Cruz three days before.

As soon as her crew were removed to this ship, we made all sail, and an hour after day-break got sight again of the xebec, and captured her at three o'clock in the afternoon; she is from Vera Cruz, and was bound to the Havannah.

The Resolution was in general towed by us until the 27th ult. when her main-mast went by the board; an attempt was made to refit her, but her rigging and sails being perfectly rotten, and every thing belonging to her in such a miserable condition, it was necessary to destroy her.

On the 17th inst. off Porcillo, in the Island of Cuba, we recaptured the schooner St. Joseph.

I am, my Lord, &c.

P. HALKETT.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 10.

Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Osseau, Torbay, MY LORD, Feb. 3.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on Monday the 26th of Jan. at eight A. M. in lat. 45 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I fell in with the French national frigate La Dedaigieuse, of 36 guns and 300 men, with dispatches, from Cayenne for Rochfort, and chased her until noon the following day; when I discovered his Majesty's ships Sirius and Amethyst, off Cape Finistere, who Captains I directed by signal to chase, and continued in pursuit of the enemy until two o'clock on Wednesday morning; being within musket-shot, she opened her fire on the Sirius and Osseau, which was immediately returned, and surrendered to the above ships after an action of forty-five minutes, distant from the shore, near Cape Belem, about two miles; her running rigging and sails were cut to pieces, several men killed and seven teen wounded, amongst the latter were the Captain and Fifth Lieutenant. My warmest thanks are due to Captains King and Coyke, for their exertions, but particularly to the former, as from the Sirius's steady and well directed fire the enemy received considerable damage, the Amethyst, from unfavourable winds, was unable to get up until she had struck. I am happy to say, notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by the Dedaigieuse, neither of the ships lost a man; the Sirius's rigging and sails were a little

damaged, her main-yard and bowsprit slightly wounded. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the Officers and Company of his Majesty's ship under my command, and in justice to them must add, their anxiety to close with the enemy on first discovering her, was equal to what it was on becoming to superior; and must further beg to acknowledge the very great assistance I received from Mr. H. Lloyd, my First Lieutenant, during a long and anxious chase of forty two hours; I trust your Lordship will be pleased to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a most valuable Officer, and deserving of their attention; on his account most sincerely do I lament the baffling winds that prevented my bringing the enemy to action on the preceding day, which I was several times in expectation of doing. La Dedaigieuse is a perfect new frigate, copper fastened, and sails well, carries 28 twelve-pounders on her main-deck, and pierced for 40 guns. I have given the prize in charge of my First Lieutenant, with directions to proceed to Plymouth; and have also to acquaint your Lordship of my having detained, on the 1st instant, the Swedish ship Hofnung, from Valentia bound to Altona, laden with Brandy, burthen 260 tons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. H. LINZEE.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's schooner Nettley, to Lord Keith, dated Oporto, 22d December, 1800.

Netley, Porto, 22d Dec. 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's schooner under my command sailed from Lisbon on the 18th ultimo, and that on the 23d she captured the St. Antonio y Annas La Fortuna Spanish lugger privateer, of six guns and thirty-four men. On the 14th instant she took the St. Miguel El Volante, of the same description, of two guns and twenty-nine men: and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, successively took possession of the Speedy brig, from Newfoundland, with cod-fish; a Spanish coaster, laden with wine, &c. and the Spanish schooner privateer St. Pedro y San Francisco, of three guns and thirty-nine men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

The Emperor of Russia's Challenge to all the Potentates of Europe.

ST. PETERSBURGH COURT GAZETTE, Dec. 30.—It is said, that his Majesty, the Emperor, seeing that the Powers of Europe cannot agree, and wishing to terminate a war which has raged eleven years, intends to propose a place, where he will invite all other Potentates, to fight with them, in barriers closed up; for which purpose they are to bring with them their most enlightened Ministers and most skilful Generals, as Squires, umpires, and heralds; such as Thugut, Pitt, and Bernstorff: that he himself intends to have Counts Vonder Pahlen and Kutusow on his side. It is not known whether this rumour is to be depended upon; meanwhile it does not seem to be altogether without foundation, as it bears the mark of what has often been imputed to him.

Letters received by the same mail state, that the Emperor Paul, on the 29th Dec. gave a grand tournament, at which he performed, and after it a dinner; when, heated with wine, he harangued the company, and spoke to the effect described in the Gazette. One account states, that M. de Rolenciantz, the Danish Ambassador, who was present, wrote the particulars to his Court, and that the Emperor, accustomed to have the dispatches opened, had this letter published in the Gazette of the following day, as a justification for ordering the Dane to leave his dominions: whilst it is again stated, that the Ambassador, possibly in a similar state with Paul, obtained from his Majesty an order to have this challenge inserted in the Gazette, to the printer of which he made himself responsible; and that the Emperor, on seeing the article on the 30th, directed the arrest of M. de Rolenciantz, which he was induced to alter to that for his immediate departure, on assurances from his Minister, &c. that he, the Emperor, had commanded the publication.

PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—At seven o'clock yesterday morning, a Russian Officer arrived here, in seventeen days, from Petersburg, and immediately set off to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is in the country. He is the bearer of a letter to the Chief Consul, in the hand-writing of the Emperor Paul.—The following article, which has retuled from these dispatches, was promulgated this morning:

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—

Jan. 19.—The Consuls of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of the Exterior, decree—“All vessels of the Republic, and all cruisers bearing the French flag, are forbid to interrupt the ships of war, or the commerce of the Emperor of all the Russias, or of his subjects. On the contrary, it is directed, that all French vessels shall afford succour and assistance to the ships of Russia. All prizes of Russian vessels which may be made after the 1st Ventose (Feb. 19) shall be declared null by the Council of Prizes. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Marine and Colonies, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By order of the First Consul,

MARAT, Secretary of State.

KONINGSBERG, Jan. 26.—Our Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Courland, dated Jan. 2.—“We have just received here the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia has published a notice to all neutral ships importing goods to England, that they will be detained by the Russian cruisers.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—The Convention signed at St. Petersburg on the 16th of December, by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and to which Prussia acceded the next day, is entirely founded on that concluded in 1780. The articles of most importance are the following:

I. The subsisting Treaties relative to contraband goods between the Contracting Powers and other Governments, shall be maintained; but for the future it shall be established as the basis of every Treaty, that neutral flags make neutral cargoes.

II. The guarantee of the Commander of a ship of war shall, for the future, protect the merchant vessels sailing under convoy from all search by the ships of war of the Belligerent Powers.

III. The strictest measures shall be adopted, and tribunals established to prevent any contraband and prohibited commerce from being carried on under the protection of this armed neutrality.

VIENNA, Jan. 10. (From the Court Gazette.)—His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles to be Imperial and Royal Field Marshal, and President of the Aulic Council of War.

In Bulgaria a bloody battle was fought on the 29th of December, between Pashwan Oglu and the Pacha of Romelia, in which the latter was defeated.

An Armistice was concluded at Trevisa on the 26th Nivose (Jan. 16), between General Brune and General Bellegarde. The Austrians have evacuated all the country on this side of the Tagliamento. General Oudinot, Chief of the Staff, has left Trevisa to proceed to Paris with the conditions of the Armistice.—*Moniteur*.

The Paris papers of the 6th inst. state, that 3,000 French troops, under General Miolis, had beaten 16,000 Austrians and Neapolitans, under the command of Generals Damas and Ventimille, near Sienna, and compelled them to evacuate Tuscany. General Damas applied for an Armistice, and the Republican General Marat replied, that if the Neapolitans retired from the Papal States, and laid an embargo on all English vessels in the ports of Naples and Sicily, it should be granted.

Letters from the North inform us, that Russia has just concluded with Sweden a Treaty of Subsidies and Commerce, one of the articles of which states, that the two Powers shall concur in retaking the Isle of Malta. The same letters assure us, that in the spring a very numerous Russian fleet will arrive at Copenhagen.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Prince of Peace, recently appointed Generalissimo of the Spanish armies, has made General Baciocchi, brother-in-law to the French Ambassador Lucien Bonaparte, one of his Aids-du-Camp. The Prince, who has obtained the place of Consultator, created for him, has got his brother, the Marquis de Mora, made a Grandee of Spain, and Inspector General of Cavalry. The Marquis de Castell Franco, it is added, had been dispatched to Lisbon, to announce, that if Portugal did not immediately withdraw from its connection with England, and attach itself to Spain and France, 30,000 of the troops of the latter, to be commanded by General La Clerc, brother-in-law to the First Consul, would assist the Spanish army to invade Portugal.

Letters from Constantinople, dated December 10, relate the receipt of intelligence at that capital, that the English fleet, under the command of Lord Keith, and the transports, comprising ninety sail, having on board the army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, had arrived at Rhodes, and anchored in the port of Maui.

The Deys of Algiers and Tunis having not only refused to furnish the Porte with any assistance against France, but having even very lately made peace with that Republic, the Grand Seignior has caused the Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers to be arrested, as well as an Officer from the Dey of Tunis. Two Officers have been dispatched to Tunis and Algiers, with *firmans* from the Grand Seignior, commanding the Deys to declare war immediately against France.

The United States frigate, Captain Bainbridge, arriving at Algiers with presents from America, was ordered by the Dey to receive on board the tribute for the Grand Seignior, and to depart immediately for Constantinople. Captain Bainbridge refused to obey the order, and urged the independence of his flag; and the American Consul, in decided terms, seconded his remonstrance; but to these the Dey briefly answered, that unless they immediately complied, he would seize the ship, send her crew into slavery, and declare war against the United States.

The presents lately sent by the Dey of Algiers to the Grand Seignior, by the American frigate, comprised sixty women, two lions, two tygers, four horses, and two hundred sheep, besides jewels and money. Twenty Turks and one hundred Negroes took their passage in this ship, and, although thus unwarrantably pressed into the service, the American Consul was compelled to give security, on the part of the United States, to the amount of 800,000 dollars, for the safe delivery of this cargo at Constantinople.

Letters from Constantinople of the 1st ult. state, that the Porte has sequestered the property of the subjects of the States of Barbary, and ordered an embargo to be laid on all their vessels in the Turkish harbours.

The French Government proposes to open a passage by water between Paris and Belgium. The decree for this purpose orders that the Minister of Interior shall cause the three plans previously proposed to be compared: that of St. Quentin, by which a junction of the Somme with the Scheldt would be effected; that of joining the Oise to the Sambre; and that of uniting the Sambre with the Scheldt.

The Russian prisoners, now all on their march home from France, had each presented to him, from Bonaparte, before they set out, a French musquet.

INDIA.

INDIA.

EMBASSY TO PERSIA.

We are happy in being able to state the successful issue of the late mission from Bombay to Schiras. The commercial relations between the Company and Persia have been essentially extended and strengthened, and the King, in manifestation of the close and friendly connexion thus happily promoted, has enjoined all his subjects, and particularly Imauna Seyd Suldaun, who had been suspected of favouring the interest of France, under severe penalties, to abstain from all intercourse, commercial or political, with the enemies of England.

The present annual consumption of Indian commodities in Persia is estimated at about 2,300,000 rupees, and the exports, exclusive of copper, about 960,000.

The following instance of exalted policy is extracted from the Madras Gazette of June 28.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has deemed himself fortunate in discovering the near connexions of Commandant Syed Ibrahim, who have survived the long captivity and death of that faithful, honourable, and distinguished Officer.

It will be in the recollection of the army, that Syed Ibrahim commanded the Tanjour Cavalry in the year 1781, was made prisoner during that year, was repeatedly invited by the late Tippoo Suldaun to accept service in Mysore, under the most brilliant promises, and under the repeated recommendation of his fellow-prisoners the British Officers, until their release in the year 1784; that after the release of the British Officers, Syed Ibrahim, Commandant, was removed to the fort of Cowley Droog, where he suffered the hardships of a rigorous confinement and unwholesome food, intended to have produced that acquiescence which the Suldaun's invitations had failed to procure.

His Lordship, therefore, experiences the most cordial gratification in pointing out to the native troops of this establishment, the memorable example of attachment and fortitude exhibited by Syed Ibrahim, in resisting the earnest solicitations, in supporting the oppressive cruelty of the late Suldaun, and in finally *laying down his life as a sacrifice to the duties of fidelity and honour.*

In order to manifest his respect for the long services, the exemplary virtue, and impregnable fidelity of Syed Ibrahim, the

Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct, that the amount of his pay as Commandant of Cavalry, being fifty-two pagodas and twenty-one fanams per month, shall be conferred as a pension for life on his sister, who left her home, in the Carnatic, to share his misfortunes in captivity, and who was subsequently wounded in the storm of Seringapatam.

In order, also, to perpetuate his Lordship's sense of the Syed's truth and attachment to the Company's service, the Governor in Council has ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory at Cowley Droog, with an establishment of two lamps and a fakir, for the service of the tomb, according to the rites of his religion.

By the late Treaty with the Nizam (which has been communicated to the Mahratta Government, and cordially approved of), the subsidy paid by his Highness to the Company has been increased from 53,713 Arcot rupees per month, to 201,425 rupees per month, or 2,417,100 Arcot rupees annually.

The mines of Ava, which were wont to supply the Eastern markets with lead, tin, quicksilver, &c. are nearly exhausted. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by these sources of wealth, is decaying rapidly, and the population and political strength of the country have each been essentially affected. Ava produces vast forests of timber, admirably adapted for ship-building; and it is hoped, from the present friendly disposition of the King towards the English, that the Company will be suffered to form a settlement on his Coast for the express purpose of building ships. Oil, tallow, and beeswax, are likewise abundant in this country.

An English Lady, named Ivon, was lately buried at Poonah with military honours: she was the relict of a brave Officer, who lost his life in the war before the last in storming the fortresses of Darwar. Mrs. Ivon partook largely of that fortitude which distinguished her husband through a long series of misfortunes, following him in every vicissitude and danger with the most exemplary magnanimity. Most of the English detachment leaving with the Peeshwa, and a considerable number of Mahratta troops, followed the corpse with rigid observance of the funeral ceremonies due to an Officer. This is the first instance which has occurred to our knowledge of a woman being interred with military honours.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

PROVIDENCE (RHODE ISLAND), Dec. 27.—The issue of election of President and Vice-President of the United States, so far as it depended upon the individual States, is at length known. Previous to the vote of South Carolina, which decided the election, the four candidates for those high and important offices had each sixty-five votes. The friends of Messrs. Jefferson and Burr had obtained a majority in the Legislature of that State, and, of course, appointed electors who bestowed their suffrages on those Gentlemen. The number of votes will, therefore, on the final count, stand thus:—

	<i>Ad. & P.</i>		<i>Jef. & B.</i>	
New Hampshire	6	6	0	0
Massachusetts	16	16	0	0
Connecticut	9	9	0	0
Rhode Isl. (2 lost)	4	2	0	0
New York	0	0	12	0
New Jersey	7	7	0	0
Delaware	3	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	7	8	0
Maryland	5	5	5	0
Virginia	0	0	21	0
Vermont	4	4	0	0
North Carolina	4	4	8	0
South Carolina	0	0	8	0
Georgia	0	0	4	0
Kentucky	0	0	4	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
	65	63	73	73

It is further stated, that in consequence of a final adjustment having taken place between that Country and England, the former was to pay a sum of money to the latter, in lieu of certain claims.

From New-York, December 20, it is stated, that in virtue of the Convention concluded between the English and the Governor of Curacoa, four of the crew of his Majesty's late ship *Hermione* had been sent to Jamaica for trial. Mr. Ligon arrived on the 6th at Norfolk, and was to sail in the *Andromache* for the West Indies.

It is stated, under date Philadelphia, Dec. 20, that the copy of the Treaty recently concluded between the United States and France, had been presented to the Senate on the 15th.

An Act of the American States has directed the erection of a mausoleum in the city of Washington to the memory of their first President and Founder.

WEST INDIES.

Extracts from the Kingston Papers, betwixt the 4th and 12th November.

The very severe gusts of wind from the N. W. and W. which accompanied the late rains, we fear have done considerable damage in the country. At Port Royal, most of the small craft have either been sunk, drove on shore, or materially injured; and in this harbour a few small vessels have been drove on shore.

Accounts have been received from North-side, stating in general the damage that has been done to the shipping on that side of the island. Letters from Annetto Bay mention, that along the whole coast scarcely a vessel is afloat; some American vessels are totally lost; and at Iter Boreale estate, a Spanish privateer, full of men, has been driven on shore. To windward very considerable damage has been done; in Morant Bay only one vessel has been saved; the other craft were chiefly laden, and little of their cargoes have been saved.

The brig *Diligence*, from Philadelphia, was upset by a severe gale on Sunday morning last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, off the Navasa. The Captain, with fourteen of the crew and four passengers, were lost, and only two of the people saved, who were taken from off a spar by Lieutenant Filton, in the tender of his Majesty's ship *Abergavenny*, and arrived at Port Royal on Friday evening.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, Nov. 8.—During Saturday night and Sunday last a very severe gale of wind blew from the N. W. with little or no intermission, for upwards of twenty-four hours, which has done considerable damage to the canes, corn, and plantains, on the properties extending from this town towards Kingston, and Old Harbour. The rain having continued almost incessantly for some time before and during the continuance of the storm, the Rio Cobre swelled to so immense a height, as to be within a few feet of the top of the bridge leading to Kingston, and has considerably damaged that leading to St. Thomas in the Vale, rendering the road impassable to horses and carriages. About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon it blew with the greatest strength in this town, and created much alarm from its suddenly shifting a few points to the westward, where it happily remained steady until it subsided, and

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

and became perfectly calm towards evening. In the mountains in this vicinity the woods in many parts had the appearance of being underwooded; very large trees were thrown down, the whole of the plantain walks destroyed, and many coffee-trees torn up by the roots.

We are informed that, during the above storm, two privateer schooners, the one French, the other Spanish, were driven on shore near Anotto Bay;

the crew of the latter consisted of thirty-three men, only eleven of which, and an English boy, who had been taken out of a prize, were saved.

It is stated, in letters from Savannah-la-Mar, that accounts had been received there from Montego Bay, giving information that the storm had done considerable damage there; that the Clob Harbour was completely destroyed; and that seventeen vessels were driven on shore.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 18.

HER Majesty's Birth-day was observed with unusual splendor. The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and the Union Flags were displayed from the steeples of the different churches. The several branches of the Royal Family paid their congratulatory respects to her Majesty at Buckingham House. At one o'clock the Queen held a Court at St. James's Palace, when the Ode for the New Year (See page 46) was performed in the anti chamber adjoining the Drawing-Room, and a Congratulatory Oration delivered. On this occasion a new crimson velvet canopy and throne were put up in the Great Council Chamber, the Arms of the Union being beautifully embroidered and decorated with diamonds. The Court was brilliantly attended.

21. J. Fisher was executed at Newgate, pursuant to his sentence, for having stolen 720lb. of sugar from Dundee Wharf, Wapping.

22. A maniac was taken into custody at Buckingham House, for attempting forcibly to enter the Palace. On being asked his business, he said, he had written a note on Wednesday morning to the Princesses, promising to accompany them to the play that evening, and he came to know why he had received no answer. His name is Palmer Hurst. It appeared on his examination next day, that he formerly possessed a considerable property at Walton-upon-Thames. He was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell to be taken particular care of.

23. The cause which had been for some time depending between the mas-

ter and journeymen tailors came on at Guildhall; when, after hearing evidence and Counsel on both sides, the Court determined that the journeymen should receive 27s. per week, being a rise of 2s. and 3s. less than they demanded; and further determined, that in all cases of general mourning the wages should be doubled, that is, made 54s. per week.

24. At the Public Office, Bow-street, Jane Sellwood and T. Pallett were committed on charges of stealing dogs and killing them for their skins. In a back room of their house in St. George's-fields were found the carcases of thirty dogs, which had been recently killed and skinned, and beneath the floors of the several rooms were the bodies of numerous dogs in a state of putridity. Next day, S. Merryfield, J. Pallett, and Ann Carter, alias Edwards, alias Sadler, were likewise committed on similar charges.

The Rotation at Bow street Police Office has been thus altered: Sir William Addington has retired on a pension; Mr. Ford takes the lead; and Mr. Graham is translated from Hatton Garden.—Days of sitting: Monday and Thursday, Mr. Ford; Tuesday and Friday, Mr. Bond; Wednesday and Saturday, Mr. Graham.

The Court of India Directors, we understand, have in contemplation "to grant such facilities to the private trade, and establish such regulations as may, with great benefit to themselves and to the community at large, secure to this country the whole of the trade from their territories in the East."

The

The India Company are about to renew a commercial treaty with the Saibos, a powerful people of Borneo, which promises the most beneficial consequences;—their country produces diamonds, pearls, gold, and rice, in great abundance.

The following is a list of the India Company's Ships lost during the present War:—

- 1792, Winterton, wrecked off Madagascar.
 —, Princess Royal, taken by the French in the Straits of Sunda.
 —, Pigot, taken by the French off Bencoolen.
 1794, Triton, taken by privateers in the Bay of Bengal.
 1798, Ocean, lost to the Eastward.
 —, Raymond, } taken by the French
 —, Woodcot, } on the Malabar Coast
 —, Princess Amelia, burnt at Cananore.
 1799, Henry Addington, lost on Bembridge Lodge.
 —, Fitzwilliam, burnt in Saugur Roads.

1800, Queen, burnt at Salvador.

Between the years 1757 and 1792, the Company lost 46 Ships, of which six were burnt, 30 were wrecked, and 10 captured by the enemy.

Feb. 2. The Household, or Brown Bread, commenced selling exclusively: the affize of which is as follows:

<i>Avoirdupois Weight.</i>	<i>lb. oz. dr.</i>	<i>To be sold</i>
The Penny Loaf to weigh	4 3 9	far.
The Two-penny Loaf	10 7 3	
The Three-penny Loaf	10 10 13	<i>l. s. d.</i>
The Peck Loaf	17 6 0	0 6 5
The Half-peck Loaf	8 11 0	0 3 2½
The Quartern Loaf	4 5 8	0 1 7½
The Half-quartern Loaf	2 2 12	0 0 9½

No Bread is to be sold until it has been baked 24 hours at least. The Wheaten Loaf must be marked with a large Roman W. and every mixed Loaf M. And it is further ordered that Six-penny Loaves are not to be made.

3. The question, whether the inquiry into the alledged abuse of India patronage should proceed, was negatived by a ballot of the proprietors, the numbers being 350 to 411.

Mrs. Smith lately died at Stafford of the wound inflicted by her husband, as mentioned in our last.

• Five drachms more in weight than Fine Bread.

† Ten drachms more than Fine Bread.

‡ Fifteen drachms more than Fine Bread.

9. An opulent and aged farmer, named Elsdon, in Cambridgeshire, went to view a thrashing machine, and falling in a fit on one of the shafts, was so much bruised as to occasion his death. Before he left his house in the morning, he informed his housekeeper of the different applications of his property, that in the event of his sudden death, she might give the necessary information on the subject to his heirs.

13. The Fast Day was observed throughout the country with appropriate solemnity; in many places collections were made at the several places of divine worship for the relief of the poor.

A vessel valuably freighted, belonging to Oxford, was last week upset in the Thames, at Boveney Point, between Maidenhead and Windsor, by a sudden gust of wind, which at the same time agitated the water to such extent, that a wave passed over the bow, and contributed to sink her, notwithstanding thirteen horses were at the line and five men on board.

14. A meeting took place between Lieutenant Minster, of the Marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship Monarch, and Lieutenant Christian Lafchen, of the Latona frigate, at Queenborough, near Sheerness, when the former was shot dead through the head; and the latter through the body, with very little hope of his recovery. The Marine Officer lies dead at an Inn in Queenborough for the Coroner's inquest, and the Lieut. of the Navy is sent on board the Spanker hospital ship at Sheerness. They were attended in this unfortunate business by a Marine Officer and a Surgeon's Mate as seconds, both of whom have absconded. The parties fought at twelve paces distance, and fired at the same instant. Both fell the first shot.

The cause of this unfortunate affair originated a few months since, when they both belonged to the Latona frigate, at Elsinew. Some words passed between them when playing at cards, which occasioned a blow; but Captain Southern, of that ship, by his well-timed authority, prevented the matter going farther, and made them promise while in his ship they would be quiet,

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and threatened to bring them both to a Court-Martial if they did not keep the peace. Since the arrival of the *Latona* at the Nore, the Marine Officer effected a change with an Officer in the *Monarch*, which was no sooner done than he received and accepted the Navy Lieutenant's challenge, which was attended with the consequences already stated.

Extract of a Letter from Salisbury, dated Seven p. m. Saturday, Febr. 14.

"This day came on the election for a Member to serve in Parliament for Old Sarum, when John Horne Tooke, Esq. was elected in the room of Sir George Younge, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The bells are now ringing on the occasion, and an elegant entertainment was provided at the King's Arms, which was attended by a select party of Lord Camelford's friends: his Lordship's health, together with that of John Horne Tooke, Esq. the new Member, was drank with repeated plaudits, and the day was spent with the greatest conviviality and harmony."

16. A girl fifteen years of age was, a few days since, committed to Bodmin goal, charged by the Coroners Inquest with the murder of her brother, a boy ten years old. They went from the neighbourhood of Helstone into the country, begging; but on their return home, quarrelled about the division of what they had collected, when, in the heat of anger, the girl twisted a small piece of string round the boy's neck and strangled him in an instant.

The *Diligence* brig, of 16 guns, was lately lost on a ridge of rocks on the N. W. side of Cuba; the officers and crew escaped from the wreck to a small island, where, with wretched accommodation, they remained three days, when the *Thunderer*, of 74 guns, hove in sight and picked them up;—previously to this, however, the Spaniards, who had witnessed their condition, sent an armed vessel for the purpose of making Capt. Ross and his people prisoners, but the boats of the *Thunderer* fortunately fell in with, and captured her.

The *Dictator*, of Liverpool, a new ship of 24 guns, has been wrecked on the coast of Kerry, when 57 out of 60 persons, were unfortunately lost. The late High Sheriff of the county, Mr. Marshall, saved part of the valuable

cargo, coming from Demerara, together with 20,000*l.* in Bank of England and other notes.

Some American vessels have recently been detained by our Cruisers, bound to Guadaloupe, &c. with gun-powder, &c. packed in casks, and labelled "Indian Meal."

The Underwriters have most creditably settled the demands on them for the British ships detained in Russia.

The retirement of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, Lord Camden, &c. from office, is said to have originated in the question for the emancipation of the Catholics. The Ex-Ministers are stated to have authorised the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to pledge himself to the Catholic Committee in Dublin, that the Test Law should be repealed; and it is added, that by this promise he induced their concurrence to the Legislative Union; and was thereby enabled to carry the project. Mr. Pitt, with those who had sanctioned the stipulation, regarded themselves pledged to the measure, and wished to introduce the subject into the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Imperial Parliament; but his Majesty, it is stated, considering the concession to be inconsistent with his Coronation Oath, resisted the advice of the majority of his Ministers, and rendered it necessary that they should retire.

Russia, Sweden and Denmark, jealous of the greatness of England, would doubtless rejoice in our humiliation by the agency of others; they may lose much by the war, but from the preponderating power of France and her dependencies, even in the event of success, they cannot hope to be essential gainers by it. They complain of the tyranny of Great Britain, without adding any thing in support of the allegation, and seem to forget the frauds and oppression of France. How has she respected their flag?—let them recur to the instructions to the privateers and cruizers of the Republic previous to Lord Duncan's victory. Did France acknowledge their pretensions of free ships making free goods?—No—decidedly, unequivocally, no;—for it is a fact established by the sentences of her Admiralty Courts, that the smallest article of British merchandize, though not specified in the bill of lading, has on several

ral occasions been sufficient to condemn, as lawful prize, a neutral ship and cargo—and to such extent was the principle carried by republican activity, that a gross of buttons purposely dropped on board a Danish vessel by some of the crew of a French privateer, while in the act of examining her papers, was made the occasion of her condemnation.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Russia, shortly after the accession of the Emperor Paul to the throne, contains the following article:—"If, which God forbid, the Peace between the two High Contracting Parties should be broken, the persons, the ships, and the merchandize belonging to their respective subjects, shall neither be stopped nor confiscated, but at least one year shall be granted to them to sell, dispose, or carry away their effects, and to retire themselves wherever they think proper (which is equally to be understood of those who are either in the land or sea service;) and it shall be permitted to them also, before, or on their departure, to consign, or make over, such effects as they have not sold, as well as the debts which they may have to demand, to such persons as they may judge proper, to be disposed of at their will, and for their profit; which debts the debtors shall be obliged to pay, in the same manner as if the rupture had not taken place."

During the last war between Russia and Sweden, when the enlightened Gustavus, aware of the inordinate ambition of Russia, sought our aid to check her colossal power, Sir Sidney Smith is stated to have taken the soundings, and to have made charts of every part of the Baltic, whilst, in an open boat, navigating that dangerous sea during an entire winter.

M. Fulton, who introduced the Panorama at Paris, has lately made some experiments at Havre and at Brest, with his fish-boat. This boat is constructed nearly in the usual manner, only that the sides swell out more, and that the bottom is flat. The latter has an aperture in the middle for receiving a pump, by means of which the vessel is made to descend to the bottom of the water. At one of the extremities there is another pump, by the help of which it ascends to the surface: and at the stern it is furnished with a rudder, by which it is steered when under the

water. Over the boat, which it resembles like a box, stands a kind of conical dome, which serves as a hatchway for entering it. This cone is constructed in the same manner as those lanterns placed at the top of circular stairs, in order to admit the light, and is furnished with several panes of glass, well cemented, that convey light to the interior of the boat, at the bottom of which is a glass that reflects the objects. By these means, a person in the boat can see every thing that passes above him. M. Fulton, in the course of his experiments, remained several hours under the water without the necessity of ascending to the surface. With this boat, he can set fire to objects at a great distance, without being seen. To prove the possibility of producing this effect, fascines done over with pitch were fastened to the end of the Pier; the fish boat then sunk down, and at the end of half an hour, the fascines were observed to be in flames. M. Fulton suffers nobody to enter this boat but himself. He has invented also a kind of arrows or darts, which he can fix in any vessel that he intends to set on fire.

Some days since a man took a canvas bag with about 18 pounds of gun-powder, into a smith's shop at Holywell to have it weighed, and carelessly laid it down near the forge where the smith was at work, when some sparks of the iron falling on the bag, the powder exploded, and tore and burnt the smith, his apprentice, and the stranger in such a manner, that their lives are despaired of. The smith's wife, far advanced in her pregnancy, with four children, were in a room above, at breakfast; they were forced through the roof and thrown on a pig-stye adjoining, excepting one of the children who fell amongst the ruins, and being miraculously covered by some rafters from the falling walls, was dug from beneath the ruins with a slight contusion only on his forehead; although much bruised and burnt, the poor woman and her children are likely to recover.

A publican named Cooke, of Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, was lately thrown from an ass and killed;—he had attained the 102d year of his age, retained his faculties to an unusual degree, and immediately previous to the accident which proved fatal to him, declared his life to be as good as any other in the country.

A young

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A young lady of highly respectable connections, lately detected stealing rinkets from a Goldsmith's shop, in Manchester, was at the late Sessions sentenced to twelve months confinement in a solitary cell.—She fainted on the judgment being delivered, and has been in almost continued hysterics ever since.

Some days since, as a waggon with a ton of cheese was passing over a temporary bridge of a canal, about two miles from Lynnham in Somersetshire, the building gave way, when the waggon, horses, and boy, who lay on the top of the cheese, fell into the water, which was at the time very low; the waggon turned right over, the wheels being uppermost, and the boy found himself on his hands and knees at the bottom of the canal;—the goodness of Providence was manifested in his preservation,—the cheese fell on each side of him, and a hole in the bottom of the waggon was made by the shock, through which he was drawn unhurt.

Two boys deserted from a vessel at Ipswich in August, and wandering about the woods and fields, subsisted upon turnips and berries of various kinds, till the latter end of October, when they dug a cave in the cliff near Landgrard Fort. During the high winds on the 9th of November the cliff fell in, and stopped up the passage to their dear abode; in this situation they continued two days, when a dog belonging to a sportsman was attracted to the spot, and scratched and barked till he induced the attention of his master, who hearing human voices within, procured assistance, and dug the poor children out.—the eldest died soon after, and the other, after lingering about six weeks, expired some days since.

The Rev. E. Thomas, of Llanguin, has been committed to Monmouth gaol, charged with the murder of his servant boy, twelve years of age.

Two persons (a chimney sweeper and a gardener) who have frequently robbed the different Colleges at Cambridge of plate, &c. have been apprehended, and most of the property found concealed in different parts of their houses, which are now pulling down for the purpose of search.

A young woman died at Bolton some days since, in consequence of taking, by mistake, some drugs given to her by an inexperienced boy, apprentice to an apothecary.

Girardami, a Tyrolese peasant, and self-taught artist, who now resides at Vienna, has invented an air gun, which may be discharged fifty times without pumping again. The first twenty shots penetrate through a board at an uncommon distance. Girardami makes these air-guns himself, and likewise very good wooden watches.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of King's Bench.

JAN. 28. Mr. Waddington, for embezzling his money, was adjudged to pay a fine of 500*l.* and imprisoned for one month, and a further fine shall be paid.

FEB. 11. Mr. Waddington received the judgment of the Court on his second conviction of forestalling hops in the county of Kent, namely, a fine of 500*l.* and three months imprisonment.

Lady Pomfret exhibited articles of the peace against the Earl. Her affidavit stated, that she was married in 1793, and was allowed 2,000*l.* per annum pin-money, which sum was secured upon part of her property, namely 112,000*l.* in the three per cents.; that his Lordship, to obtain possession of this money, and to force her to give up her annuity, had used her extremely ill; and that in consequence of threats of personal violence, she, in 1797, been obliged to execute a deed which affected her property to a certain amount; that she had instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Earl for adultery and cruelty, had been obliged to leave his house and reside with her relations, and now prays the protection of the Court.

12. The Earl of Pomfret appeared in Court, and gave recognizance himself to the amount of 5000*l.* and to sureties of 2,500*l.* each, to keep a peace towards his wife, and to appear on the last day of Hilary Term to answer to the complaint preferred against him.

MARRIAGE

MARRIAGES.

Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother
 to Lord Egremont, to Lady Anne
 Lumley.
 Mr. Ingleton, of Covent Garden Thea-
 tre, to Miss Howell, of Bath.
 Arthur French St. George, esq. of Ty-
 nemouth, to Miss Henrietta St. Lawrence,
 daughter of Lord Viscount St.
 Lawrence.
 James Hammond, esq. to Miss Gibbs,
 of St. George's-place, Canterbury.

Captain Hill, of the royal horse guards
 blue, to Miss Lumley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to Miss
 Stanley, daughter of Colonel Stanley.

Captain Van Spengler, of his Majesty's
 Dutch navy, to Miss Graham.

Sir John Coxe Hippesley, bart. to Mrs.
 Hippesley Coxe.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY.

MR. DAVID OLIPHANT, one of the
 tellers of the Bank of Scotland.

W. Perkins, esq. in Francis-street,
 Bedford-square, aged 52.

14. The Rev. Henry Wigley, of Pen-
 sham, in the county of Worcester, aged
 72.

15. William Gascoigne, esq. of the
 Admiralty, aged 38.

22. At Edinburgh, Patrick Rigg, of
 Downfield and Milton esq.

Lately, the Rev. J. B. Leake, rector of
 Naughton, and Nettleshead, Suffolk.

23. At Exeter, Richard Kote Drewe,
 esq.

Mr. Richard Shaw, printer, in Silver-
 street, White-church.

At Edge-hill, Liverpool, Thomas Ri-
 chard, esq. late of St. Ann's, in the island
 of Jamaica.

At Belville, George Durcan,
 comptroller of the stamp duties for
 Scotland.

Lately, at Donnington, the Rev. Wil-
 liam Wynne, A. B. curate of Denning-
 ton, and Saxted, Suffolk.

29. In Soho-square, Mr. James Fuhr,
 merchant.

At the Manse, Denny, Scotland, the
 Rev. Thomas Feigus.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Timothy Durcan,
 of the Theatre Royal.

In Ormond-street, Major Hocke.

Mr. Samuel Diaper, of Coleman street,
 member, one of the common-council-men
 of that ward.

27. At Gate-side, near Puffey, Wil-
 liam Conner, esq. late of Hanover, Ja-

At Irvine, Scotland, Robert Smith,
 weaver there, aged 101 years.

28. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Adam
 Walker, lecturer in philosophy, in Con-
 duct-street.

Lately, at Stonehouse, near Plymouth,
 the Rev. Mr. Davis, chaplain of the
 royal navy. He was chaplain to Lord
 Howe on the 1st of June 1794.

29. At Melhat, Scotland, David Greig,
 esq. of Hallgreig.

At Littleport, Cambridgeshire, Henry
 Tonksy, esq. aged 74 years.

Lately, at Guy's Hospital, the once
 celebrated LOUISA, or Lady of the Hay-
 stack, who, about eighteen years ago,
 was found to have taken up her residence
 under that shelter, in the parish of Bour-
 ton, near Bristol, in a state of melancholy
 derangement. She then appeared to be
 under twenty years of age. This very
 extraordinary woman, whose "tale of
 woe" was first told by Miss Hannah More,
 has ceased, for a considerable time past,
 to interest the general curiosity. She
 never would disclose the secret of her
 family.

30. The Rev. George Sewell, rector
 of Byfleet, in Surrey, in his 46th year.

At Bishop's Auckland, Durham, N.
 Bowler.

Alexander John Ross, captain lieute-
 nant and adjutant of the Plymouth divi-
 sion of marines.

31. W. Markham, esq. brother to the
 archbishop of York.

Alexander John Alexander, esq. of
 George-square, Edinburgh.

James Muiray, esq. late of Dullary,
 aged 80.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

1. G. R. Bradenell, esq. of George-street, Westminster.
 Mr. Thomas Foster, of Clement's lane, aged 74.
 Lately, at Thetford, Norfolk, in his 82nd year, James Mingay, esq. mayor of that borough, and father of James Mingay, esq. king's counsel.
2. At Whitehall, Chingford, Essex, Mrs. Elizabeth Territt, aged 92.
 Lately, the Rev. John Hey, B. A. fellow and assistant tutor of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
3. Mr. Henry Butler, sen. draper, at Market Deeping, aged 77. Though he had been married near half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the first which happened in it during that extent of time.
 Mr. John Luff, master of the free-school, Huntingdon.
- Lately, Mr. Joshua Hole, of Trinstone, near South Molton, Devon. The longevity of himself, his father, and three brothers, was unusual. His father, vicar of South Molton, dying aged 111 years; his eldest brother, John, rector of Rommleigh and Washford Pyre, 80 years; himself, 81 years; William, archdeacon of Barnstaple, 85 years; and Nicholas, vicar of Burrington, 80 years.
4. Mr. George Andree, of Staple inn, an eminent solicitor.
 John Le Coq, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.
 Mr. Minors, surgeon, Chancery-lane.
5. At Leatherhead, Surry, Mrs. Dunsford.
 In the Flesh market, Newcastle, Margaret Robson, aged 103.
6. At Glasgow, Colonel James Campbell, late of the 42^d regiment.
 Sir Gillies Payne, bart. of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, aged 80 years.
7. Mr. Christopher Strothoff, St. Martin's lane, Cannon street.
 At Lynn, William Bagge, esq. alderman of that corporation.
8. At the Hot Wells, Lieut. Bridgman, of the royal navy.
9. At Bryanstone-street, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. William Holwell Carr, of Monchist, Cornwall, and daughter of James, Earl of Errol.
 Lately, Mr. Broadhurst, gardener to Chelsea Hospital.
- Lately, at Plymouth Dock, George Ormsby, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Scout.
10. Samuel Wood, esq. of Dinton, Gloucestershire.
11. Mr. Wright, attorney, of the Cross, near Hagley.
12. William Hartley Carter, esq. gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford.
 Lately, at Wem, in Shropshire, Mr. John Henshaw, attorney-at-law.
14. At Greenwich Hospital, Lieut. Henry Smith.
 John Urry, esq. of the royal navy.
6. Mrs. Poore, wife of Edward Poore, esq. of Well-end Cottage, in the county of Hertford.
 At Litchfield, Mr. Aldetman Fern.
 At Shrewsbury, Edward Jefferys, esq. aged 87 years.
17. Mr. Kinder, linen-draper, Cheap-side.
 Mr. William Strickland, of Bridge-yard, Southwark.
 At Twickenham, George Proctor, esq. of Clewen-lodge, Berks.
 Lately, Lieut. Cuthbert Ellison, of the royal navy.
18. Mr. William Girdler, of St. Martin's lane.
 Lady Hardy, widow of the late Admiral Sir Charles Hardy.
19. At Hampton, the Hon. Juliana Bryan, wife of Michael Bryan, esq. and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

DEATHS ABROAD.

- NOV. 29, 1800. Lieut. Col. Houston, of the rifle corps.
 At Port Royal, Jamaica, Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, of the royal navy.
 At Windsor Castle, St. George's, Jamaica, Samuel Buckmaster, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants.
 Ralph Heathcote, esq. his Majesty's minister at Cologne. He was the eldest son of Dr. Ralph Heathcote, of Sibthorpe, in the county of Leicester, and was of Christ's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. July 11, 1775.
- OCT. 1800. In Germany, Colonel Swanton, of the guards.
 At Jamaica, of a decline, in his 66th year, Charles Gascoigne Fanshawe, esq.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1901.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols	4 per Ct. Confols	Navy 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Loat. Tick.
27 153 1/2	58 1/2	56 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			56 1/2						171. 58.
28 154	58	56 a 57 1/2	78 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			57 1/2						171. 58.
29 154	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 58	78 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2			57 1/2						171. 58.
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N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS BISH, STOCK BROKER,
STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, 4, CORNER

THE
European Magazine,
For MARCH 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ROBERT ORME, ESQ. 2. A VIEW of the MARINE VILLA of JOHN SMITH, ESQ. under DOVER CLIFFS. And 3. A VIEW of the FOUNTAIN at VAUCLUSE.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. DEBRET, PICCADILLY.

VOL. XXXIX. MARCH 1801.

Y

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The review of the book sent by one of our Correspondents cannot be received unless we have the volume to be assured that it is entitled to the character given. We have great respect for our Correspondent's impartiality; but we cannot, no, we desire us, to depart from a rule laid down at the establishment of the Magazine.

Philo is under consideration.

W. Holloway, Ambrose Pitman, J. T. in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 7, to March 14.

						COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
London	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	Essex	159 0	77 6 73	8 43	8 67 6
						Kent	161 10	00 0 76	0 43	9 66 9
						Suffex	164 0	00 0 72	8 45	0 73 0
						Suffolk	160 1	80 0 62	2 42	4 71 1
						Cambrid.	151 5	00 0 67	2 33	5 66 3
						Norfolk	144 0	126 0 62	10 46	5 70 0
						Lincoln	124 11	00 0 79	5 40	2 80 8
						York	133 2	110 9 72	1 44	8 86 8
						Durham	140 3	108 0 83	10 44	7 00 0
						Northum.	136 8	112 0 73	6 00	0 00 0
						Cumberl.	145 3	113 0 93	5 60	5 00 0
						Westmor	150 2	121 8 99	8 63	6 00 0
						Lancash.	157 0	00 0 95	6 61	7 91 2
						Cheshire	156 0	00 0 104	1 63	6 00 0
						Gloucest.	187 1	00 0 98	0 49	1 92 4
						Somerset	176 11	00 0 106	1 41	6 00 0
						Monmou.	179 3	00 0 104	2 00	0 00 0
						Devon	159 2	00 0 91	4 39	10 94 0
						Cornwall	137 5	00 0 85	2 38	2 00 0
						Dorset	172 9	00 0 100	1 52	0 96 0
						Hants	173 5	100 0 81	8 46	6 79 2
						WALES.				
						N. Wales	136 8	100 0 93	0 45	0 00 0
						S. Wales	133 0	100 0 96	0 37	7 100 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
25	29.70	47	S.W.	10	30.19	33	N.W.
26	29.91	48	S.	11	30.15	37	W.
27	30.02	48	S.	12	30.08	36	N.E.
28	30.14	47	S.W.	13	29.87	38	E.
				14	29.70	39	W.
				15	29.56	39	W.
				16	29.62	40	W.
				17	29.76	44	S.W.
1	30.24	46	S.W.	18	29.94	42	S.W.
2	30.32	47	W.	19	29.60	41	W.
3	30.46	49	S.W.	20	29.71	40	S.W.
4	30.50	51	S.	21	29.69	40	W.
5	30.42	50	S.W.	22	29.80	41	S.
6	30.37	46	W.	23	30.06	45	S.
7	30.38	44	W.	24	30.10	44	S.
8	30.34	41	W.	25	30.14	43	W.
9	30.21	36	N.W.	26	30.24	47	S.W.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



Pub by J. Sewall Cornhill Apr 1801

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH 1801.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE LATE
ROBERT ORME, ESQ. F. A. S.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

AMONG those who have deserved well of their country, it would be unjust if we omitted to enrol the name of the late Mr. Orme; a man whose labours for the illustration of Indian History, whether we consider his fidelity and perspicuity, or the classic elegance and animation of his style, will ever rank him among the best historians of the eighteenth century, and justify the appellation that has sometimes been given him, of the British Thucydides.

Mr. ORME was born in India about the year 1728, his father having for some time held an exalted station in the service of the Honourable Company.

At an early period of life he was brought to England for his education, and placed in the celebrated seminary at Hurrow, where he continued till 1742, when he returned to India under the patronage of the Company, and was in course of time advanced to a seat at the Council Board, which he held during the important and eventful period of the war which broke out in the year 1756; the result of which was, that by the wisdom and prudence of the Council, and the great military skill and enterprising sagacity of Lord Clive, and Colonel Lawrence and Coote, the French lost Pondicherry, Mahé, and Gingee, and were entirely expelled from the Continent.

In 1760 Mr. Orme returned to England, and sat himself down with indefa-

tigable industry and perseverance to compose, from original documents which he had been long collecting, as well in France as in India and England (for he was well acquainted with the principal Commanders of both nations), that elegant and invaluable work, his "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan, from the Year 1745;" which received from the Public the strongest testimony of its merit, and certainly communicated more real information respecting that extensive country, than all the books which had been published prior to his time. Indeed, it may truly be said, that India was scarcely known to Europeans before the appearance of that work. The Maps, Views, and Plans of the battles, sieges, &c. taken by the chief engineer, Mr. Call, by which the History is illustrated, are particularly valuable; the Maps especially, as being laid down from the actual marches of the British and French armies.

The first volume of this interesting work, which contained a particular account of the affairs of India, down to the commencement of the war between the English and French in 1756, was published in 1763; a second edition, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1773; a third, still further improved, with the addition of a very copious index, in 1781; and the fourth and last, also revised and corrected by the Author, in 1799. The second volume investigates the rise and progress of

of the English commerce in Bengal; gives an account of the Mahommedan government from the year 1200, when it was first established there; and carries on the general history from the calamity which befel the English settlements in Bengal in 1756 to the Peace of 1763; and was first published in 1778.

In the year 1782, Mr. Orme produced another most laborious work (though comprised in an octavo volume), collected by very arduous research not only from printed books in various languages, but from the old records of the East India Company, and other MS. collections to which he gained ready access: It appeared under the title of "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1659." To this work he gave the humble title of "Fragments," with the hope of obtaining farther information respecting that important period in Eastern history.

"The degradation (says he) to which the sovereignty of the Moguls was at this time (1758) reduced, in every province of their dominion, proceeded from evils, which had been increasing ever since the death of AURENGZEBE, and cannot be developed without a general view of his reign, as well as the reigns of his successors. This period comprises one hundred years. The events, if we had acquired the knowledge of them in time, would have formed a proper introduction to the later portion of history, which we have already published; and the narrative they require is too extensive to find place as an insertion in the continuation of that work. We therefore give it apart, and only in the character of FRAGMENTS, which the want of more materials disables us from disposing into a more regular form.

Again: "We are not without hopes, that some of the many in India, who have the means, will supply the portions of information which are deficient in these fragments; and must otherwise always continue out of our reach. The knowledge is well worth the enquiry; for, besides the magnitude of the events, and the energy of the characters, which arise within this period, there are no States or Powers on the Continent of India, with whom our nation have either connexion or concern, who do not owe the origin of their present

condition to the reign of Aurengzebe, or to its influence on the reigns of his successors."

In another part he says, "Besides the publications that we have enumerated, we have gained information concerning SEVAGI, and of events to a later period concerning the early times of the Morattoes, from cotemporary records belonging to the East India Company. The earliest which mentions SEVAGI is of the year 1673. Could we have discovered the whole series with the collateral branches of correspondence, from the year 1650, the FRAGMENTS we now publish would have acquired some authentic additions; but the labour would have exceeded the conception of any of our readers, excepting the keeper of the records of the India House."

Mr. Orme's account of the famous Sevagi, the founder of the present nation of the Morattoes, is very curious and interesting. This man drew his lineage from the Rajahs of Chitore, who boast their descent from Porus, and are esteemed the most ancient establishment of Hindoo Princes, and the noblest of the Rajpoot tribes.

In the course of his researches for the materials of this publication, Mr. Orme had collected other valuable information, which he then designed to have given to the world; but his delicate habit and weak constitution at the latter period of his life did not permit him to accomplish the task of arranging them for the public eye with the accuracy necessary to satisfy himself of the propriety of printing them.

The erudition and amiable manners of our Author obtained him the esteem and friendship of most of the literati of his time; and he was some years back in the frequent habit of meeting a select company, whose conversations were usually held in the pure languages of ancient Greece and Rome, with which he was as familiar as with his native tongue. For the advantage of consulting in the original the accounts of the early navigators to India, he had also studied and acquired a competent knowledge of the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch languages.

His library, indeed, was a strong indication of his extensive attainments and correct taste in every path of literature; not only as it contained the choicest editions of all the classic authors, ancient and modern, but as having

having many of them enriched with notes of his own hand-writing in the respective languages of their authors. In short, he seems to have scarcely ever read a book without making some remarks in the margin, tending either to the correcting of error, giving force to argument, or extending information.

A life devoted to constant study having much impaired his constitution, naturally a weak one, Mr. Orme retired about ten years ago from his house in Harley street, to Ealing, a pleasant village eight miles west of London; and as he had then no intention of paying more than occasional visits to town, in April 1796 the principal part of his library was sent to the hammer of Leigh and Sotheby, who found ample employment for a ten days' sale. He,

however, made a selection of his books, which were removed to Ealing, and occupied his mind, whenever his health would permit, till the time of his death; for he retained all his faculties to the last moment of his existence, which terminated January 24, 1801, in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Orme at the time of his death, held the office of Historiographer to the East India Company, and was by many supposed to have held the pen for Lord Clive, in 1764, in his admirably written "Letter to the Proprietors of the East India Stock." This, from the intimacy which then subsisted between the parties, and the elegance of the composition, appears to have been by no means an improbable conjecture.

LOSS OF THE INVINCIBLE, OF SEVENTY-FOUR GUNS.

OF this truly lamentable event we have the following interesting particulars:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MIDSHIPMAN OF HIS MAJESTY'S LATE SHIP THE INVINCIBLE, TO A FRIEND IN TOWN, DATED YARMOUTH, MARCH 18.

"Only two days have elapsed since I last wrote to you, and in that short space the most melancholy accident has happened, namely, the total loss of our ship. We set sail from Yarmouth on Monday morning for the Sound, to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship struck on a sand bank, where she beat most violently for upwards of two hours, when her masts were cut away, and she immediately got into deep water. Her anchor was then cast, and we all thought ourselves safe; for, notwithstanding she leaked considerably, the water gained but little upon us. Our signals of distress were heard and answered by a cutter, which immediately bore down to Yarmouth, to give intelligence of our distress; and we therefore hoped, with the assistance that should arrive, to be able to save the ship, as well as ourselves. But God ordained it otherwise. The rudder being unfortunately gone, the ship became unmanageable, and, in the evening, she again drove on the bank, when

we all gave ourselves up for lost. Through God's providence, however, a fishing smack, at this awful juncture, hove in sight, and the Admiral, myself, and two or three more, succeeded in getting on board of her; but the rest, in endeavouring to do the same, lost all the boats they were able to get overboard. In this melancholy condition, she remained till the following morning, when, shocking to relate, she entirely sunk, we being all the time spectators of the distressful scene, without any possible means of affording the sufferers the least assistance, as any attempt to that effect would only have involved ourselves in the general calamity. By God's providence, however, the ship's launch, full of men, at length got clear of the wreck, and by her assistance, we were enabled to save some others. In the whole, about one hundred and ninety five are saved. The greater part of the officers, including the Captain have unfortunately perished. For my own part, I have lost every thing but the cloaths I now wear, two shirts, and three pair of stockings, with part of my money."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Invincible first struck upon the fatal bank, between two and three in the afternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen-mast went by the board, and the

main-mast was immediately after cut away. The ship, to the infinite joy of the crew, then dropped from three and a half into 17 fathom water, where, however, unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats belonging to the *Invincible* were ordered out. On board one of these, the Admiral, the Purser, four Midshipmen, three of the Admiral's servants, and six or eight seamen, reached the fishing-smack in safety, as did also the other boat full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but on re-approaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person on board would inevitably have perished, had not a collier which happened to be passing by at this critical moment happily picked them all up. This vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that she was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing-smack, with the Admiral on board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day, the Master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but Admiral Totty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the Admiral and other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction. While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out;—as many of the crew as she could possibly hold instantly jumped on board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with 400 souls, entirely disappeared, and went to the bottom. A number of unhappy sufferers attempted to get out board the already overladen launch, but no more could be permitted to do so without the certain loss of the vessel, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulph'd in the pitiless waves.

Captain Reunic, after the ship had

sunk, attempted to swim to the launch, and after a severe exertion got within reach of the oars, when, exhausted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther effort, he calmly resigned himself to his fate: lifting up his hands, as if to implore the blessing of Heaven, and immediately after placing them upon his face, he went directly down without a struggle. Thus perished a brave and meritorious Officer, whose eminent virtues as a man ensured him the esteem of all who knew him, and whose professional fame, had he survived, bid fair to render him an ornament to his country. All the other commissioned Officers of the ship, except Lieutenants Tucker and Quail, together with all the Officers of Marines, and most of their men, likewise went to the bottom.

About 70 or 80 of the crew were saved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had assembled upon the fore-castle; but all those who remained in the poop were lost.—The total number who thus found a watery grave, amounts to upwards of 400, among whom were several passengers, on their way to join other ships belonging to the North Sea fleet. The number saved, including Officers, is stated at 195.

This afflicting disaster is attributed solely to the ignorance of the Pilot. He belonged to Harwich, and was taken on board at Sheerness. Instead of taking the ship through the ordinary channel from Yarmouth, he steered her through the narrow passage of the Cockerle; and when she ran upon the Sands, he insisted that the fatal spot was not laid down in any chart. In this point, however, he was soon confuted by the Gunner of one of the ships of Admiral Parker's fleet, who was only a passenger on board the *Invincible*. This man soon convinced the Pilot of his error, by shewing him the exact spot distinctly marked. But the Pilot is among the numerous sufferers, and, in common charity, death must now be considered as having expiated all his faults. When the main-mast went overboard, he also fell from the deck, and was never after seen.

The Lively cutter was for several hours within sight of the wreck, but was unable to afford the distressed people the least assistance. A boat from Winterton was very active on the occasion.

LYCOPHRON.

L. 408—416.

CASSANDRA in the preceding lines had foretold the perils to which Ajax would be exposed on the rocks of Gyra; and how the Locrians suffered for their leader's crime.

Unius ob noxam, VIRG.
Ἐὐὸς δὲ Λωκῆς αἰτί. LYC.

The ruin and wretchedness which one man's guilt would shortly spread thro' all the states of Greece, is the subject of this prophecy. The language is here energetic and perspicuous. Cassandra has pictured the last scene of suffering in the most vivid colours. Light breaks in upon the reader from every quarter. Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.

Ἄπασα δ' ἄλγη δέξεται κυκμαίνω,
Ὅσην Ἀραϊδοῦς ἑνὸς, ἠδὲ δυσβατοῖ
Λαιβηθρίας σφίγγουσι Δωτίου πύλαι.
Οἷς οὐκ ἔσται κ' Ἀχαιρουσίαν πάτρα
Ῥηγμίνα δαρὸν ἰστυναγμένος γάμος.
Πολλῶν γὰρ ἐν σπλάγχμοισι τυμβευθήσεται
Βρωθεὶς πολυστοίχοισι καμπύων γυαδοῖς
Νήριθμος ἰσμὸς· οἷ δ' ἐπὶ ξένης ξένοι,
Πιζῶν ἱρημοὶ, δεξιῶσονται τάφους.

Ἄπασα. In other places we read Ἑλλάς πᾶσα, αἶα πᾶσα, χθόνα πᾶσα. Perhaps, therefore, we ought here to read, not Ἄπασα, but Ἐπὶ πᾶσα. Ἀραϊδοῦς. Aræthus and Acheron are rivers that flow through the country of Epire. But the latter is poetically described as a river in hell, and is frequently substituted for that place. The sense therefore is: My misfortunes shall not only be lamented by every Greek on earth, but by every Greek that fre-

quents the coast of Acheron. Earth and hell shall attest my wrongs. Τυμβευθήσεται. — τάφος ἀπώγητος ἢ λάρυξ. Psalm 5. Νήριθμος ἰσμὸς, an innumerable swarm or number. Numbers without number. *Mili.* Canter, who understood the force of Greek words, is inexcusable for rendering δεξιῶσονται by *intrabunt*. This word but partially explains the poet's sense. At Line 565. we find δεξιῶσονται ξένους. At Line 51. the participle δεξιούμενον occurs. In these several passages the poet has not lost sight of the primitive and proper sense of δεξιόμαι. In that sense it implies not merely to receive, but to receive as *friends*, who give the *right hand* in token of mutual fellowship. But they, says the poet, strangers in a strange land, destitute of friends, shall *welcome* the grave, as their friend. Death alone, which puts a period to their miseries, shall finally befriend them. This is the poet's sentiment; which not Cassandra's obscurity, but the inattention of translators, has darkened and disguised. The same sentiment appears to advantage in an elegant modern poem, which begins thus:

*Friend to the wretch, whom every friend
forsakes,
I woo thee, Death.*

It is pleasing to discover coincidences, whether in the thought or the expression, whether accidental or designed; seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN Howell's *Letters*, B. ii. Letter 54, To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Clifff, Howell gives his Lordship what he calls "a dry discourse upon a *fluent* subject;" in other words, an account of good liquor in various countries, and anecdotes of drinking. The following relates to the

Dutch:—"I heard of a company of *Low Dutchmen*, that had drunk so deep, that, beginning to stagger, and their heads turning round, they thought verily they were at sea, and that the upper chamber where they were was a ship; inasmuch that, it being foul windy weather,

weather, they fell to throwing the stools and other things out of the window, to lighten the vessel, for fear of suffering shipwreck."

This anecdote, however, is not new. The same circumstance, with additional circumstances of humour, is related in "A Sermon preached at Pauls Croffe, vpon the foure and twentieth of March, 1675, by John White, D.D." 4^o. Lond. 1675, pp. 24, 25. where the preacher says, "Now, all over the land, the justice of peace is milde, & the drunkard merry, which two, you know, will amend no sinne. I will tell you a storie in Athenæus of an alehouse that came to be called *The signe of the gally*, vpon this occasion. The roaring-boyes, meeting at a house, dranke so long that, their braines being ouerwhelmed, they thought all that was about them to be the sea, and the roome where they sate a gally, so tossed with waues that they feared drowning; and therefore, as men in danger of shipwracke, they threw all things that came to hand out of the window into the streete, pots, plate, and furniture, to lighten the ship; which being taken vp & carried away by such as came by, the Magistrate next morning comes to punish

them for the disorder: But they, hauing not yet slept out their drinke, answered him, 'That it was better to cast all into the sea, than [that] the gally, wherein they were, should be syake, & so many braue gentlemen be cal. away.' And, while the Magistrate woudred at their drunken imagination, another, creeping from vnder the table where he had lien all night, replied, thinking the Magistrates to haue bene gods of the sea; 'And I, O ye Tritons, for feare laid me downe vnder the hatches? Which distemper of theirs the officers perceiuing, went their way, & forgiuing them, bade, 'Do so no more;' to whom they all gaue this thanks, 'If euer we escape this storme, & get safe to land, we vow you statues, & will set vp your images in our country as to our sauiours.' This storie is a pattern of the behauiour which our drunkards vse, &c."

Stephano, the drunken butler in the *Tempest*, it may be added, is led to the adoption of *naval language* by the influence of the grape: A. iii. S. 1. "Tell not me;—when the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before: therefore *bear up, and board 'em.*"

C.

THE MARINE VILLA OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ. UNDER DOVER CLIFFS.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS romantic building is situated in a pleasant part of the rocks of Dover, and affords a beautiful view of the sea, and of the vessels constantly passing. It is occupied by JOHN SMITH, Esq. a Gentleman who was formerly in the army, and Aid-de-Camp to Lord George Germaine at the famous battle of Minden. In 1760 he married Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. Pinckney Wilkinson, merchant, of London, and like to Lady Camelford, without the consent of her father, by which she was deprived of the equal share she might otherwise have expected of Mr. Wilkinson's great property. By this Lady, who died last year, he has had several children, and among others a son, Sir Sidney Smith, whose name will be transmitted to posterity with honour in the annals of his country.

This romantic spot is about a mile from Dover, and may justly be esteemed as one of the curiosities of the place. The house and offices are built from the chalk cliff, which is cut into

square pieces, and at some distance has the appearance of Portland stone. The roofs of this building are composed entirely of old fishing boats, with the keel part uppermost. These make most excellent garrets; and being well seasoned and pitched, make not only a light covering, but is proof against all weathers. Mr. Smith has cut his dairy, poultry-yard, and stables, out of the rocks under the cliff; also a brewing-house, and a most excellent well, that is supplied with spring water. Its contiguity to the sea, which rolls in on a very bold shore, makes the shrubs that are planted about it not thrive in such a manner as to come to any height. Yet the want of a plantation is every way recompenced by the beautiful scenery from the house—the town and harbour of Dover; the Shakspeare Cliff about two miles from it; the town of Folkestone; and several bays that are visible as far as the coast of Sussex—render Mr. Smith's situation superior to any on the coast.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

THOMAS BLACKLOCK, THE BLIND POET, TO.

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your last inclosed to Mr. Jamieson; and so far as my situation was capable of being consoled, I was happy in the tenderness and sympathy which you express for me. Beneath those exalted pleasures which we are taught to expect in an eternal state; beneath the enjoyment of God himself; I know no happiness which deserves the attention of a wise man, but such as we derive from conscious virtue, benevolence, or friendship. These alone are at present the cordial drops with which Heaven has thought proper to mix my cup of bitterness. Since every object of my former pursuit eludes my embrace, or grows insipid by enjoyment, it is time to anticipate such pleasures as are subject to neither of these misfortunes, and to cultivate a relish for them. Fate and nature tell me, that I must quickly make my exit from the present scene; and never could they send this information to a heart less intimidated by it. I approach the verge of my present existence, not with the reluctance of unexperienced youth, not with the horrors of guilt and superstition, but with the cheerfulness of a wearied traveller in prospect of the chamber destined for his repose. From this account it will be easy to judge, how much I would prize, or how eagerly pursue any civil or ecclesiastical employment were it in my power. But far from being so, it is beyond my remotest hopes, all access to every resource whence these advantages are derived are denied to me. I have neither power nor influence in life, and am consequently incapable of interesting any who have it. There are evils which may be suffered without mortification; yet, let me confess it, there are others which I cannot think of without being melted to infantine weakness. In my former I told you, that I had projected one last resource, and made one last effort for happiness: had I then foreseen the weakness of my constitution, and the unpropitiousness of my circumstances,

sooner would I have run any hazard which this, or any future scene can present, than have ventured to form such an ill-fated connexion. It is true, that those who are interested in me, persuaded either by my looks or the present degree of strength which I seem to possess, flatter themselves, or are willing to flatter me, that my present indisposition will not prove decisive; such is the opinion of the Lady formerly mentioned. I have endeavoured to impress her with contrary sentiments, that the friendship between us might be dissolved without tearing; but I had reason to lament my success, for in proportion to her sense of my danger, which after my return from Edinburgh was pretty high, her whole manner, not to me only, but to all her other friends, appeared expressive of rejection and misery. I had not resolution to continue my former plan, but used every possible argument to persuade her of my returning health, and though conscious of acting a wrong part in this, I have not sufficient strength of mind to act a right one. This is my present situation of mind; I know it is what I ought not to have discovered to one of your humanity, nor can I pretend any other apology, but that I apply to the last and most natural resource of wretchedness, the sympathy of a friend. It is all I ask, 'tis all I hope, and it is what I am sure to obtain. Pray tell me whether your brother prosecutes the same business with you, or whether friends in the country may not have it in their power to serve him? The precaution in my former, concerning the balance of accounts between us, was not taken from any fear of its appearing against my relations, but that you might recover it with greater ease from myself during my own life. Once more I must ask pardon for the length and subject of this letter. *But if you continue to favour me as a correspondent, my future answers shall be less tedious and more cheerful. As you are now more disengaged from secular business, the

deu

demands of your friends to hear from you will proportionably increase; and as you have now long taught me to think myself of that number, I can no more resign the claim which it gives, than the tenderness which it inspires.

A tenderness which shall ever be felt in the highest degree by

Your most sincere friend and
humble servant,
THOMAS BLACKLOCK.

Dumfries, 15th April 1759.

MACKLINIANA;

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS
OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from Page 98.)

HAVING in our last Number carried on the life of Henry Mossop to its conclusion, with a view not to interrupt the story of that unfortunate man, we now return to that period of his management at Smock Alley Theatre, where Macklin was not only concerned with him as a principal actor, but frequently employed as a kind of *Assisting Manager*—an office which he ever loved, but which always suited his inclination more than either his temper or his judgment.

Be it remembered, that Macklin had just quitted Crow Street Theatre from pique, or rather from the love of vanity, which was ever a great drawback upon his fortune, if not upon his talents. We now find him at Smock-alley Theatre, equally bustling as an Actor and Author; for as the two late pieces which he brought out at Crow Street turned out so successful to him, he this year (1764) produced a new petite piece, called "The True-Born Scotchman," which met with equal success.

This little piece has been since extended to five acts, under the title of "The Man of the World," which is well known to have met with a favourable reception, and which stands as one of the phenomena of the drama, considering the very advanced age of the Author and Actor—it was then in its embryo, but even in this state was highly applauded. It was generally performed twice a week, during the season, to full and respectable audiences; and the character of Sir Pertinax Mac-Sucophaht was thought so strong a pic-

ture of a Scotchman, that Macklin is said to have received a note from a young Scotch Nobleman, then in high favour at the Castle, accompanied with a suit of handsome laced dress clothes, saying, "that he begged his acceptance of that present as a small mark of the pleasure he received from the exhibition of so fine a picture of his grandfather."

During the career of this little piece, Mossop, who was always pushing business too rapidly to answer the demands which his own follies led him into, had engaged a number of French Opera Dancers at very considerable salaries, but which he had calculated very highly upon; but as his credit was very low at this time, Macklin became security for the payment of their salaries up to the expiration of a certain time—that time had expired; and as they were under engagements to be at Paris at the opening of the season there, they were rather importunate for the balance of their account.

Shuter was at that time in Ireland, engaged at the same Theatre; and as humanity was always a predominant feature in this droll's character, he kindly undertook to be their negotiator in this business—he accordingly first applied to Mossop, from whom he received apology after apology—but no money—he then, as a last resource, applied to Macklin, who acknowledged himself bound to pay the balance, but requested they would stay a few weeks longer, in hopes of better luck.—To which Sauter replied, "That as they were

were servants of the King's Theatre, they were indispensably bound to be in by a certain day."

Well, Sir," says Macklin, "since you are so peremptory, bring them here to-morrow, and they shall be paid." They accordingly next day attended, when Macklin appeared in great form with his book of accounts, bank-notes and cash before him, and again put the question to them, "Why they could not stay a few weeks longer."—"Because," says Shuter, in his irresistible arch manner, "they are afraid the King of France would cut off their heads."—"Cut off their heads! Sir," says Macklin in astonishment; "What do you mean by that?"—"Why they tell me," says Shuter, "that the King of France is an arbitrary Monarch, and can cut off a man's head as easy as you'd lay Jack Robinson."

"Oui, Monsieur (echoed the troop behind, who were previously instructed by Shuter) *couper la tete.*"—"Oh! oh!" says the veteran, "now I understand you. Come, there's twenty pounds (putting down a bank-note); and here's five more, that's twenty-five: (then looking at Shuter)—*Cut off their heads, Sir! D—mn me, Ned, this is a new trick. Well, Sir, where did I leave off—Oh! aye! twenty-five, and ten, that's thirty-five—thirty-five, and fifty, that's eighty-five—This I believe is the balance; and now, Gentlemen and Ladies, as the King of France won't cut off your heads, send him to me, and he shall cut off mine if he pleases, for being such a d—mned ass as to become bail for a bankrupt Manager."*

A less circumstance than this would be quite sufficient to disgust Macklin, whose temper was of that changeling nature as never to continue in one stay. Accordingly we find him engaged the next season again at Crow Street Theatre, where he continued, with some interruptions, occasioned by his trips to England, till the year 1767.

During this time, he was very serviceable to the Managers, both by his performance in the list of stock plays, and in the exhibition of his petite pieces. He was likewise a good Drill Serjeant (an officer particularly wanted in the Irish Theatres), being in this capacity, very serviceable, both in regard of keeping the decorum of the stage, the regularity of rehearsals, &c. &c. Barry was always idle in these

matters; and not being so intelligent as Macklin, he readily committed them to his supervisor, always taking care that the *spirit of reformation* should fall short of the *spirit of revolution*.

On his return to England, in 1767, he brought out, towards the latter end of that season, at Covent Garden Theatre, his last new Farce of "The True-Born Irishman," under the new title of "The Irish Fine Lady;" but the humour of this piece being entirely local (as we have before observed), it met with so cold a reception, that it was withdrawn after the first night. Macklin himself was so satisfied with the justice of this, that he said in his strong manner, "Sir, I believe the audience are right—there's a *geography* in *humour* as well as in *morals*—which I had not previously considered."

At this juncture there was a division amongst the numerous Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, owing, it was said, to the assumed authority of Mr. Colman; and as it was next to an impossibility for a man of Macklin's bustling spirit to remain an unconcerned spectator, he joined the party in opposition to Colman. The consequence of this was, a paper war amongst the critics, and a chancery-suit amongst the parties. Macklin got involved in the latter, which he entered into with as much seeming spirit and alacrity as if he had been the Solicitor instead of the client.

This suit, according to the usual custom of the law, continued for several years; and as Macklin always thought he understood whatever business he was engaged in better than any one else, he undertook himself to answer all his bills in chancery; and his method partook of his usual originality.

Whenever he had a bill to answer, or any other law question to state to his Solicitor, he gave notice to his family to have a constant fire kept up in his study, and not to be interrupted, on any account whatsoever, till such time as he should choose to make himself visible. He accordingly, on the days of commencing business, locked himself up in this chamber, where his victuals, linen, with every convenience he wanted, were all sent in to him in *dumb shew*—here he likewise slept, and whenever a thought struck him in the night, he was up at his desk with all the ardour and self-importance of a poet writing for immortality.

We have seen several of these bills, and, to do the Solicitor justice, they did not disgrace the profession by an *improper brevity*. The causes of complaint we must confess to be numerous, and some of them very frivolous, but they were all set down with their accustomed *length* and *gravity*, "presenting to the tired eye many a sheet of endless repetition." So that Macklin's *rustication* (as he himself called it) sometimes continued for a month or six weeks—he then came out in the world, plaguing his acquaintance with the proce's and effects of his *lucubrations*, till the next bill arrived.

After a wearisome contest of many year, which must have interrupted him greatly in the course of his profession, he however obtained his cause—a victory which, taking in his lots of time, uneasiness, &c. &c. left him little better than an empty boast, and a fresh memorial, "that in being too busy there is some danger."

About the year 1770, he returned again to Ireland; and as Miss Younge (the late Mrs. Pope) had an engagement at the same Theatre, he thought this a favourable opportunity (in order to avail himself of her talents) to bring forward his "True-Born Scotchman." Miss Younge had been then about two years at Drury-lane Theatre, and had, from the first outset, shewn that genius for her profession which afterwards rose to so distinguished a height. Macklin saw her talents with a painter's eye, and above all, as he often said, "felt the harmony and variety of her tones;" he accordingly, on their first landing in Ireland, recommended the study of *Lady Rodolpha Lumbarcourt* to her attention, and undertook himself to be her tutor.

An offer of this kind, coming from a man of such harsh and iron manners, attended with such a well known attachment to his own opinions, few rising Actresses would accept of; but Miss Younge had the good sense to know the use of such a preceptor; and though she had fully calculated on the drudgery she must undergo, she was determined on the trial. She considered the part would not only be a *novelty* in the line of her profession, but that, in the many interviews with a man of Macklin's long habits and observations on the stage, much could be carried to the account of general improvement.

With these views she accepted the part, and Macklin assumed the robes of theatrical authority. The first difficulty she had to encounter with was the pronunciation of the *Scotch dialect*; she had never been in Scotland herself; and though her preceptor had been often there, and had picked up some of the prominent idioms of the language, he was never considered by the natives as a good Scotchman; though what he had substituted for Scotch was not only always accepted, but always applauded as such by an English audience.

To account for this is not difficult. In caricature, we don't want the immediate likeness, but the exaggeration of a likeness. This he had obtained to a certain degree; and without knowing that this was *all* that he had obtained, he *told himself* perfectly master of the language, and undertook to teach it with all the authority of a connoisseur.

But it is the peculiar quality of genius, like the hand of Midas, to turn every thing it touches into gold. Miss Younge saw enough in Macklin's manner for her talents to work upon; and she so improved it by her natural taste, and the strength of her observation, that in a little time she threw her master into the back ground.

"Thus old Romano bow'd to Raphael's fame,
And pupil to the youth he taught became."

In short, by her very skilful management of this character, she so looked, moved, and spoke the language of Lady Rodolpha, that the best judges of Scotch manners gave her the most unbounded applause—it was, through the whole course of her theatrical life, one of her finest performances: and when we consider the extreme difficulty of speaking a language so foreign to her own, through the length of five acts, accompanied by manners and deportment equally novel, it must produce an additional sigh of regret that this celebrated Actress is no more.

With the assistance of two such performers as Macklin and Miss Younge, the season was uncommonly profitable. The former came out in all his principal parts, such as Sir Gilbert Wrangle, Sir Francis Wronghead, Sir Vertinax Mac Sycophant, the Jew, &c. whilst the latter distinguished herself in Lady Townly, Lady Rodolpha, Portia, &c.

beside

beside an infinite number of tragic and comic characters, in which the stoddardness is dependent on her own abilities.

We are to number amongst the curiosities of this period, the appearance of Mr. O'Keefe (the present voluminous dramatic writer) as an Actor; but he seems to have come forward with no other distinctions than one of the common *dramatis personæ*; and in this list we see him stand first for Gratiano in the Merchant of Venice; and speedily after in Fitch in the Beggars Opera, Frizzle in Miss in her Teens, Jessamy in Lionel and Clarissa, and Squire Richard in the Provoked Husband, or Journey to London.

He had been Actor, we believe, for some little time before this, but of so little consequence, that although married to the Manager's daughter, he was not for those characters more *pro spe civis gratia*, than from any particular merit. O'Keefe has no reason to blush at this remark, "*non omnia possumus omnes.*" Shakspeare himself was not, perhaps, a better Actor—and happy for mankind that he was not; for had he talents to stand high in the profession he had chosen, Poetry and Morality had lost one of its brightest ornaments. Thus, to compare small things with great: had O'Keefe risen to any considerable rank either in the sock or buskin, "the world had wanted many an idle song," and "precious foolery" a most able and successful advocate.

To criticize this Author by the rigidity of dramatic laws would be unfair, as his writings have assumed no imitations from rules ancient or modern; they are calculated to *make people laugh*, and they have fully answered that effect; indeed, they are for the most part of such a nature as to set all criticism at defiance—they serve as a barometer to the spirits without the aid of much judgment—and some parts of their humour are so dependent on the *congenial humour* of the Actor, that we suppose they could not be *written* for him, but only *rehearsed* between the Author and Actor, so as to give the latter a hint for the exercise of his fancy. What we particularly allude to are the words and chorusses of some of his songs, &c. for these being of *no language* cannot be so well communicated as by sounds.

Yet with this species of talent has O'Keefe gladdened the hearts of his auditors for near thirty years, and

"sent them *laughing* to their beds"—and all this he has done in the hearing of good scholars, good writers, and good critics. He has often done more:—He has been the constant advocate for virtue; and in many of his little pieces, he has given sketches of character, which, though unfinished, can boast of much *originality*—some passages that warm and meliorate the heart, and others which mark no man's attention to life and manners.

If he has not, therefore, equalled many of our dramatic writers in *genius*, he has escaped their vices; if he has not shewn as much science of the art, he is freed from their prosaic drollness—he is constantly looking for *fun* and *broad humour*, which are chiefly to be found in the middle and lower classes of life, and he is generally successful—he is therefore bounded by no dramatic laws, and if he keeps the laugh up in this view he is free from censure. The manners of the muddling and lower classes of life have been always too much neglected by our modern dramatic writers, who do this, as Mr. Bayes says, "to shew their breeding:"—but such should consider, that although *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* have their peculiar vices and virtues, the general character of man is best distinguished where nature is less adulterated—where the heart and tongue have full play, and consequently have less incitement to flattery, lying, and hypocrisy.

In the extensive list of dramatic writers, perhaps no one can be better compared to Mr. O'Keefe than the celebrated Tom D'Urfey, who wrote in the reign of Charles II. The latter's pieces certainly do not boast the purity of the former, as, though the Author has not been dead above seventy years, there is not one of his dramatic works entirely fit for modern representation: but this is owing to the corruption of the age he lived in, when the success of a play depended on this mode of writing—otherwise (and we have it from the pen of Addison) "there could not be a more cheerful, honest, good-natured man." But the comparison may be further extended by recurring to the following particulars.

D'URFEY.

D'Urfey wrote *thirty-one* plays, most of which were well received by the public, and often honoured

O'KEEFE

O'Keefe, we believe, has written *thirty-five* pieces, most of which have been well received by the public, and

with the presence of the King and Court.

D'Urfev first brought Dogget to public notice by his admirable acting of a part in "The Marriage Hater Matched."

"Those who did not go to a Comedy to be *grave* (says the Guardian) found ample food for mirth in D'Urfev's pieces."

D'Urfev, beside his dramatic works, wrote several popular songs.

Tom had the friendship and patronage of Charles II. ; and "I myself (says the Author of the Guardian) remember the King leaning on D'Urfev's shoulder more than once, humming over a song with him."

D'Urfev had a benefit night to crown his labours in the dramatic vineyard, which greatly added to the comforts of his old age.

equally honoured by the presence of the King and Court.

O'Keefe opened a rich vein of humour for Edwin—who probably could not otherwise gain such a height amongst the stock list of acting plays before his time.

To be *grave* at "The Son-in-Law," "The Agreeable Surprise," "Dead Alive," &c. &c. must exceed all power of face.

So has O'Keefe.

O'Keefe has had the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who likewise has given him permission to dedicate his works to him.

The public has recently paid the same distinction to Mr. O'Keefe, which, we hope, with what he has already *cheerfully* earned, will be fully sufficient for that day when mental as well as corporeal faculties want repose.

"D'Urfev," says his old friend the Guardian, "had the merit of enriching our language with a multitude of rhymes, and bringing words together, which, without his good offices, would never have been acquainted with one another so long as it had been a tongue."

In the moral character of D'Urfev's pieces, this parallel will run no further, as out of the thirty-one plays he brought forward, not one is to be found on the present stock list of any Theatre; nor is this to be attributed to the obsolescence of language or character (as he only died in the year 1723), but to the viciousness of the Court he first took root in, and which banished almost all decency and decorum from the stage.

Admitting the full extent of this merit, we believe Mr. O'Keefe can at least match him for which we refer to "Lingo," and a great variety of his other dramatic characters.

Whatever are the defects of O'Keefe's pieces, they cannot be charged with either immorality or indecency—no man has succeeded in the *broad laugh* more inoffensively—he might at times be *trivial*, but he is seldom or never *coarse*; and though many of his plays have not the seeds of longevity in them, his "Wild Oats," "Son-in-Law," "Poor Soldier," &c. possess that simplicity of humour and moral impression, that it must be more the neglect of the times than their demerit, if they are not long found in the course of representation.

(To be continued occasionally.)

THEORY OF THE TIDES.

REFLECTIONS ON A NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT, PARTICULARLY INTERESTING IN RESPECT TO THE THEORY OF THE CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

A BOTTLE, containing a letter, was thrown into the sea, from a vessel on a voyage from Hamburg to the Dutch Colony of Surinam; a Note in the Latin, French, Italian, English, and German languages, for the instruction of those into whose hands it might chance to fall, was inclosed with it, and thus conceived:

"We request those who may find the letter inclosed in the bottle, to write upon it the name of the place and the date in which they found it, to seal it, and transmit it by post according to the address. As the object of the letter is to elucidate the Theory of Currents, and as it is therefore interesting to every person who wishes to promote nautical knowledge, and indeed to all

mankind, we are convinced that no person who may find it will neglect to perform this good action."

This letter was committed to the sea, 4 deg. 52 min. long. E. of the meridian of Teneriffe, on the 15th of June 1797—and it was found at Cape Prior on the 5th of July following. This Cape is situated 43 deg. 34 m. 15 f. of N. lat. and 10 deg. 31 m. 45 f. of E. long. from Teneriffe. The letter, then, had been carried about 48 min. or 20 French leagues towards the S. supposing the degree of latitude to contain 25 of these leagues; and towards the East, 5 deg. 39 m. 15 f. which makes about 114 leagues, the degree of longitude on this parallel being equal to 20 French leagues, or one-fifth shorter than it is upon the equator. By taking the diagonal of these two directions to the south and to the east, it will be found that the direct

direct distance through which the bottle had passed was about 125 leagues.

But if the tides run towards the north, along the coast of Europe, it is probable that the bottle went more than 20 leagues towards the south, as it must have been carried in that direction by the current of the Atlantic Ocean, and afterwards driven back towards the north by the tides, which, according to this system, are only counter-currents which run towards the south in our summer. In whatever manner, however, it was carried to the south, it is certain that it did not experience any obstacles from that pretended general current of the ocean which, according to the Astronomical System, runs continually from the equator to the poles in consequence of the attraction of the moon.

If this experiment be compared with that which was also made with a bottle, thrown into the Bay of Cadiz, on the 17th of August 1786, and which was found on the coast of Normandy on the 9th of May 1787, it will appear that the general current of the Atlantic Ocean runs towards the south in summer, and north in winter.

The opposite direction taken by these two bottles is by some ascribed to the influence of the wind—by others to that of the moon. It is possible the wind may have in some degree affected their movement—but was it retarded or accelerated by it? Not knowing what winds blew at those two periods of the year off the coasts of France and Spain—though it is obvious that it would be to the advantage of this theory to suppose that the current of the atmosphere without the torrid zone is that which astronomers describe it to be. According to Dr. Halley, the west wind blows almost all the year without the tropics: he imagines this wind to be a kind of re-action of the trade wind, which has a contrary direction in the torrid zone. This, certainly, must be a mistake—or, at least, had the wind influenced the bottle which was thrown into the sea at the mouth of the Bay of Cadiz, it must have entered that bay. On the contrary, it was carried to the north, being found on the coast of Normandy. Ought it not, then, to have been more obstructed than favoured by the west wind? Was there a current which carried it towards the north, notwithstanding the resistance of this wind? The wind which blows against the mouth of a river does

not change its course, though it retards its motion.

But the current which carried the bottle to the coast of Normandy will be said to be that of the tides, which, according to the Astronomical System, flow always towards the north. If, however, this current exist, how did it happen that the bottle which came ashore at Cape Prior had been carried about twenty leagues towards the south? Did it at once overcome the tide and the western wind? All that can be said is, that a general current from the north must have carried it a considerable way towards the south; and that afterwards, the less rapid tides brought it back again towards the north, along the coasts which they wash.

As to those who think that the attraction of the moon is the cause of the motion of the ocean, and consequently of the direction of those bottles, their opinion seems to be founded in error. The currents of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, which change twice a year at the equinoxes, do not owe their motion to the permanent course of the moon, which is invariably from east to west, but to the inclination of the earth's axis after the equinoxes, in consequence of which some ice at each pole is alternately melted.

If the moon influences the motion of the ocean, to what is it owing that the spring tides do not happen on our coasts until a day and a half and two days after the full and change? Ought they not to take place the moment that it comes upon our meridian? How can this planet attract the waters towards the zenith of a meridian when it is in the nadir, and elevate the Atlantic Ocean when it is opposite the South Sea? Does its influence operate above us while it is in our antipodes? How happens it that it attracts the whole ocean twice a day, and yet leaves the Mediterranean and the lakes over which it passes without any flux or reflux? Why does it not attract the atmosphere—that aerial ocean, which is more extensive, more light, and more susceptible of motion than water? Were air attracted by it, the atmosphere would have tides like those of the ocean, which would happen also at the same periods, and the barometer would indicate them twice a day; but this does not take place.

The moon, then, makes no impression
on

on the ocean, but by reflecting the sun's rays on the polar ice, and accelerating its fusion by additional heat; and on account of the distance of our coasts from the pole, this fusion produces no apparent increase with us in the mass of water until a day and a half or two days after it has taken place at the pole. Thus a stream of water falling into a basin produces two different motions—the one, that of the whole mass, which it agitates almost at the same moment; the other, that which affects the surface only, and occasions an incessant succession of circles.

The first motion takes place at the equinox, when the sun, beginning to act on the ice of that pole to which he is then approaching, gives rise to torrents which suddenly augment the bulk of the ocean, and make it retrograde towards the opposite pole with an impulsion of the whole mass clearly perceptible for the space of two or three weeks in the Indian seas. The same effect occurs when the polar fusions, superabounding from the influence of the new and full moon, appears a day and a half after the spring tides of our coasts. They reach us in the summer as well as in the vernal equinox, much sooner than they do on the shores of India, because we are situated much nearer the pole, whence they issue. With regard to the motion of fluctuation, it gives us the daily tides, which succeeds each other in the same manner as the undulation of a basin receiving a stream of water, and which are particularly visible on the coasts from the constant action of the polar half-yearly currents, of which they are generally nothing more than the lateral counter-currents.

The ocean may be considered as a vast river, whose sources are the poles. It circulates round the globe with a motion at the same time direct and lateral, and with two opposite motions, like the sap in vegetables and blood in animals.

It is certain that the currents of the ocean may be rendered as useful to mankind as those of rivers. By means of the currents of the North Pole, we may bring, every summer, towards our coasts, and into our harbours, those prodigious quantities of wood which are seen drifting on the northern coasts of Europe and America, by uniting

them into large rafts, and towing them with boats. They would be carried southward with much greater facility than the mountains of ice which issue every spring from the bottom of Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, and drive on the shoals of Newfoundland. Some years ago, after a mild winter at London, when the ice-houses were almost empty in the summer, a merchant entered into the speculation of bringing a supply from the great bank of Newfoundland. He imported a cargo of ice, which he sold very dear. He might, on this plan, have towed an entire rock of it into the mouth of the Thames. In the same manner might be floated the forests of the north into our ports.

The theory of maritime currents may open a thousand useful communications among mankind; their causes being known, it will not be difficult to determine their effects by simple, easy, and cheap experiments. A bottle may thus become more interesting in the sea than an aerostatic globe in the air. The latter exposes men to the most terrible dangers—the former may be the means of their safety. It is clear, that had a vessel been wrecked on a desert island, in the situation where this bottle was thrown out, the crew would be able to send an account of the misfortune to the coast of Spain in less than three weeks.

This theory certainly deserves the attention of practical experiment, as it is the only probable chance the unfortunate survivors of a wreck have, after being driven on an unexplored island, of ever communicating their distress to those likely to afford them any assistance. Indeed, as it would be a general cause of humanity, individuals of every nation would have a common interest in promoting it.—The savage and uncultivated Indians have taken advantage of a similar observation, the leaves and fruits of trees, floating in the current of the ocean, direct them to the discovery of islands which they have no other opportunity of ever finding out.

Bottles, casks of plants, cocoa-nut shells, &c. might be occasionally employed in such cases; but bottles should have the preference, their solidity and immersion rendering them less liable to be influenced by the variation of the winds, they are also better calculated to resist the antipathy of watery bodies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extraordinary and almost unprecedented rapid growth of grain of all descriptions, during the late wet harvest, rendered a very large portion of it totally unfit for the merchant, and apparently adapted to no other use than for pigs, horses, poultry, &c. The proportion, however, of grown corn was too great to permit the whole of it to be applied to the above uses, and experiments proved that after kiln-drying it would make very good beer, allowing rather a larger portion of this damaged corn than of the best malt to the same quantity of water. It was generally understood here, that a Committee of the House of Commons approved the idea of converting grown corn to the use of man, and that the House, at their recommendation, passed an Act empowering his Majesty's subjects to make beer of such corn, free of all duty: Will any of your readers then inform us, what authority the Officers of the Excise are armed with to interrupt this practice, and even to threaten us with the horrors of prosecution unless we desist. It is to be observed, that the maltsters, though their interests were concerned, were by no means unwilling to kiln-dry the grain, till these rapacious hurpies of the excise gave out that the practice was *illegal*, and must be put a stop to.

The present high price of every article in housekeeping renders all cheaper succedaneums not only acceptable, but extremely necessary. Perhaps some of your readers may not be aware, that *treacle* is an excellent substitute for malt, in the proportion of one *pound* to a *bushel*, i. e. If two bushels are usually brewed, diminish the quantity by half a bushel, and by adding *half a pound* of treacle to the wort when it is run off and boiling in the copper, as much beer may be made, and of the same quality, from this bushel and half, as was before generally brewed from two bushels. A clear saving at present of *ten shillings* in a coomb of malt. The beer is of good flavour, and keeps well.

Bread, again, has been the subject of various experiments, with rice, turneps, potatoes, &c. &c. Some of these I have tried, but after all, I believe the most nutritious, wholesome, and I will add the *cheapest* bread, is made of the whole

of the wheat, as it comes from the mill, *if the miller has been honest*. The coarse bran is to some very disagreeable; let this, therefore, be taken out with a sieve, boiled half-an-hour, and the bread be made up with the liquor strained off (which becomes of the consistency of very thin paste); by which means no part of the wheat is lost, and the bread, I think, improved.

A Correspondent in your last, page 76, regrets that agricultural studies and pursuits form no part of our education, and are so little attended to. It is surprising that such an observation should escape him at this day, particularly when there absolutely exists a *farming mania*. Every Gentleman is a farmer (experimental I mean); and even those who do not occupy an inch of ground beside the flower-pots at their street-windows, even these *write* on farming, and grow luxuriant crops of hay and corn on *paper* fields. The late invented drill and horse-hoe are gaining ground every day, and saving to the community an immense quantity of seed yearly. Dibbling is much practised on the stiffer soils to which the drill is not so well adapted; and the advantages attending these methods of burying the corn are sufficiently evinced by the abundant crops they produce. Experiment on manure are daily making, and chemistry called in to aid the research, while earth, sea, and air are ransacked to discover new sources of fertilization. I much question if either a University education on the plan laid down by your Correspondent, or the lectures of a village Pedagogue (what an employment for a Sunday!), would improve our breed of farmers; but am inclined to think, that one practical lesson from a good ploughman at work in our Norfolk fields would communicate more useful information in an hour than farming in theory could in a twelve-month.

I cannot forbear smiling at the idea, that the study of Virgil's *Bucolics* and *Georgics* should be seriously recommended by your Correspondent as likely to improve the modern modes of breeding cattle, or growing corn and turneps. If Greek and Latin Authors can communicate any useful improvements, surely the Clergy, whom

we

we must suppose to be intimately acquainted with Hesiod, Zenophon, Varro, Pliny, and Columella, should farm well; How would their livings be improved by these old worthies!

To be serious—The art of tillage has certainly made great progress within a few years; and while such names as Macdonald, Sinclair, Ruffel, Coke, and Young, continue to attach dignity and consequence to the pursuit, we may venture to predict, that greater progress will still be made, and that the acme of agricultural perfection is not far distant.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

Feb. 23, 1801.

J. C.

In addition to our Correspondent's remarks we shall observe, that Lord Orford, in his epistle from Florence to Mr. afterwards Dr. Ashton, says:

“Perhaps a bigot to the learned page,
No modern custom can his thoughts engage.

His little farm by GEORGIC rules he ploughs,

And prunes by metre the luxurious boughs:

Still from ARATUS sphere or MARO'S signs,

The future calm or tempest he divines:
And fears if the prognostic raven's found
Expatriating alone along the dreary round.”

On these lines his Lordship observes, that Dr. Welton, Bishop of Exeter, when schoolmaster of Eton, lost a considerable sum by the experiment. It is very remarkable, that Sir Thomas Overbury, who wrote so many years before the time of Bishop Welton, gives this instance of the character of a pedant. “He gives directions for husbandry, on Virgil's Georgics, for cattle from his *Bucolics*,” &c. EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN pursuance of my engagement in your Magazine for February last, page 100, I now send you the remaining extracts, which a sincere desire to oblige many intelligent readers has induced me to make from Dr. CASAUBON'S treatise. I trust you, Mr. Editor, will kindly continue to extend your wonted indulgence, and will for once pardon me if I even venture to exceed my usual limits. The book has been perused by me lately, with no little interest and pleasure; and I read *with a pencil in my hand*. I have therefore been induced to select what appeared most interesting, and to transcribe the passages; since I well knew the treatise was much neglected by general readers, and I felt conscious that other studies would probably divert my attention from its interesting contents for ever.

Dr. Casaubon, in the first part of the work, “*Of credulity and incredulity in things natural and civil*,” page 24, thus admirably handles the favourite—may we not add, the *sole*?—study of our Alma Mater. “It must be acknowledged in general, that no science or contemplation doth afford more wonders, and more abstract from all materiality [*Theology* always excepted], than

the MATHEMATICS, or *Mathematical conclusions*. As for example, that two lines, bending the one towards the other, may be drawn, still bending as before, *ad infinitum*; that is, *to eternity*, and yet never meet. This, when a young scholar in the University of Oxford, I was shew'd, and sufficiently, by ocular demonstration as it were, convinced that it must be so. Yet still so strange and incredible did it appear unto me, that I could never be satisfied but that there is some kind of fallacy in that business.

“I have heard it thus also proposed, which did increase my suspicion the more. *A. B. stand at a distance. B. stirreth not: A. maketh towards B. The first day, he goes half the way. The second, another half of the space that remained, after the first day's work or march. The third, another half of what remained. So the fourth; the fifth day, still one half of the way or space that remaineth, and no more. I ask: When shall A. be at his journey's end, and overtake B.?*—I answer, upon the same ground as before, *Never*.

“I would not have these things used as arguments to confirm the truth of Christian faith, or of any articles of our faith that seem most *incredible*. For, though *assent* may be extorted by apparent

rent irrefragable proofs and propositions, yet hardly true *belief* wrought and obtained. Gassendus saith, he will suspend his faith: *adhuc ambigo* is his word: and gives his reason, because mathematical suppositions may be true in one sense, and not in another. Chryf. Magnenus, a great sicker for the *atoms*, saith: "Non eadem est ratio linearum Mathematicarum et Physicarum." I hope, then, it will not be required, that DIVINITY shall be tried by the MATHEMATICS, and made subservient to them;—*which yet the temper of some men doth seem to threaten, who scarce will allow any thing else worthy a man's study*;—and then, WHAT NEED OF UNIVERSITIES?"

Dr. Meric Casaubon and the ingenious Richard Verstegan were contemporaries; and, the year following Dr. C.'s publication, R. V. edited his "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*," if I have not been wrongly informed. I say, Sir, if I have not been wrongly informed; because my own conjectures would rather lead me * to consider Verstegan as *senior* to Dr. Isaac Casaubon, the father of our author. The fact is not material. Be this as it may, however, they have both been pretty generally considered as authors of strict veracity. Yet what shall we say, Mr. Editor, to the following strange particulars?

"The German Piper, I think there be but few but some time or other have heard of, who having agreed with the town or village, at a certain rate, to destroy all the rats which did much annoy the place; and, after performance, was denied and laughed at; drew by his music all or most children of the parish after him; who were never heard of more." *Casaubon, Part I. page 106.*

This TALE OF WONDER, which I humbly recommend to the notice of *Monk Ghost Lewis, Esq.* is thus amply and horrifically related by Richard Verstegan.

"There came into the town of Hamel, in the county of Brunswick, an old kind of companion, who for the fantastical coat that he wore (being wrought with sundry colours) was called *the pied piper*; for a piper he was, besides his other qualities. This fellow, fortooth, offered the townsmen, for a certain sum of money, to rid the town of all the rats

that were in it. The accord in fine being made, *the pied piper* with a shrill pipe went piping through the street, and forthwith the rats came all running out of the houses in great number after him; all which he led into the river of Weaser, and therein drowned them. This done, and no one rat more perceived to be left in the town, he afterward came to demand his reward according to his bargain. But, being told that the bargain was not made with him in good earnest; to wit, with an opinion that ever he could be able to do such a feat, they cared not what they accorded unto, when they imagined it could never be deserved, and so never be demanded; but nevertheless, seeing he had done such an unlikely thing indeed, they were content to give him a good reward;—and so offered him far less than he looked for. But he therewith discontented, said he would have his full recompence according to his bargain: but they utterly denied to give it him. He threatened them with revenge. They bade him do his worst. Whereupon, he betakes him again to his pipe, and going through the streets as before, was followed by a number of boys out at one of the gates of the city; and coming to a little hill, there opened in the side thereof a wide hole, into the which himself and all the children, being in number one hundred and thirty, did enter; and they being entered, the hill closed up again, and became as before. And this great wonder happened on the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1376." *Verstegan, page 92.*

How this truly ridiculous tale could have excited the attention of two such sensible men, is most unaccountable. Both mention the event as public and notorious! But that Dr. Casaubon, at least, was a man who did not readily adopt the opinion of praternatural occurrences, *nisi dignus vindice nodus incidit*, may be divined from a curious circumstance which happened to himself and his son; and which he thus relates, in *Part I. page 162.*

"My son and I had rid some twenty or thirty mules that day, and came to the house of a worthy gentlewoman, of some relation, by marriage, where I had been often kindly entertained. In the

* In this conjecture our Correspondent is well founded. Richard Verstegan's "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*" was first printed at Antwerp. 4to. 1605.

night [about midnight, I then guessed], my said son and I lying together, and both fast asleep; I was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun or pistolet, as I then thought, discharged under the bed. It shook the bed, I am sure. Being somewhat terrified, I awakened my bed-fellow; asked him, whether he had heard nothing, and told him what I had heard and felt. He was scarce awake, when a second blow was heard, and the bed shook, as before: which did put him in such a fright, that I forgit mine own, and wholly applied myself to put him out of it, and to keep him in his right wits. Thus busy, it was not long before a third blow, and still the bed as before. I would have risen, but that he did so closely embrace me that I durst not leave him, neither was he willing to let me go. It was an hour, at least, after the third and last blow, before I could get him to sleep; and, before day, I also fell asleep. In the morning, being up before me, I bid him look under the bed, which he did; but not so carefully, as one possess'd with other apprehensions about the cause, as he might have done. I charg'd him not to speak to any, until myself had first acquainted the mistress of the house, whom I knew an understanding discreet gentlewoman. It was about dinner-time before she came down to the parlour; and then, none being present but two of her daughters, I first prepared her not much to wonder or to be troubled. So I acquainted her. I perceived by her countenance, it did trouble her; and, as we were discoursing, she looked upon me, as expecting somewhat from me, that might prevent further jealousy or suspicion. I hap-pened to tell her, that I had some thought in the morning, that it might be the cords of the bed. She presently, and with a joyful countenance, said, "It is so, certainly; for the bed was lately corded with new cords, which were so stretched, that the man told us he was afraid they would break; if not then, yet soon after, when the bed should be used."—She had no sooner said it, but she sends one of her daughters up to look, and it was so indeed: The cords were broken in three several places. What others might have thought

of it, I know not; I have no thought to make a wonder of it, now I know the cause. But I suppose it might have happened to some other (as it did to me, till I knew the cause) to be terrified; and so terrified, that, had I gone away before I had been satisfied, I should not have been conscious to myself of a lie, if I had reported that the house was haunted. I could never have believed, that such cords could have made so loud a noise; besides the shaking of the bed, which added much to my wondering, until I knew the certainty. I could not have believed, I say: though I have considered since, that even a small thread, hastily broken, maketh no small noise; and, besides, that a pistolet could not be discharged, but there would have been a smoke and smell. But, whatever some might have thought, it is enough that it might have happened unto some others as to me, to prove that *our senses may deceive us sometimes*, and that it is not always enough to say, "I have seen it;" or, "I have heard it."

Dr. Isaac Casaubon, it should seem, was far more inclined to put faith in portentous and astonishing relations. I meet with a short anecdote, mentioned to him by the Bishop of Ely, and written down by him in the year 1610, or thereabouts. As it will not occupy much space, Mr. Editor, and as it is really a very curious article*, I shall here request permission to lay it before your readers, as it has been preserved by his son.

"Σὺν Θείῳ. Rem miram mihi narrabat hodie, Dom. Episcopus Eliensis, sanctæ pietatis antistes. Dicebat se accepisse à multis, sed præcipue à Dom. Episcopo Vellensi nuper mortuo, cui successit Dom. Montacutus: Evenisse ante annos circiter xv. in urbe Wellâ, five ea dicenda Wellâ, die quâdam æstiva, ut, dum in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali populus sacris vacabat, duo vel tria tonitrua inter plura audirentur, supra modum horrenda, ita ut populus universus in genua, *μὴ ὀμνῶν*, procumberet ad illum sonum terribilem. Constitit, fulmen simul cecidisse, sine cujusquam damno tamen. Atque hæc vulgaria. Illud admirandum, quod postea est ob-

* See Warburton's observations on this narrative in "Julian; or, A Discourse concerning the Earthquake and fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem." 8vo. 1751. Also Warburton's Works. 4to.

European Magazine.



The Fountain of Vaucluse.

Thomas, sc.

Published by J. Smeath, Cornhill, Apr. 1800.

servatum à multis, repertas esse CRUCIS IMAGINES impressas corporibus eorum, qui in æde sacratum fuerant. Dicebat Episcopus Vellensis, D. Eliensis, uxorem suam [honestissima ea foemina fuit] venisse ad se, et ei narrasse pro grandi miraculo, sibi in corpore impressa *Crucis* signa extare; Quod cum risu exciperet Episcopus, uxor, nudato corpore, ei probavit verum esse, quod dixerat. Deinde ipse observavit sibi quoque ejusdem *Crucis* manifestissimam imaginem impressam esse, in brachio, opinor; aliis, in humero, in pectore, in dorso, aut aliâ corporis parte. Hoc vir maximus, Dom. Eliensis, ita mihi narrabat, ut vetaret de veritate hystoriæ ambigere." *Ex Advers. Jf. Casauboni N. 4. fol. ante penult.*

And now, Sir, I shall take my leave of the Doctor's extraordinary production, with many pleasing recollections, after I shall have transcribed *that very remarkable passage which*, in my first letter, *I respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of your readers.*

ISAIAH—KINGS—HERODOTUS.

Herodotus, in his second book, where he treats of matters belonging unto Ægypt, hath this relation of one of the Kings of Ægypt, SETHON by name; First, that the King was a priest; so religious, and so confident in his God whom he served, that he made no reckoning at all of the soldiers and captains whom his predecessor had set up, and allowed them liberal maintenance, *ὡς οὐδὲν δεησόμενον αὐτῶν* as not at all fearing, that he should ever need them. But, how contrary to his expectation, Senacherib, King of Arabia and Assyria, comes with a great army to invade his kingdom; and he, forsaken by the military men of his country, had recourse unto his God; before whose statue he did weep, and lament, and expostulate with his God, what things he was like to suffer. That, thereupon, his God appeared unto him in a dream; and bade

him not fear to encounter his enemy, for he would provide him assistants. In confidence whereof, that Sethon, without any soldiers, accompanied only by tradesmen and artificers, and court-men or lawyers, did go out to meet the enemy; and came in sight of them the first day, before it was night. *But that very night*, saith the historian, *an host of field mice did gnaw their bows and bucklers, their strings, I suppose, and quivers, or arrows in their quivers; so that in the morning, finding themselves destitute of arms, having lost many, the rest ran away.*

So far Herodotus. I think no man that hath read, in the Scriptures, both in the book of Kings and in the prophet Esay, the history of EZEKIAS, that pious King, not of Ægypt, but of the Jews; who being invaded by the same *Senacherib* intended by Herodotus, and Hierusalem, the royal city, hardly besieged; being in great distress, and in no capacity to make resistance; did, both by himself in person and by the prophet Esay, with many tears and lamentations, address himself to God, in his *house* (Herodotus saith *μίσγασον*), and there ipread the threatening letter before the Lord. Upon which, God, in a dream or vision, having appeared to his prophet, sent him a gracious answer, that he should not fear; Senacherib should do him no hurt. *And that very night*, not mice, *but the angel of the Lord smote in the camp of the Assyrians, an hundred fourscore and five thousand:—* No man, I say, that hath read all this in the Scripture, but will take notice of the affinity and wonder at it. *Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things Civil, Part II. page 264.*

The discussion continues to page 268: but the above quotation contains, in my opinion, the principal points of the passage. I remain, with esteem,

SIR,

Your much obliged humble servant,
Chelsea. W. B.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNTAIN AT VAUCLUSE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

"VAUCLUSE is one of those places in which nature delights to appear under a form the most singular and romantic. Towards the coast of the Mediterranean, and on a plain beautiful

as the vale of Tempe, you discover a little valley, enclosed by a barrier of rocks, in the form of a horse-shoe. The rocks are high, bold, and grotesque; and the valley is divided by a river,

river, along the banks of which are extended meadows and pastures of a perpetual verdure. A path, which is on the left side of the river, leads in gentle windings to the head of this vast amphitheatre. There, at the foot of an enormous rock, and directly in front, you behold a prodigious cavern, hollowed by the hand of nature; and in this cavern arises a spring as celebrated almost as that of Helicon.

“When the waters of the fountain are low, you may enter the cavern, the gloom of which is tremendous. It is a double cavern. The opening into the exterior is an arch sixty feet high; that of the interior, thirty. Near the middle of the cavern you see an oval basin, the longest diameter of which is one hundred and eight feet; and into this basin, without jet or bubble, rises that copious stream which forms the river Sorgia. There is a common report that this fountain has never been fathomed. May not this proceed from the water’s issuing with great impetuosity at the bottom, and thus forcing back the lead and line? However this may be, you see nothing but an expanse of waters, smooth and tranquil.

“The surface of the fountain is black. This appearance is produced by the depth of the spring, the colour of the rocks, and the obscurity of the cavern; for, in reality, nothing can be more perfectly clear and limpid than the

water of this spring. It stains not the rocks over which it passes, nor does it produce either weeds or mud. But, what is very extraordinary, though so beautiful to the eye, it is harsh to the taste, crude, heavy, and difficult to digest. It is excellent, however, for tanning and dying; and is said to promote the growth of a plant which fattens oxen and hatches chickens. Strabo and Pliny the Naturalist speak of this peculiarity.

“In the ordinary state of the fountain, the water falls away through some cavities under the rocks, and afterwards returns to the day, and commences its course as a river. But during the twell about the spring equinox, and sometimes also after heavy rains, there is an astonishing accumulation. The waters roll on with a lofty head to the opening of the cavern, and are precipitated and dashed along the rocks with the noise of thunder. The tumult, however, soon ceases; the waters are peaceably received into a deep and commodious channel, and form a most delightful river, navigable to its very source. This river is, in its progress, divided into various branches, waters many parts of Provence, receives several other streams, reunites its branches, and falls into the Rhone near Avignon.” *The Life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson, Vol. I. p. 107.*

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

(NOT PUBLISHED IN HIS WORKS, OR ANY LIFE OF HIM.)

[From a Correspondent in Dublin, who says it was communicated by Dr. Falconer, of Bath.]

March 17, 1752, O. S.

DEAR SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us; such is the absorption of our thoughts in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approaches *unseen*, because we turn our eyes away, and they seize us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before us.

That

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must sometimes be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident, than that the decays of age must terminate in death. Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day, will come: it has come, and is past.—‘The life which made my own life pleasant is, at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects.’

The loss of a friend, on whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the native simplicity, the modest resignation—the patient sickness and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution, or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interest-

ed witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man! but what is success to him, who has none to enjoy it? Happiness is not found in self-contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent. ‘There is joy among the angels in heaven over a sinner that repenteth.’ And surely the joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body, and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore, dictate what revelation does not confute.—that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have one part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course, and are now receiving the reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that *the greatest power is the best?*

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succour in the gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence, but not content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

MACBETH,

MACBETH. SHAKSPEARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
THE kind promptitude with which you inserted my last critique on a passage in this great Tragedy (See European Magazine for January 1801, p. 8), has encouraged me to address you briefly once more, and to lay before your readers an idea which I never yet found started by commentators or editors.

Those who view the representation of "Macbeth" at Drury-lane, will have but a faint, a very faint opinion indeed, of the terrible graces which once adorned that stupendous spectacle. To entertain a full perception of Shakspeare's "burning thoughts," we ought to carry with us to the theatre, part of the general superstition which so much prevailed during his existence. We ought to remember, that the agency of black and white-witches, of ghosts, of portents, of illusions, of apparitions, of embodied phantoms, of fairies, gnomes, and sylps, was all then implicitly received by the vulgar as possible, probable, and true. People went not then, as now, to see what they before knew to be a representation of fanciful imagery; no, Sir, they went tremblingly alive to the cunning of the scene; they contemplated the stage as a lively transcript of existent machinery: and every art of the then reigning Manager was exerted to add to the magic of the sight.

The *ideal dagger*, Act II. Scene 1., the *ghost of Banquo*. Act III. Scene 4, &c. &c. were not then omitted: I myself, Sir, well remember these pantomimic ornaments within these few years, at a very respectable theatre. Mr. Sheridan has hastily dispensed with both; at the same time that he allows in "The Castle Spectre" a far more loathsome spectacle,—a female form, *spouting gore from its left breast!!!* I mention this circumstance, merely to shew my opinion that Shakspeare's horrors are not omitted from a strict and conscientious respect for the growing delicacy of the age.

And now for my idea, Mr. Editor. It is this. I think, Sir, that at a time when St. Chrysostom's directions [See his book *De Sacerdotis*] would have not only been admitted, but would have been successful:—“ Δικνύτο δι' ἑτι παρὰ τὸν βωυτίου καὶ πικτομίνης ἰκπυς διὰ τινος μαρτυρίας, καὶ ὀπλίτας δι' ἄετος φερομίνης,

καὶ πῶσον γοητείας δύναμιν καὶ ἰδέαν.”—
At such a time, Sir, every scenic deception would have been eagerly adopted, that would enhance the potency of the weird sisters.

Macbeth is a character of singular properties: brave, shrewd, pious, honourable, loyal—but superstitious, haughty, and ambitious. The weird sisters (whose malignant tempers are so admirably exhibited in Act I. Scene 3. and Act IV. Scene 1.), could not fail to view such a victim with exultation and anticipated triumph. Accordingly, we find Macbeth, like Charles Moor, in Schiller's "Robbers," oppressed, and at length overcome, by fatalism: Macbeth evidently duped by *preternatural*, Moor by very *unnatural*, occurrences. Macbeth *visibly* the dupe of a diabolical agency; Moor *as visibly* the dupe of a diabolical *prepossession*. Both heroes; both martyrs to deception.

These premises once admitted, let me point your full attention to Act III. Scene 3. Who is the *THIRD MURDERER*? Who *puts out the light*?—In my humble opinion, which I advance with the utmost deference to superior judgment, this *third assassin* was not "sent to join the others, from Macbeth's superabundant caution," as Mr. Malone ingeniously supposes. I imagine him to be *an infernal agent of the weird sisters, sent by them, not to aid the murder of Banquo, but to defeat the well planned stratagem against the life of Fleance*. Let not this singular interpretation be hastily rejected: the interest of the drama is hereby considerably heightened; and this *instrument of witchcraft* may even have been sent by *HECATE* to counteract the machinations of subordinate spirits. That she was incensed at their furtherance of Macbeth's designs is apparent from the opening of Act III. Scene 5. Nay, Sir, I think Shakspeare once intended to have introduced her (though unseen by Macbeth) uttering the words of horror quoted by Macbeth, Act II. Scene 2.

“ Sleep no more!
“ Macbeth doth murder sleep,” &c.

The words, as I imagine, were intended by Hecate as indicative to Macbeth of additional interference; they were

were intended to appal Macbeth, and to drive him to despair, *after the deed of blood*; as the dagger was intended as indicative of the weird sisters' protection and encouragement. This opinion of mine is corroborated by Hecate's expressions, Act III. Scene 5. where she tells the repentant witches:—

“ He shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear

His hopes 'bove wisdom, grace, and fear.”

Indeed, all the pantomime of *raw-heads and bloody-bones* that immediately succeeds, is sublimely calculated to promote this end: and we find it succeeds;

for Macbeth is terrified beyond measure, he is *amazed*, and declares he will have “ no more sights !”

Throughout the remnant of the play, we repeatedly perceive the potency of Hecate's spell; the tyrant's *reason* is evidently affected: this indisputably appears in the disordered speech, Act V. Scene 3. beginning “ *Throw physic to the dogs,*” &c.

In hopes these novel suggestions may meet with the approbation of your intelligent readers, I remain respectfully,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,
Chelsea. W. B.

ROUSSEAU'S LAST SECRET.

[From the HAMBURGISCHE CORRESPONDENTEN OF MAY 1800.]

“ THE French Citizen Neufchateau (under the title of the Conservateur) has this day published a little work in two volumes, composed of literary and political scraps, among which is the following letter from the well-known Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the Lady Marthal of Luxembourg.

“ How much have I not to communicate ere I leave you! But time presses hard upon me, I must make my confession short, and entrust your noble heart with my last secret. Know then, that for sixteen years I had cohabited with a poor girl, whose services became necessary to my habits of life. I afterwards loved her as a sister, nor is my fondness for her at all diminished, Yet, without you, Madam, I must leave her in a helpless condition, and thus render my lat-

ter moments intolerable. From this connexion have sprung five children, all of whom were sent to the Foundling Hospital, but with so little care that it may be difficult to find them again, for I had even neglected to mark the periods of their birth. A consciousness of this negligence has for some years interrupted my tranquillity, and I lament it when it is too late, to mine and their mother's great sorrow. I had merely set a particular mark on the linen of the eldest, a duplicate of which has been preserved; that child must have been born in the winter of 1746 or 1747, or thereabouts. This is all I know.

“ JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.”

So much for this professed lover of the whole human race.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY V.

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us. MARC. AUREL.

THERE are few situations in life so exquisitely wretched as to admit of neither comfort nor consolation, provided the heart is destitute of that self-reproach, and those inordinate affections, which can embitter and disturb the highest state of prosperity.

The truth is, that in our several conditions of life, be they what they may, we have generally a large account with Pride, which we are seldom or never able to balance. Every day we live, Pride draws heavily upon us, and mostly bills at sight; while we toil, and fret, and invent,

invent, and practise almost any means to answer its unconscionable demands. We open this account as soon as we set out in life, nor is it closed till the escutcheoned hearse and funeral procession record the last instance of human infirmity.

In our commerce with the world, we purchase the paltry articles of pride and vanity, such as equipage, dress, and the refined pleasures of custom, at a very high price. We are debtors in an abundance of wealth and happiness, and place nothing to the creditor side of the account, but empty gratifications, fears, anxieties, disease, and self-reproach; when we might have received, in exchange for the goods of Fortune, the substantial advantages of peace, independence, and self-satisfaction.

But we must mend the morals before the manners can be improved. The ridiculous distinctions of appearance in dress, the living in a certain stile, etiquette, and other nonsensicals of custom, must be abolished, as unnecessary to happiness and true politeness, and destructive of morality; cleanliness and propriety must be substituted in the place of those unmeaning fashions by which imperious Absurdity insolently proclaims her pre-eminence over Reason, with the joint assistance of some wretched coxcomb and an ignorant tailor. It becomes us now to cherish the useful, and to abandon the frivolous: let us endeavour to restore, if possible, the manners of those good old times, when the man was respected for his worth, and not for his coat. It is a reflection upon the sense of the people, that the paltry auxiliaries of dress are considered as necessary to our success in the world; and that in England a fool may, and a man of merit must, puff himself into public estimation. The judgments that we form from outward appearances are of all others the most fallacious, the most injurious to ourselves, and the most destructive of those genuine principles of truth which preserve the order and happiness of society: let us endeavour, then, by the assistance of Good Sense, to oust the monster Fashion and the tyrant Custom from their possessions among the upper and middling classes of people; they are not harmless or insignificant, but allure, deceive, and betray their votaries to ruin.

Were we to reflect upon the vast numbers of those who daily suffer in

involvement, anxiety, and distress, from the desire of making an appearance in the world above their circumstances, one would almost wish that sumptuary laws were established to spare the cruel competition.

But the endemic of Pride is a contagion that attacks all ages and constitutions: it rages, indeed, chiefly among the great and rich, but it is to be found also in the miserable haunts of the poor; it is the vulture that gnaws at every breath, and is the prolific parent of every care.

As Pride is the greatest enemy, so Humility is the best friend of mankind; Humility and Happiness increase in an equal ratio. If Vicissitude lowers our estate, it is only drawing upon a portion of Humility, and the account is balanced. We shall always find in the journal of life, that if we would be considerable creditors in riches, we must necessarily be debited with innumerable cares.

In one of my late perambulations in search of living characters, chance directed me to an obscure public-house in the vicinity of Fleet street, where, in a corner-box of the parlour, I discovered a man in whose countenance care seemed to have made more ravages than age; it was a face of experience, and of experience come too late. I seated myself by the fire; and, taking up a newspaper, was prepared to attend to any observations on life and manners that he might be led to make, in conversation with his companion, who was listening attentively to him over a pot of porter.

“Why, Sir (cried the Man of Experience, taking the pipe from his mouth), Pride is the cause of one half of the mischief in the world. We are poor, weak, infirm creatures, attracted by any bauble, pleased with any nonsense, and full of self-love and conceit. I often think of the happy time when I was an apprentice, sitting by the fire-side in the kitchen with Molly Bunce, reading Robinson Crusoe, and eating hot mustard; the prospect of a rainy day on Whitfun Monday constituted my chief care. I was nearly out of my time, when I became acquainted with Master Putty, the eldest son of an eminent glazier in the next street. Our acquaintance began at the door of his house, where I joined a party in tormenting a poor cat in the area: and to that little incident I owe
all

all the flaws and scratches that I have since had in the world. Master Putty did me the honour to chuse me for a companion; Bill Rattle was every thing in his opinion; for I was full of spirits, and fond of mischief. Master Putty, however, informed me, it was absolutely necessary that I should dress like him; that I should have a lappelled coat, and tassels in my shoes; and that I should by all means employ his tailor, Mr. Pantaloon, in Tavistock-street, who made for the first people in the town. Pride now laid hold of me, and all my thoughts were, how I should answer the taxes that it imposed: I wrote to my friends for money, I borrowed of my acquaintance, I bought tickets in the lottery, and I got admitted, through Mr. Putty's interest, into a gaming-house. About this time my master, Mr. Peter Pugn, died, and, with the assistance of my friends, I established myself in the business of a capital grocer, not without some ideas of what is called etiquette and gentility. I knew that it was much less disgraceful to be in debt, than to want an elegantly furnished drawing room, or a glass of port wine after dinner. I soon began to live away in great style, business was neglected; the cash debtor was more than cash creditor; the bill book was filled with accommodation notes; and there was not a money-lender in town with whom I was not in some measure acquainted. For seven years I lived up to my chin in hot water; but I still persevered in etiquette; and my wife, who had been a milliner's apprentice, having the same genteel opinions with myself, we kept up appearances to the astonishment of all who knew us. At last, Mr. Congo, the wholesale tea-dealer in Fenchurch-street, having drawn a bill upon me for goods to the amount of two hundred pounds, which I was unable to answer when it became due, struck a docquet against me, and Dick Putty and myself were gazetted the same week; my only consolation was, that I had spent fifteen hundred pounds, had lived like other people, and that things had at last come to a *genteel focus*. If this little history of life can be of any service to you, you are welcome to it; but, my dear Jack, never let any body persuade you to go beyond your circumstances. If you are determined to be worth nothing, at any rate let your expences be in exact proportion to your income; but if you would lay up for a rainy day, or bad times, let them be *something less*. Pride is not easily gratified; you will still be far behind fools more expensive than yourself; follow the good old maxim, "Be just before you are generous." Keep out of debt, and you will always have something to be generous with. I have never been able to redeem the past; but, thank God! I am not so reduced, but that I can enjoy my pipe, and give counsel to a friend." With these words the Man of Experience closed his discourse; and I returned home, contemplating the absurdity of foolishly creating numerous idle wants and vanities, the attainment of which strips us of all the real comforts and enjoyments of life.

G. B.

SHAKSPEARE.

I AGREE with R. in your Magazine for November last, p. 344, that the true reading in the celebrated line of Macbeth, is "*written troubles*." Locke's expression occurs in scripture. See *Jeremiah xxxi. 33* and *Heb. viii. 10*. But Shakspeare will here, perhaps, best explain himself in another passage of equal excellence with that in Macbeth; I mean where Hamlet comments on his interview with the Ghost, *Hamlet, A. I. S. 5*.

—————"Remember thee?
Yea, from the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pres-
sur'es past,

That youth and observation copied
there; [live
And thy commandment all alone shall
Within the *book and volume of my brain*,
Unmix'd with baser matter."

The allusion, I think, is similar in both Tragedies. For the "*written troubles of the brain*" seem to express troubles inscribed in the "*book and volume of the brain*." I offer my opinion, however, with all deference; and shall only add that, to the above citation from Hamlet, the reader will also readily apply another passage in point from holy writ: "*Write them upon the table of thine heart*." Proverbs iii. 3.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Retrospection; or, a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, which the last Eighteen Hundred Years have presented to the View of Mankind. By Hester Lynch Piozzi. 4to. Two Volumes. Stockdale. 1801. With a Portrait of the Author.

CICERO somewhere observes—*Historia quoque modo scripta delectat*," "History, in whatever manner it is written, gives delight." And this sentiment Mrs. Piozzi has adopted to the most extensive latitude, in the amusing medley she has compiled, chiefly, as she professes, "for the benefit of young beginners." For we defy the most learned Critic to decide, to what class of literature this pretty piece of female patch-work belongs.

The title, however, is admirably suited both to the portrait and to the performance, as they look backward to things that once had an existence, but of which scarce a shadow of resemblance now remains. The portrait is not what was once the gay, the sprightly, the admired Mrs. Thrale, nor yet the maturer features of Signora Piozzi, as they were viewed by the writer at Bath in the year 1787; to be sure, some allowance must be made for *thirteen* years of health-impairing lucubrations; for the wide range she has taken through the fields of ancient and modern literature, in order to cull the *flowers* from its various flowers, to fill the present *hive* of industry, could not have been executed, by day-light alone, within that space. Yet, after every allowance for the depredations of time, we cannot discover in the plate before us the likeness of anything, but of a *cunning* looking woman, with enormous large eyes and nose, waapt up in a *non descript* * dress.

The work itself is subject to the same animadversion—facts half related, and in many instances left so unfinished, that they cannot possibly afford either information or instruction to young readers—*anecdotes* breaking off the thread of history, intruded without order or connexion; interlarded with scraps of poetry, the very accusation she brings against other compilers—"History," says she, "is voluminous; and fashionable extracts are so perpetually separated from each other by verses, or by essays, that they leave little trace of information upon the mind: a natural consequence and manifest disadvantage attendant upon *all* selections, where no one thing having any reference to another thing, each loses much of its effect by standing completely insulated from all the rest." Preface, page vii. Such is the character given by this Lady of some of her contemporary writers: and they, in their turn perhaps, having travelled through her compilation, "stretched to two quarto volumes"—we use her own words—will retort, that, like a careful housewife, who keeps by her strings of dried orange and lemon peels, to give a zest to her culinary compositions, so has she hoarded up shreds of poetry, to entwine with the annals of the Roman Emperors, and the religious contests of the early Christians. Take for instance the following passages in the narrative of the transactions of Constantine the Great:

* We are not fond of destroying the uniformity of a work by the unnecessary introduction of Italian characters; but our Author having introduced them very profusely, we think it but fair, in reviewing her volumes, to follow her example.

“Under Imperial protection now rose up, on every side, majestic edifices, that vied in all exterior ornament with pagan temples, dedicated to tutelary saints beside, as *they* were to subordinate divinities. Saints who had sung their hymns in hollow catacombs, or, wandering huts, among barbarous nations, had disseminated with diligence that faith they were prepared to die for, propagating the most dangerous of all truths from the most disinterested of all motives. Among these Kebius, son to a Duke of Cornwall, and pupil to Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, is thought to have given the name of *Hilary Point* to a protuberance of rock near Holyhead, in Anglesea, still called *Caergybi* by the Welch inhabitants, meaning the camp, or cattle, or residence, of Kebius. These taught a strenuous rejection of Arianism in the North, spite of all courtly terrors—but other inares from that hour compassed Christianity around, and the Seducer took another method:

“For Satan now is wiser than of yore,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor.”

We leave the reader to judge if these lines are relevant in any respect to the preceding subject; and we can assure him, they bear no affinity to any thing that follows—for in the space of half a page more, she jumps into a discussion upon the *asbestos* or *linum vitum* said to have been Jesus's swaddling bands; and displays the most profound erudition upon this, as upon all other occasions, by quoting the authors of various nations and languages, with whose names (and works no doubt) she is familiarly acquainted. In a word, female vanity never set itself forth more conspicuously, nor more absurdly, than in the assumption of *universal knowledge* which runs through the whole compilation.

We have two remaining defects to point out, before we attempt to balance the account by stating its merits more amply. The first is, a desertion of the elements of English grammar, the more unpardonable, as she may thereby mislead the young people she intends to inform and instruct; it cannot be from her *caro sposo* that she has learnt this eccentric affectation, for the Italian language will not allow the omission of a single article prefixed to their nouns—No, the learned Lady is so attached to the Latin tongue as to introduce *fragments* of Latin sentences in every part of

her *Retrospection*; and as the cases of Latin nouns are distinguished by their terminations instead of articles, she has thought proper to omit the definite and indefinite articles *the* and *a* in various English sentences in the body of her work, yet, in the table of contents, she preserves them: we confess ourselves unable to account for this innovation, on any rational ground, more especially as she was the pupil of that accurate grammarian and critic, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson. In justification of our censure, we quote a few of the many passages in question.

“It was he who threw the beautiful bridge over Danube”—Why not over *the* Danube, or rather the river Danube, for the benefit of *young beginners*. See Vol. I. p. 39. “Nor were his successors (of Commodus) *ephemeron* Monarchs, likely to support the dignity of that dominion which dropt from the hands of five or six pretenders in course,” instead of in *the* course, “of only eight months,” p. 57. “In time,” for in *the* time, “of Augustus Cæsar,” p. 58. The same liberties are taken with the articles *a* and *an*.

The second striking defect is, the want of a regular series of dates, essentially necessary for the same class of readers. Can it be supposed that young beginners are so versed in chronology, which Lord Chesterfield justly calls “one of the eyes of history,” as to be able to arrange and connect events related in a desultory manner, and interrupted by *verses* and other foreign digressions, for the long space of *forty* or *fifty years*. A few marginal dates would have elucidated her historic facts. We therefore earnestly recommend this improvement in a new edition, which we also recommend to be printed in small *octavo* or *duodecimo* volumes: in that form, they will bid fair to supplant those trifling and injurious publications with which our circulating libraries abound, since they will be as conveniently carried under a cloak, or in the pocket, by our *ever-reading* females. Pompous *quartos* serve very well as ornamental furniture in a Nobleman's splendid library, but are ill adapted to volatile youth, who take up and lay down a book with the same careless facility as they change a coat, or a dress.

Lastly, the following analysis of the work, as given by our Author in her preface, being a translation of the French

French motto to the title-page, supports the propriety of our advice—for *fragments* are much lighter to carry about from place to place, from the town-house to the *villa* or *cottage*, than massy edifices—"This work, I grant you, is at best a *fragment*; but what else shall we find in the most finished labours of man? The biography of one particular Sovereign is a mere fragment, broken off from his own Dynasty. The revolutions of a peculiar State form but a larger fragment: one piece, one page, torn from the great book, the general account of mankind; which is itself, at last, no other than one species, one genus rather, among those uncounted millions that animate and people the earth, air, and water, of our terraqueous globe. That globe a fragment too, a trifling spot, of which the most exact and faithful narration would be found but a short chapter in the grand history, the universal volume of our Creator's works, containing the changes and chances of systems without number, rolling in illimitable space, at distances not to be judged of by *humanity*."

It is now high time to give a summary account of the Contents of Vol. I. from which we shall present to our readers some very curious and entertaining extracts, and then close the present Review with a promise of *Retrospection* in our next of Vol. II.

RETROSPECTION then, Vol. I. Chapter I. contains the *first century*; from Tiberius to Trajan—history, anecdote, learned discussions, all comprised in *thirty-six* pages! Happy art of abridgment, how much indebted is modern literature to thy potent aid! Chapter II. The *Second Century*, from Trajan to Caracalla, in *twenty-two* pages. Chap. III. From Caracalla to the Death of Alexander Severus, first portion of the *third* century. Chap. IV. From the Death of Alexander Severus to A. D. 300, the Retreat of Dioclesian, Chap. V. From the Death of Dioclesian to the death of Constantine the Great; part of the *fourth* century. Chap. VI. From Constantine to Theodosius, A. D. 400. Chap. VII. From Theodosius the Elder to the death of Attila, about fifty years. Chap. VIII. From the death of Attila to A. D. 500. Chap. IX. To the expulsion of the Gothic Kings; first portion of the *sixth* century. Chap. X. From the expulsion of the Gothic Kings by Belisarius, to A. D. 600. Chap. XI. From good St. Gre-

gory to the birth of Charles Martel, A. D. 700. Chap. XII. From the birth of Charles Martel to Charlemagne. A. D. 800. Chap. XIII. From the crowning of Charlemagne to the death of Alfred. A. D. 900. Chap. XIV. From the death of Alfred to the foundation of the Turkish Empire under Tringolipix. A. D. 1000. Chap. XV. From Tringolipix to the first Crusade. A. D. 1100. Chap. XVI. From the first Crusade to the middle of the *twelfth* century. A. D. 1150. Chap. XVII. To the year of Our Lord 1200. Chap. XVIII. From 1200 to 1230. Chap. XIX. Second portion of the *thirteenth* century. Chap. XX. To the year 1300. Chap. XXI. From A. D. 1300 to 1350, or nearly so. Chap. XXII. Ending with A. D. 1400. Chap. XXIII. From A. D. 1400 to the year 1425. Chap. XXIV. To the sacking of Constantinople, A. D. 1455, and its immediate consequences. End of Vol. I.

We now select a portion of history in this volume, the least interrupted of any we could find by extraneous matter. It relates to the death of the good Marcus Aurelius, and the accession of his infamous successor Commodus.

"He quitted Italy, and returned to it no more; catching a scarlet fever from some prisoners in Panonia, where the physicians, fed by Commodus, took care he should never recover. Suffering, however, no dangers to controul his truly intrepid spirit, no sorrows to awaken his stoical intrepidity, internal peace contemning outward ill, beamed on his serene majestic countenance, till this fresh proof of his successor's depravity: then the son's crime forced from the dying patriot a groan of anguish.—To what a guide, said he, I leave the world! and died. When Phœbus could but with difficulty poise the seat *indeed*, well might light Phaëton fall headlong from the car. The Roman power shewed evident symptoms of incipient decay; corruption could no longer be restrained; whilst opulence flowed in with every tide, and vice as certainly sapped the now-softened foundations of a structure, battered by invaders from *undiscovered* regions, and barbarous multitudes, who fought but to devour and destroy.

Commodus cared little for their acts or their intentions. Herodian describes with great spirit the boyish haste he made to get to Rome, where his uncommon

uncommon beauty secured him admiration. Effeminate and gay, he soon dismissed his father's *musty* counsellors; furnished his Imperial house with six hundred human creatures devoted to his pleasure; powdered his fine auburn hair with gold dust, to increase its brilliancy; spent on his toilet, in ten weeks, more than his predecessor's whole establishment had cost the public in the last ten years; and took arms in his white hand only to kill wild beasts withal, a diversion that displayed his elegance of mien and accuracy of eye, and in which he was eminently skilful, cutting off the necks of ostriches, as they ran swiftly round the arena, with arrows curiously constructed and headed with a half-moon. It seems as if tyranny and archery had some unaccountable connexion: not only this Emperor, but Domitian, was surprisingly certain of his aim, and it had been his sport to make a child stand with his little fingers stretched open against a wall, and then stick a dart between two of them, shot from prodigious distance. The story of William Tell preserves the memory of our last renowned toxophilite and tyrant of modern times.* There was an intermediate tale of the same kind told somewhere about the tenth century; and our ballads celebrate their William of Cloudefelie for the same act of heroic skill. Truth is, historians serve the dish up again and again, and one fact gains belief in very separate ages. Philip of Macedon pushed away a woman who was troublesome to him with some petition as he journeyed along: Be not our King, then, if you will not hear us, replied the woman: the Monarch then granted her request. Augustan history relates this of Adrian, and it was told me for a truth, at Vienna, of Joseph II. Query, Was it ever true at all? One thing is sure, however, that the Church of Christ gained firmness under the reign of this light-hearted profligate, whose best praise is, that he first instituted a Company of Corn Merchants for the prevention of

famine at Rome, where a medal, still extant, was struck on the occasion: Africa presenting the Emperor with ears of wheat, and a Greek inscription, that all were happy under the reign of Commodus, who, among his numerous new titles, took the name of *Fœlix*, and said he would renew the golden age. This Sovereign erred less through malice than mere wantonness; and when he slit an old Senator's ear, under pretence of having his hair cut fashionably, we must needs know that half Eton School would play the same trick, were they, like *this* boy, invested with illimitable power. Making Aurelius's worthy old *Præfect* dance naked among his young concubines, and letting them hoot and ridicule, and at length throw him in the mote to feed tame lampreys, was a little worse. That poor fellow found his *no* golden age. Oppian, the Poet, in these times, projected his well-known poem on the chase, as likely to recommend him to Commodus's favour, who was so successful in the destruction of wild beasts: he afterwards dedicated it to Caracalla, the dreadful hunter, whose chief game was man; while Julius Pollux composed his *Onomasticon*, of which Pinelli possessed a fine edition, A. D. 1786; and some Slavonian tribes laid the first stones of Utrecht. Nor were the schools of religion and learning discouraged, though whim, and guety, and silly pranks, were all the Emperor thought of. In order to support such profuseness, all places of trust were set to sale, and treasures quite inconceivable were lavished upon the Prince's dissolute companions, among whom all his sisters were comprised, except Lucilla, widow of Lucius Verus: her husband, a Roman Senator of ancient mould, and friend to Marcus, refused her company to Commodus's command; the next day, of course, saw him and his wife expire on a scaffold."

"Lightning now struck the Capitol at Rome, and the great library collected by Arian, of immense value, was burnt to the ground. Two thousand people

* This is a strange perversion of a well-authenticated event, ill calculated to prove her assertion respecting archery. Tell was a patriot; not a tyrant. His skill in archery delivered his country from a tyrannic oppression. As to William of Cloudefelie, the Lady might here have introduced the ballad with more propriety than many other verses in her Work, in order to inform us who the hero was, whose tale in the tenth century she produces to invalidate the skill and patriotism of the Deliverer of *Helvetia* from the German yoke. This is mere whim; not history.

died in one circle of twenty-four hours, from a new pestilence, caused by the heat and crowd in this thick-thronged metropolis. Plagues raged at home, and famines waited the *limits* of the empire; whilst the young Sovereign, intent on a new frolic, purposed to fence naked in the amphitheatre, and there exhibit his symmetric form to forty thousand admirers at once. This shameless project, this unheard-of folly, revolted the delicacy of his most favourite female, Marcia, and prompted her to represent the meanness of such conduct in terms her uncontradicted paramour was little likely to forgive. He wrote her name on the dead-lit immediately: but a fondled baby picking up the paper as he played about the apartments, and bringing it to the lady by mere chance, she resolved to prevent her own death by her master's; and easily engaging his Chamberlains' assistance, who saw themselves marked down with her for execution, threw her zone round his undefended neck, while bathing, and, helped by two assassins, soon destroyed a Prince, who, had he met with any other death, had scarce deserved compassion." Now let us ask our author, why he deserved it in any degree, with respect to his actual fate. Had the parties he condemned to die deserved to perish by the absolute command of a tyrant? But this is the man whom she had before characterised as *erring less from malice than wantonness; and whom we must needs know that half Eton School would have imitated.* Admirable Historian!

"Commodus seems to have approached modern *exuberance* more than any other Sovereign we have mentioned yet: he had a genius for mechanic arts" (one of our modern exuberances). "Unlike Flavius Vespasian, to whom, when some one presented a machine for useful purposes, the Emperor saw him rewarded, and the mechanism burnt: for how, said he, must my subjects live by labour, if all their work is to be done by engines? On the contrary, *this* youth, *elaborately* voluptuous, gave immense sums to the inventors of *umbrella*-chariots, which, I believe, had springs to them besides."

As an Appendix to this choice scrap of history, we subjoin two or three anecdotes to recommend the work to the lovers of those amusing composi-

tions, which besides furnish ample matter for retailing at second or third hand in conversation, a practice much in vogue with our *ephemeron* wits.

OF HELIOGABALUS. S. C.

"This Emperor instituted a Senate House for female debates, and entertained troops of Bacchante girls and empty parasites with feasts which cost *sixty thousand* guineas of our money each, for many nights together, making a hair-dresser head of the privy council, a dancing-boy prefect (mayor) of the city, and at length forming a procession through the *degraded* streets, drawn by four women, the most beautiful that could be found, in honour of an idol, to which he sacrificed rarities of quite inordinate expense, while he himself and his immediate favourites were diverted by weighing the cobwebs of the capital, in order to judge the better of its population. Many of his tricks and whims are recorded. The dinner set for eight blind men, eight deaf, and eight so fat they could not sit at table, was given in the true spirit of licentious childhood, laughing at human infirmity; and possibly it might have been from his caprice of suffocating people with perfumes for sport, that modern ladies in Italy have such a dread of scented powder, and every kind of vegetable fragrance. Till his time sweets were fashionable in Rome. Otho had to stung perfumes about the chamber, when Nero dined with him, as to endanger his own safety from the tyrant, who had esteemed himself happy in procuring a small phial of this inextinguishable odour, perhaps the now well-known *otto* of roses, extracted from those flowers in the East even then. The eating-rooms, we know, were strewed with lilies, a very powerful and overbearing smell, and they sat, with garlands of flowers on their heads at supper, throwing them into the bowl of wine for frolic and convivial merriment."

OF CARAUSIUS. S. C.

"The Anglo-Italian Carausius called himself Emperor, and killed Aleetus, though some defer the exploits he did to Dioclesian's day. The medalists are best to settle these disputes: they have preserved his effigies; who, finding that maritime strength was the true *vis Britannica*, built ships, and besieged *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, the new-born daughter

ter of our natural enemy; disgracing his heroism with cruelty, however, the Britons set up Asclepiodotus. He set his forces down encamped near London, which was defended then by Livius Gallus, a Roman General, whom the new-made Duke of Cornwall killed, and threw into the running stream, from him called Gallus' Brook or *Wallbrook* (the street adjoining to the Mansion House) *Speed* places this event in A. D. 228, but *Isaacson*, from *Cooper*, sets it earlier." Young beginners may want to be informed who were these persons, though the learned author thinks it sufficient barely to mention their names.

ORIGIN OF RUNNING-FOOTMEN.

Lucius Verus Commodus, adopted

by the Emperor Adrian, Mrs. Piozzi says, "Of this man nothing I think is recorded, but that he lays on mattresses of roses, rendered elastic by their quantity and number, and that he first brought up the custom of making footmen run before a carriage. Those destined for his use were boys, eminent in personal beauty, dressed like the four winds, and their lord called them *volanti*. They were so dressed at Rome when I was there, and called so then." Query, in what year, and how are we to account for the silence of Dr. Moore and other intelligent travellers respecting this curious subject?

M.

(To be continued in our next.)

Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the Year 1781 to 1797, through the Kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Mussi, Moncemugi, Muschako, &c. Likewise across the Great Desert of Sahara, and the Northern Parts of Barbary. Translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger. Illustrated by a Map and coloured Plates. Two Volumes, 8vo. bound in One. 10s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

(Concluded from Page 113.)

OUR traveller proceeded farther on his journey, attended by guides sent with him, who had private orders not to suffer him to direct his course eastward, lest he should visit the Portuguese settlements, of which the King was suspicious. When, therefore, he found that they conducted him through different small towns and villages, on the northern line, he watched an opportunity to elude their vigilance, in order to gratify his own inclinations. But after these guards, rather than guides, returned home, he was confided to the care of a messenger, sent with him by the judge of a village within the same territory, but nearly on its confines. This man, less strict in his charge, pointed out to him at a distance the path he must take to pursue his intended route, but at the same time informed him of the great danger and difficulty of attempting to explore it, as it lay between two sharp-pointed mountains, and descended into a hollow, which he called the nest of serpents, being the resort of a prodigious multitude of these reptiles, who sought their food in the surrounding regions. He afterwards learnt the best method of taking and killing these dangerous

creatures, which he describes, Vol. II. page 9.

On the 5th of June, 1786, Damberger was left alone to continue his journey, his conductor having left him; but having narrowly escaped missing a village, on the frontier of the old kingdom of Loango, which lay hid among a number of hills, he suffered a good-natured woman, who was picking up sticks, to shew him the way and conduct him to the judge, who represented to him the impossibility of travelling through some of the adjacent wild and cruel nations, without being in danger of losing his life. Not disheartened, however, by any insinuations of persons whom he considered as partial informers, he only made use of the judge's advice so far as to collect from him in what manner he might best provide for his safety, making particular inquiries respecting the road leading to the city of *Malemba*, which his last conductor had described to him as spacious and well-built. The result of their conversation was, his hiring another guide, who, in the space of five days, conducted him in safety to the capital of the *Malembanese*. This country is divided

into three districts. The upper part bordering on the sea, which belongs to the Portuguese; the middle region, inhabited by the native Malembese, who dwell in the heart of the country, and are contiguous on the western side to the Portuguese 'compting-houses; the third or lower part is called the kingdom of Cacongá. Introductory to the description of the city, we have a satisfactory account of the nation said to be so savage. P. 13 to 19.

On their arrival at Malemba, an officer came to them, who put nearly the same interrogatories to them as are made at almost all the great towns in Germany; then, leaving our traveller under a guard of three men, he took the guide along with him, to examine him a part, who returning soon after, took leave of our traveller, and was conducted, on his way home, to the extremity of the suburbs by another guard. They now presented to their visitor plums, apples, and a portion of milk and meal, leaving him to enjoy repose in the hut, which served for a guard-house, till the next morning, when the King, who had been informed of his arrival, sent for him, and interrogated him in a very feasible manner, and concluded with this sentence: "I will keep thee till some ship arrives that may convey thee to thy friends." The officer was then commanded to take him back to the guard house, and to furnish him with clothes. He was now dressed like the body-guard, in a blue short cloak reaching down to the hams, a short apron, and a piece of cotton to wind about his head as a turban. Being conducted again to the King, he was graciously pleased to appoint him to the office of attendant on his pack-buffaloes, in which it was his business to load them with the packs and to unload them. In this employment he continued three months.

Malemba was formerly the capital only of a petty principality. The last of its native Princes formed an alliance with the *Zogoreans*, a nation tributary to the Kings of Angola, in the design of making himself king of both nations, and of usurping other territories from his neighbours; but he was defeated by the King of *Cacongá*, taken prisoner, and deprived of his dominions. Malemba was then added to the kingdom of *Cacongá*, and so remains. The trade of Malemba is ex-

tremely advantageous to the Europeans; as, for the merest trifles, such as shells, bits of iron, beads, coarse cloth, linen, cotton, and badly manufactured arms, they frequently get in return the best skins and furs in great quantities.

The King's standing army consists of between ten and twelve thousand men, who can at any time be brought together in the space of forty-eight hours. He is a good soldier, and his pride is not less conspicuous than his bravery. When he goes abroad, he is usually attended by four of his ministers, who are at the same time officers, and twelve men of his body-guard. When he gives audience, all present must fall on their knees: he has twenty wives, who are treated in a very slavish manner, being rarely allowed to appear in public; but their sons are appointed officers at a very early period. In war time, only the officers receive pay and provisions from the King; but the common soldiers must provide for their own subsistence: they therefore generally take their wives with them to procure victuals.

The city contains seven hundred huts and houses, three straight principal streets, and two cross streets, of which the *kossa*, or commercial street, is the handsomest and most frequented. In this the market is frequently held, as the Portuguese and Dutch merchants have in it their 'compting-houses and warehouses. Each of the main streets has two gates, having a watch of twenty men, to see that no body may bring victuals, goods, and the like, into the town, without previously having paid a sort of toll, similar to that paid under the name of *accise* in Germany. To the markets of this town are brought from the whole country round ivory and raw minerals, which are either sold or bartered for European commodities. The Christians that trade hither are obliged to pay a tax of five per cent.

In a bargain between the King and the master of a Dutch ship, Damberger perceived that the Dutchman wanted to overreach the King, by demanding thirty elephants teeth for sundry articles, which he thought deserved only ten. The King, at first, grew angry, but at length permitted our traveller to finish the business, when, having obtained the Dutchman's commodities for the ten teeth, his Majesty was so well pleased, that he promoted him to the

the rank of being his free servant to attend on his person, instead of the buffaloes. But a reverse of fortune soon took place; for the Evanga, one of the King's Ministers, who was jealous of the favours bestowed on him, as he was now of the hunting parties, contrived to get him disgraced and severely punished, on a false accusation of his having privately visited that part of the palace where the King's wives were shut up. The story of his sufferings in prison is affecting. At length, after seven weeks confinement and the most cruel treatment, he was brought before the King, when he endeavoured to justify his conduct, and to retort the charge upon the Evanga, but in vain; for the summary trial ended with his being ordered to make a journey with the slaves, to fetch elephants teeth. On the 12th of October they left Malemba, and arrived the third day at the place where they were to pitch their tents: it was on the frontiers of the country of the Yaganese, who do not permit their neighbours to search for teeth in their territories. One of Damberger's companions discovering a fire at some distance, informed him it was probable that some Yaganese were encamped round it, who must not know of their arrival. Of this hint he availed himself, to accomplish a secret design to free himself from his state of slavery to the Malembanese Monarch, which he carried into execution by running away whilst the guards were asleep.

The Yaganese received him kindly, thanked him for his information, and prepared to resent the injury and insult offered to their nation, by another people coming to hunt and seek for teeth on their confines.

The history and description of the Yaganese, their manners, customs, and way of life; an account of the fighting buffaloes, and of the water-bags made of the entrails of the elephant; of the author's journey over the *Akusi* mountains to the frontier town of *Vabbola* in the territory of *Mugaxi* or *Minto*; his passing through thick forests and other mountains to *Mamkam*, the capital of the kingdom of *Malli*; from thence to the kingdom of *Monæmugi*; to the lake and town of *Zambie*; across the *Akmabo* mountains, through sundry villages to the last in the kingdom of *Monæmugi*; are the subjects of the second chapter. The various

incidents of the journey, the account of the religion, manners, and customs of the *Monæmugians*, and of the different reception he met with in his progress, furnish a considerable fund of information and amusement.

Chapter XIII. opens with our traveller's arrival at the frontier huts of the *Moobatans*, where he is detained under adverse circumstances, by the rainy season; he sets out with some buffalo drivers, crosses the river *Druma*, parts from his companions, comes to the *Mophanians*, who dwell in *caves*, and is well received by their King, of whose religion, government, &c. he gives a curious relation. Here he first forms a design to travel with a caravan to Guinea, and from thence to take his departure for Europe; but this plan is afterwards given up. He ascends the *Moon* mountains; and, in Chapter IV. comes among the *Vomabamans*, crosses *Dabanta* northward of the kingdom of *Vohyagtam*, meets with a travelling party of free-bordering Negroes, with whom he travels as far as the huts of *Babahara* to *Vangara*. Falling sick on the road, he is obliged to return to *Bahahara*, the capital of the King, who employs him a short time as a slave, but obtains his liberty by repairing the King's fire-arms, and travels in his suit to *Kaborauho*. From thence we find him, in Chapter V. entering the kingdom of *Haoussa*, where he is ill-treated by the *Samtygoetys*, a piratical nation; but one of the natives attaching himself to him, conducts him over the river *Gambura*, or *Niger*. Arrived at *Haoussa*, the capital, he was carried before the King, to whom from his Journal he read such parts of his travels as might convince him that he was not a spy, and at the same time gratify his curiosity: he appeared to be highly entertained, and ordered the interpreter to write down the most remarkable occurrences on a piece of wood. Meat and drink was then set before our traveller: he was new clothed, and informed that he was taken into the royal service as one of the sixty-eight attendants on the person of the King, whose functions were to go with him twice a day to the temple, once to the place where he issued his decrees, and alternately to bear him in a litter, whenever he went out of the town. Having asked permission one day from the King to visit the environs of the town, it was immediately

mediately granted, but he was commanded to return into town by sunset. Though provided with a pass, to secure him from all molestation, consisting of a piece of wood, engraved with the royal arms, *viz.* a half-tiger, three men suddenly rushed out of the village of *Vobafua*, while he was looking about him, and pretending to take him for a deserter, dismounted, tied his hands together, gave him repeated strokes with their sabres, and suspending him between two of their horses, hurried him along into the town, and took him to the King, who expressed his surprise at this proceeding; but one of the men persisted in his accusation, that the stranger was found behind the village, going to leave the kingdom. Damberger attempted to justify himself; but, after a very patient hearing of both parties, he was sent to prison, and his accuser was ordered to remain in the palace, to be present at his punishment the next day. Being now inconsolable, and convinced that here all his travels would soon be at an end with his life, he slept not the whole night, and in the morning four soldiers came, and ordered him to follow them. On the public place where he was to be punished, thirty soldiers on foot, and twenty on horseback, were drawn up in a circle, in the middle whereof a buffalo's skin was stretched, and near it stood six young men, two of the strongest having platted thongs in their hands. This apparatus made our author apprehensive that he was to suffer either a violent death or a most cruel scourging. The King with his officers now arriving, he called for the principal accuser, who sprung into the circle, apparently with great satisfaction. The King then asked the traveller whether he intended going, and he replied, to *Vabafua*. Where did you meet the stranger? said he to the accuser. On the by-road behind the village, which was the way to *Fronc*, by which many persons had secretly made their escape from this territory. The King immediately ordered the man to be stripped, then thrown on the buffalo skin, and to receive sixty strokes on the belly. The assembled multitude were astonished at this proceeding, when the King publicly declared, that no body should be a stranger, or do him an injury, or endeavour to draw

on him a punishment he did not deserve. The innocence of Damberger had been discovered by the confession of the two companions of the accuser, who was exiled; and, as a reward for the injury, the King gave him the accuser's horse and his post, which was that of one of his horse-guards.

He now petitioned the King to let him depart; but he refused, telling him it was his duty to do as he commanded him, and promising at the same time to promote him to a higher office, if he would remain with him. Seeing no present prospect of escaping, he submitted to his fate, employed himself when not on duty in carving toys, or in strolling about the town to procure information concerning the neighbouring nations. From a merchant, with whom he made acquaintance, he learned, that at two several times caravans from the Western Barbary had passed through the town; and he got from one of this man's slaves an exact account of the march-route into the greater Barbary; but no opportunity offered to avail himself of this discovery; for a war broke out between the King of Haoussa and the King of Vangara, and he was obliged to accompany his royal master to the field of battle, and to remain several months longer in captivity.

The Kingdom of *Haoussa* our author describes to be the finest tract of country he saw in Africa, on his whole journey from the Cape of Good Hope. The river *Niger* flows through one part of the country, fertilizing it, and procuring it many advantages for commerce, as a number of vessels go from *Tambuko* to *Boofu*, where the goods are unshipped, and farther transported by caravans. In general, the country is extremely fruitful; and if it were inhabited by civilized nations, might obtain great wealth. It is rich in animals of all kinds, with plenty of timber, and a variety of fruits. The mountains yield salt and saltpetre; the forests honey and wax; and the mines which might be found in their bowels, if the inhabitants would but explore them, would produce immense treasures. The native Haoussianians, who dwell in the heart of the country, wear long cloaks of party-coloured linen, fastened about the body; and instead of shoes, leather thongs wound cross-wise over their feet. About the head
they

they usually wind a party-coloured linen or cotton cloth. The soldiers alone wear round their heads a red cloth, made either of goat's hair or cotton, together with the ordinary cloak."

"They are a kind and obliging people, every one taking pains to entertain the stranger who applies to him as well as he is able, and then shewing him the right road; which they are particular in doing, that the Moors may not attack and rob him, or privately convey him away and sell him." The further account of the singular manners and customs of these people, will be found very entertaining. The commerce carried on in the country, and through it, is very considerable. The caravans stop here to furnish themselves with provisions and forage, and also to enter into agreements for the time of their return. The products exported are manna, dates, and cotton to Tambukto; ambergris, gums, and civet into Barbary; and ivory, skins, ostrich feathers, and whalebone, to the kingdom of *Tookabat*." An ample description of the city of Haoussa, and of the arts and trades exercised by the inhabitants, follows this concise account of the commerce and products of the country. Constantly attended by a Moor, in the double capacity of a guard to watch all his motions, and to prevent, by the King's express command, his receiving any further insults from those who were jealous of the favours conferred on him, he found it very difficult to make his escape, which however he at length effected, and made the best of his way to the adjacent kingdom of *Feene*; and travelling in the capacity of a gun-maker, some Moors on the road told him he would find employment in the capital, which accordingly happened; for he had so much work from the King, and from the officers and merchants, for which he was liberally rewarded by presents, that in the space of three months he had got together provisions enough for a whole year, with several articles of clothes, but he was obliged to work very hard, having such a number of firelocks to repair and furnish. No restraint was put upon him at *Feene*; he was left at full liberty to proceed on his journey when he had no more work to perform. To travel on foot, however, was impossible; since between this city and the borders

of *Biledulgered*, lay vast deserts (see the Map) whose inhabitants lived solely by plunder; and if he turned to the westward, he ran a great risk to be used very ill, if the people in that quarter should take him for a Christian. After a residence of six months, he at length found an opportunity to set out for *Tambukto* with a small caravan, on the 7th of April 1789; but there is a considerable defect of dates.

In Chapter VI. the town of *Feene*, and the persons, manners, &c. of the inhabitants is described; and the narrative of the journey is continued partly by water and partly by caravans, in which a variety of interesting events are related, more particularly in passing the *Gold Mountains*, the *Lion Desert*.

Chapter VII. opens with a description of the several inhabitants of the desert of *Sabara*, and closes with the captivity of our traveller at *Mezzabath*, where he is bartered away to a native of that place, who, after keeping him four months, disposes of him to a merchant of Morocco, with whose caravan he travels to that country. They set out on the 2d of September 1791, and arrived at the town of *Azafia* on the 11th of October. A description of the country of Morocco, which our author says is one of the most charming and fertile upon the face of the earth, though not so well cultivated as it would be by a different race of inhabitants, with some account of the reigning Emperor, are the principal subjects of Chapter VIII. Our author's master at *Azafia* "kept eight negro slaves, but he was not cruel to them, nor did he treat him with any degree of severity. His business was to look after four horses and three camels; and, though properly allowed only the ordinary food of the slaves, yet his master almost every day supplied him with other victuals." And here he takes occasion to remark, that "the accounts of those who pretend likewise to have lived in slavery in this country, and speak of nothing but the utmost severity and cruelty, are false; for "I had frequent occasion to observe, that honest industrious Christian slaves are all over this country treated with peculiar indulgence." When he had been nearly a year in the service of his master, he informed him of the arrival of a Spanish ship, the commander of which might probably offer to ransom him, if he wished to return to Europe; but

he had an insuperable aversion to Spaniards and Portuguese, well knowing that ransomed slaves are very badly treated by them; and as his master now gave orders to his servants not to consider him any longer as a slave, but as their comrade, he remained with him till the month of November 1796, when a Dutch merchant having paid his ransom to his master, he embarked on board a Dutch ship for Holland; and Chapter IX. conduets him to the Texel, where they dropped anchor, on the 9th of February 1797. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned as a deserter from the Dutch service; but was released by a Prussian officer, who claimed him as a subject of his Sovereign, on finding that he was his countryman; and he sailed with him in a vessel to Dantzic, where they arrived the latter end of May 1797; and, after taking leave of his generous deliverer, he proceeded to his native town, (not mentioned,) happy in the sentiment that he was at length delivered from so many toils and such uncommon perils.

The rapid sale of this work has excited public curiosity, and some doubts have arisen concerning its authenticity. It is asserted that it has been fabricated by some ingenious compiler, employed by the Bookseller at Leipzig, whose name is subscribed to an Explanation of the Map, at the end of the Second Volume. Time alone can clear up the doubt; but, at all events, it is novel, curious, highly interesting, and well worth the time that may be bestowed in reading it. The decorations of this work are—A Coloured Engraving of the Author in *Caffraria*, with two Natives in the dress of the Country, the Frontispiece to Vol. I. A Male and Female Inhabitant of Bahahara, facing page 195, Vol. II. And a Moor of the Desert of Sahara on Horseback, page 229.

M.

That our readers may have a full view of the evidence of the authenticity or spuriousness of these Travels, we insert the following narrative, to which it will not be thought necessary to add any farther observation, than that it receives countenance from many well informed persons, who assert that it is intitled to credit.

EDITOR.

“ A discovery has lately been made of an extremely implicated literary imposture, of which Germany, France, and England, have been made the dupes.

“ Last year there appeared, at Leip-sick, a Journey to the East Indies, and in Egypt, performed by a Saxon artificer, named JOSEPH SCHROEDER. This traveller relates, among other wonders, that after having embarked at Pondicherry, on the 28th of April 1797, and having assisted at a naval engagement, near the Coast of Africa, between the French and English, he was taken by the latter, and landed on the 16th of June, the same year, at Alexandria, where, the following year, he was witness to the conquest of that country by the French, &c. Notwithstanding a heap of lies, as gross as his rapid passage from Pondicherry to Alexandria, Schroeder found readers, and even encomiasts.

“ M. Paulus, the celebrated Professor of Jena, and Author of an excellent Supplement to Volney's Travels, did justice to this cheat, in the Literary Gazette of Jena. He exposed the imposture in the clearest manner, and no person defended it.

“ About the same time appeared another work, entitled, Travels in Africa, Asia, and America, by ZACHARIAS TAURINIUS, who was born at Cairo, in 1758, was the son of a Copht, named Strish, and who went by Constantinople to Riga, and from thence to Nuremberg, where he changed his name and religion. He then went to Wittemberg, in Saxony, and became a journeyman printer. M. Ebert, a professor in that town, and a man of merit besides, enriched his Travels with a Preface, which served as a certificate to Zacharias Taurinus. But though there was nothing absolutely impossible in the circumstance, that a native of Cairo should become a printer at Wittemberg, the work itself presented nothing but ill-selected and ill arranged extracts from Dampiere, Legenlil, Dapper, which afforded the clearest proof that this Author had never travelled, except in his closet.

“ Scarcely had the second volume of Taurinus appeared, when a proposal was made to Martini, a bookseller of Leip-sick, to publish an Account of a Journey made in Africa, by a Carpenter's Apprentice in Suabia, named DAMBERGER, and who was also residing at Wittemberg. M. Martini, wishing
to

to take his precautions, went to Wittenberg, there formed a personal acquaintance with Damberger, and saw the papers and certificates of every kind, which he exhibited; after which he thought he could no longer doubt that this new Anacharsis had, in reality, pushed his travels much farther than any of those who had attempted to penetrate into Africa.

“ M. Martini made him come to Leipfick, where he had several interviews and conversations with a geographer, employed to make a chart of his journey, and with a man of letters, who was to draw up his Journal. Neither had any doubt of the truth of his assertions.

“ All the Journals announced, before-hand, the Travels of Damberger, as one of the most remarkable productions of the age. The booksellers of Paris and of London, had the sheets sent to them, at a great expence, as they were printed.

“ An English bookseller, wishing to be before-hand with two of his brethren, who were entering into an agreement with him for the translation of Damberger, distributed these sheets among six Translators. The French and English papers were filled with extracts from the Travels of Damberger. In France, great pains were taken to justify Le Vaillant, whom Damberger charged with falsehood.

“ Meantime, M. Paulus, the same who had unmasked Joseph Schroeder, and M. Meiners, a celebrated man of learning in Gottingen, published, in the Literary Gazettes of Jena and of Gottingen, some accurate criticisms on these Travels, which evidently demonstrate, that the pretended Damberger was nothing but an impostor, of equal ignorance and effrontery.

“ M. Martini, informed of the opinion of those men of letters, who are best capable of judging on such a subject, collected new information, which

suggested to him the idea of applying to the Publishers of the Travels of Joseph Schroeder and Zachary Taurinius, who, like himself, are booksellers at Leipfick. He compared the manuscripts of these two works with that of his Damberger, and he recognised the same writing in the three manuscripts. He found means to prevail on the person whom he had known by the name of Damberger, to return to Leipfick. The latter being warmly pressed, at last acknowledged, that, in reality, he was not Damberger, but, in fact, the self-same Egyptian called Zachary Taurinius; that Schroeder, who is at present at Hamburgh, not knowing how to write, had employed him to draw up the account of his travels; that as to the last work, which he was publishing, he borrowed the name of Damberger, because he had really known at the Cape a man of that name, and that he had made use of a Journal of Travels in Barbary St. Maroc, which this Damberger had left him, when he quitted him in Holland, whether he had accompanied him; and farther, that Damberger, at present, lives in Surinam.

“ The explanations given verbally to M. Martini, and by writing to Messrs. Bertach and Boettiger, two literati of Weimar, could not deceive any body; but the object now was, who was the manufacturer of the books which have brought this pretended Taurinius into notice, whose letters, filled with errors in orthography and grammar, prove that he is nothing more than the instrument of some Compiler, who has invented this truly ingenious method of disposing, to the best advantage, of his merchandize. An obscure *litterateur* of Wittenberg, whose name is Junge, is strongly suspected, because a part of the Travels of Damberger are written in his hand. The circumstances of this intricate imposture cannot fail to be brought to light.

Old Nick: a Satirical Story. In Three Volumes. By the Author of “ A Piece of Family Biography.” 12mo. 10s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

THIS Novel (though we cannot say that we admire its title) is evidently the production of a man of wit, a gentleman, and a scholar. The characters are numerous, and several of them sketched with a masterly hand. The situations are natural, and the in-

cidents succeed each other with a sufficient degree of probability; while such a spirit is thrown into the narrative and dialogue, that scarcely a page presents itself, which does not either excite our laughter by wit and whim, or interest the finer sensations by genuine pathos. The

The characters and manners of the present day are well delineated; and most readers will be inclined to make applications of different portraits to supposed originals.

The following extract we select, not as the most favourable specimen that we could find, but as best suiting our limits. The King's Bench Prison is the scene of action.

"Zounds, Sir, I see traits of genius in you—you are a clever fellow, I'll be bound. Can you write? If you can write, I can get you employment directly."

"Barclay replied, "You are very good, Sir—I doubt my ability; though my education has been such, that—"

"A fig for your education," interrupted the other; "genius is every thing! If you are willing, that's enough. How do I get on? An't I one of the first Authors going, and what education have I had? To be sure, added he, smiling, "I am of Oxford."

"Of Oxford?" iterated Barclay, "I was of that University. Of what College are you?"

"Of Pembroke," replied Mr. Grub.

"I don't recollect you in my time," said Barclay.

"Quince laughed.

"No," cried Grub, "I wonder how the Devil you should. I never was there but twice, and then by two rules, during the eight years I have been here. Come, as you are going to be one of us, I'll tell you the fact. About three years ago, a bookseller came to me, and, talking about different works, he said, he thought, as I had been here five years, and nobody knew where I was, I might write some travels under my own name. I caught at the hint, and soon produced three volumes of what I termed "Gleanings in Lapland." The work being done, and approved of, my name was not held respectable enough, as it stood; therefore, with one rule I went to Oxford, and entered myself of Pembroke; and in about a fortnight after, with the other, I paid a second visit, and took my name off. It then came out with "Gleanings in Lapland, by Gustavus Grub, late of Pembroke College, Oxford;" and my work went off so well, that I have an application for further gleanings, and shall set out on my travels again in a very short time."

"I am astonished!" cried Barclay.

"But there's no cause," said Grub:

"nothing can be so plain. Copy facts of other travellers, and swear you were present. Beside, I think a man must be a very dull fellow, who can't imagine something like a good thing every day. At the end of the year, then, he'll have 365 good things—enough for any book. Well, down with them, intersperse them, and say they all happened to you in the course of your tour. That's the way. I with writing advertisements was half as easy; that's a task requires great genius and invention! I have more plague with the d—d quack doctors, quack milliners, quack taylors, and quack barbers, than I have with all the booksellers in London! And if they did not pay better, I'd see 'em all poisoned before I'd write a single puff for them."

"I doubt," said Barclay, after a pause, "I doubt whether I shall be able to do any thing of this kind."

"No need!" cried the other: "what I offer to you is quite a different thing: it's to write for a new magazine that's just begun. Essays, and strictures in prose, on any subject; and in poetry, if you could write sonnets on a fly, a flea, a gnat, a dew-drop, or the like, it cannot fail of answering the purpose. A series of papers, now, with a title borrowed from the Greek, would do famously; and as you have been at Oxford, perhaps you can whip in a few scraps of the dead languages occasionally—the longer the better. The less they understand you, the more they'll like you—at least I find it so!"

"Weary says, that obscurity is a part of the sublime," said Quince.

"Yes," replied Grub, nodding, "and that's the only part he practises."

"Barclay saw no objection to this employment, and, having now given up all thoughts of writing an opera in the modern style, he readily undertook the office proposed, returning thanks to Mr. Grub, who, *having full power to treat*, engaged him on the spot.

"Mr. Quince and Barclay now took their leave of Mr. Grub; Barclay promising to wait upon him speedily, with some of his productions.

"As soon as our hero had finished a disquisition on Homer, an essay, under a long Greek head, and four sonnets, he took them to Mr. Grub, who read them with ecstasy, declaring that Barclay was a prodigy of genius.

"They shall all go in this month," said he. "I only fear they are too good.

But

But no matter," continued he, winking, "we can easily remedy that, you know! Your fortune is made, Sir. But, by the way, you are not the only man who has made a fortune by coming to jail. Good hit, eh?"

"On the first of the succeeding month, Mr. Pulp, the publisher, came as usual to the Bench, to treat all his men with a dinner. Barclay was particularly distinguished by him, and very handsomely rewarded for his trouble. Mr. Pulp had nearly a dozen Authors engaged in the Bench, in different magazines. They were all invited on this occasion. To describe them briefly—Fallstun's regiment was a wholesome, well-dressed body of men, compared to this division of the *martyrs to genius*. Mr. Pulp sat at the head of the table, and Mr. Grub at the bottom. The dinner was good, but the wines, although he allowed them claret, were execrable.

"They call this *French wine*," cried Grub, "but may I come to the stall, if it has ever been in France, any more

than the *French roll* I ate for breakfast."

"Good!" said Mr. Pulp; "the idea's good.—Mind you let that come in the next number of *Bon Mots* by EDWIN, never before published."

"The port, too," said Quince, who indeed was the only person present who dared presume to find fault with any thing—"the port is villanously bad."

"Let the master of the house be summoned to appear before us, then," replied Mr. Pulp; and he was consequently called. The complaint being made, the man, who knew that nobody dined there but by compulsion, was very blunt in his reply.

"Bad!" said he, "how can that be? I say, Gentlemen, it's good port wine! Isn't it black, and doesn't it make you drunk? What the Devil would you have?"

"This answer produced a general roar of laughter; and Mr. Pulp nodding to Grub to note it down, they, per force, went on drinking such wine as they could obtain."

The Millennium, A Poem in Three Cantos.
8vo. 3s. Carpenter, &c.

"It seems (says the Author) to be a proposition universally acceded to by every party, that a *Millennium*, or *Golden Age*, will in due time arrive, and banish every evil from among us; when the faculties of man shall be prodigiously enlarged and enlightened, when virtue shall triumph over vice, when Nature herself shall assume a dress of perpetual flowers and sunshine, and the misery of past ages be forgotten in the overflowing felicity of the present," &c. &c. &c.

He then proceeds to remark on the countenance given to this proposition by the writings of ancient and modern churchmen; and observes, that the belief extends itself to "Jews and New Jerusalemits, to heretics and infidels; it forms the blessed hope of the Illuminati abroad, and of our Corresponding Societies at home: it is alike admitted by Dr. Priestley in America, and Condorcet in France; by Godwin in our own country, and Kant in Germany."

The latter Philosopher has attempted to demonstrate, not only that this Millennium, or chiliad of moral perfection,

will indubitably take place, but that the laws by which it is to be accomplished are as certain and definite as those which regulate the seasons: and, though he declares himself incapable of predicting the precise period in which that age of happiness shall commence, and seems disposed to refer it to a very distant and incalculable epoch, he nevertheless assures us, that its arrival is as certain as if it had reached us already. The world will then become one universal nation, governed by the same system of laws, and superintended by the same benevolent and paternal authority; while every cosmopolite, or universal citizen will equally promote and participate in the felicity of his brethren.

With delicate but forcible irony, the Author pretends from passing circumstances to demonstrate the actual commencement of this happy æra. His style is vigorous and animated; and we hope that he will find encouragement to complete the Poem.

St. Ann's Hill: a Poem. 4to. 5s. De-
brett.

An elegant Birth-day Compliment to Mr. Fox, of whose seat on St. Ann's Hill a neat Engraving is prefixed.

A Digest

A Digest of the Hindu Law, on Contracts and Successions: with a Commentary by Jagannátha Tercapanchánána. Translated from the Original Sanscrit, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esquire, Judge of Mirzapore, Resident at the Court of Benar, and Member of the Society instituted in Bengal for inquiring into the History, Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. In Three Vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. Debrrett.

The spirit of inquiry that was roused by the late learned Sir William Jones has opened in India a vast field of knowledge, the cultivation of which has been industriously pursued by his able and diligent successors. The thirst for Asiatic literature is daily increasing; nor can we wonder; because, the stores having been for ages accumulating, and but recently brought to light, every fresh discovery is interesting by its novelty.

We find, that the present work was compiled from various Digests and Commentaries on the Institutes of Law, under the superintendence of Sir William Jones; and it is with due propriety inscribed by the Translator to the Memory of that great luminary of oriental learning.

The Author, however, has added a copious and valuable commentary, sometimes indeed (as the Translator says,) pursuing frivolous disquisitions, but always fully explaining the various interpretations of which the text is susceptible. The body of Indian Law comprises a system of duties religious and civil; and Mr. Colebrooke was elected by Sir John Shore (now Lord Teignmouth) to complete a translation of this Digest of Jagannátha, which serves at the present day as a standard for the administration of justice among the Hindu subjects of Great Britain.

The First Part of the Work, treating of CONTRACTS, is divided into Four Books: I. *On Loans and Payment*; and therein of Interest, Pledges, Sureties, Redress for Non Payment, &c. II. *On Deposits*; and therein of Sale without Ownership, Concerns among Partners, and Gifts. III. *On the Non performance of Agreements*; and therein of Wages or Hire, Emancipation from Slavery, Rescission of Purchase and Sale, Disputes between Master and Servant, &c. IV. *On the Duties of Man and Wife.*—The Second Part respecting SUCCESSIONS, forms a Fifth Book, and divides itself into Nine Chapters, as follow: 1.

On Partition of Patrimony. 2. Distribution by a Father in his Lifetime. 3. Partition among Brothers. 4. On Sons Legitimate and Adopted. 5. On Exclusion from Participation. 6. On Partible Property. 7. On the Rights of Co heirs. 8. On Collateral Succession. 9. On Succession to Females.—These Chapters are again subdivided into numerous Sections, in which the most minute Parts of the respective Subjects are discussed.

Beside the Commentary of Jagannátha, which is very ample and perspicuous, the text is further illustrated by occasional Notes of the Translator.

Cary's New Guide for ascertaining Hackney Coach Fares and Porterage Rates: being an actual and minute Measurement of every Street which is a Carriage-way throughout the Metropolis: showing not only the whole Length of each Street, but also the Distance between each Coach-turning leading out of the same, and thereby affording the Means of ascertaining with the greatest Precision the Length of any Route, however indirect, throughout the whole of the Survey; which, for further Accommodation, is extended to Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Highbury, Hornsey House, Stoke Newington, Hoxton, Hackney, Waltham, Newington Butts, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Brompton, Kensington, Paddington, &c. &c. To which are also added, Abstracts of the Hackney Coach and Porterage Acts; a copious Index, containing the Whole of the Streets described, their relative Situations, Lengths, List of Coach Stands, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cary. With a Sheet Map coloured, 5s.

This very copious title page renders any explanation of the nature and object of the work almost unnecessary on our part.

The books in use for ascertaining coach-fares previous to this publication were certainly not sufficiently particular; their rates being estimated, generally, from one stand to another, and their distances measured by furlongs; so that their information never was exact within 220 yards; whereas, in that before us, all the measurements are made to the exactitude of a pole ($5\frac{1}{2}$ yards), and are not regulated by coach-stands, but applicable alike to whatever route a coachman may take, from any one given street to another, including also the distance that the coach may go to take-up, which is reckoned in the charge.

Mr.

Mr. Cary seems to have executed a very laborious task with care: his instructions to the Reader are simple and clear; and the Work cannot fail to be of extensive utility to the Public.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture. By Colonel Fullarton, of Fullarton, M. P. F. R. S. Author of the Agricultural Report for the County of Ayr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

The Board of Agriculture some time since invited communications from all descriptions of persons who had experience of the best methods of converting grass-lands into tillage without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass in an improved state, or, at least, without injury.

To excite emulation on this important subject, the Board proposed a prize for the best Essay that should be produced on the 1st of February last: the present has, in consequence, been written by Colonel Fullarton, a practical agriculturist, and contains matter well worthy of general perusal.

The Colonel's remarks characterising the leading qualities of land, and explaining the nature and properties of different soils, are, though compendious, clear and satisfactory; particularly in the useful distinction which he draws between clay, &c. in the language of a chymist, and the same terms in the acceptance of a farmer.

The tendency of the whole argument, which is sustained by practical experiments, is, to render lands more productive than they are under the present management of crops, &c.: and the letter concludes with a strong and humane appeal in favour of the poor labouring classes of the people, which we hope will not pass unregarded either by landholders or the Legislature.

Visits to the Aviary. For the Instruction of Youth. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

A pleasant and attractive mode of inculcating in children the most useful and interesting points of knowledge respecting the Natural History of Birds.

A Proposal on Behalf of the Married Poor. 8vo. Arch. 1801. 1s. 6d.

The writer of this pamphlet ably and humanely pleads the cause of that useful and truly meritorious body the married poor. In the present times of

distress, he proposes that a commission should issue authorising six respectable persons in every parish or district who contribute largest to the assessed taxes, three of whom to form a quorum, who should be authorized to allow to every labourer and poor artisan whose wages do not exceed fifteen shillings per week, if within twenty miles of the metropolis, one shilling per week at least for every child born in lawful wedlock, and the like allowance to such as shall reside more than twenty miles from the metropolis, whose wages shall not exceed twelve shillings per week, until their respective children shall attain the age of seven or eight years, and for every lawful child of a widow, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per week for each, and every such child or children under the like restrictions. From this moderate allowance, though not adapted to the present scarcity and dearness of provisions, he augurs the most beneficial effects, as well to the morals of the poor as to the diminution of the poor rates.

Remarks on the present high Price of Grain, and of the Expediency of farther legislative Restrictions in order to effect its Reduction. 8vo. Jordan. 6d.

This writer, deprecating the consequences which must follow from a permanent additional increase in the price of articles of general consumption, questions the truth of the position, that the entire and complete freedom of commerce is in all times, and under all circumstances, compatible with the best interests of the community; and whether the freedom from regulation or restriction may not admit of abuses peculiarly hurtful in times of scarcity. He observes, that no predilection for the abstract theory of commercial freedom, though supported by the greatest names, should delude us into such an approbation of it as should prevent us from modifying it according to the exigency of particular circumstances. He reasons closely and forcibly, and concludes: "The affairs of men are too complicated, their mutual relations are too numerous, the different views and interests by which they are moved clash too much, and are too discordant, to allow the possibility of always reducing to practice what in the closet and on paper may appear the most simple, beautiful, and alluring theory."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 24.

AT Drury-lane Theatre was produced, for the first time, a new Historical Drama, entitled, "DEAF AND DUMB; OR, THE ORPHAN PROTECTED." The characters were as follow, and thus represented :

Abbé De l'Epee	Mr. KEMBLE.
Julio of Harancour (Theodore)	} Miss DE CAMP.
Darlemont	
St. Alme	Mr. WROUGHTON,
Franval	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Dupré	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Pierre	Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
Dominick	Mr. PALMER.
	Mr. SUFIT.
Madame Franval	Miss POPE.
Marianne	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Claudine	Mrs. SPARKS.

The scene is laid in France ; and the story relates chiefly to the amiable and philanthropic disposition of the celebrated Abbe de l'Epee, whose successful efforts in the laudable undertaking of instructing the *Deaf and Dumb* so justly endeared him to the liberal and enlightened classes of all countries.

The Count d'Harancour, President of the High Court of Justice in the Province of Languedoc, dies, leaving his orphan son Julio, *deaf and dumb*, then in his tenth year, under the guardianship of Darlemont, his wife's brother. Darlemont takes the boy with him to Paris, and, having dressed him in rags, abandons him on the Pont Neuf, "with all the world before him, and Providence his guide." In this state of wretchedness, he is placed under the protection of l'Abbé de l'Epee, the celebrated instructor of the Deaf and Dumb. He was affected by a certain dignity in the boy's looks, who expressed striking marks of astonishment and sorrow at finding himself in that beggarly attire. Convinced from these demonstrations that he had been thus clothed and exposed, the Abbé described his person in the newspapers, but without effect. He next endeavoured to obtain information from the boy himself, gave him the name of Theodore, and received him among his pupils. He soon conversed with him in signs with a rapidity which almost equalled thought. As they passed one day

before a Court of Justice in Paris, they saw a Judge alight from his carriage, and Theodore was unusually affected at the sight. The Abbé enquired the cause, and he learned that a man dressed like a Judge, in purple and ermine, had often embraced his pupil, and shed tears over him. Another time they met the funeral of a Nobleman, and Theodore was so deeply affected, that, as the hearse passed, he wept, trembled, and fell into the arms of his master. De l'Epee having again questioned him, he replied by signs that a short time before he was conveyed to Paris, he had followed the hearse in which was the man who had so often caressed him. From these circumstances, he concluded that the father of his pupil had been the Magistrate of a superior Court of Justice ; that he was himself an orphan, and had, in consequence of his helpless situation, been deprived of his fortune. These important discoveries redoubled his zeal and resolution. He asked Theodore whether he remembered when he was first brought to Paris, who answered in the affirmative, and added, he should know the gates through which he entered. The next morning they viewed some of the gates, and having come to one which was the grand entrance from the South of France, Theodore instantly recognized it as that through which he had entered the city with two conductors. He also stated, that he had been several days on the road, and that the horses were changed many times in the day. The Abbé concluded, that his pupil's native place was one of the principal towns in the Southern provinces, and, after many useless enquiries, determined to make a tour through them with Theodore. They at length arrive at Touloute, and the first gate they saw was eagerly recognized by the young man, now in his eighteenth year. As they proceeded through the city, his appearance became more animated, and tears fell from his eyes. He knew many of the public buildings, and having observed a palace, he uttered a loud shriek, threw himself breathless into his master's arms, and pointed out his father's habitation. The Abbé found that it belonged to Darlemont, who became possessed of it, and all the fortune of the Harancour family.

family, in consequence of the death of Julio, which was attested by a false declaration. The Abbé thus satisfied, at length finds proofs of Darlemont's guilt in the evidence of his accomplice Dupré, formerly Harancour's servant, in the recollection of Julio's nurse, and in a wound which his pupil still retains on his arm, received in his efforts to preserve his cousin St. Alme's life, when attacked by a wolf, while they were still play-fellows. Darlemont consents to restore the estate to his nephew Julio, who generously bestows half of it on his cousin St. Alme.

This Drama is an alteration, to adapt it to the English Stage, of a French Play written by M. Bouilly, and acted with great success at Paris. The Translator is understood to be a Mr. Hill, who acknowledges himself much indebted for a judicious revision by Mr. Kemble. We can justly say, that if Mr. Kemble was the Author's friend in the preparation of the drama, he is eminently so in the performance; for never, we believe, was a chaster or more impressive piece of acting witnessed, than that of the Abbé de l'Épée by this excellent Tragedian; but, to form a due conception of it, it must be seen; for, it is so much out of the ordinary line of stage characters, that it cannot easily be indicated by writing.

Darlemont too ranks among the best performances of Mr. Wroughton; and Barrymore and Bannister, jun. give as much interest to their respective parts as they would admit of.

But the prominent character, of course, is that of *Theodore*. Miss De Camp, by her admirable expression of countenance and attitude, seemed to render speech almost unnecessary; and her performance alternately excited throughout loud applause and tearful sympathy. Miss Pope gave a good portraiture of the family pride of the ancient Noblesse of France; and the other performers did ample justice to their respective characters.

A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell; an Epilogue (pointed, but perhaps somewhat too short) by Miss De Camp; and the Play has ever since its appearance, with little intermission, drawn crowded audiences, and received general applause.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue:

PROLOGUE.

Written by CHARLES MOORE, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. POWELL.

JUST is the censure of the vent'rous wight
 Who wings for novelty a lawless flight;
 Whole Muse, from rational restriction
 tree, [shall be.]
 Paints, what "nor was, nor is, nor e'er
 Who thinks the probable too dully true,
 And keeps the dubious possible in view.
 Though vainly he to fair applause pre-
 tends, [ends;
 Whose art commences just where Nature
 Yet in the Drama's right, I must here
 claim [game;
 All Nature's offspring as our lawful
 Our's the free privilege to copy here
 Each varied form Humanity can wear, }
 To win the smile, or wake the moral }
 tear.

Our Author aims at novelty, 'tis true;
 But is the picture false, because 'tis new?
 Consects our age to imitate, alone,
 And build on no foundations of its own,
 Tho' Nature still, from her exhaustless
 store, [with more?
 Pour forth new treasures, and still teem
 Think not, we mean, in decency's neglect,
 To sport with frailty, and to mock defect;
 To bid mean souls with selfish triumph see
 Two wants, at least, from which them-
 selves are free. [tal shew,

The Sage yet lives whose toils immortal
 What human powers without these aids
 can do.

Taught by commanding genius to restrain
 Their causeless pride—who hear and speak
 in vain.

To prove that pestness wisely had resign'd
 Her fluent utterance for a fluent mind;
 And chang'd for ears, with folly's jargon
 fraught,

The keener sense of uncorrupted thought!

EPILOGUE.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Miss DE CAMP.

HERE'S *Dumby* come to speak—'twas
 ten to one [done.
 That I had talk'd before the play was
 Of all our authors, he is far most cunning
 Who can insure a woman's tongue from
 running. [me—
 Speech is our nature;—if I err, convict
 What *bachelor* so rude to contradict me?
 Talking's our charter;—more than life
 we prize it;
 I'm sure no *married Gentleman* denies it.
 Speech

Speech is our birth-right—ask the ladies
whether:— [gather.

They'll all maintain it—and all talk to—
The woman who cried pippins on the
ice

Fell in, and cut her head off in a trice;
Her head slid on, still jealous of its power,
And bawl'd out "Pip, pip, pip," for
half an hour. [I come

Our charter prov'd, in my own right
To ask you how you like *The Deaf and
Dumb?* [need you?

—Be not too noisy, gentlemen!—Why
—Our charter!—Women's voices super-
sede you. [to say!

Pray, ladies, tell them what they ought
You smile!—I thank you!—And to
speed our play!—

One *dumby* in our piece 'twas bold to try—
Strike not the talkers, all, as dumb as I!

It here to-night our efforts be rejected,
For the first time, an orphan's unprotected.
It to the summit of our wish we reach,
Then, unlike women, gratitude wants
speech.

FEB. 28. A new Historical Panto-
mime, called "LA PEROUSE; OR,
THE DESOLATE ISLAND," was pre-
sented for the first time at Covent Gar-
den Theatre.

The subject of this piece is avowedly
taken from Kotzebue's drama of *La
Pérouse*, and is founded on the extra-
ordinary perils which that great but
unfortunate Navigator had for so many
years to encounter. Mr. Fawcett, who
has judiciously adapted the story to the
taste of an English audience, has so var-
ied the incidents, as in a great measure
to preserve the probability which should
exist in the scene, and which, in the
German drama, is not unfrequently

violated.—As the fate of the French
Navigator is even to this hour un-
known, it affords scope for the powers
of imagination. Perouse is seen to
escape from the wreck, and to be
thrown on a desert island, where he is
obliged to use various expedients to
guard against the savage natives of a
neighbouring place. He builds a hut,
and is greatly assisted in preserving his
life by a little savage called Champan-
zee, an animal approaching something
nearer to the human form and rational
faculties than the Ourang-Outang.

This piece is formed on the model of
former Ballets or Pantomimes which
have been received very favourably,
such as *Raymond and Agnes*, *Obi*, &c.
&c. and abounds with beautiful scenery,
appropriate music, and (particularly
in the second act) with interesting ad-
venture.

The music is by Messrs. Moorhead
and Davy, and the business of the piece
under the direction of Mr. Farley.

Of the performers, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Johnston claim particular notice in the
respective parts of Perouse and his wife,
to which they gave great effect. Mr.
Farley and Mrs. Mills also exhibited
interesting traits of savage passions and
manners; and young Menage made a
most natural and diverting character of
the Champanzee.

This piece continues to fill the House,
and gratify the audience: though we
doubt that the applause given to even
the best of these dumb shows is an im-
peachment of the public taste and judg-
ment, which can prefer such exhibitions
to the legitimate species of Tragedy,
Comedy, and Farce.

POETRY.

KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the
BASIA of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DEL-
LIUS, the *Hermit*, a Native of *Du-
brisium*.

Written, originally, in Latin, about 500
Years since.

(Continued from page 126.)

KISS VI.

The Imprecation.

ERE yet from this valley for ever I rove,
To find some lone cave where my
sorrows may rest,
Once more I return to this ill fated grove,
To vent all the passions that rise in my
breast.

Accurst, from this moment, O Grove!
be thy doom! [pervade!

Be desert the paths which thy centre
May Spring, the fond parent of verdure
and bloom, [thy shade.

No more with her flow'rets embellish

May Poets no more, strolling pensive
along

In search of the Muses, thy arbours ex-
plore;

And she who, all night, pours her love-
forlorn song,

May Philomel visit thy branches no
more!

No

No more be repeated the amorous tale,
 Of lovers reclining at eve in the shade !
 Here shepherds no more tune their pipes
 to the gale, [rosy cheek'd maid !
 Or weave a green wreath for some
 May Zephyr no more, at the sweet call
 of morn, [declare ;
 In whispers most tender his passion
 But by storms may thy wide-spreading
 branches be torn, [the air !
 And all thy proud honours be tols'd to
 And thou, native *Dure* ! gliding softly
 along, [my theme !
 O, aid the just vengeance that urges
 For I was the first, to the virgins of song,
 That painted thy beauties, or men-
 tion'd thy stream.

Thy urn, resting deep in this valley, re-
 move, [fall ;
 Whose waters so pure, and melodiously
 No more let them fringe this detestable
 grove, [with their brawl !
 To feed with their current, or soothe
 Come, 'Terror' and fix on this hillock
 thy throne ! [the scene !
 Come, Bores' and blight, in thy fury,
 Ye shepherds ! no longer here wander
 alone ! [is green !
 Ye lambkins ! forsake what no longer
 Such, such, from this moment, curst
 Grove ! be thy fate ! [ground,
 For under thy shadow, reclin'd on the
 I first beheld *Julia*—who flies me with
 hate ! [smiles at the wound !
 Who pierc'd me with *Love*, and now
 'Twas here, in the moment of heedless
 desire, [in my arms !
 'Twas here I first caught the sweet maid
 'Twas here I first ravish'd such *kisses* of
 fire ! [her charms !
 A crime that has banish'd me far from

KISS VII.

The Recantation.

To Grief and Rage my lyre I strung,
 Then swiftly to this grove retir'd,
 Where frantic Passion urg'd my tongue
 To speak whatever Rage inspir'd !
 In that sad moment of despair,
 O, Grove ! thou know'st how I com-
 plain'd ! (pray'r,
 Thou saw'st me weep—thou heard'st my
 Whilst vengeance in my bosom reign'd.
 Did *Julia* hear the pray'r I made ?
 And was her heart by Pity won ?
 For lonely she approach'd the shade,
 Where I sat hopelets and undone.

She saw—nor fled me as before !
 Her not reluctant hand I press'd ;
 Then—Oh ! sweet maid, whom I adore,
 I cried—behold a youth distress'd ;
 Who seeks at morning's dawn this grove,
 Nor leaves it 'till the evening's close,
 Banish'd, alas ! from thee and love,
 To weep in secret o'er his woes !
 What words can paint the bliss divine
 I felt within my bosom rise,
 When *Julia* mixt her sighs with mine,
 And wip'd the tear-drops from her
 eyes !
 " Fortune," I cried—I ask no more,
 'Tis all my soul desires below !
 My *Julia* smiles ! my cares are o'er !
 O, sweet reward for all my woe !"
 And now, dear Grove ! to thee I kneel,
 Repentant for my angry pray'r,
 The anguish I was doom'd to feel,
 Had driv'n my spirit to despair.
 Forgive ? and may thy whispering shades,
 Devoted long to love and bliss,
 View amorous swains, and soft-ey'd maids,
 Exchange, unseen, the rapt'rous kiss.
 'Till Fame shall catch the gladdening
 sound,
 And thus proclaim thro' every grove :
This bank is Love's most hallow'd ground !
This grove the sacred fane of love !
 Come, *Venus* ! come ! I'll raise thy shrine
 Beneath this widely-spreading tree !
 Come, *Venus* ! come ! this heart of mine
 Bled, the first victim here, to thee !

KISS VIII.

The Reconciliation.

YES ! I'll no more of Fate complain,
 Or wake the lyre of Woe again ;
 No more, from out the flowing bowl,
 With draughts oblivious drench my soul ;
 For, O ! with one permitted kiss,
Julia has fill'd my soul with bliss !
 She has forgiv'n, sweet-natur'd maid !
 My crime in *Dure's* secret shade
 She saw me near her trembling hand ;
 She felt my tears bedew her hand ;
 She saw my cheeks were ghastly pale ;
 She listen'd to my plaintive tale ;
 And when I, with a gentle strain,
 Press'd her soft hand, she press'd again ;
 The touch electric, from each part,
 Call'd all life's blood into my heart !
 I wish'd, but wish'd in vain, to speak,
 And much I fear'd my heart would break.
 At length my happy arms embrac'd
 The treasure of her slender waist !
 At length upon her lips I hung,
 And heard the murmurs of her tongue.

As.

As, in a long, voluptuous kiss,
 I suck'd delicious draughts of bliss !
 Her pouting lips rebellious rose,
 My eager transports to oppose,
 And strove to chide me ; but the more }
 They strove to chide, I press'd the }
 more,
 Infatiate of their fragrant store !
 O, charming maid ! that happy day
 An age of sorrow would repay !
 Should Fortune never more incline
 To bless this tender heart of mine ;
 Or should the angry Goddess shed
 Her worst of curses on my head ;
 And doom me, yet again, to prove
 My *Julia* scornful of my love ;
 Yet Fortune cannot take away
 The sweet remembrance of that day !
 That day, when *Julia* lought the vale,
 And listen'd to my am'rous tale ;
 And, O, unlook'd-for bliss ! confess'd
 A mutual passion in her breast !
 That dear remembrance would remain,
 And soothe me thro' a life of pain.

THE TRANSLATOR.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 near Canterbury, Kent.*

(To be continued.)

SONNETS

IN THE MANNER OF MODERN WRITERS.

BY LIONEL LOFTY, ESQ.

SONNET I.

HARRIOT, when you your inward gar-
 ment lave,
 What grand ideas it creates in me !
 Your arm immersed in the foamy wave,
 Appears like *Venus* rising from the sea.
 And when you summon all your little
 force
 To urge the sullied liquid from its bed,
 'Tis then you change fair Nature's
 wonted course, [ne's spread.
 And o'er your charms a tullen dark-
 So have I seen, on some fair summer day,
 An envious cloud its feeble power em-
 ploy
 To rob the world of Sol's enliv'ning ray,
 And all his fair creation to destroy.
 But short and transitory is its reign,
 And *Phœbus* sets, redoubled strength to
 gain.

SONNET II.

PITILESS shce ! why dost thou pinch my
 toes ?
 I'm sure they never evil did to thee ;
 Why so afflict them with soul-harrowing
 woes, [to be free ?
 And keep them slaves whose right is

Why would you such base cruelty pursue ?
 And never think of mercy ? pitiless shoe !
 Few would believe you were of leather
 made ; [no worse.
 Gallia's fam'd wooden shoes could pinch
 Take my advice ; leave off your horrid
 trade, [curse.
 Nor make the life of man one lengthen'd
 But why, my shoe, should you have all
 my blame, [same ?
 When thro' all Nature's works it is the
 One fact it proves, so well all act their
 part, [the heart.
 That power, from shoes to man, corrupts
March 5, 1801.

VERSES,

INSCRIBED IN THE TEMPLE OF FRIEND-
 SHIP, AT ST. ANNE'S HILL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. R. FITZPATRICK.

THE STAR, whose radiant beams adorn,
 With vivid light, the rising morn,
 The season chang'd—with milder ray,
 Cheers the calm hour of parting day.
 So FRIENDSHIP, of the generous breast
 The earliest, and the latest guest,
 In youthful prime with ardour glows,
 And sweetens Life's serener clove.

Benignant pow'r ! in this retreat
 O deign to fix thy tranquil seat ;
 Where, rais'd above the dusky vale,
 Thy favourites brighter suns shall hail ;
 And, from *Life's* busy scenes remote,
 To thee their cheerful hours devote ;
 Nor waite a transient thought to know
 What cares disturb the Crowd below !

STANZAS.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

GAY JULIA would fain all her beauties
 unfold
 With a countenance matchless and fair ;
 The FAIRIES, time past, her enchant-
 ments foretold, [hair !
 As the LOVES turn'd in ringlets her
 The garden's rich charms soon attracted
 her pride ;
 A rose bud ! How sweet a reward !
 To gain it how oft with emotion she tried,
 But it pointed a THORN for its guard !
 To plunder the bud she attempted in vain,
 So protected, her arts to withstand ;
 'Till, often repuls'd, she resign'd it with
 pain, [hand !
 For the THORN treated rudely her
 Thus VIRTUE will ever defend the fair
 prize,
 Her charms only wait on the blest ;
 She renders us fit to partake of the skies,
 And turns ev'ry thorn from the breast !

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 139.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

THE Amended Bread Bill was brought up from the Commons, passed through all its stages, and received the Royal Assent by Commission.

The Duke of Bedford brought in a Bill for the relief of the poor of that class who did not receive parochial relief; the object was to exempt this class from the payment of rates and assessments, stating as a reason, that their income did not, on an average, amount to more than the wages of such poor as were necessitated to receive parish relief; and as such, they were unable to contribute to such rates and assessments. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Lord Darnley's Motion for an inquiry into the state of the Nation, on which the House was summoned, was referred until Friday se'nnight, and the House adjourned to

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the appointment of Sir John Mitford to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and the usual ceremony was gone through.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the benefit of Creditors. His Lordship stated, that the object of the Bill was to give creditors a power over the property of the debtors; and that it should not be at the option of the latter to remain in prison, and keep possession of their property. This should also be followed up by two other things—that freehold and copyhold estates should be liable to simple contract debts, and that measures should be adopted for the better carrying the laws on this subject into effect. The Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Earl Spencer brought down a message from his Majesty, expressive of his Majesty's desire to remunerate the services of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith—similar to that stated in the Commons [See page 211]. On this his Lordship moved an Address, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' satisfaction, and of their readiness to concur with the Commons on his Majesty's most gracious recommendation; which was agreed to *nem. dij.*

The Debtor and Creditor Relief Bill was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Lord Holland said, he should wish to obtain the earliest information (as before expressed) of knowing who the Members of the new Administration were, in order that he might move for certain papers previous to the debate of Monday, relative to a most important question, which was likely to form a most prominent part in the deliberation of the Session; and these he would move for on Friday next, if he did not think that an objection would be made on account of the arrangements of Administration not being then made up.

Lord Auckland said, he hoped the noble Lord would delay that Motion, as he supposed he meant the production of such papers as contained the engagements of Government respecting the Catholic Emancipation. He would wish this question, whenever it came under discussion, should be fairly, clearly, and distinctly stated—first as to its consequences with respect to the Union; then as affecting our laws and constitution; and, lastly, as to toleration, which involved in it the farther consideration of our civil and religious establishments, as connected with Church and State.

Some farther conversation passed between

tween Lord Auckland and Lord Holland, the result of which was, that a day should be named in which Lord Holland would move for the papers alluded to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

The Earl of Moira presented a Petition from certain debtors confined in the gaol of the county of the city of Dublin, setting forth the extreme hardships they labour under, which were much aggravated by the present scarcity and dearth of all sorts of provisions. His Lordship observed, that the Bill lately brought before the House did not at all supersede the necessity of those applications; from the noble and learned Lord's own statement, the Bill in question by no means went far enough, and in which opinion he most cordially agreed. The option of acting upon it was vested solely in the creditor; and to debtors of the description of which he had frequently to solicit the feeling and attention of that House, it seemed to promise but a small portion of relief. That measure not being then regularly before their Lordships, he should offer no detailed opinions upon it. His present observation was only to impress the idea, that the same grounds for entertaining applica-

tions of the kind existed as heretofore. He moved, that after the title, a particular part of the body of the petition (setting forth the extreme distress of the petitioners) be read.—Which was accordingly done, and the petition, on his Lordship's motion, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill for the exemption of certain persons from the payment of the Poor's Rate, was read a third time, passed, and a message ordered to acquaint the Commons therewith.

Mr. Bragge, attended by several Members, brought up from the Commons a Bill to repeal the Act for the use of Brown Bread, &c. passed last session.

The Bill was forthwith read a first time.

Mr. Bragge also presented from the Commons a variety of papers and documents relative to a system of general Inclosure and the Cultivation of Waste Lands, agreeably to a recent message of their Lordships desiring such communication.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

An order was made that all private petitions should be received before the 14th of April next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

MR. SHERIDAN postponed his motion, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Pitt, till Thursday se'nnight. He said, it was only preliminary to another motion with which he meant to follow it up, of a great, direct, and criminal charge against Administration, in which he meant to persevere, let what would be the fate of the first.

Mr. Yorke observed, that the permission granted by the Act of last Session to mix barley and oats with meal, for the purpose of making bread had been most grossly abused, and not answered the object. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the said Bill as authorized the use of barley and oats, or any other material but flour, in the manufacture of bread.

The Bill was brought up, read a first and second time, and committed for tomorrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, a resolution was proposed

for granting a supply to his Majesty, which was put and agreed to.

It was ordered, that no private petitions, so far as respected Great Britain, should be received after the 13th of March. The other business, which was not important, principally related to Ireland.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

The Order of the Day was read for entering on the adjourned debate on the standing order, prohibiting the interference of Lord Lieutenants, &c. in the election of Members to serve in Parliament.

Sir C. Morgan moved an amendment after the words "Great Britain," with these words, "That no Lord Lieutenant avail himself of any authority derived from his Commission to influence the election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament," which was agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the New Bread Amended Bill; and the House being resumed, the Bill, with amendments,

amendments, was reported, agreed to, and read a third time.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Rose moved the Estimates of the Army and Navy, and Officers on Half-pay; Estimates for building, repairing, &c. of Ships of War; Estimates of Guards and Garrisons, &c.

The House being resumed, it was resolved, that the House resolve itself further into a Committee of Supply on Monday next.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Colonel Gascoyne moved, "That the House should be called over on this day three weeks."—Ordered.

Mr. Grey said, he considered that events were occurring so rapidly in every direction to aggravate the calamities, to magnify the danger of the country, that he should on Monday next bring forward a motion respecting the general state of the Nation.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Leigh, the Clerk, informed the House, that he had received a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Addington, stating, "that in consequence of an intimation received from his Majesty, of an intention to appoint him (Mr. A.) to a situation which rendered his holding the office of Speaker of that House improper, he was therefore under the necessity of resigning that high office."

Mr. Pitt said, he had his Majesty's commands to acquaint the House, that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Addington, it was his Majesty's wish that the House should proceed to the election of a Speaker as soon as possible.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to propose a Member for the office of Speaker, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Addington. After a very neat and appropriate speech, wherein his Lordship spoke in a style of the highest eulogium, he concluded by moving, "That Sir John Mitford be called to the Chair."

Mr. Hawkins Browne seconded the motion. Mr. Addington, he said, had, for twelve years, held the high office of Speaker, with the utmost honour to himself, both as a Member of Parliament, and as President of that august Assembly; he trusted that now, when he was called by Royal Authority to fill a more arduous situation, the same moderation and dignity of conduct would still attend him. With

regard to the Hon. Gentleman proposed as his successor in the Chair, he had his warmest wishes, as a man whom he respected and esteemed, and who he was convinced would discharge his duty in the most able manner.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had a Member to propose, who had not as yet taken the oaths; but this, he thought, could not afford ground for any objection. [Mr. Sheridan did not name the Member he proposed, but it was understood he meant Mr. Foster, late Speaker of the Irish House.]

Mr. Pitt stated, that it was impossible for the House to listen to the proposal of a Member to fill the Chair, who had not taken the oaths and his seat.

The question was then called for, when Sir John Mitford was declared Speaker without a division.

Sir John Mitford then addressed the House, thanking the Members for the honour conferred upon him, and assuring them, that his utmost exertions should be used to discharge his duty with the strictest impartiality.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

Mr. Abbott said, he should, upon an early day, move that the House take into consideration the promulgation of the laws in Ireland.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that Mr. Sturt should put off his motion respecting Ferrol to this day se'nnight, to which Mr. Sturt agreed.

Mr. T. Jones put off his motion respecting Egypt until Tuesday next.

Mr. Tierney gave notice, for his friend Mr. Grey, that he would not bring forward his motion on the state of the Country till Monday se'nnight.

The order for the House going into a Committee of Supply was deferred till Monday.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Report of the Committee on the high price of provisions.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

Mr. Ryder moved, that the Act passed last Session for enabling bakers to make bread of mixed flour should be repealed.—Agreed to.

Mr. Pitt brought up a message from the King, which stated, that his Majesty being desirous of conferring some signal mark of his favour on Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, for his meritorious services on the coast of Egypt, and particularly in defending Acre, hoped that the House would make such provision as might enable his Majesty

to grant him a pension of 1000*l.* per annum.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Grey said, as he wished to have as full a discussion as possible upon his motion (on the State of the Country), he should, with permission of the House, postpone it until this day fortnight.

This occasioned some conversation upon the propriety of enforcing the Call of the House, and on the day on which it should take place, if it was to be carried into effect. It was at last agreed, that the House should be called over on the 3d of March.

The thanks of the House were voted, *nem. con.* to Mr. Addington, late Speaker for his impartial conduct while in the Chair.

Lord Temple rose, and said, that in consequence of having seen a Gentleman (Mr. Horne Tooke) sworn in, he considered that he was not legally qualified to sit in that House; and, if no petition was presented against his election, he conceived it to be his duty to move the House to take the return into consideration.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply to his Majesty,

The Secretary at War moved the estimates for the United Empire in several Resolutions. First, that the number of 58,387 effective troops should be employed for the service of England, Ireland, and their dependencies, and that the sum of 1,687,000*l.* should be voted for the said troops.

The Resolutions were all put and agreed to, and the report ordered for to-morrow.

The Amended Bread Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Resolutions of the Army and Navy, which were read.

Resolved, That 135,000 seamen, including marines, be granted for the service of the year 1801.

Resolved, That 75,619 men, including invalids, be employed for the service of the United Kingdom, and its immediate dependencies, for the year 1801.

The other Resolutions were then put, and agreed to.

The Bill for the Manufacture of fine Bread went through a Committee of the whole House; the report was

brought up—the Bill was then read a first and second time.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Rose moved for a variety of accounts respecting the duties upon Tea, Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Oil, Horses, Paper, Bills and Promissory Notes, and also for some accounts from the Post-Office; all of which were presented to the House by persons from the different offices.

The House having resolved into a Committee, to take into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the pension of Sir Sidney Smith,

Mr. Pitt said, that the subject recommended to the consideration of the House in his Majesty's Message, was one on which he believed it was not necessary for him to say a single word. From the recollection which he was sure the Committee had of the great services of that gallant Officer, it was impossible that any difference of opinion could exist upon this subject; he should therefore move, "That the sum of One Thousand Pounds per Annum be allowed to his Majesty, to be settled upon Captain Sir Sidney Smith, during the term of his natural life."

Mr. Tierney said, he did not see why the recompence had been delayed so long; and he should have been better pleased if some notice had been taken, in the Message, of the zeal and ability which Sir Sidney Smith had displayed as a Negotiator, as well as of his skill and bravery as an Officer.

The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Bill for repealing the Act of last Session, for regulating the manufacture of Flour and Bread, was read a third time, and passed.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Pitt rose. He said, the estimates of the public service for the present year necessarily exceeded, in many departments, those of the last. This augmentation was occasioned by circumstances well known to the House, and on which he need not dwell at present. He should therefore proceed to state to the House, as briefly as possible, the probable amount of the public expenditure for the ensuing year, and the Ways and Means he should propose to meet it.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Navy	£.15,800,000
Army	15,902,000
Ordnance	1,938,000
Miscellaneous services	757,000
Irish grants	390,000
Vote of credit	800,000

Joint supply of both kingdoms 35,587,000

To which add, for the deficiency of the income tax, consolidated fund, &c. &c. to be provided by Great Britain only 6,610,000

Whole supply for the year 42,197,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, malt, and tobacco	£. 2,750,000
Lottery	300,000
Income duty, after deducting the interest on the loan	4,260,000
Imports and exports	1,250,000
Surplus consolidated fund	3,300,000
To be provided for by Ireland	4,318,000
Subsidy unissued	500,000
Surplus of grants	60,000
Loan	25,500,000

Total £.42,268,000

NEW TAXES.

Tea, 10l. per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb.	£.300,000
Paper, double the present duty, with a few exceptions, and a small discount for newspapers	135,000
Printed goods, additional duty of 2½d. on all paying 3¼d.	140,000
Sugar, 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to cease	123,000
Timber, one third of the present duties	100,000
Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home consumption	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lb.	92,000
Lead, 20s. per ton exported	12,000
Trawl Oil, 20s. a ton	12,000
Raisins, 1s. 6d. per cwt.	12,000
Post Office	150,000
Stamps	340,000
Horses for pleasures, where only one, 10s.	} £.63,000
On all above one, 20s.	
Ditto for husbandry, 4s.	170,000
	73,000--136,000
	170,000
	£.1,730,000

Mr. Pitt regretted he was necessitated to lay an additional burthen on the country, but confessed the hopes he entertained on the Income Tax had failed him; he thought it would have produced ten millions, but found it produced but six millions; yet such as it was, he had not altered his ideas in its designation as a war tax, and as a tax forming a sinking fund for discharging the national debt. This tax he did not wish to mortgage further, which led him to raise the taxes of this year within the term, leaving the Income Tax to operate a reduction in the public debt, which he had proposed should not be augmented beyond the amount of 1798. He then detailed the effects of his financial measures, and gave the country the prospect of discharging the incumbrances on the Income Tax in six years from the present period, at which time the tax would cease.

Mr. Pitt then moved the different Resolutions, which were agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply for granting to his Majesty 1000l. per annum, as a pension to Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr. T. Jones said, he could not be thought to rise for the purpose of opposing that which he conceived too small a reward for the services of the gallant Knight, for the heroic defence of Acre, which had postponed, he must repeat it, postponed the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, and of our Empire in the East Indies. He was truly astonished the reward should not be greater, and he was equally surprised why this pension had been so long delayed.

The Resolution then passed *nem. con.* and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to by the House, and Bills ordered in upon them.

Mr. Pitt hoped, from the unsettled situation of the Administration, that Mr. Nicholls would defer his motion on the State of the Nation, which stood for to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholls expressed his readiness to accommodate him.

Mr. Sturt, agreeably to notice, prefaced his motion on the Ferrol Expedition, by assuring the House, he brought

it forward not from enmity to any individual, but from a sense of duty he owed to his country. He was not, he said, in the habit of public speaking, and here he would hope for a patient bearing, through the indulgence of the House. He then entered on a detailed account of the circumstances of the Expedition: he stated the force as fully efficient, the Commanders as men of high character and approved bravery, the town of Ferrol, the object of conquest, as weak and defenceless, and such as must have given way before a British force, had it been attempted. With the town, the arsenal, stores, and Spanish marine, together with the merchantmen, would have fallen at once into our hands, but, through some fatal miscarriage, which here attached blame somewhere, the whole of this army was not only compelled to re-embark, but even might be said to be discomfited and disgraced. He endeavoured to maintain the practicability of this attempt, the assured success, on the opinions given by an able engineer, and of Officers of the Navy and Army high in respectability. These letters he read, which were written under a strong impression that Ferrol could be taken, had the enterprise been pushed on with the usual spirit and vigour of our troops, but failed from causes which were yet to be ascertained; and among others he lamented those which excited jealousies between the army and navy. He then moved for a Committee of Inquiry.

Sir James Pulteney, who commanded in chief at Ferrol, on that expedition, detailed the whole of that transaction, from the landing of our troops to their embarkation, and justified the expediency and necessity of the measure, from the superior advantages that the town possessed, both in respect to numbers and fortifications; a matter on which the Hon. Mover was totally misinformed, and in which he himself was at first deceived. He, on his part, was ready to meet every enquiry.

Mr. Jekyll said, that the Hon. Baronet had fully cleared himself from every imputation, but that the whole blame and miscarriage devolved on Ministers, who had so badly planned the expedition.

Mr. Dundas justified Ministers on the very grounds on which the Hon. Member (Mr. Sturt) had taken up the question; for his speech admitted, that the acquisition would be considerable, and such as would amply repay what-

ever risk was run, had we succeeded in taking the town.

Mr. Tooke, in his maiden speech in Parliament, justified Mr. Dundas as to the plan of the expedition, but said, the Hon. General's did not rest on such good grounds, as he founded his defence more on the account given in the Spanish Gazette than on its real merits. He would vote against his own interest on this night in regard to truth; and he hoped the House would do him that justice, when they appointed their Committee to enquire into his return for Old Sarum, as a priest, as if the order left an infection after it; which, if it did, he had long now performed quarantine, it being thirty years since he belonged to it. However, attacked as he was to no party but the truth alone, he would defend the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, who in his life had never defended him, or ever was likely to defend him now.

Colonel Gascoyne voted for the inquiry, and was followed by Mr. Ellison, who was of opinion Ministers would not shrink from an inquiry.

Mr. Pitt thought the nature of the business, consisting of military details and topics, should be referred to military men, who were only adequate to judge of it.

Sir James Pulteney explained, when

Mr. Grey arose, and having taken a full view of the arguments, voted for an inquiry by a Committee, on which the House divided:—For the inquiry, 75; against it, 149.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for putting the Officers of the Militia of England and Ireland on the same footing, by increasing the number of Field Officers of the latter.—Leave given.

Mr. Long moved, that a sum not exceeding 4,000,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for paying of Exchequer Bills for 1800; and 250,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of making good the deficiencies on goods exported and imported.—Agreed to.

Mr. Rose brought up the several Bills for the new taxes, which were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, except the Bill for granting a Duty on Horses employed in Agriculture, which Mr. Jolliffe wished might be read a second time on Monday, as he meant to object to it, which was agreed to.—Adjourned.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION of the NORTHERN POWERS.

CONVENTION for the Re-establishment of an ARMED NEUTRALITY, between his Majesty the King of SWEDEN, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS, on the other part, concluded and signed at St. Peterburgh, the 4th (16th of December), 1800, accepted and ratified by his Swedish Majesty on the 20th December, and by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias on the 8th (20th December) in the same year.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

IN order that the freedom of navigation, and the security of the merchandize of the Neutral Powers, may be established, and the principles of the laws of nations be fully ascertained, during the continuance of the present maritime war, his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, actuated by their love of justice, and by a reciprocal desire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their respective States, have to that effect determined to give a new sanction to those principles of their Neutrality, which are in their nature indissoluble, and require that it may be respected by all the Powers interested in their preservation. With this view their Majesties have, by their declaration of the 15th August to the Northern Courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of those general regulations anciently recognized, given them to understand how sincerely it is the object of their hearts to restore, in its full independence, the general right of all nations to convoy their ships and merchandize freely, and without being subject to the controul of the Powers at war. His Swedish Majesty imparted his wishes and his sentiments to his great Allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual interests has induced them to adopt the resolution of re-establishing that system of an Armed Neutrality which was attended with such advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a Convention adapted to the present circumstances. To this end his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias,

have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Swedish Majesty, Baron Curt von Stedingk, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Lieutenant-General, Chamberlain of the Queen Dowager, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Knight, and Commander of the Order of the Sword, and Knight of the French Order *Pour les Merites Militaires*; and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Baron Count Theodore von Koltopsin, his right trusty Priy Councillor, Member of the Council Principale, Minister of the College of Foreign Affairs, Director General of the Posts of the Empire, Grand Chancellor and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of the first Class of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Nowsky, and St. Anne, Knight of the Order of St. Lazarus, *de l'Annonciade*, of St. Morrice and St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare, that they will strictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandize on the part of their subjects with every Power whatever, whether at present engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in War.

Art. II.—In order to prevent all doubts and misunderstandings as to what shall be considered contraband, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannons, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint stones, matches, gunpowder, salt-petre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, with the exception of such a quantity of the above articles as may be necessary for the defence of the ships and their crew; all other articles not herein enumerated shall not be considered as war or naval stores, they shall not be subject to confiscation, but shall pass free and without restraint. It is also hereby agreed, that the present Article shall be without prejudice to the particular stipulations of former

Treaties

Treaties with the Powers at War, by virtue of which the things above-mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

Art. III.—And whereas it is resolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing Article, can be deemed contraband, shall be excluded from the commerce of Neutral Nations; in like manner his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, will and determine, that all other merchandize shall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate consequence, may be placed under a competent and sure safeguard, they have resolved no longer to delay that *voluntary explanation* from which they have hitherto been restrained by motives of their separate and temporary interests. With this view they have hereby determined,

1. That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coast of the Belligerent Nations.

2. That the effects which belong to the subjects of the Belligerent Powers in neutral ships, with the exception of contraband goods, shall be free.

3. That in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded harbour, such denomination shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the ships of the Power by which it is invested, shall be such as to render it apparently hazardous to enter, and that every ship which shall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently so blockaded, violates the present Convention as much as if the Commander of the blockade had previously advised it of the state of the harbour, and it had nevertheless endeavoured, by force or artifice, to obtain admission.

4. That with regard to neutral ships, except those which, for just reasons, and upon evident grounds, shall be detained, sentence shall be pronounced without delay; the proceedings against them shall be uniform, prompt, and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they shall be entitled for the damage they shall have sustained, complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult committed against the flag of their Majesties.

5. That the declaration of the Officers who shall command the ship of

war, or ships of war, of the King or Emperor, which shall be convoying one or more merchant ships, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient; and that no search of his ship, or the other ships of the convoy, shall be permitted. And the better to insure respect to those principles, and the stipulations founded upon them, which their disinterested wishes to preserve the imprescriptible rights of neutral nations have suggested, the high contracting parties, to prove their sincerity and justice, will give the strictest orders to their Captains, as well of their ships of war, as of their merchant ships, to load no part of their ships, or secretly to have on board, any articles, which, by virtue of this present Convention, may be considered as contraband; and for the more completely carrying into execution this command, they will respectively take care to give directions to their Courts of Admiralty to publish it wherever they shall think it necessary, and to this end the regulation which shall contain this prohibition, under the several penalties, shall be printed at the end of the present act, that no one may plead ignorance.

Art. IV.—In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the most legal and permanent basis, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ships of war and frigates, which shall be charged to see that object obtained, and the squadrons of each Power shall take those stations, and protect those convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and which shall be conformable to the course of trade of each nation.

Art. V.—To provide against all inconveniencies which may proceed from any nation abusing the privilege of their flag, it is established as a regulation not to be departed from, that every transport, be it whole it may, belonging to the country whose flag it bears, shall have on board a Captain and the half of the crew composed of the subjects of that country, and the passport shall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every transport which shall not observe these regulations, or shall violate the command printed at the end of this present Convention, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the Contracting Parties, and the Government to which

which it may belong shall alone be responsible for all the loss, damage, or inconvenience it may sustain.

Art. VI.—Should it nevertheless happen that the merchant-ship of one of the Powers should find itself in a situation where the ships of war of that nation are not stationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in such case the Commandant of the ship of war of the other Power, if it shall be required, shall duly and faithfully afford such assistance as may be necessary. The ships of war and frigates of other nations shall afford protection and assistance to the merchant vessels of the other, provided, in the mean time, that the vessel requiring such assistance shall not have violated the principles of the neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

Art. VII.—This Convention shall have no retrospective operation, and consequently it shall have no reference to any differences that existed previous to its conclusion. Its application shall only be to future acts of violence and aggression, and it shall form the basis of a system for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

Art. VIII.—Should it, notwithstanding all the possible care of the two Powers, and notwithstanding the observance of the most perfect neutrality on their sides, so happen that the merchant ships of his Majesty the King of Sweden, or of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, should be insulted, plundered, or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or other of the Belligerent Powers, the Minister of the injured party shall forthwith represent the same to the Government whose ship of war or privateer shall have committed such act of violence; he shall reclaim the captured vessel, demand due satisfaction, and by no means lose sight of the insult offered to the flag. The Ministers of the other Contracting Power shall also enforce the complaint in the most energetic and determined manner possible, and they shall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their just complaint meet with no redress, or should it be postponed from time to time, then shall their Majesties have recourse to reprisals against such Power as shall have refused to do justice; and that they shall endeavour, by every possible means, to give effect to such reprisals.

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Art. IX.—Should it happen that one or the other of the two Powers, or both, on account of, or from dislike to, the present Convention, or any circumstance connected with it, should be disquieted, molested, or attacked; in such case it is agreed, that the two Powers shall make it a common cause mutually to defend each other; and they shall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete satisfaction, as well for the insult done to their flag as for the injury sustained by their subjects.

Art. X.—The principles and regulations stipulated and settled by this present act shall apply to every maritime war by which Europe may unhappily be disquieted. These stipulations shall also be considered as perpetual, and upon all occasions shall be applied to by the Contracting Powers for the regulation of their commerce and navigation, and for the maintenance of the rights of neutral nations.

Art. XI.—As the object and main consideration of this Convention is to assure the general freedom of commerce and navigation, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, hereby agree, and bind themselves to each other, to give their consent that other neutral Powers may become parties to it, adopt its principles, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

Art. XII.—In order that the Belligerent Powers may not have to plead ignorance of the arrangements concluded between their said Majesties, information shall be given to such Belligerent Powers of the regulation they have determined upon, which are *jeû être of an hostile nature*, that they can be detrimental to no other country whatever, but, on the contrary, are only calculated to secure the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects.

Art. XIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the two Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in due and good form, within six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from the day of signing it.

In testimony of the same, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers, have hereunto signed our names, and affixed our seals.

Given at St. Petersburg the 4th (16th) of Decem^r 1800.

(Signed) CURT VON SILDINGK.
VON KOSTOPIN.

F f

[Here

[Here follows the ratification of their Swedish and Imperial Majesties, countersigned by Joh Christ de Toll, and Count Kostoplin.]

REGULATION ALLUDED TO IN THE ABOVE CONVENTION, AS PUBLISHED BY THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The preamble states the necessity of rendering the rights of commerce clear and explicit. For this effect, in order to secure the protection of the Government, the commerce of Sweden must observe the following requisites:

1. In order that a ship be entitled to be considered as a Swede, she must be built in Sweden, or the Provinces under her dominion: or shipwrecked on the Swedish coast, and there sold or bought in a foreign country by a legal and authentic contract. If such purchase is made in a country threatened with war, it shall be considered as lawful as soon as three months have elapsed before its actually breaking out. Every ship purchased must be naturalized. As, however, the naturalization of ships bought in a foreign country, and afterwards taken by a cruiser belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers, may frequently produce disagreeable explanations in the sequel, it is hereby declared, that in time of war ships shall not be allowed to be naturalized, which have formerly been the property of the Belligerents, or their subjects: nevertheless, with the exception of all ships that were naturalized before the present regulation was adopted, which shall enjoy all the rights which are connected with the character of Neutrals and Swedes.

2. The Captain of the ship must be provided with all papers requisite and proper for the security of his voyage. Of this kind are (in case the ship goes through the Sound) a certificate of the place where the vessel was built, an invoice, letters shewing the cargoes not contraband, Turkish and Latin passports, a certificate by the Magistrate of the place, a pass for the crew, a copy of the oath for the owner, a charter-party with the subscription of the freighter, the Captain, and the person freighting the vessel, a manifest with the like subscriptions, containing a list of the different articles of the lading, and the conditions of the intended voyage, and a bill of health, where the same is necessary. If the voyage be merely to the ports of

the Baltic, or the Sound, the Turkish and Latin passes are not necessary; but the Captain must have all the other papers enumerated, without exception.

3. All these documents must be made out and delivered in a Swedish port, unless when a ship has lost her papers by accident, or where they have been forcibly taken away, in which case these documents may be renewed in a foreign port, if the Captain, immediately on his arrival, takes the precaution to exhibit an authentic and properly certified declaration, by which the accident is proved, or the grounds stated on which he desires the renewal.

4. The Captain is prohibited to have false acts or certificates, or duplicates thereof. He is likewise prohibited to make use of a foreign flag.

5. It is required that the Captain and half of the crew shall be Swedish subjects.

6. Captains going to the main ocean shall be bound to follow the course pointed out in their instructions, and agreeable to the contents of their certification.

7. Ships destined for the ports of a Belligerent Power must, with the utmost care, and under the severest penalties, avoid carrying any contraband commodities. To prevent all doubts or misunderstanding respecting what is contraband, it is agreed, that the following goods shall be considered contraband. [The remainder of this Article is a transcript of the Article of the Convention.]

8. All Swedish subjects are prohibited to fit out privateers against the Belligerents, their subjects and property.

9. A Swedish ship cannot be employed by a Belligerent Power to transport troops, arms, or any warlike implements. Should any Captain be compelled to do so by superior force, he is bound at least to exhibit a formal protest against such violence.

10. When a merchant ship is not under convoy, and happens to be brought to by a ship of war or privateer belonging to any of the Belligerents, the Captain shall not, in that case, oppose the searching of his vessel, but be bound faithfully to shew all acts and documents which relate to her cargo. The Captain and his people are strictly prohibited to keep back or destroy any of their papers.

11. If, however, such ship makes part of a convoy, the foregoing Article shall not

not serve as the rule, but the Captain's duty consists in punctually obeying the signals of the Commodore of the convoy, for which purpose, therefore, he shall separate as little as possible from the convoy.

12. All Captains are expressly forbidden to attempt going into a blockaded port, as soon as they are formally apprized by the Officer commanding the blockade. In order to ascertain what a blockaded harbour is, this appellation is confined to those to which, by the exertions of the blockading Power with ships destined and adequate to the object, it is evidently dangerous to attempt running in.

13. In case any Swedish merchantship is captured by a ship of war or privateer of any of the Belligerents, the Captain shall immediately transmit a circumstantial account, and duly explained, to the Swedish Consul or Vice Consul of the place to which the ship is taken; and, should there be no Consul or Vice Consul there, he shall transmit a memorial to the Swedish Consul of the district to which the place into which his ship is taken belongs.

14. Every Captain of a Swedish merchantman, who strictly observes the above regulations and orders, shall enjoy a free voyage, protected by the laws of nations and the provision of Treaties; and to this end, all public Agents and Swedish Consuls are required, in case of attack or insult, to give their support to the just and well-founded complaints on the subject. But those who in any point whatever neglect or violate their orders, must answer for the consequences of their conduct, without relying upon the protection of his Majesty.

15. By the contents of a recent order, his Majesty has prohibited the privateers of a foreign nation to enter, or bring their prizes into the ports of his kingdom, except in case of their being driven in by stress of weather. In this case it is expressly prohibited to all whatsoever to buy the prizes, or any of the effects which the privateers have taken.

To which end, publication, &c.
Given at St. Petersburg,
23d Dec. 1800.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The following is the answer of Baron Ehrenswärd to the notification of Lord Grenville, of the 15th of January, stat-

ing, that an embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish vessels in England.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Swedish Majesty, received the official notification, by which his Excellency Lord Grenville, First Minister of State, signified to the undersigned, that his Britannic Majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all the Swedish ships that should be found in the harbours within his dominions. So unexpected an event between Powers who were on relations of friendship towards each other, was received with astonishment by his Imperial Majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic Majesty the least cause of complaint, but, on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Actuated by this reflection, he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion than to give occasion to fresh ones, which should renew the remembrance of the past.

“As the English Court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a Maritime Convention was in contemplation, it would doubtless have acted with more justice, had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish Court, which it most assuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a Convention, which is considered in so odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of violence against a Court, whose connection with England nothing else could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English Courts related to the Island of Malta, and the Declaration of the Danish Court referred to the Convention of 1780, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish Court, which had given no cause of complaint to the English, and from which no other declaration was required than what related to the Note of the 31st of December, which has just been received, should be attacked in so hostile a manner, before any answer had been given to the insinuations contained in that Note.

“The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the Note of his Excellency Lord Grenville to his Court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his Master, to protest, as far as by the present Act he can formally protest, against the embargo laid on the Swedish ships,

ships, and all loss or damage that may be thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most forcible and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwise be considered than as a designed and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

“ The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British Court could not escape, observes, in the hostile determinations by which it is accompanied, only a desire to give his Imperial Swedish Majesty cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wishes the British Court had confirmed the truth of its assurances by its actions, in which case this Court would have been actuated by corresponding sentiments. The undersigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed) BARON VON EHRENSWARD.
London, Jan. 17, 1801.

NOTE FROM LORD GRENVILLE TO
COUNT DE WEDEL JARLSBERG, MI-
NISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS
DANISH MAJESTY.

His Majesty has learnt, with sincere regret, that at the moment when the Court of Petersburg is pursuing the most hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, the two Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm have actually concluded with that Power a Convention for the establishment of an Armed Maritime Confederacy in the North of Europe. If the circumstances under which this Convention has been negotiated and signed, could leave in his Majesty's mind the smallest doubt of the object to which the Confederacy is really directed, that doubt would have been removed, both by the declarations and conduct of the Court of Petersburg, but still more by the recent and official avowal of the Court of Copenhagen. It is well known in what a spirit of hostility towards Great Britain an attempt was made, in the year 1780, to introduce into Europe a new code of Maritime Law, and to support by force a system of innovation destructive of the dearest interests of the British Empire. But his Majesty had since had the satisfaction of seeing that injurious and offensive measure in practice completely abandoned. At the commence-

ment of the present war, the Court of Petersburg, which had taken the principal part in the formation of the former league, entered with his Majesty into engagements, not only inconsistent with the Convention of 1780, but of a directly opposite nature; engagements which are still in force, and the execution of which his Majesty is at this moment entitled to claim on every principle of good faith. During the whole course of the war, his Majesty's conduct towards the other Baltic Powers, and all the decisions of his Courts, having jurisdiction in matters of prize, have uniformly and avowedly been regulated by those principles alone, which, before the year 1780, governed the proceedings of all the other maritime tribunals of Europe. Nor has any intimation been ever given to his Majesty by those Powers, of an intention on their part to revive the former league, until the present period; when he is at the same moment informed of the actual signature of the Convention, and apprised by the official declaration of one of the Contracting Parties, that its object is to re-establish, in their primitive form, the engagements contracted in the years 1780 and 1781. It is, therefore, now no longer doubtful, that the intention of this Confederacy, and of the naval armaments, which the Contracting Parties have been carrying on with activity, is that of enabling them to maintain by force pretensions so manifestly unsupported by any ground of right, that the very power who first advanced them, when neutral, has been found the first to resist them, when it was itself engaged in war, and the establishment of which, if it ever could take place, must be destructive of one of the principal sources of the strength and security of the British Empire. With the knowledge of these facts, his Majesty would be wanting in what he owes to the interests of his people, to the dignity of his Crown, and to the honour of his flag, raised by the discipline, valour, and skill of his navy to a pitch of unexampled glory, if he were to delay to take such provisional steps as may be most effectual, both to repel the aggression which he has already experienced, and to counteract the hostile efforts of the league formed against him. His Majesty has therefore directed the undersigned to make to Count Wedel Jarlsberg this official notification, that an embargo is provisionally

visionally laid on all Danish vessels in the ports of his Majesty's dominions ; but that, in adopting this measure, his Majesty will be careful that no harsh or rigorous conduct shall be held on his part towards unoffending individuals ; and that his Majesty still entertains the sincere desire, that the circumstances which have rendered these steps indispensably necessary, may yet be done away ; and that he may find himself enabled to look with confidence to the restoration of his ancient relations with the Court of Copenhagen, such as they existed before the mutual good understanding was disturbed by the projected innovation of the year 1780, and by the present attempt to revive the same pretensions. The undersigned requests Count Wedel to accept the assurances of his high personal consideration.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Jan. 15.

ANSWER OF THE DANISH AMBASSADOR.

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary from his Danish Majesty will transmit this day, with regret, to his Court, the official communication he had the honour to receive yesterday from Lord Grenville, upon the subject of the embargo laid upon the Danish vessels in the British ports. While he waits until the orders of the King his master, relative to this offensive measure, arrive, he cannot avoid protesting against the validity of the motives alledged in the said Note, and against the justice of the consequences, which the British Government has conceived it could accredit against the Court of Copenhagen. A difference which arose between the Courts of Petersburg and London, during the Negotiation, destined solely to the protection of a perfect neutrality in the North, has no relation whatever with that ; and as his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has caused to be published a formal declaration on the subject of the motives of the measures adopted on his part, Denmark finds in it a complete refutation of the argument advanced by the British Minister. With respect to the principles of the Northern Powers respecting the sacred rights of neutrality, they have not been abandoned. Russia, in her belligerent quality, has only suspended the application, and Denmark and Sweden have, by their Convention of the 27th March 1794 (officially communicated to all the Belligerent Powers), declared in the

face of all Europe, that their system of protection in favour of innocent commerce was invariable. Hence it follows that his Danish Majesty only now renews ties which have not ceased to exist. The undersigned thinks himself, in consequence, authorized to protest, formally, against proceedings of so hostile a nature, which the King, his master, could not but have considered as an open and premeditated provocation, had not the communication been accompanied with the assurance that his Britannic Majesty still desires to maintain good harmony with Denmark : a desire which his Danish Majesty has constantly professed, and of which he has given the most unequivocal proofs. The undersigned, who for a number of years has felicitated himself upon being the interpreter of the unalterable sentiments of the King his master, is deeply hurt that false impressions have just menaced the good understanding between the two Crowns. He wishes that he could still be the instrument of an explanation calculated to do away injurious doubts, and to prevent incalculable consequences to the interests of the reciprocal Powers. It is with these sentiments, and with those of perfect consideration, that he has the honour to renew to his Excellency Lord Grenville the homage of his respect.

(Signed) WEDDEL JARLSBERG.
January 16, 1801.

TREATY OF PEACE, CONCLUDED AT LUNEVILLE ON FEB. 9, 1801, BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE EMPEROR AND THE GERMANIC BODY.

His Majesty the Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having equally at heart to put an end to the miseries of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity.

His said Imperial and Royal Majesty, not less anxiously desirous of making the Germanic Empire participate in the blessings of Peace, and the present conjuncture not allowing the time necessary for the Empire to be consulted, and to take part by its deputies in the Negotiation ; his said Majesty having, besides, regard to what has been agreed upon by the deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress at Rastadt, has resolved, in conformity with the precedent

precedent of what has taken place in similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic Body.

In consequence of which, the Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit,

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Sieur Louis Cobentzel, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain, and Privy Counsellor of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, his Minister for Conference, and Vice-Chancellor of Court of State ;

And the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, has appointed Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Counsellor of State ; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles :—

ART. I.—There shall be henceforth and for ever, peace, amity, and good understanding, between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating, as well in his own name as that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the Empire to give Ratification in good and due form to the present Treaty. The greatest attention shall be paid on both sides to the maintenance of perfect harmony, to preventing all hostilities by land and by sea, for whatever cause, or on whatever pretence, and to carefully endeavouring to maintain the Union happily established. No assistance or protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly, to those who would do any thing to the prejudice of either of the Contracting Parties.

II.—The cession of the ci-devant Belgic Provinces to the French Republic, stipulated by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, is renewed here in the most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his right and title to the said Provinces, which shall be possessed henceforth as their sovereign right and property by the French Republic, with all the territorial property dependant on it. There shall also be given up to the French Republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire :

1st, The Comte of Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d, The Frickthall, and all belonging to the House of Austria on the Left Bank of the Rhine, between Zarzach and Basle ; the French Republic reserving to themselves the right of ceding the latter country to the Helvetic Republic.

III.—In the same manner, in renewal and confirmation of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in sovereignty, and as his right, the countries below enumerated, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependant upon those Countries, the Bocca de Cattaro, the City of Venice, the Canals and the Country included between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King ; the Adriatic Sea, and the Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the mouth of the said Sea ; the Towing-path of the Adige serving as the Line of Limitation. And as by this Line the Cities of Verona and of Porto Legnano will be divided, there shall be established on the middle of the bridges of the said cities, draw-bridges to mark the separation.

IV.—The 18th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed thus far, that his Majesty the Emperor and King binds himself to yield to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which this Prince and his heirs had in Italy, the Brisgau, which he shall hold on the same terms as those by virtue of which he possesses the Modenese.

V.—It is moreover agreed, that his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, shall renounce, for himself and his successors, having any right to it, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and that part of the Isle of Elba which is dependant upon it, as well as all right and title resulting from his rights on the said States, which shall be henceforth possessed in complete Sovereignty, and as his own property, by his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and complete indemnity for his Italian States. The Grand Duke shall dispose at pleasure of the goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition, or by descent from his late father, the Emperor Leopold II. or from his grandfather, the Emperor Francis I.

It is also agreed, that the credits, establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts secured on the country, shall pass to the new Grand Duke.

VI.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess henceforth in complete Sovereignty, and as their property, the Country and Domains situated on the Left Bank of the Rhine, and which formed part of the Germanic Empire: so that in conformity with what had been expressly consented to at the Congress at Rastadt, by the Deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Towing Path of the Rhine will henceforth be the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire; that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic Territory, to that where it enters the Batavian Territory.

In consequence of this, the French Republic formally renounces all possession whatever on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and consents to restore to those whom it may belong, the Fortresses of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipburgh, the Fort of Cassel, and other Fortifications opposite to Mentz, on the Right Bank, the Fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach, on the express condition that these places and fortresses shall continue and remain in the state in which they were at the time of their evacuation.

VII.—And as, in consequence of the cession which the Empire makes to the French Republic, several Princes and States of the Empire will be dispossessed, either altogether or in part, who it is incumbent upon the Germanic Empire collectively to support, the losses resulting from the stipulations in the present Treaty, it is agreed between his Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, that in conformity with the principles formally established at the Congress of Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give to the Hereditary Princes who shall be dispossessed on the Left Bank of the Rhine, an Indemnity, which shall be taken from the whole of the Empire, according to arrangements which on these bases shall be ultimately determined upon.

VIII.—In all the ceded countries, acquired or exchanged by the present

Treaty, it is agreed, as had already been done by the 4th and 10th Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong shall take them, subject to the debts charged on the said countries; but considering the difficulties which have arisen in this respect, with regard to the interpretation of the said Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French Republic will not take upon itself any thing more than the debts resulting from the loans formally agreed to by the States of the ceded Countries, or by the actual Administration of such Countries.

IX.—Immediately after the change of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the sequestration imposed on the property, effects, and revenues of the inhabitants or proprietors, shall be taken off. The Contracting Parties oblige themselves to pay all they may owe for money lent them by individuals, as well as by the Public Establishments of the said Countries, and to pay and reimburse all annuities created for their benefit on every one of them. In consequence of this, it is expressly admitted, that the holders of stock in the Bank of Vienna, become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their funds, and shall receive the interest accrued, or to accrue, notwithstanding any sequestration, or any demand, derogatory to their rights, particularly notwithstanding the infringement which the holders aforesaid, become French subjects, sustained by not being able to pay the 30 and 100 per cent. demanded by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, of all creditors of the Bank of Vienna.

X.—The Contracting Parties shall also cause all the sequestrations to be taken off, which have been imposed on account of the War, on the property, the rights and revenues of the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the Territory of the French Republic, and of the French Citizens in the States of his said Majesty or the Empire.

XI.—The present Treaty of Peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 15th Articles, are declared to extend to, and to be common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. The Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the independence of the said Republics, and the right of the people who inhabit them to adopt what form of Government they please.

XII.—His

XII.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces, for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles arising from those rights, which his Majesty might claim on the Countries which he possessed before the War, and which, by the conditions of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, now form part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them as their sovereignty and property, with all the territorial property dependent upon it.

XIII.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, confirms the agreement already entered into by the Treaty of Campo Formio, for the union of ci-devant Imperial Fief to the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all rights and titles arising from these rights on the said Fiefs.

XIV.—In conformity with the 2d Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, the Navigation of the Adige, which serves as the limits between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the Navigation of the Rivers in the Cisalpine Republic shall be free, nor shall any toll be imposed, nor any ship of war kept there.

XV.—All prisoners of war on both sides, as well as hostages given or taken during the war, who shall not be yet restored, shall be so within forty days from the time of signing the present Treaty.

XVI.—The real and personal property unalienated of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and of the heirs of her Royal Highness the Archduchess Christina, deceased, situated in the Countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them on condition of their selling them within

three years. The same shall be the case also with the landed and personal property of their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand and the Archduchess Beatrice, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII.—The 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23d Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly renewed, and are to be executed according to their form and effect, as if they were here repeated verbatim.

XVIII.—The contributions, payments, and war impositions, of whatever kind, shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty on the one hand, by his Imperial Majesty and the Germanic Empire, and on the other by the French Republic.

XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French Republic, in the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible; and it is agreed that the armies of the two Powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, until the Ratification shall be respectively and at the same moment exchanged at Luneville.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the Ratifications, the Armies of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall enter the Hereditary Possessions, which shall within the same space of time be evacuated by the French Armies; and thirty days after the said Ratifications shall be exchanged, the French Armies shall evacuate the whole of the Territory of the said Empire.

Executed at Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.

LOUIS COUNT COBENZTEL.
JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 17.

Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Milbank, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Hired Armed Brig Lady Charlotte, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 12, 1801.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that yesterday, Start bearing N. N. W. six

leagues, I observed a lugger to leeward, to which I gave chase, and in two hours came up with and captured her. She proves to be the *Espoir*, mounting six carriage-guns (two brass four-pounders, and four iron two-pounders), manned with 23 men, from Cherbourg two days, and had not made any capture. From its blowing a gale of wind, we were unable

unable to exchange prisoners, I therefore judged it proper to see her into port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE MORRIS.

Mark Milbank, Esq. Admiral of the White, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Captain William Hills, of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, dated 1st Copong, in the Straits of Bama, the 25th October, 1799.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that on my passage from Ternate to the Straits of Banca, I yesterday discovered two sail off Tagolanda, which I chased at one P. M., at three it fell calm, all the boats were hoisted out to tow the ship, and every exertion made to get up with them. On a breeze springing up at five o'clock, we cast off all our boats, but were not able to get alongside of them until a quarter before nine o'clock, when we brought them to a close action on each bow, which continued about a quarter of an hour, when they both struck their colours. They were the Zeevraight and Zeelust, the one a brig and the other a large Panchallang, each mounting 22 guns of different calibres, from Macassar, loaded with rice, powder, shot, gun carriages, and stores from Ternate. The vessels both belong to the Dutch East India Company.

During the action I lost one of my best seamen, killed in the main-top, and five wounded; amongst the latter is the First Lieutenant, Hodgkins, who received a musket ball through his right arm; his conduct on this, as on every other occasion, has given me that satisfaction that warrants my recommending him to your notice and attention. I had great pleasure in observing the zeal of all the Officers and men on this occasion, as I have done several other times since my arrival at these Islands, which justly entitle them to my thanks. Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the Dutch vessels.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM HILLS.

W. Hills, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. East Indies.

List of Killed and Wounded on board the under-mentioned Vessels, captured by his Majesty's ship Orpheus, William Hills, Esq. Captain, the 25th October, 1799.

Sanchallang Zeelust, Captain Pieter Janßen — Number on board at the time of action 42, 5 killed.

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Brig Zeevraight, Captain Pietre Meusef — Number on board at the time of action, 33; 6 killed; Captain Meusef and 12 seamen wounded.

W. HILLS.

Captain G. Affle, of La Virginie, in a letter, dated Amboyna, 20th May, announces the capture of a Dutch prow of 4 swivels and 16 men, another of 2 swivels and 15 men, and a 'hird of 12 men; a ship of 8 six-pounders and 4 swivels and 40 men, another of 12 six-pounders and 20 men, and a brig of 10 four-pounders and 12 men. The three latter vessels laden with the annual supplies for the garrison on the island of Ternate, and had on board, exclusive of their cargo, specie to the amount of 17,943 Spanish dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Captain G. Osborne, of his Majesty's ship Arrogant, to Vice Admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. dated on board his Majesty's ship Arrogant, at Sea, the 26th of June, 1800.

The difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point induced me to proceed to New Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus the 5th of May.

The 7th of May we captured a small ship from the Ile of France, in ballast, which was burnt.

May 16th, sailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus from New Bay, and passing to the northward of the Islands of Batavia, made the land of Java 16th May, near Point Indramago, and having Bumpkin Island in sight at the same time to the eastward of Batavia; the same day discovered a large ship and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chase, and who, after having made some signals to each other, made all sail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them, when discovered the ship to be a vessel of force, and having several guns on her lower deck, and the brig also mounting 14 guns; finding they could not escape us, they both ran on shore, at some miles distance from each other, to the westward of Point Indramago. We were soon within gunshot of the ship, and anchored as near as the depth of water would admit, when she began firing at us, which was returned by several guns from each vessel. About this time two boats were seen going from her full of men; but it grew dark shortly after, and the boats were sent to prevent the ship from landing, and to summon her to surrender, which they could not do.

G g

the morning; this I concluded was with the design of destroying her, if they could have accomplished landing the crew in the night, but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken full of men the first time the attempt was made. At day-break she surrendered, and was taken possession of, when we found her to be the *Hetzoy de Brunswick* (armed ship), belonging to the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelius Laine, Commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and 8 guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their escape on shore.

At the time the boats were sent to prevent the men from landing from the ship, other boats were sent under the direction of Lieutenant Blayne, to board the brig, which was some miles distant from us. This service he accomplished without loss, and soon after brought her near us, when we found her to be the *Dolphin* armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on board 65 men.

May 24th, at day-break in the morning, we captured, close under the land, a small armed brig, of six carriage guns and some swivels, on a cruise from Sumarang, which place she had left the preceding day.

On the evening of the 25th we got sight of *Japura*, and the ship at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the distance of ten or eleven miles from it. As they had observed us from the shore, I thought no time was to be lost, and therefore at eight P. M. sent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayne Rise, who got to the ship about midnight; and though she had been hauled close to the shore (on seeing us in the evening), under a small battery, yet the surprise was complete, and she was boarded without any loss, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time.

The battery fired on them so soon as they discovered her to be in our possession: but though some of the boats' oars were broke by the shot, no other accident happened, and they effected getting her out before day-light, when she joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ship *Undersemine*, mounting six carriage guns, and having 80 men on board. After putting the vessel in order,

28th, joined the *Orpheus* off

Cheribon, and found that in our absence she had captured a Dutch brig, a sloop, and two prows; the three latter were destroyed. Same day run into the anchorage to the westward of Point Indrago, where we landed most of the prisoners, some of them being very sickly.

The *Dolphin* brig is a new vessel, well coppered and equipped, and well adapted for service, particularly in shoal water; she mounts 14 guns, and has good room and security at quarters.

A true Extract,

(Signed) J. ROSEASON, Pro. Sec.

Captain Osborne, in a letter, dated Arrogant, Madras Roads, 11th August 1800, mentions his having, on the 4th of August, captured, after a long chase, *L'Uni* French privateer, of 32 guns, 18 and 9-pounders, all of which, except six, were thrown overboard during the chase; had on board 216 men: also recaptured the *Friendship*, from Bengal for Madras. The brig *Bee*, from Madras to Malulipatam, captured by *L'Uni*, escaped. *L'Uni* sailed from the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had captured the *Harriot*, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Helen*, belonging to Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 3, 1800.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of August, after a passage of eleven days from Mocha. About fifty leagues to the eastward of Aden, I fell in with and took the *Clarissa* French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors with a view to escape. We found 148 men on board her; she is only between two and three years old, built at Nantz.

I am, &c.

J. BLANKET.

Vice-Admiral Rainier, &c.

Lieut. Mein, of the *Netley* schooner, announces his having on the 31st of January, off Oporto, fallen in with four privateers, one of which, the *Santa Victoria*, of 6 guns and 26 men, he captured. The rest escaped, the *Netley* being obliged to rejoin the convoy, some of the ships having made the signal for an enemy to windward.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lloyd, commanding the *Nimble* Cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 24, 1801.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at the back of the Isle of Wight, yesterday, at two P. M. having the

the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell in with, and, after a chase of six hours, engaged and captured the Bonaparte cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 brass guns, 4 and 6 pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port. She had captured a light collier from Plymouth. I am happy to say the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the Master, and all the petty officers and seamen, behaved like British seamen. The privateer had two men killed, and the First Lieutenant dangerously wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3.
Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Gardner, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 22d ult.

Revolutionnaire, at Sea,
 MY LORD, Feb. 10, 1801.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that early this morning I captured the French brig privateer Moucheron, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 16 guns, 12 and 6-pounders, and 130 men, out twenty days from Passage, but had only made one capture, the William brig of London, from St. Michael's, loaded with fruit.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 THOS. TWYSDEN,
Rt. Hon. Lord Gardner.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Robert Stopford, of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, in Quiberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, the 23d of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,
 I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the night of the 20th inst. I sent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a sloop which were at anchor near the Point of Quiberon; unfortunately that same evening, after dark, a large chasse marée with troops on board, going to the Island of Belleisle, had taken her station close to the above vessels, the resistance which the boats met with was consequently much greater than there was at first reason to expect; the assistance did not, however, prevent Lieut. Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chasse marée, in which he gallantly persevered, till being badly wounded himself, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire; the other boats under the command of Messrs. Crawford and Manning (Midshipmen), resolutely boarded and succeeded in bring-

ing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed vessel in the service of the Republic, commanded by an Ensigne de Vaisseau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleisle; this vessel had also on board a detachment of troops, who were made prisoners, and who made the vessel's force much superior to that of the assailants.

R. STOPFORD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Humphrey Gibson, Master of the Lord Nelson private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Plymouth Sound, Feb. 28.

SIR,

Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 26th inst. at 3 P. M. being between the Isle of Wight and Portland, a lugger hove in sight to leeward, with a large sail in chase of her; conceiving I might cut her off, I instantly bore away in a direction for that purpose, and, after a chase of four hours, had the good fortune to effect it, and being about to board her, she struck her colours. On taking possession of her, I found her to be the Espoir lugger privateer, M. Aegis Basset, Commander, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 75 men, had sailed only two days before from St. Maloe's, and had taken nothing. The sail in chase proved to be his Majesty's frigate L'Oiseau, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, Commander, which came up as we were exchanging prisoners. None killed or wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
 HUMPHREY GIBSON.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 7.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer, Commander of the Garrison of Gorée, on the Coast of Africa, dated off Senegal, 5th January 1801.

On the 2d inst. the weather being very favourable, and the surf unusually low, it was determined by Sir Charles Hamilton and myself to attack an armed brig and schooner, lying at anchor in the River.

The party destined for this service, consisting of fifty-five volunteers from the Melpomene, under the command of Lieutenant Dick, five from the crew of the transport, and thirty-six, commanded by Lieut. Christie, from the African corps, left the frigate at half past nine o'clock in five boats, and having passed the bar without

without accident, and the batteries at the point without being discovered, arrived at a quarter before eleven o'clock within a few yards of the brig, when the enemy commenced a very heavy fire, through which our people boarded, and after a severe contest, which lasted twenty minutes, carried the vessel.

It appears she was called the Senegal, commanded by M. Renou, mounted 18 guns, with about 60 men, 18 of whom are prisoners.

Two of the best boats having been destroyed by the enemy's shot, Lieutenant Dick judged it better to turn the guns of the brig upon the schooner than to attempt boarding her, and kept up a well-directed fire for some time; but she was so well protected by the batteries on shore, and by small arms from the southern bank, that he found it necessary to desist; and cutting the brig's cable, made sail with her down the river.

After two hours possession she unfortunately grounded, and he was obliged to relinquish his prize, after rendering her unfit for further service.

The retreat was conducted with the greatest order, and the whole of the prisoners and wounded brought off, notwithstanding the surf upon the Bar, and under a fire of grape and small arms from the adjoining batteries.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded*, and have to regret the loss of two very gallant officers, Lieutenants Palmer, of the Navy, and Vivian, of the Marines.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 7.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Gorée, Jan. 8.*

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, being off the Bar of Senegal, on the 3d instant, the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazer, I conceived it possible, if we could surprize a brig corvette and an armed schooner anchored within the Bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 Officers and men from the Melpomene, and African Corps, in five boats, who left

the ship at nine P. M. were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the Bar with the flood tide, without accident, and unobserved by the Point Battery; but on their approaching within hail of the brig the alarm was given, and the two bow guns discharged, by which Lieutenant Palmer with seven seamen were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried, after an obstinate defence of twenty minutes, which gave the schooner time to cut her cable. Lieut. Dick finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the Bar, but the ebb tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, she got aground; and seeing it impossible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every shot from the Point Battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat, and, under the many obstacles he had to surmount, across a tremendous surf, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, excites my admiration even more, if possible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordships' notice, who speaks highly of the Officers and men employed under him, both from this ship and the African Corps; and we had the satisfaction at day-light to perceive the brig had sunk up to her gun-wales in a quicksand. It appears she was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expence of the Republic; and was commanded by Citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whose fate we are uncertain, she mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and had nearly 60 men on board, some of which escaped in a boat, the rest were killed in boarding, except five whites and thirteen blacks, who are now on board this ship. It was chiefly owing to the agility and courage of the latter that we met such resistance. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of killed and wounded.

I remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON,

List of Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.—Lieut. William Palmer; Lieut. Vivian, First Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Robert Man, Midshipman,

* See Capt. Hamilton's Letter.

6 Seamen, 1 Marine, and 1 Corporal of African Corps.

WOUNDED.—Mr. John Hendrie, Master's Mate; Mr. Robert Darling, Surgeon's Mate; 10 Seamen, 1 Corporal of Marines, 4 private Marines, and Lieut. Christie, African Corps.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

Copy of an Enclosure from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Dartmouth Roads, the 3d inst.

His Majesty's brig Cobourg, at Sea, March 2.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's hired brig Cobourg, a few miles from the land, at nine this evening, I captured the French lugger privateer called the *Blenvenu*, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, out two days, two of her prizes are now in sight, which I hope to recapture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. WRIGHT.

Extract of an Enclosure from Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th inst.

Swan cutter, Dartmouth Range, March 3.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 1st instant, the *Praule-Point* bearing about N. E. distance one league, I captured a small French lugger privateer, called *Le Vengeur*, *Le Roy*, Commander, mounting two large swivels, carrying a number of small arms, and manned with 17 men, one of which is wounded by bringing her to, she had been ten days from St. Maloes, and (fortunately) had not taken any thing. I farther beg to say, that on this occasion, in behalf of the owners of the cutter, (the weather being so bad,) we had the misfortune of losing one of their best boats, in taking possession of her.

I am, &c.

JOHN LUCKRAFT.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c.

BERLIN, FEB. 13.

Intelligence was this day received here of the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Brunswick Her Royal Highness was born on the 13th of March 1716.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

IN a letter from the Emperor to the Electors, Princes, and States of Germany, dated Feb. 11, he laments that the French Government insists on his including the

Empire as its Supreme Chief in the Treaty of Peace about to be concluded at Luneville. His Majesty observes, that he is sensible his authority on this point is restricted by the laws of the Germanic Constitution, which gives to the Electors, Princes, and States, a right and co-operation in objects relative to Peace; but the menace of the Republic to break off the negotiation if he delayed to act as they prescribed, the melancholy situation of Germany, and the still more unhappy fate with which the superiority of the French threatened the Empire, if peace was longer deferred, obliged him to determine the conditions for the Empire with the French at Luneville.

The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the exportation of all Russian produce, by sea or land. This prohibition is to remain in force until the Russian fleets shall be put to sea. It has been occasioned by information given to the Russian Cabinet, on the part of their spies, that some foreign agents were to purchase a vast quantity of naval stores in Russia for Great Britain. One of these agents is said to have been arrested, and his papers and his money seized and confiscated.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 7th Feb. mention, that the English goods sold by the Commission of Liquidation, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which they were exposed, went at high prices.

The *Konigsberg Gazette*, of the 9th Feb. says, that a Russian army was preparing for the invasion of Ireland.

The *Danish Commercial Gazette*, of the 18th Feb. gives a list of the Danish ships under embargo in the English ports, amounting to 139; adding, that as long as the embargo lasts, the English Government allows every Danish Captain 3s. 6d. every mate 2s. and every common sailor 1s. 5d. a day for necessaries.

LOUIS XVIII. has at length obtained permission of the King of Prussia to fix his residence at Warlaw, as a private individual, under the title of Count of Lille, and his niece under that of Countess de la Meilleray. The French Emigrants were permitted to reside at *Konigsberg* two months longer.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 23, says, "This Court has rejected the exorbitant demands of France, viz. twenty millions of livres, part of the Brazils, and shutting up its ports against Great Britain,

Britain, as well as putting the chief strong holds into the hands of the enemy. The Portuguese troops are all marching to the frontiers. The Spanish Ambassador left Lisbon on Thursday, previously ordering away all Spaniards from this country. The British merchants have shipped their goods; and it is intended that, as soon as an enemy's army touches the Portuguese territory, all the vessels shall immediately depart." — Subsequent accounts announce, that on the 28th Feb, Spain declared war against Portugal, and that on the 5th March the Court of Lisbon declared war against Spain. France wishes to send an army of 40,000 men through Spain against Portugal.

Dr. Fabbroni has discovered an earth in Tuscany, known to the ancients, which is a non-conductor to fire. A brick made of it may be made red hot at one end, while the other remains perfectly cold. It has been ascertained by experiment, that a chamber of it on board ships for powder, safely secures it against any exterior fire.

L'Abbé Ratel, one of the accomplices in the plot against the life of the First Consul, has been apprehended in the Commune of Moissac, with several important papers in his possession.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 23d Jan. state, that a very formidable insurrection had prevailed there amongst the negroes and many of the Nova Scotians, and which would probably have proved fatal in the colony but for the opportune arrival of a small corps of troops with a body of Maroons, &c. — Order had been perfectly re-established. Two of the insurgents were killed; and three of the principals had been executed.

ASIA.

The Hon. Colonel Welleley, in his dispatches to the Governor and Council, dated from the Camp at Yepalperny, Sept. 10th, 1800, states, that after he had crossed the Malphura at Jellahal, he entered the Nizam's territories on the 5th, with a determination, by bringing his detachment to the southward, to prevent Doondeah from returning into Savanore, which would impede the communication with Col. Stevenson; or from entering the Mysore territories by passing the Tambura; resolving to take every possible advantage of his movements, while Col. Ste-

venfon should move at a distance of between 10 and 20 miles from the Kistna, and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry collected in one body between both corps. That on the 7th he arrived at Kannagherry, and on the 8th moved with the cavalry to Baswapoor, and on the 9th to the place of date, the infantry being on these days 15 miles in the rear, on which day Doondeah moved towards the Kistna; but having seen Col. Stevenson's camp, he returned, and encamped between him and Banoo, about nine miles in front, not knowing Col. Welleley to be so near. That on the 10th he moved forward, and met Doondeah's army at Conahgall, on march to the westward. He had only a large body of cavalry, apparently 5,000 which was immediately attacked by the 19th and 25th dragoons, and 1st and 2d regiments of cavalry. The enemy was strongly posted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahguil, and stood some time with firmness; but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by those four regiments, which were formed in one line, in order to equalize that of the enemy, that the whole gave way, and were pursued many miles. Doondeah Wang was killed, with many others, and the whole body dispersed. The elephants, camels, and baggage, and every thing remaining in the camp, were taken possession of. By this complete defeat, and the death of Doondeah Wang, this warfare (Col. Welleley says) is ended.

Col. Welleley, by a letter dated Sept. 14, further informs the Governor and Council, that on the same day (viz. the 10th Sept.), Col. Stevenson had come up with and taken the only two guns the enemy had left, a quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, brenjarries, &c. and that he had dispersed and thrown the whole into confusion. Thus the service has been completely performed.

In celebration of the happy termination of the late war in the Mysore, all persons confined for debt in the Mysore territories are to be liberated.

The mines of Sumbhulpoor, which were long since declared to have been exhausted, lately produced some diamonds of considerable value, which were transmitted under a numerous escort to Bengal.

Great part of the plate, &c. found in the

the Zunana, and State Durbars, at Seringapatam, being ascertained to have belonged to the Mysore family and inferior Rajahs, who had been plundered by Tippoo and his father; the India Company, consistent with their high character, have ordered the whole to be returned to the families of the former possessors. Amongst immense packages of English manufactories, the two palankeens presented by Lord Cornwallis to the young Princes, were found unpacked. They have been sent to the Princes at Vallore.

Very alarming disturbances have taken place at Illaumbad, in consequence of which, the Rajah and several of the principal inhabitants have been obliged to fly into the interior.

In consequence of the extended intercourse with Ava, which has resulted from Captain Symes's mission to the Court of Urmarapoor, some of our merchants travelled into the interior, and amongst other objects have discovered springs of a mineral substance, strongly resembling oil, which, after an easy preparation, is rendered competent to most of the purposes to which oil in India is usually applicable; it is produced in vast quantities, and is in much request at our mukets.

The Kent Indiaman, on the 7th Oct. last, while laying at the Sind Heads for a pilot to navigate her up the Ganges, was attacked by the Confiance French privateer, and after an action of several minutes beat her off. The enemy, however, shortly returned, and resumed the conflict, which the Kent sustained with great gallantry. Hand-granades were thrown from the tops of the privateer, which occasioned considerable damage, and some confusion, when Sourcouf, the enterprising Commander of the Confiance, at the head of 150 of his people, boarded, and, after a sanguinary conflict of twenty minutes, carried the ship. The action in the whole lasted one hour and forty minutes. The French sailors behaved with unexampled cruelty, even stabbing the crew in their hammocks. The following is a list of the passengers, and the killed and wounded:—Passengers, Gen. St. John, and family; Messrs. J. R. Barwell; J. Andrew, Assistant Surgeon; A. Blagrave, Writer; W. Franks, Free Mariner; J. W. Puller, Writer, killed; J. Ewer, son of the late Director, Writer, wounded;

C. Wake, Assistant Surgeon; W. Cator, Free Merchant, killed; W. R. Barker, Writer; W. Eaton, native; Mrs. Cator, Miss Cator, Elizabeth Tennett, her Governess; H. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, wounded; J. Graham, Writer, killed.—CADETS. C. Chambré, W. Nott, F. A. Wilson, W. H. Tippett, C. J. Doveton, H. H. Harris, E. Simons, H. Puller, W. Middleton, E. Brown, J. H. Warner, J. H. Littler, H. Sparkes, H. Mordaunt, A. Armstrong, W. Coll, J. Clark, wounded. Ensign Byne, 76th regiment, wounded. Captain Rivington, Commander of the Kent, killed. J. Fairly, carpenter, killed; W. Bazely, Boatswain's Mate, killed; R. Youl, 3d Mate, and J. Tween, 4th ditto, dangerously wounded.—PASSENGERS FROM THE QUEEN. Mr. B. Tichburn, Cadet, and R. Sherwood, Assistant Surgeon, Madras, dangerously wounded; they could not be removed. R. Moore, Cadet, Madras, killed; A. Pentland, severely wounded; C. Gahagan, C. Mitchell, and L. S. Smith, wounded. Capt. A. Pilkington, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. St. John, wounded severely. Ensign H. Palmer, of 10th regiment, wounded dangerously. Killed 11—wounded 44—total 55. The Kent had 30 guns, and 107 men, independent of passengers. The Confiance mounted 26 guns, and had 250 men. Previous to the enemy boarding, the Kent had decidedly the advantage, and, according to Sourcouf's admission, would have sunk her had he not boarded, when, from his superior number of hands and better appointment, the contest became very unequal. All the passengers whose wounds admitted their being removed, were sent on board an Arab vessel to Calcutta. The Kent is stated to have been worth about 80,000l.; but it is probable she will be retaken, as the Arrogant, of 74, and Fox, of 32 guns, had, on the 1st of the month, received intelligence of the enemy, and were in quest of him.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 26, 1800.—This day dispatches have been received by the Governor General in Council, from Captain Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of Hydrabad, announcing, that on the 12th inst. a Treaty of perpetual and general defensive Alliance was concluded between the Hon. East India Company and his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan; whereby his Highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Hon. Company, has ceded

ceded to the Hon. Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by his Highness under the Treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March 1792; and also all the territories acquired by his Highness under the Treaty of Mysore, on the 22d June 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Tumbuddra, which are retained by his Highness in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and for all his Highness's remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the southward of the river Tumbuddra, and of the river Kristna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and all the said districts, possessions, and dependencies of his Highness, situated to the southward of the Tumbuddra, and of the Kristna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, being ceded to the Hon. Company. The annual revenues of the countries ceded by the Treaty to the Hon. Company, (according to the valuations contained in the schedules of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and of his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan) amount to 62,74,262 rupees.

Accounts from the Island of Johanna, *via* Bombay, mention the arrival of a vessel at the former place from St. Augustin's Bay, stating, that a sanguinary warfare prevailed throughout the Island of Madagascar, embracing a variety of interests, and conducted by a number of independent Chiefs.

A serious insurrection is reported to have taken place in Batavia, originating amongst those soldiers whose term of service had long expired, and whose return to Europe the Government had evaded under different pretexts. The resentment of these people, acted upon by some disaffected persons, had broken into acts of open and decided violence; and it is stated, that the expedition, comprising the 12th regiment, some time since sailed from Madras, is intended to take advantage of these troubles.

Russia has annexed to its empire the important Province of *Gruffinia*, or Georgia, in the neighbourhood of Caucasus, the inhabitants of which carry on a considerable trade with Persia and the Ports. The soil of the country is rich, and in the capital, which contains about 20,000 inhabitants, there are several manufactories of cloth, metal, and leather.

They write from Semlin, that the retrograde movement made by Paswan Oglu some time since, was only a feint to draw the enemy into Krajowa, and attack them with greater advantage. According to letters from European Turkey, that Pacha, having learned that 6000 Turks were in that city, wheeled suddenly about, made a rapid march, and surprised the Turkish troops in the night, while they were in the greatest security, and put to the sword all who could not make their escape. The city was given up to pillage, and a great part of it reduced to ashes. All the inhabitants of the neighbouring country have abandoned their dwellings, and taken refuge at Bucharest.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 26th January, state, that the success of the French in Germany, their Peace with the Empire, the menaces of Russia, and their fears and wishes equally engaged to avoid a rupture with England, had involved the Porte in the utmost embarrassment. Lord Elgin, on the receipt of a special messenger, had an extraordinary conference with the Turkish Ministers. Ten ships of the line were ready to sail, but the Grand Signior withheld their orders to proceed. The Captain Pacha was immediately to repair to Rhodes, and to conclude peace with the French, and get them out of Egypt, whatever might be the sacrifices.

Letters from Egypt mention the death of Gen. Koehler and his Lady by the plague.

India Bey, who, on the loss of his ship off Aboukir, was made prisoner by the French, had arrived at Rhodes: he reports, that at the time of his leaving Alexandria, no recent succours had been received from France. The French soldiers were anxious to return to Europe, and to this desire would cheerfully sacrifice all considerations of national policy, while the natives, who were attached to the Republicans by fear only, would abandon their cause the moment it appeared unsuccessful.

AMERICA.

The election for the Presidency of the United States was carried on with the greatest warmth. The balloting was renewed thirty-one times during three successive days. The thirty-second time decided the election in favour of Mr. Jefferson, some of Mr. Burr's

Burr's friends having been persuaded to give way. Mr. Jefferson had New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Mr. Burr, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut,

Rhode Island, Delaware, and South Carolina. Vermont and Maryland were divided. As soon as Mr. Jefferson was declared President, a salute of sixteen guns was fired from the battery at Washington.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 14.

THE King was confined to the house by a severe cold, and on the 16th was affected by a fever, from which His Majesty did not recover till March 12, when the Physicians' Bulletins ceased to be issued.

A pillow of hops, recommended by Mr. Addington, contributed to the abatement of his Majesty's fever by inducing sleep, when various other specifics failed.

17. The London transport was wrecked on Merlin Rocks, South of Lisbon, when Capt. Durant, of the Engineers, Capt. Maxwell, Lieuts. Wainwright and Everett, of the 17th regiment, Mr. Owen, assistant Surgeon of the 44th regiment. Mrs. Groves, the Capt. of the ship, and 12 others, were unfortunately drowned. Five were providentially saved, having floated to the shore on part of the wreck.

The *Mimerva*, Murray, of Wiscasset, from Jamaica for New York, was wrecked on her passage during a violent hurricane, and all on board, excepting M. Quin, the 3d Mute, perished.—Quin had been four days and six hours without food of any description when he was picked up, and carried to the Havannah.

The French prisoners in Stapleton prison, Bristol, have for two or three months past died, upon an average, twelve a week, and the hospital is now crowded. The extraordinary propensity to game, by which they lose their provisions and cloaths, is the occasion. One man who died in the hospital some days since, had lost to a fellow-prisoner his provisions for a fortnight in advance.

28. The brig *William*, of Sunderland, was taken by a privateer, of 14 guns, off Bridlington. All the crew except three were taken out, and five Frenchmen put on board. The three

Englishmen found means to choke the pumps with ashes, and made the Frenchmen believe the ship was sinking.—They were willing to run for any port rather than go to the bottom, and brought the brig back to Sunderland Roads on Sunday morning, with a signal for help, which they of course soon received. The Frenchmen were landed that evening, and have since been sent to Durham gaol.

MARCH 2. The State Prisoners, who have for a considerable time past been confined in the Tower, the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields, Tothill-fields Bridewell, Shrewsbury, and other County Gaols, were brought up to the Duke of Portland's office, when most of them were liberated on their own recognizance. Among these were Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Bonham, &c. One or two refractory persons refused to enter any bail, insisting upon unconditional release, and were of course remanded. Such of them as had been brought from the country were allowed five pounds each to defray the expences of their journey home, and the whole were treated with the utmost civility and attention. Col. Despard, Galloway, Lemaitre, and Hodgson, who refused to enter into recognizance, or give bail, were committed to Tothill-fields, as they insist upon being delivered unconditionally to freedom or brought to trial.

4. Lord St. Vincent's claim to 9,674l. an eighth share of two Spanish ships captured in Sept. 1799, by the *Doris* frigate, while cruising within the limits of his Lordship's command, and under his orders, but to which Lords Nelson and Keith conceived themselves entitled, was confirmed to his Lordship by a decision of the Court of King's Bench.

On board of one of the last captures made by Lord Keith, there were found
some

some very valuable charts of the coasts of Egypt, and the Soundings of the port of Alexandria, the inner harbour of which the Turks would never permit European vessels to enter. It was concluded that this harbour was shallow; and this deception led the French Admiral Bruix to seek for shelter at Aboukir, after landing his troops. It appears by the French drawings, that this inner harbour of Alexandria is one of the finest and safest ports in the world, having 32 feet of water; and the entrance, which is narrow, is defended by impenetrable batteries.

4. Miss Riggs, of Charlotte-street, Rathbone place, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a candle.

John Sperineck, a driver of a stage coach, was lately convicted at the Old Bailey, for having received 5s. for a fare on the road, which he did not bring to account to his employers; and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

6. The church of New Brentford was early in the morning broken into by three persons, who made great efforts to dislodge an iron chest fixed in the wall, but being discovered by the family in the parsonage house adjoining, the Rev. Mr. Randall, with his servant and the watchman, were about to enter the church, when they were met at the door by the villains, one of whom fired a brace of pistols at the watchman, and wounded him very severely in the head, after which they all made their escape, leaving behind them a horse and cart, and a brace of pistols, a dark lantern, a hand crow, &c.

7. While the Triton frigate was engaged with some batteries near the Penmarks, one of the after guns burst, by which accident Lieut. Alford, and Mr. Yell, gunner's mate, were killed, and eighteen others wounded, some slightly.

An infant child, about three years old, belonging to an industrious peasant at Maple, Cambridgeshire, was last week poisoned by getting at a mixture of arsenic that was placed under a chest of drawers, for the purpose of destroying rats; his wretched mother was busily employed in another room, and missing the child that slipped away from her, went to seek him, and found him sitting on the floor, with a plate on his lap, and the contents nearly empty. Every antidote she could think on was immediately administered, in vain; the child expired in great pain about two hours after.

A poor woman named Watts, some days since drowned herself and three of her children, the youngest of ten, in the Lake in Blenheim Park.—The coroner's verdict has been—*Lunacy*.

A woman of decent appearance lately took a place in the waggon from Epping to London, but on the road, under pretext of calling on a friend, left it, together with her infant child, and has not since been heard of. A question has arisen on what parish the child is chargeable?

Some days since seven boys going in a cart to dibble beans, in Foulness Island, Essex, were upset in a ditch, and five of them were suffocated.

A maniac at Smalwell, near Newcastle, who had been defeated in repeated attempts at suicide, last week placed his head under a wheel of a loaded cart, and at the same time urging the horse forward, his skull was broken to pieces.

Twenty pounds damages were given at Lincoln assizes against a Constable of Haxley, for falsely imprisoning a woman four days on a charge of stealing a pail of water, and taking her twenty two miles before two magistrates, who discharged her, there not being the slightest ground for her apprehension.

A wager of 2000 guineas was a few days since decided between Mr. Barclay of Ury, and Mr. Fletcher of Ballinshoe; the latter gentleman bet that sum he would walk 90 miles in twenty-one hours and a half; at the end of 67 miles, which he accomplished in about 13 hours, he was so much fatigued as to be unable to proceed further.

A money lender, or rather a man professing to discount bills, &c. residing in Poland street, was some days since bound over to the ensuing quarter sessions for trial, on a charge of having defrauded a bricklayer near the Seven Dials, and others, of bills which they had credulously entrusted him with to get cashed.

A few days ago as Mr. Hunt, of Bickton, was returning from Stow Market in his waggon, the cutter who drove it appearing much intoxicated, he was tempted to alight to stop the horses, but unfortunately slipped, and the wheel going over him, he was killed on the spot. Some people present cried out to the driver to stop, which he refused, saying, he must make haste home to tell his mistress what had happened; he did not go

far before he likewise fell, and met the same fate as his master.

The Guard to the Chester Mail attempting to get the coach through a branch of the Tame River at Hoppas, the other side Tamworth, (the depth of which being much increased by the late rains), got on one of the leaders, which, on swimming, turned round, by which accident he was carried off by the stream, and unfortunately drowned.

A poor man, named Wilson, at Lincoln, some days since, took two of his young children, then noise affecting his wife who was in travail, into an adjoining stable, when a horse, subject to fits, struck one of them, a fine boy, dead at the instant, and severely hurt the father by falling on him.

8. A great part of the cliff between Fulkstone and Sanlgate gave way, and fell in.

The body of a woman was found hanging on a tree, in Wigton-road, near Leeds, at the foot of the tree the remains of an infant were also discovered, but so disfigured by the crows, as to prevent its being known.

One of the maid servants of Col. Charlton, at Chilwell near Nottingham, a few days since took up a loaded pistol which was inadvertently laid on a table, and accidentally shot a young woman, her fellow servant, on the spot.

9. A baker's and a publican's house in Garden street, Whitechapel Road, were destroyed, and several damaged by fire. Two women in childbed, the one delivered only a few hours, were in great danger, being carried out on men's shoulders, surrounded by flames.

On unroofing an old house in Capel-court, in order to build a new Stock Exchange, 290l in cash was found tied up in an old stocking, supposed to have belonged to an old man who died in the house about two years since, literally of want, his parimory being such as to deny him a sufficiency of food to support nature.

A poor man, assailed by want, dropped down near Birmingham, the passers-by, forgetting the frequency of such melancholy events, at first thought him intoxicated, but, after languishing half-an-hour, he expired. On the following day an Inquest was held on the body, at the house of Mr. Luckey, and the verdict of the jury not giving satisfaction to the

Coroner, they adjourned to the next day. In the interim, two respectable surgeons were engaged to open the body, in which not a particle of nutriment was to be found, except a little yellow substance, supposed to be grats, or some crude vegetable, which the poor wretch had swallowed to appease the cravings of nature. This lamentable proof confirmed the opinion of the jury, that he had died for want of the necessaries of life, and gave their verdict accordingly.

11. Soon after the common stage wagon of Mr. Davis, of Brighton, had left the yard for London, one of the drivers was, by some accident, thrown under the wheels, which went over his body, and killed him on the spot.

12. A female fox, after a hard run of an hour and a half, by Major Wilton's hounds, in Cambridgeshire, was taken up by a farmer, when she instantly expired in his arms.

Several barrels of gunpowder in the stores of Messrs M'Intosh, Inglis, and Wilton, in the centre of the town of Inverness, by some accident blew up, spreading devastation round them, some houses have been raled to their foundation, others unroofed, and not one that has escaped some injury. Fragments of the buildings were driven a great distance, three women and two children were buried in the ruins, and two Miss Frazer, of Fanellan, unfortunately passing, one was killed on the spot, and the other so desperately wounded, as to render her death a deplorable event. Many other people were wounded, but not dangerously. The shock was felt many miles round.

The Marquis of Abercorn has this year had the finest show of cattle in the Kingdom. Eight of the oxen have been purchased by Mr. Cheate, of North Audley-street. The morning lounge for men of fashion lately has been to see these uncommonly fine animals. Among the agricultural Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have been to view them, are the Dukes of Montrose and Somerset, Lords Egremont, Somerville, Winchester, and Biagony.—The Duke of Montrose declared that they are superior to Westcard's prize cattle, which were lately exhibited in Smithfield. What adds to their excellence is their not having been fed with oil cakes.

Mr. Cator, who was unfortunately killed on board the Company's ship
H h 2 Kent,

Kent, in the action with *La Confiance* in the Bay of Bengal, on the 7th of October last, defended himself with the greatest bravery: Though frequently entreated to leave the decks, yet he obstinately refused, and his whole conduct indicated the utmost firmness. Captain Pilkington, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General St. John, and Ensign Palmer, of his Majesty's 10th Regiment, together with the principal part of the other Gentlemen who were passengers, received the first assault of the boarders. The conduct of the Officers of the *Kent* is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, as well as that of the crew and recruits; and there remains not a single doubt, that had the unfortunate persons on board this ship been supplied with a proper number of small arms, *La Confiance* would have been captured, as she at all times endeavoured to avoid the spirited fire kept up from the *Kent's* broadside.

A lad in a smith's shop at Edgehead, North Britain, making nails, being interrupted by a child of five years of age, ran a hot iron into the infant's body, and occasioned its immediate death. He is in custody for the offence.

14. MR. PITT resigned the Seals of his Office, as Prime Minister to his Majesty; who delivered them to the RIGHT HON. HENRY ADDINGTON, late Speaker of the House of Commons; who has been succeeded in the latter office by SIR JOHN MITFORD.

15. The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act expired.

Two youths of the city of York, Richard and George Buirill (brothers), approaching in a boat too near the cloughs of the Foss, below the Castle Mills, it unfortunately filled and sunk. The cries of the boys attracted the attention of some children on the bridge, who gave the alarm, and a drag being procured, one of the bodies was recovered, and conveyed to the Wind Mill receiving-house. The nearest medical aid was immediately obtained; and several Gentlemen of the York Humane Society assiduously employed every means of recovery for upwards of three hours without success. The body of the other unfortunate youth was not found till the Monday morning following. Great praise is due to the people of the receiving-house for their readiness and attention. It is strongly recommended by the Humane Society, that in removing the bodies of persons apparently drowned, care

should be taken to avoid carrying them with the head downwards.

Two spinsters, who formerly kept a boarding-school at Blackheath, but who latterly lived in a style of great elegance, and contracted debts to the amount of nearly 20,000*l.* by pretending to have been deviled an immense Indian fortune, lately decamped. An auction has taken place on the premises for the sale of such articles as were left behind. Some gowns were so rich as to sell for 30*l.* a-piece. The looking-glasses were worth 1,300*l.*

A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House; when, in consideration of the important benefits which have resulted to the Company from the services of Mr. Dundas, as President of the Board of Controul, it was, with the exception of two persons, unanimously resolved, "that he be requested to accept, during the existence of the Company's present limitation of their exclusive trade, of an annuity of 2000*l.* to be paid to him, his executors, or assigns."

19. A General Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock met for the purpose of declaring an half year's dividend to the 5th April next; when it was resolved, such was the improved condition of the Company, that a bonus of 5*l.* in Navy 5 per cents. should be paid on each 100*l.* stock, in addition to the annual dividend of 7*l.* per cent.

20. The new drying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Harvey, of Bartie, in Suffex, containing about eight hundred weight of gunpowder, blew up with a terrible explosion; and such was the force of the powder, that the building, though of brick, was shattered to atoms. One poor man, who happened to be in the house at the time, was unfortunately killed. His scattered remains were afterwards found amongst the ruins, and exhibited a shocking spectacle. How the accident happened, as there were no fires in the stoves, no one can tell.

NEW MINISTERS.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smyth, and Charles Small Pybus, Esqrs. George Thynne, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne,) and Nathaniel Bond, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, the offices

offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Charles Yolk to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

The Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkebury, and the Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart to be his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Edward Law, Knt. Attorney General.

The Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. William Eliot, Esq. Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. James Adams, John Markham, and William Gathshere, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lieutenant General and Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

The Right Hon. Thomas Steele and the Right Hon. Lord Glenbervie to the office of Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.

Charles George Baron Aiden, of that part of his Majesty's kingdom called Ireland, to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

NLW SHERIFFS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Brown, of Salperton, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Gloucester*, in the room of Thomas Smith, of Stapleton, Esq. deceased.—Thomas Clark, of Peplow, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Salop*, instead of Richard Lyster, of Rowton, Esq.—Thomas Phillips, of Broadway, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of *Worcester*, instead of Richard Zachary, of Areley, Esq.—*Cheshire*, John Scott Waring, of Ince, Esq. in the room of William Rigby, of Oldfield, Esq.—*Monmouthshire*, T. Williams, of Chappistow, Esq.—*Warwickshire*, J. Stanton, of Kenelworth, Esq.—*Carmarthenshire*, F. R. Shewen, of Stradey, Esq.—*Cardiganshire*, J. Williams, of Cattle Hill, Esq. in the room of R. Lloyd, of Abermude, Esq.—*Glamorganshire*, R. Jones, of Fomen Castle, Esq. in the room of L. Frahne, of St. Hilary's Esq.—*Radhorsshire*, H. P. Evans, of Noyaud, Esq. in the room of H. P. Davier, of Abercwmhire, Esq.—*Denbighshire*, J. M. Moityn, of Segrout, Esq. in

the room of E. Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, Esq.

IRELAND.

The people in Ireland have been for some days anxiously occupied in endeavours to obtain the perusal of papers handed demi-officially to a few persons in that kingdom, and containing declarations from his Excellency, and from Mr. Pitt, respecting Catholic Emancipation. The following are copies of these interesting statements:—

“ THE SENTIMENTS OF A SINCERE FRIEND TO CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

“ If the Catholics should now proceed to violence, or entertain any idea of obtaining their object by convulsive measures, or forming alliances with men of jacobinical principles, they must of course lose the support and aid of those who have sacrificed their own situations in their cause, but who would at the same time feel it to be their indispensable duty to oppose every thing tending to confusion.

“ On the other hand, if the Catholics should be sensible of the benefits they possess, by having so many characters of eminence pledged not to embark in the service of Government, except on the terms of the Catholic privileges being obtained, it is to be hoped, that on balancing the advantages and disadvantages of their situation, they would prefer a quiet and peaceable demeanour to any line of conduct of an opposite description.”

MR. PITT.

“ The leading part of his Majesty's Ministers, finding unturnountable obstacles to the bringing forward measures of concession to the Catholic Body, whilst in office, have felt it impossible to continue in Administration under the inability to propose it, with the circumstances necessary to carrying the measure with all its advantages, and they have retired from his Majesty's service, considering this line of conduct as most likely to contribute to its ultimate success. The Catholic Body will therefore see how much their future hopes must depend on strengthening their cause by good conduct. In the mean time they will prudently consider their prospects, as arising from the persons who have espoused their interests, and compare them with those which they could look to from any other quarter. They may with confidence rely on the zealous support of all those who

who retire, and of many of those who remain in office, when it can be given with a prospect of success. They may be assured, that Mr. Pitt will do his utmost to establish their cause in the public favour, and prepare the way for their finally obtaining those objects, and the Catholics will feel, that as Mr. Pitt could not concur in an hopeless attempt to force it now, that he must at all times repress with the same decision, as if he held an adverse opinion, any unconstitutional conduct in the Catholic Body. Under these circumstances, it cannot be

doubted that the Catholics will take the most loyal, dutiful, and patient line of conduct, that they will not suffer themselves to be led into measures which can by any construction give a handle to the opposers of their wishes, either to misinterpret their principles, or to raise any argument for opposing their claims; but that by their prudent and exemplary demeanour, they will afford additional grounds to the growing number of their advocates to enforce their claim on proper occasions, until their object can be finally and advantageously attained."

MARRIAGES.

JOHN IBBFTSON, jun. of Vere-street, to Miss Bullock, of Oxford Chapel place.
Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to Lady Louisa Pagett, third daughter to the Earl of Uxbridge.
Robert Beville, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Santer, of Chancery-lane.
Dr. Saint John Blacket, of Chester, to Miss S. Melliter.
Lord Morpeth, eldest son to the Earl of

Carlisle, to Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire
Henry Fletcher, esq. M. P. to Miss Francis Sophia Vaughan.
John Joseph Henry, of Stratton, in the county of Kildare, esq. to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, second daughter to the Duke of Leinster.
Robert Hibbert, esq. of Basingstoke, Hants, to Miss Mary Skeat, of Chelsea.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY 9.

MRS. DAVIES, widow of Mr. Thomas Davies, bookseller, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre. Her first appearance on the London stage was 23^d Sept. 1757, in the character of Lady Ealy, in the *Carleils Husband*.

12. At Newry, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Lennon, titular Bishop of Dromore.

13. In the Infirmary, at Stafford, Mr. Francis Barber, the black servant of Dr. Johnson.

17. The Rev. George Lamb, M. A. rector of Hethe, Cambridgeshire, and of Eydon, in the county of Northampton.

18. At Dublin, Mr. Thomas Malton, sen. of London, in his 75th year.

19. Richard Arnold, esq. formerly of Southover, Sussex.

20. At Bath, in her 74th year, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General Johnstone, and mother to the Countsels of Jersey.

21. At Inveresk, Roddian Home, esq. rear-admiral of the red.

24. The Rev. John Baker, rector of Little Chesham, in Norfolk.

25. Mr. Thomas Walton, of Battle Bridge, St. Olave, Southwark, in his 72d year.

Mr. Pierce Tempest, of his Majesty's Stationary Office.

The Rev. Benjamin Young, M. A. rector of Denver, near Downham, in Norfolk, aged 53, formerly fellow of Caius College, B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767.

At Sydenham, Kent, Mr. John Coates, formerly of Tavistock street.

26. Mr. Samuel Furner, attorney-at-law, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, one of the common councilmen of Candlewick Ward.

At the Castle Inn, Devizes, Captain B. M'Dermitt.

27. Mr. John Lamb, a considerable farmer at Gaytonholpe, in the county of Norfolk.

28. At Brighton, Mr. Francis Bidulph, banker, at Charing-crois.

At Gwyford, in Hampshire, John Durore, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards.

MARCH

MARCH 1. At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the chapel royal, St. James's.

3. In Dean-street, Soho, Michael Angelo Rooker, R. A. He was son of Mr. Rooker, eminent as an excellent engraver, and the Harlequin of Drury-lane Theatre.

William Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes.

6. Lady Harriet Bannet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

7. In Old Burlington-street, Sir John Call, bart. M. P. for Collington, in Cornwall.

8. The Rev. Richard Newbon, B. D. vicar of Enfield, in Middlesex, and senior fellow of Trinity College. Cambridge, aged 79. He took the degree of B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, and B. D. 1761.

9. John Holyday, esq. an eminent conveyancer, author of the Life of William Earl of Mansfield.

10. George Lucas, esq. of St. Martin's Stamford Buion.

At Bath, Simon Adams, esq. of Anstey Hall, Warwickshire.

Lately, in the King's Bench Prison, the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, cousin to the Earl of Miltarene.

11. Lawrence Crump, esq. of Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

Lately, Dr. Aylward, professor of music at Gresham College, and organist at Windsor.

12. William Winter Blathwayt, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 27th regiment of light dragoons.

13. At Little Tower-hill, on the impress service, Lieutenant Robert Love, aged 68.

14. Miss S. Goddard, of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

Captain David Hotchkis, of the royal navy, aged 25.

John Rufz, esq. of Elstree Hill, in his 77th year.

John Knowles, esq. rear-admiral of the white, aged 80.

15. At Little Chelsea, Samuel Rudall, formerly of Cirencester, author of the Antiquities of Gloucestershire

Mr. Bulow, of Ingleton, Yorkshire.

John Pott, esq. at Eltham, in Kent, in his 89th year.

Miss Planta, mother of Mr. Planta, of the Mulcum.

Lately, Mr. John Hannings, attorney-at-law, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Busbury, near Wolverhampton, Sarah Eykin, a poor woman, aged 105 years.

16. Mrs. Elizabeth Victor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 85th year

The Hon. John Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley, aged 77.

Lately, at Beverley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Ellerton, schoolmaster.

17. Mr. Norton Joseph Knatchbull, second son of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart.

18. Mr. Peter Wergman, of St. James's-street.

19. At Richmond, Surry, Mr. Robert Grey, many years in the service of his Majesty in the Observatory.

Lady Cope, wife of the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

NOV. 1800. Off Martinique, Mr. Octavius Coiy, midshipman on board the Leviathan, youngest son of the late Rev. James Coiy, of Rettlesstone, Norfolk.

DEC. 28, 1800. At Three Rivers, in Canada, Mr. Aaron Hart, in his 76th year. He was the first British merchant who settled at Three Rivers after that place was taken by his friend General Haldemand in the year 1760.

OCT. 6, 1800. At Fattyghur, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Thomas Schoolbred.

FEB. 6, 1801. At Brunswick, the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, sister to the Great Frederick, and mother to the reigning Duke. She was 85 years of age.

SEPT. 18, 1800. At Lucknow, General CLAUDE MARTIN, who brought over a regiment of the enemy to our army in India. He has left thirty lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000l.), the greatest part of which he has bequeathed for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was one of the greatest curiosities in India, being built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling-house, he has ordered to be converted into a mausoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. A sum of 12,000l. is appropriated for its support and repair. Two elegant Views of this house are inserted in our Magazine for February and August 1790.



THE
European Magazine,
 For APRIL 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD, DUKE of KENT. And 2. AN EMBLEMATICAL ENGRAVING of the PELICAN LIFE-OFFICE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should be glad to oblige our friend who signs himself *A Constant Reader*, if he will point out how we are to procure what he recommends.

The Memoirs of General Claude Martin in our next.

Several of our poetical Correspondents we are obliged to postpone.

ERRATUM, Page 265, Col. 2, Line 9 from bottom, for *bake-house*, read *cake-house*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 11, to April 18.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oar	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	141	4	69	6	67	8	39	10	60	0
																					Kent	146	3	00	0	65	0	40	0	58	6
																					Suffex	157	4	00	0	65	0	41	8	64	0
																					Suffolk	162	6	00	0	62	7	40	5	59	2
																					Cambrid	142	0	00	0	59	9	30	11	53	0
																					Norfolk	138	8	00	0	57	0	41	6	53	6
																					Lincoln	127	1	00	0	83	4	38	8	79	0
																					York	135	5	102	4	73	8	42	11	79	1
																					Durham	143	10	108	7	88	1	49	10	00	0
																					Northum	135	3	105	0	78	4	45	6	00	0
																					Cumberl.	141	2	116	11	94	3	61	7	00	0
																					Westmor	159	7	138	10	110	2	57	3	00	0
																					Larcash	155	2	00	0	86	11	60	1	85	0
																					Cheshire	147	7	00	0	00	0	53	5	00	0
																					Gloucest	184	7	00	0	95	2	41	6	95	6
																					Somerfet	103	9	00	0	89	5	39	4	00	0
																					Monmou.	172	2	00	0	17	7	36	0	00	0
																					Devon	116	1	00	0	59	7	37	11	00	0
																					Cornwall	114	9	00	0	67	4	37	2	00	0
																					Dorset	172	10	00	0	89	7	00	0	00	0
																					Hants	168	2	00	0	81	6	48	1	78	9
																					WALES										
																					N. Wales	146	0	00	0	102	8	50	0	00	0
																					S. Wales	155	2	00	0	120	0	39	4	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.					10	29.60	46	W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.					
27	30.14	43	W.	11	29.82	43	W.	
28	30.16	42	S.W.	12	30.10	40	N.W.	
29	30.21	45	S.W.	13	30.35	38	N.	
30	30.31	47	W.	14	30.30	39	N.	
31	30.49	48	S.E.	15	30.25	40	N.E.	
				16	29.92	44	E.S.E.	
				17	30.03	46	N.W.	
				18	30.05	47	N.W.	
				19	30.10	53	N.W.	
				20	30.17	50	N.	
				21	30.24	41	N.E.	
				22	30.31	49	N.	
				23	30.45	47	F.	
				24	30.41	45	N.E.	
				25	30.35	46	E.	
				26	30.31	45	E.	
				27	30.29	46	E.	
APRIL.								
1	30.40	50	F.					
2	30.40	51	E.					
3	30.31	56	S.E.					
4	29.96	55	W.					
5	29.73	47	N.E.					
6	29.61	46	S.E.					
7	29.47	44	S.W.					
8	29.50	45	N.W.					
9	29.85	41	S.W.					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR APRIL 1801.

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, the fourth son of his present Majesty, was born the 24 of November 1767.

In the spring of 1785, he was sent to the Continent to complete his education. His Royal Highness remained about a twelvemonth at Lunenburg, and afterwards at Hanover, till October 1787, when he went to Geneva, where he resided till the beginning of 1790; at which time he left Geneva, and returned to England. During his stay on the Continent, he was much admired by all who knew him, and his conduct was unstained by any of those fashionable vices or excesses, which sometimes mark and disgrace our young Nobility in foreign countries. In April 1789, whilst at Geneva, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th regiment, of royal fusileers.

Shortly after his arrival in England, his Royal Highness was sent upon duty to Gibraltar, where his regiment was also ordered. He remained there till June 1791, when he sailed with his regiment for Quebec. In October 1793, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

While in Canada, his Royal Highness made repeated applications to be employed on actual service, and at last obtained permission to join the army under Sir Charles Grey, then going to attack the French West India Settlements. The orders for this purpose did not reach his Royal Highness till January 1794, when in that country all communication by water was frozen up, and the French party was then so powerful in America, that it was thought extremely hazardous for one of his rank to attempt passing through the United States.

To make or find a difficulty where his duty calls him, is, however, a thing unknown to his Royal Highness: he

immediately, therefore, before his intentions could be made public, set off for Boston, travelling with great rapidity, crossing the lakes upon the ice, and fortunately upon his arrival at that place, he found an English packet there, in which he instantly sailed for the West Indies.

After a narrow escape from one of the enemy's privateers on his passage, his Royal Highness reached the army in safety, just at the commencement of the siege of Fort Bourbon, in the Island of Martinique. He there took the command of the brigade of grenadiers, and in the course of the siege, and during the remainder of that glorious campaign, particularly distinguished himself by his uncommon zeal and activity, constantly sharing in every danger and hardship with the meanest soldier in the army.

Upon the reduction of the French West India Islands being completed, his Royal Highness, finding his health considerably impaired by fatigue and the effects of the climate, embarked for Halifax in the *Blanche* frigate; and shortly after his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed to the command of the troops in that province.

During a residence of several years in that country, his conduct universally excited the highest admiration and esteem. The following sketch, which was written at that time by a Gentleman, who had every opportunity of being well-informed on the subject, contains a very accurate and particular account of his character and mode of life.

“His Royal Highness constantly rises before day-light, both in summer and winter; and this he has invariably practised through life. The instant he is up, he drinks coffee, which is prepared for him over-night; the hair-dresser of the regiment then attends him the first of
I i 2 any

any officer, which prevents all murmuring in others at being obliged to dress and be in the field at so early an hour; and it is a rule with him always to set the example, when he thinks any thing necessary to be done by those under his command, which may be deemed an inconvenience or a hardship.

“ When dressed, he regularly inspects the accounts of his household for the preceding day: he then, in summer, exercises his regiment for about two hours, always giving the word of command, and explaining every manœuvre himself: in the field, he appears to great advantage, being perfectly master of his profession, and having a remarkably powerful and distinct voice, with great coolness and precision in the delivery of his orders. By his attention and perseverance, he has brought his regiment to a degree of perfection, in point of discipline and appearance, hardly to be equalled in the British service.

“ His Royal Highness is extremely attentive to the real welfare of the troops, and charitable to their families when in want or distress; and few Officers possess in a higher degree those qualities which secure the affection and confidence of the army. They see that zeal or merit, even in the lowest ranks, never escapes his notice, or goes unrewarded, that though strict in his discipline, he is perfectly impartial, and imposes no duties but what are essentially requisite to the existence of a well-regulated army, and that he always spares himself less than any other man under his command.

“ The business of the garrison is entirely transacted by himself; he sees, hears, and determines every thing, and is at all hours accessible upon duty; so that whoever has occasion to wait upon him, let his rank be what it may, is certain of seeing his Royal Highness, and of having an immediate and explicit answer.

“ In his mode of living he is very abstemious, never exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner, nor was he ever in his life known to be intoxicated: yet he frequently sees company, and keeps an elegant table, where the utmost freedom and good-humour prevails, though without ever deviating into any improper excesses.

“ To every species of gaming his Royal Highness is an open and avowed enemy, and so effectually checks it in

others, that this vice is unknown in the garrison. The only amusement of which he partakes, is a play occasionally acted by the Officers, which he patronizes and encourages.

“ To those who merit his confidence or protection, he is ever a most firm and steady friend, and omits no opportunity in his power of serving them; and such is his integrity, that no consideration was ever known to induce him to swerve from a promise he had once given.

“ In his family, he is a most kind and indulgent master, free from caprice or passion; a remarkable proof of which is, that all his principal servants are the same which first attended him on his outset in life.

“ To the poor he is a liberal benefactor; and even when in embarrassed circumstances, arising from losses by sea and other unavoidable expences, he constantly dedicated £500 a-year of his income to the relief of private indigence and distress.

“ His Royal Highness has shewn the most unremitting attention to the security and welfare of the province, and to the safety of the garrison: all the fortifications have been repaired, and several new works have been added where they were required; some of which were entirely planned by himself, and reflect great credit on his judgment as an engineer. Telegraphs have been erected throughout the country, by which every species of intelligence can be conveyed with the utmost rapidity and precision; and by his prudence and moderation, the greatest harmony has invariably subsisted between the military and civil powers.

“ The Legislative Assembly of the Province have lately unanimously voted five hundred guineas, for the purchase of a diamond star, to be presented to him in their name, as a testimony of the respect and affection they so deservedly felt for his person and character.”

In the fall of 1798, his Royal Highness was obliged to leave Halifax, and to return to England for medical advice, in consequence of a severe hurt which he received in his left thigh, from his horse's falling, and rolling upon him. His departure from Nova Scotia on this occasion was universally lamented as a public calamity; and he sailed from that country followed by the tears and prayers of thousands.

On his arrival in England, he had
the

the satisfaction to find, that his conduct whilst abroad was highly approved of by his Majesty, the Ministers, and the nation at large, and he was every where received with the most flattering marks of esteem and applause; and shortly afterwards, in April 1799, he was created Duke of Kent and Strathevie, and Earl of Dublin, with an establishment of 12,000*l.* a-year.

In May following, his health being then re-established, his Royal Highness was appointed General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in British North America; to which country he sailed soon after in the *Arethusa* frigate.

The news of his intended return to America, diffused the most lively satisfaction throughout the British dominions in that quarter of the globe; and on his landing again at Halifax, he was welcomed with the most unbounded demonstrations of joy by all ranks of people.

On assuming the supreme command in America, his Royal Highness devoted himself, with the most unceasing assiduity, to the duties of that important trust; among many other beneficial regulations which he framed, he established a clear and uniform system of conducting the public business throughout the different departments in that country, on a plan equally calculated to prevent all irregularity or confusion in accounts, or any improper expenditure of public money. So intense was the application of his Royal Highness, that he materially injured his health, as he experienced in consequence such severe and repeated bilious attacks, that in the course of a twelve-month he was under the necessity of soliciting permission to pass the ensuing winter in England.

It was at one time in agitation to have sent his Royal Highness as Com-

mander in Chief to Ireland, had the Lord Lieutenant been withdrawn on the Union being completed, as was at first intended; and few Officers could have been selected better qualified for such a situation; as, independent of his military abilities, he possesses great prudence, firmness, and moderation, and has ever been singularly happy in gaining the affection and confidence of all classes of people wherever he has commanded; a point of infinite importance in the present temper and disposition of that country.

His Royal Highness at present resides chiefly at *Kentington Palace*, where he leads a quiet retired life, mingling but little in the gaiety or dissipation of the metropolis, to which he always had an aversion.

From principle, he has uniformly avoided intermeddling in any shape with party or politics, though he possesses every requisite to shine in a public assembly; for to a clear and comprehensive mind, he unites great general information, with a most persuasive and graceful delivery; and in private circles he is much admired as a correct and elegant speaker.

In his person, his Royal Highness is tall and elegantly proportioned, with a remarkable fine countenance, and bears a striking resemblance to his Majesty, especially in the profile. From hardships and change of climate, most of his hair in front has fallen off, which rather adds to the dignity of his appearance as a soldier, a protection to which his life has been dedicated, and in which he is an enthusiast.

We shall conclude by observing, that as a public character, he is deservedly respected and admired; and in private life, no man is more universally beloved than the Duke of Kent, by all who have the happiness of being acquainted with him.

LETTER FROM THE HON. DAINES BARRINGTON TO MR. WILSON.

Milton Mowbray, Aug. 1, 1774.

DEAR WILSON,

As every thing which bears the least affinity to lightning falls within your very comprehensive electrical department, I send you the following account of what happened at *Hitchin*, in *Hertfordshire*, on Tuesday the 26th of July.

The day had been remarkably sultry till near three o'clock; after which the clouds suddenly thickened, and fell in a

heavy rain, attended with many claps of thunder at a considerable distance.

After this there was a short interval of calm, when a ball of fire, about half the diameter of a full moon, struck the side of the inn where I was sitting with a short but amazingly loud explosion, which I can resemble to nothing better than 1000 of Signor Torre's balloons going off at the same time.

Immediately after this immense noise, I heard the cries of two women in the

next room to me, who were in fits, and who, though they were not touched by the fire-ball, had yet very sufficient cause to be alarmed, as the sash was broke, together with other appearances, which I shall state more particularly to you hereafter, and which I know will (if any) be the interesting part of this account to you.

By this time a considerable crowd had gathered on the opposite wing of the inn, which was occasioned by the cook being conceived to be dead (tho' she afterwards revived), and the kitchen maid in fits.

A boy also was knocked down in the space between the wings, and a man was struck on the shoulder, who complained of the pain for some time.

I now come to the circumstances which will probably be most interesting to you.

The room which the electrical fluid entered had a common eaves-dropping roof, except that there was a binding of lead which went round the whole at

perhaps three inches distance from the eaves.

The electrical fluid, however, seem^d to have paid no sort of attention to this binding of lead, but entered the lath and plaiter at about a foot under it, from whence it pass'd downwards by the side of the window for four feet, then broke one of the panes, and thence made for a large pier-glass cut into different figures with carved gilding. Two distant corners of these ornaments were quite changed in their colour, but neither glass nor ornaments suffered in other respects.

I have thus stated all the particulars I can recollect about this accident, as I know well that the electricians would rather be informed by the ignorant than the knowing with regard to matters of this sort, as the ignorant have *no sympathy* to favour.—Believe me most sincerely yours,

DAINES BARRINGTON.

P. S. How go on your *dark works* in your *truly dark room*.

HEADS OF A PLAN PROPOSED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

THAT France, Russia, and Austria, shall co-operate in the enterprise :

That France and Russia in conjunction march an army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus :

That Austria allow the French troops to march through its territories; and assist their descent down the Danube to the Black Sea :

That a Russian army of 35,000 men shall, with the same view, assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them being regular troops; 10,000 Cossacks :

That this body of troops shall be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to await the arrival of the French army :

That Astrabad be the rendezvous of the Combined Armies, the seat of the magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Indostan, France, and Russia :

That the French army be a detachment of 35,000 men from the Army of the Rhine :

That, on the banks of the Danube, they embark in boats, and sail down that river to the Black Sea :

That, when they arrive in the Euxine Sea, they shall, in transports supplied by

Russia, proceed across the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, to Taganroc :

That it shall thence pass up the right bank of the Don to a small Cossack town, named Piati-Izbianca :

That it there cross the Danube, and march by land to the vicinity of the city of Czaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga :

That it there embark on the Volga, and descend to Astracan :

That from Astracan, these troops next sail along the Caspian to Astrabad :

That, upon the junction of the French and Russians at Astrabad, the Combined Army shall immediately begin its march :

That it shall proceed by the cities of Herat, Ferah, and Cadahar, to the right bank of the Indus.

Length of the March of the French Army :

	<i>Days.</i>
Passage down the Danube	29
From the Mouth of the Danube to Taganroc	16
From Taganroc to Piati-Izbianca	20
From Piati-Izbianca to Czaritzin	4
From Czaritzin to Astracan	4
From Astracan to Astrabad	10
From Astrabad to the Indus	45
Total	120
	TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Amidst the deserved applause bestowed by a grateful public on the heroes of the present day, I solicit your attention to one of those great characters whose fame will not be tarnished by a comparison with the achievements of even a St. Vincent, Nelson, Parker, or any other, who have arrived at the highest pitch of glory. The following letter to the DUKE D'AIGUILLON from SIR EDWARD HAWKE, written soon after the GLORIOUS 20th of November 1759, shews the honour and spirit of the brave English Commander in so true a light, that I am persuaded there is no British bosom but will be fired with sentiments of gratitude and patriotism on the perusal.—I am, &c. C. D.

Royal George, Dec. 12, 1759.

I HAVE the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th instant: In answer to which I beg to acquaint you, that *Captain Oury* has acted entirely by my orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His manifest, of which your Grace has transmitted me a copy, is a sufficient proof of his humanity, and the tenderness of my orders, which were, not to fire unless he should be fired upon.

Without further recollection, I need only have recourse to my letter to your Grace of the 29th of November, by *Lord Howe*, with regard to the *Heroe*.—My words are: "I therefore claim these Officers and men as prisoners, and expect from your Grace's known honour, that they be immediately delivered up to me." The hull and guns were not mentioned; for the first I had set on fire, and the second I looked on as in my own power to recover. Let me further beg your Grace to look over the agreement you signed with *Lord Howe*: Is the artillery so much as mentioned in it? No. Every article of it I have strictly observed; exchanged seamen, released officers, soldiers, and militia, on the terms of the cartel, and sent the *Guardes Marines* ashore on parole. I could not help being surprised, that no notice was taken in that agreement of my claims of the *Heroe's* officers and men; and was answered, that matter belonged to another department, not to your Grace's; which occasioned my writing to you again upon that subject. I can only further assure your Grace, that had a Captain of a British ship of war, under my command, begged quarter, and surrendered to the French, and afterwards run away with the ship, in open breach of the rules of war, I would have immediately delivered up the ship, with the Commander, to have been treated as the forfeiture of his honour deserved. The same I should have expected from the *Duke d'Aiguillon*, if I did not consider him as the subject

of a State, in which the will of the Monarch constitutes right and wrong.

I assure your Grace, upon my honour, that I never heard of any Memorial to be presented to the Admiralty of England, who have no concern in matters of this kind. By the bounty of their King, British seamen are intitled to every thing surrendered by, and taken from, an enemy in war. In their names, and for their benefit, I shall endeavour to recover the *Heroe's* guns, and also those of the *Soleil Royal*, which was deserted and left to our mercy; the delivery of the officers and men, is all that depends at present on the honour of your court; the artillery are within our reach; our endeavours to take them away being justifiable, I was in hopes would not have been interrupted; but since your Grace and the *Marquis de Brec* have thought fit to fire upon my ships, I shall take as severe a revenge as I can, along your coasts, as soon as I receive supplies from Britain.

For I came out near eight months ago, only furnished with orders to decide the fate of the two nations with *M. de Conflans* in the open sea, but when we met, as he did not choose to stay for me, he has thereby changed the nature of my military operations, and reduced me to the necessity (entirely repugnant to my natural disposition) of sending fire and sword into that country, from whence your Grace, with forty battalions under your command, by the authenticated instructions of *Marshal de Belleisle*, was to have spread the most dreadful calamities of war in Great Britain or Ireland. I cannot persuade myself your Grace could be serious, when you termed my enterprizes irregular; it was merriment; and I shall not hereafter be surprised, if in the same *Gaite de Coeur*, I should be accused of acting irregularly in attacking *M. de Conflans* (after a chase of twenty leagues in the open seas) within your Islands, and on your coast, and setting fire to the *Soleil Royal*, &c.

As

As an individual, I honour and respect the *Duke d'Aiguillon*: As a commander of a British Squadron against a declared enemy, I strictly obey the orders of the Great King my master, only following my own judgement, as cir-

cumstances may alter. I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect and regard, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WALKING in the Burial Ground at Simon's Town, I met with the following lines on the tomb-stone of an Officer in his Majesty's service.

Reader, beneath this urn I lie,
And hold myself content.
Look, if you please,—pray, what care I,
Since now my life is spent?
I'm dead—and that's enough t'acquaint
A man of any sense,
That if he's looking for a saint,
He must go farther hence!

From a sense of religion as well as decency, I solicited for their removal, and obtained it.—For if, truly, profaneness is suffered to invade the peaceful mansions of the dead—if the cause of God and religion cannot meet a quiet asylum amongst the tombs of the departed—Where, alas! is she to fly to!—To vindicate her cause, I composed the following substitute—the insertion of which will much oblige your very obedient servant, if the insertion of the whole does not take up too much of your useful and entertaining work.

O! 'tis an awful thing to die!
To pass that bourn mysterious, from
whence

No traveller returns! The *Spirit's fled!*!
Ah, whither is it gone?—What distant
realms

Receive the aerial visitant, that erst
With sense, with thought, with action,
vigour, fire, [remains—
Quicken'd these now poor, pallid, cold
Sepultured wreck of frail Humanity!
But whither gone? Can *Reason's* feeble
ray

Illume the vast impenetrable gloom,
That *something after death!* Could e'er
the skill,

The depth of ancient, academic lore,
With the proud boastings of the Stoic
school, [vain

The form illusive seize?—Ah, no! In
They spread their flimsy cobwebs to en-
snare [ing mind.

Th'inquiring, anxious, fearful, doubt-
Religion—Holy Maid! to thee 'twas giv'n
To blaze resplendent 'mid the awful shades
Of Terror's ghastly King—'tis thine to
yield

The *golden hope* of future brighter days,
To soothe the *wretched* in Affliction's
hour,

And lead the *Soul* departing to it's God.
R. B.

Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 28, 1800.

ORIGIN OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD OF JEMMY DAWSON.

THE account of JAMES DAWSON in our Magazine for January last, and the enquiry after the ballad which preceded Shenstone's, has induced one of our Correspondents, a female we believe, to send us from Scotland the following, which she assures us is the genuine one sought after. It is entitled DAWSON'S LAMENT.

Blow ye bleak winds around my head;
Sooth my heart corroding care;
Flash ye bright lightnings round my
brows,

Blast ye the laurels planted there:
But may the maid, where ever she be,
Think not on my distress nor me.

What cruel news sounds in mine ear,
That my beloved is in distress!

What cruel heart could then forbear
To mourn the torments in his breast?

Could I but find him where ere he be,
That I might share his misery.

I'll search the groves both night and
day

To find out my beloved swain:
To the propitious Gods I'll pray
That my request I may obtain:
His vows I'll ne'er blot out of my
mind:

O, who can be cruel to one that's so
kind?

Could I but find that lovely man
Whose breast so tenderly doth flow,
What's life to me? It's but a span.

Ten thousand on him would I be-
flow.

Clasped in his arms till cruel death
Shall us both bereave of breath.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

MY DEAR P.

IN my last I sent you the similar passages from my two Authors, opposed to each other in detached paragraphs. But I must desire you to read the performance of Mr. Hurd altogether, as it is drawn out by his able pen. I will suppose you to have finished this entertaining perusal: and now let me ask you, did you, any where, at any time, see the efficiency of superior talents displayed in a more conspicuous manner? The loose notes, scattered up and down by the French Annotator, without form or connexion, are carefully collected by this fine writer, arranged in the aptest order, and worked up into a regular composition, with all the graces of expression and elegance of design. So excellent was this ingenious performance thought at the time, when it first appeared, that it was very warmly applauded by one,* from whose decision in all matters of taste, as on every subject in the whole circle of arts and sciences, there lies no appeal. You will easily perceive, that I can here mean no other than that wonderful man, in whose comprehensive mind was united with the † *sublime imagination of Longinus the severest reasoning of the Stagyrites.*

It is without scruple confessed, that all the rough materials are to be found in the annotations of Catron. Superficial readers, who do not attend to, or from their "*suggish and clouded imaginations*" are incapable of distinguishing the nicer differences of things, have on this account formed very injurious conclusions, and even gone so far, as to load the Learned Critic with the charge of † plagiarism. Such, we know, was the ungenerous treatment, which the great Founder of the Warburtonian

§ School himself more than once || experienced; and even a direct ¶ disavowal, accompanied with the most solemn assurances, was found scarcely sufficient to repel the charge. You will discover at first glance, how much they, who judge in this liberal manner, underrate the merits of the Learned Critic. No man of an enlightened and intelligent mind will hesitate to acknowledge, that to him, and him alone, exclusively belong the happy design and skilful plan of the piece, the judicious disposition of the parts, with the splendid ornaments, thrown in here and there occasionally, giving lustre and additional beauty to the whole. It is only for the favor'd few, whom "**† Nature has touched with a ray of that celestial fire, which we call true Genius,*" out of such materials to form so perfect and beautiful an edifice, which the amateur will never fail to contemplate with the liveliest emotions of delight and admiration. It were as unreasonable and unjust in this place to accuse the Learned Critic of plagiarism, as to condemn the Architect, who brings the stones or marble, which he builds with, from the quarry, for want of taste and invention.

The doctrine of the Learned Critic on this subject applies very appositely to the case before us. † "If there be reason for suspecting any communication between two different writers, it must be taken from something else, besides the identity of the subject matter of such description: as from the number, or the nature of the circumstances selected for imitation—from the order, in which they are disposed—or the manner, in which they are represented." The great volume of Nature lies open to every observer. Is it then any wonder, if many of those who

* D. L. B. 2. sect. 4. Ed. by Bishop of Worcester, 1788.

† Ded. of Horace's Ep. to Augustus, with Notes and Commentary, 1753.

‡ Confusion worse Confounded, 1772, p. 74. History of the Caliph Vathek, Note, p. 269, &c.

§ It should be remembered, that Dr. Hurd was one of the ablest supports and brightest ornaments of this celebrated school.

|| Critical Observations on the VIth B. of Virgil, 1770, pp. 8. 33. Dr. Lowth's 3d Letter to Dr. Warburton.

¶ Dr. Warburton's 3d Letter to Dr. Lowth. Critical Observations on the VIth B. of Virgil, p. 33.

*† Disc. on Poetical Imitation, p. 128.

*† Ibid. p. 127.

attentively

attentively peruse it, should be stricken with, and occasionally transcribe the same passages. The immortal works of Homer and Virgil, having descended through so long a series of ages, are to us, at this day, in a manner coeval with the beginning of things; and may be looked upon in the same light as a majestic mountain, or any other magnificent phænomena of Nature. The several objects, which appear spread over them in various forms of grandeur and beauty, on all sides catching the eye of the spectator, are to be accounted as *common stock, in medio posita*, or, as the Poet expresses it, * *publica materies*; which every one has an equal right to appropriate to himself; and it becomes under proper management *privati juris*—his own. If the principles, laid down by the Learned Critic, be allowed to be, as by every competent judge they cannot fail of being, equally just as candid, the right of property, which he assumes, is incontestably established. *He selected his circumstances from the common stock—the order, in which they are disposed—and the manner, in which they are represented, are entirely his own.*

I will not detain you longer on this

pitiful species of common-place detraction, so generally in use amongst *the drudges in the lower walks of literature*, which, from time to time, they are ever throwing, ineffectually from their distance, on those of a superior order, from whose works, however excellent; they derive neither pleasure nor profit, while they read them only with the feelings of mortified vanity, and the paltry desire of discovering faults. What seems to promise far better entertainment, I would much rather attend you through those delightful scenes, which the charming Author, with whom we are now engaged, is continually opening to your view.

That we may enjoy this truly classical entertainment in all its purity, without interruption, would it not be better to wait for some more favourable opportunity, when we may enter upon it with our spirits fresh, and with no unpleasant impressions on the mind. In the mean time, the character of the Learned Critic will, I doubt not, stand as high in your opinion, as firm and unshaken by the petty cavils of envious detractors, as it does in mine.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

MACKLINIANA;

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from Page 189.)

AFTER Macklin had exhausted, in a great degree, the novelty of his True-Born Scotchman at Smock-alley, he again veered about to Crow-street Theatre, under the management of a Mr. Dawson; an inferior Actor, in point of theatrical merit, but a man who had scraped together some little money, had much assiduity, and possessed the trust and confidence of his brother performers.

With him he continued not more than a season with some kind of success—but not enough to satisfy his own fame, which was always furthered by a

love of vanity. He accordingly, at the end of his engagement, quitted, seemingly, his Irish engagements for ever, and came over to England—not only to obtain a permanent engagement, but to open a scene of professional business, perhaps unequalled in the annals of the drama.

Macklin was now, by his own account, seventy-three years of age (but by very strong circumstances, which we have already stated, *eighty-three*); at either of which periods men seldom arrive, and when they do generally dedicate the few remaining years allotted

whem to repose and retirement. But our veteran was not of this complexion. By nature strong, healthy, and vigorous, he looked to no common calculations of life; and as men who feel no approximations to illness or decay look more forward, Macklin not only felt the ardour of profession as strong as ever, but adverted to new experiments;—experiments not founded merely on greater acquisitions of science and long observation in the parts he was in possession of—but on the dignity, sublimity, and pathos of tragic character. In short, having long convinced the town of his abilities in a certain line of performance, he would now come forward in all the pomp of Imperial tragedy, and nothing less than Richard, Macbeth, and Othello, were to be the heralds of his new honours.

When he first announced his design, the public had various opinions of the cause of it. Some, for a time, looked upon it as a mere report to exhibit the vanity and dotage of the Actor—others, that the Manager only made use of him as a mere novelty to draw a few houses—and others, to an interested view in the performer himself, to make a last effort on the credulity of the public. But to those who knew Macklin well, none of these causes could in justice be ascribed to him. He was ever, it is true, more or less the dupe of his own vanity; but as he was never the slave of money, so he would not knowingly be the slave of any Manager for this purpose. The fact was—it was no new idea then arising from existing circumstances—it was an early and settled opinion of his own, that he was competent to those parts;—and as a proof of this:—He broke off as being one of the Joint Managers of Crow-street, so far back as the year 1757, because he was not permitted to play those characters in turn with Barry—he likewise actually performed them in all the strolling companies in which he could command a cast of parts—and to these three characters (and we have it from his own authority) he added that of Hamlet, which he repeatedly performed at Bristol near forty years before this period, and on the same nights generally figured away as Harlequin in the Pantomime.

So that this was no new idea, but a revival of past performances; and as he thought himself once favourably and justly received in those characters, and made no calculation for the lapse of

years, he imagined once a theatrical hero, and ever a theatrical hero—He therefore, in the early part of the season of 1772, made his engagements with the Manager of Covent Garden, and the 23d of October in the same year was announced for his performance of Macbeth.

Of the petty wrangles, riots, and lawsuits, which accompanied this attempt, the public have been long since in possession; we shall therefore only observe, that whatever his merits as an Actor might have been, he was very ill treated by a party raised against him, and that he repaid that ill treatment by an act of generosity, when he had his enemies at his feet, which reflects great credit on his memory. The manner, however, in which he played this character deserves to be noticed, not only as some curiosity to the rising generation, but as it records an æra of improvement in the interior arrangement of the stage.

Previous to this period, Macbeth used to be dressed in scarlet and gold, a tail wig, &c. in every respect like a modern military Officer. Garrick always played in this manner; and the fine picture of him and Mrs. Pritchard, in Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, after the murder, painted by Zoffani, exhibits him in this dress. Barry and Smith dressed it in a similar manner; and it long stood as the general costume of the stage. Macklin, however, whose eye and mind were ever intent on his profession, saw the absurdity of exhibiting a Scotch character, existing many years before the Norman conquest, in this manner, and therefore very properly abandoned it for the old Caledonian habit. He shewed the same attention to the subordinate characters, as well as to the scenes, decorations, music, and other incidental parts of the performance.

So far was useful reformation acknowledged as such, and has ever since become general, not only on the London boards, but in all the provincial and country Theatres. Of his performance, we cannot give the same eulogium. His figure (even from his boyish days) was never calculated to impress the character of a dignified warrior; and in his first scene, when the audience saw a clumsy old man, who looked more like a Scotch piper than a General and Prince of the blood, stumping down the stage, at the head of a supposed conquering army, "commanding a halt upon

the heath," they felt it under an impression of ridicule—his address to the witches, and his reflections on their prophecies, however, were given with such a knowledge of the character as to redeem his first impression—and his subsequent interview with Lady Macbeth was very much in the spirit of the author—but when he came to the dagger scene, which requires both a marking eye as well as grace of action, he failed, at least in representation.

In his clamour against the King's death, and his hypocrisy in concealing it, he very much arrested the attention of the audience, as he likewise did in his interview with the three murderers. In the banquet scene he failed—he wanted both the dignity of hospitality, and those quick and reiterated impressions of fear which Macbeth should have on seeing Banquo's ghost—in many passages of the fourth and fifth acts he had alternate merits and defects. Of the former may be classed his reply to the messenger who tells him that he thought he saw Birnam Wood move towards him :

—————"if thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
'Till famine cling thee : if thy speech
be true,
I care not if thou dost for me as much."

The first part of this speech was delivered in a tone and look of such terrible menace as almost petrified the audience, while in the last line he fell into such an air of despondency as shewed the effect of contrast in a most masterly manner. In short, it might be classed amongst the *chef d'œuvres* of general acting, and as such was applauded by the whole of the audience.

His performance on the whole, though there were passages that shewed the force of observation and a sound judgment, yet may be classed more under the head of a *lecture on the part*, than a *dramatical representation*—the scene demanded the embodying of the character—he was constantly giving the Author, which, though he often did very judiciously, it still was not sufficiently dramatic.

To speak candidly of this performance, it was lucky (at least for the fame of Macklin) that it was frustrated in his first attempt. Had he been permitted to go quietly on, his vanity would have imputed the indulgence of the audience (or the love of novelty which might have aided that indulgence) to

superior abilities, and he would have gone through the whole of his design, by which he would have lost in a great degree (at least with the rising generation) those laurels which, in other walks of his profession, he had so long and honourably earned.

During this period, much theatrical whisper and green-room report were afloat relative to the spleen and industry of Macklin's enemies. It was said Garrick was in this list, and that he was jealous of being obtruded upon in those parts in which he had so long stood without a competitor, and that Reddish (a performer of some eminence then at Drury-lane) actually refused paying a fine imposed on him for non-attendance of his duty by the Deputy Manager, "because he was with Mr. Garrick upon this business." That such an Actor as Garrick should be jealous of such an Actor as Macklin in *Macbeth*, &c. exceeds all power of belief—but that he might not like such a man as Macklin, or any other man of such high character on the stage, and of so restless and enterprising a temper, offering improvements in the dresses, scenery, music, and new readings in such parts as he was celebrated for, may not be so incredible. In many things of less notoriety, he was observed by the critics of his day to be tremblingly alive to fame, and in circumstances where he could not possibly dread any degree of rivalry—such as generally selecting persons of the most *mediocre* talents to play in the same scene with him, in order to hold out to the audience, in a more obvious degree, the immense difference of talents. This the performers themselves frequently felt, and, in the language of Cato, exclaimed, "Painful pre-eminence!"

Foote believed the report of Garrick's jealousy, and used to tell many stories, and particularly the following, in confirmation of this being his general temper. At the time the former was preparing his puppet-show at the Haymarket Theatre, he enjoined all those concerned to keep it a profound secret—other than to circulate a whisper that something very *novel* was about to be produced. Garrick, who, according to Murphy, seemed to live in a *whispering gallery*, soon heard this report, and was on tip-toe to get at the secret—his emissaries were constantly about the Green Room at the Haymarket, but to no purpose—at last, Foote, taking compassion

of

of his uneasiness, told him, if he would dine with him on such a day, he should know all. Garrick attended on the day appointed with great impatience, when, soon after dinner, Foote told him, "it was a performer of most singular talents which he was going to introduce on the stage, who was to do every thing in a *new way*."—"What's his name?" says Garrick, with some surprise.—"That I'm not at liberty to mention yet—but he's a near relation of your old friend Dr. Birch. Will you be introduced to him? he is now, I understand, in my study—but ask him no questions, for he'll *make you no answers*."—Garrick bowed compliance; and John, who previously had his cue, was ordered to introduce the young Roscius, who soon returned with a large well-dressed *Punch* in his arms."—"Ah!" said Garrick, a good deal relieved from his fears, "Now I understand you—What, a puppet-show, I suppose."—"Nothing more or less."—"Well, but," rejoined Garrick, "let me see (still uneasy)—What are these puppets to do?"—"Why, d—mn it, David," says Foote (looking him full in the face), you are not jealous of *Punch* already? Come, part the *rivals*, John, as I'm determined to have no noble blood spilt in my house."—Here *Punch* was remanded, and Garrick felt the laugh of the company.

But to return to Macklin. Though foiled in his attempts at a new line of acting, neither advancing age, or a temporary disappointment, could check the ardour of profession—if he could not play Richard or Macbeth to any advantage, Shylock was exclusively his own, beside a number of other characters where he had few competitors and no superior. He had to console himself too, under his late disappointment, that the Manager lost no money by him (the house being crowded every night he appeared), as well as leaving to the stage several improvements in the minor arrangements, which have been since felt so appropriate, that they have been continued to this day—and are likely to continue whilst a good taste for theatrical representation remains. In short—the whole may be considered as an effort of mind labouring for the progress of science in his profession, but failing in the mechanical part of the execution—or, to parody the words of Mackheath, "his understanding did him justice, but his age and want

of exterior accomplishments were his ruin."

Cleared of all the embarrassments which this last attempt drew him into, he fell into his old line of acting, and occasionally performed each season, visiting, at intervals, Scotland and the provincial Theatres. In the course of this peregrination, he made an engagement, about the year 1775, to perform in Dublin and Cork during the spring and summer of that year, which he accomplished; but as he seldom was without some project in his head, a new plan of life now suggested itself to him, which, after digesting for some days, he at last proposed to his then Manager, Mr. Tottenham Heaphy.

Macklin's interview with Heaphy on this occasion was curious; and as we have often heard an account of it from the latter, we shall endeavour to recollect it as nearly as possible.

He first wrote a note to Heaphy, informing him, he had some business of importance to communicate, and begged he would fix some morning for that purpose. The next day was appointed; and Macklin waited on him with all the gravity of a projector. The first question he asked him was, "Pray, Sir, how does land turn out at Blarney?" (a little village about three miles from Cork.) "Why, Sir, pretty well; I have got a house and farm there."—"Yes, Sir, I know it, and that made me ask you the question—which being answered, I now proceed—Hitherto my theatrical life has not been altogether as I could wish. I do not mean to say but what I have had the favour and countenance of the public sufficiently—but it has not been so *systematic* as I could wish; sometimes living in Ireland, sometimes in England, sometimes in Scotland, and sometimes, Sir, doing nothing at all; so that I have hitherto not been able to calculate on my time, my profits, or expenditure. Now, Sir, I want to cure all this, and I think I have found a remedy."—"Pray, Sir, What is that?"

"You shall hear, Sir. In the first place, I want to take a farm of between three and four hundred acres in or near Blarney, and stock it so as to give me and my family employment, and make it produce in the agricultural line something between a gentleman farmer and a real farmer, but more inclining to the latter. Here, Sir, I mean to fix my head quarters, with a good, clever, intelligent

telligent bailiff at the head of my affairs, who, under *my direction*, shall be able to turn the ground and the markets to the best advantage. (Here Heaphy could not forbear smiling.) O yes, Sir, you may smile, but, by G—d, what I say is very true; I have read books on agriculture, and know the *theory* of farming, better than half the buliffs in England, though, perhaps, not so well the practice of modern improvements.—But to proceed. Having sufficiently stocked this farm, and given my bailiff *instructions about ploughing, seeding, &c. &c.* I shall set out for England in the spring of the year, and make my engagements at one of the London Theatres* for a certain number of nights and a clear benefit. This being concluded, I shall return to my farm, see how things go on there, and meet you in Cork, as usual, towards the close of the summer, which will save me the expence of lodgings in town, and enable me at the same time to carry on my business.

“ Now, Sir, you see here is the spring and the summer fully and profitably employed. Then as to the winter, there being little done in the farming line, these months I shall be able to play in Dublin with you—So that the whole of the year will be occupied *systematically*: I shall have the benefits of a good air, the benefits of campaigning, and, above all, *the profits of a good farm*, beside a nest egg for my family, when-

ever it shall please God to take me out of this world.

“ Now, Sir, this is my plan; What do you think of it?”—“ Why, Sir,” said Heaphy, “ in respect to filling up your time in your theatrical engagements, I think very well of it—but as to *farming*, I’m much in doubt, particularly *at your time of life*.”—At this last word Macklin took fire, replying, with some heat, “ And why at my time of life? Can you tell me, Sir, when I shall die? and if you could I would not be obliged to you for it—as I love to be amused, no matter wrong or right—But come, you don’t want me so near a neighbour—two of a trade might not so well agree—Well, there may be *prudence* in your opinion as it respects yourself—but I’m determined to be a farmer for all that—and so good morning to you, Sir.”

Here the conversation ended, and Macklin was determined to be as good as his word, as he applied to several Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Blarney for such a farm—but they either not having any such to dispose of, or perhaps thinking, with Heaphy, that Macklin’s *season for sowing* was past, he could get nothing to suit him; and so this project,

“ Like ten thousand others, died in thinking.”

(To be continued occasionally.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF DON JOSEPH DE MENDOZA Y RIOS,

A CAPTAIN IN THE SPANISH NAVY.

IT is become common-place to treat the literature of Spain with contempt, because it has not those countless Journals with which the literature of other States in Europe is so unnaturally inflated. Yet, in Spain, there is many a grain of wheat, savoury, wholesome, and nutritive, that grows unnoticed and unknown*. Neither do the Spaniards so frequently leave their country as the natives of many other

nations: but, when met with abroad, they are usually distinguished, from the herd of travellers, by their knowledge, and spirit of observation.

This is particularly the case with D. J. de Mendoza y Rios, who is now (December 1798) in London; where he is highly esteemed, not only by the Royal Society, but by many of the most respectable, learned, and enlightened people of England. His portrait is

* The justice of this censure on Journals, by a Journalist, may be doubted, Journals are, indeed, greatly multiplied, especially in Germany. To men already well informed, some of them are offensively trifling: but when no class of readers can be found to whom they afford either pleasure or instruction, they fall. After works of undoubted genius in Spain, since the time of Cervantes, the world has been in continual search: as many of them as can be discovered, Journalists, as is their duty, will not fail to announce.

engraved at the head of a grand Map of the South Seas, which also is dedicated to him by the celebrated English Geographer, A. Arrowsmith.

The account we have to give of this learned Sea Captain will be brief; but we can warrant the authenticity of the facts. He is now thirty-five years old; and was sent early from *Seville*, his native place, to *Madrid*, where he was soon distinguished from his school-fellows, by his love of the mathematics. His progress in this favourite study was so quick, that he was willingly received into the Royal Service. In 1778, he made a journey to the Phillipine Islands. Young, ardent, and eager after knowledge as he was, this expedition could not but enlarge his capacity. The admirable manœuvres of the mariner's art, and the fine opportunity he had to view the starry heavens in that Southern hemisphere, which is to us concealed, confirmed his love of navigation and astronomy.

After his return, in 1782, he was employed on board the floating batteries sent against Gibraltar. To hear Don *Mendoza* himself speak of this unfortunate, but ever-memorable event, is highly interesting. It can never by him be forgotten, since he there received a wound in the neck which obliged him to forsake the sea, and attend to the recovery of his health. He now devoted his leisure entirely to the mathematics and astronomy: yet the brave and meritorious Mariner was not deprived of his right to promotion in the Royal Navy.

Notwithstanding his youth, to the accomplishment of his country, he published a Treatise on Navigation, in two volumes, quarto, Madrid, 1787, the title of which is, *Tratado de Navegacion; por Don Josef de Mendoza y Rios, Teniente de Navio de la Real Armada. De Orden Superior. Madrid, en la Imprenta Real.* 1000 pages, and 20 plates.

This work, both at home and abroad, was universally received as classical, in its kind. *Röding*, in his *Allgemeine Wörterbuche der Marin*, s. 186, gives it the following character: "It is the best and most complete work that has appeared in Europe on the art of seamanship. It is not only commendable for its accurate reasoning, but likewise because it contains the newest discoveries in navigation. The uncommon acquaintance of the Author with ancient and modern writers, the justness of his

remarks on them, and his superior knowledge of the higher mathematics, will secure him the most meritorious praise."

It is now five years since his Complete Tables of Navigation appeared at Madrid, which have been greatly useful to his nation. In 1796, the *Bureau des Longitudes*, at Paris, caused a Mémoire by him to be printed in the *Conn. des Temps pour L'Année V.* on the calculation of the Moon's distances; on which occasion this *Bureau*, which consists of the first Mathematicians, Astronomers, and Navigators of France, thus expressed its sentiments: *Le Bureau des Longitudes a cru devoir publier ce Mémoire d'un habile Navigateur, d'ont il y a deja des ouvrages estimés, et qui en prépare des plus considerables.*

In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, at London, 1797, an excellent Essay appeared by him, entitled, *Récherches sur les Solutions des principaux Problemes de L'Astronomie Nautique.* He is now causing to be printed, at London, a complete Collection of Nautical Tables; with an English Commentary. They are nearly completed; and will far exceed the English Tables of 1781. Various new and necessary Tables will appear in this Collection, which would in vain be sought for in other works.

At the command and expence of the Spanish Court, he has made an extensive yet select collection of sea-voyages, maps, and charts; which will serve as a library for any institution to give youth a complete knowledge of the art of navigation.

He has arduously employed himself on the improvement of Light Houses; that on the Tower of St. Sebastian, at Cadiz, constructed with reverberators, was formed according to his plan. Another, with reverberators and convex glass, is now preparing on the Hercules Tower at *Corunna*, and will soon be finished.

Mendoza possesses the acuteness and rectitude that characterise his nation. Notwithstanding the dry studies on which his mind is continually bent, he is a cheerful and pleasant companion. He speaks and writes French and English like a native, is well acquainted with the Italian, and is at present so intent on German literature, that he dedicates his leisure to the acquirement of that language.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Letter from the late worthy JONAS HANWAY was written at a time of great scarcity, though not equal to the present. It was intended to be useful at the time it was written, and may not be unseasonable now. I therefore request a place for it in the European Magazine.

I am, &c.

P. P.

Ghatham Dock-yard, July 31, 1764.

SIR,

THE marines of this port, for the credit of the officers and men, are a well-looking corps. When they are upon guard, and do the most duty, they dine very comfortably upon two-pence each. Every man has a pint of soup, three ounces of meat, and some eat ten ounces of bread; a pint of small beer will cost a farthing more.

The head of an ox, value 2s. 6d. with a pound of oatmeal, a good portion of leeks, and sometimes roots and vegetables, seasoned with pepper and salt, produces sixty full pints of soup; one pint whereof is bought for a halfpenny, and three ounces of the meat for a halfpenny more. Wheat is at fifty shillings a quarter, the quarter loaf sixpence, and consequently ten ounces of this bread comes to a fraction less than a penny; if nothing but white bread will serve, it will cost a farthing more.

I have eaten of the soup, and found it very good. The meat on the head of a stout ox, when dressed, does not weigh less than sixty times three ounces, or eleven pounds four ounces; and if this, or any equal quantity of meat, cost thirty pence, the soup being sold for thirty, and the meat for thirty, the last thirty will abundantly supply firing, ingredients, and cookery.

Thus a woman may draw a comfortable livelihood from such an employment, especially as the baker makes an allowance for the quantity of bread she takes of him. If soldiers cook for themselves, they may provide soup and meat for the same money for a greater number of men.

If the heads of some oxen have less meat, they cost less money, and the deficiency may be made up by shanks, or other wholesome and nutritious parts.

When I was at school, at an obscure village in Hampshire, at a charge not more than double the value of three pints of porter a-day for maintenance and education, I remember a Bodger, who had eight young children, and

maintained them all for less than 1s. 3d. a-day, in prime health and spirits. It is true, provisions were cheaper in those days, and he had the pot-liquor from the school, of which he made excellent broth.

In a very considerable workhouse in Westminster, where I have seen as good provisions as can be bought, I was lately assured the poor do not stand in more than 1s. 10d. per week each.

The grenadier, who is said to have gained 3es. in twenty four hours by unloading a lighter of coals, and in the mean while drinking out 15s. in beer, supposing the story to be in any considerable degree true, acted a part most injurious to the community, not only by making such an erroneous consumption, but also destroying his own health.

Some kinds of labour undoubtedly require more nutriment than others, and the moderate use of ale or porter I acknowledge does generally create comfort and strength. But let not those despair who drink only water, or milk and water, or can afford only small beer.

I once fed on rice and parched pease for forty eight hours, and did not consume a penny each day; and yet I was travelling, and in health, strength, and spirits; and in case of need, we may all eat excellent dried fish at a penny a pound.

Do not imagine, that I am insensible of the wants of others. I neither insult an hungry belly, nor flatter a full one. I wish to see, with all my heart, parks for deer converted into grazing grounds for oxen; and lands on which horses only are fed, into fields of wheat for the food of men. If there should be fewer buckskin breeches for jockies to ride horses for pleasure, we should be provided so much the cheaper with shoes. If there are fewer venison feasts, there will be greater plenty of good beef for our support, and tallow for candles to work by. If we draw in less money for horses for foreign use, or to kill them by driving them wantonly to no end, we shall save more money in the price of the bread we eat, as well as keep our national

national riches in gold and silver at home for the great emergencies of war, which are now draining off for corn.

Let landlords also emulate each other, who shall have the greatest number of people on their estates, and who shall breed the most hogs, in proportion to their acres. If there should be more mouths to feed, the number of hands will be doubled for every purpose of national safety and advantage; and it will be the fault of such landlords if the price of labour does not decline with the increase of the number of hands, and the provisions also fall in propor-

tion to the plenty furnished by them. This requires the virtue of individuals; let it be called forth by example. Let disinterested monopolizers oppose interested ones. We must set sense and candour against ignorance and caprice, and resolution against indolence. Let us indulge the noble passion of doing the most good to mankind, with the least mixture of evil. We cannot long remain a free people without a large portion of virtue; or continue to be rich and happy without freedom.

J. HANWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The story of the apparition of Sir George Villiers, as told by Lord Clarendon, is well known to every reader of that excellent historian, and has been the subject of much discussion. The following letter, which is not the original, has lately fallen into my hands; and as it contains some circumstances not generally known, I send it for the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I regret that it is not in my power to point out where the original is to be found; but the copy from which the present was taken bore the marks of considerable antiquity.

I am, &c.

Dublin, 26th Feb. 1801.

DANIEL GARDINER.

A COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. EDMOND WYNDHAM TO SIR THOMAS AYLESBURY, AUGUST THE 5TH, 1657, CONCERNING THE APPARITION OF SIR GEORGE VILLIERS'S GHOST, TO MR. TOWSE, AND HIS DECLARING SOME ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, SON TO THE SAID SIR GEORGE.

SIR,

ACCORDING to your desire, and my promise, I have written down what I remember (divers things being flipt out of my memory) of the relation made me by Mr. Nicholas Towse concerning the apparition which visited him in the year 1627. I and my wife, upon an occasion, being in London, lay at my father Pyne's house, without Bishop's-gate, which was the next house to Mr. Nicholas Towse, who was his kinsman and familiar acquaintance; in consideration of whose society and friendship, he took a house in that place, the said Towse being a fine musician and very good company; and, for ought I ever saw or heard, a virtuous, religious, and well disposed gentleman. About that time, the said Mr. Towse told me, that one night, being in bed, and perfectly waking, and a candle burning by him (as he usually had), there came into his chamber, and stood by his bed-side, an old gentleman,

in such a habit as was in fashion in Queen Elizabeth's time, and at whose first appearance Mr. Towse was very much troubled, but, after a little time, recollecting himself, he demanded of him, in the name of God, What he was? Whether he was a man? And the apparition replied, No. Then he asked him, If he was a devil? and the answer, No. Then Mr. Towse said, In the name of God what art thou then? and (as I remember) Mr. Towse told me that the apparition answered him, that he was the ghost of Sir George Villiers, father to the then Duke of Buckingham, whom he might very well remember, since he went to school at such a place in Leicestershire (naming the place, which I have forgotten); and Mr. Towse told me, that the apparition had perfectly the resemblance of the said Sir George Villiers in all respects, and in the same habit that he had often seen him wear in his life-time. The said apparition then told Mr. Towse,

Towse, that he could not but remember the much kindness that the said Sir George Villiers had expressed to him whilst he was a scholar in Leicestershire aforesaid, and that out of that consideration, he believed that he loved him, and that therefore he had made choice of him, the said Mr. Towse, to deliver a message to his son the Duke of Buckingham, thereby to prevent such mischief as would otherwise befall the said Duke, whereby he would be inevitably ruined; and then, as I remember, Mr. Towse told me, that the apparition instructed him what message he should deliver to the Duke; unto which Mr. Towse replied, that he should be very unwilling to go to the Duke of Buckingham upon such an errand, whereby he should gain nothing but reproach and contempt, and to be esteemed a madman, and therefore desired to be excused from the employment; but the apparition pressed him with much earnestness to undertake it, telling him, that the circumstances and secret discourses which he should be able to make to the Duke of such passages in the course of his life, which were known to none but himself, would make it appear that his message was not the fancy of a disordered brain, but a reality: and so the apparition took his leave of him for that night, telling him, that he would give him leave to consider till the next night, and then he would come to receive his answer, whether he would come to undertake to deliver his message to the Duke of Buckingham, or no. Mr. Towse passed that day with much trouble and perplexity, debating and reasoning with himself, whether he should deliver this message to the Duke or not, but in conclusion he resolved to do it; and the next night, when the apparition came, he gave his answer accordingly; and then he received his full instructions: after which, Mr. Towse went and found out Sir Thomas Bludger, and Sir Ralph Freeman, by whom he was brought to the Duke of Buckingham, and had several private and long audiences of him, and myself, by the favour of a friend, was once admitted to see him in private conference with the Duke, where, although I heard not their discourse, I observed much earnestness in their actions and gestures: after which, Mr. Towse told me, that the Duke would not follow the council that was given him, which

was, as I remember, that he intimated the casting off, and the rejecting of some men who had great interest in him; and, as I take it, he named Bishop Laud; and that he, the Duke, was to do some popular acts in the ensuing Parliament, of which Parliament the Duke would have had Mr. Towse to have been a Burgess, but he refused it, alledging, that unless the Duke followed his directions, he must do him hurt if he was of the Parliament. Mr. Towse told me, that the Duke of Buckingham confessed, that he had told him those things which nobody knew but himself, and that none but God or the Devil could reveal to him. The Duke offered Mr. Towse to have the King knight him, and to have given him preferment, as he told me, but that he refused it, saying, that, unless he would follow his advice, he would receive nothing from him. Mr. Towse, when he made me this relation, he told me, that the Duke would inevitably be destroyed before such a time, which he then named; and accordingly the Duke's death happened before the time: he likewise told me, that he had written down all the several discourses that he had with the apparition, and that, at last, his coming to him was so familiar, that he was as little troubled with it as if it had been a friend or acquaintance that had come to visit him. Mr. Towse told me further, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, Doctor Laud, should, by his counsels, be the author of such great troubles to the kingdom, and confusion, that it should seem to be past all hope of recovery without a miracle; but yet, when all people were in despair of seeing happy days again, the kingdom should suddenly be reduced, and resettled again in a most happy condition.

At this time my father Pyne was in trouble, and convicted to the Gatehouse by the Lords of the Council, about a quarrel between him and the Lord Paulet; upon which, one night, I said to my cousin Towse, by way of jest, I pray ask your apparition what shall become of my father Pyne's business, which he promised to do, and the next day told me, that my father Pyne's enemies were ashamed of their malicious prosecution, and that he would be at liberty within a week, or some few days, which happened accordingly. Mr. Towse's wife told me, since his death, that her husband and she living in
Windfor

Windfor Castle, where he had an office that summer that the Duke of Buckingham was killed (after that very day that the Duke of Buckingham was set upon by the mutinous mariners at Portsmouth), sayd then, that the next attempt against him would be his death, which accordingly happened; and, at the instant the Duke was killed (as she understood by the relation afterwards), Mr. Towse was sitting in his chair, out of which he suddenly started up, and said, Wife, the Duke of Buckingham is slain. Mr. Towse lived not long after that himself, but told his wife the time of his death before it happened: I never saw him after I had seen some

effects of his discourses, which before I valued not, and, therefore, was not curious to enquire after more than he voluntarily told me, which I then entertained not with those serious thoughts with which I have since reflected on his discourse. This is as much as I can remember of this business, which, according to your desire, is written by

Yours, &c.

EDMOND WYNDHAM.

Bologna, Aug. 5, 1652.

Mr. Paramour says it was at Bileston, in Leicestershire, and the schoolmaster's name Mr. Cade, a few miles from Brookesby and Goodby.

OBSERVATIONS ON A PASSAGE IN LORD KAIMS'S "HISTORY OF MAN."

[By an AMERICAN.]

"THE principles of morality are little understood among savages," says Lord Kaims; "and if they arrive to maturity among enlightened nations, it is by slow degrees."

With submission to that writer, I would advance another position equally true, "that the principles of eating and drinking are little understood by savages; and if they arrive to maturity among civilized nations, it is by slow degrees."

The truth is, morality consists in discharging the social duties of life; and so far as the state of savages requires an intercourse of duties, the moral principles seem to be as perfect in them as in more enlightened nations. Savages in a perfectly rude state have little or no commerce—the transactions between man and man are confined to very few objects, and consequently the laws which regulate their intercourse and distribute justice must be few and simple. But the crime of murder is as severely punished by savages as by civilized nations. Nay, I question whether it is possible to name the barbarous tribe, which suffers an individual to take the life of another, upon as easy terms as the modern feudal Barons in Europe may do that of a vassal; or with the same impunity that a Planter in the West Indies takes the life of a slave. I speak of a time of peace, and of the conduct of savages towards their own tribes. As to war, every nation of

savages has its arbitrary customs, and so has every civilized nation. Savages are generally partial and capricious in the treatment of their prisoners; some they treat with a singular humanity, and others they put to death with the severest cruelty. Well, do not civilized people the same? Did a savage ever endure greater torments than thousands of prisoners during the late or present war? But not to mention the practice of a single nation, at a single period; let us advert to a general rule among civilized nations, that it is lawful to put to death prisoners taken in a garrison by storm. The practice grounded on this rule is as direct and as enormous a violation of the laws of morality as the slow deliberate tortures exercised by the most barbarous savages on earth.

Well, what are the ideas of savages respecting theft? How do they differ from those of an enlightened people? Many things are possessed in common as provisions taken in hunting, corn &c. Ferdinand de Soto relates, that the tribes (and he visited hundreds in Florida) had public granaries of corn laid up for winter, which was distributed by authority to each family, according to its number. But for an individual to take from this common stock, without licence, was considered as a criminal defrauding of the public. And with regard to the few articles which individuals acquire private property, the savages have as correct

of *meum* and *tuum*, of theft, trespass, &c. and are as careful to guard private property from invasion, by laws and penalties, as any civilized people. The laws of the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Six Nations, &c. with regard to theft and many other crimes, in point of reason and equity, stand on a footing with those of most civilized nations; and, in point of execution and observance, their administration would do honour to any government. Among most savage nations there is a kind of monarchy which is efficient in administration; and among those tribes which have had no intercourse with civilized nations, and which have not been deceived by the tricks of traders, the common arts of cheating, by which millions of enlightened people get a living or a fortune, are wholly unknown. This is an incontrovertible fact. I lately became acquainted with a lad of about twelve years old, who was taken captive by the Indians in 1778, while a child, and had continued with them till about ten years old. He had no recollection of the time when he was taken, and consequently his mind could not have been corrupted among the English. When he was restored, agreeably to the Treaty, he was a perfect savage; but what I relate the circumstance for, is this: The lad was not addicted to a single vice; he was instant and cheerful in obeying commands—having not even a disposition to refuse or evade a compliance; he had no inclination to lie or steal—on the other hand, he was always surprised to find a person saying one thing and meaning another; in short, he knew not any thing but honesty and undisguised frankness and integrity. A single instance does not, indeed, establish a general rule; but those who are acquainted with the natives of America can testify, that this is the general character of savages who are not corrupted by the vices of civilized nations.

But it is said, savages are revengeful: their hatred is hereditary and perpetual. How does this differ from the hatred of civilized nations? I question much, whether the principle of revenge is not as perfect in enlightened nations as in savages. The difference is this: A savage hunts the man who has offended him like a wild beast, and assassinates him wherever he finds him: The gentleman pursues his enemy or his rival with as much rancour as a savage,

and even stoops to notice little affronts that a savage would overlook; but he does not stab him privately—he hazards his own life with that of his enemy, and one or both are very *honourably* murdered. The principle of revenge is equally active in both cases; but its operation is regulated by certain arbitrary customs. A savage is open and avows his revenge and kills privately—the polite and well-bred take revenge in a more *honourable* way, when *life* is to be the price of satisfaction; but in cases of small affronts, they are content with privately stabbing the reputation or ruining the fortunes of their enemies. In short, the passions of a savage are under no restraint—the passions of enlightened people are restrained and regulated by a thousand civil laws and accidental circumstances of society.

But it will be objected, if savages understood principles of morality, they would lay such passions under restraint. Not at all: Civil and political regulations are not made because the things prohibited are in their own nature wrong, but because they produce inconveniencies to society. The most enlightened nations do not found their laws and penalties on an abstract regard to *wrong*; nor has government any concern with that which has no influence on the peace and safety of society. If savages, therefore, leave every man to take his own revenge, it is a proof that they judge it the best mode of preventing the necessity of it; that is, they think their society and government safer under such a licence, than under regulations which should control the passions of individuals. They may have their ideas of the nature of revenge independent of society; but it will be extremely difficult to prove, that, abstracted from a regard to a Deity and to society, there is such a thing as *right* and *wrong*. I consider *morality* merely as it respects *society*; for if we superadd the obligations of a divine command, we blend it with *religion*; an article in which Christians have an infinite advantage over savages.

Considering moral duties as founded solely on the constitution of society, and as having for their sole end the happiness of social beings, many of them will vary in their nature and extent, according to the particular state and circumstances of any society.

Among the ancient Britons, a singular custom prevailed; which was, a community

community of wives by common consent. Every man married one woman; but a number, perhaps ten or twelve, relations or neighbours agreed to possess their wives in common. Every woman's children were accounted the children of her husband; but every man had a share in the common defence and care of this little community*. Was this any breach of morality? Not in the least. A British woman, in the time of Severus, having become intimate with Julia Augusta, and other Ladies, at the Court of Rome, had observed what passed behind the curtain; and being one day reproached for this custom of the Britons, as infamous in the women and barbarous in the men, she replied, "We do that *openly* with the *best* of our men, which you do *privately* with the *worst* of yours." This custom, so far from being infamous or barbarous, originated in public and private convenience. It prevented jealousy and the injuries of adultery, in a State where private wrongs could not easily be prevented or redressed. It might be an excellent substitute for penal laws and a regular administration of justice. But there is a better reason for the custom, which writers seem to have overlooked; and this is, that a community multiplied the chances of subsistence and security. In a savage life, subsistence is precarious, for it depends on contingent supplies by hunting and fishing. If every individual, therefore, should depend solely on his own good luck, and fail of success, his family must starve. But in a community of twelve, the probability that some one would procure provisions is increased as twelve to one. Hence the community of provisions among most savage nations †.

The Britons, when the Romans first visited their island, did not attend much to the cultivation of the earth. "Intentiores plerique," says Cæsar, "frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt." By establishing a community of goods, they secured themselves against

the hazard of want; and by a community of wives and offspring, they confirmed the obligations of each to superintend the whole; or rather changed into a natural obligation what might otherwise depend on the feebler force of positive compact. Besides, it is very possible that personal safety from the invasion of tribes or individuals, might be another motive for establishing these singular communities. At any rate, we must suppose that the Britons had good civil or political reasons for this custom; for even savages do not act without reason. And if they found society more safe and happy with such a custom than without it, it was most undoubtedly right.

Should it be said that a community is prohibited by divine command, I would answer, that it is not presumable that the old Britons had any positive revelation; and I do not know that the law of nature will decide against their practice. The commands given to the Jews were positive injunctions; but they by no means extend to all nations, farther than as they are founded on *immutable principles* of right and wrong. Many of the Mosaic precepts are of this kind—they are unlimited in their extent, because they stand on principles which are unlimited in their operation.

Adultery is forbidden in the Jewish laws; and so it is in the codes of other nations. But adultery may be defined differently by different nations; and the criminality of it depends on the particular positive institutions, or accidental circumstances of a nation. The same reasons that would render a similar custom in civilized modern nations highly criminal, might render it innocent, and even necessary, among the old Britons. A prohibition to gather sticks on the Sabbath, under a penalty of death for disobedience, might be founded on good reasons among the ancient Jews; but it would be hard to prove, that a modern law of the same kind would be warrantable in any nation.

* *Uxores habent deni, duodenique inter se communes; et maxime fratres cum fratribus, et parentes cum liberis. Sed si qui sunt ex his nati; eorum habentur liberi a quibus primum virgines quæque ductæ sunt.*—Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Lib. 5.

† Let an individual depend solely on his own exertions for food, and a single failure of crops subjects him to a famine. Let a populous country depend solely on its own produce, and the probability of a famine is diminished; yet is still possible. But a commercial intercourse between all nations, multiplies the chance of subsistence, and reduces the matter to a certainty. China, a well peopled country, is subject to a famine merely for want of a free commerce.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

[WITH AN EMBLEMATICAL PLATE.]

THE ORIGIN of public Institutions, which in process of time become important to the community, is often immersed in such obscurity as to elude investigation; and, as the particular one which we are about to mention has excited much attention, some explanation of its foundation may form a useful record, and hereafter satisfy ingenious curiosity.—We, therefore, insert an account of the establishment of the PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which we hope will be acceptable to our readers.

LIFE-INSURANCE was little known or practised in this country before the middle of the last century. The operations of the chartered Companies (the *Amicable Society*, the *Royal Exchange and London Assurance*) having been very inconsiderable in this branch before that period. About the year 1762 the *Equitable Society* was formed upon a very liberal and extensive plan, under which individuals were enabled to improve the provision for their families by small annual payments adjusted upon new tables, and upon rates more moderate than those of their predecessors, and which became extended so far, as to allow the sum of 500*l.* to be secured for one life.

The high reputation and extensive connections of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having caused incessant applications to their Office for *Insurances on Lives*, determined its Proprietary, in the Summer of 1797, to set on foot, but upon separate funds, an Office for granting such insurances, and providing portions for children on their attaining the age of maturity. For this purpose they purchased the house formerly built by Sir Charles Asgill, in Lombard Street, and associating in the new Firm a number of persons of known opulence and respectability, sent forth their proposals to the public.

The probabilities of the duration of life at every age having been very fully investigated by the ingenious labours of Dr. Halley, De Moivre, Dodwell, Simpson, Smart, Mr. Baron Maberles, Dr. Price, Mr. Morgan, and many other able enquirers, the table of rates of the new COMPANY were founded upon a comparison of the several computations

of those writers;—of the tables extant of the several existing Companies;—and on considerations of the present interest of money, combined with the aspects of the public funds. From the whole of these the table of the PELICAN is in many parts reduced below the standard of the most moderate amongst its competitors, and considerably lower than that of others amongst them, inasmuch as to have induced two of those Bodies to put forth successive tables of rates, upon a reduced scale, in order to approximate their charge to the standard of the PELICAN OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE is well calculated to improve the stability of families, and to extend the advantages of present emolument to a future generation; and it may besides be applied to so many purposes of present convenience, that were its advantages more generally understood, very few persons who are capable of sparing any sum out of their income would neglect the precaution. Almost every one who possesses property liable to destruction by Fire takes care to secure that property by insurance, although it be manifest, from the small rate of Fire Insurance, as well as from common observation, that the chances are some hundreds to one against the destruction of any property by that element:—but sooner or later the *life* of every man *must find its period!* Here is no question of chance as to the main event—the only chance is, whether the life of any one shall be of longer or shorter duration, and no man need be reminded of the great uncertainty of his tenure. The prudence, the policy, the benevolent tendency of Life-Insurance, has been marked with the high sanction of legislative recommendation, for the sums expended for this purpose have been with equal wisdom and benevolence exempted from the operation of the *Income Tax*, by a special clause for that purpose.

It must be obvious, that this precaution is highly important to all those who hold estates, benefices, salaries, pensions, or income of any kind, dependent on their own lives; and that parents thus circumstanced may hence make a secure provision for their families, who might otherwise become be-

rest, or left with inadequate support—That it furnishes a firm collateral security, which gives facility to those who have occasion to take up money upon loan;—To all who hold leases determinable upon their own lives or on the lives of others; for by insuring only the amount of such fines as are payable for renewal, life-leases may be rendered equal to freehold tenures.—One of its most important uses is the relief it supplies to the anxieties of those who are engaged in precarious and wide extended undertakings, by securing a fund of ready money, which in many cases might remove embarrallments otherwise insuperable, and even to such as possess good estates may furnish the means of improving the fortunes of younger children.—Whatever can add to the mental ease of any man, improves the probability of his health and longevity.

Although the usual classes of insurance on single lives and on survivorships had been provided for by former Institutions, there still remained a most important application of the doctrines of the probabilities of life, which had been entirely overlooked—namely, the providing endowments for children on their attaining the age of *twenty-one years*, a period when they stand most in need of such assistance, and for want of which too many are precluded from settling advantageously in the world. The founders of the PELICAN OFFICE, by a most laborious investigation, have been enabled to compute the value of such endowments, both in respect to a whole progeny and to individual children.

The inquiries upon which this part of their plan has been founded, engaged the attention of some of its members during several years previous to its promulgation.—It is evident the data upon which the tables for this purpose have been formed must extend to a great variety of points, some of which, although slightly mentioned, had never been elucidated by any writers on political economy, or on the duration and probabilities of life—for in addition to all that has been laid down it became necessary to ascertain, and that with a great degree of precision, the average production of families, *i. e.* the average number of children born from a given number of marriages—the order of production in point of time, or distance from each other—the relative number

of marriages between persons past the age of production—the proportions of marriages unproductive by the premature death of either husband or wife—and the cases in a given number which from other causes were unproductive: in addition to these it was important to ascertain the relative proportions of male and female children born;—how many of either sex should be computed to arrive at the age of endowment;—and what ratio of contribution would be a fair equivalent for the sums engaged to be paid to the respective and successive claimants; and, as in a major number of cases it might better suit the convenience of the parent or nominating relation or friend, to pay in by *instalments* some part of the premium or purchase-money, rather than to advance the whole sum at once, it became necessary to compute what *division* of the payments could be made which should at once provide for the accommodation of the purchaser, and yet afford sufficient compensation to the Office for the retardation of the premium, and for the risk which it undertakes by that part of the engagement by which it agrees in all such endowment policies, to forego and relinquish all such instalments as should remain unpaid, in case of, and after the death of the parent, relation, or nominating friend; the object of this latter provision is to emancipate the widow or guardian of orphan claimants, from any burden of payment, yet preserving the title of the endowed orphans in equal force, as if the whole of those latter instalments should have been fully paid up.

We have the pleasure to learn that this beneficial part of the new Institution has met with the highest approbation—Persons of the first rank in the community have purchased these endowments for their children; and although the Company now limit this part of their undertaking to sums not exceeding 500l. upon any one child.—Upon some further experience they may be induced to extend this part of their plan, so as to render it an object of greater attention among the higher orders of the community.

The very striking and beautiful ornament of emblematic figures, which decorates the front of the PELICAN OFFICE, having been much admired, we have annexed a copper-plate engraving of the work, which is placed to great advantage on the cornice of the fine stone front, a specimen of the most correct

correct architecture, and always considered as a master-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor.—The ideas upon which this group was founded, we are informed, were taken from some of the elegant vignettes, from the pencil of Lady Diana Beauclerk, which decorate

the late edition of Dryden's Fables;—they were executed at Coade's Manufactory by Mr. De Váare, a most ingenious artist;—the recumbent figure at the east end has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
SOME time since, I offered a few remarks * on an attempt, in your Magazine, to prove fossil shells, bones, wood, fish, &c. to be the spoils of the universal Deluge. Subsequent observations have strongly confirmed the conclusion I then drew, that instead of all the adventitious matters which are so commonly found in the various strata of the earth being memorials of the general deluge, it is highly probable there are few or no vestiges of that great event now remaining. Vast numbers of the shells and other extraneous articles now found buried in the earth, may have been deposited there at as remote a period as the time of the Deluge, or even earlier; but there are many instances, particularly of the vegetable class, which, from the appearances they exhibit, cannot by any means be supposed to have remained in their present situation during so great a length of time. An instance of this description is at present within the observation of the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, in consequence of the excavation begun for forming the Docks and Canal in the Isle of Dogs. At the depth to which the earth has been dug, which, however, is not yet more than eight or ten feet, there are trunks of trees, mostly in an upright position, having apparently grown where they now stand: the earth also, in many places, appears to be wholly composed of decayed wood, while in others it is filled with innumerable pieces of roots,

branches, and leaves of different kinds of underwood, in a less decayed state, among which the hazle is clearly discernable. There has not, I believe, within the memory of any person living, been a single bush or tree of any kind growing on the spot which has been dug, and there are very few in the neighbourhood; therefore if the great quantity of vegetable remains which are found there were produced on the spot, it is evident not only that what is now an open marsh must have formerly been a crowded wood, but that at least some part of it must then have been greatly below its present surface. By whatever means these remains were deposited in the situation in which they are now found, the decaying state they are in, though it shews they must have been buried a considerable length of time, evidently proves that it must have been at a much more recent period than that of the great catastrophe by which some naturalists have accounted for all such appearances; for had they been buried at such a very distant period, it is evident from the nature of the soil, and their apparent tendency to dissolution, that they would long since have lost all appearance of vegetable organization.

10th April 1801.

J. J. G.

Similar quantities of vegetable remains were found some years since in forming the neighbouring Dock at Blackwall.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY VI.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always
 not at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one
 which needs a great many more to make it good. ARCH. TILLOTSON.

The Being distinguished by the title of a Man of the World differs very much from a truly wise man. The first has a general extensive knowledge, it is true; but the acquirement is but a dangerous experience, since he selects

* European Magazine, May 1795.

only

only from the observations he makes a poison which he spreads among his fellow-creatures wherever he goes, and of which he sips largely himself whenever he presents the cup to others. Such a man, to obtain the advantages of fortune, abandons every noble sentiment of his youth, and treats as romantic every pure principle of virtue: like the intriguing Statesman, he studies all the maxims of crooked policy, and maintains that it is necessary to his success in life that he should cheat and deceive his neighbours, the arts of flattery, hypocrisy, and dissimulation, constitute his stock in trade; and he builds his future hopes in proportion to the extent of his capital.

The experience of a truly wise man, on the other hand, is a talisman, or magic ring, which preserves him from the enchantments of Error and Temptation, but is never used to impose upon others: he is "wise as a serpent, and harmless as a dove."

Were it easy to detect the man of the world, his power of doing mischief would be at an end; but as he constantly wears the vizard best suited to his purpose, he still passes in the crowd with other dominos in the great masquerade of life.

It is, indeed, extremely difficult to discover the true sentiments and character of a man of the world: the lines of his face bended and moulded to every circumstance and occasion, placid under vexation, and wearing even a smile under contempt or reproach, set all the rules of physiognomy at defiance; modest, complacent, apparently ingenuous, and unfeigned in every thing; flattering with the language of Sincerity, and deceiving with all the eloquence of Truth.

How much more difficult to guard against the insidious views of the man of the world, when we meet him possessed of the advantages of figure, education, and of all the agreeable accomplishments of a Gentleman. Such a man is a first-rate actor in life; he is well acquainted with the stage, and makes his appearance accordingly; he studies the part; he even dresses for the scene, and is an adept at what is called *by-play*; he needs no prompter, but makes his *debut* with confidence of success: but he always appears to play second to the man he would deceive; he approaches him with cour-

tesy; he listens to him with polite attention; he submits to his judgment with deference; and, conscious of his own powers, flatters, proposes, suggests, and flatters again and again, till he gains his point: such a man misses no opportunity that he thinks he can improve; he turns the most trifling incident to advantage, and is constantly upon the look out for something that may tend to his particular interests; he views every man as valuable to him, and the moment he is introduced to a stranger makes it his whole study to consider how he may *make use* of him; he never quarrels with any one, because he says they may be wanted some day or other; and is always ready and willing, as it is vulgarly said, to hold a candle to the devil.

Mr. Plausible was a man of the most winning address, of a handsome figure, easy manners, a great deal of wit, and a thorough knowledge of life; but he was dissipated, extravagant, fond of play, and a courtier. Happening to pay a visit one morning to my friend Mr. Plausible, I was shown into his study; when, taking up an old masquerade ticket, I accidentally observed my own name among some memorandums on the back of it; which naturally enough excited my curiosity to read the contents: they were as follow, and pretty well express the sentiments of a man of the world:

Mem.—My Wife—no great things—rich relations—a bit of a scold—serves to give a fillip to the animal spirits when dull.

Mem.—My Grandmother—5 per cent. annuities—aged 87—what's the odds?

Mem.—Mr. Deputy Mushroom—gives good dinners—at five precisely.

Mem.—Jack Ready—merchant—good-natured fellow—do occasionally to discount a bill, or borrow cash—call pretty often.

Mem.—Bill Greenborn—has a cottage near town—do in summer—good bake-house.

Mem.—Mr. Scribble—an author—free of the Theatres—writes orders—Mrs. Plausible loves a play—amuses wife and children.

Mem.—Bob Useful—a good-natured fellow—rather soft—a good errand-boy.

Mem.—General Fireball—some interest at

at Court—poor—won't do—the balance against me.

Mem.—*Mr. Broadcloth*—a taylor—gives long credit—shall employ him—good bail upon an occasion.

Mem.—*Peter Puffler*—a good butt—ask him to dinner with the next party.

Mem.—*Bob Chorus*—sings a good song—will do when he's wanted.

Mem.—*Sam Quibble*—a lawyer—as little to do with him as possible.

Mem.—*Abram Spintext*—the parson—likes good living—not much use.

Mem.—*Peter Gallipot*—employ him as seldom as possible, and always throw away his physic.

I had scarcely finished these entertaining and liberal memorandums, when the man of the world entered as I was putting the card out of my hand: he did not appear at all confused at what he beheld, but very kindly relieved me from my embarrassment by taking up the tablet of Mems, that now lay on the table, and putting it into my hand. "There (cried he), look at this, 'twill amuse ye infinitely; you see I'm a bit of an author; most of them family likenesses. Ah! my dear Scribble, what would I give for your talents, that I might distinguish and honour the good, and ridicule and satirise the bad. I think you could write a most excellent lampoon. I venerate a man of letters. Will you dine with us?" This torrent of flattery and falsehood almost overcame me; and it was with some difficulty that I rose up to take my leave; which I managed to do, but not without the following reproof on my lips: "Sir, We are placed here, children of the same parent, tenants of the same soil, united by the same principles of society. Let our lot be cast where it may, high or low, rich or poor, we have certain duties to exercise and fulfil in life, which should be perfectly reciprocal; Nature and Reason enforce this reciprocity for the benefit of all; and it is only the bad man who attempts to make an undue or unfair use of the property of others, be it in talents or riches: the man who only *makes use* of his neighbour for his own advantage, convenience, or pleasure, is no better than a pickpocket, who amuses you in conversation while he steals your purse. You are at liberty, Sir (continued I), to *make use* of these observations when and where you please."—"That I will, my dear

fellow (replied Mr. Plausible, with an audacious smile), the very first opportunity. Good morning, my dear Scribble; upon my soul I'm much obliged to ye."

Such was the character of Mr. Plausible; and it will not, perhaps, be amiss to point out in this place, for the service of the inexperienced, the best means of guarding against the specious appearances and pretensions of a man so well qualified to deceive.

The only safe rule by which we may detect the impostor is to appreciate his moral and religious character; not as he represents it himself, nor even as he is represented by others, but to watch carefully the tenor of his conduct, his every-day appearance, when he throws down the mask in moments of inadvertence, pride, or passion; these accidental surprises will sometimes betray him, and lay open the true sentiments of his heart. Thus much is certain, that if no moral principles or precepts of religion direct his conduct to his neighbours, he is dangerous to society, and in no wise to be trusted.

Sir Roger L'Esrange observes, that there never was a hypocrite so disguised but he had some mark or other yet to be known by: but it is rather the want of a mark that puts us on our guard, since we are not able to discover the heart of a man who has power to suppress every feeling, and govern every passion.

But let the accomplished hypocrite have the full powers of fascination, we have one sure method of avoiding the danger of his conversation; and that is, in all our dealings to separate the man, his talents, his manners, his persuasion, entirely from the argument, and consider the facts simply as they are, without reference to any thing incidental. Strip his discourse of the dress it wears, and truth will come forward in an unquestionable shape.

Let us now take a view of the condition of the man of the world, and we shall find him in a state of the most wretched uneasiness, labouring under the painful task of continued restraint and caution, and subjected to repeated apprehensions and fears, from the badness of his title to respect and esteem. If his expedients fail, he is without consolation; if his true character be discovered, he is without a friend.

How different is the situation of the man of integrity! Honest and sincere

in his views and intentions, his countenance is the index of his heart, and his language a declaration of its dictates: he knows that truth has the strongest claims to regard, and trusts, for support, to the justness of his cause: such a man seldom suffers from the want of success, because he seldom raises his expectations to undue heights. But as he is unambitious, is seldom disappointed: ingenuous, and unreserved, he readily associates with his fellow-creatures without interested designs,

and, like the good man described by the Psalmist, performs his promise, though to his loss. This man doubts not, he- sitates not, what he ought to do; con- vinced that honesty is the best policy, he comes forward in open day-light; and, let him meet what obstacles he may, ultimately gains the victory over fraud and imposition; enjoying in this world the blessing of a self-approving heart, and looking forward with hum- ble confidence to a better.

G. B.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Spirit of Marine Law; or, Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty. Being a concise, but perspicuous Abridgment of all the Acts relating to Navigation, alphabetically arranged; and the Substance and Refer- ences to the several Clauses placed in the Margin. By John Irving Maxwell, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy. 8vo. 12s. J. Sewell.

THIS judicious compilation, and well-timed publication, contains a large volume of information, drawn into a very narrow compass. Its preci- sion is exemplary, and its conciseness suitably adapted to the capacities, as well as to the convenience of that num- erous class of useful subjects for whose benefit it is chiefly designed—we mean, British mariners of every denomination, from the Admiral down to the common sailor, in the Royal Navy—and in the merchants service, to Masters, Pilots, and Seamen; to Consuls and Agents in foreign parts; and at home, to Merchants, Factors, and Brokers—Finally, to lawyers who have business in the Admi- ralty Courts, and these, alone, will prob- ably complain, that it is knowledge in a nut-shell; for nothing distresses a law- yer so much as brevity, prolixity being the life and soul of his profession.

Of the necessity for, and utility of such a work as the present, we cannot give a clearer idea, than by quoting part of the Editor's preface. "It must often have appeared extraordinary, that, whilst laws on other subjects of less comparative interest have been well dig- ested and explained, the Marine Law of so renowned a Maritime Power as Great Britain should still continue dis- persed amid a number of voluminous folios; or if in part collected (as is the case with the Statutes relative to the Admiralty), that the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of them should be *exclusively* confined to the Flag Offi- cers and Captains of his Majesty's Navy."

"To obviate these objections, and to diffuse more generally, the principles of the Marine Law, the present publica- tion was commenced, and the manu-

script brought down to the year 1792, by the original compiler Mr. M^r Arthur, to whom the Navy is in no small degree indebted for many improvements in *Naval Tactics*, and for the only treatise of authority as yet published on Courts Martial (incorporated into this work). See article Courts Martial, from page 72 to 82. But other avocations preventing him from completing his design, the manuscript was liberally presented to the present editor, to introduce such alterations and additions as might be deemed necessary, and to bring down the several Acts of Parliament to the present date? Considered, therefore, as a book of practical instruction, it is not only a copious Index to the Marine Statutes, but an analysis of every clause they contain; and as the writer is conscious of not having omitted any point of information which his legal researches could furnish, consistent with the limited space assigned, he comes forward before the tribunal of criticism, neither apprehensive of the utility of the design, nor ashamed of the mode in which it has been executed."

As we conceive that the parties interested in acquiring the knowledge contained in this ample volume, more especially those who are a little advanced in life, and have been long engaged in the sea-service, or connected with maritime affairs, are better acquainted with the old than with the new Marine Laws, we particularly recommend to their attention the several Acts of Parliament that have been made during the reign of our present most gracious Sovereign, most of them being improvements upon old systems, adapted to the advantageous changes that have taken place in the commercial and political circumstances of the British Empire. Such, for instances, are regulations under the head of the *Admiralty*, p. 5. "For the more speedy bringing of offenders to justice, and to prevent the inconveniences occasioned by the want of frequently holding a session of admiralty for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, it is enacted— "That from and after the twelfth day of June 1793, a session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, shall be held twice, at the sea", in every year, at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, London, or in such other place in England,

and at such times in each year, as the Admiralty shall, by any letter or order in writing, under their hands, directed to the Judge of the Admiralty for the time being, appoint."

"Not only any one of the Commissioners for the time being, named in the commission of oyer and terminer for the trying of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty; but also any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the time being, are authorized and empowered, from time to time, to take information of any witnesses, in writing upon oath, touching any murder, piracy, felony, or robbery, committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and therefore, if such Commissioners or Justices shall see cause, by warrant under their hand and seal, to cause such person or persons so accused to be apprehended and committed to the gaol of the county or place where such information shall have been taken, there to remain until discharged by due course of law."

"Commissioners or Justices of the Peace may bind all persons whom they shall judge necessary to prosecute or give evidence against such person or persons as shall be so committed, to enter into recognizance to appear at the then next session held for the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, to prosecute and give evidence against such person or persons as shall have been committed. And, persons refusing to enter into such recognizances to be committed until the next Session of Admiralty shall be held, or until they shall enter into such recognizances as are required."

Before the passing of this law, pirates, and other atrocious offenders, frequently escaped punishment, the uncertainty and delays in bringing on trials preventing the binding over prosecutors and witnesses in due time, so that they often went on long and distant voyages, and were not to be found when the Admiralty Sessions took place; the hope of impunity from want of evidence and other concomitant causes emboldened wicked mariners to commit crimes on the high seas, which have been considerably diminished by this salutary Act of Parliament, 33 Geo. 3. c. 66.

The Act, commonly called the Convoy Act, for the better protection of the trade of Great Britain, is of the first consequence to merchants, owners of

of merchant-ships, and the masters thereof; and we must here observe, that the Editor, in detailing the several Acts throughout the whole volume, has every where rejected the technical formalities of legislation, whilst, at the same time, the very words of every clause in the respective original Acts have been adopted, as best calculated to point out more particularly the precise meaning of the Legislature; and also, that such laws as are more extensively interesting than others to the numerous classes of people concerned in maritime affairs, are more copiously and instructively explained. The Act respecting Convoys is one of those which merit that distinction.

The two principal new clauses of this Act are as follows:—

“ From and after the fifth of July 1798, it shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects to sail or depart from any port or place whatever, unless under the convoy of such ships of war as shall be appointed for that purpose.

“ If any master of a vessel shall sail or depart without such convoy as shall be appointed for that purpose, or shall afterwards desert or wilfully separate from such convoy without leave obtained from the Officer intrusted with the charge of such convoy, before such vessel shall have arrived at her place of destination, or so far on her voyage as such convoy shall be directed to accompany and protect such vessel, he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of *One Thousand Pounds*; and in case the whole, or any part of the cargo of any such vessel shall consist of naval or military stores, such master of a vessel so loaded who shall depart without such convoy, or shall afterwards desert, or wilfully separate or depart from such convoy, without leave obtained as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds*.”
38 Geo. 3. c. 71.

The forms of proceedings at Naval Courts Martial, from the arrest to the execution, are highly interesting; they are extracted from Mr Arthur's treatise on that subject, and extend in this work from p. 83 to p. 93.

The numerous regulations of the Fisheries and of Fishermen in the course of his Majesty's reign, most deservedly occupy a very considerable portion of our Author's judicious arrangement of his subjects; they will be found under

the following distinct heads—*Greenland and Davis's Straits—Southern Whale—Newfoundland—British Herring—Mackarel and Oysters.*

We must now be permitted to enlarge upon a subject of the first magnitude, respecting which we apprehend a very pernicious ignorance prevails amongst those classes of the people who are most likely to commit the offence; and Mr. Maxwell we are convinced will, from his regard for the commercial interests of the kingdom, approve of our circulating, through the channel of our Magazine, the very important informations and instructions he has selected under the article of “*Seducing Artificers and exporting Tools.*” He introduces it with the following exordium:—

“ The extensive demand for every article of *British manufacture* sufficiently demonstrates our commercial superiority over every other nation; our manufactures, therefore, and the skill of our artists, is a species of national wealth more valuable than the mines of *Peru* or *Potosi*—To export machines, or to seduce artificers, may be considered as a national robbery of the worst species. In a commercial country, therefore, the Legislature considers this treasure with an eye laudably jealous; and the following penalties, heavy indeed, but light when compared with the national injury which the offence may occasion, are inflicted upon those persons who are found guilty of exporting tools, or seducing artificers.”

“ If any person shall contract with, entice, persuade, or endeavour to seduce or encourage any artificer or workman concerned or employed in printing calicoes, cottons, muslins, or linens of any sort, or in making or preparing any blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils for such manufactory, to go out of Great Britain to any parts beyond the seas, he shall forfeit *Five Hundred Pounds*, and be committed to the common gaol for the county for twelve months, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.”

“ If any person shall put, or endeavour to put on board any ship or other vessel, not bound directly to some port in Great Britain, any such blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils, or part or parts thereof, exclusive of all such tools as may be seized by the revenue officers, he shall forfeit *Five Hundred Pound*.” The like penalty attaches to the Master or other officer of the ship who

who has permitted such tools, &c. to be put on board.

Yet, notwithstanding these rigorous prohibitions and penalties, it is to be feared, that the agents of foreign powers have sometimes brought out the law, by bribing masters and owners of merchant ships with sums surpassing the penalty, in case of discovery—and too often such tools, &c. have been negligently or wilfully suffered to be shipped under the denomination of *Captain's Stores*.

We are sorry to observe a material omission under this head, which it is recommended to the Editor to rectify in the next edition, *viz.* the penalties incurred by artificers and manufacturers who emigrate from their native country, and establish their art or manufacture in foreign countries.

Amongst other instances of this species of national fraud, that fell within the notice of the writer of this review, in the reign of his late and present Majesty, were the following. The art of making plate glass for coaches, was stolen from us, and established at Copenhagen, through the villainy of a Middlesex trading Justice of the Peace, who released two workmen and their seducers from prison, on less bail than the law required: they fled from the bail, and got safe to Denmark: the Justice being indicted for bribery soon followed them, and ended his days in a small town on the confines of Sweden and Denmark, where he could not be claimed by our Government.

A fugitive for debt from Manchester carried the cotton velvet manufactory to the South of France. One Murray, formerly a manager of the copper-works at Deptford, and a Trustee for the Turnpikes on the Kentish Road, having embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the trust, went over to Flanders clandestinely in 1764, and established at *Villvorde*, near *Brussels*, a manufactory for making *oil of vitriol* and *aqua fortis*, under the sanction of the Flemish Government; and it succeeded, not only to the exclusion of the importation of those articles from England; but from the vicinity of Flanders to Holland, the latter was supplied with them on cheaper terms than our manufacturers could afford them.

Now, our Editor should have informed his readers, that artificers and manufacturers so offending are in a degree outlawed; for if, after notice given them by the British Minister, Consul, or two British merchants, residing at or near the places where they have so established themselves, to return home within the space of six months from the date of such notice, they do not comply; they forfeit all the rights of succession to real and personal estates, legacies, annuities, &c. in Great Britain, which devolve to their heirs at law; neither can they devise any property by will, nor bring any action at law, either in their own names, or on their behalf, in any of his Majesty's courts of law or equity. It is enacted also, that the rector or curate of the parishes in every manufacturing town in Great Britain shall read the Act containing these regulations after morning service, before sermon, on a Sunday nearest to each quarter-day; which is, however, shamefully neglected. By referring to the Statutes, the Act will be found under Geo. II.

We have the same complaint to make of another defective article, *viz.* *Transport Service*, p. 543; neither the powers, nor uses of the Transport Office in time of war, are properly noticed; mention is only made of contracts made by the Transport Board with Masters of trading vessels; whereas, at present there are several ships of war of his Majesty's Navy, commanded by Officers of the Navy employed in the transport service, and under the orders of that board, independent, except for their destination, of the Lords of the Admiralty; and the regulations with respect to the Lieutenants and other Officers of the Royal Navy, in the transport service, differ materially from those which are calculated for Masters of merchant-ships hired by Government for a particular service only.

The volume closes with the very important laws prohibiting the exportation of Wool and Yarn, carefully collated: and here we take our leave of a work which deserves every encouragement, and of which we hope to see a future edition revised and improved.

M.

Retrospection; or, a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, which the last Eighteen Hundred Years have presented to the View of Mankind. By Hester Lynch Piozzi. 4to. Two Volumes. Stockdale. 1801. With a Portrait of the Author.

(Concluded from Page 193.)

MANY of our male readers will recollect a boyish sport, in which they passed some of their time, out of school-hours, called *hop, step, and jump*. This is the species of amusement we sometimes pursue in reading books; and upon no occasion did we ever find it more suitable than the present, as we may with great propriety *hop* over some chapters, *skip* through others, and *jump*, with all our might, into the soundest parts of *Retrospection*: the light ground will serve for the first and second acts, and the *terra firma* of the work for the last, or *finale* of the exercise.

To begin, then, with Chapter I. of Vol. II. in the Lady's own style:—

“It is said, that those land journies are most pleasant, which oftenest treat us with a sight of the sea; and that sea voyages are least fatiguing when broken by a frequent view of different, but not far distant countries. Those facts are, in like manner, most agreeable, which seem to border on Truth's utmost limits, and give a glimpse, or something like a glimpse, of Fancy's boundless reign; whilst all agree, that Fiction never knows to charm us so, as when she seeks resemblance with reality.”

“The events we have recorded in our last volume, gleaned from historic annals, all are true, at worst, accounted so, for eighteen centuries. Although such is their character, and such their shape, that clustered closely as our book presents them, they certainly do seem almost incredible; and, what is worse, they now and then appear impervious to a common eye. This is not quite the look I wish they had; but things will not look well when so much crowded, and I cannot enlarge the room they stand in, without manifest inconvenience. If Milton, then, was forced to make his devils shrink, that they might be contained in that great Pandemonium he provided for them, I may, nay, *must* be pardoned for compressing all these gigantic shadows of long past occurrences into my glass of *Retrospection*. Nor will my readers require to be oftentimes reminded, through the course of a work so truly

superficial, that they are not reading history at all, but only looking back, as from an eminence, upon the leading features of those histories which they have read full many a year ago. That few observations or reflections have been interspersed, will, I much fear, be no less easily forgiven, though nothing is more flattering to an author than that his own opinions should be called for. The scientific gardener thus is seen to recommend his hot house bouquet, by separating carefully each rare exotic, and keeping them diligently disjointed from one another, with a profusion of leaves, for the most part foreign to them all. My wilder nosegay blooms a mere rose campion, easily found in the field or shrubbery—whose genuine blush alone attracts the eye to where each independent flower springs up, sole on its single stalk, and unadorned with intermingling foliage, rears the head too near its equally alluring neighbour.” We leave it to abler critics to decide, whether this opening exordium to the second volume is an apology for defects and imperfections of the whole compilation, or the sounding of the trumpet of the Author's own praise; being unable to untie this Gordian knot—instead of which, we shall only notice, that the chapter thus introduced contains “an account of Jews, Turks, and Roman Empire, for *Forty Seven* Years, *viz.* from 1455 to 1492; in which the readers will find a chaotical jumble of historic events, blended, as usual, with scraps of Latin verse, enumerations of learned men, with whose works the Author is familiarly acquainted, and old tales, too often told by others, inserted, to serve as revived *anecdotes* to enliven dull scenes—if these had been omitted, the Author would have had “more room for real, important, and instructive facts to stand in,” and needed not to have crowded, or rather heaped them one upon another in her massy work.

The horrid story of Mahomet II. and Bellino, the Venetian portrait-painter, see page 15, has been retailed from *Vasari's*

Jari's Lives of the Painters, in fifty different publications, besides the present, at various periods.

After having laid Pope Innocent VIII. and the Emperor Frederick IV. in their graves, our Author closes this Chapter with the following notice: "But we step back awhile to fetch into our *focus* the more Northern nations, France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark, with England, Scotland, &c. too long left out of sight:" accordingly, a review of the affairs of those countries employs the running pen of our Author, for the same period as the foregoing, through the next chapter.

The paucity of observations and reflections, which our Author fears will be considered as a defect in her work, renders those she has made the more valuable; and if in every chapter the same sagacity had been discoverable, as in the following acute remarks in the second, we should have no reason to complain. We select the passage as being of the first order of historical annotations. "Three forms of government the world acknowledges, let them be mixed or subdivided as they may: Providence, whilst I write, has tried us under two of them; but the great first has so long left the land, however, that aristocracy that drove it out, must quicken pace, and follow. What then remains? The reign of trade, of manufactures, arts, luxuries; the reign of knowledge, opulence, and consequently power, no more concentrated, but all diffused, till thinly spread, its spirit shall evaporate, leaving the *dregs* behind; the reign then of *democracy*, *last* act of that political drama, which bears a close resemblance to the course of man in moral life. Three grand pursuits employ each member of those states we talk of; and love, ambition, avarice, hold their sway over the three stages of human existence, youth, manhood, and old age. Like the community, each individual, when young, and glowing with warm energies, throws the full heart at its possessor's feet, seeks acceptance of its service, dresses the idol up in wealth and splendour; while loyal sentiments pervade the breast, and each emolument, heaped on the *Sovereign* of our souls, is deemed to reflect honour on the willing subject. Far from generous love flies every thought of interest, which even eagerly strives to sink itself in the sole pleasure of gratifying the beloved object; but

fondness will at length, by its own liberality, exhaust its own stores; and the cold hour of inanition brings with it, some sullen notions too, of self-abasement, dignity lost, and that time thrown away, which might have well been spent in self-aggrandisement. Such are the feelings of a mind mature, and opening to suggestions of ambition; and so, even so, swells the proud heart of envious aristocracy, to see one crown beaming alone *his* solitary radiance, where many coronets might well be formed from it, and all of *equal magnitude*. Besides, the garland fades upon the *wrinkled* brow of once so flattered Sovereignty: tear it away, 'tis torn, and how no more: no more is heard of love, or loyal truth, so often sworn: but how proceed we in our new pursuit? What cares, what difficulties crowd our path, crossing at every turn our tardy *step*! and how long will those coronets be equal? The parallel holds good. Covetousness to enlarge each his own regal circuit, drives the possessors to unthought-of practices; and when even valour's self feels fatigued with encroachment, intrepidity tired of perpetual defence, and honour wearied out by warding off reiterated attacks on each untenable post: money must purchase, and traffic must barter. Commerce points to the *safe* way of obtaining riches; and as the man yields up his weak remains of life to the guidance of avarice, *last* passion of human nature, so does the general aggregate of all men, like him, broke down to a general dependance, seek only who shall be wealthier, not who shall be wiser or stronger than his neighbour: for where every thing is to be *sold*, *there*, as assuredly, every person is to be *bought*, and gold buries virtue in the mine *he* sprung from.—Hence, so far as I have been able to trace it, issues the birth and parentage of *Le Peuple Souverain*," the Sovereignty, or Majesty of the People: we translate for the benefit of our readers—Mrs. Piozzi concluding that *her's* are as skilled in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, as herself (or the Authors she quotes), seldom takes the pains to translate the sayings and sentences that abound in her work, in various languages.

That elegant writer Dr. Blair, in his Lectures on the *Belles Lettres*, makes *perspicuity* and *precision* constitute the excellence of composition, more especially in historical compilations; now,

as every one has not Blair at hand, we have given the above extract as a specimen of our retrospective historian's imitative talents.—But who would imagine that Columbus, the immortal Genoese, contributed more effectually than Charles Fox, or any other great man, “to the quick growth and early ripening of the Sovereignty of the People: yet so it happened, if we give credit to our fair instructress; for which purpose let the curious refer to Chapter III. containing the Discoveries from A. D. 1492 down to the year 1525; amongst others, this important one—“Blackwell-Hall was appointed wool repository instead of Westminster and Palace Yard.” A pretty article this, for that amusing toy for grown-up boys and girls, intitled *The Tablet of Memory*; but surely not of such consequence, as to occupy “that room which was wanting to prevent compressing of gigantic events, so as to make them shrink like Milton's Devils.”

Calling now to mind the narrow limits assigned to our select review of literary productions—we find it absolutely necessary to hop over remote events respecting Turks, Italians, French, and English, in Chapter IV. from 1492 to 1525. Those of the Popes and other European Princes to 1550, in Chapter V. The progress of Science, of Discovery, and the Turkish Empire reviewed, from 1550 to 1600, in Chapter VI. Of Italy, Germany, Spain, England, France, and the North—and progress of Reformation during the same period, Chapter VII.

Chapter VIII. First Portion of the Seventeenth Century; its Effects on England, Scotland, Holland, France, and Portugal, with a Sketch of the Changes in common Life, and Progress of Science. Portugal, Persia, India, China, Turkey, Africa, and Rome, surveyed in Chapter IX. Sweden, Germany, France, and America, occupy the next Chapter; and both belong to the same period from 1600 to 1650. The affairs of Great Britain alone, of the same date, take up Chapter XI. France, Spain, Sweden, Italy—East, West, and North—Progress of Science, Manners, &c. furnish materials for Chapters XII. and XIII. during the remaining half century, *viz.* from 1650 to 1700; but their annals are not completed till the end of Chapter XIV.

Still, though we are now advancing

towards our own time, all is *Retrospection*; and those who are disposed to review deliberately the affairs of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Turkey, France, England, Spain, Holland, Italy, and Austria, from 1700 to 1725, will find ample matter both for information and amusement in Chapters XV. and XVI.

The historic scenes become now more and more interesting; great events, which our old men may well remember, are fancifully delineated, in our Author's variegated colouring; and attract, deservedly, more attention and regard than the obscure chronicles of ancient times. America, Asia, and Africa, with a sketch of improvements in Europe from 1725 to 1756, are the subjects of Chapter XVII. A sketch of the political situation of Austria, Turkey, Russia, France, and Italy, down to the last-mentioned period, is given in Chapter XVIII. The affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and America, from 1750 to 1780, are recorded in Chapter XIX. A sketch of the situation of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and Germany—and a Review of Transactions in the East and North, during the same course of time, employ the XXth and XXIth Chapters. General Retrospect from 1780 to 1790, fills up Chapter XXII.; and the two last Chapters, XXIII. and XXIV. extend the sketches of events from 1790 to 1800.

Here we may safely rest, after having taken hasty strides in order to leap at once into the ground occupied by the existing generations. Living characters, recent events, and well-remembered anecdotes, are indeed crowded together, in an amazing manner, in this winding up of the work. A few specimens of her singular mode of describing the most generally known public occurrences, we imagine, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Of the ten years from 1780 to 1790, she remarks, and relates as follows: “If during this turbulent period, our partiality should place England as the prominent feature attracting *Retrospection*, let us at least confess that she has deserved it. Her follies were the follies of a day, a week at most.

She leaves no token of the fabler
streams,
But mounts far off among the Swans of
Thames.

Though

Though seized, in June 1780, with the epidemic disease rife among all countries, sedition breaking out into revolt, one of the members of its Legislature did, without doubt, bring up a multitude, no fewer than twenty thousand men, to awe her councils, and disturb her peace: Parliament not only saw but felt the insult and the danger; and while their very house was threatened with destruction, the law-lords flying from their blazing residences, London's chief Magistrate trembling in his chamber, and our capital, for three days and nights, exhibiting the appearance of a city taken by assault; her King's intrepid coolness saved the State. He put the town in peace, preserved the Bank and records of the Tower, and when exertion of Prerogative alone could have preserved tranquillity among us, his care was chiefly employed to shorten the time, and the necessity for such exertion. That care was really wanted. The dwellers in our opulent metropolis, alarmed at what had passed, were willing, as Solon long ago said, "all civilized persons, in like cases, would be most willing to become unconditional servants to one man, their native Prince, rather than thus, by listening to mad demagogues, set all their gains to hazard, expose their enemies to tumult, death, and ruin." Of such turn in men's opinions our exemplary Sovereign was seen to take no advantage. The course of law, the currents of common life, rolled in their own channel."—With hearts as truly loyal and affectionate to our beloved Sovereign as Mrs. Piozzi, we must nevertheless condemn her wretched strain of adulation! It was the intrepidity and zealous exertions of loyal citizens, that saved the Bank and put the town in peace! from the genuine love of their King and Country—not from the mean motive she hints at, of securing their gains from hazard.

For the most laboured and most fulsome panegyric, out herodying Herod, see her account of Mr. Pitt's coming into power, page 482.

This is followed, in the next page, by the strangest narrative of the prosecution of Mr. Hastings. Take it, gentle reader, in the Lady's own words.

"Mean time (during the elevation of Mr. Pitt), the furious cry raised against Mr. Hastings, and the strange artifices used by those who had choice of words at command to carry that cry beyond

St. Stephen's Chapel, with which it had in truth too long resounded, was moderated, and we may say modulated by Mr. Pitt into a note of interrogation, by which to find out how things did really stand in India, where people were beginning to believe of English Governors some facts that might better have been credited had *Retrospection* told them of Caligula. To get money, much had no doubt been done, which good minds would not dictate, nor delicate minds delight even to hear; but of that much Hastings had apparently done but little. To hear the cry against him, one would have thought that he had nightly killed a child to make a poultice for a pimple on his back out of the baby's liver.—*This* Hyder Ali did for many weeks. A Lady who lived long in Hindoitan assured me, that she knew of sixteen infants which, when the tyrant had a tumour on his shoulder, were all devoted to this dreadful purpose, and our horror-stricken English called him Herod."

The unfortunate Queen of France is one of our Author's distinguished favourites, in the annals of our times. "A character of so much true desert, levigated by so much frivolous hilarity, would once have been all but adored in France; but more than virtue now was necessary to make Kings beloved, and more than merit or beauty Queens. Some of the pensioners upon that charming creature's greatly-abused bounty disgraced her choice, and some lamentations concerning her *astonishing* expences greatly disgraced the lamenters. Her milliner's pension of 150l. a year English, was talked of as *enormous*; as for the annuity paid to *l'infame* Raucoux, it had been better never talked of at all. A near relation of Charles Lameth, besides, was said to have assisted in emptying her ever-open purse; and with the money and anecdotes picked up at Versailles, confirmed her kinsman in his resolution to ruin the possessors. The light-hearted daughter of Maria Theresa dreamed not of detestable designs: she wore *caps à la Keppel*, saw his effigies trailed through the dirt after the 27th of July 1778, clapping her hands with joy; and listening with transport to every tale that brought ill news for England from America, till having caught a severe cold, some one observed it was the *influenza* brought over from New York. Ah, Madame! cried a Lady

of the Court, we shall soon catch a disorder from thence, more dangerous and no less contagious.—What can that be, exclaimed *Antoinette*!—The *independenza*, replies *Vaupilliere*: but incurable disease of all the French finances accelerated this Sybellinè Oracle's fulfilment.—Admirable recorder! impartial historian! Last four years of the century, and conclusion of the work, thus ushered in.—“Being arrived at the interesting moment when *Retrospection* ceases and *observation* is begun, our book must be submitted to the reader's *Retrospect*. If found at last too short for use, too long for entertainment, the writer will be sorry;

Yet if we shadows have offended,
Tis but this, and all is mended,
That you have but slumber'd here,
While these visions did appear.

Midsummer Night's Dream.”

So then, the actual events that have but recently occurred, the glorious victories our Admirals have obtained, and all the important transactions of our Government, together with all the individual concerns of our fellow-subjects, are but shadows—visions over which we have but slumbered—; and we apprehend many of her readers will not only slumber, but fall asleep, especially over the greatest part of the four last years of the century; for it is the most unintelligible jargon we ever had the patience to wade through.

The following passage we produce as evidence in support of the charge.—“Certain it is, that the new Directory (of France) seemed to lament the crush of every virtue by the grand fall of altars and thrones: they hoped perhaps, while *roasting* out the substance of monarchy, morality, and religion, to keep at least the COS, as Chemists call the Colour, Odour, Sapor of all three!”

A *quantum sufficit*, we follow the Lady's example, to shew our scholarship, of Anecdotes are interpersed through the two volumes: with a few of the most curious we shall take leave of the work.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

“This General, the first who ever wore as a name the title of *Destroyer*, Apollyon Buonaparte built on Italy, amazing all mankind, not by the de-

struction of his sword alone, but by his powers of fascination too, displayed in their effects among Italian Potentates, which, not unlike birds upon a branch, dropt one by one into the mouth of the rattle-snake.”

REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES.

“The principal virtue of this era, the *seventh* century, was redeeming captives caught up by the Huns, &c. Priscus Emperor of the East, paid three hundred pounds weight of gold to Chaganus for prisoners he had taken; but *Commentiolus* another Emperor in succession, refusing to give *five shillings* each, of our money, for a large lot of them, a rebellion was the consequence. The Pope said, (query what Pope) if he had not had *three thousand* Monks to feed daily out of his own privy purse, he could have bought more souls to orthodoxy, for his exalted station would not permit him to imitate the famous Bishop of Nola, who, having nothing left to purchase captives, *paraded himself*, and by that stretch of heroism, to a poor widowed mother of mean rank restored her only son.”

THE TRIUMPH OF REASON OVER BIGOTRY.

—“The young Duke of Frisia, a new convert, requested baptism, which was preparing, but as he put his first leg into the font, having unluckily asked where they supposed his late good father was—an exemplary Prince; and the unfeeling Priests bluntly replying—*why in Hell to be sure!* Radhold was shocked, and not proceeding further with the ceremony, inquired again, concerning some old ancestor of eminence for virtue, although ignorant of Christian obligation—receiving the same unqualified answer then,—*that all were damned*—he drew his leg quickly out of the water, protesting he preferred, in the next world *their* company, to that of men so harsh and intolerant.”

CONTRAST to the above.

“The gentle Benedict, mean time, maintained the Papal dignity at Rome, while he forbore all claim to pomp or pride as individual. He was a man of merit, not of birth, and when, on his accession to the Popedom, his mother came to court in robes of gold tissue, with ornaments of jewels blazing round

* See the 9th Chapter of St. John's Apocalypse, 11th verse.—The Greek word is Apollyon. The Corsican pronunciation makes it *Nappollione*. *Picci's Comment.* on the Bible, p. 524.

her head, to him who introduced her, he returned round and said—"My mother is no Princess: guard this Lady home again: my mother I know will come to-morrow morning: she has more sense than to be in all this throng." She had in effect sense enough to take the hint, and waiting upon his Holiness the next

morning in her accustomed dress, Benedict ran to meet her, and threw himself into her arms with affectionate transport, requesting her to pardon what he had done as a duty to his situation and himself the day before. M.

The Siege of Acre: an Epic Poem. In Six Books. By Mrs. Cowley. 4to. 9s. Debrett.

It gives us pleasure to announce the return of this Lady to the walks of literature, to the elegant amusements of which she has so largely contributed. A subject better calculated to call forth the strains of the British Muse has not, for a long time, presented itself, than the gallant defence of Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, whose zeal and talents resisted all the efforts of the famed General Bonaparte, and saved the Turkish dominion from the most imminent peril of annihilation. Nor, judging from the vigour and harmony of the verses, do we think the celebration of the event could have been confided to a more able hand.

The facts narrated are all copied from the public letters of Sir Sidney, with the exception of one onset headed by Bonaparte himself, which, we find, has been taken from the French accounts. Two episodes of imagination have been introduced, for which in a work purely historical Mrs. Cowley has thought it necessary to offer an apology: "They grew," she says, "out of the subject. It may be almost assumed, that there never was a siege which lasted more than two months, in which some interesting family event did not take place, in consequence of husbands and fathers becoming military men. ELEANOR AND HER DAUGHTERS just serve to give an abstract idea of the relative situation of the Christian towns in the mountains of Syria. Can it be supposed, that Christian fathers were not roused; and that the females of their families did not endeavour to seduce them from their duty, from an acute sense of their personal danger?—Surely these little transcripts should scarcely be called invention;—they impressed my mind with a sense of real existence."

The other episode, of OSMYN AND INA, which Mrs. Cowley has not particularly mentioned in her apology, is an extremely interesting picture, though

the same idea has been treated by former poets; being that of a young and beautiful wife following in martial array her beloved husband to the field.

A short extract, describing the timely advent of Sir Sidney Smith to the assistance of our Ottoman allies, may give some idea of the style of our Author.

"Rowing at distance in the shallow bay,
The boats of Hassan slowly made their way
Surcharged with troops. The hour was
big with fate,
All might be lost, and he arrive too late!
The tower half fallen, choked the subjacent trench,
[French—
And made a sloping pathway for the
The TIGRE'S CAPTAIN, with commanding eye,
[zards lie;
Sees where the danger, where the hazards
his brave sailors instant at the Mole,
[liant whole!
From either ship;—both crews a va-
A glorious rivalry swell'd ev'ry heart,
Almost without command away they
start— [alike,
Rush'd through the open postern, arm'd
Each bearing in his hand a glitt'ring
pike:— [them throng,
Shouting their thanks, the Syrians round
And hail them, SAVIOURS, as they pour
along; [lish fly—
Prompt, to the shatter'd tower the Eng-
Their loud hurzas transpierce the waken-
ing sky;
The foe beneath, aghast, astonish'd move,
As the bold sailors wav'd their hats
above; [FRANCE,
Indignant! down they tear the FLAG OF
And to the earth the tatter'd rag elance!
"Daring, y-tawed, th' Invaders climb
the breach,
And all who come within a sailor's reach,
Felt the strong purchase of his ready pike,
Within the breast, or through the helmet
strike;
Nor do the Syrian weighty missiles fail,
With which each rising hero they as-
sail,

These,

These, and the pikes sustain an equal
part— [heart ;
That bends the neck, this penetrates the
They reel, and, tumbling down the slope,
impel
The next advancing on the last, who fell ;
The plain below continued fresh sup-
plies,
And dread successions steadily arise !
So when deep seas amidst their caverns
wake,
And boiling billows, billows overtake,
Their curling tops the frothy monsters
throw, [brow,
Against some jutting rock's impending
The rock, disdain the presumptuous
foam, [their tomb.
Strikes wave on wave, and sinks them to
“ Softly majestic ; full upon the sight
Of those who nourish'd on the walls the
fight, [shew'd,
A mount, distinct, its native honours
And on its swells, carmined, the No'ral
glow'd.
The name of *Cœur de Lion* graced the hill,
Bestow'd in ages past, and granted still.
Hear BONAPARTE stood ; and on the
breach, [reach,
Rose SIDNEY SMITH, O ! for the glowing
Of some inspired, illuminated pen,
To shew how stood these two illustrious
men ! [strain !
To shew what thoughts each lofty bosom
When glance met glance, athwart the
marital plain !
The form of either press'd upon the view,
And air, and action, stein attention drew.
Thus stood TWO MEN, in courage, zeal,
the same,
But each ambitious of a diff'rent fame ;
So the two *Seraphs*, heading each their
host, [coast,
Appear'd, O Milton ! on the heavenly
Whilst the bright SON OF MORN with
fading light,
Shrunk before ABDIEL in celestial fight,
Star-treading Spirit ! whose subsiding ray,
Pluck'd from immortal courts a shade of
day,
And woke in angels the sad power to fight,
As, hurled—He darted from the marble
sky, [to dwell,
Down, down, in endless depths, remote
Where seas of fire their burning surges
swell. [stands.
“ High on the tower, bold SIDNEY lofty
Guiding th' elastic courage of his bands ;
Aloof, amidst his friends in crescent form,
Stood BONAPARTE, Regent of the storm !
On RICHARD's mount, but not as Richard
stood,
Pouring to heav'n his consecrated blood ;
Not to *protect* the Faith whose glorious
Sun [run ;
First rising here, o'er all the earth hath
No ! but to quench it in its native bed,
Where yet its rays, obtusely bright, are
shed. [clare,
His actions, vehemence and wrath de-
Your bombs, he cries, nor toil, ye French-
men spare ! [camp,
We'll voice another breach—fly to the
This day, this hour, my future fate must
stamp ! [God !
See, where HE stands like some inspiring
Guiding a battle by his powerful nod ;
O FORTUNE ! shall no blest deputed ball,
That ruin reach—upon that seaman tall ?
Fly to the camp ! be all its engines roll'd
Towards the wall ; a GATE we'll *there*
unfold,
A gate to Acre's heart—to India's plains,
To ev'ry Court where Eastern Britain
reigns ; [own,
To ev'ry mart her commerce makes its
And her proud traders govern, from a
Throne ?
Thus pierced remotely, in a fruitful limb,
The purple jewels of the vine are dim,
Its clusters shrink, its ruddy drop exude,
Each branch is drain'd, and the tough
TRUNK subdued.”

*NUPTIÆ SACRÆ ; or, an Inquiry into the
scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Di-
vorce. Addressed to the two Houses of
Parliament. 8vo. Wright. 1801.*

If the question of divorce should
again come before the Parliament, the
merits of it will be much elucidated
by attending to the arguments of this
learned and candid author, whose sen-
timents do not accord completely with
either side of the House.

*Pictureque Excursions in Devonshire, con-
sisting of Select Views with Descriptions.
By T. H. Williams and H. I. Johns.
Royal 8vo. 5s. Murray and High-
ley.*

This seems to be but the commence-
ment of a plan, of the extent of which
we do not find any information to ena-
ble us to judge. To the lovers of rural
scenery, however, a work evincing
so much taste and judgment in the
selection

selection of the views, and such a pleasing and lively variety in the explanatory accompaniments, cannot fail to be a very desirable publication. The present number contains, besides 40 pages of letter-press, elegantly executed by Bensley, a Fancy Vignette Title Page etched by Mr. Williams: with Views of Weston Mill; St. Germain's River, from King's Tamerton; Mount Edgcombe, Dock, Hamoaze, &c.; and the River Tamer, from St. Budeaux Church; all engraven by Mr. Anker Smith.

General Opinions on the Conduct of Ministers with respect to the past and present State of Ireland, and inculcating the Justice and Policy of Catholic Emancipation. By Thomas Townshend, Esq. Barrister at Law, and a Member of the Irish Parliament. 8vo. Debrett.

This pamphlet is evidently the production of a Writer who has maturely considered the question on which it treats, in all its lights and bearings; that his deductions, however, are uniformly just, or decisive, is more than it becomes us to say.

Mr. Townshend with great freedom

discusses the plan of the late Union, as well as the mode in which it was brought to effect; but though occasionally very severe in his remarks on the conduct of the late Prime Minister, he is throughout respectful and loyal toward the Sovereign and the Country.

In a style sometimes loose, but generally vigorous, he advocates the claims of the Irish Catholics to a release from their political restrictions, and very ingeniously (if not, as we before said, effectually) refutes the arguments that have been employed against it.

Flora; or, The Deserted Child. By Elizabeth Somerville. 18mo. 1s. Longman and Rees.

A pleasing little tale for children, and well suited to aid the Author's intention of inculcating the virtues of gratitude, humanity, and universal good will; to discourage pride, cruelty, and gluttony; and to exemplify, that there is no creature so mean but it may become, in the hand of Providence, the instrument to effect what the great^t and most powerful might in vain struggle to accomplish.

LYCOPHRON.

L. 202—203.

Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ βωμῶν τοῦ προμάντιος Κρόνου,
 Σὺν μητρὶ τέκνωι κηπιῶν κραινόμενου,—

Illi vèrò circa aram præfuit Saturni,
 Pullorum pavorum cum matre carnivora,—

SOME, says the Scholiast, are of opinion, that Κρόνου is put for Κραινόμενου. By some are meant those early commentators, of whom Meusius in his preface thus speaks: "Primi in hoc opere illustrando sudarunt Dection, Orus, & Theon, viri in Grammaticâ quondam illustres; sed eorum nomina tempus atque invidiosa vetustas nobis ademerunt." These Grammarians recollected, that Homer, in his account of the prodigy, ascribes it to Jupiter. For which reason they tell us, that Κρόνος means Κραινόμενος, and that this is Jupiter's altar. They consider Lycophron, as treading invariably in the

track of Homer. Yet is it not unusual with our poet, to diversify and embellish the stories, which Homer has related, by introducing new places, characters, and occurrences. The supposition, that one word is substituted for another, without authority and without reason, discredits alike the poet and his expositors. Lycophron expressly calls it the altar of Saturn. Some reason must be assigned, why, amidst the different altars, at which hecatombs were heaped to different deities, the altar of Saturn was selected for the appearance of this prodigy. This preference must not be ascribed

to caprice. A sense of propriety and a consistency of *design* probably suggested it. The emblematic figures, which adorned the statues and altars of Saturn, were numerous. There are emblems, which are appropriated to Saturn, as a planet, who occupies a place in the heavens. There are emblems, that belong to him as Time, by whom the affairs of men are regulated. Considered as Time, which Saturn here personates, his most expressive emblem is a serpent. At the altar of Saturn is *the time* of the war's duration *foretold* by the serpent. Hence the altar is called *βωμὸς περιμάστιος Κρόνου*. Time is portrayed as the universal devourer. *Tempus edax rerum*. To *devour* is alike the property of Saturn and his symbol. Time devoured his infant offspring. His serpent devoured the callow brood.

— πᾶσας γὰρ ὄγ' ἤρρωσε καλῆς,
"Αὐτῶς ὀρίθωντε τέκον", κτίλατ' ὤκα Σύκων.

Hence the altar is called *βωμὸς Κρόνου κρεανόμου*. Thus the prophetic serpent, springing from the altar of *Time*, and devouring the eight young birds and its dam, symbolically represents those desolating scenes of a protracted war, that must continue for *nine* successive years, and terminate in the *tenth*. Hieroglyphic representations and emblematic figures, as they fling to a distance and faintly adumbrate the truths

they convey, are with propriety employed in a poem, whose cast and character are prophetic. Lycophron knew their use; and occasionally, when the reader least suspects his design, employs them. The emblem sometimes occupies the place of the person who bears it. Thus; *Τόργος ὑγραφόιτος*. A martial instrument denominates the goddess of war; and we recognize Minerva by her representative emblem. Thus; *Σάλπιξ ἀρδν' εὐθονεῖ*. In the passage before us, the serpent's voracity is ascribed to Time. *Κρόνου κρεανόμου*. For to *devour* is Time's acknowledged property; and his emblem is employed in the act of devouring. The words *εὐθονεῖ* respect the serpent, that devoured the birds *with their dam*. Here the person, Time, appears in the place of his emblem. The one is expressed, the other implied. This sketch reminds us of Homer's larger draught. Its outlines may be traced in the great original. But our poet's research was also directed to a different quarter. He seems to have finished the little piece after some Egyptian model, which he had seen and approved. He knew the prevailing taste; and, willing to share with his contemporary poets his portion of praise, undertook to gratify it. *Cedit turba Canopo*.

R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 12.

MRS. JORDAN resumed her situation at Drury-lane Theatre for the first time this season, in her favourite character of *the Country Girl*, which she performed with unabated animation and effect. She has since gratified the public with her *Estifania*, *Beatrice* (in *the Pannel*), *Nell*, *Maria*, &c. but, we believe, has wholly resigned the *bowl* and *dagger*, for which Nature never intended her.

13. A new sacred Oratorio, called "ELISHA; OR, THE WOMAN OF SHUNEM," written by Mr. Hull, and com-

posed by Dr. Arnold, was performed, for the first time, at the Haymarket Theatre, with good success. As a musical composition, it is entitled to great praise; and, as a literary production, is highly creditable to the talents of its veteran Author.

APRIL 8. An alarming indisposition threatening the speedy dissolution of one of Mrs. Jordan's daughters, obliged Mrs. J. to send notice to the Theatre about three o'clock, that it was impossible for her to perform in "The Country Girl," which was announced for that evening. By some accident her
note

note did not reach the Manager's hands till it was much too late to apprise the public by hand-bills, or change the entertainments. An apology was made on the drawing-up of the curtain, and Mrs. Harlow respectfully offered as the substitute in the part of *Miss Peggy*. A deep murmur ensued; thrice the play began, and as often were the performers driven off; some outrageous voices demanding a return of the money paid at the door. After an hour had been lost in this manner, the sensible and temperate part of the audience secured a hearing to an explanation from Mr. Barrymore; which was received with great liberality; the play proceeded; and Mrs. Harlow acquitted herself with credit.

The same evening, at Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Cooke added to his list of characters that of *Sir Giles Over-reach*, in "A New Way to pay Old Debts." It comprised the same mixture of excellencies and defects that we have before noticed in that Gentleman's performances; and involuntarily called forth a sigh to the memory of poor Henderson! Mr. Lewis's *Wellborn* and Miss Murray's *Margaret* were skilful and happy delineations of the respective characters.

14. It may be proper to record, that the receipts at Covent Garden Theatre this evening (Inledon's Benefit) greatly exceeded all former instances, being 693l. 11s.

22. A new Opera written by Mr. Morton, was presented for the first time at the above Theatre, under the title of "THE BLIND GIRL; OR, A RECEIPT FOR BEAUTY;" the characters of which were as follow, and thus represented:

Don Gallardo	Mr. MUNDEN.
Don Valentia	Mr. BETTERTON.
Luposo	Mr. WADDY.
Roderick	Mr. CLAREMONT.
Bonito	Mr. TOWNSEND.
Frederick	Mr. INCLEDON.
Splash (his Servant)	Mr. FAWCETT.
Sligo	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Young Inca	Mr. HILL.
Indian	Mr. STREET.
Signiora Dolorosa de Gallardo	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Clara Bonito	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Viletta	Miss SIMS.
Corrello	Miss WATERS.
Spanish Lady	Mrs. POWELL.

Scene—Lima, South America.

FABLE.

Frederick, an English surgeon, and his servant Splash, are thrown by shipwreck on the Coast of Peru. They arrive in time to rescue a lovely blind girl, the daughter of Bonetto, from a licentious ravisher, the son-in-law of the Viceroy. Her father, though inexpressibly grateful for the service, is too poor to reward it with aught but thanks. Frederick and Clara, the blind girl, become enamoured of each other, and he infinitely enhances the merit of his first service by a surgical operation which restores her sight.

In the mean time, the Viceroy's son-in-law, and two other debauchees, his companions, proceed in a wild career of loose pleasures. The former was the ravisher, from whom Frederick rescued Clara; and Don Roderick, one of his friends, has violated the sister of the Inca. The third is a deceitful villain, already broken in his fortunes by gaming, and other profligate expence. The Inca awaits, and at last seizes an opportunity to revenge his sister's wrongs and subsequent death, by assassinating Don Roderick. The Viceroy's son-in-law is defrauded by his other companion of the sum of ten thousand pistoles, which he had put into the hands of Bonetto, for the purpose of getting Clara and her father within his power.

The Viceroy is an honest and kind-hearted old man, still fond of a wench and a bottle, sick of his ugly wife, and impatient of the formalities of state. His Lady is homely, fretful, fond of him, and uneasy that she has not charms to fix his heart. Sligo, the Irishman, is the humourous yet honest confidant of both. Frederick has communicated to Splash the secret of the preparation of a cosmetic to array ugliness in beauty. Donna Dolorosa, the Viceroy's Lady, tries its efficacy with success. Splash is rewarded with the place of Judge, just when the Inca is to be tried for the murder of Don Roderick, and when Bonetto is brought to be condemned by law to repay the ten thousand pistoles of which he had been swindled, Splash's sentences acquit both with great justice and humour. Frederick becomes the husband of Clara; and all, but the dissolute, are, in the end, made happy.

There is not much originality in the characters or plot of this *melange* of tragedy, opera, and farce; but it abounds in whimsical incident and

sprightly equivoque; and is not deficient in virtuous and moral sentiments inculcated in impressive language. The pageantry part of it, as processions and dances, exhibits much splendid dress and decoration. The scenery is well-executed, and the music (the joint production of Reeve and Mazzinghi) extremely pleasing.

Inledon, Hill, and Townshend, in the vocal parts, and Munden, Fawcett, and Johnstone, in the comic characters, were loudly applauded; as was also Mrs. H. Johnston, in the impressive and interesting character of Clara.

The piece was announced for repetition with general approbation.

POETRY.

KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the *BASIA* of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DELLIUS, the *Hermit*, a Native of *Dubrisum*.

Written, originally, in Latin, about 500 Years since.

(Continued from page 208.)

KISS IX.

The Gift.

COME! lovely lock of *Julia's* hair,
The gift of that enchanting fair;
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Dear relic of that beauteous maid!
With what a soul-attracting grace,
A modest air, and blushing face,
A faltering voice, and heaving breast,
She bade thee in my bosom rest!
Propitious boon! O, thou shalt be
The sweetest gift of life to me!
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Thou lovely part of that dear maid!
What streams of bliss wilt thou impart,
Who drank the stream of *Julia's* heart!
Oft have thy wanton ringlets press'd,
And dar'd to kiss her panting breast;
Or, careless o'er her shoulders flung,
Down her small waist redundant hung;
Or, half-concealing many a grace,
Giv'n added pow'rs to that sweet face.
And hast thou, envied rival! laid
On the same couch with that fair maid?
In night's voluptuous moments, press'd
That youthful, firm, and snow-white
breast?
Seen the moist languish of her eyes?
Heard all her wishes? all her sighs?
And, when she wak'd from soft repose,
Kiss'd her fair fingers, ere she rose?
Yes!—thou hast been divinely bless'd,
And pass'd whole nights on *Julia's*
breast!
O, thou wilt be the healing pow'r,
To soothe me in Misfortune's hour

To chace each gloomy thought away,
Which, in her absence, clouds my day!
And oft, beneath my pillow laid,
My soul, in dreams, shall ask thine aid,
To fill with unrestrain'd delight,
The amorous visions of the night!
See! see! thy auburn curls I kiss,
Thou presage of my future bliss!
Dear gift! in silken folds array'd,
Close to my heart shalt thou be laid,
Nor time, nor human force, nor art,
Shall tear thee from my doating heart!

KISS X.

The Separation.

'Tis gone! the bark that wafts my love!
To Gallia's shore it bears its way.
Ye Zephyrs! softly bid it move;
Ye Waves! around it gently play;
In wanton measures dance around,
As when thy new-born Venus smil'd.
Wake not thy storms, O Deep profound!
If calm, I'm bless'd; if rough, I'm
wild.
Alas! what torments rent my breast,
When *Julia* breath'd her last adieu;
When last her yielding hand I press'd,
And gently to my bosom drew!
Yet not alone to grief resign'd;
For, sure, that moment teem'd with
bliss,
When *Julia*, in my arms reclin'd,
Return'd, in tears, my parting kiss!
Farewell, sweet eyes of heavenly light,
Whose smiles have fill'd with joy my
day!
Oh! how shall I endure the night,
Now their mild radiance is away?
I'll seek, dear maid! the lonely grove,
To think on thee in every shade;
And win, with pray'rs, the pow'r above,
To guard from harm my lovely maid.

Farewell!

Farewell! sweet eyes of heavenly light,
Whose smiles have filled with bliss my
day!
Oh! how shall I endure the night,
Now their mild radiance is away?

KISS XI.

The Solitary Walk.

THO' pensive down this vale I stray,
Yet, sure, enchantment marks my way!
Where'er I gaze, all, all around,
Strikes my rapt sense as fairy ground,
'Tho', absent from my darling maid,
I wander lonely thro' the shade.
Say, whence the charm that aught can
move,
Whilst seas divide me from my love?
The image of that beauteous maid
Still haunts, in Fancy's eye, the shade;
And, tho' of absence I complain,
Her voice, her breath, her eyes remain.
The tuneful birds that now rejoice,
Are but the echoes of her voice;
The gale that robs you blooming wreath,
Wafts but the fragrance of her breath;
And the mild light that gilds the skies,
Sheds but the lustre of her eyes!
So, when the sun-beams glide away,
And mark the close of radiant day,
The moon appears to bless the night,
And charms us with reflected light.

THE TRANSLATOR.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent,
April 7, 1801.*

(*To be continued.*)

WULFHARD AND HESTRITHA.

A ROMANCE.

AN orphan in a lonely cot
Conceal'd a British warlike Lord,
His castle seiz'd by hostile Danes,
His valiant follow'rs put to sword.
When Alfred call'd his scatter'd troops
From dreary woods and rocks so wild,
To his domains Lord Wulfhard flew,
And fair Hestriitha left with child.
Too many pangs 'twould force to tell,
By what vile arts, and vows untrue,
He wrought her to his wanton will,
And spoil'd the fairest flow'r that grew.
Frantic, a peaceful home she leaves,
And wanders o'er each mount and heath.
She spies afar Lord Wulfhard's tow'rs,
And cold and weary calls on death.
These tow'rs Lord Wulfhard had re-
gain'd;
On a firm rock they hold their seat;
Around them roar the Northern winds,
Their fest the angry billows beat.

Sinking beneath a mother's pangs,
Just when she reach'd the castle gate,
A child is born amidst the storms
That seem to howl a dreadful fate.

"Oh! my poor babe, the rain beats cold,
I'm dying on this wat'ry sod:
False, cruel man! thy vows confirm
Before the altar of thy God."

Her bitter groans alarm the guard;
Lord Wulfhard hears her piteous call;
He starts to see a new-born child;
He leads her to the castle hall.

"We're now alone; this offer hear:
Back to thy humble dwelling move;—
Take hence thy brat;—accept this
purse;—
A richer damsel meets my love."

Hestriitha faints; her blood runs cold;
Around she rolls her blood-shot eyes;
She sees a casement open wide;
She hears the foaming breakers rise.

"My child! to regions we'll aspire
Which cruel fathers never share."—
Then clasps her babe, and, leaping thro',
The sea entwombs a wretched pair.

Three moons had follow'd this black deed,
When an Earl's daughter, then betroth'd
To this ambitious, haughty Chief,
In pearls and gold comes gaily cloth'd.

The marriage now is solemniz'd;
The guests the bridal feast set round;
Each warrior grasps the luscious cup;
With mirth the gothic roofs resound.

The minstrels strike their trembling
harps, [breathes;
When louder notes the trumpet
It calls to arms;—the women scream;—
Each chief his glittering sword un-
sheathes.

The Danes' strong number force the
gates;
Torrents of blood the castle stain;
Wulfhard, assail'd on ev'ry side,
Beholds his bravest champions slain.

His sword is shiver'd in the fight;
Around his head Death's banners
wave;

When, lo! that casement meets his view,
Where poor Hestriitha found a grave.

One hope remains; he hurries thro',
And falls amidst the waves so white;
He strives to reach the neighb'ring shore;
He spies afar a quiv'ring light;

The blue flame hovers near a rock;
Then, horror-struck, his looks are wild;
A shiv'ring ghost, from troubled waves,
Lifts to its breast a mangled child.

The spirit mountain-billows treads ;
 Green sea-weed round its clothes had
 spread ;
 Rent from pale cheeks and fractur'd limbs,
 The fish on sea-cold flesh had fed.
 " Wulfhard," with hollow voice it cries,
 " Thy offspring half-devour'd behold ;
 Come to my bed, Heftritha calls,
 My wat'ry couch lies deadly cold !"
 The phantom, with an icy grasp,
 Bears him full many a fathom deep :
 " Come to my bed," again it cries ;
 And Wulfhard sinks to endless sleep !
Manchester, April 16, 1801. S. H. J.

TRUTH AND THE MILLER.

A FABLE.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

CHILL was the air, and wide around
 Descending snows had cloath'd the
 ground,
 When, shiv'ring at the MILLER's gate,
 In totter'd weeds a BEGGAR sat.
 The *Man of Meal*, with fluent tongue,
 Could reason well of right and wrong ;
 He lov'd his friend, his glass, his joke,
 But us'd *Religion* as a cloak ;
 With *Faith* and *Hope* he still was free,
 But never practis'd *Charity*.
 To him the wretch her tale address'd,
 And thus, in piteous strain, express'd :—
 " For Heav'n's sweet sake, kind Sir !
 O ! spare
 One farthing to a widow's pray'r ;
 Hard are the times, and little know
 The rich of poverty and woe :
 At home for bread my infants pine,
 And ev'ry racking care is mine !"
 " Vagrant, be gone !" the *good man*
 cried—
 " And hatte thy loathsome form to hide ;
 To honest labour turn thine hand ;
 Forbear thy plaints, and understand,
 That, tho' thou dar'st at Heav'n repine,
 'Tis sloth and indolence, like thine,
 With other crimes combin'd, that call
 The chast'ning rod of Heav'n on *all* :
 Hence fruitless seasons, harvests drear,
 And all the plagues that blot the year !"
 He spoke—when, lo ! before his eyes—
 As flames thro' smould'ring smoke arise—
 The SUPPLIANT rose, transform'd and
 bright,
 A native of the realms of light !
 A sun of splendor grac'd her breast,
 A zealous rage her eye confes'd,
 As thus, with action dignified,
 And awe-commanding voice, she cried—

" Detested wretch ! immers'd in gain,
 And harden'd to another's pain,
 Thou dost the attributes abuse
 Of him whose name thou dar'st to use ;
 And, whilst thou pleadest *Virtue's* cause,
 Liv'st the transgressor of her laws !
 No fault is there in Providence,
 On which you found your stale pretence ;
 Nor are your fellow-creatures' crimes
 Sole causes of unhappy times—
Deep in your breast the evil dwells—
 There AV'RIE licks in hidden cells ;
 And there the Sorceress plies her art,
 Which turns to adamant the heart.
 In *me*, behold thy deadliest foe—
 My name is TRUTH ; and, dæmon I
 know,
 The slumberer Conscience I can wake,
 And bid her guilty victims quake.—
 Unless Repentance seize thy soul,
 And make thy wounded spirit whole,
 Her vengeance shall pursue thee down
 To endless pangs in shades unknown !

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO MRS. SAMUEL,

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

On her honouring the Author with a
 PAIR OF GARTERS.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

IF once a *single* garter could surprise,
 And lure a courtly circle's wond'ring
 eyes ; [ter,
 Could draw from Majesty * a royal char-
 And cause an " *Institution of the Garter* ;"
 If such high honours were—as said to be—
 Shewn to a Lady's ribbon from her knee,
 What ought not I—when garter'd by the
 Fair—
 Not with a *single*—but substantial PAIR ;
 What ought not I—a grateful sense to
 show, [could flow ;
 If fast as thought the pow'r of words
 But since nor words—nor language can
 impart,
 My vast susceptibility of heart ;
 Permit me just to say—respecting char-
 ters— [ters.
 I rev'rence most YOUR *Order of the Gar-*

THE MOTH.

LITTLE buzzing flutterer, why
 Dost thou round my taper fly ?
 Why attempt to touch the bait,
 That, when touch'd, is instant fate ?
 Is it that thy dazzled sight
 Can't resist a flame so bright ?

* Edward the Third.

Is there in that flame a charm
That banishes all fear of harm ?
Cease, fond silly thing, to gaze ?
Cease to hover round the blaze.
Know, the source of all thy joy,
Shines, alas ! but to destroy.
Know of me that danger's near
While you thus continue here.
Soon, then, wing thy way elsewhere ;
Me the painful caution spare.
Prithee my advice pursue ;
'Trust me thou wilt find it true.
Lo ! my counsel it is lost,
At the heedless insect's cost :
Round and round again it flies,
'Till, caught within the flame, it dies.
Learn from this, ye giddy train,
Learn that pleasure leads to pain :
Timely, then, temptation shun,
Or, like the moth, you'll be undone.
Walworth.

J. T.

SONNET.

WRITTEN AT THE GRAVE OF CHARLES
CHURCHILL, AT DOVER.

BY THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

WHILST o'er thy grave, who had'st
" the Muse of Fire,"
The Bard must envious, full of thought,
recline ;
Howe'er his eager wishes may aspire,
To have endowments rapid, grand, as
THINE.
One firm resolve his beating breast shall
form, [be ;
E'en if the sacred Nine should liberal
Ne'er to engage in *Party's* horrid storm,
'Though even, CHURCHILL, he might
rival THEE.
But vow to heav'n ! that *independence*
dear, [shall run ;
And *candour* only, through his page
Renouncing all the *fine*, to be *sincere*,
And shunning *fame*, if he must *virtue*
shun.
So conscious rectitude his life shall know,
His breast *alone* with TRUTH and FREE-
DOM glow.

ODE TO MORNING.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

WHAT time Aurora gilds the Eastern
skies, [refresh'd
And wakes to life sweet Nature, now
By Night's soft care ? O, may I seek thy
smiles,
And hail the Lord of day !
The gaudy scene invites me not alone
To view creation in her wond'rous dress,

Rob'd in luxuriant charms, transcending
far
The labour'd schemes of art !
Sweet Music wakes the groves ; the
stately trees
In rustling adoration bow their heads ;
While Air's inhabitants proclaim the
dawn,
And joyful homage pay !
Hung with Aurora's pearls, blest source
of life !
Parent of great existence ! let me view
Thy orient locks of gold, reflected bright
In each enamour'd stream.
While past'ral melody delights the vales,
And glads the woodlands with enchant-
ing notes,
I woo thy mild embraces, heav'nly Morn !
And meet thy whisp'ring gales.
O, thou ! whose glories charm the
wond'ring eye, [world,
And wake sensation thro' the mystic
In contemplation lost, I feel thy pow'r,
And draw a *veil* on DOUBT !

To *thee* all NATURE adoration pays,
Celestial Morn ! And bend the grateful
knee ;
Till all thy creatures yield to sober Eve,
And dream in silent praise !

THE EXILE.

TO EDWIN.

FAR from his Edwin, and the Maid he
loves,
A wretched exile sad Orestes roves,
Edwin's Orestes !—happy to impart
Its better days, the feelings of a heart
With friendship warm, whose meaning
eye express
The tender tumults of a lover's breast ;
When beauteous Mary was his chosen
theme,
Each hour's soft subject, and each night's
fond dream ;
Alas ! how chang'd ! his, now, a wan-
derer's lot,
No longer foster'd, and almost forgot ;
Condemn'd unpitied from his kin to roam,
Far from his household Gods and sacred
home : [plaints receive,
Dear youth ! with kind concern his
His faith, his friendship, and his love be-
lieve ; [move
Tell our sweet Mary distance can't re-
The firm fixt bale of his immortal love ;
Tell her his hopes, his only hopes ! rely
On her, sole sovereign of his destiny ;
Tell her, still deeper in his heart impress,
" Shows her fair form by all the Graces
dress ;

Yet

Yet without beauty she his soul could
bind, [mind.
Such the mild virtues of her beauteous
O tell her, thou! by ev'ry Muse belov'd,
With genius favour'd, and for taste ap-
prov'd ;
Tell her, with feelings, such as oft inspire
The tender touches of thy trembling lyre
To Emma true ; when ev'ry power of
sense
Conspire to aid a lover's eloquence ;
Tell her, Orestes loves *his* Mary more
Than holy martyrs do their God adore ;
More than the mariner his native coast,
When shipwreck'd he conceiv'd his coun-
try lost ; [wealth ;
More than the miser his increasing
Or convalescents the return of health ;
More than the captive from his kindred
far, [geon's bar ;
The friend whose hand has burit his dun-
Tell her, much more—but, O! thyself
beware,
Lest, serving me, Love's God thy
heart enslave,
For potent are the charms of my victo-
rious fair !

ORESTES.

*The George Inn, Crewkerne,
Somersetshire, June 5, 1797.*

The following Lines written as a school
exercise on his Majesty's recovery in
the year 1789, may not improperly be
adapted to the present happy occasion
of his second convalescence.

WHILE bounteous Fortune blest'd her
fav'rite Isle,
And lately adverse now began to smile ;
While wealth and peace display'd their
banners round, [crown'd ;
And rosy health with joy the goblet
While England's fleet rode Sovereigns
of the Sea,
And foreign nations own'd her bound-
less sway,
Nor dar'd to insult her on the wat'ry
way ;
We thought ourselves most blest ; but,
ah ! how vain [with pain.
Are mortals' hopes ? We purchase joy
Warm'd by the Muse, of him I hum-
bly sing, [and King :
Our Father, Guide, Protector, friend,
A King whose lib'ral hand the good care-
rels'd,
Rewarded learning, and his people blest'd ;
Who all the alluring arts of vice with-
stood,
Yet rather be, than be accounted good ;
Promoted virtue, industry, and trade ;
And for the world himself a pattern made ;

Of proud ambitious Lewis scorn'd the
fame, [name ;
But sought to emulate th' Augustan
With private virtues Britain's throne to
grace,
Pure and un sullied as his glorious race,
Whose presence dignified a virtuous court,
Whose frown forbid with sacred things
to sport, [page,
Whose eye controll'd the bold licentious
And check'd the vice of a luxurious age ;
Each milder virtue claim'd within his
breast [felt :
Its proper seat, and had its claim con-
Relign'd and constant in misfortune's
hour,
In greatness humble, merciful in power,
His soul had learn'd to prize Religion's
aid,
And meekly'd Piety, celestial Maid !
And when, unbending from the pomp of
state, [great,
He'd quit the cares of empire and the
With double transport would he fly to
prove
The calm domestic joys of social love,
Such was the Monarch who, with gen-
tle hand,
Near thirty summers ruled this happy land ;
Who faction's rage of ev'ry thing dis-
arm'd,
And patriot spirit into rapture warm'd ;
Preserv'd the link which jarring parties
bound, [found.
And left in union whom in hate he
But where's the virtue can escape the
dart [smart ?
Of Death remorseless, or of Sickness'
Can rank or station be exempt from fate ?
Redeem one little hour—one pang abate ?
Pause at each sigh, relent at ev'ry tear
Which nations gave for him to nations
dear ?
Oh ! how I tremble when I now recal
That dreaded moment felt alike by all,
When o'er our Sovereign fate impending
hung, [tongue,
Care on each brow, and Sadness on each
When Death we thought had urg'd his
final claim, [nels came ;
And in the gloomiest form dread Sck-
When rigid Atropos remorseless fate,
Held in dead silence the decree of fate,
And shew'd in prospect the relentless
knife, [lite,
Just rais'd to cut the tender thread of
Oh ! then it seem'd that in the awful
scale [vail ;
We saw pale Fear o'er timid Hope pre-
All means of cure in vain had medicine
tried,
The dire disease had Galen's sons defied ;
In

In vain had human art essay'd relief,
And fled each prospect which could soothe
our grief ;

On ev'ry face the tears fast trickling shew'd
With bitterest anguish how their hearts
o'erflow'd. [save,

No human pow'r was now our King to
Or save our Monarch from th' untimely
grave. [survey

Heavens ! how I tremble, when I now
The gulph we leap'd, and all its horrors
see ;

See the great vessel of the Empire lost
In dread confusion, and its rudder lost ;
See Hydra faction rear its hundred heads,
While Gallic fraud domestic treason weds :
So the poor trav'ler thro' the Alpine snow
Surveys the frightful precipice below,
Recoils in horror from the fateful spot,
Where swift destruction seem'd his cer-
tain lot. [mighty Power

Enthron'd in Heav'n on high th' Al-
Great George forgot not in this dang'rous
hour ;

He saw our grief, he pitied, and restor'd,
To bless his people, their much-valued
Lord. [is due,

For this thy mercy, oh ! what praise
Oh, God ! what boundless gratitude to
you ?

Thy goodness infinite be ne'er forgot,
Whate'er our fortune, or whate'er our
lot—. [voice

And here let glad Hibernia raise her
In grateful thanks, and bid her sons re-
joice ;

Oh ! may she emulate her Sister Isle,
And her green fields with richer verdure
smile ; [play ;

Bid Nature all her choicest gifts dit-
The sun glow brighter on this happy day ;
The earth a more abundant produce bear ;
And in the general joy may all creation
share. [health

Well may she greet the glad return of
To him who gave her liberty and wealth,
To whom the envied privilege we owe,
A nation's rank, a nation's rights, to
know ;

Who all the blessings of a Briton shar'd,
And gave a Briton's birthright unim-
pair'd : [lungs

And me, the humblest of her sons, who
With strength unequal, of the best of
Kings,

Let me my share of public joy impart,
And boast its source spontaneous from the
heart. [future days

And thou, oh, Monarch ! may thy
Be one unclouded scene of joy and ease ?
Continue still to guard, with watchful eye,
Thy kingdom's glory, and its liberty ;

And as his flock the watchful shepherd
views,

Repels the danger, and the wolf pursues,
E'en so thy people be thy only care,
Nor in thy justice e'er forget to spare ;

Oh ! still, as ever, be the tyrant's foe,
Nor petty despot suffer us to know ;
Extract the venom of Corruption's sting ;
And boast the title of a Patriot King :

So shall thy name by Britain be rever'd,
By virtue honour'd, and by vice be fear'd ;
So, in the evening of thy well-spent day,
When Nature's tribute thou art call'd to
pay, [doom,

Thy subjects' love shall yet survive thy
And smooth thy passage to the silent
tomb ;

And when to frail mortality 'tis given
That Kings are judged before the King
of Heaven,

No trembling terror shall assail thy soul,
Nor tyrant Conqueror's guilty pangs con-
troul ; [state ;

No dreadful downfall from thy earthly
No sad remembrance that thou once wert
great ; [high throne,

But thee shall seraphs lead to Heaven's
And in thy form their kindred spirit own ;
Then shall Heav'n's Monarch speak his
high decree,

And with benignant aspect smile on thee.
" Well hast thou fill'd my delegated trust,
Nor stain'd it e'er with cruelty or lust ;
Ne'er as a King forgot thou wert a man,
And in age ended what thy youth began ;
In Heaven receive then, at thy second
birth, [earth."—

That crown of glory which I gave on
May thus th' Almighty his great will
declare, [ant pray'r ;

Of thee our King, and hear this suppli-
But yet a little while withhold the boon
By thee long earn'd—but, ah ! for us too
soon, [ple's love,

Long may 't thou reign to know thy peo-
Ere thy bless'd spirit seeks the realms
above ; [sacred life,

Long may that Power who guards thy
Protect thee still, preserve from wars and
its life,

Lengthen the period of thy mortal days,
Peace mark thy path, and pleasure all thy
ways ;

Oh ! may he long avert Death's dart from
thee,

To make thy people happy, great, and
free ; [joy ;

Let years on years thus pass in endless
His country's good the Monarch's
thoughts employ ; [hands,

Fair Peace and Plenty join their bounteous
And Britain's fame extend to distant lands ;
Let

Let smiling Ceres bless th' abundant year,
 And bustling Commerce bring each India
 here ;
 And while on distant shores we laurels
 gain, [reign :
 At home let peace and happy concord
 So foreign nations shall in England know
 A friend sincere, but yet a dang'rous foe.
Cork, 17th March.

THE FRIEND.

TO MARY.

To you, dear object of my constant care,
 Whom Heav'n has made supremely
 good and fair,
 In artless verse my kindest wishes tend ;
 Pleas'd to address a mistress and a friend.
 In you united, lovely girl, appear
 All that fond genius deems in women
 dear ; [heave
 Oft have I mark'd your gentle bosom
 With Pity's fobs—did wrong'd Orestes
 grieve ; [eye,
 Seen Mercy's dew-drop tremble in your
 Heard the soft murmur of Affection's sigh ;
 Noted your rosy visage quick assume,
 At my sad tale, the cowslip's sickly bloom ;
 In tender tones beyond bland Music's
 power, [hour ;
 Calm the rude tumults of my fretful
 When gloomy melancholy dims my view,
 A sudden sunshine oft emanates from you,
 Breaks the dark cloud that overspreads
 my breast, [nest,
 And bids the halcyon Peace there seek her
 Say, thou dear object of my ceaseless care,
 Whom Nature form'd as virtuous as fair,
 What can Orestes for such goodness give ?
 For you he dares to die, for you he joys
 to live !
 To you, his centre, all his wishes tend,
 You, his fond partner, and his surest
 friend !
 Faithful adviser, and far safest stay,
 While tir'd he treads, forlorn, life's rug-
 ged way. [to beat ;
 O ! may that God, who gives each pulse
 Who warms thy breast with Pity's gentle
 heat ;
 Who lit the flames of genius in my soul—
 The wayward Fates on thy behalf con-
 trol— [days—
 Bid smiling Fortune gild thy cloudless
 Guide, guard, and bless thee, thro' Life's
 devious ways ;
 From ev'ry harm protect the maid I love,
 And the fair pilgrim late from earth re-
 move ! [nient sway
 Without one frown, may death with le-
 Conduſt my angel to the realms of day ;
 Eternal day ! where joys untading rise,
 And Phœbus reigns sole sovereign of the
 skies !

Where fields uncultur'd richest harvests
 bring, [spring ;
 And all the seasons are compris'd in
 These may Orestes meet his matchless
 maid, [allay'd ;
 Each wish accomplish'd, and each fear
 Love's tender theme in softer notes renew,
 Secure in bliss, no longer sigh—Adieu !
 Sorrowing, too oft, he's now condemn'd to
 part [heart.
 With you, sole mistress of his vanquish'd
 May 16, 1797. ORESTES.

THE FARMER AND THE RAT.

FABLE.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

BE slow to censure ; spare your blame ;
 Caprice may wound the fairest name.
 Too prone is man to acts of keen,
 While in his breast what faults are seen !
 Candour will always claim applause,
 And judge aright in ev'ry cause !
 Within a barn, well fill'd with grain,
 A RAT enjoy'd delicious reign.
 Each part with various kinds was stor'd,
 The choicest of the annual hoard.
 With heart elate, at rosy morn,
 The FARMER view'd his heaps of corn,
 " Why is it thus I feast my eyes ?
 What wealth my heavy crops supplies !
 See, for years past, what stock on hand,
 The produce of my teeming land !
 But were it that I see with pain
 Some cursed RAT destroy the grain,
 How blest my life ! with treasure great,
 And plenty on a large estate !
 Zounds ! Had I but GRIMALKIN's art,
 I'd search it well in ev'ry part ;
 My vengeance should be felt with speed,
 And each rapacious robber bleed !"
 " Spare your reproof," a RAT replies,
 Whose age and cunning made him wise.
 " Ere you exhaust your stand'rous breath,
 And doom us to ignoble death,
 Know that these heaps which glut your
 pride,
 And starve a multitude beside,
 Are good for nought ; laid long in store
 And kept from the afflicted poor !
 Had you, when harvest's yellow charm
 Spread plenty o'er your fertile farm,
 Reliev'd the cries that pierc'd the ear,
 And drew from pity's fount—a tear !
 Your treasure would have paid your toil,
 Nor hoarded in this barn to spoil !
 You then had done a gen'rous deed ;
 But rogues in grain deserve to bleed !
 In such, I never put my trust—
 For villains always are unjust !
 Remember, while you live in pride,
 Your av'rice spreads a famine wide !"

COPY OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP
JAMAICA, CAPTAIN ROSE, DATED BEFORE COPENHAGEN, APRIL 6, 1801.

MY DEAR FATHER,

THOUGH you will see through the medium of the official letters, accounts of the successes of the fleet in this part of the world, yet I cannot but suppose it will be more gratifying to you to hear the detail from an eye-witness, as at the same time it gives me an inexpressible pleasure in writing home. Our ship left Yarmouth on Friday 20th March, and proceeded towards the Cattegat; had very blowing weather until Tuesday following, when we joined the fleet at anchor near the Knoll, where they had been only two days:—indeed many of the small vessels had not been able to work up, but were continually arriving. On Thursday the fleet weighed, and arrived in the entrance of Elsinour Roads, where we anchored; Elsinour Castle in sight, distant about three miles.—The wind being contrary, we could not attempt to pass it, though we weighed several times for that purpose. On Monday (30th March) we weighed, and passed out of gun-shot, by keeping well over on the Swedish shore, as the Swedes never attempted to molest us: the batteries at Elsinour kept up a continual firing at us. Same morning we anchored within five miles of Copenhagen, with a fine fleet of 19 sail of the line and two fifties, besides frigates, sloops, bombs, and gun-vessels: nothing very material took place until ten o'clock on Thursday morning (2d April), when the van division of our fleet, under the command of Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, commenced the attack on the enemy's ships, hulks, pontoons, or floating batteries, and a number of small vessels, in all about 24, carrying in general 42 and 24-pounders. The Edgar led on, followed by the Ardent, Elephant (Lord Nelson's), Ganges, Monarch, Bellona, Defiance (Admiral Graves, a very gallant fellow), Isis, and Glatton. The Bellona, Polyphemus, and Russel got aground; the rest all anchored as they came up; the remainder of the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, as a *corps de reserve*, got under weigh, but could not work up to share in the glory of the day. The enemy made a very obstinate resistance, and fought like brave men. I need not inform you, that the English did the same; the

action was kept up without a moment's ceasing for five hours; most of our ships are very much cut up, more especially the Defiance, Monarch, and Isis: our number, killed and wounded, amounts nearly to 1000 men. This severe loss was much occasioned by the Bellona and Russel's being ashore, and the Agamemnon not being able to get up her anchor, which hindered them from taking their allotted stations; but our loss is nothing comparable to what the Danes have suffered; their killed alone, by accounts from the Danish Officers (of whom we have three on board, besides 93 men), must be near 3000, and the vessels which have been captured are perfect sieves, there being hardly a single plank in any of them but what has at least ten shot-holes in it: in fact, it is thought to be the hardest fought action in the annals of history. I forgot to mention, among our loss is that of Captain Mosse, of the Monarch, and Captain Riou, of the Amazon frigate, with several Officers of distinguished merit. Captain Sir T. Thompson, of the Bellona, has lost his leg. Lord Nelson, in the E'phant, fought nobly; really, to endeavour to make comments on his conduct would be impossible, though he unfortunately, at the close of the action, got aground, as did the Defiance and Desiree frigate: however, they all got off by the morning of the 4th. The captured Danish ships are one 74, one 64, four two-decked large hulks, two frigates, and one gun battery, four pontoons of 24 guns each: in all thirteen vessels, exclusive of one frigate and a brig sunk. The Danish Commodore took fire, and blew up with a tremendous explosion within half a cable's length of the saucy Jamaica. Several others of the enemy had also struck; but the wind favouring them, they made their escape on shore, where they now remain under the protection of their batteries. The impediments to the bombardment of Copenhagen are now removed, and our bombs are placed so, that if the Danes are not sensible of their situation, the town and arsenal may be very soon reduced to ashes. Believe me, my dear Father, your ever dutiful son,

T. P. ASPERNE.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 214.)

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

THE Amended Bread Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Auckland seeing Lord Darnley in his place, whose motion stood for this day, on which the House was summoned, rose to impress the propriety of their postponing the motion, as it went to two objects; namely, the inculcation of Members, and an Inquiry into the State of the Nation. He did not see, in the present state of Administration, half made up, and half unformed, that either of those objects could be attained. On such grounds he would suggest the propriety of deferring the motion.

Lord Darnley said, he would now, as before, look up to their Lordships for their disposition on the subject. The motion was of such importance, so interesting to the nation, that, in his opinion, one day should not be lost; for nothing, he thought, but the firm and decided interposition of the two Houses of Parliament, could now rescue it from ruin and destruction.

The Duke of Bedford followed Lord Darnley, and urged the necessity of the earliest day, should the present be deferred.

Lord Darnley then named Tuesday se'night, on which day the House was ordered to be summoned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

The Amended Bread Bill received the Royal Assent, under the authority of a Commission.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

The Loan Bill, Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Bill for augmenting the Number of Field Officers of the Irish Militia, were brought up from the Commons.

The Earl of Moira moved for certain financial accounts, which were ordered.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Lord Darnley rose, and observed, that

although firmly rivetted in his opinion of the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the State of the Nation, he now felt it would be highly injudicious to bring it forward in our very critical situation, and therefore he should move to have the Order for summoning the House on Tuesday next discharged; begging, at the same time, not to be understood as having abandoned the inquiry, which it was his determination to bring forward as soon as he felt that he could do so with decency and propriety.

The Order was then discharged.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Some private business was disposed of, and a private Bill, brought up by Mr. Lascelles from the Commons, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Earl of Suffolk expressed his regret, that no Report had, as yet, been made by the Committee appointed to consider of the present High Price of Provisions; and wished to learn of any Noble Lord present, when a Report was likely to be made.

Lord Romney said, it was the wish of the Committee to meet the pressure upon a broad and general scale; and the moment they had determined upon a satisfactory Report, it would immediately be communicated to their Lordships.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Loan Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, passed the Committee.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord Rawdon (Earl of Moira) presented three different Petitions from Debtors in Confinement, praying Relief.

Lord Auckland said, he held in his hand a Petition from Mrs. Harrison, for a divorce. It was, his Lordship observed,

observed, altogether a new and singular case; he therefore gave notice, that he would on that day or night introduce the Bill, and call their Lordships' attention to it.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

The Loan Bill, Exchequer Bills Bill, and Sir Sidney Smith's Pension Bill, were read a third time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

The Earl of Suffolk expressed a wish to be informed, agreeably to the expectation that a noble Lord (Darnley) had excited, when his motion, on an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, would be brought forward.

Lord Darnley said, that as soon as the posture of public affairs would permit, not a moment's delay should be lost, on his part, in making his motion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

Their Lordships read a few private Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Chesterfield.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Commons by different Gentlemen, and respectively read a first time.

The Bills before the House were then forwarded in their respective stages, and some private business discussed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

The Commons brought up the Post-Office and the Paper Duty Bills, together with a few private Bills, which were read a first time.

The Bill permitting Bakers to bake different kinds of Bread passed the Committee.

Lord Darnley, on the State of the Nation, gave notice of his motion; he did not wish to take their Lordships by surprise, he said, on a subject of such magnitude. On Friday, on which day he moved, that their Lordships should be sum-

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

Mr. Bragge, attended by several Members, brought up the following Bills from the Commons: The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Stamp Duties, the Horse Duty, and the American Flour Bounty Bills, which were severally read a first time.

A number of private Bills were also presented.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

The Horse Duty and Stamp Duty Bills were read a second time.

The Paper Duty and Post-Office Duty Bills went through a Committee, and were reported.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

A Petition was presented by the Bishop of Durham from certain Debtors confined in the Gaol of Durham, and also two others by the Earl of Moura, from certain persons confined on the same account in other places, praying relief, &c. All which were ordered to lie on the Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

The Earl of Darnley rose to bring forward his promised motion for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, and entered on the detail of the disastrous events of the war; the miscarriage of our continental expeditions, for which the constitutional force (the militia) of the kingdom was broke up; the failure of our attempts on the coast of France, at Ferrol, at Cadiz; the waste of the public money, the deficiencies of the revenue, and the prodigal abuse that was made of the large sums voted for the service, both by sea and land.

He then adverted to the affair of Egypt; he thought that, were it not for the misconduct of Ministers, we might have been in possession of that Country.—He next took a view of the affairs of Ireland, as connected with the case of Catholic Emancipation, and concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the State of the Nation."

Lord Eldon, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Bedford, and Earl Caernarvon, spoke for the motion, and were followed by Earl Spencer, Lord Hobart, and Lord Auckland, who spoke against it.—The House divided—Contents 25, Proxies 3—28. Non-Contents 107, Proxies 8—115.—Majority 87.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

MR. HOBHOUSE withdrew his motion for the production of the Convention between this Country, Russia, and Naples, respecting Egypt.

The Irish Militia Officers and the Exchequer Bills Bill were read a first time.

The Loan Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

The different Supply Bills were read a second time; and, after some opposition from Mr. Jolliffe, respecting the tax on horses employed in agriculture, were committed.

Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Hobhouse suggested that the annuity should take effect from the period of the services of that gallant Captain performed at Acre.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the existing laws.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had passed the Fine Bread Bill.

A Report from the Committee on the High Price of Provisions was brought up, which was ordered to be printed, and after some conversation ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill was committed, and the blanks filled up so that his annuity commences from the 21st of May 1799.

Mr. Ryder moved, that upon an early day the House should resolve into a Committee upon the Act for granting bounties for the importation of American Wheat.

Mr. Ryder obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 36th of the King, for manufacturing Bread from Wheat with a Mixture of other Grain.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Expiring Laws. The Report was read a first and second time; the several Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Bragge also brought up the Report of the Committee on the Loan for 28,000,000*l*. The Report was read a first and second time.

Mr. Bragge likewise brought up the

Report of Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill.

The Speaker said, that some days ago a Bill had been brought down from the Lords, for exempting certain persons from paying poor's rates, with a recommendation to the House to take the same into consideration; he now moved, that that Bill be laid aside, because it came in a shape which prevented it from being received; it went to afford relief to the poor, and all such Bills ought to originate in the House of Commons.

Lord William Russell then gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill of the same nature as that which the House had laid aside.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Allardyce moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the General and Net Produce of the Post-Office in Scotland, for the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, distinguishing the amount of each year.

Lord W. Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for exempting certain persons, in particular situations, from paying poor's rates, and for affording them relief parochially by the Justices, for a time to be limited.

Mr. Baker moved the previous question, and upon a division, there being only 3 for it and 47 against it, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Bill for the Loan, and Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Lord W. Russell brought in a Bill for exempting certain persons from paying Poor's Rates, which was read a first time.

A Bill was brought in for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various Kinds. Read a first time.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. T. Jones informed the House, that, in consequence of the particular request of two of his Majesty's Ex-Ministers, he was induced to postpone his motion relative to Egypt, which stood for this day, until Thursday next, when, he most assuredly should bring it forward.

Mr. Nicholls said, as he did not see any of his Majesty's Ministers in their places, he was not certain whether or not any information upon the various reports in circulation, respecting the melancholy

melancholy indisposition of his Majesty, was intended to be laid before the House; if this information was not given to-morrow, he conceived it to be his duty to make a motion on the subject.

The Bill for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various kinds was read a second time.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire what Standing Orders were necessary for the House to adopt in consequence of the Union.

The Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had read in the Order Book a Motion fixed for this day, of a nature which he could not help thinking very extraordinary; its purport was to enquire into the truth of certain rumours which prevailed respecting the nature of the indisposition under which his Majesty at present laboured. He thought the intended motion very improper and premature. It certainly did not become any man unconnected with his Majesty's Councils to press forward such a discussion, unless it manifestly appeared that important information was withheld from the House by those whose duty it was to make these communications. He trusted, however, they never would delay making any communication on the subject the nature of the case might require, and which might be due to the just anxiety of a loyal, dutiful, and an affectionate people. He should therefore move, that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Pitt seconded the motion. He expressed the high satisfaction he felt at the dignified and truly-constitutional manner in which the question had been taken up by the Hon. Gentleman who had just set down. Nothing could be more desirable than that no occasion might occur of saying another word on the subject. Should, however, the case unhappily turn out otherwise; should, contrary to his most sanguine wishes and hopes, the reins of Government be suspended, this much, he was prepared to say, as well for himself as on the part of his colleagues, that the earliest opportunity should be taken of calling the attention of Parliament to that awful crisis. Bills which, he begged leave to repeat, he most firmly hoped was far distant. He trusted that, in the present emergency, every member of the com-

munity would forget and lay aside all private and party differences; that they would unite as in one common cause, and consult the welfare and safety of the country, in preference to every other consideration.

Mr. Nicholls agreed to abstain from all further discussion, and attempted to vindicate his motives in bringing forward the business, but was interrupted on every side by the loud cry of—*Adjournment*, which immediately took place till

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

The oaths were administered to a number of Members, amongst whom was Mr. Fox.

Mr. Grey postponed his motion relative to the State of the Nation to Wednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Ryder moved Resolutions to the effect of agreeing with the Report of the Committee on the High Price of Provisions.

Mr. Horne Tooke opposed the motion. He thought the present, like many other expedients lately adopted, was only a struggle against inevitable necessity.

Mr. Hobhouse moved, that the Chairman do leave the Chair.

The Committee divided—For the Motion 39—Against it 44.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Colonel Gascoyne put off the Call of the House, which stood for this evening, until this day fortnight.

Various private Bills and Petitions were presented.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord Temple gave notice, that on Tuesday se'nnight he should bring forward a motion respecting the election of Mr. John Horne Tooke.

The House went into a Committee upon the Bill for granting an additional Rate of Postage upon Letters, Mr. Bragge in the Chair.

The clause for a certain price additional every fifteen miles having been read,

Mr. Allardyce suggested, that an additional charge should not be made in proportion to the distance, but that it ought to be equally laid upon all letters whatever.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his intention to equalize the whole by a certain scale, which he was convinced would not increase the postage much to distant parts of the country.

The

The Resolution was then agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House went into a Committee upon the Bill for granting an additional Duty upon Horses.

Mr. Jolliffe shortly opposed it as a measure which he deemed highly injurious to the farmers and the interests of agriculture.

Mr. Pitt answered the objections urged by the Hon. Gentleman; after which the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Stamp Duty Bill was then committed, the clauses were read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Bill for allowing Bakers to manufacture Bread of various Kinds was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for exempting poor Housekeepers, of a certain Description, from paying Poor Rates, was read a second time, and ordered to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord Temple moved that Mr. Bouchier, Notary Public, Register, and Clerk of the Diocese of Old Sarum, and the Parish-Clerk of Brentford, in the County of Middlesex, be examined at the Bar, whether or not the Rev. John Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders. Which was agreed to.

The Report of the Horse Duty Bill, Stamp Duty Bill, and Post Duty Bill, were brought up.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Mr. Grey said, it was very unpleasant to him to postpone his motion upon the State of the Nation from day to day; but as it was of the greatest importance to the discussion he intended to agitate, to be certain who were and who were not his Majesty's Ministers, he should fix upon a day, by which time he trusted that point would be ascertained. Mr. Grey then named Friday se'nnight.

The House went into a Committee for considering and amending so much of the Act of Geo. III. chap. 41, as charges duty on horses employed in husbandry.

Mr. Rose moved a Resolution exempting farmers, where rent is under 30l. per annum, from paying the additional tax. The Resolution was agreed to, and the Report received.

The Bill for the new Duty upon Paper went through the Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Sir Henry Mildmay moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow the Clergy to grant Leases of the Tithes for a time to be limited, under certain restrictions. Leave given.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Bill for granting additional Duties upon all Teas above 2s. 6d. per lb. After some Amendments, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Report of the Horse Duty Bill, with some Amendments, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Lord Temple rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to call the attention of the House to the election of Mr. Horne Tooke to a seat in that House. He had no personal animosity against the Reverend Gentleman, neither was he swayed by party spirit; a sense of his duty as a Member of Parliament alone induced him to bring forward the enquiry, and whatever might be the ultimate opinion of the House, he should be consoled by the reflection of having discharged his duty as became him. Innovations were dangerous in most systems, but particularly in those which had the sanction of ages in their favour. In this light stood the House of Commons of this country. One of the most solemn of its acts related to its own Members, and the qualifications of those Members. That Act most expressly declares, in as plain and unequivocal language as words can afford, that no person, who either is or has been in Priest's orders, or held any office in the Church, can possibly sit as a Member of the House of Commons. He should prove, in the most clear and incontestible manner, that Mr. Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders. When he had proved these facts, he had proved enough to induce the House to acquiesce in the motion he should afterwards make, of referring the investigation of other points to a Committee. At present he should move, that William Bouchier, Esq. Clerk of the Diocese of Salisbury, be examined at the Bar, whether or not Mr. Horne Tooke had received Priest's orders, and whether or not he had exercised the clerical function in consequence of having received these orders.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion. He said, the noble Lord must make out a case, and a pretty strong one, before the House

House could allow Mr. Bouchier to be examined at the Bar.

Mr. Bragge said, he saw no difficulty in the case, and he had heard nothing to convince him of the impropriety of examining Mr. Bouchier.

Mr. Horne Tooke said, that with regard to the evidence offered to be brought forward, to prove that he had been in Priest's orders, he had only to remark, that upon a former occasion he admitted that fact. He said, there was nothing in the canon law against a Priest renouncing his orders, and becoming a layman. He had done so, and of course was fully and perfectly eligible to a seat in that House, or to fill any civil situation whatever. Before the House could possibly proceed, they must clearly shew to the contrary, which he thought would be an arduous business.

The Attorney General urged the necessity of the procedure which the noble Lord (Temple) proposed, as the most effectual and regular means to attain the object. He then proceeded to prove the necessity of such an enquiry, as arising from the rights and duty of Parliament, and more especially of the House of Commons, as intrusted with the care and protection of those rights which they were now called upon to defend.

Mr. Erskine combated the arguments of the Attorney-General, and, following up the idea of Mr. Fox, concluded by voting against the motion.

The question was then put on a motion made by Mr. Fox for adjourning the debate—Ayes 66, Noes 150. The original motion was then carried.

Strangers were ordered to be excluded from the gallery, when witnesses were called in to be examined, whether Mr. Horne Tooke was a Priest or not; and they proved the fact.

Lord Temple then moved, that a Select Committee should be appointed to examine into precedents and Parliamentary records, on the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the House of Commons, and that they should report the same. The Committee was then appointed and named.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing Mutiny and Defection, Mr. Bragge in the Chair.

Mr. Whitbread spoke against a practice which he considered as very cruel and inhuman: he meant that of bringing up soldiers, sentenced by a Court

Martial, a second time, to receive the remainder of their punishment, when they could not bear it all at first. This, he said, was a practice so revolting to humanity, and so disgraceful in itself, that it ought to be done away. He said, he did not mean to make any motion on the subject at present, but he considered the practice to be the most gross inhumanity he had ever heard of.

General Tarleton trusted that the House would not interfere in the discipline of the army. He differed from his Hon. Friend with regard to the inhumanity of a second punishment for the same offence. An Officer, to be of any utility, must establish his authority over his men, by making himself equally dreaded as beloved.

Sir Francis Burdett moved, that the evidence of the witnesses examined at the Bar, upon the case of Mr. Horne Tooke, be printed—which was ordered.

Mr. Manning, after several observations upon the present state of the Coal Laws, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing certain Statutes respecting the Coal Laws, and for making certain regulations for preventing fraud, &c.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill. The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for increasing the number of Field Officers of the Irish Militia, without any amendment.

On the Motion for the third reading of the Bill for granting a new Duty on Teas,

Sir Charles Bunbury proposed an amendment, that the duty take place on all Teas above 3s. per lb. in place of upon all above 2s. 6d.

Mr. Pitt defended the Bill as it stood; and, after Mr. Hobhouse and Sir Charles had each spoke in favour of the Amendment, the question was put, and the Amendment thrown out. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Stamp Duty Bill,

Mr. Sheridan said, he understood that an arrangement had taken place between the Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt) and the Proprietors of Newspapers; the consequence of which was, that that commodity should not experience a rise in price. He, however, had

had to state to the House, that the price of paper had risen full 20 per cent. since the tax was proposed. That the discount 4½ proposed to be added to the present upon stamps was very far from a sufficient allowance, in consequence of the additional rise which must necessarily follow when the new duty takes place upon paper. He should therefore move, as an amendment to that part of the Bill, that a discount of 7 per cent. be allowed, in addition to the present, upon stamps for Newspapers.

Mr. Pitt said, that he was not fully prepared upon those points which the Hon. Gentleman had stated. He would, therefore, move, that the third reading of the Bill be postponed until Monday.—Agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan thanked the Hon. Gentleman for his candour, and hoped he would have no objection to postpone the third reading of the Horse Duty Bill to the same day.—Agreed to.

The Bill for granting additional Postage on Letters, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Reports of the Mutiny and Marine Duty Bills, which were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House went into a Committee on the American Flour Importation Bill; the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Lord Castlereagh having moved, that the Act of the 39th of the King in Ireland, for suppressing Rebellion, and more effectually securing the Persons and Property of his Majesty's loyal Subjects in that Country, with the Act of the 40th, for continuing the same, be read,

Mr. Sheridan opposed the motion. He said, when the Bill establishing Martial Law in Ireland was passed, the country had Ministers who were responsible that it should not be abused; such was not the case in the present instance; and it was his opinion, that without a recommendation from the Crown, the House could not, without a gross breach of propriety, go into the noble Lord's motion. He therefore moved, that the House do adjourn; which, after a long debate, was negatived, and the Bill brought in, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Order of the Day being read for the House going into a Committee

for exempting poor Housekeepers of a certain Description from paying Poor Rates,

Lord William Russell moved the Resolutions, upon which several Amendments were made.

The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Duty Bill, were read a third time, and passed. The other Orders of the Day were postponed.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Sir William Eford presented a Petition from a person who had invented the art of making paper from straw.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Grey brought up the Report of the Poor Rates Exemption Bill. The Resolutions and Amendments were read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Mr. Grey's motion on the State of the Nation, which stood for Friday, was postponed until Wednesday se'n; night.

The Horse Duty Bill, with the Amendments, was read a third time, and passed.

On the question being put for the third reading of the Paper Duty Bill,

Mr. Sheridan repeated his former arguments against that part of the Bill which affected Newspapers; and stated, that the price of paper had risen 30 per cent. and that the new duty would increase it 20 per cent. Many very valuable and useful newspapers would be ruined. He wished, therefore, either to grant an additional discount of 7 per cent. or to do away the present limitation upon the price of those publications.

The Amendment was, however, rejected. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Castlereagh brought in a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, for a limited time.—Read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Irish Martial Law Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

The Order for the Call of the House was moved and proceeded on; the Members' names were called over, and the defaulters ordered to attend—the Members of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain on this day fortnight, and those for Ireland on this day four weeks.

The Order for the commitment of the Irish Martial Law Bill was deferred.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. Charles Dundas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for encouraging the Cultivation of Potatoes in open and common Fields.

The House went through a Committee on the Bill for the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Irish Martial Law Bill, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed, except that for the further consideration of the Report of the Poor Householders Relief Bill.

Upon the question for taking it into further consideration,

Mr. Curwen observed, that the Bill in its operation would strike out from the payment of Poor's Rate a large portion of property, and thereby impose a great additional burthen upon others who had liberally contributed to the relief of the poor, which would be a striking and manifest injustice. He therefore moved, "that the Report should be further considered on that day six months."

For the word "now" standing part of the question 8; against it 38. The Bill was therefore lost.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Inclosure and Drainage Petitions were presented, and Bills ordered for the following places, viz. for Molscroft, Hornsea, North Frodingham, Keyingham, and Riplingham, all in the East Riding of Yorkshire; likewise for Brodsworth, in the West Riding. The Skellow Inclosure, and Leven Canal Petitions, both in the East Riding of the above county, were referred to a Committee.

Inclosure Bills for Little Ouseburn, Whixley, Staveley, Thurlston, and Kettlewell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, were read a second time.

Leave was given to bring in Inclosure Bills for Flaxton, Sewerby, and Marston, and for Ruston Parva, all in the East Riding of Yorkshire; likewise the Weaverthorpe Inclosure Petition, also in the above Riding.

A Petition was presented from fourteen townships within the parishes of Bradford and Halifax, praying such assistance as will enable them to relieve their poor in an equal degree with

Leeds, Wakefield, &c.—Referred to the Committee on the High Price of Provisions.—The Dewsbury Poor Relief Bill was also referred to the above Committee.

The Sculcoates Small Debts' Bill was read a first time, and also the Sculcoates Paving Bill.

The Rotherham Market-house Petition was referred to a Committee.

The York and Richmond Debtors' Petition, praying relief, was presented, and laid on the Table.

The Dun Navigation Petition, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was referred to a Committee.

The City of York Improvement Petition was presented, and referred to a Committee.

The Foss Navigation and Drainage Petition was presented, and referred to a Committee.

The Leven Canal Petition was reported, and leave given to bring in a Bill to enable Mrs. Charlotte Bethell to make the said Canal, pursuant to the prayer of her Petition.

The Petitions of the Butchers of Sheffield and Rotherham against the Raw Hide Damage Act were presented, and laid on the Table.

The Sheffield Poor Petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Percival (Solicitor General) brought up the Report of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The Report was read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Report of the Irish Martial Law Bill was brought up, and having been read a first and second time, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for indemnifying Millers, whose Mills, &c. had been destroyed by Mobs.—Leave given.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Post Office Duty Bill, to the Bill for imposing a new Duty on Paper, &c. and to a private Bill, without any Amendment.

The Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was read a third time, and passed, on the motion of Lord Cullereagh.

The Irish Martial Law Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

IMPERIAL DECREE TO THE GENERAL
DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE Plenipotentiary of the French Government, specially referring to the precedent of the negotiation at Rastadt, and those at Baden, in the year 1714, has proposed, in the most positive manner, to the Plenipotentiary sent by his Imperial Majesty to Luneville, to negotiate a Peace, that his Imperial Majesty should, at the same time, stipulate on the part of the Empire, and sign the treaty in his capacity of its supreme head. The importance of this proposition, and the different considerations which it involved, demanded, on the part of the Head of the Empire, the most mature examination; and his Majesty could not hesitate to communicate immediately, by writing under his own hand, the situation of affairs, and his own resolution, to all the Electors, both in their quality of Electors and Princes, and to the principal Princes of the Empire. This writing contains the expression of the sentiments and principles of his Majesty; and he transmits a copy of it to the General Diet of the Empire, in the firm confidence that every appearance of unconstitutional views will be removed by a just and mature examination of the contents of that letter. In conformity to the precedents of the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden, referred to by the French Plenipotentiary, the Treaty, of which a copy is subjoined, has been concluded. The same precedent, proposed as a rule of proceeding, would sufficiently guarantee the right of co-operation on the part of the States of the Empire in every thing relative to Peace, though in the Treaty now submitted to the Diet there may not have been inserted, as there formerly was in that of Rastadt, any clause confirming these legitimate rights. The motives which have induced his Imperial Majesty to conclude this Peace will, from their urgency, determine the Electors, Princes, and States, to expedite, as much as possible, the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace now submitted to them; more particularly, as the French Government has made the speedy approbation of the Empire the condition of the enjoyment of the first advantages of peace—an exemption from all war contributions, and the departure of the armies now on the

territory of the Empire. His Imperial Majesty expects, with the utmost impatience, the conclusion which shall be adopted to that effect.

Ratisbon, Feb. 25.

LETTER OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
TO THE ELECTORS, PRINCES, AND
STATES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Plenipotentiary of the French Government ~~has made~~ to the Minister Plenipotentiary, whom I have sent, to Luneville to negotiate a Peace with the French Republic, the positive proposition, that in the treaty to be concluded, I shall likewise stipulate for the Peace of the Empire, in my quality of its Supreme Head. The Imperial and Royal Plenipotentiary knew that the right of co-operation on the part of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, in matters relative to Peace, was fixed in a precise manner by the fundamental laws of the German Empire; and thus that my Imperial authority was limited upon this point by the rights of the Germanic Constitution, unless I had previously received full powers from each particular State of the Empire to treat in its name. This consideration, and some others entirely contrary to the above proposition, was not treated in the manner my Plenipotentiary had to expect from its own weight and constitutional evidence. On the contrary, the proposition was insisted on, by a special reference to the precedent of the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden in the year 1714, and its admission was demanded in a manner so urgent and positive, that the negotiation must have been entirely broken off, had not my Plenipotentiary, after trying without success the means of representation, at length given his assent, referring, in like manner, to the negotiations at Rastadt and Baden. In my quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, I felt very considerable embarrassment on being informed by my Plenipotentiary of this state of things, and I regarded it as an obligation of the highest importance, to take it into the most mature consideration. The suggestion of approving the proceeding of my Plenipotentiary, and, in consequence of such approval, to enter upon a treaty for the Peace of the Empire, though I should by no means have it in view not to submit the treaty to the examination and ratification

ratification of the Diet, was yet at variance for the rights and privileges of the States of the Empire. But, on the other hand, the consideration of the melancholy state of a considerable part of Germany at this moment; that of the still more unfortunate fate with which the superiority of the French threatens the Empire, should Peace be still farther deferred; In short, that of the general wish and ~~universal~~ desire of speedily enjoying the benefits of peace; all these motives in conjunction powerfully opposed my disapproving the assent given by my Plenipotentiary to the demand of the French Plenipotentiary. I therefore resolved, in consequence of the declaration made by my Plenipotentiary, and approved by me, in this state of things, to agree also to the articles of the Peace of the Empire. Your tried wisdom and information induced me to think that, in all probability, in circumstances of so painful a nature, you would have come to a similar decision. If I feel some consolation in informing you, by this letter, of the real state of things, and the resolution which I have taken, I, at the same time, feel a very high degree of satisfaction in the consciousness of the purity of the views by which I am actuated; which are already guaranteed in the most solemn manner by several declarations made to the Diet, and particularly by the Imperial Decree of the 19th of May, 1795; and in consistence with which it cannot be my intention to trench in any respect upon the rights of the Empire, relative to the question of peace; and when the treaty of peace shall have been transmitted to the Electors, Princes, and States, at the General Diet, you will receive the complete and consolatory conviction that in the present negociation for peace I have, beforehand, taken every measure and precaution, in conformity to the above-cited precedent of the Negotiations at Rastadt and Baden, in 1714, to secure the rights of the States of the Empire.

Vienna, Feb. 21.

Result of the Conferences held at Ratisbon, in the Hall of the College of Princes, dictated by the Directors of Mentz, the 25th instant.

It has been determined in the name of the three Colleges, 1st, That the Protocol shall be opened in ten days, that is to say, on the 7th of March, to deliberate on the ratification of the Treaty of Luneville.

2d. That the Directory of Mentz shall be requested to communicate this resolu-

tion, by a courier, to the Imperial Minister at Vienna.

3d. That, following the example of the transmissal of full powers, given the 24th of December 1794, to the Deputation at Rastadt, it shall be proposed to the Imperial Minister at Vienna, to authorise the Principal Commissioner of the Emperor at Ratisbon, to ratify not only in the name of the Empire the Treaty of Peace, but also to expedite (or, in other words, to sanction the *conclusum* by which the Diet will ratify the Treaty of Luneville) directly to Count Cobergtzel, at Luneville, the ratification.

4th. The Directory of Mentz shall communicate, in the usual manner, to the Principal Commissioner, the result of the present conference, and request him to procure from his Imperial Majesty the necessary powers for carrying it into effect.

5th. To make the Directors of the Post responsible for any delays that the couriers to be dispatched this day to the high contracting parties, to communicate these resolutions to them, may experience.

Feb. 26.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE COMMISSARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC RESIDING IN ENGLAND, TO CITIZEN TALLEYRAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I HAVE this moment received the annexed letter from the Commissioners of the Transport Office, as well as the other inclosed from Mr. Dundas, which informs me of a resolution of again subjecting French fishermen to all the rigours of the British cruisers. This violent and unexpected determination is founded upon allegations so vague, that I cannot refrain from demanding, with great earnestness, more explicit *eclaircissement*. In the mean time, it is my duty to transmit you news of this importance as early as possible, that our poor fishermen may be informed thereof, and keep out of the way of the English cruisers, who will not fail to take them wherever they may be found. I write at the same time to the Commissioners of the Marine at Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, at Havre, and at Port Maloe, requesting them to make known to the fishermen the danger with which they are menaced, although, in casting my eye over the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st of January, but which has only been delivered to me this day, I have reason to believe that this information will arrive too late,

late, and that a great number of unfortunate persons will have been victims to a measure, the true motives of which I am not able to guess at., Health and respect,
(Signed) OTTO.

Transport Office, Jan. 29, 1801.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have just transmitted us a copy of the letter of the 21st current, which they have received from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, intimating that, after the motives therein mentioned, it is his Majesty's pleasure that the orders to take or destroy French fishing-boats be again put in execution; and that we do require the return of those fishermen who have been sent home on parole. We herein inclose you the copy of the letter in question, and the relative orders; we demand therefore, through your means, the immediate return into this country of all the fishermen released on their parole; and we further inform you, that those among them who shall neglect to conform to those orders will be treated with all the rigour of the laws, should they again be made prisoners.

We are, &c.
(Signed) RUP. GEORGE.
AMB. SERLE.
JOHN SCHANK.

Downing-street, Jan. 21, 1801.

My Lords, having received various advices that the French Government has abused the favours granted to the fishermen of that nation, according to the letter addressed to your Lordships the 30th of May last, by which I informed you, that it was his Majesty's pleasure that the orders given to cruisers, to capture all the fishermen, as well as their boats, should be recalled; having even reason to believe, that those fishermen, as well as their boats, are in requisition, and sent to Brest to equip and arm the fleet there; and that those who were released from prison, in order to be sent home, under the express condition of not serving again, are comprised in that requisition; I am ordered to signify to your Lordships, that it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the orders given in consequence of my letter of the 28th January, 1798, be again put in execution, as far as relates to the fishermen and their boats; and that the Commissioners charged with the service of the conveyance and guard of prisoners of war be authorised to demand, in the usual mode of communication, that all those set at liberty upon parole be required

to return into this country; and to signify to them, as well as the French Government, that those among them who neglect to obey these orders shall be made to suffer all the rigours of the laws of war, in case they should again be made prisoners, while serving the enemies of his Majesty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

COPY OF THE LETTER OF CITIZEN OTTO, TO THE TRANSPORT OFFICE, DATED LONDON, 13 FEBRUARY 1801 (FEB. 2.)

SIR,
I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, of the 21st of this month, to communicate to me that of the Right Honourable Mr. Dundas, by which that Secretary of State announces to the Lords of the Admiralty the resolution of Government to authorise anew the practice of privateering and cruising against the French fishermen, and its intention to recall those who had been sent home on their parole. Conformably with your desire, I have not lost a moment to communicate this information to my Government. In waiting for its orders, I confine myself to a few observations which naturally present themselves upon reading the paper which you have addressed to me.

After having declared that, from various reports, the basis of which is absolutely unknown, the French Government had "abused the indulgence granted to fishermen," Mr. Dundas adds, "that there is every reason to fear that the French fishermen and their vessels are now put in requisition to arm the Brest fleet, and that even the fishermen sent back on their parole are also put in requisition."

I must be equally surprised and pained to see a mere apprehension placed instead of a proof. It is, however, upon this apprehension, that is founded a measure hostile to the peaceable class of fishermen, most of them old men, invalids, or children, and consequently incapable of hurting the enemies of their country. I should think that to justify an aggression contrary to a formal convention and the ordinary usages of war, something more would be necessary than conjectures. But even admitting that the apprehensions of the British Ministry were founded, and that they could authorise anticipated reprisals, the rigorous treatment with which all fishermen are menaced, will not reach such

of them as could have been hostile to England; for the fishermen who may be taken in consequence of the new orders given by the Admiralty, are not certainly those who are supposed in requisition—they are men who, from the simplicity of their manners and industrious habits, cannot give any umbrage, but the unjust persecution of whom will excite upon the whole coast the liveliest sensation. It is upon these unfortunate men that will fall anew all the weight of a war in which ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~take~~ ^{take} ~~no~~ ^{take} ~~part.~~ ^{part.} Were it otherwise, and were these men really disposed and capable of bearing arms, the hostility ordained against them would be precisely the means of increasing the number of the sails of the French fleet, since, being unable to continue their fishing, they would be obliged to return to port, where they would find employment and bread. The rigorous determination of the British Government would be less surprising, if it were founded upon positive hostilities on the part of the fishermen, or upon a refusal of justice on the part of the French Government. But it is consolatory to me to remark, that, since the arrangements made in May last, you have communicated to me but one solitary complaint, stating, that some fishing vessels had been fitted out as fire ships at Flushing. This complaint (indirectly connected with this discussion, as the question did not relate to fishermen, but only to their vessels) was immediately redressed. I had the honour to write to you the 7th Vendemiaire (29th Sept.) “that without standing upon the incontestable right which a Power has to dispose of *its vessels* at pleasure, the First Consul yielding, upon that occasion, to the desire of avoiding every thing that might prove injurious to an arrangement which he wished religiously to observe, had given orders to *restore these fishing vessels to their original destination.*”

The convention relating to the neutrality of the fishermen being reciprocal, would be equally justified in excluding its apprehensions with respect to the employment of the English fishermen. It might fear, with some foundation, that these men are liable to be pressed, that they have been sent to Portsmouth or Plymouth, where their vessels have served for the purpose of carrying military stores and provisions into these ports, and for the same reason it might have ordered the seizure of their persons and property.

The doctrine of treating as enemies those who might become such would be

new as it would be dangerous. It would so confound the public code of nations that all confidence would be banished for ever from their mutual relations. More natural equity opposes itself to the punishment of a man for what he might do. Those who have submitted to your Government the reports on which its late determination is founded cannot therefore have any other view but to add to the numerous subjects of irritation which a protracted war has produced between two nations, and to multiply the obstacles which oppose themselves to a reconciliation in exasperating a poor but numerous class of inhabitants of the coast.

I must further observe, Gentlemen, that the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st of January, was not transmitted to me until the 30th, and that the communications you have prayed me to make in consequence of that letter will be very much subsequent to the orders which appear to have been given to seize the fishermen. If the delay has had for its object to allow the British cruizers time to execute the measures of Government, before they who are the object of them could be apprised, I protest, solemnly, against a violation so manifest of the arrangement made between us touching the neutrality of fishermen, and reciprocally observed up to the present day; and I shall earnestly claim the restoration of all those who shall have been taken before the resolution of the British Government for exercising hostilities against fishermen shall have been known on the coast of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

OTTO.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN ENGLAND TO CITIZEN TALLYRAND, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 14th Pluviose (Feb. 3.)

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The violent determination taken by the British Government against the French fishermen may be attributed to several causes; the apprehensions with which the preparations of our Squadron at Brest inspire it, the anger which it feels at the Northern Confederacy, and the repugnance with which it finds itself obliged to clothe the French prisoners. While waiting for the orders of my Government, I thought it my duty to protest against a measure, so much the more unjust, as it is not founded upon any known fact, and as it appears to have been put in execution before

Before our fishermen had been apprised of this new persecution ordered against them. I joined to this a copy of my letter to the Commissioners charged with the exchange of prisoners. I have observed particularly upon the slowness with which these new orders have been communicated to me, as if it were wished to afford the English cruizers time to take our fishermen before they were informed of the danger that threatened them. This gratuitous hostility against peaceful men will not fail to be appreciated, even in England, when the Public shall be informed of it. In France it must produce the effect which is feared here—it must really give sailors to the national marine. The neutrality of the fishermen was reciprocal—the French Government had, therefore, as much right as the British Ministry to complain of the pressing and employing of the fishing boats for the provisioning of the military ports. Not only it has not done so, but, upon a mere representation relative to the arming of some French fishing boats at Loshing, it gave immediate orders that they should be employed only for their original destination. It thence results that, far from complaining of the hostile use made of English fishermen, we have, on our side, pushed our scrupulousness so far as not even to arm the vessels built for fishing. The contrast must be remarked, it characterises the spirit and the dispositions of the two Governments.

Health and respect,
(Signed) OTTO.

HIS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY OTTO, AT LONDON.

Paris, 27 Pluviose, 9th year.

The First Consul, who has been made acquainted with your letter of the 10th inst. and of the letters therein contained, directs me to inform you, that you will have to quit London, and return to France.—In preparing to do so, you will address a paper to the British Government, in which you will express yourself as follows:—

The undersigned having made known to his Government the declaration of the British Ministry, which signifies, that the French fishermen will be pursued and captured like all other enemies vessels, a declaration by virtue of which a great many fishing boats have already been taken, the First Consul has considered that if, on the one hand, this act of the British Government, contrary to all the usages of civilized nations, and the common law

which governs them, even in times of hostility, should give to the present war, an obstinate and ferocious character, which might destroy the very resemblance and remembrance of customs adopted in civilized (loyal) war; on the other, it was impossible not to behold that this conduct in the British Government tended still more to exasperate the two nations against each other, and to remove the period of peace to a greater distance, that in consequence the undersigned could remain no longer in a country where not only every disposition to peace is abandoned, but where the laws and usages of war are disregarded and violated.—The undersigned has therefore received orders to leave England, where his stay is found wholly useless, and he is instructed at the same time, to declare, that it having always been the first desire of the French Government to contribute to a general pacification, and a maxim with it to soften, as much as possible, the evils of war, the Government cannot, on its part, think of making the poor fishermen victims of the prolongation of hostility, it will therefore abstain from all such reprisals, and on the contrary, it has given orders for all French ships, armed for war, on coming, to leave the occupation of fishermen uninterrupted.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Citizen Otto, in reply to the Note addressed to the Transport Office, on the 2d of February, received the following letter:

“SIR—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you this morning, I have been informed that the Secretary of State has recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty, to suspend the execution of the order given for taking fishing vessels, until his Majesty can be consulted on the subject.

“I have the honour to be, &c

“R. GEORGE.”

Transport Office, 2 P. M.
March 3, 1801.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

NOTE PRESENTED ON THE 27th JANUARY BY THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN, LORD CARYSFORT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRUSSIAN STATE AND CABINET MINISTER, COUNT VON HAUGWITZ.

“As the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been directed by his Court to communicate to the Prussian Minister his Majesty's

Majesty's Note, which, by command of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, was presented to the Ministers of Denmark and Sweden, he cannot discharge this Commission without likewise expressing his sincere satisfaction in being authorised to declare how thoroughly his Majesty is convinced that Prussia can never have sanctioned the measures which have given rise to the above recited Note. Those measures openly disclose an intention to prescribe rules to the British Empire on a subject of the greatest importance; to force those rules upon Great Britain; and for that end, before any of the Powers who have concurred in it have given the smallest intimation to his Majesty, to enter into a league, the object of which is to renew pretensions which Great Britain at every time has considered hostile to its rights and interests, and so declared whenever an opportunity presented — pretensions which the Russian Court has abandoned, not only in fact, but which, by a Treaty actually in force, Russia is bound to oppose, and the execution of which Treaty his Majesty is entitled to insist upon.

“When a ship of war belonging to his Danish Majesty resisted by force the execution of a right which the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by virtue of the clearest and most express stipulations of his Treaties with the Court of Denmark had demanded, his Majesty on that occasion confined himself to the adoption of such measures as the protection of the trade of his subjects required to be given against that measure of hostility which this conduct on the part of an Officer bearing his Danish Majesty's commission seemed to show. An amicable arrangement put an end to this dispute; and the King flattered himself, not only that all misunderstanding on that subject was removed, but amity between the two Courts was anew strengthened and confirmed.

“In this situation of affairs his Majesty must have learnt with no less astonishment than concern that the Court of Copenhagen was employed in Negotiations to renew the hostile confederacy against Great Britain which took place in 1780, and that also great preparations were going on in the ports of Denmark. Under these circumstances, the King must have been compelled to call for explanations from the Court of Denmark. At this moment he received information that a Confederacy was signed at Petersburgh, and the answer of the Danish Minister left no

doubt respecting the nature and object of this Convention, as he declared, in the most express manner, “that these Negotiations had in view the renewal of those relations which had been entered into between the same Powers in the years 1780 and 1781,” adding, “that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia had proposed to the Northern Powers the renewal of their connexion in its original form.”

“The engagements alluded to had for their object principles of maritime law which never had been recognised by the tribunals of Europe, and the contracting parties mutually engaged to maintain them by force, and to compel by force other nations to adopt them. They are still more repugnant to the express stipulations of the Treaties which subsist between the Courts of Stockholm and Denmark, and the British Empire.

“The Convention which these engagements were to renew was negotiated at a time when the Court of Petersburgh had adopted hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, and when nothing but the extraordinary moderation of the King could have authorised other Powers not to consider him as at open war with that Court.

“In such a state of things nothing certainly could be more inconsistent with the idea of neutrality, and nothing more distinctly indicate a hostile disposition, than that those engagements were not postponed till it was ascertained whether Russia was not to be considered as a Belligerent Power. Such forbearance was the more to be expected, and particularly from the Court of Copenhagen; as by an express article of the League of 1780, the Danish ports and havens in Norway were placed at the disposal of Russia for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of hostilities out of the Baltic.

“When therefore the King was informed by one of the contracting parties, that the object of the Negotiations which had been begun at Petersburgh, without giving the least intimation, and which at last, according to the information received by the King, had terminated in the conclusion of a Convention, was no other than to renew the former confederacy to press upon his Majesty a new code of law to which he had already refused his assent; and when moreover he had the most certain intelligence, and could no longer doubt that the Powers of the Baltic, engaged in this transaction,

tion, were pursuing warlike preparations with the utmost activity; when one of those Powers had placed itself in a state of actual hostilities with his Majesty, no other alternative remained but either to submit, or to adopt measures which were calculated to put an effectual stop to the hostile operation of a league which, by the declaration of the Danish Court itself, was openly directed against his Majesty.

“ Meanwhile his Majesty has not omitted on this occasion to display his wonted justice and good-will. Although he felt it necessary, for the maintenance of his rights, to secure some pledge against the hostile attacks which were meditated against his rights, yet he has taken the utmost care to guard against loss and injury to individuals.

“ Firmly convinced that his conduct towards Neutral States has been conformable to the recognised principles of law, whose basis and sanction is to be found not in passing interests and momentary convenience, but in the general principle of justice; of laws which have been received and observed by the Admiralty Courts of all the maritime Powers of Europe; his Majesty does not yet forego the hope that the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen will not take upon them the responsibility that will fall upon the authors of the war; that particularly they will not expose themselves to that responsibility for the introduction of innovations, the notorious injustice of which has induced those Powers by which they were first broached, to oppose, when they found themselves at war, innovations besides, which are expressly repugnant to those Treaties which they have concluded with his Majesty.

“ The step on which his Majesty has resolved must have long been foreseen. The British Government has never concealed that it considered the league of 1780 as hostile, and had never ceased that attention with which it watches over the rights of the nation. It immediately resisted the attempt to renew the principles which at the above mentioned period had been agitated, and the Underigned declared to Count Haugwitz at the first conference he had with him on his arrival at Berlin, “ that his Majesty would never submit to pretensions which were irreconcilable to the true principles of public law, and which strike at the foundations of the greatness and maritime power of his Kingdoms.”

“ Still later, in the beginning of November, the Underigned had the honour to represent to his Excellency, as the Minister of a Power connected with his Majesty by the most intimate friendship, what disagreeable consequences must follow from the attempt of the Northern Powers to press forward those pretensions. He has never ceased to renew this declaration when, by the command of his Majesty, he has been the interpreter of that satisfaction given to the King by the repeated assurances of the friendship of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of those constant sentiments of perfect justice of which his Majesty has never for a moment entertained a doubt. His Excellency Count Haugwitz will likewise easily recollect the time when the Underigned, intimately convinced of the friendly intentions of the Prussian Government, communicated to him, by the command of his Britannic Majesty, the King's resolution to allow of no measures which had for their object to introduce innovations in the maritime law now in force, but on the contrary, to defend that system in every event, and to maintain its entire execution as it had subsisted in all the Courts of Europe prior to the year 1780.

“ If the Court of Denmark had announced in the most unequivocal manner the real objects and contents of the engagements into which it had entered, the declaration of that Court, that Prussia was one of the Powers concerned in the Negotiation, would have been sufficient to satisfy the King, and to prove to him that it could have no hostile views against his Government, and even still his Majesty is convinced that he may implicitly rely on the friendship of his Prussian Majesty. It is true that, in relation to Great Britain and Ireland, there can be no similarity between the Northern Powers and Prussia. Those Powers are connected with his Majesty by the stipulations of mutual Treaties, which are less favourable to their interests, and which more or less modify and soften the rigour of the general law; whereas between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Prussia no Treaty of commerce exists, and all intercourse between them is regulated by the general principles of the Law of Nations, and established usages.

“ If, however, his Majesty were to consider his own sentiments, and the incessant wish he has shewn to preserve the friendship of a Monarch with whom he is connected

connected by so many ties, he could not at all anticipate the possibility of a difference which might not easily and speedily be terminated by an amicable discussion. The repeated assurances of such sentiments on the part of his Prussian Majesty, which the Undersigned has been empowered to transmit to his Court, confirms this agreeable anticipation, and the known principles which have constantly directed his Majesty the King of Prussia, do not tend to countenance the supposition that the latter has entered into the Confederacy, or can enter into the Confederacy, to support by force principles in common with other Powers, whose hostile views against his Britannic Majesty have been openly proved.

“ The King at the same time, while he has given it in charge to the Undersigned to make these explanations, could have no other object than to give his Prussian Majesty a new proof of his confidence and particular respect; and he is firmly convinced that his Majesty the King of Prussia will approve of his steady resolution to defend the rights and interests of his Crown.

“ Nevertheless whatever sentiments the Prussian Government may entertain in regard to the new principles themselves, yet it is too just, and knows too well what Sovereigns owe to their People, and to one another, as to favour for a moment the design to employ force in order to induce his Britannic Majesty to acknowledge a code which the latter deems inconsistent with the honour and security of his Crown.

(Signed), “ CARYSFORT.”
Berlin, Jan. 7, 1801.

NOTE II. PRESENTED ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE STATE AND CABINET MINISTER, COUNT HAUGWITZ.

“ The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to address himself to Count Haugwitz, by command of his Court, in order to communicate to him the following particulars:

“ The spirit of patience and of moderation which prevails in the Note of Lord Grenville to Count Kostoplin, will not escape the notice of his Excellency.

“ A solemn Treaty between the two Powers had given the respective subjects of each a complete security for the prosecution of their trade, and even in the case of a rupture it had been agreed that not

only no embargo should be laid, but that the subjects on both sides, should have a whole year to carry away their effects, and to arrange their affairs in the country.

“ Notwithstanding these sacred stipulations, the ships of British subjects in the Russian ports are detained; and their property, in an extraordinary manner, upon various pretexts, sequestrated or sold. Their persons are likewise put under arrest, and a number of British sailors have been forcibly taken out of their ships, and been sent under a guard and in the midst of winter into the interior of the country.

“ In consequence of these new acts of violence, Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received his Majesty's order to address a second Note to Count Kostoplin, in which his Majesty stated his having appointed a Commissioner to superintend the safety and the wants of his unfortunate subjects, a circumstance which is usual even among the Powers that are actually at War. Lord Grenville in that Paper likewise formally insisted on the execution of the Treaty in 1793. But, though he made the strong and just remonstrances which such circumstances demanded, yet his Majesty's constant disposition again to restore the former connexion and good understanding between the two Crowns has been in vain.

“ His Britannic Majesty anticipates the sentiments which the King of Prussia will entertain when he is informed of the unheard-of and unjustifiable manner in which his Britannic Majesty's remonstrances were heard by the Court of St. Petersburg. The Note of Count Kostoplin to Lord Grenville, of the 20th December, O. S. a copy of which the Undersigned is ordered to communicate to Count Haugwitz, will enable his Prussian Majesty to judge whether the Undersigned is called upon to make any observations upon it.

“ The Undersigned has received orders to make known to the Court of Berlin that this conduct, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, has put an end to all correspondence between the Courts of London and St. Petersburg; and the connexion between the extraordinary violence committed upon the person and property of his Majesty's subjects, and with the conclusion of a hostile confederacy, which the Emperor of Russia has formed, for the express and avowed purpose of introducing those innovations into the maritime code which his Britannic Majesty has

has ever opposed, has at length produced a state of open War between Great Britain and Ireland and Russia.

"It will not be difficult to remark that the Emperor of Russia, at the present crisis, cannot be considered as a Neutral Power, because he was at War with Great Britain before he himself was at Peace with France.

"The Undersigned shall have done justice to the charge with which he is intrusted, when he declares in the name of the King, his master, that his Majesty, on weighing the present circumstances of Europe, is willing to sustain demanding from the Court of Prussia that security which was stipulated by Treaty, though he could as the *casus factus* is completely conformable with those circumstances in which they stand, and that his Britannic Majesty cannot doubt that he will receive from his Ally all the proofs of friendship which the events of this new War would have required.

The Undersigned has the honour to be,
&c.

(Signed) "CARYSFORT."

Brun, l. b. 1, 1801.

NOTE TRANSMITTED BY THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER COUNTHAUCWITZ TO LORD CARYSFORT, PRINCIPAL AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN

"The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister has had before his Prussian Majesty the two notes which Lord Carysfort, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, has done him the honour to transmit to him on the 27th of January and 1st of February last.

"The undersigned having it in commission to return an explicit and circumstantial answer, is under the necessity of informing Lord Carysfort, his Majesty cannot see without the utmost grief and concern the violent and hasty measures to which the Court of London has proceeded against the Naval Northern Powers. Error alone can have given occasion to these measures, as the assertions in the note of the 27th sufficiently shew, in that it is said, that the Maritime Alliance "has for its object to annul the treaties formerly concluded with England, and to prescribe laws to her with respect to the principles of them, that the neutrality is only a pretext to impose these laws on her by force, and to establish a hostile alliance against her."

"Nothing, however, is further from the above negotiation than the principles here supposed. It is founded in justice and moderation, and the communication of the copy of the Convention to such of the Belligerent Powers as had the justice and patience to wait for the same, will prove this beyond the possibility of a denial. When in the beginning of January, the Minister of his Britannic Majesty officially proposed to the undersigned the question, "Whether the Northern Courts had actually concluded the confederation which had been reported, and whether Prussia had acceded to it?" the King conceived that the respect which Sovereigns owe to each other, and the liberty permitted by every independent state to consult its own interests, without rendering account to any other Power, authorized him to withhold any communication relative to himself and his allies, and to sit it out himself with answering, that as he had seen, without interfering, the communications which England had entered into without consulting him, he considered himself as entitled to the same confidence, and that if the King of Great Britain thought it his duty to support the rights and interests of his kingdom, his Prussian Majesty considered it as not less his duty to employ every means in the defence of the rights and interests of his subjects.

"This answer might have sufficed a few weeks since, but in the situation in which affairs now are, the King thinks himself called upon to make an explicit declaration to the Court of London relative to the spirit of the treaty, which has probably been attacked because it was not known, and which is far from having the offensive views of which the contracting parties have been arbitrarily accused. They have expressly agreed that their measures shall be neither hostile, nor tend to the detriment of any country, but only have for their object the security of the trade and navigation of their subjects. They have been attentive to adapt their new connexions to present circumstances. The strict justice of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has, even in the detail, proposed modifications which alone might be sufficient to insure the spirit of the whole. It has since been determined that the treaty shall not be prejudicial to those which had been before concluded with any of the Belligerent Powers. It was also resolved, that this determination should be candidly communicated

municated to those Powers to prove the purity of the motives and views of the contracting parties. But England would not allow them time for this: had she waited this confidential communication, she might have avoided those intemperate measures which threaten to spread still wider the flames of war. She might likewise have received satisfaction from the Correspondence with Denmark, if, instead of dwelling on two detached passages, copied into the first note of Lord Carysfort from the note of Count Bernstorff, of the 3rd of December, the Court of London had attended to the solemn declaration, that "it could never for a moment be imagined that Denmark entertained any hostile projects against Great Britain, or such as were inconsistent with the maintenance of a good understanding between the two Powers; and that the Court of Denmark congratulated itself on having obtained an opportunity to contradict such unfounded reports in the most positive manner."

"This open and explicit declaration accorded with the assurances which the undersigned had more than once given to Lord Carysfort on the same subject; and it is difficult to conceive how the English Court could conclude, as it afterwards appeared that it did, from the Note of the Danish Minister, "that the Convention of the Contracting Powers went to establish new principles of maritime laws which had never been acknowledged by the tribunals of Europe, and the object of which was hostile to England." The conclusion was totally false, and as little authorised by the answer of the Danish Court, as the undeserved accusation that it proposed to excite a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, and with that view was employed in active preparations.

"Never were measures more evidently defensive than the measures of the Court of Copenhagen, and the spirit of them will be less mistaken, when it is recollecting what menacing demonstrations that Court experienced on the part of the British Government, in consequence of the affair of the frigate Freya, before it adopted these measures. The arbitrary conduct of England on this occasion is naturally explained by the lofty pretensions she has long advanced, and which have been several times menaced in the Notes of Lord Carysfort, at the expence of all the Maritime and Commercial Powers. The British Government has, in the present, more than in any former war, assumed to itself the sovereignty of

the sea, and has arbitrarily formed a maritime code, which it is extremely difficult to reconcile with the true principles of the Law of Nations; it exercises over friendly and neutral Powers an usurped jurisdiction which it maintains to be just, and endeavours to represent as an undeniable law sanctioned by all the tribunals of Europe.

"Never have the Sovereigns of England permitted their subjects to be made amenable to this law, in the numerous cases where the abuse of power has transgressed the limits of justice. The neutral Powers have made the strongest remonstrances and protestations: but experience has shewn that these are generally without effect. It is not therefore surprising, that after so many and repeated injuries, they should have had recourse to a measure which may prevent their continuance; and with that view they have entered into a well concerted alliance, which may define their rights, and place them in a proper relation to the Belligerent Powers.

"The maritime alliance, as it has been consolidated, will lead to this salutary object, and the King makes no difficulty in declaring to his Britannic Majesty, that he has found in it his own principles, that he is intimately convinced of its necessity and utility, and that he has formally acceded to the Convention which was concluded between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, on the 16th of December last. His Majesty is therefore among the number of the Contracting Powers, and, as such, is obliged not only to take a direct part in all events which may interest the affairs of the Neutral States, but is bound to support that Convention by such vigorous measures as the course of circumstances may require.

"The Note of Lord Carysfort refers to a subject, relative to which his Majesty conceives he is not obliged to answer, nor even has a right to form an opinion. Disputes exist between the Courts of Petersburg and London, which in no manner have connexion with the object with which the above-mentioned Minister has endeavoured to unite them. But as much as the conduct of Prussia has been hitherto guided by the most unexceptionable impartiality, it will be equally guided by a respect for the alliances which are a proof of it. Stipulations, which contain in themselves nothing hostile, and which the security of his subjects prescribed to him, bind him to have recourse to all the means

means which Providence has placed in his power.

“As unpleasant as the extremities are to which England has proceeded, the King entertains no doubt of the possibility of a speedy return to its conciliatory and pacific disposition, and in this respect confides in the sentiments of justice which he has so often had the happiness to experience on other occasions from his Britannic Majesty. Only by the recal and entree taking off of the embargo, can things be restored to their former state, and England must judge, whether she will consent to afford the Neutral Powers this means of proceeding, to the overtures which they are ready to make. But as long as these measures shall continue,

which were adopted from hatred to a common principle, and against an alliance no longer to be shaken, the hostile determination which must be the consequence, will be the necessary result of the Treaty; and the undersigned has it in command to declare to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, that the King, while he testifies his concern at the circumstances that have occurred, and which he has never occasioned, will fulfil, in the most sacred manner, the obligations imposed on him by Treaties. The undersigned, while he executes this command, has the honour to assure Lord Cuysters of his high esteem.

(Signed) “HAUGWITZ.”

“Berlin, Feb. 12.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon Captain Charles Heward, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Amelia, to the Earl of Sandwich, dated at Sea, the 5th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, two hours ago, I captured the French brig privateer La Julie, of St Maloes, but hid from L'Orient, armed with 14 guns and 78 men, commanded by Jean Pierre Charlet, had been out 30 days, and captured nothing. The night being very dark, and the weather being very thick, we did not see her till she was close to us, and she did not discover us till she was on board of us, by which she carried away her foremast and bowsprit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. HERBERT.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of an Enclosure from Archibald Dickson, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Favorite, at Sea, March 13.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that at half past ten yesterday morning I chased a lugger from under Scarborough, and continued to till ten P. M. when I lost sight of her. I then saw a sail to windward, to which I also gave chase, and

captured, she proves to be l'Optimiste French schooner privateer, of Dunkirk (sailed from thence seven days), mounting 14 carriage guns, manned with 47 men, commanded by Jean Baptiste Corenwinder.

I am, &c.

J. WESTBEACH.

Admiral Dickson, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Gurlies, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Cove of Cork, March 11.

In lat. 34 deg N long. 25 deg. W. I captured the French schooner privateer and letter of marque Le General Bessieres, pierced for 14 guns, armed with 4, and 6 swivels, and manned with 24 men, from Boudcaux, bound to St, Domingo.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Lord Gardner, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Dryad, Cork Harbour, March 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, on the 5th of March, after a chase of three hours, in latitude 50 deg. 6 min. North, longitude 12 deg West, I fell in with and captured the French privateer ship Le Premier Consul, mounting 14 nine pounders, but pierced for 24. 150 men, from St. Maloes, out 21 days: She is quite new, and on her first cruise; had

R r 2

captured

captured a Portuguese schooner, from Lisbon bound to Ireland, a few days before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. J. M. MANSFIELD.

Admiral Lord Gardner, &c.

Copies of Letters from Captain Rogers, of His Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Captain Dixon, of His Majesty's Ship Genereux.

Mercury, off Minorca, Jan. 15.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 6th instant, cruising agreeably to your orders, I fell in with a convoy of about twenty sail of the enemy, from Cette bound to Marseilles, and from the activity and exertions of the Officers and men employed in the boat, the weather being nearly calm, I had the good fortune to capture and become fifteen of them, as per margin*, without any loss of men, very little resistance being made by the vessels; their escort, consisting of gun-boats, having fled upon the Mercury's approach.

The prizes are all deeply laden with brandy, sugar, corn, wine, oil, and other merchandize; and I have the satisfaction to add they are safe arrived at Port Mahon.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

To Manly Dixon, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mercury, off Port Mahon, Jan. 22.

SIR,

I put to sea agreeably to my intention, signified to you in my letter of the 17th instant, the moment our prizes were moored in safety, which was on the morning of the 19th, the day following I fell in with a ship, (the island of Sardinia bearing E. S. E. forty leagues,) which I soon discovered to be an enemy; and after a chase of nine hours, blowing very fresh, I had the satisfaction to come up with and capture her; she is called La Sans Pareille, French National corvette, commanded by Citoyen Gabriel Renault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting 18 long brass nine-pounders, and two howitzers, and having on board a complement of fifteen men: she sailed from Toulon the day before her capture, and was bound to Alexandria, in Egypt, quite laden with shot, arms, medicines, and supplies of every kind for the French army, and is as complete a vessel in every respect as I

have seen, being quite new, and well found with stores of every description.

I am, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Captain Dixon, Genereux.

Letter from Lieut. James Mein, commanding the schooner Netley, to Mr. Nepean, dated River Tagus, 26th of February, 1801.

I beg leave to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of two letters addressed to Admiral Lord Keith.

I am, &c.

JAMES MEIN.

Netley, River Tagus, 26th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner under my command having on the 9th instant, ten leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish lugger privateer St. Francisco la Paula, armed with 2 carriage guns, 4 swivels, and manned with 31 men.

I am, &c.

JAMES MEIN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Netley, River Tagus, 26th of Feb. 1801.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner Netley, under my command, having on the 11th inst. eight leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish privateer schooner St. Josef alias El Beloz, Don Juan Antonio de Amaza, commander; a new vessel, pierced for 14 guns, but had, when taken, only 4 long twelve-pounders mounted, 6 swivels, and manned with 44 men.

Having received information from some English prisoners on board her, that several ships of the convoy from England had been taken the preceding day, I manned the prize schooner, and ordered Mr. Buchan, master of the Netley, to proceed on board and go in chase of two strange sail bearing West, whilst the Netley went in pursuit of three others to the Northward: the first vessel we came up with proved to be a brig from Southampton, taken the day before by a Spanish privateer; the next also proved a captured brig from London, on board of which I sent a midshipman and six men, and gave chase to the third vessel, (a lugger) which we drove on there six leagues to the Southward of Oporto.

I have every hope of her being de-

* 2 Ships, 4 Brigs, 3 Bombards, 2 Settees, and 4 Tartans.

stroyed,

employed, as there was much surf on the beach at the time.

JAMES MEIN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to E. Nepean, Esq.

SIR, Gannett, Downs, March 29.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at half past eight P. M. I discovered a lugger close in with Dungne's, to which I immediately gave chase, and have the pleasure to inform you, that at half past eleven I came up with and captured her close in with the French schoer. She proves to be La Vengeance French lugger, of ten three and four two-pounders, and manned with 23 men, commanded by Nicholas Sullard. She sailed from Boulogne on the same morning, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC COIGRAVE.

Staff Lutwidge, Lt. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Captain J. J. P. Luce, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Hunt, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Spanish the 27th Inst.

SIR, February 27.

I have to inform you, that His Majesty's ship under my command captured on the 6th of January, off the West End of Jamaica, a Spanish schooner picket, called El Reyna Louisa, Don Manuel Pelay, Commander, of two guns and 20 men, from Trinidad, in the Island of Cuba, bound to Cartagena with a small cargo of tobacco and wax, which I have sent to Providence. The mail was destroyed previous to her capture.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 4.

[His Gazette contains Letters, giving account of the capture of three small French privateers, and of the retaking the Friendship brig of London]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 7.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq.

SIR, Martinus, Feb. 16.

Having learnt, from the arrival of the Calcutta on the 12th ult. that a convoy might be soon expected, I dispatched all the Squadron within my reach to cruise to windward of Barbadoes for its pro-

tection, which has eventually proved fortunate; for the particulars respecting it I shall refer you to Captain Bradby's letter of the 6th instant, herewith transmitted, as also to the letters of Captain Manby, of the Bourdelois, of the 16th of January and 2d of this month on which he writes most fully. I must beg you to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Burrows, Commander of the ship Jupiter, bound to Jamaica, who, after he had lost convoy, collected more than sixty sail, and made such a disposition of the largest ships for the protection of the whole, as evidently deterred the small Squadron afterwards brought to action by the Bourdelois, from attacking them, and by that judicious and public-spirited step, all but those which branched off for Surinam, &c. arrived safe at Barbadoes.

I am, &c.

J. I. DUCKWORTH.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bradby, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Anemonda, to Rear Admiral Duckworth.

Martinique, Feb. 6.

Enclosed are two letters from Captain Manby to me, from which the service he has rendered to the different islands, by destroying a Squadron sent out by Victor Hughes, for the interception of the outward convoy, speaks for itself.

His Majesty's Sloop Bourdelois, Jan. 10, off Teneriffe.

SIR,

On the 8th inst off Palma, in a calm, I dispatched two boats under the orders of Lieutenant Barrie, in pursuit of a strange sail in the S. E., after a fatiguing row of fourteen hours, Lieutenant Barrie, at 10 P. M. with only one boat being up with the chase, boarded her with great gallantry, although opposed by ten Frenchmen, who kept up a smart fire from four four pounders, she proved to be the Adventure, of London, one of the convoy which had parted company in the first gale of wind; the French prize master was wounded by a cutlass, the only blood spilt on the occasion.

Gaining information from the Adventure, that on the same day she was captured by the Mouche privateer, of Bourdeaux, the Mouche likewise captured a valuable copper-bottomed ship, bound to Barbadoes, and as both vessels had orders to proceed to Santa Cruz, in Tenerife, I considered it my duty to push for that port, and by plying hard with the sweeps all

all the 9th, I arrived off Santa Cruz on the morning of the 10th, when I had the pleasing satisfaction of rescuing the above-mentioned British ship from the hands of the enemy; she proved to be the *Aurora*, of London.

I have the honour to be, &c.

I MANBY.

Captain Bradby, *Andromeda*.

His Majesty's Ship Brigs,
Cadiz Bay, Barbadoes,

SIR,

Three days ago, being on the station you ordered me to cruise for the protection of our scattered convoy, I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon three sail were detected to windward evidently in chase of us, which I soon discovered to be an enemy's squadron, consisting of two large brigs and a schooner — having shortened sail, enabled them to be well up with us by sunset, when I wore round to give them battle, at six I had the honour of bringing the largest brig to close action at about ten yards distance, but was not so fortunate with the other vessels, who fought very shy on the occasion, on observing we were enabled to fight both sides at once, thirty minutes of close cannonade with my near opponent completely silenced him, when he hailed that he had struck and lowered his topsails, when his companions made sail from us, but I think I can safely aver they are sufficiently damaged to spoil their cruise. My First Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, on taking possession of the prize, found her to be a remarkable fine French national corvette, called *La Curieuse*, pierced for 20 guns, but only 18 long nine-pounders mounted, 168 men, and commanded by Captain G. Redekt, sent out from Cayenne twenty-eight days ago by Victor Hughes with this squadron to intercept the outward-bound West India fleet. With real concern I acquaint you that we had one man killed and seven wounded in the action, but from the abilities and attention of Mr. G. Roddam, my surgeon, I trust the latter are likely to do well, Lieutenant Barrie forsook one of the number, but disdained to quit his quarters. Mr. J. Jones, Master's Mate, and Mr. J. Lions, Midshipman, are included in this list.

The killed and wounded in the corvette amounted to near fifty, her deck, fore and aft, being covered with the dying and the dead. The French Captain sur-

vived but a few hours, having lost both his legs, and many of the prisoners were in an equal pitiable state.

A melancholy and painful task is now imposed on me to relate the sad catastrophe attending this capture, which after being more than an hour in our possession, was found to be rapidly sinking, in consequence of her innumerable shot-holes every exertion was made to preserve her, but, alas! at eight she foundered close beside us. I had, long previous to this event, ordered every boat to quit her, but British humanity, while striving to extricate the wounded Frenchmen from destruction, weighed too heavily with Mr. Archibald Montgomery and twenty brave followers, that they persevered in this meritorious service until the vessel sunk under them. The floating wreck, I regret to say, buoyed up many from destruction, but with sorrow I mention Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Atckland, two promising young Gentlemen, with five of my gallant crew unfortunately perished. Incredibly occasioned by this unhappy event, securing 120 prisoners, knowing the rigging, and repairing sails, detained me until eleven before I could pursue the flying enemy, which, I assure you, was done with all alacrity, but without success, as the night favoured their escape.

I cannot conclude this account of my proceedings without informing you how highly I approve of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert Barrie, Lieut. James Alexander Gordon, Mr. Mac Cleverty the Master, and Mr. Montgomery, my Acting Lieutenant.

The proceedings of warrant and petty Officers gave me every satisfaction, and I have not words to express sufficiently in the praise of the ship's company for their steady obedience to my orders in not wasting a single shot. I trust it will not be deemed too assuming in my recommending my First Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as an Officer highly worthy of advancement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

I MANBY

N. B. Allow me to subjoin the state of the enemy's force, and to mention, that the only capture made by this squadron was the Dutch brig of *Halifax*, bound to Surinam, which they burnt.

La Curieuse, of 390 tons, 18 nine-pounders, 168 men, not two years old, with 34 feet beam, and 90 feet keel, commanded by Captain George Redekt.

La

La Mutine, of 300 tons, 16 long six-pounders, 156 men, commanded by Captain J. Raybaun.

L'Esperance Schooner, mounting 6 four-pounders, 52 men, commanded by Captain Haymond.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 11.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Trent, in Casvin Bay, the 7th of April 1801, to the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Fortunée.

In obedience to your signal, the chase was continued until dark, at which time, being becalmed among the rocks of the Isles of Brehat, I anchored, and the next morning, the 3d inst. observing a large ship with French colours, under the protection of a cutter and lugger privateers, making sail with the flood from the anchorage of Brehat to Plampoul, the boats were immediately dispatched under the command of Lieut. Chamberlyne, having under his orders Mr. Scillon, Second Lieutenant; Mr. Bellamy, Third; Mr. Hoskins, Master; and Mr. Tait, Marine Officer, &c. The enemy seemed, at first, determined to resist, and defend their vessels, and sent many boats from the shore to their assistance, who, with the lugger, took the ship in tow, but on the very spirited and near approach of the Trent's, the lugger and boats cast off the tow, and after maintaining a severe conflict, aided by a continued fire from five batteries, they were at length subdued, and chased on the rocks; a boat which the ship, in the face of open day, was most gallantly boarded by the First Lieutenant and Marine Officer, who, I am sorry to say, has lost his right leg, and the very meritorious and spirited zeal with which all the officers and men were animated on this enterprise, reflects on them the highest honour.

The ship appears English built, about 300 tons, with a cargo of corn, and various other articles; but not having made any prisoners, further particulars are unknown.

Enclosed I return you a List of Killed and Wounded; that of the enemy could not be exactly ascertained; two were killed on board the ship, and several were drowned. The state of the prize requiring protection into port, and the wind

being easterly, I judged it prudent to put into this place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Two Seamen killed.—One Marine Officer wounded.

[This Gazette, besides the foregoing, contains Letters giving an account of the capture of Le Poisson Volant, a French privateer, of 14 carriage guns and 55 men, and a brig, her prize, by his Majesty's hired cutter Stag, Lieutenant Irwin, Commander; of La Malcarade French privateer schooner, pierced for 12 guns, and 40 men, by La Fortunée, Lord Amelius Beauclerk; and of Le Heros brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 73 men, by the Atalanta and Viper sloops of war.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Captain Otway, of his Majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th instant, of which the following are copies:—

SIR—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted, in a most violent squall, from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the Southward of the West.

On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the Papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove: after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Hun, I reconnoitred, with Vice Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear Admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships,

ships, and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by two ships of seventy guns, and a large frigate in the inner road of Copenhagen; and two sixty-four gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after, the wind being southerly, we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the Outer Channel of the Middle Ground, his Lordship proceeded with the twelve ships of the line named in the margin*, all the frigates, bombs, fire ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point, to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the Southward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his Lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His Lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament, that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the

contest in which we are engaged will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of Captains Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant Officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their Lordships that Captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must, therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favour.

No. I.

London, in the *Catagat*, 27th
March, 1801.

From the hostile transaction of the Court of Denmark sending away his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danish Court is, and whether the Commanding Officer of Cronenberg castle has received orders to fire upon the British fleet as they pass into the Sound, as he must deem the firing of the first gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Ruffel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

Cronberg, March 18.

In answer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the English fleet; an express is gone to Copenhagen, and should any orders be sent, I shall immediately send an Officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor.

TRANSLATION, No. III.

Cronberg Castle, March 28, 1801.

In answer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half past eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty the King of Denmark did not send away the *Chugé d'Affaires*, but that upon his own demand he obtained a passport.

As a soldier I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to suffer a fleet, whose intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the Castle which I have the honour to command.

In case your Excellency should think proper to make any proposals to his Majesty the King of Denmark, I wish to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the Castle. An explicit answer is desired.

(Signed) STRICKER.

ANSWER.

On board the London, 29th March, 1801. One a. m.

SIR—In answer to your Excellency's note just now received, the undersigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hostile against his Britannic Majesty, he regards the answer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his instructions, can no longer refrain from hostilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings: but at the same time will be ready to attend to any proposals of the Court of Denmark for restoring the former amity and friendship which had for so many years subsisted between the two Courts.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

*His Excellency the Governor of
Cronberg Castle.**Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3,
1801.*

SIR,

1801.

In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the Squadron named in the margin *, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you that having, by the assistance of that able Officer Capt. Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Capt. Brisbane, and the Masters of the *Amazon* and *Cruiser*, in particular, buoyed the channel of the *Outer Deep*, and the position of the middle ground, the Squadron passed in safety, and anchored off *Draco* the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the Squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of six sail of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from twenty-six 24-pounders, to eighteen 18-pounders, and one bomb-ship, besides schooner gun-vessels.

These were supported by the *Crown Islands*, mounting 88 cannon, and four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of *Amak*.

The bomb ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape, the other 17 sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the Southward of the *Crown Island*, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the *Bellona* and *Ruffel* unfortunately grounded; but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The *Agamemnon* could not weather the shoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt: it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have silenced the *Crown Islands*, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the *Defiance* and *Monarch*, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Capt. Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the margin †), to assist in the attack of the ships

* *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Ruffel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Desirée, Blanche, Alcmena; sloops Dart, Arrow, Cruiser, and Harpy; fire-ships Zephyr and Otter; bombs Discovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Zebra, Terror, and Volcano.*

† *Blanche, Alcmena, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr, and Otter.*

et

at the harbour's mouth, under a very heavy fire; the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave Officers and men in the frigates and sloops.

The bombs were directed, and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the arsenal.

Capt. Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun brigs, did every thing that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but not the less merit is due to Capt. Rose, and, I believe, all the Officers and crews of the gun brigs, for their exertions.

The boats of those ships of the fleet who were not ordered on the attack afforded us every assistance, and the Officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation.

The *Desirée* took her station in raking the Southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service.

The action began at five minutes past ten: the van, led by Capt. George Murray of the *Edgar*, who set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every Captain, Officer, and man, in the Squadron.

It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of Rear Admiral Graves.

To Capt. Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the *Elephant*, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle.

I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every Captain, Officer, and Man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Hon. Col. Stewart did me the favour to be on board the *Elephant*, and himself, with every Officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day.

The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Amongst many other brave Officers and men who were killed, I have with sorrow to place the name of Capt. Mosse, of the *Monarch*, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and, among the wounded, that of Capt. Mr Thomas B. Thompson, of the *Bellona*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's Line of Defence, Batteries, &c. on the 2d of April, 1801.

Edgar—24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 79 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 133.

Monarch—35 seamen, 12 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 101 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 210.

Bellona—9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded. Total 74.

Defiance—17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded. Total 69.

Isis—22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed, 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 112.

Amazon—10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.

Glatton—17 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.

Desirée—3 wounded.

Blanche—6 seamen, 1 marine, killed, 7 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 16.

Polyphemus—4 seamen, 1 marine, killed, 20 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 29.

Elephant—4 seamen, 3 marines, 1 soldier of the rifle corps, killed; 5 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 19.

Alcmene—5 seamen, killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 19.

Dart—2 killed, 1 wounded. Total 3.

Ganges—5 killed, 1 missing. Total 6.

Ruffel—5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.

Ardent—29 seamen and marines killed, 64 seamen and marines wounded. Total 93.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Edgar—Edmund Johnson, First Lieutenant; Lieutenant Benjamin Spencer, marines.

Defiance—George Gray, Lieutenant; Mat. Cobb, Pilot.

Elephant—Captain James Bawden, of the Cornish Miners, volunteer in the Rifle Corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, Master's Mate.

Polyphemus—Mr. James Bell, Midshipman.

Ifis—Mr. Daniel Lamond, Master; Mr. Hen. Long, Lieutenant of the Marines; Mr. George McKinlay, Mr. Thomas Ram, Midshipmen; Mr. Grant, Lieutenant of the Rifle Corps.

Ganges—Mr. Robert Stewart, Master. *Dart*—Mr. Edwin Sandys, Lieutenant. *Glatton*—Mr. Alexander Nicholson, Pilot.

Monarch—Captain Robert Mofse. *Amazon*—Captain Edward Riou; Hon. John Tuchet, Midshipman; Mr. Joseph Rose, Captain's Clerk.

Aident—Mr. George Hoare, Midshipman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Edgar—Joshua Johnson, Second Lieutenant, William Goldbach, Fifth Lieutenant, Mr. Gabagan, Mr. Whimper, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Domett, Midshipmen, slightly.

Dchance—Mr. Paterf n, Boatswain; Mr. Gallaway, Midshipman; Mr. Nibler, Captain's Clerk, Mr. Stephenson, Pilot.

Elephant—Mr. R. Gill, Midshipman of the *St. George*; Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Midshipman.

Alcmene—Mr. Henry Baker, Acting Third Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Meredith, Lieutenant of the Marines. Mr. Charles Church, Boatswain; Mr. G. A. Spearing, Master's Mate, Mr. Pratt, Pilot.

Polyphemus—Mr. Edward Burr, Boatswain.

Dehnce—Mr. King, Lieutenant, slightly.

Ifis—Mr. Richard Cornack, Lieutenant; Mr. Ruben Pinn, Mr. Simon Fitzer, Mr. Charles Jones, Midshipmen.

Ganges—Mr. Isaac Davis, Pilot, badly.

Glatton—Mr. Tinsall, Lieutenant; Mr. Robert Thompson, Master's Mate; Mr. John William, Midshipman.

Monarch—Mr. William Minchin, Lieutenant; Mr. James Martin, Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. James Dennis, Lieutenant of the 49th regiment, Mr. Henry Swymmer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, Mr. Thomas Harlowe, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Philip Le Velconte, Midshipmen; Mr. W. Joy, Boatswain.

Bellona—Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart, Captain, lost his leg, Mr. Thomas Soutney, Lieutenant; Mr. Thomas Wilks, Lieutenant, slightly; Capt. Alexander Sharp, of the 49th regiment, badly; Mr. James Emmerton, Master's

Mate; Mr. — Anderson, Mr. Edward Daubenay, Mr. Wm. Sitford, Mr. Fig, Midshipmen.

Amazon—Mr. James Harry, Mr. Philip Hora, Masters' Mates.

* KILLED.

Officers	-	-	20
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	-	234
			—254

WOUNDED

Officers	-	-	48
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	-	641
			—689

Total killed and wounded 943

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 18.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer lugger *Le Braave*, of Boulogne, of 44 guns and 57 men, on her first cruize, perfectly new, by the *Arethusa*, Captain Wolley.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 21.

[A letter from Admiral Dickson, to Evan Nepton, Esq. announces the capture, by his Majesty's sloop *Favourite*, of *L'Ant christ*, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.]

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular Service, to Fran Nejean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

His Majesty's Ship London, in Copenhagen-Road, the 9th

SIR, April.

The Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart having volunteered his services by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

I have the pleasure to transmit an Armistice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myself.

I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the Ground into the Baltic to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

The *Ifis* and *Monarch* being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England to have their damages repaired, I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship, which has the wounded and sick on board.

The Danish Government on the one hand, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the Road of Copenhagen on the other, being, from motives of humanity, equally anxious to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to save the city of Copenhagen from the disastrous consequences which may attend a further prosecution of hostilities against that city, have mutually agreed upon a military armistice, or suspension of arms.

His Danish Majesty having for that purpose appointed Major-General Ernest Frederic Walterstorff, Chamberlain to his Danish Majesty, and Colonel of a regiment, and Adjutant-General Hans Lindholm, his Commissioners for agreeing about the terms of the said armistice; and Admiral Sir H. Parker, Knt. having, with the same view, duly authorized the Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson of the Nile, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial Order of the Crescent, Vice-Admiral in the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty; and the Hon. William Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel in his Britannic Majesty's Service, and Member of Parliament, and commanding a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's forces embarked; these said Commissioners have met this day, and having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following terms:—

Art. I. From the moment of the signature of this armistice, all hostilities shall immediately cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty in the road or harbour of that city, as likewise between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

II. The armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall remain in their present actual situation as to armament, equipment, and hostile position; and the treaty, commonly understood as the Treaty of Armed Neutrality, shall, as far as relates to the cooperation of Denmark, be suspended while the armistice remains in force. On the other side, the armed ships and vessels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatsoever molest the city of Copenhagen or his Danish Majesty's armed ships and vessels on the coasts of

the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and in order to avoid every thing which might otherwise create uneasiness or jealousy, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall not suffer any of the ships or vessels under his command to approach within gun-shot of the armed ships or forts of his Danish Majesty's in the Road of Copenhagen; this restriction shall not, however, extend to vessels necessarily passing or repassing through the Galpar, or King's Channel.

III. This armistice is to protect the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, of Jutland, and islands included, against the attack of any other naval force which his Britannic Majesty may now or hereafter, during its remaining in force, have in these seas.

IV. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be permitted to provide itself at Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland included, with every thing which it may require for the health and comfort of its crews.

V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall send on shore all such subjects of his Danish Majesty as are now on board the British fleet under his command, the Danish Government engaging to give an acknowledgment for them, as also for all such wounded as were permitted to be landed after the action of the 2d inst. in order that they may be accounted for in favour of Great Britain, in the unfortunate event of the renewal of hostilities.

VI. The coasting trade carried on by Denmark along all such parts of her coast as are included in the operation of this Armistice, shall be unmolested by any British ships or vessels whatever, and instructions given accordingly by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

VII. This armistice is to continue uninterrupted by the contracting parties for the space of fourteen weeks from the signature hereof, at the expiration of which time, it shall be in the power of either of the said parties to declare a cessation of the same, and to recommence hostilities, upon giving fourteen days previous notice.

The conditions of this armistice are upon all occasions to be explained in the most liberal and loyal manner, so as to remove all ground for future disputes, and facilitate the means of bringing about the restoration of harmony and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned Com-

Commissioners, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present armistice, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms,

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in Copenhagen Roads, April 9, 1801.

(Signed)

(L S) NELSON and BRONTE.
(L S) WILLIAM SIFFWART.
(L S) F F WALFSTORFF.
(L S) HANS LINDHOLM.

In pursuance of my above mentioned authority, I ratify this document with my hand

(L S) FREDERICK.

Witnessed by me,

(L S) HYDI PARKER, Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Fleet.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS]

Mr. Jefferson has taken his place as President of the Congress of the United States. His speech before he took the oath is in the tone of moderate republicanism, and breathes a disposition to preserve America at peace with all the world, without entering alliances with any particular Power. He extols the memory of Washington, but gives no promise to the Administration of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Adams.

The German accounts of the death of Paul I say, that on the 23d ult. at dinner, he seemed uncommonly jovial, and continued to till the afternoon. He retired to bed at half past nine at night, and sang his will at half past ten, when the

Lord in Waiting found him much agitated. He required for another Lord of the Bed Chamber, Count Kutusow, who had attended him before, and was then his Master of the Horse. Kutusow came a little before eleven o'clock, but the Mourning was beyond recovery.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"We, by the Grace of God, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

"It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved Parent Sovereign Emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died suddenly by an apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th of this month. We, on receiving the Hereditary Imperial Throne of all the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the People committed to us by the Almighty, according to the Laws and the heart of her Majesty in God, our most august Great Mother Sovereign Empress Catherine the Great, whose memory will be ever dear to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wise intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of raising Russia to the height of glory, and to procure numerous interrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we do hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by an oath before the face of Almighty God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to bear the weight now pressing upon us.

"Given at our Court of St. Petersburg, this 12th day of March, 1801, O S. "ALL VANDLER."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 3.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on board his Majesty's ship Ruby at Sheerness (of which Vice Admiral Gardner is President), for the trial of Rear Admiral Doby, and the first officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship the Invincible, and to enquire into the cause and circumstances thereof, when (it being proved to the Court that it was entirely through the ignorance of the pilot) they were honourably acquitted.

At the Hereford assizes, Mr. Waddington brought an action against Mr. Wheeler, of Burford, for the recovery of

470l. by the difference between a fetch'd bargain of 12 guineas per cent at which time the defendant had agreed to sell his hops, and the highest market price, to which the plaintiff by similar contracts was enabled to raise the article. The Judge (Roke) was of opinion, that the fulfilment of the verbal engagement would have subjected the parties to the penalties of forestalling, and the Jury found a verdict for Mr. Wheeler.

Nappa Fandy was, on the 4th inst. sentenced to death, on his pleading guilty, at the London assizes.

APRIL 14. At the Court at the Queen's

Queen's House, his Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, whereupon the oath of Lord

High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, esq. of the 71st regiment, to Miss Marie Dalrymple, daughter of Brigadier General Dalrymple

Robert Lord Whitworth, to the Duchess Dowager of Dorset.

Major William Howe Campbell, of the 35th regiment to Miss Liza Turner, daughter of Sir Charles Turner.

The Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, son of Lord Clonwilliam, to Miss Percy, daughter of the Bishop of Dromore.

The Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbelton, Hants, to Miss Franklyn, of Potton, Bedfordshire.

William Scate, esq. to Miss May, of Passley, in Essex

The Rev. Thomas Dethick, of Bialgreeneth, Shropshire, to Miss A. S. Bice

Robert Butler, of Charles street, Manchester square, to Miss Purling, of Portman square

Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. to Miss Hawkins, of Nash Court Kent.

Captain De Billingham, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss Anne Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent

The Rev. Thomas Cockshutt, rector of Little Hemmehal, Herts, to Miss Lydia Smith, of Hare street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

AT Bristol, in his 67th year, the Rev. Frederick Wollaston, D.D. of Bath, and formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was upwards of twenty years lecturer of St. James's, in Bath, which he resigned in 1778. He was likewise chaplain to the King, and prebendary of Peterborough, both which he resigned.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the Rev. Mr. Conant came there

11. The Rev. John Edmond, vicar of Alderwas, in Suffolshire, and vicar of Skinnond, in Lincolnshire, died at Catherine Hill, B. A. 1791, M. A. 1795

14. Thomas Cist, esq. of Danby Hall, aged 94 years

15. At Salisbury, James Stirling Samson, D.D. aged 70 years, rector of St. Edmund's in that city and subdean of the cathedral.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Campbell, late mercer at Glasgow, in his 89th year.

18. At Exning Hall, near Newmarket, the Rev. David Anthony Beck, formerly fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately, Lieut. Col. Eugene McCauley, in the 39th year of his age

21. At Winton, aged 59, Mr. John

Holt, publisher of the Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, 3 vols. 12mo 1786, &c

Arthur Savage, esq. formerly of Boston, New England

Lately, at Bath, Mr. D. Webster, merchant, Landerhall street

22. In his 86th year, the Rev. Francis Gregory, M.A. vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and upwards of fifty four years minister of Canterbury cathedral

Mr. James Wetherell, of Bond street

23. At Basteig, wife of Lieut. Gen. Percival

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. Alderman Allen

At Highgate, Bucks, the Rev. P. Wyncote, D.D. of St. Peter's College, and rector of Exhal, in Warwickshire

Mr. Robert Williams, of Princes-street, Lothbury

Lately, at Yarmouth, Mr. Pickwood, Lieut. of his Majesty's ship Agincourt.

24. Mr. Henry Madon, of Curthorpe, Leicestershire, formerly of Staple inn

25. At Richmond Lodge, in his 49th year, the Hon. Charles Stuart, K. B. brother of the Marquis of Bute, colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and member for Poole.

Rear-admiral Cornthwaite Ommanney.

26. In

26. In Sion College, in his 93d year, Mr. John Vowell, formerly an eminent stationer.

At Berwick, Mr. Thomas Ord, sen. captain of the Old Shipping Company's smacks.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr. George Johnstone, writer to the signet.

At Yarmouth, Captain Philip Deane, of the Diana packet.

Edward Gore, esq. of Kiddington, Oxon, and of Barrow Court, Somersetshire.

29. • Thomas Gill, esq. of Birmingham, in his 57th year

At Johnston Hall, near Eccleshall, the Rev. Francis Meeke, M. A. prebendary of Batwick and Whittington, rector of Preetle, and vicar of Eccleshall.

Mr. George Hutchinson, merchant, of Liverpool

Mr. John Hicks, master of the Old Ship Tavern, Brighton

Lately, in the Rules of the Fleet Prison, Daniel Flowerdew, esq.

30. Mr. Henry Jowett, of Camberwell-green, in his 82d year.

31. William Howle, esq. of Red Lion-square, in his 74th year
Sir Giles Payne, at Fimsford, Bedfordshire.

APRIL. Joseph Shapland, esq. Puckstreet, Bristol, in his 75th year.

Lately, at Blandford, Mr. Simmonds, bookseller and printer, aged 82

4. William Brownrigg, esq. late of Beirmondsey, in his 82d year.

At Pembroke Lodge, Cambridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Dr. Lloyd, late dean of Norwich.

Lately, at Chester, aged 52 years, Christopher Lowe, many years bill distributor for the theatre royal of that city. He was a native of Preston, and when in his fifteenth year was afflicted with a severe fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, shrouded, and coffined, and nearly three days after his supposed demise, while carrying on four men's shoulders to the grave, he suddenly knocked on the lid of the coffin, and, to the amazement of the curiers and attendants, was found in a state of resuscitation. For many years he used to astonish his neighbours and friends with the "wonderful things he saw in his trance."

5. At Bath, Mr. Richard Best, brewer, at Clifton.

Thomas Warner, esq. of Surry square, Kent-road.

6. Christian Heineken, esq. of Peckham, in his 82d year.

At Clapham, William Thornton Aisle, esq.

8. Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Witcombe Park, in the county of Gloucester.

Lately the Rev. John Tattersall, M. A. vicar of Harwood and Ledsham, Yorkshire, and chaplain to his Majesty.

9. Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Dr. Norbury, of Eton.

At St. Albans, in his 82d year, Joseph Grape, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Thomas Wood, printer, of Shrewsbury.

Lately, the Rev. Philip Hacket, rector of Croxton, Leicestershire.

11. Mrs. Devaynes, of Dover-street.

Robert Colgrave, esq. of Stockwell Hill, Billerica, Essex

12. Mr. James Edwards, of Ware, Hertfordshire

13. Mr. James Cooper, millwright, at Poplar.

At Southampton, George Tarbutt, sen. esq.

Lately, at Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. George Freeman,

LL.D. rector of Sulton, in Bedfordshire, vicar of Buckby vicaried, and formerly of Catherine Hall, B. A. 1757, M. A. 1768, LL. D. 1775.

Lately, at Little Ilford, Essex, Lady Paul, relict of Sir Onophorus Paul, bart. of Hill-house, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DEC. 23, 1800. In his passage to England, George Cumming, esq. of the Bengal civil establishment

JAN. 13, 1801. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Lieut. Col. James Grant, of the 46th regiment.

15. At Bluecastle, parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, Dr. James Bell, physician, late of Kelso

MARCH 19. At Lisbon, the Hon. John David Colyear, son of the Earl of Portmore.

Mr. Thomas Mutton (see p. 238) was celebrated as author of a treatise on perspective, illustrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, for his public lectures on that art, and for his theoretical and practical geometry.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1801

Bank Stocks	3per Ct. Reduc	3per Ct. Confols	4per Ct. Confols	Navy 3per Ct.	New 5per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct.	3per Ct 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	Englifr Lon. Tick.
27		58 1/2 a 8		96 1/2				6 1/2									
28		58 1/2 a 10		96				6 1/2									
30		57 1/2 a 5 1/2		96				5 1/2		57 1/2							
31		57 1/2 a 5 1/2		96 1/2				5 1/2		57 1/2							
1		57 1/2 a 5 1/2		95 1/2				4 1/2		56 1/2							
2		57 1/2 a 1 1/2		95				4 1/2		56 1/2							
3								4 1/2									
4				95 1/2				5 1/2		57 1/2							
5																	
6																	
7																	
8	157	58 1/2	75 1/2	96	18 5 10	5 1-16		5 1/2		57 1/2		193					
9	159	57 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	17 1/2	5 1-16		4 1/2		57 1/2							
10	158 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	17 1/2			4 1/2		57 1/2							
11	15 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	1 13-16			4 1/2				193					
12		57 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	17 13-16	5 1 10		4 1/2									
13		56 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	18			6									
14		57 1/2	77 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		7 1/2									
15		59 1/2	77 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		7 1/2									
16		60 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		10 1/2									
17		61 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		10 1/2									
18		60 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		10 1/2									
19		60 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		10 1/2									
20		60 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		10 1/2									
21	165 1/2	59 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2		9 1/2									
22		59 1/2	77 1/2	95 1/2	18	5 1/2		8 1/2									

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS BISH, STOCK BROKER,
STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, 4, CORNHILL.

THE European Magazine,

For MAY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.
And 2. A VIEW of CULLAND'S GROVE.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY.

VOL. XXXIX. MAY 1801.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Anecdotes mentioned by Gratus have already appeared in another periodical publication. We therefore do not accept his offer.

The Account of Waffe will receive some additions before it appears, agreeable to the request of the Writer, who has our thanks for the communication.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 9, to May 16.

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European Magazine



The R^t. Hon^{ble}. Admiral Lord Nelson

DUKE of BRONTI

Published by J. Sewall Cornhill June 7 1801

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW.

FOR MAY, 1801.

HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE hero who is the subject of the present Memoir has acquired a degree of glory equal to any, and superior to most of his contemporaries. He is the son of the Reverend Edward Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, by Catherine, daughter of the Reverend Dr. Suckling, Prebendary of Westminster. At the rectory-house of his father's living he first saw the light on the 29th of September 1758, and received the first part of his education at the high school at Norwich, from whence he was removed to North Waltham, at which place his literary pursuits terminated.

At the age of twelve years, in 1774, he left school, and was admitted on board the *Raisonable* by his maternal uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling; but the difference with the Spaniards relative to Falkland Islands being soon accommodated, the ship was paid off, and our young sailor was sent a voyage in a West India ship belonging to the house of Hibbert, Purrier, and Holton. On his return home, in July 1772, he was again received by his uncle, then commanding the *Triumph*, lying at Chatham.

His voyage to the West Indies had almost been the means of depriving Government of his future services; he conceived an aversion to be employed in what may be called the higher line of service, and might have quietly sunk into the obscure situation of the master of a trading vessel, had not the address of his uncle again reanimated him, and reconciled him to the state in which he was afterwards to become one of its distinguished ornaments.

While at Chatham, he had frequent opportunities of navigating vessels from that place to the Tower of London, and also down the Swin Channel, and to the North Foreland; and by his constant and unwearied attention he became a most excellent pilot.

In April 1772, a voyage of discovery was undertaken, by order of the King, to ascertain how far navigation was practicable towards the North Pole, to advance the discovery of a north west passage into the South Seas, and to make such other astronomical observations as might prove serviceable to navigation. On this voyage young Nelson solicited to go, and, rather than be left behind, submitted to the appointment of Coxswain to Captain Lutwidge, who, being struck with the unsubdued spirit which he displayed on this occasion, consented to receive him in this capacity; and from that event a friendship commenced between these two Officers which has continued without abatement to the present day. During the expedition, Lord Mulgrave took particular notice of the young Coxswain, and formed that high opinion of his character which his subsequent conduct has so justly merited. In the course of it he encountered and overcame some difficulties which inferior minds would have shrunk from rather than grappled with. One anecdote is preserved by an Officer who was present, and will evince that cool intrepidity in danger which then possessed our young mariner, and for which he has ever been remarkable. In these high northern latitudes, the nights are generally clear & during one of them, notwithstanding the extreme bitterness

bitterness of the cold, young Nelson was missing; every search that was instantly made in quest of him was in vain, and it was at length imagined he was lost: when lo! as the rays of the rising sun opened the distant horizon, to the great astonishment of his messmates, he was discovered at a considerable distance on the ice, armed with a single musquet, in anxious pursuit of an immense bear. The lock of the musquet being injured, the piece would not go off, and he had therefore pursued the animal in hopes of tiring him, and being at length able to effect his purpose with the butt end. On his return, Captain Lutwidge reprimanded him for leaving the ship without leave, and in a severe tone demanded, what motive could possibly induce him to undertake so rash an action: the young hero, with great simplicity, replied, "I wish to, Sir, to get the skin for my father*."

On the return of the vessels to England they were paid off, and Mr. Nelson desired to be appointed to one of the ships of a squadron destined to the East Indies. He was accordingly placed in the Sea Horse, Captain Farmer, of 20 guns, and in this ship was stationed to watch in the fore-top, whence in time he was placed on the quarter-deck. During this voyage, he visited almost every part of the East Indies from Bengal to Buffora; but ill health afflicting him, Sir Edward Hughes, with great kindness, ordered him home in the Dolphin, Captain James Pigott; which ship being paid off in September 1776, Mr. Nelson received, on the 26th of that month, an order to act as Lieutenant in the Worcester, 64 guns, Captain Mark Robinson, then under sailing orders for Gibraltar, with a convoy; and he was at sea with convoys until the 2d of April 1777.

On the 8th of April he passed his examination as Lieutenant, and the next day received his commission as

Second of the Lowestoffe, 32 guns, Captain William Locker, in which ship he arrived at Jamaica; but desiring more active employment, he solicited an appointment to the command of a schooner, tender to the Lowestoffe; and in that small vessel eagerly availed himself of the opportunity of becoming a complete pilot for all the intricate passages through the Keys (Islands), situated on the northern side of Hispaniola. During his continuance in the Lowestoffe, a circumstance occurred which so strongly presaged and marked his character that we shall here record it.

"In a strong gale of wind and an heavy sea, the Lowestoffe captured an American letter of marque. The Captain ordered the First Lieutenant to board her, which he accordingly attempted, but was not able to effect, owing to a tremendous sea. On his return to the ship, Captain Locker exclaimed, *Have I then no Officer who can board the prize?* On hearing this, the Master immediately ran to the gangway in order to jump into the boat, when Lieutenant Nelson suddenly stopped him, saying, *It is my turn now, if I come back, it will be yours.*"

Soon after the arrival of Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica, in 1778, he appointed Lieutenant Nelson third of the Bristol, his flag ship; from which, by rotation, he became the first, and under Sir Peter Parker's flag concluded his services in the rank of a Lieutenant. On the 8th of December in that year, he was appointed, on that station, Commander of the Badger brig; in which he was soon ordered to protect the Mosquito shore and the Bay of Honduras from the depredations of American privateers. In this service he acquired the grateful respect of the settlers, who unanimously voted him their thanks, and expressed their regret on his quitting the station.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
I BELIEVE it will be readily allowed, with the inhabitants of this *Sea-Girt Island*, and your *Miscellany* affords a very proper repository for essays and

* For this anecdote, with some that follow, and other circumstances, we are indebted to the *NAVY CHRONICLE*, a work of merit, now publishing monthly.

occurrences on this useful subject. I therefore beg a corner of your useful Magazine for the following short essay.

Some years ago, about the time when the unfortunate loss of the Royal George happened, I was spending the evening at the Navy Coffee-house, with some nautical men. Among other matters, one of the company, a very well-informed and intelligent old Master of a man of war, observed, that the loss of this ship was one more circumstance rather in favour of *Sir Peter Warren's three wishes*.

The company expressed their desire to hear what so great and eminent a Sea Officer had formed as three *favourite wishes* on naval affairs. And on further explanation it turned out, that they were as under, viz.

1st, Never to see a ship in the British Navy larger than a 74.

2d, Never to see an Officer in commission who had not served three years before the mast.

Lastly, To see a *man of war manned wholly by SCOTCHMEN*.

The two first wishes, I believe, Sir Peter Warren was not singular in; but what occurrence or circumstance gave birth to the third wish in favour of Scotchmen, is a matter that requires some further explanation. I therefore hope, that one of your Nautical Correspondents or readers will oblige the Public with some further particulars relating to this curious piece of nautical information.

I am, SIR,
Your constant reader,
QUID NUNC.

Chapter Coffee-House,
March 24, 1801.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY VII.

Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books consum'd the midnight oil?

GAY.

THE man who joins to the happy talent of observation the art of drawing useful inferences and deductions from what passes before him, derives instruction from every circumstance, and information from every incident: he resembles a skilful navigator, who becomes able, from the experience he acquires, to construct a chart of the bearings and distances of the land, the rocks and shoals, tides and currents, in the channel of human life.

This experience is, however, valuable only as it serves to direct us in our pursuits, and guard us against the mischiefs and dangers of error and vice; it will, properly employed, point out to us wherein our true interests consist, and establish in our minds the beautiful consistency and perfect harmony of truth: a principle that pervades all creation, and is to be traced through all the various modifications of nature; the true talisman of Oromanes, that bestows the only real happiness, an effect constantly perceived, and acknowledged, when truth directs, and which instantly abates when we become slaves to error; a test of its existence and excellence established in every page of the changeful history of man.

The knowledge of truth is not confined to any description or condition of men; it is alike open to the peasant and the scholar; it has so plain and simple a character, that it is tacitly understood and assented to by all. The philosopher will find the same rules of moral conduct apply in every diversity of situation, and the same purity of reasoning established: he may trace a metaphor in all the appearances of nature, and in the works of art: he will everywhere find truth the great principle of the universe, like the glorious sun darting its rays into obscurity, and filling every space with its benignant influence.

In humble life the happy peasant draws his morality from nature, and finds a few simple rules sufficient to instruct him in his duty, and to preserve his contentment.

But in the busy and complicated scenes of life, a more enlarged experience is required; we must call in to our assistance the judgment of those who have safely gone the same passage before us, and from their observations shape our intended course.

Let our lot in life be cast where it may, we shall still find certain principles that will not fail, and that will guide

us safely through all the changes of circumstance, climate, and country.

If we take a view of the great scale with which Kings, Princes, Statesmen, and Warriors, are in action, we shall find, that truth alone is estimable, and that after a full blazon of victory, the parade of pomp, and the intrigue of courts, the happiness of man is the least philosophy, and to give and continue that happiness to society the truest policy.

In the less exalted walks of life, nothing more is wanting to create a degree of mutual happiness than the establishment of those truths which, by their influence, keep man to man, family to family, and country to country, till the whole become united in a general and cheerful harmony: that little interest and delusion would so easily disturb, and be so able to destroy.

Every man has an opportunity to establish in his principles in his mind, and in his profession no accident can exclude him; he cannot be shut out from the truth. Chase our metaphor where we may, we shall find a lesson to profit by. In truth and falsehood are so distinctly marked by the gracious Creator, that we cannot easily, though we may wilfully, mistake one for the other.

The inimitable Gull makes his shepherd know that he derives his knowledge from a simple nature, but I am about to introduce two moralists of a different description, who each of them derived their experience of life from its analogy to their particular profession, and as I was much entertained by their arguments they used, I shall present them at once to the reader.

They were seated in the parlour of a country ale-house, near a sea port town, into which I had accidentally entered to take a glass of ale. The principal of these philosophers was in a jacket and trowsers, and named, as I afterwards found, Tom Brimble; the other was a scene painter, scene-shifter, and candle-snuffer, to a strolling company. I found each of these philosophers warmly contending for a superiority of what is called a knowledge of life. "As for the matter of that," cried the Sailor, "as I entered the room, I believe as how I know as much of life as any lubber on shore. When, in the life of a trip to sea, and in't it an' a' for all the world like a ship, an't we launched into the world, and an't the Doctor the Master Attendant a you may say, and then

learning, what is it but so much ballast. When the masts are in, and the rigging's overhead, and the sails bent, don't we get ready for sea without knowing whether we should cast to port or to starboard. All hands up an' anchor a hoy! Fresh breezes and fresh air, away we go before the wind eleven knots an hour, to be sure not knowing how to steer, we yaw about now and then, steady as ye go now! Port a little! Starboard. Then an't we fond of spreading too much canvas. Stand by the top gallant hauls and jib sheet, ruh! let go. What of that, we'll carry full till all sail set, an' hand the top-gallant sails n'y boys, now the wind comes right a head an' a rough sea come, my hearts, an' our mind, us only working to windward a little, tack and half tack, helm's a lee, fore sheet, fore top, bow line, jib, and any full sheets let go, to be sure, sometimes we miss stays, and then away we go to leeward like a bag of sand against tide, or mayhap we may work well up, weather the point of distress, and get into smooth water. Many hard gales we must encounter, but if we know how to hand, reef, and steer, we needn't care a jessy about the matter. The chief thing, you see, is to keep the vessel in trim, that she mayn't be too crink and upset, or carry too much ballast, and turn out a heavy tuler, then we should know how to take in reef when occasion requires it, and even lay-to under a balanced mizen. What's the rudder but Truth? and Reason's the compass, and happy's the honest tar who knows the true course to happiness, and lays as near it as he can. To be sure, there will always be a little variation and lee way. For my part, I don't see any great difference between your sea matters and land-matters. Who has not been a ground in his life-time? Who is it that hasn't mistook the channel? and how many have got into the straits of poverty, and couldn't wa'p out? There was poor Jack Stunfall working off a lee shore all his days, and at last got him locked in a spinning house, where he went all to pieces, but you see as how he didn't know the soundings, and the rocks were close under his lee before he saw the breakers, so you know that was for want of a good look out." I don't know how long the honest Seaman would have continued his strain of metaphor, if the scene shifter hadn't interrupted him. "I'll allow," cried

ie, "all you say to be just; but the great Shakspeare"—"I can't say I know him," returned the sailor; "but I'll venture to lay a dollar he don't tell you the main sheet from the fore-top bow line." "Ay," cried the stroller, "if you was but to hear his description of a sailor's sleeping at the tip-top of the mast in a storm, you'd be delighted." "Sleeping where!" (cried the sailor, starting up.) "I'll repeat the lines, with your permission," returned the Scene-shifter; which he did with a degree of theatrical effect of voice and action that shewed he had occasionally filled higher parts than his modesty had presumed to mention.

"Wilt thou upon the high and giddy
mast

Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his
brains

In cradle of the rude imperious surge,
And in the visitation of the winds;
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and
hanging them

In deafening clamours on the slippery
shrouds,

That with the hurly death itself awakes."

"It may be all very fine (cried the sailor, opening his eyes and mouth as wide as he could), but I can't say I understand a syllable of the lingo; though, to be sure, it puts me in mind of a Master Jemmy of a Midshipman we had on board the *Arethusa*, who once called out in his watch, "Main-top there, extinguish that nocturnal illumination" (meaning the top-light); but the devil a Jack understood him till Bill Clewline hallooed out in our way, "Douce the gln." As for sleeping on the top of the mast, I can't say I should much like it, though I have laid my head many a watch upon a wet swab on the forecastle, and slept like a porpoise. But I suppose he meant the fore-top, of which I have been Captain many a time." "Well," cried the Scene shifter, "let's return to our argument. I was only going to remark, that Shakspeare said, that "all the world was a stage, and all the men

and women in it merely players;" for the truth of which I will vouch: for I leave you to judge, Mr. Einnach, whether, having filled the different situations of call boy, property-man, scene-painter, scene-shifter, candle-sauffer, et cetera, et cetera, I ought not to know a good deal of the machinery of life, enough at least to convince me that the world is nothing but a grand pantomime or a farce at best, where every one has a trial part, and but few get a good engagement, though all aim at being in the front of the stage, and understudy each other to come into their places when occasion offers. Malice, Envy, and Detraction, are always at the wings, and many side-speechees are made without the help of the Prompter. Your great Statesmen, don't they understand stage trick as well as we do, though to be sure they are out sometimes as to the effect; and an't there always plenty ready to do *all sorts of business* to get in with the Manager. There, too, a great deal is done behind the curtain, and pieces got up, at great expence, to amuse the public. Who would succeed in the world if they didn't dress for the part they are to act? and what would merit avail without scenery and decorations? How many gags do your tradesmen publish in their bills to bring full houses? and what is not done in all situations to get the approbation of the public." "Mayhap (cried the sailor) all this may be very true, but plain-sailing's best after all. You see your knowledge of life is nothing but to curry favour with the Officers, and to turn honesty and merit before the mast. Now give me the knowledge that teaches a man the right courie, as our Chaplain says, who is a devilish good fellow for a parson to be sure; but come, the grog's out; here, landlord."—I took this opportunity to retire, impressed with the most lively ideas of the honest Seaman's just and proper notions of life, and convinced, that entire ignorance as to this great article of human happiness is rarely found in any situation of life.

RECIPT FOR THE BLACKING OF SHOES, &c.

Two ounces of ivory black.
One ounce gum arabic (dissolved
in warm water.

Two ounces of lump sugar.
The whites of two eggs, the whole
mixed in a pint and a half of port.

LYCOPHRON.

L. 366.

Ἑλλάς στυάζει πᾶσα τοὺς κενούς τάφους.

To pay due obsequies to their departed friends, was considered both by the Greeks and Romans as an indispensable duty; the neglect of which was not only disreputable to the living, but injurious to the dead. For their admission to the fields of Elysium was supposed to depend on the performance of sepulchral rites. But, when their bodies could not be procured; when they had either been sunk in the sea, devoured by beasts, or lost amidst the undistinguishable heaps of the slain, a tomb, which was *not* the receptacle of the dead, was erected to their memory. This was that *empty*, but honorary memorial, that *inane munus*, which the fondness of friendship and the ardour of patriotism were solicitous to provide. But this untenanted sepulchre differed in one respect from that, in which the body was deposited. That could occupy only one place, this was seen in many. Wherever the hero's fame had spread, and his influence had been felt, among many people, and in remotest regions, there a cenotaph, in testimony of regard, was consecrated by *sacrifices*, and embellished with *garlands*. In such general estimation were these vacant monuments held, that, even where the occasion did not warrant it, the practice prevailed. When the rites had been solemnized, and the body had been in-

terred in one particular spot, it was not unusual for a cenotaph to be constructed in another. Hector was buried with great funeral pomp. Yet, no sooner was Andromache settled in Epire, than she was anxious to renew the scene of sepulchral sorrows, and express her attachment to her lord by a redintegration of his obsequies.

Ante urbem in luco, falsi Simoëntis ad undam,
Libabat cineri Andromache; manesque vocabat
Hectorem ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite *inane*,
Et geminas, causam lacrymis, maceraverat aras.

Thus every significant ceremony, and every symbol of sorrow, that formed the customary pageantry of an actual interment, were repeated at this fictitious representation. The funeral pile, that consumed the body of Ulysses, was built in Gortynia. The cenotaphs, that transmitted his name to distant times and countries, were reared in Epire and Ætolia.

Ἐν Γορτυνίᾳ δέξεται πικρὸν ἄλγος

Πύργου —

Μαντίω δὲ νεκρὸν Ἑκτορῶν στίψει λεῶς,

Ὅ, τ' αἰπὸν γαίωι Τράμπύας ἰδέσθαιον.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I COULD wish some of your Correspondents who have a taste for Ornithology, to take particular notice whether the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) breeds with us this summer; their stay here I think very late, I myself having shot one the 7th of May inst. It seems remarkable, that this bird (whose habits and dispositions of life are so very similar with those of the blackbird and song

thrush or throftle) should remain here in flocks at the very same time when young blackbirds and throftles are flown: this is certainly a very unaccountable and puzzling circumstance in natural history. I think if these birds were observed and watched carefully, some few would certainly be found to breed in this country.

Staffordshire.

A NATURALIST.

CULLAND'S GROVE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

CULLAND'S GROVE is the seat of William Curtis, Esq. pleasantly situated at Southgate, in Middlesex, a hamlet in the town of Edmonton, and about three miles from the church of that parish. It

is about eight miles from London, and has in its vicinity a number of handsome houses, particularly those of the Duchets of Chandos and Isaac Walker, Esq.

dramatic writers, only restrains them from not drawing their characters from too limited a source, so as to avoid personality and obscurity—and to say, that any one nation does not produce ridiculous or vicious characters in abundance, is a degree of patriotism founded more in folly than in fact. Beside all this, a character is generally heightened by a peculiarity of dialect. An Italian would lose half his humour in committing his blunders without his *brogue*, as a Scotchman would his cunning without his burr. The dramatist, then, is at liberty to seek his characters (subject to the limitations we have laid down) wherever he can find them; and if he can procure stronger colours in the provinces, he has a right to transfer them to his canvas for general representation.

Beside the merit of this piece in plot, character, sentiment, and diction, it is critically constructed in respect to the three unities of *time*, *place*, and *action*. In respect to *time*, the whole continuance of the play does not take up above eight and-forty hours—in respect to *place*, the scene is never removed from the dwelling house of Sir Pertinax; and as to the unity of *action*, the whole of the Comedy exhibits a chain of connected acts, of which each scene makes a link, and each link accordingly produces some incident relative to the catastrophe. If many of our modern *literary* writers (as they are so pleased to call themselves) would consult this Comedy as a model, they would be ashamed of dragging so many heterogeneous characters together so irrelevant to the general business of the scene, and which give the stage more the appearance of a *concocture shop* than a faithful representation of life and manners.

The Prologue, which is a tolerable good one, was written by a dramatic writer (since dead), who, though he volunteered it, soon after borrowed seven guineas of Macklin, who gave him the money, and afterwards observed, “that if Dryden was alive, he could have bought a Prologue for one guinea less.”

Much about this time his daughter died, which gave him a very sensible uneasiness. The writer of this account met him by accident, as he was coming from taking his last leave of her; and seeing him much moved, returned home and spent the evening with him; he seemed to feel this little civility with

kindness, and talked with great composure, and much sound judgment, on the vicissitudes of life. Amongst other things he observed, “that the shortness of human life, and all its enjoyments, can never be imputed by theory as by practice; that in our youth examples of this sort do not so frequently occur; and when they do, we scarcely notice them, partly from our living amongst younger classes of people, partly from the ardour of our passions, and partly from the intoxicating folly of supposing ourselves to be exempted from those vicissitudes; but as age advances, the examples multiply before us—year after year snatches some relation, some friend, some acquaintance from us. We are then forced upon a fair estimation of life, and exclaim with the Royal Preacher, “All is vanity and vexation of spirit.” Ah! Sir, old age is but a melancholy thing at best, which Milton very truly and poetically describes:

“But even in *this old age*—thou must
 outlive
 Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty,
 which will change
 To withered, weak, and grey: thy
 senses then
 O’ruse—all taste of pleasure must forego
 To what thou hast, and for the air of
 youth
 (Hopeful and cheerful) in thy blood
 will reign
 A melancholy damp of cold and dross
 To weigh thy spirits down; and last
 consume
 The balm of life.”—

From this he adverted to the particular case of his daughter, spoke of the ambition he had to advance her in life, and of her very great docility in receiving his instructions in the art of acting, as well as those of her other masters—and talked of the great pleasure he had in playing for her benefits; and added, “Whenever I was, either in Ireland or Scotland, I always made it in my agreement that I should be in London about that period. I will do her the justice to say, she was grateful for these kindnesses, and we lived together in the most reciprocal acts of friendship.”—Then, after some pause—“but it is some consolation to me, that she has left no young family behind her, who might want a guardian or protector, for, alas! where would they find one? As for me—if I live a little longer, I shall want one myself,

myself, to shelter my *overgrown age* from the exposures of dotage and fatuity.

The above observation he delivered with a firmness of tone and gravity of deportment which still leaves their impression.

After supper he got into a little better spirits—but still possessed of the same subject, he exclaimed, “O Lord, Sir, I remember so many changes in human affairs, that in some families, and those too pretty numerous, I have almost lost the power of tracing them by descent. An odd circumstance happened a few years ago upon this subject. A party of Irish Gentlemen, who had come over here in the parliamentary vacation, asked me to sup with them. I did so, Sir, and we all got very jolly together; insomuch, that one of them was so drunk, that I made a point of taking him on my back, and carrying him down stairs, in order to be put into his chair. The next day the Gentleman waived on me; and expressing his civilities, said, he was sorry I should take so much unnecessary trouble—here, Sir, I stopped him short, by telling him, one reason I had for carrying him on my back was, that I carried either his father or his grandfather the same way, *fifty years ago*, when he was a student of the Middle Temple.”—“Very true, Sir,” said the other—I remember my father often telling it as a family story—but you are mistaken a little in point of analogy—it was my *great grandfather* that you did that kindness for.”

To return from this digression: Macklin, after a successful run of his Comedy of “The Man of the World,” accepted an engagement, about the year 1784, to perform that winter in Dublin. He was then at the lowest computation eighty-five (by strong probability ninety-five); yet at this extraordinary age, taking it at either computation, did he engage to visit another kingdom, and perform at least twice a week two of the longest and most difficult parts in his profession, viz. the *Jew* and *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant*. It appeared, however, that he was equal to this undertaking, as he not only went through it with health and spirits, but took Liverpool and Manchester on his return, at both of which places he performed a few of his principal parts.

This winter that Macklin happened to be in Dublin, politics ran high; and as his Comedy of “The Man of the World” has some general reflections

on Courts and *mal-administration*—Opposition took him up as favourable to their cause. The Courtiers, on the other side, whose business it is not to think themselves implicated in the general censure, not only attended and applauded his Comedy, but had him frequently at their tables;—so that between the two parties, Macklin was in fashionable requisition—he lived almost every day in public, and exhibited a degree of health and spirits equal to the occasion.

He had likewise other qualifications to ingratiate himself with the people of Ireland—he was their countryman, and had acquired a long celebrity from his professional talents, and even from his longevity—he was beside this, what he used jocularly to call himself—a *College man* (being originally a badge man to the College), and from this situation could remember the ancestors of most of the people of distinction in and about Dublin.

In these agreeable parties did a man of eighty-five pass his leisure hours; which, though penance to the generality of men of that age from their usual infirmities, to him, who was capable of reflecting on the past, and enjoying the present with pleasure, they had all the reasoning of youth and felicity—he had an early and a natural turn for *anecdote* and *ballad*, and it continued with him almost to the last—hence he was not only fond of contributing to this turn himself, but drawing it out from others on every opportunity.

Seeing him at these parties in such vigorous health and spirits, sometimes laughing loud, sometimes singing an Irish song, sometimes telling the stories of his youth, and at all times equal to his bottle of claret, his juniors in age were constantly questioning him how he managed to preserve his health in that manner. But as Macklin was never regular, according to the general acceptation of that word, though, perhaps, conformable to the particulars of his own constitution—when he told them of the excesses of his youth, his love of wine, women, late hours, long walks, and athletic exercise, they wondered how it was done, without daring to follow the prescription.—“In short, Gentlemen,” he used to conclude, “my general rule of life was this, and which I practise to this present moment, to eat when I am hungry—drink when I am dry, and sometimes (holding up his

his glass) a little more, go to bed when I am weary—and ———” concluding with an attention to his health very proper to be observed, but too coarse to be repeated.

The Ladies too were not only inquisitive upon the head of longevity, but were likewise very curious to know how he preserved his teeth so well; for though they were not either so polished or so white as in others, they *seemed* remarkably strong and even. Macklin carried on this joke for some time, as if they were *real*, and talked of various processes for their preservation—but being one day pressed by an antiquated beauty, whose teeth were fast decaying, he told her the secret, which was, that he bought them in Holborn, a few days

before he left London, in order “to come as snug upon the Irish mart” as possible; and then taking the whole set out of his mouth, laid them on the table, and told her Ladyship, “she might purchase just such another set for the sum of seven guineas.”

“And so, Sir” (added the veteran in telling this anecdote), we had a hearty laugh, and it passed off, and I thought no more of it; but a few days before I left Dublin, I received a note from the same Lady (inclosing me a full bill of directions), requesting I would buy her such another set of teeth, and send them packed up in a box directed to an obscure house on Usher’s Quay, where she would receive them.

(To be continued occasionally.)

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER GUY PINGRE.

A. G. PINGRE, born at Paris, September 4, 1711, was a regular Canon of the congregation of *St. Genevieve*, Astronomer and Geographer of the Marine, Member of the former Royal Academy of Sciences, and afterward of the National Institute at Paris, and Librarian of *St. Genevieve* and the *Pantheon*. His first studies were under the fathers of this congregation at their school at *S. Denis*; and he was received a Member of the Order as early as the year 1727. He then addicted himself chiefly to theology, in which he was named a Professor when he was but four-and-twenty, and before he had taken Priests’ orders.

In 1745, the theological wranglings of the Jansenists, and the contentions which an infamous bull excited, occasioned him much uneasiness and misfortune. Five *lettres de cachet* were issued against him; he was stripped of his offices, and was banished to *Senlis*, to *Chartres*, and to *Rouen*; where he was obliged to act as usher in the lowest classes of the school. In *Rouen*, he became acquainted with the famous and learned surgeon *Le Cat*, who soon discovered him to be a son of genius. *Le Cat* had founded an academy of sciences here in 1743, and wanted an Astronomical Member. The place was bestowed on *Pingré*; who, then thirty-eight, promised to dedicate himself to the study; which promise he sacredly kept.

His first attempt, in this new field of knowledge, was a calculation of the moon’s eclipse, for December 23, 1749. The well-known *De La Caille* had also made this calculation, but had produced a different result. Disputes arose; but *La Caille* had committed the mistake, and they were ended by a reciprocal and firm friendship.

On the 6th of May 1753, he observed the transit of Mercury over the sun’s disk, at *Rouen*; and sent his observations to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. They were not only made with much skill, but were accompanied by so many accurate calculations, that they procured him the honour of being received a Correspondent of the Academy. From this time, his astronomical fame daily increased, which induced the Congregation of *St. Genevieve* to recall their now celebrated brother.

In 1751 the Congregation suffered him to build an observatory in the abbey. The Abbot and the Chapter supplied him with instruments; with which he was also furnished by the Royal Academy. Here, during forty years, he made his observations; and, except while making his astronomical voyages, his labours were uninterrupted.

He was the intimate friend of *Le Monnier*, the oldest Astronomer of the Academy, who proposed that he should calculate a Mariner’s Calendar. He singly undertook this employment,

* There appears to be a mistake of dates.

which appeared to exceed the powers of any man; and published an Astronomical Nautical Calendar in the years 1754, 1755, 1756, and 1757, under the title of *Etat du Ciel, à l'Usage de la Marine*. The Astronomical Calendar of Lalande, entitled *Connoissance des Temps*, for the use of mariners, has rendered the continuation of the work of Pingré unnecessary.

In 1756, he was elected a Member and Free Associate by the Royal Academy: an honour of which he was very ambitious. There is scarcely a volume of the Memoirs of this Academy, from 1753 to 1770, that does not contain one or more of his essays.

In 1757, he opened a new path to fame, and was highly successful; the theory of comets, and a calculation of the orbits they describe. This is one of the most difficult branches of astronomy, and requires the most acuteness and judgment, because of the many unforeseen and incidental circumstances that embarrass the calculation. But to Pingré nothing was difficult; he calculated more of the courses of the comets than all the other astronomers in Europe.

In 1760, several astronomers were sent by different nations to various parts of the world, to observe the famous transit of Venus, on June 6, 1761. Pingré went to the Island of *Rahigue*, in the Indian Ocean: but the heavens were as little favourable to him as they were to *Le Gentil* at *Pondicherry*, and to *Dr. Maskeline*, who had been sent by the English Government to the Island of *St. Helena*. The voyage of Pingré, however, was highly beneficial to geography and navigation.

In 1766, Pingré calculated the solar and lunar eclipses for 1900 years, for the second edition of the famous chronological work, *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, published in 1770, by the learned Benedictine *Durand*. *La Caille* had made the calculations for the first impression of this work; but Pingré extended the subject, and calculated not only with greater labour and accuracy, but for a thousand years more; from the year 1 to 2000 after the birth of Christ. These tables are likewise found in the forty-second volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*; where, with a supplement by *Duvauzel*, is a calculation of all the eclipses, from the earliest ages of the Athenian Republic to the year 2000 after Christ.

In 1767, the *Marquis De Courtanvaux* undertook a sea voyage to prove the time-pieces of the famous *Le Roy*, and built and fitted out, at his own cost, the corvette called the *Aurora*. Pingré accompanied him during his voyage to Holland, and published a complete account of it in the following year.

In 1768, astronomers were once more sent to several parts of the world to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. France fitted out the *Isis*, and gave the command to *Captain Fleurieu*; *Lalande* was appointed astronomer to this important expedition, but was averse to so long a voyage; Pingré, accustomed to the sea, was requested by *Lalande* to accept the appointment; he willingly complied, and was fortunate in the observations he made at *Cape Français*. After their return, in 1773, he and *Fleurieu* published an account of their voyage, in two quarto volumes.

In 1771, a third expedition was ordered by Government, to prove the time-pieces of *Berthouland* and *Le Roy*; and the frigate *Flora*, commanded by *Verdun de la Crenne*, was fitted out. *Borda* and *Pingré* made the voyage; and a description of it, in two volumes, appeared in 1778, which is almost exclusively by *Pingré*.

The theory of the comets was still the darling of *Pingré*; and as his writings on this subject were dispersed through various volumes of the Parisian Memoirs, he published them collectively, in two volumes, 1783, under the title of *Cométographie*.

Pingré began a history of astronomy during the 17th century, as early as the year 1756, intending to collect all the observations and calculations of that age. The subject was suggested by *Le Monnier*, who furnished him with many manuscripts of the astronomer *Boullaud*. The work had been often interrupted; but in 1786, *Pingré* once more applied himself to the task, and completed it in 1790, when he was nearly eighty years of age. *Lalande* superintends the press, and more than half is now printed; but the publication is impeded by the war.

The astronomical poem of *Mamilius* had not yet appeared in French; and *Lalande* wished to see it translated. It was undertaken by *Dreux de Radier*, an advocate; but the want of astronomical knowledge and technical terms rendered the attempt abortive. *Pingré* was the only man capable of the task, to

which

which he was prompted by *Lalande*; and his translation, with notes, appeared in two volumes 1786. To this he added a translation of *the Phenomena of Aratus*.

He was acquainted not only with the ancient but modern languages, and translated an interesting voyage from the Spanish, made by a frigate in 1781, from *Manilla to Mexico*; which is printed in the fourth volume of *La Perouse's* voyage.

A comet appeared in 1796; and *Lalande* asked him whether he was still able to calculate its course. He willingly made the attempt; but it was beyond his strength. This was the first time that difficulties were to him difficult: but he was now upwards of eighty-four, and his organs had only four months additional duration. On the 25th of April 1796, he attended another sitting of the National Institute: but he felt himself very weak the next

day, and calmly foresaw his approaching dissolution. On the 30th, he still read the Journals, and his favourite Horace, applying to himself the *uti con-viva jatur*. On the 1st of May 1796, at four o'clock, gently reposing, and dying as he had lived, he slept without pain or suffering.

Pingré was a healthy and strong man, both in body and mind. His manners were simple, modest, and uncommonly pleasant. Though very religious, he was not in the least intolerant. Candour and benevolence were painted on his countenance, and, with his snow-white hair, imparted a high character of respect. It was affecting to see the venerable sage, at the National Institute, sitting like a father surrounded by his children, and no less honoured and beloved. All who knew him mourned his death; while they rejoiced at the recollection of his active and useful life.

A RURAL RAMBLE.

———Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,
And looking lively gratitude.

In a late visit to the umbrageous scenes about Dulwich and Sydenham, than where no pastoral images arise in greater plenty and variety, I could not avoid ruminating on the beauty of the English mountains, and the lively manner in which that happiest of descriptive poets, Mr. Thomson, from whom my motto is taken, has so successfully figured them. His *Summer* in particular seems peculiarly adapted in many views to the local circumstances of this part of the country, inasmuch that I have been almost induced to think that it was, in some of his poetic excursions, the leading original from which many of his excellencies have been copied. The banks of the Scamander, compared with Homer in our hands, or the classic fields of Italy, with Maro's pages, could not strike us with more apt resemblances than are to be found in the various portraits of nature by our British poet, among and in the neighbourhood of these sequestered shades.

Nature, says an ancient sage, is the art of the Almighty, and it is his scripture also, the study of which throughout his wide-spread works, whether in the fields or woods, studiously seated or deviously

walking, ever raises in me a sublimity of rapture equal to the most glowing devotion.

Having gained the summit of the hill at the end of the Grove, near what was the Green Man at Dulwich, I took my station for a while to enjoy the surrounding prospects; and first from a full and distinct survey of the investing plain of London, enamelled with villas, skirted on one side by those beautiful eminences of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate, and on the other with the woody hills of Surry and Kent, I felt emotions which the big-swelled heart can witness, but notwithstanding joy is eloquent, its owner not describe. Turning myself westward from the metropolis, the busy seat of trifles, noise, and vanity, I beheld, as it were, the contrast of another world, ample in its extent, where all seemed peace; where the fleecy flocks and the lowing herds, the cackling geese and the fern-clad common, the humble cottage and the whistling swain, with every other object of placid reflection, gave rise, under the foliage of a venerable oak, to the subsequent sonata.

X x 2

Like

Like as the sap ascending through the trees

Exerts its vigour in each budding gem,
The poet rises by such just degrees
'Till language twines her leaves round
Fancy's stem.

Is there a pleasure greater than he knows
When Nature's varied forms before
him stand,

Or when his happy imitation shews
The copied beauties of her fruitful
hard?

In his pure lines the fields their verdure
keep,

Or more luxuriant gardens bloom anew,
Their colours mixt or simple, taint or
deep, [their hue.

Beyond the short-liv'd spring retain

But, oh! the calm delight the picture
gives,

When rustic sweet simplicity appears;
When (in description) peace with la-
bour lives, [tears.

When poverty roves safe, unaw'd by

When the mean kettle on the furze or
straw [burnt down

The scanty meal prepared, and sun
The wives of inclination as of law,
With broken fuel feed the little flames.

Round them in careless ease their young
are laid, [spares,

And hunger from herself the morsel
Left infant wants their negligence up-
braid, [pray'rs.

And list in vain the eyes' expressive

Oh! let me from the city's crowded
streets

Henceforth for ever, ever more retire!
No contemplation there the poet meets.

Nor object which creates one wild de-
sire.

O, Nature, let me, let me live with thee,
From wealth and pride to take a long
farewell;

With Nature man cohabits, and is free:
Can he, my friend, be so, with pomp
to dwell?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

April 4, 1801.

BEING on an occasional visit to Bir-
mingham last Sunday morning, and
passing by St. Paul's Chapel (which
stands in a pleasant and spacious piece
of ground), and finding a door un-
locked, I went in to view the place,
and found, that since I was in it before,
an organ had been erected in a gallery
at the west end, built over the other, and
at the east a beautiful window of painted
glass, the work of Mr. Eginton, of
Handsworth. This window, which is
of the Venetian kind, has three com-
partments: in the principal, the con-
version of St. Paul is represented, very
impressive and well done; he appears as
if after his fall, saying, "Who art thou,
Lord?" and the figure of the Redeemer
in the clouds, replying, "I am Jesus,
whom thou persecutest." In the divi-
sion to the left, the new converts to
christianity appear in bonds; and in
the other, is represented, the visit of
Ananias to Paul when he was restored
to sight (Acts ix. 17.) The chapel,
which is faced with white stone, and
was erected in 1779, is roomy, elegant,
and commodious, and a new clock has
been set up in the tower; a handsome
spire was originally intended, but is not
yet erected. I attended divine service

at St. Philip's (commonly called the
new) Church; and to speak of the
beauties of this edifice, both within
and without, would be superfluous,
as it is one of the most complete parish-
churches I have seen, and I have not
seen a few, in this and another king-
dom. The church-yard, which con-
tains about four acres, is very handsome,
having pleasant walks embellished with
trees, and may be called the Mill of
Birmingham. In the church is a large
and elegant organ, and the two windows
near the altar recess have crimson cur-
tains, which, being down, throw a
gloominess on that part of the church,
which, perhaps, might appear with
more advantage with more light. In
the service, I was agreeably surpris'd
at hearing the Te Deum and Jubilate
extremely well chaunted by the child-
ren of the charity-school, who also sung
a *sanctus*, just before the reading of the
Gospel in the Communion Service. My
prayer-book, which has both versions
of Psalms, was of no use in that respect,
as neither of *them* are used here, but a
selection from Addison, Merrick, Dod-
dridge, and Watts. The old rooth,
which has been altered a little, was well
sung, as was also an hymn suitable to
the day (being Palm Sunday) to An-
gels.

gels' hymn tune. The Minister read the second service at the communion-table; ~~and not in the desk.~~ This latter practice is generally used in most churches in this quarter, *contrary to the Rubric*; and I cannot tell the reason why? It is certainly more impressive and solemn to read the Ten Commandments, Epistle, and Gospel, at the altar, than in the Minister's pew. The sermon was from St. Matthew xi. 29 and 30. The church, which will contain two thousand persons, and was erected in 1716, was pretty full, but I was sorry to see so few of the working order of people present, and fear that their not being able to appear in decent clothing, through the pressure of the times, was the cause, and too many of them are now in a deplorable state. The congregation all *stun*d up to sing, and the parish-clerk wears a decent gown and a band. In the church yard is a spacious and noble building, the charity-school, rebuilt and enlarged not long since, over the door of which are two good figures of a boy and a girl in the dress the children wear; and these figures appear to be well executed.

I went to St. Mary Chapel in the afternoon. This was erected in 1774, and stands in a spacious piece of ground. It is of the octagon form, with a neat spire standing on a round tower, and has an organ. The style of preaching here is much like that used in Calvinist meetings, and the hymns are also a selection in that way. The first was

sung to St. Anne's tune, and the second was given out line by line by the clerk, who likewise wears a gown and band. When a line was sung, the organ stopped until the next was given out: and the sermon, which was from St. John xvii. 11. was extempore; and there was a large congregation present.

In my way home, I called at Mr. E.'s, a Gentleman I had never before seen; but some time ago, having been favoured by his son, Mr. W. Raphael E. with a letter on a particular business, I thought it a duty to return my personal acknowledgments. Here I was politely received, and was indulged by Mr. E. junior, with the sight of many curious paintings on paper and glass. Of the latter, four fine whole lengths of St. Ambrose, Jerome, Athanasius, and Venerable Bede, which are intended for Fonthill Abbey; also of a fine window, not yet finished, for the cathedral at Durham; and many beautiful coats of arms, &c. &c. on glass. I wonder not at this repository being visited frequently by the Nobility and Gentry, for the curious work here to be seen is well worth attention.

After spending some time here to my great satisfaction, I proceeded homewards, having previously received an invitation to call again at a future opportunity, which I shall not fail to avail myself of.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A WALSALL MAN.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

[The attention of the Public being at the present moment directed towards the East, a Correspondent has transmitted to us copies of two letters written in the year 1730, by a Gentleman who appears to have attended Lord Kinnoul in his Embassy to the Grand Signor at that period, and which describe the manners and customs then existing with great accuracy.]

LETTER I.

I PROMISED to give you as particular an account of the famous city of CONSTANTINOPLE, as my stay in it would allow of. It will appear, I am afraid, a very confused relation; but, I am persuaded, you will excuse it, when I acquaint you that my time would not allow me to digest it into a regular form. You have it just as opportunity would admit me to make such *Observa-*

tions as immediately occurred to me, either with respect to the *Inhabitants*, or the *City*, &c. I must not forget to tell you, that out of complaisance to the Turks, I suffered my whippers to grow, because (as several other nations in the world) they are fond of being imitated, though they themselves have nothing worthy of imitation. I could not, as yet, see the least virtue in any of them; for what is most remarkable in them, is

pride

pride and idleness, accompanied with as great a share of sensuality as can be imagined.

CONSTANTINOPLE is the metropolitan city of the Ottoman Empire, and the residence of the *Grand Signor*, who styles himself the *Ruler of Kings*, and *Diyarbakor* of Crowns, *Lord of the White and Black Seas*, of *Bagdad*, *Grand Cairo*, *Aleppo*, &c. and particularly of the fine city of *Stamboul*. The coming of which, I have been informed, *The Desire of the Kings of the Earth*. It was most recently built and adorned by the Emperor *Constantine the Great*, who translated the seat of the Court of the Empire of *Rome* to this place, which was then called *Byzantium*, but the latter *Constantinople*, or the city of *Constantine*, and *Nova Roma*, or *New Aaru*, for which reason, the country of *Traie* also, in which this city stands, was called *Romania*. It is seated in Europe, close by the *Marmora*, or Sea of *Propontus*, on a neck of land, and makes a sort of a triangle, one side to the sea, another to the land, and the third to the river or harbour, where ships ride. As you come in on the left hand, and on the point of land next the sea, is the *Grand Seraglio*, a large, but irregular building, and only the top to be seen above the cypress trees, it stands in a garden inclosed round with a very high wall, which comes down close to the sea. The ships coming into the harbour are obliged to keep nigh it. From whence, I cannot forget to relate to you, that here you can have one of the most delightful prospects that ever was beheld, for the whole city is to be seen at once, the buildings, and one above another, with many castles on the hills, by which you, or any other beholder, can have the pleasure of seeing one of the largest cities in Europe, intermixt with tall trees and gardens, which makes the view, or prospect, the more agreeable.

The city is about fifteen miles in circumference, and five in length, but here I mean only the city itself on one side the river, for here are four other towns, by way of *Four Burgs*, or suburbs, joined to the city, called *Gallata*, *Pera*, *Tophano*, and *Cistum*, which may very well be called the suburbs of the city, the river being only between them, which may be reckoned a part of it too, the sea being continually such swarms of people on it, passing cross and cross, it is about a mile over, and in length,

from the *Seraglio Point* to the head, is about five miles. In these four towns, on the right hand side of the river, as you come in, live all the Christians, or,

they call them here, the Franks, where all the Ambassadors reside, and have palaces to live in. My Lord *Kinnoul's* palace stands on the top of a hill in *Pera*. No Franks are permitted to live in *Constantinople*. The people they call Franks here are Greeks, Armenians, Italians, French, Dutch, and English, the four last named wear hats, which the Turks have in aversion to. The Italian is the common language spoke by all Franks, but the Turks think it beneath them to speak any language but their own. These towns, when joined to the city, and make the suburbs of it, are about ten miles in compass, which, if these and some other suburbs adjoining to them with the city, were reckoned (as indeed they may) one continued city, they are much bigger than London, but people differ much in their opinions. Some say it is not so big, and other say it is half as big again, but then they leave out the towns above mentioned on the other side of the river, and some put all together as the city and its suburbs, and if we were to compare London and Constantinople within the walls, I take the latter to be the biggest of the two. It is built upon seven hills, and, by that means, makes the most beautiful prospect, at a distance, that can be seen. The buildings are all on a rising ground, one above another, with many sent from the water side, so that (as I said above) we have a full sight of the house, and what makes the prospect more beautiful, is the green trees and gardens intermixt amongst the buildings. The city doth not seem to be strongly fortified, it has walls, battlements, and towers all round, but no ditch. There is a very strong castle next the *Propontus Sea*, which is called the *Seven Towers*, which we saw when we came in. All the buildings and streets are very irregular, and much different from what I ever saw. There is neither neatness, uniformity, nor magnificence in their buildings, their streets are very narrow, and paved in a rough manner, with a sort of a rise or causeway next the houses for people to walk upon, and even that is scarcely wide enough for two to go abreast. The houses are chiefly built of wood (especially the upper part or story), and each

reach so far over the top, that they touch one another, so that one might get over the windows from one house to another across the street. By this way of building, any one that sees this place will not wonder at the frequent and fatal fires they have here; for if once a fire breaks out, it must burn furiously till it comes to some garden or vacant place to stop it. I have seen two fires already, since my coming here, one on the Constantinople side, and the other on the Franks side; they both happened in the night: the last of which I sat up all night to see it, which burnt very furiously for six hours; at which time, it was so light on our ship's deck, that I could see plainly to write or read by the light of it. It began near the Seraglio, spread upwards from the water-side. The only way they had to put it out, was by pulling down houses to make an open space. The appearance of the buildings is vastly different at a distance to what they are when you come near them, for then they appear to be the ugliest, awkwardest buildings imaginable. They are low, and daubed over with white wash, or coarse paint; the bottom part of the houses is of rubbish, such as stone, brick, &c. mixt together; and the upper part, which is the best, is of wood, which is neither carved nor planed, but only some are painted with ordinary red paint. I must confess, I saw two or three buildings which looked very beautiful: one was the front of a house belonging to the Chief Judge, but it is impossible to give you any account of it, it is built in so odd a manner; the most part of it is wood, and has a great deal of gilding, which makes a fine shew: the other, and the finest building I have seen here, is a *Fountain*, which stands in an open square, near the Seraglio gate; it is a place built and maintained by the Grand Vizier, for people to come and draw water, who have it served out to them in great pint mugs, by people who constantly give attendance to fill these mugs, which are chained to the place, and stand in rows breast high, between the iron bars or wrought iron, which is gilt with gold. There are people always in the inside to draw water, and to fill the pots, which, till people come, are always kept full; they have a yearly salary for doing of it. There are abundance of those sorts of places, for the Turks to come and drink, all over

the city, for they are not allowed to drink any other liquor.

Their manners and customs are so vastly different from us, and from any I ever saw, that it is impossible for a man, though never so curious, to be satisfied in a small time in making observations, or to give an account of them; for they act quite the reverse in every thing to us Christians, though it be contrary to sense and reason; of which I will give you one trifling instance, and by that you may judge of the rest; and that is, when the peaches are ripe, they beat them off the trees with sticks, and walnuts they gather with their hands. Most of the elderly men wear their beards, and all wear whiskers. They never wear any hair on their heads; their *dress* is long, which, no doubt, you have seen, and is, as to its colour, either *red, green, yellow, or blue* cloth, as are their caps with muslin rolled round for turbans. All those that are related to *Mahomet* wear *green* turbans. It is very rude to put off one's hat to a Turk; and one cannot affront them worse, than by shewing them our bald pate. Their salutation is by putting their right hand to their left breast. They have an aversion to those people that wear hats, yet they are very civil to us, as coming from a man of war, and bringing an Ambassador. Their writing, too, is the reverse of ours; for they write towards the left hand, and in crooked lines, in very odd characters. They wear no stockings nor shoes, but always boots and slippers. Their boots are of yellow leather, and very large and loose on their legs, but have no soles to them; and therefore they wear slippers over them, which they pull off, and leave at the doors, when they go into a room, as women do in England their dogs. The common people go bare-legged, but wear two pair of slippers, one with soles, and another without soles. They have iron heels to their slippers, and wooden locks to their doors. They never make use of chairs or tables, but always sit upon the ground, like taylor, on carpets, or fine mats made of straw. They are continually smoking and drinking coffee. They never spit with their smoking, nor drink sugar with their coffee. Their pipes are of cane, about a yard and an half long, and large earthen bowls to take on of it. They always carry a large bag of tobacco about them, or have a man to carry it for them, and
a hint,

a flint, steel, and touch match to light their pipes.

Their religion forbids them to drink any spirituous liquors, though a great many do it privately. There is a sort of *cervert*, or cool liquor, sold about the streets in large glasses, which, when one drinks, they shake in some perfume. They are mighty lovers of perfumes, and generally perfume themselves all over. It is remarkable, there is abundance of very ancient people here, and those that escape the plague (which is very frequent here) live generally to a great age, for they seldom die of any other sickness. They live very moderately and regular, eat very little flesh, and drink nothing strong, always go to bed soon, and rise early. July, August, and September, are the three months the plague rages here, which sweeps away abundance of people every year. They are very free from it now, and it is thought, that it will not rage much this year by all circumstances.

They are allowed to have *janizaries*, and as many women slaves as they can purchase and maintain, who are most of them Christians brought out of the Black Sea in vessels that constantly trade up there on purpose for them, and bring them to a public sale in the markets here. *Siz es*, which are as big as our boys, come every day on ship full of these slaves, some of them are very pretty women. Our Lieutenant talked of buying one of them. The women wear a close dress down to their heels, like a man's night gown, a banyan, with capes hanging behind, the sleeves very close, and coming down to their ankles, so that one can only see their fingers ends. They wear yellow leather boots, the same as the men, and slippers over them. Their address is a thin white muslin which covers all the back part of their head, and comes round over their mouth, chin, and nose, another piece comes over their forehead; so that one can only see their eyes, and some put of their nose, for no Turkish women ever shew their face, not even in their houses, to their relations, nor to their husbands before they are married, for they marry by proxy, and the man sends his sister, or some woman related to him, to see her face before he marries her, so that he is obliged to trust to the report of his friend about her qualifications, age, &c. With this white muslin all over their head and face, they look as

if they were dressed to frighten people (like ghosts). They have large grey eyes, long noses, and pale complexion. They have a very italy ~~hair~~, wear no hair, as I can see, on their heads. They have coaches for the women to ride in, which go on carriages like our waggons, with two horses a breast-harnessed like waggon horses, they hold about six people, and are covered like a baker's cut, having a small lattice door on each side to get in and out at. The coachman has a fine apartment to himself, with a canopy over his head. The men never ride in coaches, but always on horseback. The Grand Seignior himself always rides on horseback. They have, for the generality, very beautiful horses, and are finely accoutred, they ride at a very slow rate in great pomp, several slaves walking on each side of the horse, and some before and behind, according to the quality of the person.

I told you, in my last, that I saw the Grand Seignior come down to the water-side on horse-back, go into his barge, and pass by our ship, with thirteen barges more of his retinue, and nine more with his finest women from the Seraglio, and went to his country palace, up the canal, towards the Black Sea, where he has been ever since. The Grand Vizier passes close by our ship twice every day, coming and going to Constantinople to the Grand Seignior.

I likewise told you of our voyage from Malta thither through the Archipelago, that we sailed along the Grecian shore, saw Corinth, Athens, and anchored off Troy, and saw the place where the town of Troy stood, which is made visible land, and where coin grows now. I think I told you too, what numerous boats there are in the river, which are reckoned at twenty thousand, from one man to seven in a boat, they are very neat clever boats, and outcut our wherries on the Thames, they row exceedingly well, every man rows with two oars or sculls, the oars are short, but have very broad blades, and they keep a very regular stroke, and go at a vast rate, they are very long and narrow, and kept very clean, though not painted. Most people of note keep boats of their own, which are generally rowed by seven men with fourteen oars, they do not sit on seats as we do, but have a place like a face at the end of the boat with small bunnets round, spread with a carpet,

carpet, and they sit on them cross-legged; some of them have large cushions to lean their backs against, and always a pipe in their mouths a yard and an half long. Their servants, who are generally in green liveries, sit before, facing them. Most people keep their own boats to go to their country seats in summer; which they all have up the canal towards the Black Sea, to the end they may cross, and pass to and fro, because there is no bridge across the river. The boats are always with a clean tallow'd bottom, and are very sharp, and cock up at each end. The men always row in white shirts and red caps, and sit on benches, as we do. The oars are fastened or tied to the pollock with a piece of leather thong, so that they never take them into the boat, but let them hang along the side of the boat. When they land a fare or passenger, they always turn the boat about, and put the stern to the shore, that you may not have the trouble to come or pass by the watermen; they do not get up from their seats when you land.

The women who come by our ship, whole boats full of them, and who look ghostly, so as to frighten people, sit on low seats, on each side the boat, close to the bottom, that one can just see their white hoods over the boat-sides; they have no tilts or coverings to their boats, except a fine awning to the Grand Seignior and Vizier's barges, and the barges which are rowed with twenty three men for his women. One of them passed us the other day from the Seraglio to go to him at his country palace, with some of his beauties in it, but were close shut up in a tilt, and two black eunuchs sat on the outside as guards.

The river is full of *perpusses*, which are always playing and rolling above water, that sometimes I wonder they do not jump into the boats. The reason they are so numerous and tame, is, because nobody dare shoot or molest them. The river is very full of fowl, particularly large gulls; for the same reason, the streets swarm with cur dogs like foxes, which have no owners, but live in the streets on the public, and nobody dares kill one of them. They are very troublesome to us English; for whenever any of us go a shore, they follow at one's heels, and bark continually, but do not bite much; they begin now to be acquainted with us, and are

pretty civil to what they used to be. The streets are full of wild turtle doves, which are very tame, and build about the houses, by reason nobody offers to molest them; so that one may take them with their hand, if they please. There is nobody in the streets after it is dark, for every body goes to bed; so that when day-light is gone, nothing is done. Here is neither clock nor bell strikes in the place, neither dare we strike or ring our bell while we lie here.

The *mosques*, or churches, are a great beauty to the city; they are generally built on the highest ground, and are one entire large dome covered with lead, and a small turret at top of the dome which is copper, and some are girt with gold, which makes a shining shew. Some of them have abundance of small low domes round the great one, and they have one, two, three, or four steeples adjoining to their *mosques*, according to the bigness of it. Their steeples are very like the monument, only sharp at top, and are for no other use, but for a man to go to the top, and call people to prayers. They have one, two, or three balconies round at top, one above another, for the priest to go out at, to bawl out to the people instead of bells. They are obliged to pray five times in the four-and-twenty hours; at day-light, at noon, four o'clock in the afternoon, at dusk, and at an hour and an half after dark night; and at these times, one under priest goes up into one of the balconies of the steeple, and puts his hands to his ears, and screams out with a terrible shrill voice for five or six minutes, till he is quite hoarse, to call them to prayers. The words that he says, I am told in English are, *God is great, three times; give testimony, that there is but one God; come, yield yourselves up to his mercy, and pray him to forgive you your sins. God is great, three times more, there is no other God but God.* They have cisterns, or bathing places, built round the *mosques* at the outside of them, to wash and bathe themselves in, which they always do more or less before they go to prayers.

Sometimes they only wash hands, feet, eyes, nose, and ears; but, if they have been with any of their wives lately, then they bathe themselves all over before they go to prayers. I do not find they use much exercise or diversion. They are great lovers of flowers. They

are a very clean people. They use no
 soap for their shirts do not
 have at the neck, nor has it any collar
 or stiff bands made of cotton. They
 do not make use of tables, chairs,
 knives, forks, plates, napkins, nor
 knives, at their meals, except the top
 of the table, who have tables, a foot high
 raised from the ground, and have nothing
 but wooden spoons to eat with, no
 cloth, but one spread under the
 meat. Their roast meat comes first to
 the table, which they eat with spoons, and
 the boiled meat and soup come last.

Their chief furniture to their houses
 is their *sophas*; some of them are very

rich, and they have one of these *sophas*
 in every room, at one end where the
 windows are all round; it is a place
 raised about half a foot like a stage,
 covered all over with a fine straw mat,
 and all round, against the wall, a sort of
 raised soft place, about a yard wide from
 the wall, covered with fine scarlet cloth,
 and long cushions, or pillows, standing
 on their edge against the wall to lean to
 it, so they sit, lie, and loll on these
sophas all day; and, I believe, make them
 their beds in the night, for I never see
 any beds that they have.

(To be continued.)

THE
 LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
 LITERARY JOURNAL,
 FOR 'MAY 1801.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the
 Ministers of the different Parishes. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Vol. XX.
 8vo. Creech, &c. Edinburgh, Cadell and Davies, London.

WE have hitherto delayed living
 before our readers, a general
 review of this very elaborate and most
 important work, which, if it were con-
 sidered in no other light than that of
 exhibiting an example, and tracing a
 plan for other public spirited men of
 rank and fortune to adopt, would claim
 the merit of being a truly beneficial
 public undertaking.

The present work being limited to
 one part only of the united kingdom of
 Great Britain, is more peculiarly inter-
 esting to the natives, and to those who
 have real or personal estates, or com-
 mercial establishments and connexions,
 within the territory of Scotland; and
 therefore the separate volumes, in the
 order in which they were completed,
 were printed and published in the capi-
 tal city of that country, where they, of
 course, were better known, and more

extensively circulated than in Lon-
 don.

Yet the information to be found in
 these statistical volumes, on such gene-
 ral concern as agriculture, population,
 manufactures, moral character of the
 people, &c. is such as every active mem-
 ber of society, in every part of the em-
 pire, will be glad to consult; but more
 especially those whose public situations
 require a competent knowledge of the
internal structure of that community to which
 they belong. "The great object,"
 says the indefatigable Author of the
 Statistical Inquiry, "was, to accomplish
 what had hitherto never been attempt-
 ed, namely, to ascertain the *internal struc-
 ture of Society*," and most assuredly, the
 Statesman who is honoured with a share
 in the legislative, or in the executive
 departments of the British empire, will
 derive great advantage from consult-

this accurate and ample statement of the modes by which the respective classes of the human, containing 1,550 souls, respectively obtain their subsistence, and the means by which their condition may be improved. It is highly gratifying to speculative minds, to observe, that a disposition to study political arithmetic, and political economy, prevails more and more every day in the higher classes of society; it holds out a fair prospect to the public of considerable improvements in their domestic concerns, whenever the nation shall be blessed with a durable peace; then it will be found, that the results of such investigations as have been made in this work, and are recommended to be made in other parts of the united kingdom, will be productive of plenty, cheapness, increase of property, loyalty, and sound morals; and destructive of monopolies, artificial scarcities, prodigality, dissipation, and in the lower orders of the people intoxication, by *dram-drinking*, the bane of health and longevity.

We will now give a satisfactory outline of this great work, pointing out the principal materials, and the order in which they are arranged.

A preliminary observation of the Author, however, must not escape our notice, as it gives a necessary explanation of the terms that frequently occur in the body of the work. In the concise account of the origin and progress of this arduous undertaking, we find the following passage: "Many people were at first surpris'd at my using the words *Statistics* and *Statistical*, as it was suppos'd that some term in our own language might have express'd the same meaning. But, in the course of a very extensive tour through the northern parts of Europe, which I happened to take in 1786, I found, that in Germany they were engag'd in a species of political enquiry, to which they had given the name of *Statyics*; and though I apply a different idea to that word, for by *statistical* is meant, in Germany, an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the political strength of a country, or questions respecting matters of state; whereas, the idea I annex to the term, is an enquiry into the state of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the *quantum* of happiness enjoy'd by its inhabitants, and the means of its future improvement; yet, as I thought that a new word might attract more public attention, I resolv'd on adopting it,

and I have thought it necessary to have it explain'd and incorporated in the language."

The plan pursued by our Author to obtain information, was that of private and circulating queries; as many individuals might be inclin'd to send answers to them, who would not take the trouble of drawing up a regular report; accordingly, he address'd the following circular letter to the parochial Ministers, and inclos'd in it the list of queries.

" SIR,

" I take the liberty of transmitting the inclos'd queries to you, in hopes that a plan, which has been for some time enough to meet with the approbation of some of the most respectable and distinguished characters in these Kingdoms, will be favour'd with your assistance. To procure information with regard to the real political situation of a country, is what wise statesmen in every age have thought desirable, but which in these enlightened times is justly held of the most essential public importance. In many parts of the Continent, more particularly in Germany, statistical enquiries respecting the population, the political circumstances, the productions of the country, and other matters of state, have been carried to a very great extent; but in no country, it is believ'd, can they be brought to such perfection as in Scotland, which boasts of an ecclesiastical establishment, whose members will yield to no description of men, for public zeal, as well as for private virtue, for intelligence, and for ability. I flatter myself, that upon this occasion they will not be backward in contributing their aid to promote an attempt which may prove of considerable service to the country at large, and cannot fail to add to the reputation and character which the Church of Scotland has already so deservedly acquired for public utility.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your very obedient, and faithful
humble servant,

Edinburgh, JOHN SURCEASE
May 25th, 1790.

N. B. It is not expected, that all the inclos'd queries should be answer'd by any individual; nor is minute exactness look'd for; but it is request'd, that as many questions may be attend'd to as circumstances will admit of. It may be proper to add, that if it is thought

visible to publish such an account of Scotland as may be drawn up from the materials so collected, any profit that can be derived from the publication, is to be dedicated to an institution lately formed, for the benefit of the sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, which seems to merit every possible encouragement.

It could hardly be conceived that such a patriotic and disinterested plan should have met with any opposition. Yet from the subsequent correspondence it appears, that some of the Clergy misunderstood it, and that others were extremely indolent, so that it was judged expedient to obtain the unanimous vote of the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, recommending to such Ministers as had not yet furnished Sir John Sinclair with statistical accounts of their respective parishes to contribute, with all the expedition in their power, to complete a work of such important public utility, and we are sorry to observe in a N. B. to one of the circular letters sent by Sir John to the defective Ministers a hint or coercive measure, which had better been omitted in the publication. At length, however, the information required was completed, the statement of the last deficient parish being given in on the 29th of January 1798.

Our limits will not admit of a distinct list of the queries, which differ materially in their degrees of importance and utility, but the heads or divisor of the list will give a satisfactory idea of the mode of pursuing a similar plan in any given county in England, Wales, or Ireland.

1st Question, respecting the Geography and Natural History of the Parish.—*Specimen* of particulars.—What is the general appearance of the country, is it flat or hilly, rocky or mountainous? What is the nature of the soil, is it fertile or barren, deep or shallow? Is the parish remarkable for breeding any species of cattle, of peculiar size or quality?

2d Q. respecting the Population of the Parish.—What was the increment of the population of the parish, so far as it can be traced? What is now the amount of its population? What may be the number of farmers and their families, ditto of manufacturers, seamen, and fishermen? What is the proportion between the bachelors and married men, widowers included? How many children does each marriage, on

an average, produce? What may be the causes of depopulation?

3d Q. respecting the productions of the Parish.—What kind of vegetables, plants, and trees, does the parish produce? What, on an average, is supposed to be the number of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and goats, in the district? Miscellaneous questions.—What is in general the rent of the best arable and pasture or meadow grounds per acre; and what the rent of inferior? What in general is the size and the average rent of the farms in the parish, and is the number of farms increasing or diminishing? If the parish in general is enclosed or unenclosed, and are the people convinced of the advantage of inclosures? Are there any curious or important facts tending to prove any great alteration in the manners, customs, diet, situation, &c. of the inhabitants of the parish now, and twenty or fifty years ago.

The number of queries under the above divisions amount to 166, from which we have extracted sufficient to show the calculation of articles to be derived from in the statistical survey of any county written.

We shall now present our reader with some observations, in answer to the utility of the work, which may serve as a selection to intelligent and active gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and to render their country the like essential service.

“ *Extract of a Letter from Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes) to Sir John Sinclair, on receiving the Specimen of the Statistical Parish, dated Dec 18th, 1791.*

“ SIR,
“ I am much obliged to you for your present. Your State of Scotland promises to be a very able work, under the hands of so prudent an enquirer as yourself. There is much to be learnt, even from the specimen.

Several letters of the same tenor, from some of the principal gentlemen of landed property in Scotland, are inserted in the Appendix to this volume, and others from foreign Ambassadors at the Court of London, and Ministers of State in foreign countries, expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the communication of specimens of a work, which may tend to the improvement of the interior structure, or political economy of their respective nations. But we should still be deficient in our duty to the public, if we did not close the

article with a sample of the returns made by one of the parochial Ministers to the queries sent to him.

Parish of Sorn, County of Ayr. By the Rev George Gordon. This is the most copious account in the whole volume, and the following particulars the most curious and interesting—
 “Natural productions.—The Moors and fields are pretty well stocked with the usual kind of game, but I never heard of any singular or uncommon plant or animal in this parish, neither are there any lakes in it. It abounds, however, in peat, coal, limestone, ironstone, and flinted fire stone, all of a good quality, &c.

“Soil and climate.—As nearly as I can compute, without actual admasurement, this parish contains about 23,660 English acres, of which, about 3000 consists of moor, 7000 of hills, moors, and other pasture lands, and about 200 are covered with wood, partly natural, and partly planted in belts and clumps, and the remaining 13,460 are arable, though not all at present in a state of actual cultivation—but such lands as these are evidently capable of much improvement—the prevailing soil in the arable tracts is that of a reddish clay, upon a bottom of blackish till. Under proper management, and in favourable seasons, it yields good crops of oats, but it retains too much moisture, it is apt, when in pasture, to be soon over-run with moss and rushes.

“The climate is much the same here as in the other parishes of this county—strong gales of wind, blowing directly from the West in Ocean, and accompanied with frequent and heavy showers of rain, constitute the prevailing weather. Complete sunny days, however, are, I think, less common here than on the east coast; neither does snow fall in such quantities, or lie so long, and we have seldom reason to complain of fog.

“Population and employment.—The number of families in this parish, exclusive of those in the village of Catrine, is 243, and of souls 1429, of which 677 are males, 752 female. It appears from the annexed account, that the village (new built village with a cotton manufactory) contains 1350 souls. The increase in the whole parish since the year 1765, is 1285 souls. About 100 families, including the residing heritors, are chiefly employed in the business of agriculture.

“Longevity.—A considerable number of both sexes arrive at eighty years of age, and some even exceed ninety. Within a very small distance of the church, there are just now living a shoemaker in the ninety-sixth year of his age, who still occupies the house he was born in, the church officer, who is in his 85th year, a gardener in his ninety-fifth, and his wife nearly the same age, who have been married sixty-eight years; also, the possessor of a small farm, who is now in his ninety-seventh year: he is the most vigorous of them all, and walks two or three miles every day. It is not a little remarkable, that all these aged persons, except the first, were servants to the late Countess Dowager of Loudon, who herself lived at Sorn Castle till within three or four months of her hundredth year. The common food of the people who thus attain to extraordinary old age is described in this and other parishes generally to consist of broths, oatmeal cakes, called bannocks, potatoes, milk, and vegetables, with very little meat.

“Condition and character of the people.—About seven years ago, poverty prevailed very generally among all classes of the people in this parish, and they were not without the faults which are usually found to accompany such a condition. Though the rents were by no means over-stretched, yet very few of the tenants were able to pay them with punctuality and ease, and very few of the tradesmen and labourers were in easy circumstances, owing, in part, to the dissipation of too large a proportion of their incomes in ale houses and whisky shops. Since that time, however, both their condition and character have been considerably altered for the better. This agreeable change has been occasioned, partly by the rise in the price of labour, and of all the productions of agriculture, partly by the scarcity and high price of spirituous liquors, and partly by the strong incentive to industry, which the manufactures and ready money of the flourishing village of Catrine, together with various rural improvements, have afforded. So that the condition of prosperity they have lately experienced seems to have hitherto proved beneficial in every view.

In an advertisement prefixed to this volume, Sir John expresses his satisfaction at having brought it to a conclusion, and presented to the public the remainder

remainder of the statistical accounts of the different parishes of Scotland. He thinks it proper, however, to add, that another volume is now in the press, containing not only such material additions to, or corrections of, the parochial reports, as have been transmitted since the original accounts were printed, but also a very copious General Index.—The whole work will therefore be comprehended in twenty one volumes.

“ In regard to the proposed Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, or the result of the enquiry, the Author has begun that important undertaking,

and will endeavour to complete it, as soon as his leisure from other avocations will admit.”

We cannot but express our astonishment at the unprecedented assiduity of this fertile writer on the most useful national subjects, since we are well informed, that besides the literary labours announced in this advertisement, he gives the public to hope, that he will publish an octavo edition of his History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire, improved and brought down to the present time.

M.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger, written by Himself. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Bouds. J. Debrett 1801.

THE gay and fashionable of both sexes, who have either figured in the circles of high life in the metropolis, or have frequented places of public resort for health, convenience, or amusement, in different parts of the kingdom, such as Brightelmstone, Lunbridge, Bath, Weymouth, &c. can be no stranger to the person and character of Colonel Hanger. As his person and demeanor are both remarkably singular, so is the performance now before us: it is *unique* in its kind, and bears little resemblance to any biographical composition hitherto published. The scholar and the gentleman, the general reader, the acute observer, and the keen censurer, are displayed in every page, and had the writer been born a poet, he would most assuredly have been most distinguished satyrist of our time. We remember, some forty years past, or more, a moral lecture in unfortuitous divine, Dr. Brown, entitled, “An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.” The present performance is a new and ludicrous anatomy of our reigning follies and immoralities, loosely penned, and in some parts hardly decent, but, on the whole, containing a fund of genuine wit, some wholesome admonitions, particularly to the fair sex, and deserving reproof, for neglect of duty, of men of high rank, and in public situation, whose example, instead of promoting the cause of religion, virtue, and sound manners, among the lower orders of the people, widely disseminates the vices that are most beneficial to the wealth and tranquillity of society.

With concern we notice a most extra-

ordinary introduction to the first volume, which we hope to see expunged from a second edition, we mean the following passage, with the disgusting figure annexed to it. “The lives of malefactors, in general, are prefixed with a stone outline of their birth, parentage, and education, with other peculiar circumstances belonging to them. As, for instance A B was born in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, of reputable and genteel parents, but, falling early in life into bad company, both of wicked men and lewd women, he contracted habits which ultimately ——— under this line, we have a well executed print of a man hanging on a gibbet, with military hat and cocked, and a semetar by his side not being personally equated with the Colonel, we cannot decide if it exhibits his own portrait, if it does, we believe he is the first man who ever hung himself in effigy, and certainly the first Officer who so far overlooked the customs of all civilized nations as to hang any man with a sword by his side, that badge of honour being always taken from malefactors. but to the unlettered observers whom we have been striking at this strange exhibition in the shops, and to readers who are utter strangers to the Author, it suggests an idea which we do not to mention. We would even recommend the cancelling of the two first pages of all the uncorrupted impressions of the work, which with great propriety might open with the contents of the present page 3, making an apology for altering it to page 1. A specimen of our Author's contorted talents are therein displayed, which

which will give the reader a tolerable idea of the mode of treating the miscellaneous subjects that compose these two entertaining volumes,

“ My father served in three Parliaments, and was one of those respectable, independent, old English characters in the House of Commons, called Country Gentlemen; who formerly had a considerable influence with Ministers, and to whose judgments and opinions every Minister paid the greatest respect. They were disinterested honest men, who had no selfish views, and performed their duty to their constituents unbiassed by any party. I wish from my heart the case was the same in the present day. But I lament that, with nine in ten, the difference is very great indeed; for when an opulent country gentleman, who never has known London but for a short time together, and solely on his own private business, is chosen Member for a County, or a great town, he takes a house for the winter, comes to London, and being elected a parliament-man, becomes parliament mad.

“ Now, there are two blessings which, in the nature of things, will be sure to attend him.

“ First, his wife—but more of that hereafter: we leave the reader to fill up the blank after the word wife, by a reference to the work, page 4.

“ Secondly, instead of doing his duty to his constituents, independent of any party or prejudice, he allies himself to some one *faction* or other; and if the faction he joins should choose to be of opinion that beans and peas are bacon, he gives his assenting voice, and endeavours, wherever he goes, to prove, that beans and peas may be bacon, although they are not positively hog's flesh. As he must join one party or the other, the most prudent step for him to take in these times, is, to join Administration; for, although they want no addition to their forces, yet, I dare say, on his leaving London, after having given a whole winter's specimen of his sincerity, the Minister would not refuse making a seventh cousin of his affectionate and loving wife an Ensign of Fencibles.

“ He now returns to his country-seat, where he amuses his brother fox-hunters with descanting on the political frugality of the Minister, the justice and holiness of the war, or the affluence and extent of our trade and commerce.

“ If he is on the other side, he ex-

claims against the enormous expediture of the public money, the barbarous massacre of human lives, and the horrid effusion of human blood; the pressure of the taxes, the accumulation of the national debt, and the corruption of the times:—His affectionate wife, to play her part with some eclat, astonishes the natives at the county race ball, by appearing with black eye-brows, a flaxen wig, and half naked, in the London fashion.”

It is not our intention to trace our Hero regularly from his birth through the various adventures of his active life, for this would be to rob him of his merit as a faithful biographer; but we must be permitted to transplant some of the beautiful flowers from the gay pasture which this experienced gardener has cultivated, assured that they will encourage many ladies and gentlemen to walk over the whole plot again and again.

In his advice to the Prelates and Legislators how to correct the immorality and Jacobinism of the present age, and at the same time increase the revenues of the State; after recommending an Act of Parliament to prohibit any one on a Sunday to walk the streets, during the time of divine service, except physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons, he launches out in a vein of delicate irony, which is very laughable. “ Vice and immorality,” says the facetious writer, will never be corrected by the Prelates visiting St. James's on court-days, where nought but piety, sincerity, modesty, candour, and ingenuousness, ever enter; nor by frequenting the House of Lords, where the unbiassed Legislators do not suffer places and pensions to have the smallest influence on their judgment or actions. Their time in both these places is as much misapplied as if they were to preach to a congregation consisting only of clergymen, who, of course, can want no amendment or instruction.

“ They should bend their steps towards St. Giles's, Wapping, Drury-lane, Field-lane, Chick-lane, Love-lane, and Petticoat lane. There would they see Satan, with huge strides, walking along in open day, and the daughters of corruption lighted by the children of the sun (vulgarly called the lamp-lighters) to their midnight orgies. If the whole Clergy would only take for their copy that much to be respected and pious Prelate, to whom all praise is

due for his endeavours to banish from our too sinful Babylon those indecent Opera-dancers, who distort their bodies in all postures, too shocking for the feelings of modesty and virtue, we then might have some hopes of speedy reformation.

“ Though great are the sins of this nation, I have considerable hopes in the forgiveness of Heaven; and that under the auspices of a virtuous Minister, we shall shortly be delivered from all our enemies, our misfortunes, and miseries. For as *Charity covers a multitude of sins*, this nation has more claim for forgiveness and mercy than any other; for, in respect to charitable deeds, we have exercised them towards all Europe: as I believe there is not any power of consequence, whether *Majestic, Serene, or Most Holy*, that we have not subsidised.”

Independent of the life and adventures, the opinions of Colonel Hanger are in a great degree founded on a thorough knowledge of mankind; but in some instances he censures without discrimination: as in the note annexed to the following just reproof. “ It is not, I am positive, from want of attention to their religion, that the lower orders of the people do not frequent the churches oftener. They cannot afford it. It is impossible to get a place in many churches under a shilling; for in these times, even in the house of God, they take money, as well as in other great offices.” In the note he says, “ there is no place where the indecency of this custom prevails so much as at the Magdalen Hospital.”

This is a very illiberal charge: the chapel of the Magdalen Hospital is neither a parish-church, nor a chapel of ease to the small church of an extensive and populous-parish: those who resort to it, go there from motives, some of charity, others of curiosity, but none because they cannot frequent divine service in their own neighbourhood without paying for it. But if he had confined his censure to those large parishes where the churches are too small for the number of parishioners, and where mercenary builders, and mercenary priests, have availed themselves of this circumstance, the former to erect and the other to hire chapels, which are denominated *private property*, and by this pretext money is extorted

for seats, they would have merited the applause of the pious and well-disposed; but to attempt to injure a public charity by an ill-founded accusation is unmanly. We cannot quit this subject without turning the attention of the public to a real abuse of this kind, which calls for immediate redress. The parish-church is not so large as a dining-parlour, and was erected when the parish was very small indeed, and very thinly inhabited; at present it will not hold a thousandth part of its inhabitants, and an Act was passed for building a new church upwards of twenty years ago; but owing to the number of chapels supported by the subscriptions of the Nobility and other opulent housekeepers, it remains without effect; and in these chapels, a seat cannot be obtained under one shilling a time, or half-a-guinea a quarter: those who cannot afford the former, nor go to prayers in any other in their neighbourhood, may drop down in the aisles with the fatigue of standing, for no pew-opener will turn a key unless paid *before-hand*.

Our Author is more just in his attack upon the principles of Dr. Godwin, one of our new philosophy-mongers, for exposing to the world the frailties of the wife of his bosom, which she in the tenderest moments of confidence imparted to him; as all generous and open-hearted women are disposed to do, to a man on whom they have fixed their affections:” alluding to the Memoirs of the late Mrs. Wollstonecraft Godwin, published by her husband soon after her death, which consigned her memory to posthumous contempt, whereas her literary talents in her life-time had obtained for her a considerable degree of reputation. So the venerable Dr. Johnson was cut up without mercy after death by some of his selfish friends, particularly a female, who retailed his foibles at a very high price indeed.

The advice given to women of rank by Colonel Hanger to avoid gambling, as it is generally connected with drinking and intrigue, or both; and the exposure of the mean, mercenary conduct of ladies of fashion in suffering Faro Banks to be kept at their houses, and obliging the keepers of these banks to pay them fifty pounds a night, merits the thanks of the fathers, husbands, and sons and daughters, of such ignoble wretches:”—reproof like our Author's,

who writes from a well-known acquaintance with facts, having been admitted to the first circles in London, may have more effect than all the legal menaces of the good Lord Kenyon. "When I was a young man," says the Colonel, "men of fashion gamed deeply at clubs; but a gaming-table in a Lady's house was a thing unheard of."

We shall conclude this review of Vol. I. with regretting, that a sensible man, so capable of instructing and amusing his readers, should have given such a loose turn to some parts of his performance as to defeat the purpose he seems to aim at, of reforming the morals and manners of the present day; for real modest women will be advised not to read it. If the Shandean style is still in vogue, many may admire his innuendoes; but we believe if he had omitted every phrase that could be construed into indecency, his success would have been

insured. We likewise regret that he has revived the controversy concerning polygamy, which seemed to have been buried in the tomb of the late Mr. Madan; to what purpose defend a system, which, could it be maintained even from the authority of sacred writ in remote ages, is incompatible with the constitution and laws of the united kingdom of Great Britain? We think this portion of the first volume deserves a severer reprehension than we are disposed to give it.

The materials of the second are more important; and as the attack the Colonel has made upon the whole corps of attorneys has brought a potent champion into the field, in a letter to him just published, this contest, and some other curious articles in that volume, will furnish us with entertaining subjects for another review: M.

(To be continued in our next.)

Reflections on the Political and Moral State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By John Bowles, Esq. Author of "Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year 1800, &c. &c." Rivingtons. 1800.

WE have already given a general character of this work; nor will our limits admit a more particular one. But there is a circumstance in the arrangement of the three parts in it, by which the third is nearly lost to the view, from the unity of design and the predominance of splendor in the two first. These relate to the political and the moral states of society, while that discusses the point concerning the origin of the war. This is a subject which has been frequently discussed before, and to the full conviction (we believe) of every man who can think or reason. But it has been renewed by Mr. Fox in a parliamentary speech, and by M. Talleyrand, the apostate Bishop, in his letter to Lord Grenville. Mr. Bowles, therefore, very usefully sets himself in a fair opposition to both. He has been considered by some critics as partaking much of the vivacity, and exhibiting much of the vigour, that characterize the political publications of Mr. Burke. We are, indeed, so fixedly of the same opinion, that we do not know any of our political writers who comes so near as he to Mr. Burke in both. In confirmation of this opinion, we could cite several passages from the present work, if we had room for them in our own. But we would rather advert to the public

than the author; rather state his powerful reasonings against the Ex-Bishop and the Ex-Minister, than arrange his splendid passages before the eye. Even in this, however, we must be brief. We shall, therefore, select only two passages; one because of the new light in which the origin of the war with ourselves is considered, and the other as containing a summary view of the whole.

"If it were possible still to entertain a doubt upon this subject," says Mr. Bowles in a note, because the point was foreign to his text, "such doubt must be removed by attending to the following very concise statement of the question. The war was declared by France against Great Britain, and the former became the aggressor by that declaration, unless she had received some injury or offence for which she endeavoured in vain to obtain satisfaction. Before the war, a correspondence took place between the two countries, relative to all the grounds which existed between them; and was continued till within a few days before the declaration of war. But, in that correspondence, France did not ask compensation for any one injury; she did not demand satisfaction for any one act of Great Britain. On the contrary, the whole

of the correspondence, and particularly the latter part of it, which was necessarily the most important, consisted entirely of explanations respecting her own conduct, by which she endeavoured to blunt the suspicions and stifle the alarm with which her decrees and other acts had inspired the British Government. And at last, when she concluded the correspondence by an *ultimatum* denouncing war, she threatened hostilities, not if Great Britain refused to redress her wrongs, for she had not complained of any, but only in case her explanations of her own conduct should appear insufficient, or the British Government should continue preparations which were begun only in pursuance of her own example. Neither have the advocates of France to this hour pretended, that they are able to charge this country with a single act, which, according to the law of nations, has ever been considered as a justifiable cause for war. Their omission to do this amounts to the most complete exculpation of Great Britain from the charge of aggression. But it may nevertheless be satisfactory to know what neutral countries think upon this conduct; and the opinion of America cannot fail to have considerable weight with a British Opposition. That opinion has been formally given, and has been acted upon. For, as by the treaty of 1776 between France and the United States the latter are obliged to assist the former in defence of the French West India Islands, in any subsequent war in which France should not be the aggressor: when the present war broke out, it became a serious question with America, whether France or Great Britain was the aggressor. On the 18th of April 1793, the President Washington assembled those Officers of State, whom it was the custom to consult upon important occasions; to wit, Mr. Jefferson the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Knox the Secretary at War, and Mr. Bradford the Attorney General. To the Council thus formed, the President put the following question: "Does the war in which France is engaged appear to be offensive or defensive on her part? or of mixed and equivocal character?" It was determined, that the war was, on the part of France, an *offensive* war. And upon this ground the President, without waiting for any information from France, issued a proclamation, declaring to all the world

that America would take no part in the war. In this opinion France herself acquiesced. For though entitled to call for the assistance of America in defence of the French West India Islands (which were never before in such danger), in case she was not the aggressor; she did not claim the assistance, nor pretend to be entitled to it, although she sought, by all the means in her power, to involve America in the war. Thus America and France have, by their deliberate conduct, given the best possible proof, that their opinion is in favour of this country upon the question of aggression. No doubt can exist respecting the opinion of any other country upon that question: and thus the whole world admits, that the war is just and necessary on the part of Great Britain; excepting only those British subjects who seem determined to think it impossible for their country to be right in any instance, unless they be permitted to change its government, or (which in effect would be the same thing) to choose the Ministers by whom the affairs of that government are to be directed." This argument is very strong in itself, and appears the stronger because it has never been urged before.

"The design of the present discussion," adds Mr. Bowles, as he sums up all his reasonings in the text, "was to trace the war to its origin, to investigate its motives, to unfold its objects, and to detect and expose the fallacious statements of those persons who have ascribed it to causes which had no share in its production. This analytical mode of investigation leads, it is conceived, to the most clear, satisfactory, and infinitely the most useful comprehension of the subject. For the war, thus considered, appears to have been, in the first instance, an attack made by France upon all established governments, upon all civilized society. It was begun in aid of an avowed system, which has been ever since unremittingly pursued, and which had for its object the subversion of all lawful authority, and the destruction of all social institutions. It was not at its first breaking out, nor has it been in its progress, directed merely against any particular sovereign or country; but it was from the first, and is still, directed against every sovereign and every country. It is an injustice to the cause in which all are engaged, to separate their provocations, their insults, and their injuries, to con-

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sider apart the attacks made by France against their individual honour and safety. Where is the State, which has not on its private account, and detached from the rest of the world, numberless and intolerable grievances to alledge against the new Republic? But what are those grievances, compared with the atrocious endeavours of that Republic to lay all civilized society in ruins, and to oppress the whole world by her blood-stained sceptre of anarchy? The war, indeed has spread from country to country, as its first projectors have found means to extend its progress, until it has made three quarters of the globe experience the ravages of Jacobinical revolution. But it has, throughout the whole of its career, preserved its unity unbroken; it has been in England, in Italy, in Switzerland, in Egypt, in Syria, the same war which was commenced in the year 1792, in consequence of a determination to set fire to the four corners of Europe, and to destroy royalty throughout the world. In its course to distant regions, it no more loses its identity, or changes its nature, than the overwhelming torrent, which carries devastation wherever it can force a passage, or the conflagration, which pursues its ravages in every direction, until all within its reach exhibits one deplorable scene of smoking ruins. In such a war, all States have but one interest, one duty. In such a war, but one alternative attends all civilized society; either to triumph over its implacable enemy, or to be crushed beneath his unappeasable fury."

An Essay on the malignant pestilential Fever introduced into the West India Islands from Boullam, on the Coast of Guinea, as it appeared in 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796. Interspersed with Observations and Facts tending to prove, that the Epidemic existing at Philadelphia, New York, &c. was the same Fever introduced by Infection imported from the West India Islands: and illustrated by Evidences founded on the State of those Islands, and the Information of the most eminent Practitioners residing on them. By C. Chisholm, M. D. Second Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Mawman. 16s.

THIS is a most important publication, and will probably be the means of preserving many thousands of our brave seamen and soldiers from a disease not inferior in malignity to the plague, nor short of it in the extent of its devastation. After the most dispassionate examination and unwearied attention in the pursuit, Dr. Chisholm declares his conviction, that the mercurial mode of treatment which the almost universal suffrage of Medical Gentlemen who have practised in this pestilential scourge within the tropics has proved to be the most efficacious. From a different treatment, it is supposed more than twelve thousand of our countrymen have perished in the short space of two years. The Author's design in this publication is most disinterested; "regardless of every power," he says, in an address to the Medical Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, "which may at-

tempt to thwart the benevolent purposes of this publication, independent of every interested view, and with a determination (which nothing but an eager desire to see my plan of treatment of the malignant pestilential fever more firmly established by a greater extension of observation in the torrid zone has hitherto prevented me from executing) of retiring altogether from medical pursuits; I warmly solicit your careful attention to the practical part, more especially, of the following work, because I am convinced you will there find a tolerable safe guide in the devious road of medical practice in the most insidious and fatal disease our armies and navies in the West Indies have ever suffered by." The work is divided into four parts, with some Appendixes. Part I. contains the origin, progress, diagnostic nature of the cause and other circumstances peculiar to or which favoured the propagation of the malignant pestilential fever, or which may be considered as illustrative of its pathology. Part II. the means of cure employed in the treatment of the malignant pestilential and yellow remittent fevers. Part III. Means of prevention; and Part IV. Illustrations of imported infection into the West India Islands and the Colony of Demerary, in South America, during the years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796. We give no extracts from this work, as we suppose no practitioner within the influence of the destructive malady it treats of will be unprovided with it.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1800: Being an impartial Selection of the most exquisite Essays and Jeux d'Esprits, principally Prose, that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications, with explanatory Notes. Vol. IV. 12mo. Ridgway. 1801.

We have already mentioned the preceding volume of this collection (see Vol. XXXVIII. p. 43.) with approbation, and we can again applaud both the design and the execution. Many pieces of merit are here rescued from oblivion, and will go down to posterity with that applause to which they are entitled.

The Power of Religion on the Mind in Retirement, Affliction, and at the Approach of Death; exemplified in the Testimonies and Experience of Persons distinguished by their Greatness, Learning, or Virtue. By Lindley Murray. 12mo. Longman and Rees. 1801. 3s. 6d.

This is not a new publication, but one which has undergone considerable alterations. Twenty two characters, comprising near a hundred pages, have been added to the work; and a few passages of inferior importance, or not immediately connected with the design of it, have been omitted. Almost every former piece has been augmented by explanatory matter; and the language throughout carefully corrected. Such is the Editor's account, which we believe to be true. The work itself, to use the Editor's own words, exhibits "a few of those striking examples which in the quiet hour of reflection may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering, to animate the sincere and virtuous, and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths, and to forsake the fountain of all their blessings."

A Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, accompanied with a persuasive to religious Moderation. To which is prefixed, an Account of Atheism, Deism, Theophrastism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Christianity, adapted to the present Times. By John Evans, A. M. 12mo. Crosby and Letterman. 1801.

The various sects and denominations of the Christian world, and accounts of their several tenets and articles of belief, candidly and fairly stated, without

exaggeration or misrepresentation, form the present volume, which does credit to the moderation of the Author. Those who wish to be informed of the variety of opinions adopted by different persons will receive satisfaction from the present work. The celebrated Alexander Ross, mentioned in Hudibras, published a work of this sort in the last century but one; and we remember a namesake of the present author producing, about half a century ago, a similar, though more confined, performance of the like kind.

Advice to a Minister of the Gospel in the united Church of England and Ireland: being a Continuation of Advice to a Student in the University. To which is added, A Sermon on the Pastoral Care. By John Napleton, D. D. 8vo. Sael. 2s. 6d.

"The design of this Essay, connected with a former, is to assist the rising generation, by leading a student intended for holy orders from his entrance in the University through all his preparatory studies, and through every office in the church." The duties of each order and office are stated with perspicuity, and are such as appear necessary for every clergyman to be perfectly master of.

The Elements of Book keeping, both by single and double Entry: comprising a System of Merchants Accounts founded on real Business, arranged according to modern Practice, and adapted to the Use of Schools. By P. Kelly. 8vo. Whiting. 5s.

The subject of this volume will be best understood in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange. We shall therefore content ourselves with giving the Author's own account of his publication. "This work consists of three sets of books. The first explains the elements of single and double entry in a concise and simple manner: the second is intended as a further exercise in double entry: it is arranged according to the common theories generally taught in schools, and, like these, founded on imaginary transactions; but the third set is founded on real business; that is, the materials which compose this system are selected from the books of different merchants, and arranged according to the most approved practice of the first counting-houses." Prefixed is a short history of book keeping.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 25.

A NEW Tragedy, called "JULIAN AND AGNES," was performed for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre, the characters being thus represented :

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| Julian, Count of Tortona, under the name of Alphonso, performing the functions of Hospitalier to the Convent | } Mr. KEMBLE. |
| Provost | |
| Prior | Mr. WROUGHTON. |
| Confessor | Mr. PACKER. |
| Infirmier | Mr. BARRYMORE. |
| Steward | Mr. HOLLAND. |
| Francis | Mr. MADDOCKS. |
| Claude | Mr. POWELL. |
| Guide | Mr. TRUEMAN. |
| | Mr. COOKE. |
| Agnes, Countess of Tortona | } Mrs. SIDDONS. |
| Ellen | |
| Blanche | Miss BIGGS. |
| Laura | Miss SONILEY. |
| | Miss B. MILNAGE. |

The scene of this drama is placed on the summit of the Great St. Bernard, a situation rendered interesting at the present day by the late march of the Consular Army from Dijon to the Plains of Marngo. The Monks, who, having established their Convent on the mountain top, had acquired a just celebrity by their attendance and benevolence to passengers during their journey over this dreary spot, maintain a distinguished rank in the business of the piece. The following is an outline of the fable :— Julian, Count of Tortona, tortured by the agonies of a guilty conscience, is represented as having taken refuge, under the name of Alphonso, in the habitation of these hospitable Cenobites. The friendly Monks observing the workings of remorse and the convulsions of despair by which he is agitated, enquire the cause; and he is, after much sollicitation, induced to tell the story of his guilt and misery. Julian had distinguished himself, at an early age, by many deeds of valour, and in consequence of the gallantry displayed by him at a grand tournament, was rewarded with the hand of Agnes, the Duke of Navarra's daughter. With

her he lived a considerable time in a state of mutual affection and happiness. Called upon to take the field against the invading Gauls, he succeeds in breaking the enemy's line, with the assistance of his friend, a Swiss Banneret, who had raised himself by his valour from an humble condition to an eminent command in the army of the confederates. The success of this joint exertion decides the battle in favour of the Italians; but both Julian and the Banneret are dangerously wounded. The latter, in anticipation of his death, and confident in the friendly offices of one whose life he had in a previous encounter preserved, conjures Julian to exercise towards his sister Ellen the care and tenderness of a brother. The sight of Ellen inspires the Count with very different sensations; he becomes enamoured of her, and, despairing of obtaining her but by honourable means, secretly marries her. The Banneret unexpectedly recovers from the wounds which were supposed to be mortal; and, impelled to revenge by the perfidious conduct of Julian, stabs him while celebrating in public at Tortona the anniversary of his nuptials with Agnes. The Count, however, does not perish under the blow; but, driven to madness by the sudden attempt, he sacrifices the Banneret to his rage, and, in vain, endeavours to destroy himself. As the murderer of Ellen's brother, he can no longer hope for happiness; and, a prey to the keenest agonies of remorse and despair, he becomes an outcast from Tortona, and a wanderer from the Countess. Ellen is also reduced to the greatest wretchedness by her brother's death, and the loss of the man she tenderly loved, but whom she could no longer see as the murderer of her brother. The Countess discovers the cause of Julian's despair; and, treating the unfortunate Ellen with the utmost attention, she accompanies her in her journey to her native valley over the Alps. They are attacked by banditti, but Julian, who wanders hopeless of comfort and pardon in these inclement regions, hearing their cries, flies to their aid, kills two of the banditti, and rescues Agnes. In the conflict he receives a mortal wound, and obtains the forgiveness of Agnes and

Ellen. The piece concludes with the death of Julian and Ellen.

This Tragedy is the production of Mr. SORREBY, Author of *The Siege of Cusco*, and other publications of considerable merit; and as a poem for the closet, the present work might rank among his best performances; but it is wholly void of the qualities requisite to produce stage effect.

We grant that the language is in general classically correct, and occasionally sublime; the sentiments are good, and enforced by appropriate diction; and the story has a beginning, a middle, and an end: but an acting drama requires more than these to establish itself on the stage. This piece exhibited feeble characters without novelty and without power to interest, improbable incidents, and unnatural situations: of the train of events forming the story, by far the greater part have happened before the commencement of the represented action; and a diurnal critic, with rather more justice than complaisance, strongly described what remained as "little else than a rescue, an uninteresting discovery, a whining death-bed scene, a great deal of praying, and a funeral sermon. The drama (he went on to say) was introduced by a Prologue not without merit; but the Epilogue seemed modestly to insinuate, that, because Nelson had conquered the Danes, we should encourage a bad Tragedy."

The only character in the whole piece that seemed calculated to excite any attention was that of *Julian*, which, however, in its general outline, bore a strong resemblance to *Octavian* in *The Mountaineers*: but the long discourses and descriptions of the Monks preparatory to his appearance raised curiosity, to so high a pitch, that when *Julian* made his confession (than which we scarcely ever witnessed a more masterly performance from Mr. Kemble), it fell very short of expectation. From that moment the mind became dissatisfied; the attention was reluctantly dragged on to a frigid catastrophe; and the piece closed amid loud expressions of disapprobation.

It was repeated the next evening, with some judicious improvements in the arrangement of the scenes; but was then finally dismissed, we believe, without having caused one tear by its pathos, or called forth a sigh of regret at its demise; unless, indeed, for the loss

of time and labour to the performers, and of expence to the Proprietors, who had given every advantage of scenery and decoration.

MAY 4. A new Romantic Drama, called "ADELMORN THE OUTLAW," was produced, for the first time, at the above Theatre, exhibiting the following

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Adelmorn	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Ulric	Mr. RAYMOND.
Duke Sigismund	Mr. POWELL.
Cyprian	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Hugo	Mr. SUETT.
Lodowick	Mr. BANNISTER, JUN.
Innogen	Mrs. JORDAN.
Orilla	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Herman (a Page)	Miss DECAMP.
Gypsy	Mrs. SPARKS.

Count Roderick, a Saxon Nobleman, was assassinated by the contrivance of Ulric, his nephew and heir. Adelmorn, in consequence of an accidental rencontre in the dark, is believed by others, and even supposes himself, to be the murderer. Only Father Cyprian is privy to the crime of Ulric. Ulric succeeds to the estate and honours of his uncle. Adelmorn is obliged to flee to the forests as an outlaw. In his flight he is accompanied by Innogen, daughter to the Duke of Saxony. He has the fortune, while in this solitude, to save the life of the Duke of Saxony; but is soon after discovered, and seized, to be brought to trial for the murder imputed to him. He is imprisoned; sentence of death is pronounced against him; and he is about to be carried out to execution. In the mean time Lodowick, servant to Ulric, is, by an accident, introduced to Father Cyprian while the Father is about to breathe his last. To him Cyprian reveals the secrets of the innocence of Adelmorn, and the guilt of Ulric and himself. Lodowick arrives to make the discovery just when the Duke of Saxony has reluctantly refused all solicitations for Adelmorn's life, and the unfortunate outlaw is about to perish on the scaffold. Ulric refuses to yield to the proofs and assertions of Lodowick, and insists still on the execution of the sentence, against Adelmorn; till at last the apparition of the ghost of the murdered Roderick confounds his obstinacy, and brings him to vindicate Adelmorn by a full confession of his own crime.

This

This piece is much in the style of *The Castle Specter* by the same Author; and ought to have been entitled "*More Ghosts*;" for his Ghost, who in this play is a male, appeared three times during the performance.—Without the dialogue, which is wretched, *Adelmorn* would make a tolerable Ballet, or Pantomime; but as a Drama it is far below criticism.

Every thing that splendid decoration and beautiful scenery could do was effected; and the music, by Kelly, was cultivating in the extreme, as well in its light and airy parts, as in the choruses. Most of the songs were encored, as were also two or three glees, and a delightful duet between Mrs. Mountain and Bannister, jun. The audience, however, though they rapturously applauded the Composer and Scene Painter, missed the dialogue almost from beginning to end; but more particularly those parts which, designed, no doubt, to be witty and humorous, were in reality absurd abortions. On being announced for repetition, much disapprobation was testified. It was, however, again performed the following evening; when, among other alterations, two appearances of the Ghost were omitted; and this *imaginary* being only appeared once (properly enough) in an *imaginary* scene representing a dream of Adelmorn's, and forming a very beautiful spectacle.

Its extrinsic merits continued this piece on the stage, with some intermissions, till the 20th; when it was, as we presume, finally dismissed.

When we see such a man at the head of the Concern as Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Kemble as the Acting Manager, both highly distinguished for classical learning and correct judgment, we cannot but wonder how pieces calculated, like the above, to degrade the English stage, and vitiate the public taste, continue to gain access.

8. At Covent Garden (for the benefit of Mr. Knight), a new piece in one act was produced, entitled, "*WHAT WOULD THE MAN BE AT?*" Without possessing much interest, it pleasantly satirised the manners of fashionable life, and gave Mr. Knight an opportunity of exhibiting his talents in three different

characters. It passed off with applause, but has not since been performed.

11. At Covent Garden Theatre, *Richard the Third* drew a large audience; with whom Mr. Cooke took a liberty that ought not to pass unnoticed. From what cause we know not; but he by no means afforded satisfaction to the audience; for, beside a negligent manner, he affected so low a tone as often to be scarcely audible. Hence he was several times desired to *Speak louder*. At length his temper was soured, and he forgot himself so far as to shew something like contempt toward the quarter from which disapprobation issued; and, after pausing a few moments, he abruptly left the stage near the close of the fourth act, without finishing his speech. This disrespect was very strongly resented when he again appeared, and for a time he was not suffered to proceed. However having manifested some contrition, the audience were pacified, and he went through the rest of the character without interruption.

If Mr. Cooke wishes to preserve any degree of estimation with the audiences of London, he will most carefully curb his temper. The unbounded liberality with which they encourage and reward histrionic merit entitles them at all times to respectful behaviour: and, without some care in this point, Mr. Cooke may raise a prejudice in the public mind, that talents *even great as his* will not be sufficient easily to remove.

12. At the same Theatre, a new Farce, called "*THE SEA SIDE STORY*," written, as is said, by Mr. Dimond, jun. was performed for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks. The scene was laid at Margate; and it contained some laughable incidents, with a few pleasing songs, which procured it a favourable reception; and it has been once repeated.

15. "*WHO'S THE ROGUE?*" a Farce, was presented for the first time at Mrs. Martyr's benefit; but was so ill received, that whether it was finished, or broken off before its just conclusion, the tumult of disapprobation rendered it not very easy to hear.

POETRY.

THE BOWL OF PUNCH.

SAYS Bibo, one evening, in very cold weather, [ther,
As he and friend Crito were sitting toge-
" I always have thought that we Britons
were bless'd, [best.
Above other countries, with liquor the
Punch! Punch, my good fellow, is
beverage divine, [is thine.
And Britain, Great Britain! the beverage
Behold this pint bumper! Do't think it
too big. [twig.
take it all off at one joy-giving
The draught how delicious: how sweet,
yet how tart!
It tickles my palate, and pleases my heart!
Let France boast her Burgundy wine and
Champagne;
Let Sherry, et cetera, flourish in Spain;
Let Portugal, famed for religion at
Court, [Port,
Produce her Madeira, her Lisbon, and
serv'd up in rude bottles as black as a coal,
Whilst Taste, and gay paintings, embel-
lish the bowl. [divine,
Punch! punch, my dear Crito, is liquor
And Britain, Great Britain! the beverage
is thine!" [your song,
Here Crito exclaim'd—" Eie I join in
Let's prove what ingredients to Britain
belong. [ern Isles,
The rum, and the sugar, from Ind's weit-
Were purchas'd with slavery, rigour, and
toils; [joy-giving bowl,
And th' arack, which is dash'd in this
Has travell'd has far as the Line's from
the Pole. [main,
The lemons too, Bibo, came over the
From Portugal's shores, or her neigh-
bour's, Old Spain; [speak true,
The bowl came from China—by Jove I
And the ladle was dug from the mines of
Peru; [tale,
Whose handle, to finish this outlandish
Is form'd of the bone of a fish call'd a
whale! [repine;
What say you, friend Bibo?—E'en let us
For nought but the water, Great Bri-
tain's is thine!" RUSTICUS.
*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.*

THE SOLDIERS.

Written for Recitation by THOMAS
CLIO RICKMAN.

"To catch the manners living as they
live," [wife.
Mark mark'd the conduct of the great and

For this the painter's pencil, poet's pen,
Have fearless held the mirror up to men;
Folly and Vice, with ready hand, have
shewn,
Nor spar'd Corruption, e'en upon a throne.
Thus much promis'd, our SOLDIERS
we'll produce,
And bring the contrast forth for real use.
Equipp'd *partout en militaire*,
And free from tax, with powder'd hair,
Behold, with fierce cockade, and fiercer
stride,
A gallant Captain, of the Mall the
pride,
With glitt'ring sword, well-fasten'd to
his side:
A sword contriv'd for honour and for
shew— [crew;
One that disdains to touch the common
For lo! its wearer sickens at the sight
Of blood, and hateth much the beastly
fight;
As good as new it is, and bright as glass,
And polish'd like the candlesticks of
brass, [row,
Which oft on mantle-piece, in brilliant
Are plac'd, not half so much for use as
shew. [jack daw,
With look important, and, like pert
When bully he hops from *straw to straw*,
Our HERO lee, with feather waving high,
The silly chat of coffee-house supply;
With martial oath each boy and waiter
greet. [beat.
And strolling girls and aged watchmen
In balls and powder he takes much
delight— [fight;
I mean not balls and powder us'd in
But the gay *dance*, where scented beau
and belle,
In antic sports, and graceful steps excel.
Here all his warlike trappings meet the
view, [subdue.
And quite the *little heart of little Miss*.
Constant behold him, at the Park and
Play,
His pretty form, and prettier drest display
And thro' the Mall, link'd arm in arm
parade. [the trade
With son: pert, scribbling, brother o
There loud they laugh, and grin, and
louder swear; [stare
And skip, and strut, and ogle, lisp, and
Oppos'd to SUCH, the REAL Soldier lee
From affectation and false splendor free
Inur'd to toil, true courage marks the
man, [to plan
He knows with force to combat, skill

For who, alas ! now HOWARD is no more,
 Would deign the cells of misery to ex-
 plore ?
 Who—were it not all-seeing Heaven's de-
 cree,
 The great Philanthropist should live in
 THEE !
 Would feel compassion for the poor op-
 press'd,
 The widow'd matron, or the fair dis-
 tress ?
 Would, like YOURSELF, without one
 selfish aim,
 " Do good by stealth, and blush to find it
 fame."
 May 2, 1801.

INSCRIPTION

FOR A TABLET OVER THE GRAVE OF A
 FRIEND, IN THE CHURCH-YARD,
 CHARD, SOMERSETSHIRE.

STRANGER, arrest thy steps, and pause
 awhile,
 And let thy pensive eyes survey this stone,
 For—there sleeps beneath, far from his
 kindred tomb
 A Bard, who knew to sweep the empas-
 sion'd lyre,
 And force such sweet impressive tones, as
 wrapt
 In ecstacy the soul, such strains, as erst
 The immortal Nasso sung, and he, our
 Bard,
 The tuneful Hammond, whose voluptuous
 lyre
 Pour'd forth its melting melody in vain ;
 Stranger, how pleasing, lingering near
 this stone,
 What time pale twilight prompts the
 pensive thought
 With humble lays, but such as Nature
 loves,
 To hail the shrine where sleeps the friend
 of man,
 For oft, meek Pity's dew-drops dimm'd
 his eye,
 Oft heav'd his heart at lingering sorrow's
 tale,
 And o'er the sufferings of humanity ;
 If, when thou sojourn'st 'midst the multi-
 tude,
 Should Calumny, with jaundic'd Envy
 Assay to stain the laurel that adorns his
 tomb,
 Ah ! say, the poor man's tears, the meed
 for goodness,
 And the test of worth, have unfeign'd
 Orestes' grave.

EDWIN.

SONNET.

BY M^r. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

DRY be that tear, my gentlest Love,
 Be hush'd, that struggling sigh,
 Not season's day, nor fate shall prove
 More fix'd—more true than I.
 Hush'd be that sigh—be dry that tear,
 Cease boding doubt—cease anxious fear.
 Ask'st thou how long my vows shall
 stay
 When all that's new is past ?
 How long—ah ! Delia, can I say
 How long my life will last ?
 Dry be that tear, be hush'd that sigh,
 At least I'll love thee till I die !
 And does that thought affect thee too,
 The thought of Silvio's death.
 That he, who only breathes for you,
 Must yield that faithful breath ?
 Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear,
 Nor let us lose our heaven here.

TO THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

ÆOLIAN harp ! as oft I hear thy
 strain,
 What pleasing rapture glows in ev'ry
 vein ;
 When gentlest zephyrs wake the tuneful
 strings,
 With cadence soft the harp harmonious
 sings :
 Increasing now, as swells the rising wind,
 What bursts of melody delight the mind !
 Devotion kindling at the sound,
 Diffuses calmness all around ;
 Æolian harp ! to thee 'tis giv'n
 To elevate the soul to heav'n.

J. B.

ELEGY.

FROM PSALM LV.

I.

GIVE ear, oh God ! and to my pray'r
 attend ;
 Oh ! leave my supplication not un-
 heard !
 In mercy hear me ; and my cause be-
 friend,
 Which, mournful, I before thee have
 prefer'd.

II.

Oppression's iron gail has brought me
 low ;
 And faithless friends have torn from
 me repose ;
 For thine my fainting soul is fill'd with
 woe,
 Nor hope, nor peace, my wretched bo-
 som knows.

Had

III.

Had but an open adversary dar'd
To magnify himself against my peace,
A thousand schemes I then had quick
prepar'd,
A thousand ways accomplish'd my re-
lease.

IV.

But thou! my Counsellor, Companion,
Guide,
Mine own Familiar, and my trusted
Friend:
What caution could my foresight have
supplied?
From such deceitful wounds what
scheme defend?

V.

Oh! that my soul could take an airy
flight!
That wings might bear me to some
distant clime!
Where lost repose, and peace serenely
bright,
Might gild with hope my future hours
of time

VI.

There, far remov'd, ah far! from
treach'rous wiles,
There, in the wilderness, would I com-
plain,
'Till welcome death, array'd in borrow'd
smiles,
Should close the period of my mournful
itain.

J. B.

KISSES.

Now first translated into English from the
BASIA of JOANNES RUSTICIUS DEI-
LIUS, the *Hermit*, a Native of *Du-*
brysium.

Written, originally, in Latin, about 500
Years since.

(Concluded from page 282.)

KISS XII.

The Bower.

To this lone valley, where no sound is
heard,
Save the wild notes of Love's unhappy
bird,
O sacred haunt! to thee, once more, I
rove,
To mourn my absence from the maid I
love;
Taught by congenial sorrows to repine,
The love-lorn bird will mix her song with
mine.
Where is the cha^{er} which, late, when-
c'er I stray'd,
Far from the world, to this sequester'd
shade,

Before my sight bade scenes celestial rise,
And called the tear of rapture from my
eyes?

Which pour'd sweet music thro' the vale
serene,

Deep ting'd each flow'r, and brighten'd
ev'ry green?

A gentler zephyr sigh'd along the dale;
A purer fragrance perfume'd ev'ry gale;
And Dur's stream, which haunts the
calm abode,

More soft it murmur'd, and more clear it
flow'd;

Whilst my rapt senses, as I gaz'd around,
Confess'd Elisium might on earth be
found!

Where, now, are all those sweet enchant-
ments fled?

Where the blue skies that canopy'd my
head?

Around, all desert seems, where'er I
stray;

The sun o'er nature casts a sickly ray;
And, to my wondering sight, these altered
views

Have lost their fragrance, and have
changed their hues!

Where are their beauties fled?—O! did
they rise

Thro' the talk's medium of poetic eyes?

Ah, no! too well the fatal cause I prove!
The charm is fled, for O, the charm was
love!

The charm was *Julia*! that enchanting
maid

Bestow'd each beauty on this distant
shade.

The heavenly light arose from *Julia*'s
eyes,

Her voice the music, and the gale her
sighs!

But she is fled to Gallia's happy shore;
Julia is fled! and all my bliss is o'er!

Well might the magic pow'r of Fancy's
ray,

Beguile a lover for a single day,
As lonely, passive, he was doom'd to rove,

Far from the object of his early love;
But when whole months, Love's ages,
intervene,

Fancy no longer gilds the alter'd scene!
No more can Fancy o'er this landscape
play,

To cheat my senses & hide my love's away,
For *Julia* wanders on a foreign plain,

Nor mourn restores her to my sight again;
Nor yet, lost evening, at the wonted hour,
Guides our slow footsteps to this fragrant
bow'r.

Come, Memory! come! Come, Hope!
enchanted soul! [despair!

Come! soothe, with thy kind voices, my
A a a a

Those

A a a a

Those

Thou, Memory! dwell on that delight-
ful hour, [nial pow'r;
When *Julia*, sighing, own'd Love's ge-
When, as her blushing cheek on mine
reclin'd, [mind!
She breath'd the dictates of her artless
Sweet bow'r! where woodbines, mixt
with jasmints spr'd, [head!
Batwinn'd with blooming roses o'er the
Here, blest with *Julia*, and the Muses
long, [along!
The hours, by rapture crown'd, fled swift
Here, as with sighs I told my amorous
pain, [again!
I press'd her hand, and felt it press
Here watch'd her glances, and, O joy di-
vine! [mine,
Now caught her eyes obliquely meeting
Now darting mutual passion,—now, thro'
shame, [shame!
Closing their orbs, to hide the glowing
Here on her lips I press'd the lingering
kiss! [kiss!
The kiss was mutual,—mutual was the

Here Julia,—but, ah! speak our joys
no more!
Julia is fled! and all my heav'n is o'er!
Come, Hope! and bid thy soothing
visions rise! [eyes!
Beguile, with some kind dream, my weary
Paint the light bark, adorn'd with
streamers gay, [ling play,
With milk-white sails, that, gently-swel-
l'd by zephyr o'er the azure deep,
Approaching *Now*, *Dubrisum's* chalky
steep: [clin'd,
Paint, on its deck, my *Julia's* form re-
Her auburn tresses floating in the wind,
Casting a fond look on her native shore,
With vows to leave its verdant plains no
more. [day;
Thus do I strive to cheat the tedious
Thus soothe my bosom whilst my love's
away*.

TRANSLATED.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.*

* The reader will recollect that, in my note to the first *Basium*, I expressed my regret that "time had cast a veil over the circumstances of our authors life." I have now the satisfaction of acquainting the public that my assertion was erroneous, and proceeded from my having, at that period, consulted only the first edition of the commentaries of Fuzzillius Bumgustus. I have, since, met with the tenth and last edition of that work, from which I shall present my readers with an anecdote, illustrative of the character of our Hermit-Poet. Many a pilgrim, from many a distant land, has visited Vaouluse for no other purpose than to view the spot immortalized by the pen of the amorous Petrarch. England could once boast of a sequestered wood-land equally attractive. Such was the grove in which Rusticius wrote his "*Basia*." Such was the grove—but I am anticipating the reflections of the reader. I proceed to the extract from the commentaries of Fuzzillius Bumgustus. "Soon after the publication of the first edition of the *Basia* of Joannes Rusticius Dellius, one Optimus, surnamed the Enthusiast, happening to meet with the work, was so delighted with it, that, in the moment of admiration, he resolved to visit the grove in which it was written—a grove interesting to the feelings of every lover, and every poet. Delicious and irresistible are the attractions of sympathy! Optimus departed from his cottage in the month of June. Seated on his mule, he travelled 301 miles before he reached the town of Dubrisum, near which was situated the object of his wishes. Fatigued with his journey he slept soundly at the Royal Oak Inn. The next morning, he asked many questions of the inn-keeper; of his wife; of his children; of his maid-servants, and of his men-servants, relative to Rusticius and his "*Basia*," but not one of them had ever before heard the title of the book, or the name of the bard! He then requested them to inform him what direction he must pursue to arrive at the beautiful and celebrated grove, dedicated to Love, to Venus, and the Muses. What were his agitations to find them all ignorant of the place he enquired after! Disappointed and disgusted, he flew from the town, and wandered along the margin of the crystal *Dure*. "I will enquire of the peasants (aid he)—they are the children of Nature; interest alone absorbs the minds of those who inhabit large towns." His enquiries, however, were long in vain! at length he met an old woman who had been turning cresses in the stream; she informed him that, about a mile further up the valley, there was a little piece of woodland, which might possibly be the place he enquired after. Optimus was transported at this intelligence. "At last (exclaimed he) am I going to be rewarded for my long journey! How do I thank thee, Nature! for having endowed my heart with sensibility! with what delight shall I explore the grove in which Rusticius became enamour'd of his *Julia*! I will embrace every tree! I will sit on the bank where *Julia* and her lovely companions re-
clin'd!

clired! Fancy will represent to me Rusticius, with his eyes fixed on her beauties, in the moment previous to his amorous theft! I will seek "the trackless way" which he pursued when banished from the presence of his mistress; I will find the spot on which he sat "hopeless and undone," when Julia stole forth alone, to meet and to forgive him! I disregard your sneers, ye worldlings! but I know that the grass on that spot will be more verdant, and the flowers diffuse a richer fragrance, since they were bedewed with the tears of reconciled lovers! perhaps some remains of the sod-built shrine which Rusticius dedicated to Venus, may yet exist! if so I will seat myself upon the ruin, and, with the "Bible" in my hand shall experience sensations which men of the world never enjoy; and which men of the world either despise, or ridicule, in the "feeling few" who can extract pleasure from inanimate objects. If my eyes do not deceive me, O grove! I already behold thy waving summit! I come! I come! beneath thy shade to repeat every word that Rusticius sang of thee and his Julia! From the dawn of the morning, till the star of day sinks in the western skies,—and from the moment the orb of love calls her fairy shades over the earth, till it disappears in the heavens, will I inhabit thy shade! the peasants, when they supply me with brown-cakes, with milk, and fruit, will, perhaps, think me a mad-man,—but no matter!—I shall be too happy to heed their indignant smiles."

Such was the soliloquy of Optimus the Enthusiast, as he approached the spot to which the old woman had directed him. He entered a narrow lane, overhung with hawthorn and nut-boughs, and descended to a lone cottage, the tenant of which bore the name of Gurnicus. The woman was milking her cow, and Optimus requested a bowl of that beverage. Whilst it was procuring from the udder, he thus addressed her. "Pray, good woman, is there not a celebrated and venerable grove, situated in this romantic vale, consecrated to Love, to Venus, and the Muses, in which that amorous and far-famed poet Joannes Rusticius Dellius first beheld the captivating Julia?"—The woman stared at Optimus with surprise. "Lark-a-daisy, (said she) if you would but talk to me in honest English, why, Sir, I would answer you to the best of my knowledge, but, faith! tho' I say it that should not say it, yet I can't humbly thank your outlandish French nonsense!"—"Well then Dame, (replied Optimus) I wish to know whether there is not a pleasant wood somewhere hereabouts, which the people from town visit, in fine weather?"—"Odsbodlikins (replied the wife of Gurnicus) now indeed, Sir, I begin to guess what you mean; you mean Bushy Rough, as we call it, where the young men and maidens come a holiday keeping, and a coorting of one-another, and drinking tiddlers, and sitch like. But, laud-a-massy! you must be most monstrously ignorant of this here part of the world, for the Rough is cut down, branch and stem and all!"—"Cut down!" (exclaimed Optimus) cut down! impossible! cut down!"—and, without waiting for the draught of milk, or for a reply, he disappeared in a moment from the side of the astonished wife of Gurnicus.

He arrives at the long sought spot, but what are his feelings when instead of a grove worthy the care of Venus, he finds an irregular piece of ground destitute of a single tree! "Sacrilegious monsters (cried he) what! for the paltry consideration of a few pieces of gold, to destroy a place dedicated to Pleasure! had the grove been mine, not an axe should have touched a single branch, however sapless by age!"—At this moment an old man passed Optimus supported by two sticks. "Pray (said the former) do you remember any thing of one Rusticius, who used to visit this spot before the wood was cut down; and who was mightily in love with a fair maiden of Dubrisium?"—"I never trouble my brains about other peoples affairs (replied the old rustic), every one to his own, I say, matter."

"But my good friend (said Optimus) are not you sorry that the wood has been cut down?"—"Sorry, Sir, for what? One road is as good to me as another—the shorter the better, say I. When the wood was up, the foot way through it had to many twistings and turnings, and was so dark and dismal after sunset, that, I am certain, I can now walk to the public-house full ten minutes sooner than I used to do before the wood was felled."—"But do you know nothing of one Rusticius (said Optimus) who made songs about the wood, and had them printed in a book?"—"A book, Sir (replied the peasant) why now, how should a poor man who can't read know any thing about books? and as for the gentleman you speak of, I don't remember to have heard his name before—but I very well remember a good ale house that stood hereabouts when I first went to service, but it is now down,

down; and sorry am I for it; as we are now obliged to go half a mile to get a pot of beer, and that is my errand at present—so, sir, a good day to you.”—Saying this the old fellow hobbled away with more than usual speed, as if to make good the time he had lost in answering the questions of Optimus, “Procul! O! Procul, este Profani! (exclaimed Optimus) O ignorance! O insensibility! What! do the inhabitants of this quiet valley remember nothing—regret nothing but the downfall of a paltry hut, the daily scene of riot and intemperance! whilst the name of Rusticius is unknown, and a grove sacred to Love and the Muses is destroyed, and not a tongue laments its fall!”—

Optimus stood for a few minutes absorbed in thought.—“Alas (said he) how am I rewarded! how are all my sweetest expectations disappointed! However, one solace yet remains;—I will go and gaze on the stream “whose waters so pure and melodiously fall.” The Goths cannot be removed that from its station. its murmur, which soothed the anxious pangs of Rusticius, will alleviate the regrets of Optimus.” Turning around, he perceived an opening in the hedge which surrounded the spot—once shaded by the grove; he passes through it, and finds the water close to his feet;—but what a dicary waste! The course of the rivulet had been stopped, and its waters collected into a mill-pond! muddy—half covered with decayed vegetation,—and almost stagnant! below which a deep, narrow channel conveyed away the superfluous water, till a winding in the valley concealed it from the view. Optimus turned aside in an agony of disappointment. “What! (cried he) the stream all ruined! O ye distorters of nature, may the mill-grind your pockets as severely as disappointed expectation now harrows up my soul!”

Once more Optimus stood for a few minutes lost in contemplation. At length, starting from his reverie, he exclaimed, “What now remains but to seek the verdant bank where Rusticius first beheld Julia? I will stretch my weary limbs upon it, and in a long, long slumber, pacify the agitations of my mind.”

He walks forward—he finds the spot, but alas! No more the same! Nothing but its murmur remained above water; for its declivity had been converted into an abutment, to keep the mill-pond from overflowing!—“This is too much (exclaimed the enthusiast) this is too much to bear! O had Fortune entrusted the bank to my care, every morning would I have mown it, and every evening have watered with my own hands. Alas! How nearly are all the curses of Rusticius fulfilled! No longer does “Spring, the fond parent of verdure and bloom,” embellish the ground! a stoney road, with deep wheel-tracks, passes through this once lovely retreat, and many a vagrant foot hath trodden the other parts of it bare! Here poets no longer seek the muse, nor shepherds tune their pastoral reeds! The plaintive Philomel no longer melodizes the gale, for she finds no shade wherein to hide herself! Zephyr, too, is silent, for the Dryads who once haunted the grove, and listened to his whispered tale, fled when they saw it violated! and, though the streamlet hath not forsaken the vale, yet its babblings are mute, and its waters no longer pellucid!”

Calling his eyes once more around, to take a farewell-look at the place, Optimus saw a few small branches growing from the stump of a tree which had been cut down close to the ground. He advanced to the spot, and broke off the shoots. “Perhaps (said he) the root that gave birth to these little sprigs, once nourished a tree whose branches shaded the reclining forms of the lovely Julia, and the tender Rusticius.”—He then wove the twigs into a wreath, and, proceeding to the fountain-head of the stream, he threw down the chaplet into its waves.—Then filling a small bottle from the spring, he departed from the place with sensations far different from what he expected to feel when he set off from his cottage, and travelled 301 miles on his mule, on purpose to behold it! “Poor, self-deluded mortals! (exclaimed Optimus, as he retired from the spot) poor, self-deluded mortals!” and he wiped away a tear that was stealing from his eye. “Such is the consequence of giving wings to the imagination, and indulging in a vapour of enthusiasm! We form an idea of pleasure—we embody the pursuit—and are weak enough to be miserable, when it eludes our embraces, and sinks into its original nothingness.” Such was the reflection of Optimus as he approached the cottage of Gurnicus, when, recollecting the bowl of milk he had drunk, he opened the little gate that led from the shady lane into an orchard, which he passed through and entered the house. The wife of Gurnicus received him with an expression in her looks expressive of the idea she had formed of his intellectual detachment. Optimus seated himself in a chair, close to his hostess, drank his milk, and, immediately after, the following conversation passed between them.

Opt. "Pray my good dame, do you recollect any circumstances worthy to be recorded in the life of that glorious and sublime bard, Joannes Rusticus Dellinus, who has immortalized the grove in his Basia, tho' the vandalism of some mercenary minds has laid it prostrate on the earth?" Mrs. G. "There now, sir, there yow go agin, when I told yow before, that yow gentles folks do talk such out-of-the-way words, that we poor people can't tell what yow mean."

Opt. "Well, then, do you know any thing of one Rusticus, the Hermit, who used to come over to Bushy-Rough, as you call it, and who was in love with a lady named Julia, and who made songs, all about her and the grove?" Mrs. G. "If so be as how yow mean Mr. Rusticus, I can tell yow somewhat about him; tho' now tis a tedious time sence I see'd him, —but for goodluck sake, sir, what do yow call him a armit for? He a armit? No, no, I knows what armits are better than that there comes to, and I learnt it out of a godly book which I borrow'd of Madam Bates at Alkham. Mr Rusticus a armit? Yow beant seius indeed, sir! —Yow only want to maak me laugh; for I know he was quite another sort of a parson when he us'd to come over here. Mr. Rusticus a armit? But I ax yowr pardon, sir, for saps me mought have turned himself into a armit after he left this here part of the world. Yes, yes, I knows him well enough. He used very often to be over here. Sometimes he would go into the Rough with a book in his hand, then he would come back agin, and squatting himself down in a chair, would eat brown bread, and cheese, and drink wine and milk for an hour together, not that I keeps I quor in the house, no, sir, I scorn to do it; and would not fetch a drap for the world, but Mr. Rusticus never come here without his bottle. He a armit, sir? When ever there was any girls over here a fullibubbing, Mr. Rusticus—the armit, a yow call him—would look so impudently at them, as a body may say, and talk to them so glibly—and laugh so loud, and maak such a cluther, that I could not hear myself speak. Then, when the girls went away, he would taak to his earn chair agin, by the hie side, and ax me ten thousand questions about 'em—and then he would turn up his eyes so woundily, and speak varis at such a rate! Laud, laud! I deed not humblestand one synable he seed." Opt. "But, tell me, Dame—did not Rusticus often visit this place in company with a lovely creature named Julia?" Mrs. G. "Yes, sir, yes, he deed now-and-tan bring with him a comely looking damsel, but her name could not be Julia, for he us'd to call her Hairyott—but there-haps she had three or four nick names behdes, for that is the custom, now a-days, with yow townsfolks." Opt. (*rising from his chair and advancing towards Mrs. G.*) "O thou most favored of mortals! O thou dearest of women! let me embrace thee, for thou hast beheld the incomparable Julia! O let me kiss those eyes that have gazed upon her—those lips that have spoken to her—those ears that have listened to her voice, and that nose which has taken snuff in her presence." Mrs. G. (*running away from Optimus*) "Keep off, sir,—keep off, if yow please—I've got a husband to kiss me, and dant want none of yowr flummery, nor yowr slabbeting. Jann and I took our bible oaths, at the halter, to be true to one another, and to soth and I waunt be false to him, no that I waunt, tho I die for it." Optimus (*returning to his chair*) "I much commend your fidelity, good woman, and make no doubt but John and you are the happiest couple in the world." Mrs. G. "That's no business of yowrs, sir, and whether we are so or no, yow ought to be ashamed of yourself to interrupt a poor married woman in her own house." Opt. "Pardon me good dame, I did not mean to offend you. Come, come, sit down agin, and tell me,—how did the adoring Rusticus behave to the charming Julia? Did he not fix his eyes upon her, as one entranced? Did he not sigh a thousand times?" Mrs. G. "Haave to her, sir, haave to her? Why jest as all other folks haave before they git wedded. They chattered, and they laughed—and sometimes they got under the trees—and sometimes they come ashin dooris, and so maust themselves one way or to her. To be sure the gemman did, now-and-tan, cast a sheeps eye at Miss, but what of that? and as for sything—why, what a jowle should he sythe for, when his sweet-heart was close to him?" Opt. "Answer me, dame; when did they marry?—How long have they lived in felicity together? Where are they now? And—" "Hey day, sir, why yow are a going on at a fine rate! In the first place, I dan't know whether they be married, or no, all that I know is, that Mr. Rusticus left this part of the world about six years ago, and I have not heard nothing of him sence,—so haps he may be married, or haps he may be dead and gone,—or haps he may have turned himself into a armit, for, I dare say, yow would not have called him by that there name else. After all, sir, it is my believe, yow know more about him than I do, and only want

to pump anybody, and so make mischief in times to come. But, lauk-a daisy! I never hears any news now! Since Busby Rough was cut down, the Townsfolks have left off coming here, and many, and many a pound is it out of my pocket. A parcel of good-for-nothing fellows to cut down the Rough, and so rob me of my bread! A parcel of heart-hearted ratches! I wish, sir, I dared to revenge myself, (here the wife of Gurgicus displayed a knife with which she was cutting bread-and butter) I wish, sir, I dared to do it;—then could I, this reckly minit, cut off their—NOSES!”

Optimus, not thinking it prudent to remain alone with an enraged and armed female, threw half a crown upon the table, and hastily quitted the cottage. Pensive and slow he returned towards the town of Dubriusum, near the entrance of which he met a tall gentleman, dressed in black. Optimus accosted him “Sir (said he) I can read sensibility and intelligence in your countenance, and therefore presume to address you tho’ a stranger. I have travelled 301 miles on my mule purposely to enquire after a Poet named Janus Rusticius Dellius. Pray do you know any thing of him?”—“Any thing of him, Sir? (exclaimed the tall man in black) why he is one of my oldest friends.”—“And where is he (said the enthusiastic Optimus, interrupting the stranger) and when did you see him;—and is he happy in his hermitage;—tell me, sir, for you cannot be ignorant of any circumstances relative to any old friend?”—“When he resided in town (replied the tall man in black) not a day passed but we were together, and many, and many a social and convivial hour have I spent at his house! Whether he became disgusted with the world, I know not, but, about six years since, he set off, unexpectedly, from his native place, and now lives almost secluded from society. This has acquired him the appellation of “The Hermit.”—“I am interested in his story (said Optimus) and am sensible that he experiences many uncomfortable moments in his retirement. Few men fly into solitude but those whose sensibilities are too exquisitely alive to bear the misfortunes and agitations of life without sinking under them. Solitude may be compar’d to sleep—but if the mind is disordered when it seeks for ease in retirement, like the sleep of a patient in a violent fever, its dreams are more terrible than the disease! Yes, Sir, Rusticus cannot be happy. I have seen his poem called “The Unfortunate; or, Why should I wish,” which exhibits a picture of his own feelings and misfortunes. I have also read his “Pursuit of Quiet,” and much do I sympathize with their Author! But it was his “Bath” in particular that drew me so far from my fire-side to enquire into his life, and visit the grove which had been the witness of his amorous passion.”—“His “Unfortunate,” his “Pursuit of Quiet,” his “Bath” (said the tall man in black, very coolly), why, I never heard of them before!”—“What! (exclaimed Optimus) have the poems of Rusticius reached me 301 miles off, whilst one of his oldest friends knows nothing of them? For my part, so anxious am I to become acquainted with every sentiment and feeling of my friends, that I watch all their motions and looks, and not an idea, or a sensibility, escapes me. However, Sir, as the tastes of mankind are as various as their faces, Poetry may, perhaps, not be your favourite study; but you, undoubtedly, often visit your old friend, and can inform me of his present habits of life.”—“To tell you the truth (replied the tall man in black), I don’t know how it happens, but I frequently ride within two miles of his cottage, yet I have not called on him but once these seven years. Business, Sir, business takes up the whole of my time, and business ought not to be neglected.”—“Certainly not (said Optimus), but we should not permit it to occupy the whole of our time to the exclusion of some little attentions which old friends have a right to expect; but, alas! how soon are friendships dissolved when we become no longer necessary or convenient to each other.”—“You are too romantic in your sentiments (replied the tall man in black), and appear to have drawn your opinions of mankind more from books than from real life.”—“It may be so (said Optimus); books represent men as they ought to be; and can you blame me for admiring a perfect portrait?”—“Not at all (answered the tall man in black); but let me warn you not to be surprised if you find yourself most egregiously mistaken on comparing it with the original.”—Saying this, the tall man in black turned on his heel, and pursued his walk.—“Unhappy! (muttered Optimus) Umph! and are such the friendships of this part of the world? Let me fly from the ungenial spot!”—Returning to the inn, Optimus remounted his mule, and returned to his own home; where he made a vow never more to travel 301 miles in search of poets, or the groves in which they sung; fully convinced of the truth of the proverb, that “No man is a Prophet in his own Coun-”

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 296)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 2,

AFTER THE PROCEEDINGS, RATHER OF A FORMER PROCEEDING, HAD TAKEN PLACE, THE LORDS PROCEEDED TO THE READING OF THE IRISH MARRIAGE BILL.

Regarding this measure, in the first instance, conversation of a defamatory nature took place, when chiefly a few of the opposition of Lord, about the propriety of the commitment of the Bill, between Lord Fitzwilliam, Wickham, and Curzon, Moore, and Hotham in the court of which these Peers, with the exception of Lord Westmoreland, had argued generally against the Bill.

Lord Curzon then entered into a brief explanation of the measure, and moved to have extracts from the Report of the Select Committee of the Irish House of Lords in 1793 read, which he read done by the Clerk, his Lordship proceeded to give his attendance, the nature and extent of the rebellion in Ireland, which appeared to him to have been originated by a bad and faulty example, and nothing but the active interposition of the Government could have possibly prevailed on the Irish and proprietors of the loyal part of that country, or prevented it from having been separated from Great Britain. The confessions made by those who had been apprehended, proved that they had been the fact, although they had confessed nothing but what Government had been fully apprised of, but they found they had no power of punishing by the civil power of the country, not only just were terrified from giving verdicts according to the oaths they had taken, but even witnesses were deterred from giving evidence, knowing they did so at the hazard of their lives, and which, to several, he could prove, had been

the melancholy fact. His Lordship then defamed with much force upon the defamatory proceedings of those who had taken to arms, and of the boundless values which had been made. In the county of Tipperary, where he resided, until within the last year and a half, he had been the first Lord of the manors which had been in many other parts of the county, and in the city of Cork, he had been murdered in his own house, and that upon a hired servant, and that there were several other cases he was in Tipperary, and he must be contented that there had been a great many who had been but his own country, that he had lived with him until his fall, for upwards of thirty years, and that he had been a man of blood and honor, and that he had all gratitude, as to count that he had not only supported the military in the arms, but that it was his first determination to have swept Cork (Lord Curzon) from the earth. He should be with him in his own country, and that the first time he acknowledged he must have been discharged and banished from his Lordship's civic. Gentlemen, he had it very satisfactory to reside in this country, as he was free to acknowledge at his own case, where they might remain at home or go abroad in quest of safety, whereas he could not venture to retire to rest in his own house without first going to his mourning, expecting that he or his family might have then been cut before morning, he could not venture into his own house, and, as he had seen that as regularly gave him arms as he did his hat. If any Noble Lord had doubted of these facts, he would willingly provide him with a cottage upon his estate, where he would soon have positive proof of present Irish security. His Lordship next adverted to the exclamations

clamations made against the use of torture—a thing that certainly was not the act of Government; and he knew but one instance, that of a blacksmith, who was known to have fabricated a quantity of pikes:—this man was picketed for a short time, when he confessed where they were concealed, and he would put it to their Lordship, whether it was not more for the benefit of society at large, that one blacksmith should be picketed for half an hour, than that two hundred loyal subjects should have been murdered by the weapons which were by that means discovered?—It was not by order or prohibition of the name of his Lordship, but of the name of the Duke of the content of the rebellion, and the duties to which the Lordship were bound, without having resided in the country, and he was confident that a short of the man he proposed could preserve it. The Murder of the King's were not sufficient to defend it from the spirit of democracy, which would do large among the misdeeds of the world. It should be remarked, that the Bill of the measure originated in the circumstances of Wolfe Tone, who was taken in arms against his country, having been tried and convicted by a Court Martial, but the Court of King's Bench being sitting at the time, an application was made, and consequently granted for a writ habeas corpus, which gave him an opportunity to cut his throat, and thus escape a public execution. His Lordship entered much at large into the full-existing discussion of the multitude in Ireland, and gave it as his solemn opinion, that this Bill was absolutely necessary to prevent its being a loss to this country, as they made no objection to avow they were anxiously expecting succours from France, and therefore, under that impression, he should certainly give it his support.

Lord Moira replied to the Learned Lord, and combated the idea that a system of coercion was the best mode to reconcile the disturbed; in his mind, however, it was not a very much better effect. The practice of torture he still condemned, and insisted, that to his knowledge he had been a longed in a variety of cases, but he would not have to put the Learned Lord in any respect to the blacksmith, whom he had mentioned, who was not only picketed for half an hour, but repeatedly tortured, to all which he remained invulnerable, and it was upon his landlord's

going to him the next day, and arguing the point, that he made the confession; so that he did that out of humanity, which torture could not wring from him. Having dwelt with much force on this point, his Lordship proceeded to notice the Learned Lord's having denounced the misdeeds of the people to be distasteful, which drew to his mind the sentiment of Plato, which signified that the propriety of the Government was to be known by the conduct of the people, so that he had not a doubt that if the latter were bad, the former could not have been good, but that the evils of the one would have sprung out of the misconduct of the other. This system of severity had been proceeded in for two years, without producing the desired effect, for according to the Learned Lord, it was at the moment as much in a state of rebellion as ever. He entreated their Lordships to try whether they might not be drawn by lenient measures to a sense of their duty, for he could not imagine they possessed that inclination for blood and honor as had been described: at any rate, this Bill was not what it professed to be, namely, to function trial by martial law, as the inhabitants would find themselves placed in a worse situation than the military, and he would rather the Lord Lieutenant should be left to act upon his discretionary power, as he would then be responsible for his conduct. He should be very happy to vote for any measure that was likely to heal the wounds of that distressed country, but not thinking the Bill likely to answer that purpose, he should withdraw from giving any vote upon the occasion.

Lord Mulgrave's argument went to prove this Bill was actually according to the term of martial law, and that the last Noble Lord had blended it with military execution, which was adopted upon the spur of the moment, and for which the Commanding Officer was consequently responsible. He approved of this Bill under all the circumstances, and therefore should give it his support.

Lord Holland went much at large into what he considered would be the natural effects of the Bill, and with great animation he founded on the principles of it, which he persisted were inimical to the Constitution which he placed in the present Royal family, on the throne, and which should at least have one supporter while he had a tongue and a voice.

in that House. He thought it was highly necessary that some official document of the country being in that state should have been laid before the House,—for the papers alluded to by the Noble Lord only proved that there was a rebellion in Ireland, and not a rebellion, and as well might you endeavour to put a rebellion under a civil law, because there could be no rebellion in that country in the eyes of the law, in which, he thought it was a reasonable measure, and ought to be rejected.

Lord Linnick supported the Bill, and went into a variety of particulars relative to the late rebellion, and he thought still existed to the present day, that nothing, but a Bill of that kind could preserve the liberty and property of the people of that country, and that it must be passed immediately.

In these sentiments were supported by Lords Cullen, Hays, Erskine, Grenville, Wellesley, Duns, Downshire, and the Archbishop of Cashel.

Lord Cunningsham dissenting, and contradictory of the Bill, and that under the Bill it would be a crime to murder, he would dissent from it, even if it should pass.

Lord Ker also dissented, and was against it.

Lord Ridner said, that although he should vote for the Bill, upon the ground that the country was in that state, and necessary, yet if the revenue should be applied to it, he should then expect some official documents to be laid before the House.

On the question being called for, a division took place, when the Bill appeared—Contents, 50, Proxies 1—Non Contents, 2, Proxy 1.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland was also read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to eighteen public, and five private Bills, in which were the Irish Office, House, and Paper (new Bill), Sir Sidney Smith's Pension, and Irish Mutual Law Bills.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27

Lord Mordaunt introduced a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, shortly afterwards, that although it was not exactly

the measure he should like to see adopted, yet feeling some relief absolutely necessary, he had brought forward that which was most likely to be least exceptionable; the one not presented to the House being more objectionable than that which passed into a Law. He had in the first instance wished the provisions to extend to the 25th of the present month, but it being desired to give him by a Bill of the 15th, which he did not see in his power to do, he proposed to have the Bill to have effect from the 1st of the next year, and he expected to see it passed.

The Noble Lord recommended the Bill to be read a second time. He had also a private Bill, a Bill for the relief of the Poor, which he had introduced, and which he had read a second time, and he had also a Bill for the relief of the Poor, which he had introduced, and which he had read a second time.

The Bill for the relief of the Poor was now being read a second time, and the Noble Lord recommended it to be read a second time. He had also a private Bill, a Bill for the relief of the Poor, which he had introduced, and which he had read a second time.

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virtue, and could then abandon to despair and prostitution: his Royal Highness dwelt with much force upon the deplorable situation those credulous women would be thrown into, if the principle was adopted, and feeling more objection to a law of this kind being introduced in a private Bill, he was determined to give it his opposition.

Lord Suffolk was against the clause, as was Lord Westmoreland, who went into a wide field of argument in answer to what had fallen from the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Rochester, when the clauses were introduced in the Committee.

The Lord Chancellor in reply justified what he had said on that occasion, and still protested he had his doubts of the legality of such marriages.

Lord Stigo was for the clause, and would support the principle, let it come into that House in whatever shape it might. He thought a great deal of mischief was done by the memoirs of these persons being published, and finding their way into private families.

Lord Cuthill and the Bishop of Rochester presenting themselves together, a conversation took place, on the point of order, between Lord Mulgrave, the Chancellor, Lords Radnor and Grenville, and the Bishop of Rochester, after which

Lord Cuthill proceeded, and strongly combated the doctrine laid down by the Learned Prelate, and objected to the clause.

The Bishop of Rochester entered into a defence of his idea, that according to the doctrine laid down in the Gospel, persons who had committed adultery were prohibited from marrying again, and this not only by the Sermon on the Mount, but by the answers of our Saviour to the direct questions put to him; and with much eloquence and learning traced what had been the opinion held upon it from that time until the Reformation, from which period these Divorce Bills took their rise.

Lord Mulgrave thought there was a great probability that the clause would be rejected in the House of Commons, and then relief would be refused to the injured party;—as to the adulterer and adulterers in this case, he considered them as fit only for each other.

Lord Grenville defended the clause, and thought what might be done by the

other branch of the Legislature no argument to weigh with their Lordships in the present instance.

Lord Clare repeated his opinion, that marriages were civil contracts, and if dissolved for one party, all parties must be free, as also his astonishment that any doubts should have been entertained of those marriages which had taken place.

Lord Auckland was a friend to the clause, and maintained it upon the principle of doing no injustice; it was the injured party alone who came to their for relief, and he could not see why the criminals were to find a reward for their guilt, in his being allowed to obtain the prayer of his petition.

The Duke of Bedford opposed it, chiefly upon the hazard the injured party would run of being deprived of the relief which had been granted to others, of the little chance that such prohibition, if made general, would check the crime, and for its introducing a general principle in a private Bill.

Lord Darnley also expressed himself an enemy to the clause; after which the House divided, for the clause—Contents, 29—Non Contents, 56.

It was consequently rejected.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The Earl of Suffolk said, the present state of the country, labouring under a calamity as distressing as it was extensive, would, he hoped, render any apology unnecessary for calling their Lordships' attention to the situation of the poor, so affected by the high price of provisions. When it was considered that there was a force of 175,000 men to be supplied, when it was considered the number of contracts that were to be made for their supply, and the property that this must carry into the markets, there was no man but must perceive at once to what a height the price of provisions must arise. In order to facilitate those contracts, and furnish the means, Banks were opened in every district throughout the kingdom, to the number he stated, of 400, and these, by their agents, had spread and multiplied a circulation of paper which, from its abundance, enhanced the value of things far beyond the reach of the ordinary currency, and set them above the attainment of the labourer and the artisan. He therefore moved, that it should be an instruction to the Committee now sitting on the High Price of Provisions, to ascertain how far that high

• **High price must be affected** and occasioned by the quantity of County Bank Notes in circulation. The motion was negatived.

The Earl of Warwick brought up his motion, which had for its object to ascertain the quantity of grain in the country, by calling upon every county and district to send in, under the authority of the magistrates, the quantity of grain actually in possession, or in growth, and also upon all dealers in corn, for the quantity in their store, whether in granaries, ships, lighters, &c. from the 1st of April last.

The Earl of Morton doubted much the practicability of getting the information that the Noble Member required.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The Expiring Laws Bill and the Potatoe Bill, together with some private Bill, received the Royal Assent, under the authority of a commission.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Lord Eldon took his seat on the Woolstack this day, for the first time, as Lord High Chancellor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

The Commons brought up the Bill empowering His Majesty to create and determine in custody certain persons suspected of complicity in the late Peasants and Government, together with some other Bill.

Lord Hobart then moved that the Bill for securing and determining suspected Persons, &c. should be read a first time. It was brought on for debate, and after the motion on the side was insisted on by Lord Hobart and the Earl of Kenton, on the ground of its being usual ways to entertain a bill, in the first instance, when brought up from the Commons,

and resisted on the other by the Earl of Moura and Lord Holland, on the grounds that such a Bill was not accompanied with sufficient marks of either utility or necessity, to entitle it to so immediate a reception.

The Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

A Secret Committee of eleven was billotted for and appointed, and the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons referred to it.

Lord St. Vincent moved the Thanks of the House to Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson, Rear Admiral Graves, Colonel William Stewart of the 79th, and all the Captains, Officers, and Sailors of the Fleet, for their conduct on the 2d of April.

Lord Grenville seconded the motion, in which he stated, that the victory was such as to *retard* the war almost as soon, he might say, as it was begun.

The Duke of Clarence also spoke at length, in a eulogium to Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, and concluded with hoping, that a Prince of the House of Hanover, that the victory would be the means of restoring to it a country, which was to denude his family. The motion was then agreed to *unanimously*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, the Irish Master of the Rolls Bill, the East India Goods Bill, the Poor Children Indenture Bill, the Poor Rate Collection Bill, and several private Bills.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The Bill for suppressing Sedition, the Lottery Bill and the Bankers Bill, were read a first time, and committed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL brought up a Bill for preventing Frauds upon Bank Notes, &c. He also brought up a Bill for the better collection of Rates, and for affording Relief to the Poor. These Bills were severally read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

Sir W. Pulteney brought up a Bill for reducing the Poor Rate, by enor-

ing the Collection of Potatoes and other Food, &c. Read a first time.

Mr. Grey rose, in pursuance of the notice he had formerly given, to bring forward his motion which had been by him proposed and so very reluctantly postponed, on the State of the Nation. He took a view of the conduct of the war, which, he said, had been proved, by sad experience, to have been watched and administered upon the peculiar

present state of the country, and several other subjects, all intimately connected with, and depending upon those, and concluded by moving, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present State of the Nation.

Mr. Pitt rose, and entered into the motion, which he opposed on the grounds of its inexpediency and inefficiency to produce the effect.—This speech called up Mr. Fox, who spoke with energy and eloquence for three hours in favour of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Addington) opposed the motion, and in the course of his speech declared that Administration wished as sincerely for peace as any set of men in the House could do; that they would take the earliest opportunity of evincing the sincerity of this wish; and if the desire for peace was as sincere on the part of France as its Rulers professed, which he had no reason at present to doubt, he hoped that this great blessing might soon be obtained.

A division took place at five o'clock,
—For the Inquiry 105; against it 291
—Majority 186.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. T. Jones moved, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the cause of breaking the Convention of El Arisch," which was negatived without a division.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. M. A. Taylor rose to bring forward his promised motion for exempting curates from the late additional duty upon horses. The duty now payable for a single horse is 1l. 14s.; many curates have not 30l. per annum, and yet they are to pay their duty out of such a scanty pittance, besides supporting a family. He should move for a Committee to consider so much of the Act of the 38th of his present Majesty as granted a duty upon horses, as he could not interfere with the late Act. Should the Committee be allowed, he should then propose that no curate should be included in this tax, unless he had an income of 100l. per annum.
—Mr. Taylor then moved as above.

The Committee was appointed for this day fortnight.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the Lottery for the year 1801, consisting of 50,000 Tickets, at

14l. 0s. 6d. and moved, that the sum of 701,250l. should be raised by way of Lottery, which was agreed to.

The order of the day was moved on Sir William Pulteney's Poor Rates Bill, and negatived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar, and being called from the Chair, said—"I am commanded by his Majesty to lay before this House, copies and extracts of papers containing secret information received by his Majesty's Government relative to the state of Ireland, and proceedings of certain disaffected persons in both parts of the United Kingdom."

He then moved that the papers be referred to a private Committee, which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The Secret Committee to whom the papers of yesterday were referred, was ballotted for; a Committee appointed to report on lists, and the report brought up; when the Committee was called over, and empowered to sit during the recess.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Blagge moved, that the Committee appointed to enquire into the eligibility of persons in holy orders to retain a seat in the House be renewed, and that the Committee be allowed to report from time to time to the House.
—Ordered.

Mr. T. Jones rose. He said, he had formerly given notice that he should, on this day, bring forward two motions; the one for repealing the Hair-Powder Duty, and the other for repealing the Armorial Bearings Duty: he did not wish to do away those duties entirely; but in order to prevent the vexation to the public of being harassed by informers, he meant to propose the collection of those duties along with the assessed taxes. In the mean time, he gave notice, that to-morrow he should move for certain papers relative to the collection of those duties.

A conversation took place between Messrs. Sheridan, Grey, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the subject of which was, to learn whether any communication was to be made to the House from the Throne, relative to the Northern Confederacy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the reason why no communication had been made upon that subject was, that the information Government had received was not as yet complete.

plete. He trusted, that by to-morrow, or Wednesday at farthest, that communication would be made.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. He said, that yesterday he had stated to the House, that probably this day, or Wednesday at farthest, he should make a communication from his Majesty respecting the Northern Confederacy; but as several circumstances of importance had occurred since yesterday, he hoped that the Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House would not press forward the subject for a short time.

Mr. T. Jones moved, that there be laid before the House accounts of the produce of the Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties, from their commencement to the 5th of April 1801, and also accounts of the charges of collecting those duties.—Ordered.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration the first report of the Secret Committee appointed to enquire into the practices of certain disaffected persons in Great Britain having been read,

Mr. Pelham rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move for a renewal of those Acts which had lately expired. Those persons who had been the cause of those Acts of Parliament were now carrying on their seditious practices as formerly; and unless the Government of the country had some powerful authority vested in them to give such practices an effectual check, the most disastrous consequences must ensue. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was a harsh measure, but it was rendered absolutely necessary. He then moved, that the said Act (the suspension) be further revived and continued.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was exceedingly surprised at the motion, which he most strenuously opposed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had some time ago indulged the hope, that the measure now before the House would not be necessary, but in this he had been disappointed. That same restless and turbulent spirit, subversive of all regularity and system of Government, he was sorry to say, was rapidly gaining ground. He had not observed an increase of disaffection, but he had perceived an increase of that disposition upon which disaffection operates. He stated this with confi-

dence; and when he did so, he trusted the enlightened wisdom of the House would point out the propriety of the measure.

The Bill was brought in, and read a first time. The question was then put on the order for the second reading, which was opposed, and on which a division took place—Ayes 189, Noes 42.

It was then moved that the Bill, in order to obtain the object of dispatch that was proposed, should be read a third time, on which a long conversation took place, and on which an amendment was moved, that, instead of "now," "this day three months" should be substituted.

The question was then put, that the word "now" should stand, on which the House again divided—Ayes 190, Noes 34. The Bill was then furthered and passed.

The Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings was brought in and read a first time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move the thanks of the House to the Officers and Seamen of the Northern Fleet, for the distinguished zeal and gallantry which they had shown in the action of the 2d of April. He must say, that no action had taken place in the course of the present war, which contributed more to sustain the character, and to add to the lustre of the British arms. For its execution Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson, and Rear Admiral Graves, three most distinguished Officers, had been selected; and, thus prepared, the armament proceeded to the North. To enter into all the particulars of the service was unnecessary; it was sufficient, therefore, to say, that the fleet, after passing the Sound, advanced to Copenhagen. Such was the situation of the enemy's force, that all our ships could not possibly be engaged. In these circumstances, Sir Hyde Parker had, with a degree of judgment which reflected the highest credit on his choice, appointed Lord Nelson, whose name had already been covered with splendour and renown, to the execution of the important enterprise. Great, however, as was the courage, the skill, and the success which had been formerly displayed by this illustrious Commander at Aboukir, it was not greater than that which had been exhibited in the attack upon the fleet moored for the defence

defence of Copenhagen. But this was not all. After the line of defence was destroyed, and whilst a tremendous fire was still continued, Lord Nelson retired to his cabin, and addressed a letter to the Prince Royal of Denmark. He then asked that a flag of truce might be admitted to land, adding, at the same time, that if this was denied, he must be obliged to demolish the floating batteries which were in his power; and that in such case he could not answer for the lives of the brave men by whom they had been defended. To the answer, which required to know the motive of such a message, his reply was—that his only motive was humanity; that his wish was to prevent the further effusion of blood; and that no victory which he could possibly gain would afford him so much pleasure as would result from being the instrument of restoring the amicable intercourse which had so long existed between his Sovereign and the Government of Denmark. Lord Nelson in consequence went on shore, and was received by a brave and generous people—for brave they had shewn themselves in their defence, and generous in the oblivion of their loss—with the loudest and most general acclamations. The Prince Royal of Denmark had also received his Lordship in a manner conformable to his high character. The negotiations which ensued between them it would be highly improper for him now to note; but he must observe, that Lord Nelson had shewn himself as wise as he was brave, and proved that there may be united in the same person, the talents of the Warrior and the Statesman. The manner in which he spoke of Admiral Graves, Colonel Stuart, and the rest of the Gentlemen who had co-operated with him, shewed the kindness of his nature and the gallantry of his spirit. He gave, in fact, due praise for their good conduct to all.—If this, continued Mr. Addington, instead of being a victory, had turned out to be a disaster, that would not have been a reason why we should acquiesce in propositions, or submit to a system injurious to the vital interests of this country. But now that victory had crowned our efforts, he must say, that there would be found nothing like an overbearing insolence on the part of the victors. He must say for himself and his colleagues, that they were ready to sacrifice every thing which was not ab-

solutely essential, in order to procure a safe and honourable peace. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Sir Hyde Parker, “for the able and judicious disposition which he had made of the Fleet under his command, when the line of defence before Copenhagen was forced, and a signal victory obtained.”

The Vote of Thanks to Sir Hyde Parker, was then put and carried, *nem. con.*

The Thanks of the House were then voted in like manner, to Lord Nelson, Admiral Graves, and Colonel Stuart of the 49th regiment, and the other Officers.

The approval and acknowledgement of the conduct of the Seamen, Soldiers, and Marines, was also passed, *nem. con.*

Mr. Addington then moved an Address to his Majesty, that a monument might be erected to the memory of Captains Riou and Mollé in the Cathedral of St. Paul. He said, at the same time, that due attention should be paid to their surviving relatives.—The Motion was agreed to.

The Bill was read a first time, for erecting a new Church in Leeds.

The Bill granting Innkeepers an additional Allowance for quartering Soldiers, was read a third time, and passed.

The Seditious Meetings Bill went through the Committee.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

The House went into a Committee on the Bank Note Forgery Prevention Bill.—The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for exempting Curates, under certain circumstances, from paying the Horse Tax. The Resolutions were read, and agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Sir W. Scott, after adverting to having the laws relating to prizes taken at sea founded on the strictest justice, gave notice, that upon a future day he should submit some propositions on the subject.

The Bill to explain and amend two Acts for enlarging the Harbour of Scarborough was read a first time.

Mr. Vansittart moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire what compensation should be made, in time of peace, to Officers serving in the Militia during the time of war.—Ordered.

Mr. T. Jones rose to ask a question of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor

by the adoption of a measure as arbitrary as injurious on the part of Great Britain, and that he is not less afflicted and alarmed at seeing that measure justified by assertions and suppositions as unjust as ill founded.

He remarks, with surprise, that by confounding the cause of the measures taken in Russia against the interests of Great Britain, with the object of the Conventions relative to neutral navigation, the British Government evidently mixes two affairs which have not the least connexion with each other.

It is a subject of perfect notoriety, that the incident of the occupation of Malta, by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, has alone been the occasion of the embargo on the English ships in the ports of Russia, and that the Ministers of the Neutral Courts, at Petersburgh, acted according to their full powers and instructions in error to that event — The dispute relating to it is absolutely foreign to the Court of Copenhagen. I know neither its origin or foundation, or at least but very imperfectly, and its engagements with Peterburgh has no relation whatever to it. The nature of those engagements has been solemnly declared to be only defensive, and it is inconceivable how general principles, conformable to every positive obligation, and modified according to the stipulations of treaties, could be justly considered as attacks on the rights or the dignity of any state whatever. While the powers who profess them require only their acknowledgment, the conflict of principles reciprocally maintained, cannot be provoked but by those means which operating as a denial of facts, place them in direct and inevitable opposition.

The undersigned, by order of the King, his master, calls the serious attention of the British Government to these reflections, and to these just and incontrovertible truths, they are analogous to the loyal sentiments of a Sovereign, the ancient and faithful Ally of Great Britain, who is not only incapable of offering, on his part, any injuries real or voluntary, but who has well founded titles to a return of forbearance and justice.

The prompt cessation of proceedings hostile to the interests of Denmark is a circumstance to which his Majesty still looks forward with the confidence which he has ever wished to entertain with regard to his Britannic Majesty; and it is in his name, and conformably to

the instructions expressed on his part, that the undersigned insists on the embargo, placed on the Danish vessels in the ports of Great Britain, being immediately taken off.

By a constant series of moderation on the part of the King, the measures to which the outrageous proceedings of the British Government authorised him to have had recourse, have been suspended, his Majesty deeming it an act of glory to give, by this means, a decisive proof of the falsehood of the suspicions advanced against him, and of the doubts thrown on his intentions.

But if, contrary to all expectation, the English Government persists in its violent resolutions, he will see himself with regret reduced to the urgent necessity of exerting those means which his dignity, and the interest of his subjects, will imperiously prescribe.

(Signed) WILHELM JARLSBERG.
London, Feb 23.

AN WLR.

Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to Count Wedel Jarlsberg, and has the honour to inform him that he has the pleasure in communicating to the Danish Government his Majesty's sentiments on the contents of Count Wedel Jarlsberg's Note of the 2^d instant.

Lord Hawkesbury replies that Count Wedel Jarlsberg will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Dorchester, 21 Feb 1805.

NOTE

The undersigned has constantly reposed in unlimited confidence in the temperance and moderation of his Britannic Majesty. He has consequently only endeavoured, in the preliminary Note of Lord Hawkesbury, dated the 23th of last month, in answer to his official Note of the 23^d, to discover the expression of an assurance of these sentiments which should be transmitted to Copenhagen, and he is persuaded that the effect of them on the part of his Britannic Majesty will be manifested, by calling, in the most efficacious and satisfactory manner, the attention of the Government to the repeated intensions of his Danish Majesty, transmitted through the organs and offices of the undersigned.

But as the adoption of circumspect measures is constantly found suspended, and as, on the contrary, those of violence and injustice are daily accumulating, the undersigned cannot acquiesce, in silence, in the continuation of this state

of

of things, which only tends to bar the way to amicable explanations, and to compromise the dearest interests of each nation.

He hastens, in consequence, to renew with earnestness the demand made in the name of his Court, that the embargo placed on the Danish vessels should be immediately taken off. And, in the expectation of a satisfactory answer, he has the honour to assure his Excellency, Lord Hawkesbury, of his respectful consideration.

(Signed) WFDL JARLSBERG.
London, March 4.

ANSWER.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of Count Wedel Jarlsberg, his Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the 4th inst. and to inform him, that he has transmitted to his Majesty's Chargé des Affaires at Copenhagen, an answer to his former Note of the 23d of February, which will be delivered to the Danish Government, and which will fully explain his Majesty's sentiments on the differences subsisting between the two countries.

The undersigned requests Count Wedel Jarlsberg to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

HAWKESBURY.

Downing Street, March 6
Count Wedel Jarlsberg, &c. &c.

NOTE TRANSMITTED ON THE 4TH OF MARCH, BY BARON VON IHRENS WARD, THE IMPERIAL SWEDISH MINISTER PLENIPOINTEIARY AT LONDON TO LORD HAWKESBURY, THE ENGLISH SECRETARY OF STATE

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty, has the honour to transmit to his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury, First Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty, a printed copy of the naval convention concluded on the 16th of December, 1800, between his Swedish Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as well as a printed copy of the naval regulations which the King has recently ordered to be drawn up.

The undersigned, who, at the command of his Court, has the honour to make this communication to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, has it

likewise in commission expressly to declare, that their Majesties, by the said Naval Convention, have reciprocally determined and settled those rights which, as neutral Powers, they believe themselves entitled to; and by the naval regulations have ascertained those duties, for the performance and observance of which, on the part of their subjects, they, as Neutral Powers, make themselves answerable. The objects of their Majesties is to confirm and strengthen their rights of neutrality, and to promote the repose of their respective States, by the naval convention they have entered into and nothing is farther from their intention than by such a step to provoke hostilities. The respect which is due to the rights of nations and to treaties—the consciousness that their own interests are inseparably united with the interests and the love of justice and peace, are the only motives by which their Majesties have been actuated: they have therefore learnt, with the greatest astonishment, that the first news of the conclusion of this Convention in England has been the occasion of so violent a measure, as that of laying an embargo on the Swedish ships.

So far from desiring to introduce any innovations with respect to the maritime state of Europe, by the violation of their rights of neutrality, their Majesties are sensible that it gives no power whatever where those rights were not acknowledged by former treaties. England has seen those treaties executed, they were officially communicated to her, and she did not protest against them. In like manner it was with regard to the Convention of 1780 and 1781, and the Ministry, who now proceed with so much violence, know that the partial renewal of that Convention between Sweden and Denmark in 1794, and the armament that followed, operated, during a period of three years, without ever being considered as grounds for hostilities, yet a similar Convention is now deemed an hostile confederacy against England. A line of conduct so contradictory proceeds not from the circumstance of the principles and claims of neutral rights having been now enforced; but it seems to have its foundation in that maritime system which England has established in the course of the present war. It appears also, that that Government, which Europe, from its pacific sentiments, has so often endeavoured to convince of the injustice of its pretensions, has now determined to commence a war for the

subjection of the sea, after it has rendered itself so renowned in the war undertaken for the *freedom* of Europe.

If the British Minister will refer to the conduct of England against Sweden, and the Neutral Powers in general, during this war, he will find the real cause why His Swedish Majesty has been induced to believe that the formal alliance of several Powers, acting upon the same principles, would more effectually tend to convince the Court of London of the validity of those principles, than by any one Power renewing those reclamations which have hitherto been made in vain; at the same time His Majesty never supposed that such an alliance would be considered as an act of hostility. The British Minister complains that the Court of London was not before instructed of the intention of the respective Courts to renew the convention of 1780; but in the same note he states, that England had entered into engagements this war with its Allies respecting neutrals; thus the avowal of the British Minister is an answer to his own charge.

If his Majesty was not fully convinced of the innocence of his intentions, and if he was desirous of deviating from that line of moderation he has ever observed, he might make an invidious and censurable enumeration of the conduct of England; of the unpunished offences of the Commanders of English ships of war, even in Swedish harbours; of the inquisitorial examinations which the Captain and crew of the ships detained, as well in the West Indies as in England, have been subjected to; of the detention of the convoy in 1798; of the deceitful chicanery with which the proceeding of the Courts of Admiralty were accompanied; of the absolute denial of justice in many instances; and lastly, by the insult offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona—His Swedish Majesty must, doubtless, state among the offences of which he has cause to complain, that after one of his Ministers had been sent to the British Court, its aggressions, instead of being admitted and remedied, were justified. But he has sought no revenge;—his Majesty wishes only to procure that security to his flag to which it is intitled. In consequence of this sentiment, the undersigned, is empowered to declare, that the British Court shall acknowledge the rights of Sweden; that it shall do justice with regard to the convoys detained in 1798, as well as respecting the violence offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona; and above all,

that it shall take off the embargo, which has been so unjustly laid on the Swedish ships. His Majesty will, with the greatest pleasure, see his ports again opened to the trade of England, and the ancient good understanding between the two Courts renewed. His Majesty, impressed with that dignity due to his Empire, has, in consequence of the embargo laid upon the Swedish ships, placed a similar embargo on all English vessels in the harbours of Sweden.

As the pacific tendency of the present Convention has been proved to a demonstration, his Majesty therefore hopes that no consideration, respecting any accidental occurrence which may have taken place between the Ally of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Court of London, will be introduced. The act of the Convention itself proves that its bases are the rights of Neutrality, and that it is in its nature unconnected with every other subject of dispute.

While the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty recommends the contents of this present Note to the earnest consideration of the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, he has the honour to intreat that his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury will transmit him an answer, which he hopes will speak the sentiments of the King his Master.

His Majesty has commanded the undersigned to present this to his Excellency. Should the conciliatory views with which it was dictated prove fruitless, it is his Majesty's opinion, that the presence of the undersigned at the Court of London will no longer be of any advantage.

The undersigned has the honour to assure his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury of his highest esteem.

(Signed)

THE BARON VON EHRENSWARD.
London, 4th March, 1801.

ANSWER OF LORD HAWKESBURY TO
THE FOREGOING NOTE.

The undersigned, his Majesty's First Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the 4th inst. of Baron Ehrensward, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty. His Majesty has already repeated his determined and unalterable resolution to insist upon the acknowledgement of the principles of those maritime rights which have stood the test of ages, and have been considered the best security for the just rights and privileges

privileges, as well of Neutral as of Belligerent Powers.

The explanations which have been endeavoured to be made respecting the present Convention have not, in the slightest degree, weakened the impression which was produced by its first perusal, namely, that the intentions and motives of the Contracting Powers were hostile to the rights of his Majesty; and this impression is fully confirmed by observing that the Northern Courts have adopted the principles of the Convention of 1780, which was entered into at a period when the circumstances of the war, and the proportional strength of the navies of the Belligerent Powers, altered what was before a general rule of equity to all nations and rendered it a means of exclusive offence on the part of Great Britain.

Under these circumstances, the embargo laid upon the Swedish ships can only be considered as an act of legitimate and necessary prudence, and cannot be otherwise denominated, while the Court of Stockholm continues a party to a Convention, the object of which is to impose upon his Majesty a new maritime system, incompatible with the dignity of his throne, and the rights and interests of his people.

The undersigned requests the Baron von Ehrenwud to receive the assurances of his high esteem.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.
Do unum, sheet, March, 1801.

AMERICAN CONGRESS

NEW YORK, *March* — On Wednesday last the President took the oaths required by the Constitution, in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives, Public Officers, and a large concourse of Citizens, previously to which he delivered the following Address —

“ Friends and Fellow Citizens,

“ Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of this portion of my Fellow Citizens which is here assembled, to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments, which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers, so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing

all the seas with the rich productions of their industry; engaged in commerce with nations, who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honour, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved Country, committed to the issue, and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation, and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly, indeed, should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I see here, remind me, that in the other high authorities provided by our Constitution I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you then, Gentlemen, who are charged with these solemn functions of legislation, and to those all united with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support, which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel, in which we are all embarked amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

“ During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and exertions has sometimes worn an aspect, which might impose on the imagination to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course unite beneath the will of the majority, and unite in common efforts for the common good. Let us will then in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us more to forbid intercourse that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things; and let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and

peaceful shore—that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others, and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion, is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans—all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a Republican Government cannot be strong; that this Government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a Government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not; I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man at the call of the law would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order, as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself—Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of Kings to govern him? Let history answer the question. Let us then with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature, and a wide ocean, from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe, too high minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisition of our own industry, to honour and confidence from our fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions, and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man; acknowledging and adoring an over-ruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings,

what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens; a wise and frugal government, which can restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

“About to enter, Fellow Citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its Administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations: equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political: peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none: the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad: a jealous care of the right of election by the people: a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided: absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them: the supremacy of the civil over the military authority: economy in the public expence, that labour may be lightly burthened: the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith: encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its handmaid: the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason: freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person, under protection of the Habeas Corpus: and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of all

our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and, should we wander from them in moments of error, or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

"I repair, then, Fellow Citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will fall to the lot of an imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favour which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his Country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence on my part as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment when right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own error, which will never be intentional, and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrages is a great consolation to me for the past, and my future solicitude will be to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to do that of others, by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

"Relying, then, on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make, and may that infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe be directed by your councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity."

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE ROYAL AND ELECTORAL COUNCIL OF HANOVER, AND TO THE COMMANDANTS OF THE TROOPS

After the oppressions which neutral navigation and commerce have experi-

enced since the beginning of the war on the part of the English Navy, the different Courts interested could no longer refrain, after so many useless complaints, from protecting the violated rights of their subjects with more energy. The result was, the Convention entered into on the 16th of December 1800, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, the just and moderate principles of which had been formerly adopted and followed by the Court of London itself, and his Majesty, the King of Prussia, who had equally experienced this violence, prejudicial to his State and flag, did not hesitate to accede to the Treaty. The contracting Courts were on the point of communicating to the Belligerent Powers their Convention, and of adopting arrangements with them, when England, by an unexpected step, disconcerted this amicable design, by laying an embargo upon all the ships of the Maritime Powers of the North in her ports, and thus shewing herself as an enemy. It might be expected that his Prussian Majesty could not look upon this conduct with a favourable eye and with indifference to this end he sent soon after to the Court of London the Declaration of the 17th February, avowing formally and publicly his accession to the Convention of St. Petersburg, and shewing, at the same time, the means by which the differences might be accommodated, and an entire rupture avoided. But, instead of adopting the expedient proposed, England passed over in silence the Note transmitted to Lord Cuystort, at Berlin. She has continued to treat as enemies the flags of the North, and, in a Note sent by the Secretary of State, Lord Hawkesbury, to the Envoy from Sweden, Baron Frensbard, dated London, the 7th March, she has once more manifested her false principles so often returned, "That under the present circumstances the embargo laid upon the Swedish ships could not be taken off whilst the Court of Stockholm remained attached to a Coalition, which had no other object than to force his Britannic Majesty to accept a new maritime law incompatible with the dignity and independence of his Crown, as well as with the rights of his subjects." Such a declaration was soon after sent to the Court of Denmark, and it was added, that she was required to abandon the Northern Coalition, and to enter into a separate negotiation with England. After having received a reply in the negative, the English Charge d'Affaires Drummond, and the Plenipotentiary Extraordinary

ordinary Vanfittart, left Copenhagen the same day: in the mean time the English fleet, under the orders of Admiral Parker, destined for the Baltic, had actually arrived on the coasts of Zealand. It appears from all these events, that the Court of London will not absolutely desist from its insupportable demands, and accept the means proposed of an amicable approximation. His Prussian Majesty therefore is forced, conformably to his obligations contracted, to adopt the most efficacious means to support the Convention attached, and to return the inimical measures adopted against him, to this end, he will not only shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine, but will also take possession of the State belonging to his Majesty the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, situated in Germany. With this view, his Majesty the King of Prussia demands, and expects from the Electoral College of the Privy Counsellors at Hanover, and of the Generality, that they submit to this disposition without delay and reply, and that they follow willingly the orders which shall be given relative to the taking possession of the Electorate by the Prussian troops, as well as with respect to the Electoral Countries. His Majesty demands, principally, that the Hanoverian corps, which has hitherto been in the line of demarcation of the North of Germany, be disbanded, with a proportional part of the other troops. His Majesty requires from the General, and all the Officers to vow, by writing, not to fight against his Prussian Majesty, on the contrary, to follow strictly his orders till the affair be finished. The troops who shall remain with their colours shall go into quarters, one on the right bank of the Elbe, one on the left bank of the Elbe, and behind the Elbe to the Elbe, where they shall remain divided in the towns of Hanover, Gathorne, Uelgin, Lunenburg, and in the other small towns and villages of that district. All the other places, comprising the fortresses of Hameln, shall be delivered up to the Prussian troops under the orders of Lieutenant General de Cleve. His Majesty, at the same time, announces, that the maintenance of the Prussian troops shall be at the expence of the Electoral country. It shall begin from the end of the month of April. His Majesty has sent his Cabinet Minister, Schullenbourg, to

announce to the Electoral College of Privy Counsellors and Commandants of troops the present declaration. On this account, all connection between the Electoral College and his Majesty the King of England shall cease, and the authorities are in consequence responsible to his Majesty the King of Prussia for the Government and the Treasury. Under the hope of a voluntary submission, his Majesty is induced and ready to promise solemnly, as well to the Nobility as to the Burghers, and to all the inhabitants of the Electorate, the entire enjoyment of their tranquillity, and the security of their property. But if, on the contrary, the Government and the General Officers should be of advice to prevent the execution of the measures adopted, and to oppose the entrance of the Prussian troops, his Majesty will be obliged to withdraw these promises, and to treat the Electoral States as enemies. The Civil and Military Magistrates are therefore responsible for the fatal effects which might result. It is on this account that his Majesty advises them to submit to this summons, and to prevent the rigorous measures which would inevitably be taken in case of refusal.

By order of his Majesty

(Signed) HAUGWITZ.

Berlin, 30th March, 1801.

CONVENTION CONCLUDED BETWEEN
THE REGENCY OF HANOVER AND
THE ENVOYS OF HIS MAJESTY THE
KING OF PRUSSIA

His Majesty the King of Prussia having caused to be communicated to us, by the Count Schutemberg, General of Cavalry, Minister of State, of War, and of the Cabinet, and his Envoy here, a Declaration, written and dated at Berlin, on the 30th of March 1801, respecting measures which his Majesty has resolved to pursue in regard to the German States belonging to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, our most gracious Sovereign, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg. — His Prussian Majesty having beside invited us repeatedly, and in a positive manner, to conform to the present circumstance, to enter without delay into the new engagements which he has proposed, and for that purpose to draw up a Convention in the most obligatory form, otherwise his Majesty would find himself obliged to treat in a hostile manner the German States

of the King our most excellent Sovereign, we have, according to circumstances, promised and granted, as follows:—

The entrance of the Prussian troops into the German States, and the Prussian Majesty, shall take place without the said States experiencing any resistance. We hope, however, that the war will be diminished as much as possible, to ease the country and the inhabitants. They shall consequently observe, in their full extent, all the ordinances and dispositions of his Prussian Majesty, both in regard to the entry of his troops, and to the Electoral States. The Hanoverian troops, which have hitherto been employed in the army on the line of demarcation in the North of Germany, shall be disbanded, as well as a proportionate number of the other troops of the Electorate. The Regency of this country, the Commander in Chief, and the different Officers of these troops, shall engage not to employ the said troops, nor to suffer them to serve against his said Prussian Majesty, but to make them strictly observe the Royal Ordinances, according to the different measures which it may be necessary to pursue. The said troops shall be distributed in the cities of Hanover, Lünebourg, Gishorn, Welzen, and in the places and garrisons on the right of the

Line, on the left of the Aller, and on the right of the Elbe, as far as the Elbe, and on the right of the Elbe, without receiving any compensation for the fortifications of the said States, and for the said Prussian Majesty. The said Prussian Majesty shall be made by the Regency of Hanover, dating from the 1st of this year. In whatever respects the administration of this State, nothing shall be undertaken, nor shall be allowed to be undertaken, prejudicial to the present dispositions and engagements, on the contrary, the statutes and Ordinances of the King, in regard to them, shall be mutually observed.

For these reasons, we here accept, in the most solemn manner, the promise made by his Prussian Majesty, that he will guarantee to the German States of his Britannic Majesty their ancient Constitution, their safety, and their repose, and that all their property and possessions shall be protected by every means possible.

Done at Hanover, the 10th of April 1801.

(Signed) COUNT DE KILMANNSDORF,
DE ARNSWALDT,
DE STEINBERG,
DE DECKEN,
DE WALMODEN,
SIMBORN, Field Marshal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Dixon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Generoux, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Port Mahon the 16th ultimo.

HERewith I have the honour to transmit copies of letters relative to the capture of the French frigate L'Africaine by Captain Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe.

Generoux, Port Mahon, March 10.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to enclose a letter from Captain Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe, for your Lordship's information. This very gallant and well fought action, as related fully in Captain Barlow's letter, and much

more strongly marked in the hull of the French ship, warrants me in saying, that more skill or effective gunnery were never displayed in any combat than in the present instance. I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. &c.

MANLEY DIXON

Lord Knib, K. B. &c.

Phœbe, at Sea, twenty leagues east of Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty's ship under my command being about two leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar, I discovered one of the enemy's ships under Genta, steering with a

crowd of sail to the eastward. I had the good fortune to bring her to a close action about half past seven the same evening, which continued within pistol-shot with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy resolutely opposing the animated and skilful exertions of my brave Officers and men, until his ship was almost a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns dismounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to two hundred and forty-three. She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of forty four guns, viz. twenty six eighteen-pounds on her main-deck, and eighteen nine-pounds on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, a very fine ship, about three years old, under the orders of the Chief of Division Saunier, whose broad pendant was flying, and who (with many principal Officers both of the troops and of the marines), was slain in the action, and commanded by Captain Magendie, who is amongst the wounded. At the commencement of the action he had seven hundred and fifteen men; viz. four hundred troops and artificers of various descriptions, under the command of General Desfourneux, and a crew of three hundred and fifteen Officers and seamen; also six brass field-pieces, several thousand stand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture. She sailed from Rochefort on the 13th instant, in company with a frigate, from which she parted on the following day in a gale of wind. So tremendous and decisive has been the effect of the fire of the Phoebe in this contest, that I must regret the inability of my pen to do justice to the merits of those who directed it. It has been my duty on a former occasion to report to their Lordships the meritorious conduct of my First Lieutenant Holland, and the Lieutenants Bedford and Heywood; Lieutenant Weaver, of the marines; Mr. Griffiths, the Master; the warrant and petty Officers, and the whole of the ship's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their commander to bestow. My satisfaction, in relating comparatively the small loss we have sustained, is more easily imagined than described, as it amounts only to one seaman killed, six Officers and ten seamen wounded; our damages are chiefly in masts, yards, sails, and rigging, the greatest part of

which are rendered unserviceable. I enclose a copy of the French Commander's report of the number killed and wounded on board L'Africaine, with the names of the Officers; and I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BARLOW.
Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Phoebe, in the Action with L'Africaine.

Samuel Hayes, seaman, killed. Two Officers and ten seamen wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, but since recovered.

Lieut. Holland and Mr. Griffiths, Master.

P. S. I have reason to believe that it may have been the destination of the force under the orders of General Desfourneux and Commodore Bunnick.

Liste des Officiers tués et blessés à bord de la frigate L'Africaine, de 20 canons en lotture de 18, et 18 de 9 sur les Gallois.

Les tués.—Monsieur Saunier, Commandant la Division. M. Duguet, Chef de Brigade des Troupes Passagers. Mr. Lacroix, Capitaine des Canoniers des Troupes. Mr. Martin, Capitaine des Grenadiers des Troupes; Mr. Souferand, Aspirant de Marine; Mr. Cornet, Aspirant de Marine. M. Murche, Aspirant de Marine; M. Beuchemot, Aspirant de Marine; C. Capitaine d'Armes des Troupes de Marine; C. Mate Canonier, un Maître Charpentier, C. Maître Canonier; six; Deux Canoniers de Marine; 24 Canoniers des Troupes de Terre. 3 Chirurgiens qui ont été tués dans l'entrepot en portant les blessés; 114 Matelots, Soldats de Marine, Soldats Passagers, et Passagers de Gens de Mer.—Totale: 200 tués, et même le double d'avantage à vérifier à l'arrivée etc etc.

Noms des blessés.—Le Colonel de Division, Desfourneux, Chef de l'Expédition des Troupes; Mr. Ducouet, Chef de Bataillon, le Boss en porte; Mr. Desfourneux, Chef d'Escadre, Frère du Général; Mr. Poalatic, Aide-Camp du Général; Monsieur Hurteau, Capitaine et Adjudant Major du Bataillon, blessé en trois endroits; Mr. Magendie, Capitaine de la Frigate L'Africaine, blessé en deux endroits; Mr. Duboure, Premier Lieut. de la Frigate; Mr. Dornaldegui, Lieut. et Maître

• *Jor des Signeaux*, Mr. Samson, Lieut. de la Frigate; Mr. Begue, Lieut. de la Frigate, Mr. Brideau, Lieut. de la Frigate, Mr. Beruval, Aspirant de la Marine; Mr. Dossier, Aspirant de la Marine; Mr. Uriet, Premier Lieut. des Grenadiers; Mr. Artus, Second Lieut. des Grenadiers, Mr. Silla, Premier des Troupes, Mr. Lesque, Maître de Butillon, le Maître Poutte, le P. 15, casse, le Seconde Maître Voiri, blessé à mort, 10 Canoniers de Marine, 26 Canonniers de Troupe de Fer, 86 Mousquetaires, 50 Mousquetaires de Troupe, ou Ouvriers, plus grand Poutte blessé à mort — Total 113 Blessés, et peut être plus, verifiez.

(Signed) MACENDIE.

[This Gazette likewise contains letters, giving in a count of the capture of *L'Anou eux Fiches* l'égée, of 14 guns and 50 men, by the Cambrian, the Hon. Captain Legge, who likewise received in Nancy letter of marque, of London. Also of the taking of *Le Petit Poutte* French privateer, of four guns and 24 men, by the Greyhound revenue cutter, of Weymouth.]

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 28.

By dispatches received from Lord Elgin, dated Constantinople, March 21, it appears, that his Lordship had received letters from Lord Keith, stating, that the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie effected a landing on the 8th instant, on the peninsula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire, from cannons, mortars, and musquetry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garrison from Alexandria, and many detachments from the vicinity, to oppose them, that, after making the necessary preparations on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria, thence took a position, with the front to the sea, and then proceeded by the Lake Mardie, where Sir Sidney Smith, who was posted there, with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and supplying the army with fresh provisions and water, that on the 13th, at seven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulsed, with loss, about eleven. In the meantime, the marines had been discovered, and attacked by land the 14th of Aboukir, the only post in the peninsula occupied by the enemy,

that on the 14th, at sun-set, when the vessel which brought this intelligence was under weigh, the troops on shore and the gun-vessels, were throwing shot and shells into Aboukir, and at the same moment a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Force to be a general attack.

The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Julia on the 25th of February, having, according to Major Hombury's letters to Lord Elgin, received a considerable reinforcement.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

Copy of a Letter to Admiral Milbourn, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth.

His Majesty's hired armed Brigantine, Shrewsbury, at Sea, 21st April 1801.

SIR,

I have to inform you, that I weighed from Weymouth Roads at five A. M. yesterday, on seeing the signal for an enemy off Portland, in company with his Majesty's armed brig *Lady Charlotte*, I saw the lugger privateer *Le Prospect de la Manche*, Captain Le Froment, mounting 16 two pounders, manned with 49 men, to the westward, and her prize to the southward, as it was nearly calm, I judged I should not come up with her, went in chase of her prize, sent the mate in the gig, who, at seven P. M. boarded her near Alderney. She proves the *Solent* schooner, of Colchester, in ballast. This morning, at half past ten, I discovered the lugger and four sails to the westward, Lieutenant Morris, of the *Lady Charlotte*, used every exertion, and was successful in recapturing them, at half past two I hauled the lugger, and as he would not bring to, fired several shot at him, when, after carrying away several of her sails, she struck without firing at us. Lieutenant Morris will inform you of the particulars of his recapture. I am concerned to have to state one Englishman was killed, and one wounded in the cabin of the lugger. The good conduct of Mr. James Bellard, Mate, I beg leave to point out, who has, on all occasions, conducted himself to my satisfaction. I shall, on my arrival at Plymouth, to watch port, the wind being easterly, I judged it prudent to put into use every exertion to put to sea, and follow the orders you have given me. I am, &c. J. H. TALBOT.

D d d 2

[Her:

[Here follows the letter of Lieutenant Morris, which says—"I sent my boats in chase, to the westward, of three brigs and a sloop, which they recaptured. They had been captured in the morning, by the lugger, which the Sheernels took; but, from the people on board them making their escape in their boats on the approach of ours, I was unable to obtain their names and cargoes, except one, which is the *Generous Friends*, a brig of about 200 tons, with a cargo of lead."]

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Keith, dated Marmorice Bay, February 17, inclosing a list of all the captures made in the Mediterranean since his last return. The ships taken are, French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, American, Genoese, Portuguese, and Neapolitans; chiefly small merchant vessels, some of them laden with warlike ammunition for Egypt. The number of vessels taken is nearly 100.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2.

[This Gazette contains letters transmitted to the Admiralty by Admiral Cornwallis, dated off Ushant, April 24.—They report,

1st, The capture of the *Nostra Signora del Carmen*, Spanish schooner privateer, of six guns and 65 men, by his Majesty's ship *Amethyst*, Captain Cooke.—The prize, being unfit for his Majesty's service, was destroyed.

2d, Of the capture, by the boats of the *Megara*, Captain Newhouse, of the following Spanish vessels off Ferrol; viz. *Bleaxmen*, of 110 tons, laden with cedar; *Lodores*, of 104 tons, laden with coals; *Jesus*, of 70 tons, laden with lime and calavances; *Chasse Marée*, laden with grain, armed with swivels and musquets: all of which Captain Newhouse judged it prudent to destroy. And,

3d, Of the capture of the French privateer *Achille*, of two brass guns and 44 men, by the *Pigmy*, Captain Shephard.]

DOWNING STREET, MAY 3

The following Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with dispatches from his Lordship to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lord Hawkebury, and a Letter from Colonel Anstruther to Colonel Brownrigg, of which the following are Extracts, have this day been received:—

Copy of a Letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, March 16, 1801.

Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

MY LORD,

On the 1st inst. the fleet arrived in sight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in the Gulf of Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the 8th; on that day it was happily effected under the most trying circumstances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musquetry of two thousand five hundred men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forward to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the Canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea. On the 13th, we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loss is considerable. Although Colonel Eiskine is wounded, he is doing well. He has lost a leg. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No Officer of Rank is killed, or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Constantinople, April 4.

As Colonel Anstruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Colonel Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou having with 2000 cavalry joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21st. The assault was vigorous, but the enemy were entirely repulsed with loss, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, General Moore, General Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded slightly, and Colonel Abercromby had lost a limb. Colonel Pagee appears to have had a slight wound.

Lord Keith's last letter says all the wounded are surprising well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot.

I may

I may add, that my janissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have sailed from thence to join.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a Letter from Lord ... to Lord Heskethbury.

Constantinople, April 14.

I have the happiness of informing your Lordship, that I have this moment received an express from Rhodes, dated the 21st of March, with a series of private accounts of the successful progress of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army.

It appears that Menou must have set out from Cairo on the first intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumstances far too honourable for the British arms for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I possess), and had taken post within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared against an attack from Menou, who, with 2000 cavalry, having formed a junction with the garrison of Alexandria, came against our army on the 21st.

In this action we have to regret about 500 men killed and wounded, while the enemy positively lost two thousand men killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. On the preceding Wednesday Aboukir Castle surrendered, and the British and Turkish flags were flying there.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Anstruther to Colonel Brownrigg, dated Camp near Alexandria, March 16.

The fleet sailed from Marmaxie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March. From that day to the 7th, the weather was so boisterous, and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and fourteen or fifteen pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles from near the Castle of Aboukir to the narrow Isthmus which forms the boundary of the lake. Such was the situation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the descent was made. Nothing, I think, ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats conti-

ned to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells, and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve on the right formed as it on the parade, and in a moment carried a height equal to, and very like to that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats. However, they drove every thing before them, and in the course of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and part of General Coote's Brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the rain, the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather.

On the 12th, we again marched about five miles, constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted, for the night, about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left: the reserve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the first fire. As the column advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d), both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (excepting the first brigade of it, turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated, and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force the enemy opposed to us appeared about five thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particu-

July favourable to the two last. The movements, although under a civil t...

The position we occupy is good, it is...

ADMIRALTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a French privateer...

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a French privateer...

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 9.

A dispatch, addressed to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy...

Camp of Her Majesty's Forces, May 9.

SIR,

Although it was originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the British Army...

I am fully sensible of the exertions of his Majesty's Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte...

On the 23rd instant, the British Army moved forward...

The British Army moved forward on the 23rd instant...

the Coldstream, 1 officer, 17 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—1st Battalion of the 3d regiment, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, missing.

1st Brigade.—2d Battalion of Royals, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.—1st Battalion of the 54th regiment, 1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 12 serjeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.—2d Battalion of the 54th regiment, 1 rank and file killed, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Reserve.—23d Regiment, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—28th Regiment, 5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.—42d Ditto, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, wounded.—58th Regiment, 1 officer, 9 rank and file, killed, 2 officers, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—1st Battalion of the 40th regiment, flank company, 1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.—2d Battalion of the 40th regiment, flank company, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed, 11 rank and file wounded.—Corsican Rangers, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, missing.

Total.—4 officers, 4 serjeants, 94 rank and file, killed, 26 officers, 34 serjeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Ensign Warren, of the Coldstream Guards; Major Ogle, of the 58th regiment; Hon. Ensign Mead, of the 40th flank company; Ensign England, of the 1st battalion 54th regiment.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Guards, Captains Plunkett, Frederick, Beadon, Myers; and Surgeon Role.—23d Regiment, Captains Lloyd and Pearson.—42d Regiment, Lieut. Col. James Stewart; Capt. McQuarrie, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, Dick, Frederick Campbell; Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Ensign Wilson.—58th Regiment, Capt. Bell, and Ensign Rolt.—Corsican Rangers, Capt. Panattini.—2d Battalion Royals, Capt. Alexander McDonald; Lieutenants

James Graham, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Lister.—1st Battalion of the 54th, Capt. Shipley.—2d Battalion of ditto, Lieut. George O'Halleren.

N. B. Lieut. Guttera, 1 serjeant, and 12 rank and file of the Corsican Rangers, taken prisoners, are returned in the column of missing.

(S. 47) JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen. *Roll of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Army under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13, 1801.*

Total.—6 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horses, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter master, 61 serjeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Coldstream Guards, Ensign Jenkinson.—13th Regiment, Capt. Chester.—18th Regiment, Capt. Jones; Brigade Major Foster.—28th Regiment, Capt. Godley, Volunteer; Lieut.—50th Regiment, Ensign T. Rodgers.—53th Regiment, Lieutenant Stewart.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—26th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Woodgate.—Coldstream Guards, Capt. Beadon.—1st Battalion of the 54th regiment, Ensign T. C. Kirby.—2d Battalion of the 54th regiment, Captains Gibbon, Cairns, Roberts; Lieutenants B. Stone, G. Mills, Ensign J. Kelly.—92d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Liskine, Captains Ramsay, Macdonald; Lieutenants Macleod, Doule, McDonald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron; Ensign Wilkie.—8th Regiment, Major Duke, Captains McMurdo, Blythe; Lieutenants Church, O'Brien, Ealon.—13th Regiment, Capt. Brown; Lieutenants Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Ensigns Hewison, Andrews, O'Maley.—90th Regiment, Col. Hill, Lieut. Col. Vigoreux, Capt. Eden, Lieutenants Fiddell, Cartwright, Wright.—79th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Macdonald; Lieutenants Sutherland, Stuart; Volunteer Alexander Cameron.—30th Regiment, Capt. John Douglas; Lieut. Duncan, of the 21st regiment.—44th Regiment, Col. Wilson, Lieut. Brown; Ensign Berwick.—De Rolle's Regiment, Lieut. Col. Baron Duler; Major Sonnenburg; Lieut. Bachenau.—Dillon's Regiment, Capt. Renaud; Lieut. Montoux; Ensign Canillac.—28th Regiment, Capt. Bevan.—42d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dixon; Capt. A. Campbell; Lieut. S. Piatei.—Corsicans, Lieut. Gullami.—Royal Artillery, Capt. T. Boger, Lieut.

Lieut. Sturgeon; Quarter Master Commissary Lane.—Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 5th regiment, since dead of his wounds.
(Signed) J. HOPE, Adj. Gen.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. Byrce, of the Coldstream Guards, wounded and taken prisoner on the evening of the 17th inst. and since dead of his wounds.
(Signed) J. HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance captured on the 5th inst. at and near Aboukir, by the Forces under the Command of his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c.

Brass in French measure.—1 Twenty-six pounder, 1 eight pounder, 3 four pounders, 1 six inch howitzer.

Iron.—1 Nine pounder, 1 six pounder, one ammunition waggon, and a small quantity of shells, shot, and musket ammunition.

(Signed)

R. LAWSON, Brigadier General, commanding Royal Artillery.

Four field pieces, with a quantity of ammunition, taken on the 13th.

(Signed)

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Foudeyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, 10th March.

SIR,

My dispatches of the 2d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmorice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inst. the Turkish gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which, by night, bore up for Macci, Cyprus, and other ports, during the prevalence of strong westerly gales that we encountered on the passage.

Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapsed before all the ships could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate succession of strong northerly gales, attended by a heavy dew, rendered it impossible to disembark before the 5th. The necessary preparations were made on the preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the signal was made for their

proceeding to rendezvous near the Minnow, anchored about a gun shot from the shore, where it had been determined that they were to be assembled and properly arranged; but such was the extent of the anchorage occupied by so large a fleet, and to give the assistance of many of them from a very high point, that it was not till after the night could be made for the boats to advance towards the shore.

The whole line began to move with great celerity towards the beach, between the Caffe of Aboukir, and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship the Ajax, assisted by Captains Steyerion, Scott, Larmour, Anthonie, and Morrison, of the Europa, Scally, Grand, Droid, and Thibe, and the respective agents of transports, the right flank being protected by the Cruella cutter, and the Dangerous and Janitary gun-vessels; and the left, by the Entrepreneur cutter, Malta schooner, and Negrell gun-vessel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpose of supplying the places of the Turkish gun-vessels, of whose service I had been deprived. Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of the Tigre, with the Captains Riboulet, Gouss, Srella, Burn, and Hilliar, of the Africa, Bury, Experiment, Blonde, and Niger, appointed, with a detachment of Marines, to cooperate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartar and Eury were placed in proper situations for throwing shot and shells with advantage; and the Petrel, Cameleon, and Minerva, were moored as near as possible, with their broadsides to the shore.

The enemy had not failed to hasten to the relief of the unavoidable delays to which we had been exposed, for strengthening the naturally difficult coast to which we were to approach. The whole garrison of Alexandria, said to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many small detachments that had been ordered to advance from the Rosetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Fieldpieces were placed on the most commanding heights; and in the intervals of the numerous land-hills which cover the shore, all of which were lined with masonry, the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readiness to advance.

The fire of the enemy was successive opened from their mortars and howitzer pieces, as the boats got within the

reach, and as they approached to the shore, the excessive discharge of grape-shot and musquetry from behind the sand-hills seemed to threaten them with destruction, while the Castle of Aboukir on the right flank maintained a constant and harassing discharge of large shot and shells; but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of hesitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained; the troops advanced, and the enemy were forced to relinquish all the advantageous positions which they had held.

The boats returned without delay for the second division, and before evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed, with such articles of provisions and stores as required the most immediate attention. I refer to the General's report for the loss sustained by the army in this dangerous and difficult service. I enclose the casualties of the Squadron and transports, and feel much satisfaction in conveying to their Lordships my full testimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, R. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Aboukir Bay, March 16.

SIR,

The army had a sharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which I refer to the General's details. I enclose, for their Lordships' information, an account of the loss suffered on that occasion by the detachment of seamen under the direction of Captain Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of marines under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, both co-operating with the army on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Return of Seamen employed on Shore under the orders of Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, Killed, and Wounded in the Action of the 13th March.

Total—5 seamen killed; 1 officer (Mr. Wright, Midshipman of the Northumberland), 29 seamen wounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, serving with the Army under the orders of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the Action of the 13th of March.

Two officers, 22 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 10 lieutenants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file wounded.—Total 59.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

P. Halley, First Lieutenant (rank in battalion Captain) killed, J. Lipsey Shea do. killed, W. Minto, Captain (rank in battalion Major) wounded; R. Forkington, Captain, wounded; J. Pasty, First Lieutenant, wounded; G. Peeble, Second Lieutenant, ditto.

A List of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Ships of War and Transports, Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in disembarking the Army in Aboukir Bay, the 8th of March.

Total—22 seamen killed, 7 officers, 65 seamen, wounded; 3 seamen missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Stately, Lieut. J. Bray Europa, Lieut. G. Thomas. Dolphin, Lieut. F. Collins. Swiftsure, Mr. J. Finchley, Midshipman Chiron, R. Ogleby, Master's Mate. Iphigenia, J. Donnellan, Midshipman. Dictator, E. Robinson, Midshipman, since dead.

(Signed)

KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 18, 1801.

Aboukir Castle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Captain Bey arrived with two ships of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and some small vessels of the country.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS]

The Paris papers mention the following circumstances concerning the death of Paul I.—At eleven o'clock in the morning preceding his death, being on the parade, he appeared all on a sudden to be struck with an idea: he called for pen and ink, and wrote upon his hat a letter to the First Consul. He first gave orders that it should be instantly sent off by an extraordinary Courier. Afterwards, upon recollection, he said it would be sufficient to entrust it to the Courier who was to be sent on the following day to M. de Kalitchev. At nine o'clock at night, he entered

tered his apartment; at ten, a Turkish servant, who constantly attended him, retired; at eleven o'clock, the death of Paul was made public. The Empress Mother took the oath to Alexander. At two o'clock in the morning, the people took the oath in all the churches.

The Emperor Alexander is said to have written a very friendly letter to Louis XVIII. in which he promises him, that the pension of two hundred thousand roubles formerly allowed him should be continued.

ST PETERSBURGH, *March 22d, 1801, Old Style.*—“To-morrow the Emperor Paul is to be buried: there is to be a procession, which, it is said, will be five hours in passing. All the Imperial family are to go in the midst of the procession on foot, for above three miles and a half; preparatory to which the streets are bounded, and are to be covered with black cloth the whole distance, for them to walk on.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *April 20.*—On the 13th instant, the Senate was honoured with the presence of his Imperial Majesty. Several Ukates have been published: 1st, Confirming the Rights of the Nobility; 2d, Re-establishing the Regulations of Catherine the Great, for the Encouragement of Commerce and Industry, and confirming the City Charter; 3d, An Act of Indemnity; 4th, Abolishing the Chancery of Inquisition; 5th, Repealing the Prohibition of the Exportation of Commodities, and providing Indemnifications for those who had suffered by it.

COPENHAGEN, *April 28.*—Workmen are employed to put the batteries on the coast in the best state of defence, and the Prince Royal has written to the Magistrates the following letter:—

“As it is indispensable that the works which defend the Road should be repaired and carried to perfection, it cannot be done without land-carriages, and I cannot doubt that the worthy inhabitants of Copenhagen will lend their assistance, when I assure them, that nothing is more necessary for the defence of the city.

“I know that the intrepid citizens of the capital, who are entirely devoted to the King, my father, are desirous of seizing every occasion to testify their zeal, to co-operate in all that may be necessary to the good of the State. I invite, in consequence, all the inhabitants of the city who have horses and carts, to make them bring, during the period of six weeks or

two months, from forty to sixty loads of earth per day, to the places where the erection of batteries are necessary. The drivers shall be paid for their trouble. Workmen at trades must transport earth in boats and on rafts; and if they want assistance, they must apply to the Officer of the Marine.

(Signed)

“FRÉDÉRIC, Prince Royal.”

April 26,

COPENHAGEN, *May 5.*—A courier has arrived from St. Peterburgh with dispatches for the Russian Minister here, M. Litakewitch. His Imperial Russian Majesty has explicitly declared, that he does not mean to recede from the Northern Coalition, and has given his entire approbation to the military Convention concluded by Denmark. The Emperor Alexander, on this occasion, has written a very flattering letter, with his own hand, to our beloved Hereditary Prince, to testify his admiration of the valour displayed by the Danish sailors on the 2d of April. In this letter the Hereditary Prince is styled the young hero.

STOCKHOLM, *May 5.*—To the Note which the Russian Minister of State, Count Von der Pahlen, had sent after Admiral Parker, since he had sailed from the Baltic, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, the said Admiral has returned the following answer to Baron Litakewitch, the Russian Ambassador at the Danish Court:

“On board his Majesty's Ship *Londen*, at Sea, *April 22, 1801.*

“SIR,

I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th inst. together with a copy of the letter from his Excellency Count Von der Pahlen. I can assure your Excellency, that both have given me particular pleasure, by the hope that Russia and Great Britain will again be united, as formerly, by the ties of friendship and harmony. I shall immediately return to Kiøge Bay, there to await the orders from my Court. In consequence of a similar order from the Emperor, I shall likewise give orders for desisting from every kind of hostilities against the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

H PARKER,

Admiral in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet in the Baltic.”

HAMBURG, *May 11.*—The following are the conditions relative to the free navigation of the Elbe, proposed in a letter

letter from Sir James Crauford to Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel:

I. The neutrality of the Elbe shall be completely restored from this day, and free entrance and return shall be granted to every ship, whatever flag it may bear. In the unfortunate case of a renewal of hostilities between England and Denmark, no ships in the Elbe, or which may arrive in confidence of this Convention, shall be subjected to embargo or molestation.

II. All English goods or property, which from this day shall arrive on the Elbe, shall be free in every case from all requisition or search.

III. Should the Court of Copenhagen wish to recede from this Convention, six

weeks notice shall be given; and this Convention shall be in force during those six weeks.

IV. On the other part, I engage that the Danish ships from the harbours of the Elbe, bound to Greenland or Norway, shall be provided with the necessary passes for their proceed on their voyage, and return, without in any manner being disturbed or molested by the British ships of war or privateers.

A letter from Port Antonio, dated March 20, confirms the report, that Toussaint L'Ouverture is now in possession of the whole of Spanish Domingo. He has returned to Cape Francois, where he has fixed his head quarters.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 22.

THREE men were committed to Hereford gaol for trial, charged with robbing and wounding Mr. Stallard, of Moor-shart. About one o'clock the rustians broke into the house, and proceeding to Mr. Stallard's room, beat him until they conceived him to be dead; they then went into the apartments occupied by the female servants, who they compelled to assist them with lights to shew where the plate, linen, &c. were deposited, and afterwards to assist in packing it up, when they escaped without alarming the male servants, six of whom lay in the anti-chamber. The robbers were shortly pursued, and taken in bed at a public house near Kofs, with all the property in their possession.

25. The powder-mills at Waltham Abbey blew up with an awful explosion. Nine persons lost their lives.

27. The long depending cause between the parishioners of St. Gregory, London, and the Warden and Minor Canons of St. Paul's, was decided in the Court of Exchequer, in favour of the latter. The parishioners contended, that, from time immemorial, previous to the 37th of Henry VIII. down to the year 1795, they had been accustomed to pay no more than about 50l. as a compensation for tithes, and that therefore they were within the provision of the Act. The Jury, however, decided, that they were within the Statute of Henry VIII. and consequently liable to the payment of 25,000l. in the pound, making in the gross about 1,500l.

per annum, of which six years arrears are due.

28. Two young women, named Lamb and Mother, were committed to Lincoln Gaol, charged with the murder of Mr. S. Glew, of Ipswich, and robbing him of property to the amount of 40l.—Mr. G. had an axe, which they seized from his hand, and beat him with it on the head until they fractured his skull, when they threw the body into a ditch.

Anne Clarke was last week executed at Ruthyn, for the murder of her illegitimate female child. She held the infant's face in a pool of water until she became suffocated, when she buried her in the mud. This wretched woman delayed execution for several months by an unfounded plea of pregnancy.

Some convicts lately escaped from Botany Bay, and after extraordinary perils and hardships, reached Hindostan, and endeavoured to proceed up the Godavery, with intent to proceed to Hyderabad; but were intercepted by a party of sepoy, and conducted to Madras; where, having confessed the circumstances of their escape, they were ordered to be sent back to the Colony by the first opportunity.

MAY 4. A French prisoner, Jose de Silva, of the Diabie à Quatre, died from starvation, in the hospital of Mill Prison, Plymouth, having actually gambled away eight days' provisions: his body was opened, and the surgeons declared that he died for want of sustenance. The agent, Mr. Clearton, has taken and destroyed all

all their gambling tables, but so inveterate is their itch for gaming, that they make billiard-tables on the earth.

6. A deputation of the principal book-fellers is said to have waited on Mr. Fox, with a tender of 5000 guineas, for the copy-right of his intended publication of the "History of the Reign of King George the Fourth."

14. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall — The Committee of Ways and Means reported, that the City's income for the last year was 91,062l. 9s. 8d.; and that its expenditure was 87,828l. 7s. 3d.: balance, being the City's net income, 4,234l. 2s. 4d. Upon which the report stated, that the City was to pay to the Commissioners for Income the sum of 423l.

Sir Hyde Parker has been recalled from the Baltic fleet, and Lord Nelson appointed to succeed him.

19. The Lord Mayor drank to the following Gentlemen for Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex, for the year ensuing — Edward Gale Bolles, Esq. goldsmith, William Marriott, Esq. baker, George Brown, Esq. merchant-taylor, Thomas Arts Pearson, Esq. stationer, Richard Welch, Esq. glover, Joseph Winner, Esq. grocer, Joseph Bramley, Esq. linen-draper, Philip Rundell, Esq. draper, James Alexander, Esq. butcher.

21. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and two of the Princesses, arrived at Buckingham House, from Kew, and after his Majesty had taken some refreshment, a Privy Council was held (the first since the King's illness), at which Sir Richard Pepper Arden kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, as did also Sir William Grant, on succeeding to the situation of Master of the Rolls.

On his Majesty's arrival at Buckingham-house, the Union Flag was displayed on St. Margaret's steeple and the spire of St. Martin's; and the bells of both churches rung loyal peals on the occasion.

As want of room prevents our giving this month the Gazette which announces the principal victory in Egypt, and the lamentable death of the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, we give the following short Extracts from a Letter in the Gazette respecting the late Commander in Chief, written by General Hutchinson.

"Few more severe battles have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained irreparable loss in the person of our never-sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early; but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and pertinacity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainting through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

Parliament has voted the erection of a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Ralph, and Lady Abercromby is created a Peeress, with remainder to her two eldest sons, and an annual pension of 2,000l.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERT CANNING, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of John Berkeley, Esq.

Robert Becher, of Charles-street, Manchester-square, to Miss Pauling, of Gloucester-place.

Sir John Arundel, of St. John's Hill, Hurlingham, to Miss Sarah Anne Sharpe.

At Shaftesbury, Charles Bowles, Esq. captain of the Shaftesbury volunteers, to Jane Shipley, one of the people called Quakers.

Gray Skipwith, Esq. of Newbold Hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Harriet Townsend, of Henington Hall, in the same county.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kilmartin, of the 5th regiment, to Miss Buck.

Captain Manners to Miss Rumbold, daughter of the late Sir — Rumbold, bart.

Captain Oberine, brother to the Bishop of Meath, to Miss Eliza Pycoccke, William

William Walker, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Champain, of Guild and street.

Hugh Parnell, son of Sir John Parnell, to Miss Dawson, sister of Earl Perceval's son.

Henry Thomas Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Thomas, of Cob Court, Sussex

The Rev. Daniel Lysons to Miss Hardy, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hardy.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 24.

At Lymm, in Cheshire, Mrs. Leigh, aged 74.

25. At Bath, S Prince, esq.

16. Mrs. Stone, of Egham Hythe, Surrey, 22 her 84th year.

Thomas Henning, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

At Bath, the Rev. John Kenton Dawson, vicar of Ludbury, Herefordshire.

17. Thomas Maltby, esq. of the New Road, Mary le-Bone.

18. Mr. Robert Crowder, of Kentish Town.

19. At Ripley, in Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

20. By a fall from his horse, the Rev. Mr. Jephcott, rector of Killingbury, Northamptonshire.

At Cranborn Lodge, Mr. John Wallis.

21. At Teignmouth, Devonshire, Samuel Crapston Goodall, esq. admiral of the white.

22. Mr. Henry Ruddick, formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

23. Mr. Charles Biome, engraver, late of Air-street, Piccadilly. He was drowned bathing in the serpentine River.

At Greenock, Major Duncan Campbell, late of the 5th of the Battalion Argyleshire fencible regiment.

At Woolavington, in Sussex, Richard Butterworth, esq. many years an acting magistrate in that county.

Lately, at Plymouth, Mr. Charles Fox, formerly a banker, aged 72. He was one of the people called Quakers.

Lately, in George-street, Portman-square, Major John Foster Hill.

24. At Bath, General Frederick, of the 54th regiment, aged 77.

At Whitehall, one of the secretaries of the Navy board, and brother to Lord Mordaunt.

At Haslemere, John Bond, esq. lord of the manor of Hendon.

Mr. Peregrine Phillips, of Sloane-street.

Lately, at Cobham, in Surrey, aged 75 years, Mr. Henry Crauer.

27. At Twickenham, Richard Hammond, esq.

28. Mr. John Spinks, subtreasurer of the society of the Inner Temple.

At Sellaby, in the county of Durham, the Hon. Frederick Vane, uncle to the Earl of Darlington, and deputy-treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

29. At Strood, William Falshaw, esq. aged 62, collector of the excise for West Kent.

Lately, the Rev. Richard Buty, chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and rector of St. Martin's, in that city. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. 1771.

Lately, Henry Puxley, late high sheriff of the county of Cork.

30. John Dyneley, esq. Bloomsbury-square.

MAY 1. At Lowestoffe, in his 60th year, the Rev. Francis Bowness, rector of Gunton, and many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

At Bath, in his 81st year, the Rev. Charles Dix, rector of Gateley and Britley, in Norfolk, and formerly of Christ College, B. A. 1740, M. A. 1774.

At Hacton Hill, near Hornchurch, Essex, John Baker, esq. justice of the peace for the said county.

3. At Roehampton, Mrs. Burton, wife of General Christie Burton, M. P. for Beverley.

At Bristol, Richard Chambers, esq. captain of the North Lincoln militia.

At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Galleys Pigott, esq. of Clewer, in Berks.

In Mansfield Street, of a cancer in his tongue, in his 87th year, General Cyrus Trapaud, colonel of the 57th regiment of foot, and at 20 a General in his Majesty's service. He was related to Marshal Lurenre, the Duke of Bouillon, the Duke of Fohns, and several of the French nobility. His family came to this country early in the reign of Queen Anne, on account of the persecution of the Protestants. His father having had a regiment in France, her Majesty gave

him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal: the General served under his late Majesty George II. in the battles of Dettingen and Val, alias Lafelt, in Germany, and was at those of Fontenoy, Falkirk, and Culloden, and at the capture of Guadeloupe. About six years ago he was deprived of his eyesight, for which he submitted to the operation of couching, but without success.

4. Mr. Ralph Smit, of Battlebridge, St. Pancras, aged 82.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, of the 72d regiment

Mr. Russell, Shepherd-street, Oxford-street.

Lately, at Yarmouth, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Adams, rector of Rollesby, and vicar of Stolham, in Norfolk. Formerly of Caius College, B. A. 1733, M. A. Clare Hall 1740.

Lately, at Beverley, Mr. Thomas Fliterton, many years schoolmaster at that place.

6. Thomas Storer, esq. of Brompton.

7. In Sackville-street, Madame Baccelli, many years a celebrated dancer at the Opera House

Mr. John Maitland, of King's Arms-yard, Coleman street.

8. At Bath, John Chapman, esq. senior alderman, and six times mayor of that city, aged 95 years.

9. Mrs. Godby, wife of Charles Godby, esq. of the General Post Office.

At Mount Kennedy, in Ireland, in his 87th year, John Mariden, esq.

At Kennington, the Rev. Henry Perfect.

10. Edmund Reynolds, esq. of Milford, Hants.

George Frederick Prescott, esq. of The Bald's Grove, Herts.

11. John Whitmarsh, esq. of Taunton.

Lately, at York, Cathcart Taylor, esq. aged 56, late lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

12. James Pell, esq. at Snare Hill, Norfolk.

13. The Rev. William Drake, vicar of Illeworth, Middlesex, in his 80th year.

14. Mr. Thomas Leander, musician, aged 99 years.

Lately, at Kentish Town, in his 84th year, Mr. John Palmer, formerly an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's-inn.

15. Robert Chaplyn, esq. at Billerica, Essex.

17. In Pall-Mall, in his 91st year, Dr. William Heberden. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1728, M. A. 1732, and M. D. 1739. He was admitted of the College of Physicians in 1746. He was the Author of (1) ANTIOPHIACA. An Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca. 8vo. 1735. (2) Remarks on the Pump Water of London. Med. Trans. Vol. I. (3) Observations on the Acarides. Ibid. (4) An Account of the remarkable good Effects of common Salt in an extraordinary Case of Worms. Ibid. (5) Observations on the Nyctopia. Ibid. (6) On the Chicken Pox. Ibid. (7) An Account of the Epidemical Cold in June and July 1767. Ibid. (8) Queries on Medical Subjects. Ibid. (9) Observations on the Hætic Fever, Vol. II. (10) Remarks on the Pulse, Ibid. (11) Some Account of the Angina Pectoris. Ibid. (12) On the Diseases of the Liver. Ibid. (13) An Account of the Nettle Rash, Ibid. (14) On the noxious Effects of some Fungi. Ibid. (15) Queries on Medical Subjects. Ibid. (16) Further Account of the Angina Pectoris, Vol. III. (17) The Method of preparing Ginseng Root in China. Ibid.

Mrs. Anne Stardish, wife of Edward Townley Standish, of Standish Hall, Lancashire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 11. At Venice, Louis Conte de Duford, many years ambassador from the Court of France to that Republic.

On his passage to England, on board the Manchip Latt Indiaman, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bonjamer.

At Rotterdam, Edward Ohriem, esq. brother to the Earl of Thomond.

At Lisbon, Mr. Thomas Rickman, of Lewes, in Sussex, aged 24.

DEC. 25, 1800. At Mangalore, on the Coast of Malabar, General John Carnac, aged 82.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, of the 48th regiment.

AUG. 1800. At Fort St. George, Madras, Mr. David Barclay, brother of Mr. Barclay, banker, Lombard street.

OCT. 17, 1800. At Martinico, Lieutenant Robert Heincken Hughes.

FEB. 5, 1801. At Jamaica, Major Humphry Jarvis White, of the 83d regiment.



European Magazine,

For JUNE 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.
And 2. VIEW of MONMOUTH'S HOUSE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the Drawing of Milton Abbey, and purpose to have it engraved. A view of this place from a different point has been already inserted in our Magazine. See October 1784, Vol. VI. p. 260. We shall be glad to hear again from this Correspondent.

The Anecdotes of Phineas Fletcher are received, and shall be employed in the way recommended by our Correspondent.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 6, to June 13.

Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans																																																																																																																
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.																																																																																																															
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Middlesex	132	062	048	641	1152	10	Surrey	138	000	052	058	455	6	Hertford	119	120	051	656	461	4	Bedford	117	000	065	834	363	9	Hunting	119	100	066	233	046	8	Northam.	104	200	066	031	649	0	Rutland	117	000	085	031	068	0	Leicester	117	120	068	332	768	3	Nottingh.	121	100	077	1042	069	0	Derby	121	000	000	040	671	6	Stafford	140	000	032	1149	580	0	Salop	138	400	088	044	300	0	Hereford	142	110	085	1043	481	7	Worcest.	147	000	085	044	271	2	Warwick	146	000	092	142	975	0	Wilts	134	000	058	835	469	0	Berks	128	000	054	037	059	6	Oxford	138	000	070	439	462	9	Bucks	128	000	071	038	360	6

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.				JUNE.			
DAY.	Barom.	Thermom.	WIND.	DAY.	Barom.	Thermom.	WIND.
9	30.45	60	E.	9	30.45	60	E.
10	30.33	68	S.W.	10	30.33	68	S.W.
11	30.20	66	N.W.	11	30.20	66	N.W.
12	30.15	64	N.	12	30.15	64	N.
13	30.01	54	N.	13	30.01	54	N.
14	29.10	54	N.	14	29.10	54	N.
15	29.15	57	N.W.	15	29.15	57	N.W.
16	29.11	60	W.	16	29.11	60	W.
17	29.10	61	N.W.	17	29.10	61	N.W.
18	29.06	61	W.	18	29.06	61	W.
19	29.03	56	N.	19	29.03	56	N.
20	29.00	54	N.	20	29.00	54	N.
21	29.06	57	E.	21	29.06	57	E.
22	29.00	57	N.E.	22	29.00	57	N.E.
23	29.00	54	N.	23	29.00	54	N.
24	29.06	57	E.	24	29.06	57	E.
25	29.00	57	N.E.	25	29.00	57	N.E.
26	29.07	60	S.E.	26	29.07	60	S.E.
27	29.00	61	N.E.	27	29.00	61	N.E.
28	29.15	66	E.	28	29.15	66	E.
29	29.20	65	N.E.	29	29.20	65	N.E.
30	29.30	68	S.E.	30	29.30	68	S.E.

European Magazine



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GENERAL ABERCROMBIE

1781 by J. G. S. C. 1781 1011801

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR JUNE 1801.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest;
 By all their country's wishes blest!
 When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
 Returns to deck th' hallow'd mold,
 She there shall dress a sweeter sod
 Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
 By fairy hands the knell is rung;
 By forms unseen the dirge is sung;
 Where Honour's corpse a Pile of grey,
 To blights the soil that wraps the clay,
 And Freedom shall awhile repair
 To dwell a weeping Hermit there.

COLLETT

A GENERAL espousing in the arms of victory is entitled to the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, for whom he has sacrificed himself; and notwithstanding the cold observations of Plutarch, who reprehend those who prefer their courage to all their other virtues, and throw away their lives as if their friends, allies, and country, had no interest in them, it will be difficult to persuade mankind to think otherwise than with kindness of bravery, though, perhaps, carried beyond the bounds of prudence. Rashness is certainly not to be commended; but steady courage has a right to claim, and will always experience, respect and reverence.

The name of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY will go down to posterity with that of WOLFE, and higher praise cannot be bestowed on any one than by being placed on a pedestal by the side of that distinguished hero. Sir Ralph was a native of Scotland, and one of a large but not opulent, though an ancient and respectable family. His father had a number of children, and the sons were

destined for active employment, in which some of them acquired both fame and wealth. The present subject of our consideration chose the military profession; and his first commission was that of Cornet of the 3d Dragoon Guards, dated 3d May 1756. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the same Regiment on the 12th February 1760, and continued in the corp. until the 24th of April 1762, when he obtained a company in the 3d regiment of horse. In this last regiment he rose to the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, to use former on the 6th of June 1770, and to the latter May 19, 1773. In November 1780, he was included in the list of 'Brave' Colonels; and on the 31 of the same month, in 1781, was made Colonel of the 103d, or King's 11th infantry, a newly raised regiment, but which being reduced at the peace of 1783, the Colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th of November 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major General; and on the 5th of November 1792, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. He was employed on the Continent soon after the present

sent

lent war broke out, and enjoyed, on all occasions, the confidence and esteem of the Duke of York. He commanded the advanced guard in the battle on the heights of Lutetia, in which he distinguished himself in a manner to deserve the public approbation of the Duke of York. On the 27th of October following, he was wounded at Namur, and commanded the march of the guard to the Deventer to Oldenell, in the retreat of the British troops out of Holland in the winter of 1714. In August 1715, he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Commander in Chief of the British forces in the West Indies. In March 1716 he took Grenada, and afterwards obtained possession of Demerara and St. Vincent, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and the Islands were added to the British conquests. An unsuccessful attempt upon the Spanish Island of Porto Rico concluded his campaign in the West Indies.

By the failure of this attempt, however, he lost none of his military reputation. On his return to Europe, he was appointed for such important services, successively with the red robes, appointed to the command of the Dutch Greys, entered into the negotiations of the Isle of Wight, the St. George, and Lord Augustus, and on the 4th of February 1717 raised to the rank of Lieutenant General. He was next fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, in which situation he conducted himself with moderation and firmness. Soon afterwards he was employed under the Duke of York in the great enterprise against Holland, where it was contested by Dutch, French, and British Officers, that even a victor, the most decisive could not have more con-

spicuously proved the talents of this active and intelligent General than the conduct pursued by him in an arduous struggle against the difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season, unavoidable delays, disorderly movements of the Russian, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch.

His last appointment was attended with the approbation of the Public, which justified confidence in the wisdom, conduct, and bravery which the General was known to possess. The Gazette in our present Magazine states the loss which the British Empire has sustained, and the family and connections of our gallant Officer have to lament, that the expedition so happily begun has not been terminated by the same person who had shown himself to be capable of conducting the business to a happy conclusion. He remains were removed to Malta, and there interred, and his widow has been ennobled.

The private character of Sir Ralph Abercromby is said to have been modest, disinterested, upright, and free from any negligence or contentious vice. He was naturally cheerful, and extremely silent in mixed society, but full of acuteness, and he was never known to betray the least symptom of being unwell. In a word, he was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic General. His conduct, indeed, throughout his life appeared to have been founded on the following remarkable line written by Frederick the Great:

Dans des honneurs obscurs vous ne
 vieillirez pas,
 Soldats, vous apprendrez à regret des
 folies.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY VIII.

Imagination is another fruitful spring of false judgments. Dr. WATTS.

A STRANGER, if mounted, and attended by a servant in a rich horse, one morning in the month of January entered a market town in Somersetshire, where the officers were then held, and he was put up at one of the principal inns, enquired of the landlord for the carriage and amusements of

the place. Boniface, who was extremely well qualified to answer these enquiries, assured him, with a low bow, that there was not want of entertainment, as the players were in the town, and moreover that it was *de la mode* accompanying his remark with a recommendation that the Gentleman should by all means

go to hear the trials that morning, as a highwayman was to be brought up. The stranger made some objections to this invitation, upon the ground of his being unknown, and the little chance he stood of meeting with proper accommodation. This difficulty was, however, removed, by the loquacious landlord assuring him, that a Gentleman of his appearance would be readily admitted: indeed, to make it more certain, he attended him to the Court-house, and represented him in such a way to his friends, the Judge's Clerks, that he obtained a seat at a little distance from the Judge, just as the poor highwayman was about to make his defence. The appearance of the stranger, who was of elegant person and polished manners, arrested, for a moment, the attention of the Court, till the prisoner was asked, if he had any thing to say. The poor culprit assured the Judge, that he was not guilty of the robbery, and that, if he knew where to find them, there were people who could prove a clear alibi. At this moment the poor wretch happened to catch sight of the stranger, when he exclaimed, with a degree of frantic joy, "Can it be possible?" and fell backwards on the floor. He was, however, with some difficulty, recovered. When the Judge humanely enquired into the cause of his extravagant behaviour, the poor wretch answered, with tears in his eyes, "Oh, my Lord, how providential! that Gentleman on your left hand can prove my alibi." "How?" replied the Judge; "is this true? or is it merely a vain pretext to procrastinate the just sentence of the law? Pray, Sir, let me ask you (continued his Lordship, addressing himself to the stranger), Do you know any thing of this man? Upon this the traveller surveyed the criminal with the most scrupulous attention, and then said, "I am sorry to assure your Lordship, that I do not know the prisoner." "I thought as much," replied the Judge; "it is mere trifling with justice." The prisoner, however, still insisted, that the stranger knew him; and the stranger again as positively denied the assertion; till the Judge, displeas'd at his presumption, was about to receive the verdict of the Jury. The culprit now, on his knees, entreated permission to say one word. "Indeed, my Lord," cried he, "the Gentleman does know me, though he may have forgotten my person; only give me leave to ask him

three questions, and it will save my life." The Judge humanely consented, and the curiosity of the whole Court was excited. "Pray, Sir," cried the prisoner, addressing himself to the stranger, "did not you land at Dover about a twelvemonth since?"—"I believe I might," replied the Gentleman. "And pray, Sir, do you not recollect that a man in a sailor's jacket carried your trunk from the beach to the tavern?"—"I can't say that I remember it," returned the stranger; "but it might possibly be so." At these words the prisoner, not disheartened at the difficulties he had met with, pulled off his wig, and again interrogated the stranger: "Do you not, Sir, remember, that the man who carried your trunk on that day shewed you a scar he had got on his head in fighting for his King and country; and that he related the particulars of the action in which he was wounded: This is the same scar; look at it."—"Good God!" exclaimed the stranger; "I do, indeed, perfectly remember the circumstance, and have every reason to believe this to be the man, though I had entirely forgotten his face; but, my Lord," added the stranger, "I can put it to a certainty, for I have a memorandum of the day I arrived at Dover from Calus." The date was compared with the day laid in the indictment, and found to be the same. The whole Court felt the impression, and joy was visible in every face; when, after examining the Gentleman as to his name and place of abode, the foreman of the Jury pronounced, Not Guilty.

A few evenings only elapsed, when the prisoner, the stranger, and his livery servant, were recognized upon the road in their original capacities of experienced highwaymen.

The above story may serve as a useful lesson to shew the power of deception, when it presents to the imagination a natural association of ideas, and connects a probable chain of circumstances together.

That much, however, is certain, that a man has never so much reason to be satisfied with the deception practised upon him, as when humanity has misled his judgment. Though rigid justice might frown at the fraud, mercy would rejoice at the event.

Credulity is seldom unamiable, though frequently imprudent; and perhaps, after all, there is as much danger in being incredulous as in credulity; the

dogmatist and the sceptic are alike wide views a thing on all sides before he determines, and searches for truth with care and attention, separating from the consideration the prejudices of sense and passion.

It not infrequently happens, that the credulous and incautious man change characters. Without any established principle of true reason, they fly off from one prejudice to another, the enthusiast becomes a free thinker, and the infidel a superstitious bigot.

These extraordinary changes of opinion are generally produced by a new and extraordinary notion of ideas, connected strongly by the imagination, and in which reason has little share.

Thus we become dupes to fancy, and slaves to nonsense.

Another of the strongest sources of false judgment proceeds from the melancholy impression of fear. Thus the belief of supernatural appearances, engendered by some old nurse, and fostered by fancy, becomes a fruitful spring of misery.

Though the narratives of ghosts and apparitions, spirits and supernatural appearances, all want proof, yet frequently the circumstances attending them are so wrapped up in mystery, that the yet unravelled story is sufficient evidence to a weak mind.

Perhaps a more remarkable instance cannot be easily produced than in the following story, authenticated by respectable persons now alive.

Some few years since, before ghosts and spectres were properly introduced among us by means of the pantomimes and novels of the day, a Gentleman of a philosophical turn of mind, who was hardy enough to deny the existence of any thing supernatural, happened to pay a visit at an old house in Gloucestershire, whose unfortunate owner had just become a bankrupt, with a view to offer such assistance and consolation as he could bestow, when on one rainy dull evening, in the month of March, the family being seated by the kitchen fire, the conversation turned on supernatural appearances. The philosopher was endeavouring to convince his auditors of the folly and absurdity of such opinions, with rather an unbecoming levity, when the wife left the party, and went up stairs, but had hardly left the kitchen three minutes before a dreadful noise was heard, min-

gled with the most horrid screams; the poor maid changed countenance, and her red hair stood erect in every direction; the husband trembled in his chair; and the philosopher began to look serious. At last the husband rose from his seat, and ascended the stairs in search of his wife, when a second dreadful scream was heard; the maid mustered resolution to follow her master, and a third scream ensued. The philosopher, who was not quite at ease, now thought it high time for him to set out in search of a cause; when, arriving at the landing-place, he found the maid in a fit; the master lying flat, with his face upon the floor, which was stained with blood; and, on advancing a little further, the mistress in nearly the same condition. To her the philosopher paid immediate attention; and, finding she had only swooned away, brought her in his arms down stairs, and placed her on the floor of the kitchen; the pump was at hand, and he had the presence of mind to run to it to get some water in a glass; but what was his astonishment when he found that he pumped only copious streams of blood: which extraordinary appearance, joined to the other circumstances, made the unbeliever tremble in every limb; a sudden perspiration overspread the surface of his skin; and the supernatural possessed his imagination in all its true colours of dread and horror; again and again he repeated his efforts, and again and again threw away the loathsome contents of the glass.

Had the story stopped here, what would not superstition have made of it! But the philosopher, who was still pumping, now found the colour grow paler, and at last pure water filled the vessel. Overjoyed at this observation, he threw the limpid stream in the face of the mistress, whose recovery was now assisted by the appearance of her husband and Betty.

The mystery, when explained, turned out to be simply this: The good housewife, when she knew that a doctoret had been struck against her husband, had taken care to conceal some of her choice cherry brandy from the rapacious gripe of the Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankrupts on some shelves in a closet up stairs, which also contained, agreeable to the ancient architecture of the building, the trunk of the pump below; and, in trying to move the pump to get a drop for the party at the kitchen fire, the shelf gave way with a tremendous

tremendous crash, the jars were broken into a hundred pieces, the rich juice descended in torrents down the trunk of the pump, and filled with its ruby current the sucker beneath, and this was the self-same fluid which the philosopher in his fright had so hastily thrown away. The wife had swooned at the accident; the husband, in his haste, had fallen on his nose; and the maid's legs, in her hurry, coming in contact

with her fallen master's ribs, she, like vaulting ambition, overleapt herself, and fell on the other side.

Often has this story been told, by one who knew the philosopher, with great effect, till the last act, or *dénouement*; when disappointment was always visible in the looks of his auditors, at finding that there was actually nothing supernatural, and no ghost.

G. B.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. HUMPHREY WANLEY TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD LORD HARLEY, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BISHOP OF ELY'S MSS. DATED 30TH AUGUST 1714.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

1. WHEREAS my Lord Bishop formerly did cause his MSS. to be numbered successively as they were brought in; that good order was discontinued divers years before his decease; so that those necessary marks are wanting in many of them.

2. Many books which have been so marked do now want the said numbers; either by being newly bound, or by being mingled through negligence or petulancy.

3. Many others which still have their marks cannot easily be found in the printed catalogue, because some were either erroneously marked at first, or else the print is faint, or both.

4. Divers MSS. of value mentioned in the said printed Catalogue could not be produced to me, being either lent out, mislaid, or lost. Such are, Two Copies of *Su. tomus*, said to be lent to Dr. Bentley. A fine Register of the See of Hereford, said to be lent to the present Lord Bishop of Hereford. *Ovidius de Nuce*, an exceeding old copy, lent or mislaid. Tullie's *Tusculan Questions*, mentioned in the said printed Catalogue. No. 32. Original Epistles of our ancient learned Protestant Divines. No. 125. Statutes of Norwich Cathedral temp. R. Hen. VIII. No. 203. Chartres of Westminster Church. No. 223. Old Chartulary of Ely. No. 236. Books of Queen Elizabeth's Jewels. No. 254, 255. *Pars Flororum cum suis Græcis, man. vet.* No. 87. *Index Librorum Græcorum Bibliothecæ Palatinæ per Dav. Hamanungum*. No. 671. The Original Foundation Charter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. No. 160. *Bedæ Histor. Ec-*

cles. formerly belonging to the Monastery of Plympton; and many others too tedious here to enumerate.

5. Through the negligence or petulancy above-mentioned, or else mere stupidity, books which were out of their bindings have been quite disjointed, so that their several parts cannot be found and put together: which is the fault of the Loiger book of Ossiver one and others. In like sort the modern letters were thrown on the ground and trodden under foot; my very lately part of them were burned on purpose, and others industriously mingled with the penknife.

6. This management needed not to have been introduced into that place, where my Lord Bishop bought all manuscripts that offered, good, bad, or indifferent, without making any defects. This custom hath in process of time raised the vast number of old books of small or no value, which I found there, such as vulgar Latin Bibles, Masters, Primers, and other Books of Superstitious Devotion, Old Scholermen, Poetie, Sermons, and such trash; heaps of common place Books and Notes of Divinity, Law, Physic, Chirurgery, Heraldry, Philosopher's Stone, &c. Rubbish Reports and such trumpery stuff that make one sick to look at them, being really sifter for any other room in the house rather than the library.

7. Another thing hath been omitted that might have advanced the price of the Collection; I mean, the putting down some note of the curiosity and usefulness of such a book or books. My Lord of Ely was certainly apprised of such matters; as that this was the

work

work of such a person; or the handwriting of such another; or fit to be consulted on such an occasion; but this knowledge being now dead with him, the price of those books is lowered thereby.

8. Some manuscripts have been found placed among the printed books of the classical kind: as to this sort of MSS. here I find the Latin Classics to be almost all of them recent copies. As to the Greek manuscripts (taking them in the whole), there are but two very ancient books among them, both of which

are imperfect; the rest being, for the far greater part (like the Latin classics), later copies and paper transcripts.

9. As to the parcel of Oriental Manuscripts lately belonging to Dr. Sike, of Cambridge, most of them suffer by being unknown. Moreover, the parcel seems to have been garbled before my Lord of Ely bought it, and wanting the proper titles, the languages being not cultivated, it can now be but of little worth.

These are some of the observations I have made, &c.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVEREND MR. SWINTON, OF KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

THIS excellent and learned Divine, from motives of delicacy, though possessed of every qualification to make an excellent Parish Priest, would never accept of any ecclesiastical preferment, which was frequently offered for his acceptance by persons who knew his extraordinary worth, but lived as a private gentleman at Knutsford, enjoying the greatest literary ease. The following *elegantly* written character was drawn up of him after his death, by the Reverend Mr. Clarke, and, according to the testimony of those who were fortunately intimate with this amiable man, completely delineates his character:

The Reverend JOHN SWINTON, A.M. was happy in an excellent natural genius,

improved with every branch of polite and useful learning.

His compositions were correct, elegant, nervous,

edifying, and delivered with peculiar force and dignity. His conversation was courteous, entertaining, instructive, and animated with a striking vivacity of spirit. As a Husband, a Friend, and a Neighbour, He was affectionate, faithful, benevolent, A zealous assertor, and an able defender of religious and civil liberty. With talents which would have adorned the highest station in the Church, For reasons (to himself unanswerable), He declined repeated offers of preferment from his friends many years before his death. He bore his last affliction with a firmness and a fortitude truly christian, and died lamented by the wife, the learned, and the good.

SINGULAR CUSTOM

PREVAILING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE LESGIUS, ONE OF THE SEVENTEEN TARTARIAN NATIONS.

WHENEVER the Ufnei, or Chief, has a son, he is carried round from village to village, and alternately suckled by every woman who has a child at her breast, till he is weaned.

This custom, by establishing a kind of brotherhood between the Prince and his subjects, singularly endears them to each other.

DENMARK:

DENMARK: AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

OF THE STATES DEPENDENT ON DENMARK; NORWAY, ICELAND, ISLES OF FERO, GREENLAND, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

NORWAY has sometimes been annexed to, and at others detached from Denmark; on which, however, it has remained dependent ever since the year 1387. It extends from nearly 58 deg. to 71 deg. of northern latitude; estimating from its southern extremity of Lindenes to the North Cape: the six last degrees of which, including Finmark and the Nordlands, are nearly barren, from excess of cold. It contains 14,000 square leagues; of which 3640 to the south are best cultivated, 2082 are tilled in part, and the remainder is in a state of sterility.

The sea washes it on three sides. To the west and north west it faces Great Britain and Ireland; it is contiguous to Sweden and the frontiers of Russia on the east; and on the extremity of the north are some wandering tribes.

Winter in Norway is excessively severe, though milder on the sea-coast. It is singular, that the most northern gulphs and ports are open, while the others are frozen. Summer is sometimes exceedingly hot; the sun's rays being concentrated and reflected by the rocks and barren mountains, which the shortness of the nights does not suffer to cool: but the inhabitants are so healthy and vigorous that they are equal to both extremes. The intervening plains are each watered by a rivulet. The mountains, some of them covered by eternal snows, form an intersecting chain from the north east to the south west, and afford pasture for the cattle. Huts are built where the herdsmen make their choice. The highest mountain in the country is called Kuelen.

The people live in the plains; and here and there good meadow land is found: but the cattle are small. Goats and hogs are common. The horse is small, but well-formed, vigorous, active, and in general of a peculiar race, being of a light dun colour, with a black mane and line along the back. He is particularly strong in the chest. Birds of game, and others of prey, inhabitants of the vast forests and desert mountains, with the hare, fox, ermine, and various animals that yield furs, are here native. Much Eiderdown, too, is obtained.

Sea and river fish are so abundant, that they form one of the most considerable branches of trade: among them are cod, herring, salmon, mackerel, plaice, lobsters, oysters, and mullets. This trade, not including the fish sent to Sweden by land, is estimated at 1,200,000 crowns. The forests that cover the country supply timber; especially oak and deal, which are exported in large quantities. It is transported through the country by the rivers, on which numerous sawing-mills are built; but, as little economy has been used, the decrease of wood begins to be alarmingly felt, especially on the sea coast.

None but the hardiest fruit trees will support the climate: neither peach nor grape will grow in the open air. The wheat is insufficient for consumption; and the inhabitants are often obliged to feed on a mixture of oatmeal and the bark of the pine: but this excess of penury is chiefly in the north, corn having been sometimes even exported from the other parts. Oats are the first crop, barley the second. Potatoes are daily coming into use. Much *heben* or drying is exported; and gardens formerly neglected are in a better state of cultivation. A great part of the wealth of Norway consists in its mines, of which there are now nineteen of iron; and those of copper are of no less importance: the lead and the gold scarcely deserve notice. The silver mine of Kongsberg is a demesne of the crown, and tolerably rich: yet it has never paid the expence of working, which for some years has annually amounted to 80,000 crowns. The amount in silver and copper, from 1623 to 1792, has been 25,267,788 crowns. Stone, and even marble, are common: but the latter is far from equal to the marble of Italy. The profits of the salt-works of Waldoe, from 1776 to 1793, have been annually 17,770 crowns; but the salt is not of the best quality.

Norway is divided into four bishopricks: Christiania and Christians' Sand on the south; Bergen and Drontheim on the north. The whole kingdom contains but nineteen towns; of which

there is not one in all the Nordlands and Finmark. Some attempts have been made by Government at building; but they have had little success.

The Norwegian is tall, robust, well made, his complexion fair, and his body active: but his blue eyes want a little vivacity. He is brave, a great lover of his country, thinks, but not profoundly, and prefers bodily exercises to those of the mind. Born in a mountainous and maritime country, and in commercial intercourse with the English from time immemorial, he has an habitual degree of love of liberty, a haughty and manly character, and never endured vassalage; though always very submissive to Government. He is a good sailor, and generally tractable: he may have some false ideas of ambition, and points of honour, with a certain taste for luxury; but, though irritable and impetuous if provoked, he has a fund of probity, antique candour, and a mixture not common of hospitality and temperance.

The character of the women is analogous to that of the men. They are reputed to be most excellent mothers and chaste wives; rather good humoured than impassioned; more beautiful than seducing; and inspiring admiration sooner than love. Be it climate, diet, or constitution, though neglectful of their teeth, they preferve them better than the Ladies of Denmark.

The language is Danish, but a dialect more strong in pronunciation, sonorous, and melodious; approaching the Swedish, and spoken with a singular kind of chaunt. The idiom of the Danish language has such affinity with the Dutch, German, and English, that he who knows these understands many Danish words*: but there are some old provincial words, in Norway, unknown to many of the Danes. Norway, like Denmark and Germany, generally writes and prints in the Gothic character; while the Swedes preserve the Roman. A useful reform has been attempted; but the yoke of custom is difficult to break.

The population amounts to nearly a million; and the births are calculated as one to thirty-five, and the deaths as one to forty-nine.

The laws are the same as those of Denmark; and the Sovereign has the

title of King of Denmark and Norway; which are the two most ancient kingdoms in Europe.

The Bishops govern the Church; having under them five hundred and eighteen cures. The religion, as in Denmark, is that of Luther.

Norway, ancient and famous as a kingdom, has no university! Writings, petitions, and remonstrances, have all been in vain; and, docile as the people are, the progress of the arts and sciences is small indeed. They appear well capable of manufacturing iron, steel, and wood: yet it must be allowed, that the interior of Russia itself is in this respect superior to Norway. Drontheim has an Academy of Sciences; but its Memoirs seldom appear. At Christiania also there is a military school; and a typographic society, that have published some writings. Kongsberg has a seminary for mines, &c.; and in some other towns, Latin and the elements of science are taught: people of condition have not disdained to give gratuitous courses of lectures at Christiania: but the press has little employment; and the libraries are scarce, and small. No better account can be given of the literature of a million of people, who form a third of the population of the States of Denmark!

The fine arts seem to be absolutely banished from the soil. A country beautifully picturesque has not produced a painter that deserves to be named. The human form is fine, symmetrical, supple, and of admirable address; and marble is abundant; yet not a sculptor can be found. The people are exceedingly cheerful, speak a melodious language, are of a bold character, and their long winter nights invite to recreation; yet they have no orators, but little music, and scarcely can boast of one or two national poets.

It must be remarked, however, that the only Danish subject who has held the place of Chappel Master at Copenhagen was a Norwegian; but his stay was short, and his successors have been Germans, as his predecessors had been Italians.

Unhappy Norway, once so potent, and still so abundant in resource, when will thy powers be developed? When will they soar and attain those heights, that shall do honour to the zeal and genius of thy docile sons?

* True: but he has many more to learn.—T.

The military are chiefly natives; and the Royal Horse Guard of Denmark is mostly composed of Norwegians; whose stature, fine form, and perhaps their supposed fidelity, have obtained for them that preference.

Norway possesses no mint. The coins, weights, and measures, are common to both kingdoms; except that the mile of Norway, making two French leagues, is a mile and a half Danish. The roads are excellent in winter, beautiful in summer, impassable in spring, and neglected in autumn.

Taking the average of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, as an example, the subsidies paid by Norway amount annually to 1,140,000 crowns.

As exceptions to the mediocrity of their manufactories, we must mention

the cast iron stoves of the Norwegians, which are strong, elegant, and cheap; and the glass they fabricate, some of it so well as scarcely to be distinguished from the English.

The export trade is much too passive, and is chiefly exercised by Danes and foreigners. With respect to ship-building, it is true that a considerable number of vessels and small craft are constructed in Norway, and sold to other nations at a low price; but it is astonishing that the country most abundant in wood, iron, tar, and every convenience for ship building, should possess so few able artists; or, rather, that it should not contain the grandest arsenals on earth.

(To be continued.)

MACKLINIANA.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from Page 337.)

MACKLIN returned to London in the spring of 1785, and instantly mixed in the convivialities of his friends with his usual health and spirits. His Irish expedition furnished him with a number of new anecdotes, which he embellished with much national humour, and told with all the spirit of a young man emulous to please.

In the winter of this year he made an agreement with the Manager of Covent Garden to perform occasionally at his Theatre; and he went through his usual characters with his accustomed ease and spirit.

Much about this time, his son, John Macklin, died, at not above the age of thirty-four or five, of a broken constitution, brought on by early dissipation. He was a young man of good talents, and received from his father a most excellent education, which would have fitted him for any situation of life, had he been governed by the rules of common prudence, or discretion; but he was unfortunately one of those who considered his education and

parts as exceptions against the censure of the world, and the indulgence of his parents, instead of inducing obedience, and being a spur to his industry, only made him the more careless in the economy of his health and fortune.

Macklin at first designed him for the law, and for this purpose entered him in the Temple, where he furnished him with chambers, a library, &c. &c. rather above what he could afford, considering the casualty of his income. "And what book, Sir (said the Veteran, in telling this circumstance), do you think I made him begin with first? Why, Sir, I'll tell you—the Bible—the Holy Bible."—"The Bible, Mr. Macklin, for a Lawyer!"—"Yes, Sir—the properest and most scientific for an honest lawyer—as there you will find the foundation of all law, as well as all morality. And for this purpose, Sir, I bought him a Polyglot Bible which cost me twenty pounds, and the dog knew how to make use of it if he had a mind—but he was idle and unmanageable—he had the early dissipations of his father about him

him—but his education ought to have taught him better.”

“Left to his own government in chambers, he soon gave up what is called the dry study of the law for the more flattering amusements of Covent Garden—and after a certain time, the only use it appeared he made of his books was, to give them a better chance of being better used by somebody else. In short, he not only run out the little money his father gave him, but sold his library, and every thing else he could lay hold on, apologising to his father—“that the study of the law was not suited to the versatility of his temper, but that if he would get him any situation in the army, he would use his utmost endeavours fully to atone for all past miscarriages.”

The fondness of a father accepted this apology, and Macklin using his interest with the Marquis Townshend got him upon the establishment at Woolwich, where he soon distinguished himself in the several branches of mathematical knowledge preparatory to a military life, and for which this academy is so justly distinguished.

When he had finished his studies at Woolwich, he was appointed a cadet, and was sent out to India in this capacity, where soon after his landing he obtained a commission in the army. He was now on the high road of preferment at a time of life best calculated to lay the foundations of a fortune, and with an appropriate education to further it to any extent which reasonable hopes might expect;—but all these availed him nothing (to speak figuratively) *whilst Mordecai stood at the gate*—his passions stood in the gate of his reason before him and his fortune, and turned aside every thing which talents, education, and high recommendations, might naturally lead him to expect.

Many are the mad and unaccountable frolics told of this unhappy young man whilst in India:—the following, however, will serve to shew the strange eccentricity of his temper.

In the course of some convivialities with his brother officers, he happened to have a quarrel with one of them, which was taken up so high on both sides, that nothing less than a duel was to determine it. Accordingly, it was agreed the parties should meet the next morning, at an appointed place, with seconds and pistols.

When Macklin came upon the

ground, he appeared wrapped up from head to foot in a loose great coat, that no part of his figure could be distinguished but his head. This was thought an odd dress for a man to fight a duel. However, it passed without notice till the ground was measured out, and the antagonists were desired to take their different stands—when, to the surprise of all, Macklin throwing off his great coat appeared in a perfect state of nature, without any article of dress about him than a pair of morocco slippers. His antagonist, alarmed, asked him the cause of so odd an appearance. “Why, Sir (says Macklin very coolly), I will tell you with great candour, that in order if you please, you may take the same advantages yourself. It is this—I am told, that most of the wounds which prove mortal in India arise from some part of the woollen or linen which a man generally carries about him in these encounters, being forced into the flesh along with the ball, and which occasions, in this very hot climate, a speedy mortification. Now in order to avoid this, I am determined to fight quite naked, just as you see, that if I should have the misfortune of being wounded, I shall at least have a better chance of recovery.”

The firmness of this declaration, and the savage figure which presented itself before him, deterred his antagonist from proceeding any further—his second declaring they were not on a par for safety, and the alternative of fighting a duel naked was neither agreeable to the laws of honour or of decency.

Thus ended this strange affair, which, with many other pranks of a more serious nature, obliged Macklin to leave the army; and soon after, finding himself deserted by his friends, he set sail for England, and once more threw himself upon his father for support.

And here it is necessary, in justice to his father's memory, to say, that no man took more pains to strengthen his son's mind, both by education and good advice, than he did. In the early parts of his life, he took uncommon pains to give him an excellent education, which, to do the son justice, he had parts sufficiently to cultivate. He had, besides, being a good Greek and Latin scholar, some considerable knowledge in the Hebrew, and in the French and Persian languages—the last of which might have been so serviceable to him in India, if he had dispositions to bring it to

its proper use. He had likewise read the English classics with considerable attention; and on the whole could rapport, when he thought proper, a share in conversation with very considerable ability.

His father, therefore, knowing what he could do, and likewise what his propensities led him occasionally to commit, constantly interested himself in securing him the best interest he could in India, as well as giving him the best advice for his general conduct—he pointed out to him the superior advantages he had over himself in point of education, protection, and outlet in life, and conjured him, by every sentiment which he thought could arouse his feelings, to avail himself of those flattering assistances. Many of these letters, both to his son and daughter, have already appeared in a former number of this Magazine, and do great credit to the experience and paternal affection of old Macklin—they do more, they shew a man not only interested in the affairs of his children, but in the moral duties of life; pointing out those duties with great force of expression, as the only sure foundation of future happiness.

Judge, then, what he must feel, in having all his tender and unceasing sollicitations for his son's honourable advancement in life, repaid by so disgraceful a return—a return which not only frustrated the present object, but cut up the last hope of serving him in any future situation!

His father's kindness, however, still prevailed, and he again took him under his roof and parental affections. Here he continued for some time a mere walking gentleman. At last the father, by way of giving him some employment, as well as some means to live by, proposed his translating some book, and pointed out to him *Le Monde Primitif*: he accepted the proposal, and the father soon after got him an engagement for this purpose. He proceeded on this work for some time; but his early dissipations again broke out, so as to impair his constitution, and of course unfit him for business.

It was in vain that his father threatened and remonstrated—sometimes actually turning him out of the house, and then taking him again, trying every possible method to reclaim him. The consequence of repeated irregularities at last produced a locked jaw, and

it was with some difficulty he was enabled to swallow his victuals. In this wretched state he languished for some time, and, happily for him, died a few years before the father.

Macklin was now arrived at that æra when the generality of men so advanced in age begin to feel its miseries, viz. in seeing the great majority of their contemporaries—relations, friends, and acquaintances, dropping off around them, leaving them every day more cheerless, and more incapable to minister, either to themselves or others, the pleasures—or comforts of life. He, however, had this melancholy scene more in prospect than in sensation; as, though now at the age of eighty-six, he walked firm and erect, conversed familiarly and pleasantly with his friends, and had in his profession, as well as looking forward to the duties of it, at least, the hope and cheerfulness of middle age.

He continued in this manner, with scarcely any visible declension in his powers, till the 28th of November 1788, when for the first time, in Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, he began to lose his recollection. The audience were kind enough to impute his want of memory as much to the extreme length of the part as to the very advanced age of the performer—but he felt something more serious within himself than a casual lapse of memory, and addressing the audience in a short speech, told them, “that unless he found himself more capable, he should never again venture to solicit their attention.”

He, however, rallied after this, so as to gain not only his usual applause, but encourage a hope, that his theatrical labours were not as yet at their final close.

In the beginning of the next year (10th January 1789), he attempted Shylock in the Merchant of Venice—a part, though full of bustle, distinction, and attention, yet not by any means so long as that of Sir Pertinax—but here his recollection again failed him—he made a very forcible apology to the audience on account of his great age, and assured them it should be the last time of his appearing before them, if he did not find his health fully re-established enough for that purpose. The applause of the audience to this speech seemed to rouse him, and he finished the part with tolerable success.

His last attempt on the stage was on the 7th of May following, in the character of Shylock, for his own benefit. Here his imbecilities were previously foreseen, or at least dreaded by the Manager.—but who knowing the state of Macklin's finances, gave, with his usual liberality, this indulgence to his age and necessities; and to prevent the disappointment of the audience (who he knew, from long experience, were always ready to assist in those liberal indulgencies to an old and meritorious servant), he had the late Mr. Ryder under-studied in the part, ready dressed to supply Macklin's deficiencies, if necessary. The precaution afterwards proved necessary.

When Macklin had dressed himself for the part, which he did with his usual accuracy, he went into the Green Room, but with such a lock-lustre looking eye, as plainly indicated his inability to perform, and coming up to the late Mrs. Pope, said, "My dear, Are you to play to night?"—"Good God—to be sure I am; why don't you see I am dressed for Portia?"—"Ah! very true; I had forgot—But who is to play Shylock?"—The imbecile tone of voice, and the impity of look with which this last question was asked, caused a melancholy sensation in all who heard it—at last Mrs. Pope, rousing herself, said, "Why you, to be sure; are not you dressed for the part?"—He then seemed to recollect himself, and, putting his hand to his forehead, pathetically exclaimed, "God help me—my memory, I am afraid, has left me."

He, however, after this went upon the stage, and delivered two or three speeches of Shylock in a manner that evidently proved he did not understand what he was repeating. After a while he recovered himself a little, and seemed to make an effort to rouse himself—but in vain—Nature could assist him no further—and after pausing some time, as if considering what to do, he then came forward, and informed the audience, "That he now found he was unable to proceed in the part, and hoped they would accept Mr. Ryder as his substitute, who was already prepared to finish it."—The audience accepted his apology with a mixed applause of indulgence and commiseration—and he retired from the stage for ever.

Though Macklin had thus retired

from his professional business through an incapacity of memory, he was far from feeling the rudiments of so advanced an age in the private habits of life—he lived much abroad as usual, took his long walks, told his anecdotes with tolerable recollection, and almost every night frequented a public-house in Duke's court, Covent Garden, where numbers used to resort to hear a man of the seventeenth century relate the wonders and curiosities of past times.

It was at this era that many stories and anecdotes of the theatrical characters in days of yore have gone abroad in the world, very little founded on facts.—Not that we believe Macklin ever meant to deceive; but as he depended on his chronology more from some corresponding facts than the dates of years (a most deceptive mode of computation, which many people fall into from laziness and inattention), he was often inaccurate; and sometimes in very essential parts of his own history.

For instance:—Whenever he spoke of his first performance of Shylock, he fixed the period in the year 1735; and though this was so remarkable an instance of the rise of his theatrical fame, that one would suppose his *ipse dixit* must be the highest authority—yet the fact was otherwise, as there are written documents, both by the play-bills of the day and other vouchers, which ascertain his first appearance in this character to be in the year 1740.—Such is the neglect of a little arithmetical knowledge, which the vulgar are mostly deprived of from early ignorance—but which the learned too often ridiculously despise, as unworthy to mingle in their higher researches.

He was notwithstanding at this period often a very curious, entertaining, and informing person to spend an evening with—to those who knew his temper, would not draw him into long arguments and contradictions, and could sometimes bring him back to his recollection about public events—if he was not always exactly right about names, dates, or places, he could tell many details and little circumstances, which none but living witnesses can so well relate—he could likewise tell the temper of the times when such things happened, and prove it by corroborating events.—These he often accompanied with such shrewd remarks, as shewed he was never an inattentive observer—

observer of what was passing before him.

Meeting with the writer of these anecdotes in one of his morning rambles, he asked him, where he usually spent his evenings, as he should be glad to mix with some of his old acquaintances. The ensuing Saturday evening was appointed, at the Fountain in the Strand, where not only several of his old friends met, but two or three others (one of them a learned and respectable dignitary of the Church), who were curious to hear the conversation of a man who had lived so long, and bustled so much in the world. On the morning of that day, however, the Gentleman who made the appointment with him received the following note :

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I am so ill with the rheumatism that I cannot leave my bed. Our mutual friend, Dr. Brocklesby, has confined me there for this morning ; so that I am afraid the morning and the evening will not only be the *same day*—but that I shall find myself in the *same year* : however, if otherwise, I shall be with you.

“ Yours, sincerely,

“ CHARLES MACKLIN.

P. S. My respects to your associates—they know the business of life must be attended to, or we shall certainly have a *whoreas* against us.”

This was a discouraging note to those who had set their hearts upon this evening's exhibition, and who had fixed the meeting for this purpose. However, we were not disappointed, as before the company were half met, the few who were assembled heard his voice on the stairs, very far from the tone of a sick man, giving directions about his supper.

When he was announced, and had taken his seat, he told us, as the pain had left him, he thought he was authorized, like the man in scripture, “ to take up his bed and walk—exercise always did him more good than physic, and society had always a double charm on him”—Then turning about to the waiter, “ Well, Sir, have you recollected what I ordered for supper ?”—“ Yes, Sir, perfectly well—*Lamb's*.”—“ I thought so, by G—!—No, Sir (with a voice like Stentor), *Lamb's*

boil—that is to say, those parts of the lamb which you usually fry, I must be boiled, with a little parsley and butter—for I have no teeth for your damned hard *frys*.” His supper soon after was served up according to his directions, which he seemed to like, and eat with a very good appetite.

It was previously settled by the company not to draw him into long stories, nor to contradict him, as it was found by the sad experience of many then present that this precaution was necessary. The plan succeeded ; when feeling himself at liberty to be “ the hero of his little tale,” he went into a number of little anecdotes of past times, which in many instances compared with the present formed a contrast scarcely credible—particularly in the general article of living, where board and lodging did not exceed thirty pounds per year, and where the best apartments on the first floor about Covent Garden run from eight to ten shillings per week. Very creditable tradesmen, at that time, used to purchase their steaks or chops at the nearest market themselves, and have them dressed for nothing at the public-house they resorted to, and this, with a pint of porter or a glass of punch, formed the expences of the evening, which generally did not exceed above sixpence or eightpence. They had the use of the newspaper, too, at the same time, which was generally read by some one man *self-appointed* for that purpose, who read, or thought he could read, much better than his fellows*.

In the course of conversation, he was asked, Whether Mr. Macklin, the late print-seller in Fleet street, was any relation of his ? To which he answered, rather shortly, “ No, Sir—I am the first of my name—there was no other Macklin before me—as I invented it, merely to get rid of that damned Irish name M'Loughlin.” “ But might not such a name exist without your knowing it” (said a dignitary of the Church present) ? “ No, Sir” (growingly). “ Why, now I think of it (replied the other), there was a printer towards the close of the sixteenth century, near Temple Bar, of that name”—and appealing to a Gentleman present, very conversant in black letter learning, “ I believe you might have seen books of

* This comparison was made eleven years ago—What a still greater contrast must appear now, when almost every article of life has risen double ?

his printing."—"O, yes! (says the other) several with the name of Macklin at the bottom of the title-page."—Upon this most of the company exclaimed, "Well, Mr. Macklin, What do you say now? Here is proof positive."—"Say now, Sir (says Macklin), why all I have to say is this (looking the two Antiquarians full in the face), that black-letter men will, *lie* like other men." This, however, did not interrupt the harmony of the company—and Macklin fell into his good-humoured way of talking again, which he continued to the end of the evening, exhibiting a very uncommon specimen of spirits and conversational talents for the age of ninety-one.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Continued from Page 346.)

THE FRANKS, or Christians, scarcely ever go over to the Constantinople side, unless on business, to buy goods, or to see them. I took two days ramble over to it, and saw every thing that was remarkable, or worth seeing. Another Midshipman and I went over by ourselves, the first time, without a *Janissary*, or *Druggerman*, with us, which no Christian, that is a stranger, ever scarcely goes without, for fear of being molested or ill used by the Turks; but they are more afraid than hurt, for I do not find but that they are always civil; much civiler than we English would be to them. We took a boat, and crossed the river from Pera side, and landed near the Seraglio, at a fish-market, something like Hungerford-stairs, and we rambled into the city without any molestation, except now and then a thrust or shuffle, if we did not give the wall. Abundance of people would stop and stare at us, wondering greatly at our dress, and especially our swords; for the Turks wear great long knives in sheaths, stuck in their girdle or sash. Sometimes they would come to feel in order to know how our swords hung, and would draw them half out, we letting them do just as they pleased. We had now and then a stone thrown at us by a boy, which we did not mind. The streets are very full of people; especially that part which is called the *Buffard*, which is like a fair. This is a particular part of the city, for their merchants to keep their shops in. This part is like a little town itself in the heart of the city; the shops are all covered a top here, that it is almost dark when you enter into them, there is only here and there a hole a top through the boards to let down the light. It is very like St. Germain's

fair at Paris, or like our exchange, with nothing but shops on each side.

All their goods are set out to sight to the best advantage; the *Passad* is the most regular part of the city, and has abundance of streets parallels crossing one another, and covered a top with planks, which keep out the rain and sun. Here all the finest and richest wares or merchant goods in Constantinople are put out to shew, for a pattern of what they have in their warehousers at home.

Every street has also its particular trade in it, so that there is not a mixture of different shops in one street, as in London. One street is full of nothing but silversmiths, another with all manner of silks, and rich goods of the mercer kind, especially brocades. Another full of shoemakers, or rather boot and slipper-makers, which makes a fine shew with their colours, being yellow and red. The grocers and taylorers have also different streets to themselves. This city is always shut up at ten o'clock at night, so that nobody can have entrance, or get out after that time.

The other part of the city is not so populous as this. We here met with a Jew that spoke Dutch, as did the Midshipman that was with me, so that we made use of him for a guide and linguist, or interpreter. He carried us to a large open public square called the *Hippodrome*, a very large spacious place, built by the Emperor Constantine, to ride and exercise his guards on horseback, and is now called the *Place of Horses*. At one end, towards the *Seraglio*, are two *Obelisks*; one is of entire stone, seventy foot high, and stands on a square marble *Pedestal*, and has upon the four sides all manner of hieroglyphic

phical figures up to the top. There is a Latin inscription on the bottom, but the letters are so worn out, that there is no reading it: one may learn so far, that it was built by Theodosius. On the other *Obelisk* there is an inscription in Greek; it is very sharp at the top, and built like a *Pyramid* of free stone, but seems to be very much decayed. Near to this is a *Brazen Pillar* of a great height, called the *Serpentine Column*: it is three serpents twisted together with their three tails fastened in the ground at the base, and their three heads at the top, one of which is broken off. They say, one of the *Sultans* broke it off with his hands. We afterwards saw two other *Columns*, one called the *Burned Column*, which was bought by the *Jews*, and burnt to get off the gold, for it was either gilded, or thought to be all of gold; it is now all black with the fire, it is as thick about as the *Monument*, and about a third as high. We made a stop at one of the *Mosques*, called *Sancta Sophia*, but were not permitted to go into it. If ever they catch a *Jew* in their *Mosques*, they either oblige him to turn *Turk*, or burn him; and no *Christian* is ever allowed to go into them, but by giving some money to the man that looks after them, or the principal keeper. This *Mosque*, they say, is very well worth seeing, having a great many curious things in it. I hope to see it before we sail.

We went into the first court of the *Seraglio*, but were not permitted to go any farther. We saw the *Mint*, where they were coining. After we went to *Bezzam*, and saw nine people chained by the neck like dogs; one of them sang a very melancholy song. We went into a great many buildings, which make a large square, called *Hans* and *Karavanserai*; they have a fountain in the middle, a large gateway to go in, with drums hanging up over the gates; the walls are very strong, and iron bars to all the windows to secure the goods that are in the warehouses; the roofs are little domes covered with lead like the *Mosques*. These houses are for the entertainment of foreign merchants; they are two stories high, and have rooms separate one from another. The lower stories are warehouses for their goods, and the upper chambers are where they lodge.

After we had seen all these places, we began to be tired, dry, and hungry, and enquired for a public house, but

were informed, that there was no such thing in the whole city, nor could we get a glass of wine were we to give ever so much for it: however, we saw abundance of cooks shops, and went into one of the best of them. They seeming us to be strangers, and well-dressed, would not let us eat in the common rooms, with the people below stairs, but had us up into a front room one pair of stairs; we found no manner of furniture in the room, but a straw mat on the floor, which we sat down upon. One of the servants came up to know, if we would have any bread: we said we would; and up he came again with a great broad wooden platter, like a cheese-board, only twice as broad, with a great piece of bread on it, like a thick pancake, and sat it down to us, and told us, we should have the other meat by-and-by. Some time afterwards they brought us up a little plate of (what they call) *Cabiobr*, which is little bits of meat, as big as walnuts, stuck on long iron skewers, and hung on iron bars down in a hot place like a furnace; so that they are, in a manner, neither boiled, broiled, roasted, baked, nor stewed, but are made hot by the heat of fire, so as to be eatable, mixed with a great deal of bread soaked in some sort of fat or grease like a sop. We being very hungry made a suit to eat all up, without any sort of liquor to drink, although we were told afterwards, that we might have had as much liquor as we could drink without paying more, because it would have been water, which is the liquor they are allowed to drink, and no other. We dined without table, chair, knife, fork, spoon, dish, napkin, or any other thing besides the plate the victuals were on, and eat with our fingers: and this is the way here the best of people dine at cooks shops. After we had done, we called to pay, and they told us, it came to two *Perraus*, which, for our money, is three half-pence, each. But when we had got some distance from the house, the man called afterwards, and made us come back, which I thought was to pay more money, but it was to give me back two *Assers*, which is two thirds of a *Perrau*, for he thought the *Jew* had eat with us, but being informed he did not, he gave me back two *Assers*: so that two of us dined, in one of their top cooks shops, for the value of a penny.

They have abundance of *Coffee Houses*,
H b h

Houfes, which make very good *coffee*, and take no more than an *Asper* for a dish, but then it has no sugar. I very often go into a coffee-house, where I mount a sort of a stage, and squat myself down cross-legged, like a taylor, on a mat, which is on the floor. They immediately give me a pipe a yard or two long, ready filled and lighted; and, being willing to comply to the custom of the country, I took it, and sat very gravely amongst the Turks, and made as if I smoked. They have a large charcoal fire in a flat stove, standing in the middle, where they boil the coffee, and hand it about to us in small *Dolph* dishes, on a fork like a beef-fork.

Friday is the day they observe as we do *Sunday*, which they do not keep very strictly, and *Saturday* is that of the *Jews*, so that, taking in the *Lord's Day* kept by the *Christians* we have three holidays together in one week.

The Grand Seignior returned from his palace up the canal to the Seraglio at four in the morning. We saluted him with twenty-one guns as he passed by our ship. Nine fine barges followed him with his women; they all rowed close by our ship, under an awning, that it was impossible to see any of them; and when they landed, there was a canopy or arch fixed, which was joined to the barge, for them to walk under, for two or three hundred yards, to a coach that shut up close; so that nobody could see any thing of them. They say, he has about four hundred very fine women, most of which he takes with him wherever he goes.

Upon the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty, my Lord Kinnoul had his entry and audience of the Grand Seignior and his Vizier. The first was of the Grand Vizier, in the morning; that day he made a general entertainment to all the *British Nation* at Dinner. I went to the audience, but did not dine at the Ambassador's. Afterwards I was in the audience-room, close to the Grand Vizier, and heard the Ambassador make a speech to him, in French, but I was not one of the number of those that had Turkish robes given them at coming out. Three of our Malshipman had, being picked out by my Lord before, having fine clothes. One of our Malshipman caused a lead suit to be made him on purpose, as did two of our Lieutenants and the Surgeon. My Lord's

attendants were grand and noble, and the procession was very fine and curious; but my designed brevity will not allow me to enlarge upon it as I ought.

His audience to the Sultan was on a Tuesday; which day was prefixed by the Grand Seignior a fortnight before, so that he had time to prepare for it. The procession began at three o'clock in the morning crossing the river, with links in the boats. He dined in the great Seraglio with the Grand Vizier. At half an hour after four in the morning, he had audience of the Grand Seignior, and was not above five minutes in his presence, and scarce cast a look at my Lord Ambassador. Seven people were only admitted into the room, viz. my Lord Ambassador, Lord Duplin, both the Ambassador's Secretaries, two Druggermen, and Captain Vincent. Every body else were stopt from going in. The Grand Seignior's Throne, in which he sat, was as rich as fine jewels and precious stones could make it. We had a very noble entertainment before the audience, there were three tables in one small room. At the first table sat only the Grand Vizier and my Lord Ambassador. At the second, my Lord Duplin, Captain Vincent, and our First Lieutenant. At the third were five or six people, two or three belonging to my Lord, and two of the top merchants; all the rest of us were stopt from going into the room. There was also, in another room, a large general table for those that were pleased to eat; I cannot properly call it a table; the dishes were all placed in a regular manner on the ground, to the number of one hundred and twenty dishes, and mats were laid on each side for us, either to sit, kneel, or stand on to eat. We had nothing but wooden spoons to eat with. After I had eaten of a great many dishes, for curiosity sake, I put my spoon in my pocket as a token and memorandum that I had the honour to dine in so great a place. Then I went into the other room, where the Grand Vizier, &c. were at dinner, and saw the manner of their dining, which was exceeding curious, and well worth the seeing. They were served up with two hundred dishes, and but one at a time, and most of them large dishes. I saw also the Officers and Noblemen dine, which was also very curious. I went likewise into their kitchen, and saw how they dressed their meat, &c.

which

which was a very strange spectacle, as to its particular manner. There were swarms of guards in all manner of dresses, and attendants innumerable, and all hush, not a word spoke. I believe there were above ten thousand people in the court we were in, which was a sort of a garden. There were above five thousand *Janissaries*. The buildings are very fine and curious. I only wished for twenty pair of eyes, and a better memory.

There was a great deal of ceremony, grandeur, and pomp in the *procession* of the Grand Seignior's people before the audience began; all of us were forced to stand and see before he moved, both before his entering of the Seraglio Gate, and before the Ambassador had audience. In short, it was in all particulars curious and great, a sight worthy of any one's seeing, and such as I never saw any thing like it before.

I should give you an account of the *fiac* *shew* we had on Sunday, when two of the Grand Seignior's galleys went over to Asia, and brought over the Persian Ambassador in the grandest manner imaginable. They came close by our ships, attended with about a thousand boats, and all manner of music (in their way), such as drums, and wind-music, according to the ancient manner. The guns from the Seraglio, and the guns round the city, fired.

terrible shock of an *earthquake*. We had mounted our horses very soon in the morning, in two parties, four of us Midshipmen, with a Gentleman for our guide, and went for Belgrade. Our Second Lieutenant, Porter, Midshipmen, and two Marines, went another road wide of us, to a town on the canal, close to the mouth of the Black Sea, called *Bejuchderiy*, five miles wide of Belgrade. They wrote to us, and told us, that they should be glad of our company in the afternoon to drink a bowl of punch, which we did, and as we were all sitting round the table over our bowl, very seriously, at two in the afternoon, being Saturday, April the 30th, Old Style, 1739, the house, on a sudden, gave such a prodigious shake, that we thought it would have fallen upon us, although it was a large new house; it not only surprised, but also very much frightened us all. We could not imagine the meaning of it, not, in the least, thinking or suspecting that it was an earthquake, though I thought the house stood very tottering to shake in such a manner. It was felt all over for a great many miles round, and on board the *Torrington*; by some people, another small shock was felt about ten minutes after the great one.

I designed to have given you a more particular account of the Seraglio, which is a very beautiful building, as it appears in domes and turrets, with little

days ramble into Asia, where we were ashore at a town called *Scutary*, which is reckoned part of Constantinople, though in a different quarter of the world. This town is bigger than any two cities in England, London excepted; I should tell you how I rambled into the country by myself, and the civility I met with from the Turks; I should likewise give you an account of a journey fifteen miles into the country on horseback, to a village called *Helge-a-K*, built by our English factory, where they all retire to in the time of the plague. It is a most beautiful and pleasant place, lies in a bottom or valley, and is encompassed round with a fine wood, with falls of water and aqueducts about it.

There happened, about this time, a

three or four hundred, were set out in the garden yesterday, and they had the contrivances (that is, for blinds) to keep the people from seeing them, and there were several guard-boats placed to hinder the boats from going to and fro that side of the river, our druggerman would not allow us to look through our spy-glasses to that place where they were.

I should likewise give you an account of a tour I took with the Lieutenant, in our barge, up to the head of the river, and five or six miles up a canal, which runs between the hills, where most of the *Grand Turks* have country-seats, summer-houses, and fine gardens, built on each side of the canal, on the brows of the hills, exceedingly pleasant. One part is called *New Ver-*

maisons, being built in imitation of Versailles, in France; the other is called *Saw*, having several fine palaces to the Grand Seigneur, and other Noblemen's palaces, all built of wood; but the houses are very commodious and pleasant, much beyond the buildings of the city.

I should tell you of our fine entertainment we had on board for some Greek and English Ladies all wore Greek dresses, and of our dancing Greek dances a board, which I like vastly, and had the honour to dance amongst them. Their dress is surprisingly odd and romantic (which I shall give you an account of hereafter), they dance in boots, and, I think, I was joined to a beautiful young Greek Lady. The Greeks in general are a very sociable and civil people.

Were it not that I design to shorten this letter, I should acquaint you of a fine ball I was at one night, at one of the top merchant's houses, made on purpose for the Gentlemen of our ship, because his three daughters were entertained on board us. There were

most of them Greek Ladies; and if you had seen them, you would have taken them for Actresses dressed very fine in a *Tragedy*. The German Resident set up all the dances. Greeks, French, and English, and Mr. Stanyan was there.

The plague begins to rage; six people dropped dead of it the other day. We begin to think of moving homeward in ten days; we only wait for Mr. Stanyan's last audience. The Captain, at last, introduced me to Mr. Stanyan's, and I dined with him twice. We call at Smyrna. I will write to you from thence, if I have an opportunity. We have had no news from England since we left it, which is great uneasiness to us. I intend, in my next, to give a more particular account of the manner and ways of the inhabitants of this great and populous city. Till then,

Farewell.

Constantinople, July 15,
1730, O. S.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PLEASURE.

"Each pleasure has its price."

DRYDEN.

THERE are many things in the world, which, because we do not apply our thoughts to them, we have very loose and indeterminate notions of. It is not at all surprising, that they should be the object of dispute and controversy; but it is surely very extraordinary, that there should be any disagreement about pleasure, which occupies the thoughts of all, and which every one professes to pursue. It was the appearance of a paradox to say, that I have seen men like *Creant*, may quite contrary ways, to reach the point of pleasure; but yet hourly observation proves it true.

I remember to have read of a people, who had but one general name for every person of the whole nation. If we were among them, we should find it very difficult to understand, without a particular description, when any individual was intended to be expressed, but I cannot think that we should be more at a loss than we are now, when we hear a man say that he will take his pleasure. If we are not thoroughly

acquainted with the person, we cannot conceive how he means to dispose of himself after such a declaration. We have no standard to judge by but ourselves, and that is having no criterion at all, for we may as well expect a man who has never lived in society to describe the various dispositions of all mankind, as that we should be able to form an adequate idea of pleasure from our own sentiments of it, or even from our own practice. What then can we determine upon this head? I believe we may acquiesce in this, that pleasure is a something in which numberless oddities and contraries are contained, every one of which is dignified with the title of *pleasure*.

Some of these pleasures every man is desirous of obtaining; and if we see any one more than commonly assiduous in collecting them, we distinguish him by the appellation of a Man of Pleasure; which is a species of the virtuosi, and consequently will not be deterred by any thing from purchasing whatever he has a fancy for. The pleasures which

which are the objects of his attention are, like all other curiosities, purchasable, but there is this peculiarity in the commerce of them, that those which cost least are the most desirable, and in reality much the best. Other virtuosi may sometimes have a rarity for nothing; but the Man of Pleasure may pay for all. Man is composed of body and mind: each of these has its respective pleasures, every one of which has its price. Some refined spirits may, perhaps, advance, that the pleasures of the mind may be had *gratis* by those who are willing to accept of them; but I believe the generality of mankind will agree with me, that there is some reason, though it is not philosophically precise, in this exclamation of the poet, "How hard it is to be, or bad or good!"

Vice plagues the soul, and virtue flesh and blood."

It is true, that the body and the mind do not traffick alike for their respective pleasures. Those of the body sometimes sell at so high a rate, that the purchaser is distressed to raise the sum, and is therefore obliged to apply for assistance to his friend the mind. She graciously supplies the necessities of her prodigal companion, and manages her stock so prudently, as never to have occasion to call upon him for the loan. Her method is always to pay for her pleasures before hand: she first of all deposits the price, which consists of a short struggle with herself; then she bears off her purchase in triumph, and receives some additional pleasure from it every time she contemplates it. The body, on the contrary, always runs in debt for his pleasures; he enters on the possession of them without paying for them: by which conduct it at last comes to pass, that not only the immediate enjoyment of them is interrupted, but that they are wholly taken from him; and he is obliged to pay generally more than their real value for the short use which he had of them.

Were the pleasures of the mind not more exquisite than those of the body, yet the superior length of their duration would be sufficient to make us immediately determine in their favour. By what intaruation, therefore, does it happen, that we slight a permanent satisfaction for the fleeting delight of a moment? The case is, we are under the

influence of the witchcraft of luxury, whose aim is to entangle us in pleasures which cost an extravagant price; for till she has effected that, her dominion over us is but imperfect. She throws such a gloss upon trifles, as entirely draws our attentions from objects of consequence, and so does not leave it in our power to make a choice. Surely this is true; for we hasten to our pleasures without any previous examination of them: we do not allow ourselves time to see them in two points of view; and we have not the least propensity to consider that which is immediately before us, in comparison with others: from all which, I think we may draw this conclusion, that we do not embrace the pleasures of the body in preference to those of the mind; but that the fervency of our passions makes us seize upon them, as being loath to lose any opportunity of gratification.

DEMOSI HENES, who now and then bowed at the shrine of Pleasure as well as his neighbours, has furnished us with a good lesson on our subject. There lived in Corinth a celebrated courtesan, whose name was Lais: she was eminent all over Greece, and was endowed with such powers of attraction, that every man who made any pretensions to gallantry went and sacrificed to her. Demosthenes must needs be in the fashion, and goes to her house to pay his respects to her, and proclaims himself a candidate for her favours. The Lady unfortunately esteemed it no great honour to be courted by one of the greatest men in the world; she therefore treated him like a common suitor, and refused to comply with his desires, but for an exorbitant gratuity. The orator shook his head at this, and took his leave with telling her, that "he would not purchase repentance at so high a rate." I believe every body will acknowledge, that there are many pleasures which may be called repentances, besides that which Demosthenes has given that name to. It were to be wished, that we were as wary in our trafficking for these commodities as he was: we are as capable of judging on this point as he. A very little reflection would infallibly make us judge properly of the value of our pleasures; which are not, however, to be estimated by the money we lay down for them, but by the consequences which flow from the enjoyment of them: so that according to us, repentance is in reality

reality the price which Demosthenes must have paid for the favours of Lais. I have already suggested, that the false steps we take in our pleasures, arising to an inadvertency, and that not a natural but acquired one. It is my earnest desire to remedy this evil; and I flatter myself with the agreeable prospect, that my wishes will take place. We see every day some new tables of interest and calculations of money published, which are of excellent use to merchants, and all persons who have to do with that commodity. We cannot suppose that those people are incapable of making such calculations themselves that they make use of those assistants. Why then do they use them? To expedite their business. Now I have, in imitation of these Tables of Interest, invented some Tables of Pleasure, wherein the inadvertent pleasure-

hunters may, at one view, see the true value of any pleasure calculated to a nicety, by the help of a criterion which I have the happiness to be in possession of, and without which it would have been impossible to have comprised the work in so small a compass as I intend, viz. a small pocket volume. I shall not here enlarge upon the utility of the work; for that nobody will controvert, if it is executed in a masterly manner. It is not yet above half done; I shall therefore, perhaps, before I publish it, give a few specimens of it, in the course of this Magazine. In the mean while, I beg that my readers will meditate on Mr. Dryden's words:

"Each pleasure has its price; and
when we pay
Too much of pain, we squander life
away."

H. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
June 6th, 1801.*

SIR,

I OFTEN reflect, with indignation and regret, on the vitiated taste of the innumerable Sonneteers who are every day intruding their productions on the public. A writer has aptly described them in these four lines.

"Here *epithets*, in gay attire, advance;
There *metaphor* entwines the mazy
dance:
Wrapt in a cloud, and safe from vulgar
eyes,
Plain Sense retires, and dark *enigmas*
rise."

Such deviations from nature and pure taste cannot be too much ridiculed. In the two following Sonnets, "To a Frog" and "To a Wash-Ball," I have endeavoured only to imitate our modern Sonneteers in the choice of their subjects, and the very moral and moving conclusions which they extract from the meanest things. To follow them into the regions of incomprehensibility (by them deemed sublimity), to gather together half a dozen long, high-sounding words, and to copy their inverted phraseology, &c. I find absolutely impossible. However, Mr. Editor, as another proof of the truth of the old adage, that "Nothing is new under the sun," I will trouble you with a Sonnet from the Spanish, written near the middle of

the sixteenth century, with which our British Sonneteers may console themselves in the idea, that the invention of obscurity and bombast cannot be attributed to them. By the following extract you will find, Mr. Editor, that obscurity and bombast were once the principal requisites which recommended the Spanish bards to the public notice: but whether this is the characteristic of the present age, I shall leave others to determine. Now for my Spanish Author. "In a village near Saragossa, on a festival day, I perceived the church gate hung with tapestry, and on it twenty-four premiums, to reward those who should compose the best twenty-four sonnets in praise of a *Rose*; which in the morning is a blossom, at noon a flower, and at night a faded cluster of leaves. On approaching the academical hanging, I found near twenty Sonnets already affixed to it, written by scholars of Saragossa, and other persons of distinction. I read them all, but did not understand one of them. I turned to one of the scholars, who stood near me, and asked him to explain their meaning. He told me, that was impossible, as it was become the fashion in poetry to be as obscure as the famous Gongora; with a rattling sort of loftiness; so that there should seem to be great matters where in reality there was nothing. "If a poet (said he) is not
sublime,

sublime, but stoops to mean expressions, and calls the sun the sun, and the moon the moon, his productions will be no more valued than a farthing ballad!

“ Having a poetical vein (continues my Spanish Author), I went into a tavern, and wrote the following bombastic nonsense, which I pinned to the tapestry among the rest. Every body applauded, because they did not understand it, and above twenty copies were carried off before the poetical judges arrived. You will have an idea of the ignorance of these critics, when I inform you, that the most valuable premium was the reward of my—call it what you will—*Armenian or Chaldaick Sonnet*.”

SONNET TO A ROSE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

“ RESPLENDENT, odorif'rous queen of
flow'rs,
Transcending all in pleasing redolence !
Purpureous charmer of the airy sent !
Augustest ornament of Venus' bow'rs !
Thy candour, which the optics quondam
drew,
And o'er the visible ideas rang'd,
Was, by the gore of that warm god-
dets, chang'd
To rutilant, purpureous, sanguine hue.
Sol, rising from his aqueous spouse's
arms,
First views thee as a gem, from sight
shut up ;
Meridian rays lay open all thy charms,
And spread thy odours like a brimming
cup.
But soon nocturnal, fatal shades, alas !
Obscure thy fulgor, and thou fad'it like
grais !”

SONNET TO A FROG.

ALL-HAIL, O thou of cold and mottled
breast ! [shape !
O tortoise-like in nature more than
On land, or water, both alike can scape,
On land, or water, both alike can rest !
Why dost thou fly me thus ? Why dost
thou gape ?
Think not I mean thy being to molest,
Or deem, like fabled boys, thy panga
a jest [nape.
Then stay—or, angry, I may break thy
Alas ! my words are vain ! now up, now
down, [long !
Thou hopp'st away, regardless of my
And, now again, I view thy back so
brown, [leap'it along.
As, midst the waving gra's, thou
Emblem of man, in country, or in town,
Now here, now there, like thee, now up,
now down !
Cottage of Mon Repos. RUSTICUS.

SONNET TO A WASH-BALL.

O THOU, whole many-varied charms in-
spire [hail !
My fancy-loving shell ! sweet gift, all
Thy beauteous veins of blue and crim-
son pale, [fire !
With more than common bliss my bosom
More od'rous than the rose or scented
briar, [hale !
How blest'd am I thy fragrance to in-
It perfumes every shop, and every gale,
And all the belles and beaux thy charms
admire. [please ;—
Yet not alone the sight and smell to
Thy useful pow'rs are potent as thy
charms. [matchless ease,
Plung'd in the wave, 'tis thine, with
To cleanse, from each foul spot, our
hands and arms.
Emblem of virtue ! great is thy control !
Thou purify'it the body, she the soul !
Cottage of Mon Repos. RUSTICUS.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MALMAISON,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF GENERAL BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THIS magnificent old castle is plea-
santly seated on the River Seine,
nine miles from Paris, and three from
St. Germain's ; it was erected by Fran-
cois Mansart for Mons. De Longueil,
Président of Parliament, and Super-
intendant of the Finances ; and at the
Revolution belonged to the Comte
d'Artois. Three noble avenues, dis-

posed in the form of a cross, and having
each two pavillions, decorated with
different styles of architecture, and
separated by a fosse, conduct you to
the castle. The principal avenue, in-
tersected with roads in the forest of
St. Germain, has in perspective two
pavillions, with Doric columns, sup-
porting groupes of children, bearing
baskets

baskets of flowers. On entering the second avenue, on the left, are placed on masonry pedestals, statues of Mars and Minerva, with children, and then attributes. A noble building, appropriated for stables, to which belong a riding-school, with the same on each side. The front of the castle on the court side is decorated, in the antique style, with two orders of architecture, namely, the Doric and the ancient Ionic, ornamented with four vases, surmounted with an attic of Corinthian pilasters. On this side of the court are two plantations, most beautifully formed; that on the left is terminated by an orangery. The castle is surrounded by a dry fosse, and bordered by a terrace, which continues round the principal court. The vestibule, after the taste of that of the Thuilleries, is beautified by columns and Doric pilasters of one solid piece. In the hall the tapestry is after Jordans; and on the staircase on the landing are Ionic pilasters, between which are large cornices, with groupes of figures, representing *Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Cupid, and Hy-*

men, and, above all, the art of war. On the right is what were termed the apartments of the Queen. The King's apartments are on the other side the hall, with the Corps de Garde, hung with tapestry, presented to Monf. de Maifon, when he was Chancellor of the Queen Mother, and communicate with another chamber, supported by cariatides, in an attic raised out of the ceiling. On the side is a beautiful round cabinet; the periphery of the walls is embellished with Ionic pilasters, intermixed with looking-glasses; and the ceiling forms a lofty dome. On the roof of the castle is an extensive terrace, bordered with an iron balcony: a handsome terrace stretches the whole length of the building, from which is a descent to a pasture, terminated by the River Seine. At the foot of the terrace on the left, between the flights of the steps, which form the figure of a horse-shoe, is a little cascade with five pipes, making as many sheets of water. Orange-trees are placed in the walks in front, and in a half-moon at the foot of the staircase.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, A View of the History of Hindustan; and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1800. Large 8vo. 22s. J. Debrett, Piccadilly. 1801.

THE well merited approbation of the public, expressed by a general demand for the first volume of this useful and entertaining compilation, has encouraged the proprietors to exert their best endeavours to render the present volume equally deserving the attention and protection of its numerous respectable patrons. The list of subscribers, at the head of which we observe his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Brothers; his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester; the Right Hon. the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of Bengal; the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay; General Abercrombie; and, in the body of this ample catalogue, a great number of persons of the first distinction, not only in point of dignity, but for their

the eminent in the military and civil services of their country, and in the walks of science and literature, afford sufficient proof of the great convenience of the plan to all persons in any degree connected with the British Government in India, or its extensive commerce at home and abroad.

On a former occasion, *see* our review of Vol. I. in our Magazine for April 1800, page 302, we noticed the similarity of the plan to the long-established domestic Annual Register, formerly published by the late Mr. Doddsley, of Pall Mall; and we have now only to add, that the same judicious arrangement of the variegated materials is continued, but an improvement has been made in some of its departments: for instance, instead of limiting the historical division, which seems as an introduction, to the British possessions in India, we are promised a general history of the connection between the Indian empire, and the different European Powers that originally formed settlements. And this satisfactory information opens in this volume, with a view of the commercial intercourse between India and Europe, previous to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope; a subject which excited the curiosity, and has employed the pens of several very able investigators of ancient history, the latest of whom is our learned countryman the Rev. Dr. Vincent, in his voyage of Neachus, and his Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; a work which the compiler of the history now before us has judiciously consulted. In the former volume, a general view of the state of ancient India; of the religious principles, the civil institutions, the arts, sciences, and literature of the Hindu people; an illustration of some parts of their early history; and a brief narrative of the conquests of the Mussulmans from the invasion of Hindustan to the death of Akber, were the subjects of the first division of the Asiatic Register. The object of the same department in this second volume is, to consider this vast empire in a commercial point of view, and more particularly the rise and progress of the Portuguese establishments in India, with the causes of their declension and fall.

In the second division, the chronicle of events in the British settlements in India has undergone some necessary alterations, much for the better. The

different articles of intelligence have been either abridged, or detailed, as the subjects of them appeared to us to require, and they are regularly inserted according to the order of time. The other subjects have been executed in the same manner as in the last volume; but the miscellaneous tracts will be found to contain a greater variety of original matter.

From the chronicle we extract the following remarkable occurrences.—

“*Calcutta*, May 17, 1799. Yesterday evening we had a violent thunder storm, which was attended with some melancholy circumstances. The house of Mr. Cumming, of the Calcutta Academy, was struck by the lightning, by which accident Master William Burnet, eldest son of Brevet Captain John Burnet, aged about twelve years, and Master Hector Coote Healy, only son of the late Lieutenant B. W. Healy, of this establishment, aged nine years and two months, were unfortunately killed, and it is said, that no less than eighteen persons were killed by the lightning.

“*Calcutta*, August 1st. The public dispatches and from Lord Cornwallis, and such other public and private letters were intercepted by Tippoo during his war, have been lately found at Seringapatam. They were carefully packed up; and, what is more remarkable, not more than three or four of the letters had been opened: the seals of all the others were entire. Tippoo's only brother, Kaim Sahib, when the place fell, was in a dungeon with heavy irons on his hands and feet: he had languished in that horrid condition many years, from an unfounded but jealous jealousy that Tippoo had conceived against him.

“*Bombay*, January 14th, 1800. On Saturday last, a great concourse of Gentlemen, and some Ladies, assembled at the singing-school, to enjoy an amusement of rather a novel nature in this settlement; the baiting a buffalo, horse, wild bears, and a leopard, which had been provided for the purpose. The spectators were separated from the performers, on this occasion, by a bamboo railing of considerable height; and the gallery, and every place from which the proposed exhibition could be seen, was crowded. The first thing to which the attention was introduced was an artificial human figure, which the animal attacked and tore with great ferocity, thereby

thereby giving his spectators a very tolerable idea of what they were to expect, were but the barriers that protected them either removed or overcome. A wild hog was next ushered in; but the leopard, with a true Mussulmic aversion for swine's flesh, rather avoided this animal, which also, upon its part, shewed no disposition to hostilities. Every possible expedient was then used by the gentlemen in the exterior of the railing to provoke the leopard to battle. He was teased with squibs and crackers, and pelted with every kind of annoyance, until, at length, irritated to the highest pitch of exasperation against his tormentors, he made a spring, with which, to the terror and astonishment of all present, he reached the top of the lofty railing which divided the house, and would, in another second, have been down among the thickest of the crowd; had not the master of the school, who fortunately had a loaded gun by him, at the critical instant fired, and shot the animal, who received the ball between the breast and the shoulder, and immediately fell over into his enclosures. The consternation which prevailed among the ladies and gentlemen present, on this alarming occasion, can be better imagined than described, each person being willing to wave all ceremony in order to establish his own right of precedence. The gallery stairs being rather narrower than suited the desires of the company, many here took themselves to the windows, through which they made a very rapid passage.

The proceedings in Parliament on India affairs; and the journals of the transactions at the East India House from June 14th 1800, to the 3d of February 1801; form a considerable part of the volume: and they include not only a general account of the Company's stock, receipts in cash, and expenditure, but likewise a statement of their debts and contracts, together with the amount and specification of all goods sold at the East India Company's sales from the 1st of March 1799, to the 1st of March 1800.

In the department entitled Characters, which forms the last article, there are several very curious biographical memoirs respecting the ancestry and the family of the late Tippoo Sultan; also, Characters of the Hindus; and of the Mussulmans or Moors of Hindustan; an account of the life of

Luis de Camoens, the celebrated Portuguese poet; another, of the Princess Wolfenbittel of Russia, a very singular lady, who resided at the island of the Mauritius, highly interesting; amongst other curious particulars, which may induce many readers to peruse the whole account, we take the liberty to insert the following.—Charlotte Christina Sophia de Wolfenbittel, wife of the Czarevitz Alexis, the brutal son of Peter I. was the sister of the Empress of Germany, consort to Charles VI. The Princess, though possessed of beauty, grace, and virtue, in a very high degree, became an object of aversion to her husband, a man of a most ferocious and savage character. He had several times attempted to poison her, when she was saved by counteracting medicines. At length, he one day gave her such a violent kick on the belly, when she was eight months advanced in her pregnancy, that she fell senseless on the floor, which was soon encrusted with her blood. Peter the Great was then engaged in one of his journeys. His son, having every reason to believe that his unfortunate wife would not recover, set off immediately for his country house. The Countess of Konismarck, mother of the famous Marshal de Saxe, attended on the Princess when she was brought to bed of a dead child, and nursed her with unceasing care. Sensible, however, that, if the Princess recovered, she would perish sooner or later from the brutal nature of the Czarevitz, she formed a plan to gain over the women belonging to the Princess to declare, that both she and the infant were dead. The Czarevitz, according to this report, ordered her to be interred without delay, and without ceremony. Couriers were dispatched to the Czar Peter to inform him of this event, and all the Courts of Europe put on mourning for the bundle of sticks which was interred. In the mean time, the Princess, who had been removed to a retired spot, recovered her health and strength; when, possessed of some jewels, with a sum of money which the Countess of Konismarck had procured for her, and clothed in the dress of common life, she set off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domestic, who passed for her father. She made but a short stay at Paris, and having hired a female servant, proceeded to a sea-port, and embarked for Louisiana. Nothing can be more affecting, and

and romantic, than the remainder of her adventures. Several other lives, and more especially the authentic anecdotes of the military life of General George Harris, under this part of the work, are truly important.

The miscellaneous tracts are still more extensive, and consist of a great variety of useful and entertaining papers on subjects of natural history; of military transactions in Bengal; historical and biographical memoirs; geographical descriptions of Asiatic kingdoms, &c.; Major Allan's account of his interview with the Princes in the Palace of Seringapatam, and of finding the body of the late Tippoo Sultan, &c. &c. The memorandum respecting the hunting establishment of the Sultan, with an account of the Chetas, a species of spotted tyger, known in the relations of travellers under the name of the hunting leopard, is uncommonly curious, inasmuch that it was thought worthy of being transmitted to his Majesty. All lovers of the chase will be highly gratified in reading this article.

An account of books for the year 1800, closes the volume, and comprises a general analysis of the most important productions of the press, that are connected with Asiatic literature, the principal of which is a continuation of the review, commenced in the first volume, of the works of the late Sir William Jones. The three last volumes, which complete the labours of that universal scholar, are the subjects of a summary investigation. "The fourth volume opens with the speeches of Iseus, the master of Demosthenes, the famous Athenian Orator, in causes concerning the law of succession to property at Athens, with a prefatory discourse, notes critical and historical, and a commentary. This, with the rest of the compositions contained in it, was published previously to Sir William's departure for India."

"The fifth volume is written wholly in the French language, and is dedicated to the King of Denmark. It comprises a translation from the *Perse* of the life of Nadir Shah: a very interesting and entertaining piece of history and biography. Another curious article in this volume is entitled, *Traité sur la Poésie Orientale*. The vivid images which embellish the poetry of the Asiatics are attributed by Sir William to their rich and copious idioms, to their

mild and fertile climates, to the beautiful objects which nature has placed in their view, and to the tranquil leisure devoted to the tenderest of passions; and those who admit the justice of this remark, will not be surprised that the oriental poets surpass, in beauty of diction and strength of imagery, all the authors of Europe, excepting the lyric poets among the Greeks, Horace among the Romans, and Marini among the Italians." Several late writers have, therefore, been at much pains to explain the causes which render it so difficult to translate the beauties of Hafiz, a Persian poet, into English verse; and, indeed, the specimens they exhibit, prove that it is no easy matter to them; but as for Sir William, who speaks little of the difficulty, he translates some of the Odes; and whether into English or French, his translation always conveys a lively image of the original.

The sixth and last volume opens with the *Hitopadesa* of Vishnufarman. Our Author remarks, "that the Fables of Vishnufarman, whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient collection of apologues in the world. They are extant under various names in more than twenty languages. The reviewer of this article in the Asiatic Register observes, that Sir William's is the second translation of this beautiful performance; that he has collated both with the original; and the result is, that the present is the most literal and correct, whilst Mr. Wilkins has been more happy in rendering the facetious humour of the original, which is less perceptible in the gravity of Sir William's style."

An essay on the law of Bailments concludes this volume. It is, we understand, says the reviewer, considered as a work of high legal authority on the subject, and is thus mentioned by Mr. Gibbon. "Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational essay on the law of bailments; he is, perhaps, the only lawyer equally conversant with the Year-Books of Westminster, the Commentaries of Dlpian, the Attic Pleadings of Iseus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Casis." We may add the ordinances of the Sultans of Saffra to the above list.

Another capital work in the account of books is, "The Geographical Systems of Herodotus examined, and explained by a Comparison with those of other ancient Authors, and with modern

Geography; with Eleven Maps adapted to the different Subjects, &c.; by James Rennell F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, and late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor General in Bengal.

Several other works on India affairs, and relative to the history, politics,

commerce, and literature of Asia, already published, are analyzed; and others in the press, printing for J. Debrett, are announced at the conclusion of the present volume of the Asiatic Register.

M.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger, written by Himself. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. Debrett. 1801.

(Concluded from Page 353.)

THE second volume of this extraordinary miscellany opens with the Colonel's return to England from the Continent, where he had visited Hanover, Berlin, and Hesse Cassel; on which place, and on the manners of the Dutch, and the impositions to which travellers are subject in passing through Holland, he makes several judicious observations.

Having made his profession his study, he informs his readers, that at this period he became devoutly attached to a military life; and that he immediately joined his regiment, the first of foot guards, in which he was an Ensign. We have no exact data to go by; but from public transactions we may collect, that the animated picture he has drawn of the prosperous state of his native country, when he launched into the great world, refers to a period preceding the commencement of the impolitic war against our American Colonies. As this is one of the best productions of our Author's pen, and exhibits a scene which must warm the heart of every true Briton, we shall not make any apology for selecting it, to inform the young, and to refresh the memories of the aged.

“When first I trod the paths of pleasure in this gay town, my country was arrived at the very height of national grandeur, and was not as yet on the decline. She was powerful and respected all over the world; both her fleets and armies were victorious wherever they went; the country was rich, from many years' peace after a glorious seven years' war. It was then, that Great Britain was in the hour of her influence (Cassell's Speech in the House of Commons on the American War drew the jealousy and vengeance of the European Powers. There was grandeur in every part; the necessaries of life were at a moderate price: the people were happy, joyful, and contented; the middle man then

lived well, the nobility and gentry were in general in a state of opulence; and there was scarcely such a thing to be seen in the land as a poor gentleman. England then basked in the sunshine of prosperity; from the vigorous and successful measures of the great Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham), who wielded the democracy of England in one hand, and snote the House of Bourbon with the other. He guided the affairs of this country in war with manly vigour, and in negotiation with sincerity, ever scorning those political refinements of which others vainly boast: sincerity he ever took for his guide, and his country's honour for his glory: his fame did not consist in triumphing, in a speech of four hours, over a fallen foe, in the senate, but in victory over a foreign foe: he was dreaded abroad, and loved at home. So much for politics: let us now pass on to the comparison between the fashionable race of that æra and our own time.

“To frequent the polite circle in those days, a young man must have been polite, well-bred, well-educated, and well-dressed; they seldom came into the world till one-and-twenty, and not till they had travelled, or been in some foreign country, for a couple of years at least. In these days, young men are thrown into the world between fourteen and fifteen years of age, from Eton or Westminster schools, with their mind and manners equally unformed. A young man may now come into a Lady's assembly or ball room head or tail foremost, in a trot, a walk, or a canter, it is all the same; and if he behave ever so rude, it is only looked upon as a levity of youth. If a Gentleman in these days has but a few guineas in his purse, and will walk directly up to the card table, he will be the most welcome guest in the house: it is not necessary for him to speak, or even bow, to a single Lady in the room, unless some unfortunate woman at the gaming-

gaming-table asks him politely for the loan of a few guineas: then his answer need be but short—"No, Dolly, no; can't;"—for this ever will be received as wit, though the unfortunate Lady's bosom may be heaving, not with the tenderest passion, but with grief and despair at having lost the last farthing.

When I first came into the gay world, there was no such thing as a Faro-table admitted into the house of a woman of fashion: in those days they had too much pride to receive tribute from the proprietor of such a machine*. In former times, there was no such thing in all London as gaming at a private house, although there was more deep play at the clubs at that time, than ever was before, or has been since. It is lamentable to see lovely woman destroying her health and beauty at six o'clock in the morning at a gaming-table. Can any woman expect to give to her husband a vigorous and healthy offspring, whose mind, night after night, is thus distracted, and whose body is relaxed by anxiety and the fatigue of late hours? It is impossible. Besides, there is a greater evil attendant on such practices. Gaming and liquor have debauched more women than all the solicitations of the whole race of man. With respect to the alteration in the dress of Gentlemen; the distinction formerly was, that every Gentleman appeared full dressed at the Theatres; and no person ever attempted to go into the side-boxes in boots. Every Gentleman then, though not full-dressed, but only in a plain frock, wore a sword." Were this the case at present, the insolence of those modern vermin, the box-looby loungers, who insult modest women as they pass, and disturb the performance, would be suppressed by the fear of chastisement. "Now, every barber dresses as well as a Gentleman; and ends of address, every night, are reciprocally exchanged

the play houses, between the apprentices of a mislin-seller and a man-servant, who all wear cocked hats and puffs for Officers."

The anecdotes of Howl, the flying-highwayman, are singular and entertaining; and the instance of his humanity, generosity, and gratitude, lead to an application, which ought most feelingly to affect the hard-hearted

miscreants to whom it is pathetically addressed.—"Let," says our Author, "those experienced gamblers, who have made a young man of fortune sink purposely to win his money, or who have clogged a die, and packed the cards, to the utter ruin not only of the suffering individual, but to the beggary of his family, who talk about this town in all the pride of spoliating infamy; let them, I say, examine their own conscience, if they have any, and decide who merited the gallows most—they, or Hawkes?"

Having delcanted sufficiently on the extravagance and excesses of the Nobility and private Gentlemen and Ladies at the west end of the town, he turns his satirical mirror about to the East, and exposes in it the portraits of covetous and prevaricating Citizens, who very readily discover the mote in the eye of the man of quality, whilst they pretend not to feel the beam in their own. One instance of this selfish partiality will serve as a sample of too many others between Temple Bar and Mile End.

"The first question the opulent Citizen (suppose a Sugar-Baker) asks his friend, when he rises in the morning, is—How are stocks? A. Very flat indeed! How is omnium? A. Much the same as yesterday.—My dear friend, Are there no hopes of sugars rising; I bought a great quantity in the market, and have them now on hand? A. None whatever; there has been no hurricane in the West Indies this season, and the crops are abundant.—That, my friend, is very unfortunate; and, above all, there are no hopes now of the enemy's capturing the homeward-bound West India fleet, from the great superiority we have at sea: formerly, in other wars, we speculators had some chance, even when the market was glutted with sugars, or any other article of trade, to sell them to some advantage—however, I won't sell at the present indifferent price! Pray have you heard how provisions are, are they likely to be cheaper? A. I am afraid not, for bread will rise two shillings next Thursday; and meat, cheefe, and bacon are extremely dear and.—Why, then, on Thursday bread will be eighteen pence the quarter loaf. My God! how can the poor live, if the farmers and corn-factors are

* In some houses, the Lady of the house is paid fifty guineas each night, by the proprietor of the Faro table

permitted to hoard up the grain*. There being no demand for sugars, he goes to the coffee-house to hear the news, when, taking up a paper, he reads—"Yesterday Lord A— sold seven thousand pounds at hazard, at Miles's Club, St. James's-street; and Mr. B— five thousand pounds the same night at Brooks's." Turning to an acquaintance near him, he exclaims—"Good God, Sir; how shocking is the passion that some men have for play! The extravagance, vice, and profligacy of the men of fashion of the present age is beyond all belief, not only distressing themselves by play, but reducing their wives and families to beggary!" "It is horrid indeed, Sir, and will not bear reflection," replies his neighbour. Now this very conscientious Sugar-Merchant, not a fortnight before, at the last settling-day, had gained 10,000*l.* by speculating at the Stock-Exchange; and probably the unfortunate stock-jobber who lost it was a tradesman, who by this loss became a bankrupt, and ruined his wife and family."

A similar fact, in which religious hypocrisy is the veil to cover avarice and extortion, is recorded in another part of this work. "A Methodist who kept a retail shop, in which a great variety of articles were sold, was heard to say to his shopman—"John, Have you watered the rum? A. Yes. Have you fanded the brown sugar? A. Yes. Have you wetted the tobacco? A. Yes.—Then come in to prayers!"

The following jocular proposal for raising a revenue for the support of the clergy in lieu of tithes, which are always paid with great reluctance, and are the constant sources of litigation between the parson and his parishioners, is truly laughable. "I propose that, in lieu of pigs, poultry, eggs, and milk, the clergyman in every parish be permitted to take every tenth child, both from the rich and the poor. The rich man, who can maintain his children, can equally afford to pay a fine, if he chooses to retain them; while the poor man, who cannot afford to maintain his children, will be happy in seeing them go to such good uses as I shall here enumerate. The children in each parish may be classed and drawn for tickets, as the horses are for the

supplementary cavalry. When they are quite young, the clergyman must be permitted to let them out by the week, to beggar-women, who haunt the streets or travel the country to excite the charity of the humane and compassionate. The average price for children let to beggar-women is from half-a-crown to three shillings a-week; but three and sixpence is given for a blind man, who serves likewise as a husband to the female beggar. When the children are six or seven years old, or upwards, they may be let to farmers to keep sheep on a common, or to fetch the cows home. Finally, when the boys arrive at the age of fourteen, the clergyman may sell them for fifteen pounds per head to the recruiting serjeants: there will be no necessity to give these lads any hand-money for enlisting; and as only three pounds are stopped to provide the recruit with necessaries, there will be a clear profit to the clergyman of twelve pounds, except a crown bowl of punch to the serjeant, which I dare say the parson will have no objection to partake of."

We shall pass over the large portion of this volume which comprises advice to the Cyprian corps and to the fair-lex in general, for though it abounds with good-natured wit, it is rather indelicate; but we strongly recommend the Chapter, "On the Misery of Female Prostitution," to young men of rank and fortune; for if any thing can deter them from committing the inhuman crime of seducing innocent, artless young females, and then abandoning them, it must be the reading Colonel Hanger's severe but just lecture on this interesting subject.

His humanity and his benevolent disposition are conspicuous in every page of this and the next Chapter, entitled "History of the King's Bench;" in which that most affecting, and very important subject, imprisonment for debt, as it is at present sanctioned by law, and in daily practice, is justly reprobated, and demonstrated to be a disgrace to the country. The Colonel's own words will best express the sentiments he wishes to circulate concerning unfortunate debtors in confinement. "It is the public opinion, that no persons surrender to the King's Bench but such who have money in

* At the time of holding this conversation, he has 10,000*l.* of sugars in his warehouses, purchased on speculation to fill again.

their possession which their creditors cannot lay hold of, so that they are enabled to live there in some degree of comfort; that it is a place of mirth, festivity, and joy; that no prisoner is in want; and that, in general, those who surrender themselves only go here till a proper arrangement of their affairs can be accomplished. I have proof positive to the contrary. This prison rivals the purlieus of Warping, St. Giles's, and St. James's, in vice, drunkenness, and debauchery. Unless a man be of a certain age, of a bold and firm mind, and of undaunted resolution to bear with fortitude and manly dignity the oppression and heart-breaking agonies he suffers from his persecutors, he soon sinks into drunkenness and dissipation; and what is worse, loses every sense of honour and dignity of sentiment—every moral principle and virtuous disposition, with which he may enter these walls; from the immoral contagion that is to be found in them. This contagion is so great, that, like the plague or the yellow fever, if he does not separate himself from the multitude, and live alone, which, under his circumstances, he must be more than man to do, or contrive to associate with those alone, for such there are, who bring honour and gentle manners with them into their confinement, which is no easy matter, he soon will be contaminated, and be lost to himself, to his friends, and to the world for ever.

“With respect to the women to whose lot it has fallen to be doomed to this miserable and corrupting abode, those who are good become bad, and those who are bad become worse. No unhappy and unfortunate female ever did, nor do I believe ever will, quit this seat of contamination without the most degrading, if not fatal effects of such a situation; for Metellina never stole from Claudius Caesar's bed to greater scenes of revelling than are practised and enjoyed within these wanton walls. There are within them, from three hundred and fifty to five hundred prisoners, out of which number, I can with truth assert, there are very seldom fifty who have any regular means of subsistence. I do not mean to say, that prisoners have ever been absolutely starved to death; but I positively assert, that numbers of the lower order, and many Officers confined some even for small debts under fifty pounds,

who have served their country with gallantry and fidelity, and have bled in her defence, have often gone a whole week with not above three or four meals of victuals; nay more, have frequently been destitute of a penny to buy them a roll of bread for breakfast. I call on the supreme justice of heaven to determine, whether, in a land which boasts so loudly of its liberty, of its justice, of its laws, and the lenity of its government, or in any other land—whether, I say, it is just, that, because I have been extravagant and imprudent, or even if I have done worse, that because I am a debtor, I should suffer the most severe of all penalties, that of hunger? Is it not sufficient atonement to the injured creditor to deprive me of my liberty, but must he starve me too? Am I also to be deprived of my sixpence a-day, at best a miserable pittance, which the law of my country gives me, by the petty-fogging reptile, ycleped an attorney, who, by some quirk, or quibble, or litigious oath or process, can, for near twelve months, prevent the prisoner from receiving the allowance which the law of the land intended should be paid him instantly on his committal, to keep him from starving. Thus, if a prisoner be arrested and surrenders to the King's Bench in the month of June, after the Term is over, there being no Term till the next November, during a period of near five months, he may starve; for, until the Court is sitting, he cannot apply for his *grants*; but when November arrives, and he applies for them, then the attorney may, by a litigious process, prevent him from recovering the miserable boon until the following May.”

“Surely, in a country professing a reformed system of Christianity, it is a crying sin to suffer such inhuman cruelty to subsist, not under the sanction, but by the abuse of our excellent laws. In another place, the Colonel asserts, “that there is no law in Holland, where the true interests of trade and commerce are as well understood as in England, to imprison a debtor:”—this is a mistake; a debtor may be arrested, but not before he has been cited to appear before the Magistracy of the city or town in which he resides, where the creditor must verify the debt upon oath, and produce the book or books in which the debt is entered, if required; nay more, if the debtor can assign

assign a reasonable cause for delay, time is granted him, from three to six, and even nine months, before execution against his effects, or an arrest of his person is awarded. But what must the truly pious protestant Christian feel, when he is informed, that the principles of the Roman Catholic religion prevent imprisonment for debt in some countries, where it is the religion of the State; and that in others, such imprisonment can only be for a limited time; and that during that time, the creditor must allow his prisoner a daily subsistence, according to his rank in life. The writer of this review was witness to the following transaction at Brussels, in the Austrian Netherlands, in the year 1759. The Duke of St. Alban's, of infamous memory, who had resided many years in that gay capital, because he could not live in his own country, had contracted debts to the amount of 20,000l.; his creditors at length arrested him, and threw him into the common prison of the city; they then waited upon the Prime Minister, the late Count Cobentzel, to inform him of the event, and to know what allowance they were by law obliged to make him. His Excellency's reply was to the following purport in French—"Gentlemen, I am sorry you have taken such a step without previously consulting me; but as it is, you must enquire of his Grace's *Maître d'Hotel* (House Steward), what were the ordinary daily expences of his table when he had no company; the amount you must allow him—and *three livres* (half-a-crown a-day) for his Gentleman, that being the usual allowance for a Gentleman. The result was, that the creditors adopted another mode; they released him from prison; but obtained an order from Prince Charles of Lorraine, then Governor-General of the Low Countries, for a Subaltern Officer, to be the constant guard, and attendant upon the Duke; he slept in an anti-chamber to his bedroom, dined at his table, accompanied him in his carriages, wherever he went, and never left him, till his debts were finally compromised by the sale of his estate in Swan Yard, in the Strand, for the purpose of building the Adelphi

in Portugal, a country which once being an extensive commerce, the insolvent debtor may be turned out of his house into the streets, whilst all his property is sold by auction before the door,

for the benefit of his creditors, but his person cannot be touched!—nor in any Roman Catholic country will an honest priest give *absolution* to man or woman *confessing* that they detain a prisoner in gaol for debt. A quotation from the Lord's Prayer—"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors" (as it is rendered in many languages), and an exhortation to release the prisoner would close the *auricular confession*.

Is it possible, that our good Government, after the many christian, humane, and equitable arguments that have been urged against imprisonment for debt, as it is now practised, can any longer refuse effectual redress for such an intolerable grievance. But we have our eye upon a work of considerable authority, which it will fall within our province to review in our Magazine for next month, in which this subject will be more forcibly discussed; we shall therefore only annex to this article, a most masterly reply to Colonel Hanger's indiscriminate attack upon the whole corps of attornies in the following words—"Ye are of your Father the Devil; and the works of your Father ye will do"—therefore to his dominions, after their decease, he charitably consigns them. Justly irritated, his antagonist has published "*A Letter to the Honourable Colonel George Hanger, from an Attorney at Law*"—to be had of the same publisher, J. Debrett, 1s. 6d.

A more masterly performance of its kind we scarcely ever met with, and we heartily wish the writer had thought proper to give his name to the public; for there are some passages in this well-written pamphlet, that are equal to any in the so generally-admired letters of *Junius*; yet it is contaminated by one illiberal remark upon the press and upon authors, as indiscriminate, to the full, as the Colonel's condemnation of attornies in the gross. It appears, however, that this anonymous Gentleman is acquainted with the Colonel, and has transacted business for him; therefore, as we are promised a *third* volume of the Colonel's Life and Opinions, it is highly probable, that in the course of his vindication he may favour us with the name of his opponent.

In the mean time, it is our duty to observe, that the candid Attorney has fully vindicated the honest part, which we verily believe is by much the major part of his profession, from the charges of

of extortion, oppression, and want of feeling; particularly with respect to detaining persons in prison for the costs of suit, often amounting to more than the original debt: for he clearly proves, that it is the creditor, not the debtor—the plaintiff, not the defendant, who is responsible to the attorney he employs for the costs of suit: therefore, it is the creditor alone, who has it in his power either to remit the costs and release his prisoner, or to detain him for them, as well as for the original debt. He deplores as much as the Colonel the extravagant expence of suing for small debts: it is, says this attorney, a monstrous and growing evil, which ought to be corrected; and it is augmented by every new Stamp Act: therefore, the blame does not lie with an attorney that a law-suit to recover *five* or *ten* pounds is as expensive as *one* to recover *so many thousands*.

Our Attorney, with equal pleasure, acknowledges the justice of Colonel Hanger's observations on the practice of multiplying actions on a single *bill of exchange*. "It cannot be denied that this, and other practices, throw a shade on the profession, which the sneer of malignity, and the flippancy of ignorance, busily, but vainly, contend to deepen and spread over the whole profession. The prevalent custom of dashing in at the whole convey, by instituting so many separate actions against the *drawer*, *acceptor*, and every *indorser* of a bill of exchange, when the object of payment can be attained without it, is a very disgraceful proceeding."—And we will venture to add, that it is so little known, that it is necessary for us to inform our numerous readers, that it extends to notes of hand; and that there are money-lenders and law attorneys in this great town, who will not discount bills or notes which they think will be punctually paid, but only such as have a number of names indorsed, against whom they can bring these vile separate actions: be careful, therefore, my worthy friends, how you set your hands as *indorsees* to bills or promissory notes.

To his honour be it recorded, that this Attorney likewise "deplores the

system of imprisonment for debt, and execrates it as irreconcilable with any just ideas of humanity, sound policy, or a free constitution."

To conclude—The Colonel having branded the attorney's with the epithet of a *detestable profession*, that wrings its subsistence from human sufferings—we have the following reply:—"Say you so, Colonel! let us go a step beyond this profession, and take a transient view of another, in which you have greater sympathy, if not more experience! The laurels that encircle the temples of a Soldier, the flush of exultation mantling in the cheeks of the Victor,—whence do they spring? In humbler strain, Sir, *The Soldiers pay!* What but human sufferings, real or contemplative, are the dark and terrible source of it. The gaudy-superstructure of military fame is reared on the untimely grave, inclosing the victim of ambition or political intrigue, which alternately trample "the majestic species of man," and give illustration to the profession of arms. Merciful God, the *profession!*—of arms; whose proudest boast it is to destroy without enmity, and pursue to extinction the objects of professed-esteem and admiration!—I know and feel the moral and political importance of my profession, without envying the prowess, or breathing a sigh for the pageantry of your's; and, in sooth, what is there in the comparative dignity of character, or manly reputation, of their respective professors, which should incline me to exchange a blue bag for a knapsack? Sure I am, that the *Independence* I worship and contemplate as the supreme good of man, for which no equivalent can ever be given or received, would not be my conductress in a transition from the *forum* to the *camp!*"

The importance of the subjects in contention between these two writers to great numbers of our fellow-citizens, will apologize for the unusual length of the discussion in this review.

M.

* * * In our last, page 352, relative to the smallness of a parish-church, the word *Marybone* was accidentally omitted.

On the Appropriation and Inclosure of Commonable and Intermixed Lands : with the Heads of a Bill for that Purpose ; together with Remarks on the Outline of a Bill, by a Committee of the House of Lords, for the same Purpose. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nicol, &c.

FEW men, perhaps, have had more practical experience on these subjects, as well as all others connected with Agriculture in every part of Great Britain, than the Gentleman who has here, at an important crisis, given his thoughts to the Public in a brief but argumentative and perspicuous tract ; on which he tells us he has bestowed " many months' close application ;" and, though his system may not yet have reached the perfection of which it is capable, the required degree of competency, he trusts, is nearly approached : Mr. M. adds, that he feels himself " on firm ground, and fears not the attack of any fair and honourable opponent."

His account of the origin of commonable and intermixed lands seems to have been derived from diligent research ; it exhibits proof, that a very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open and, more or less, in a commonable state ; and we find, that, under a certain mode of organization, each parish or township was considered as *one common farm*, though the tenantry were very numerous.

The common field system, though admirably suited to the circumstances of the times in which it originated, our Author considers as absurd at this day in almost every particular. His remarks strongly on the stupidity of persevering in customs after their foundations have mouldered away. " Famine (says he)

threatens at the gate ; while millions of acres lie in a manner waste ;—merely for want of a change of system ; so as to adapt the present plan of management to existing circumstances: a golden principle, on which the propriety of human actions [in all cases] principally depends."

Mr. M.'s remarks on the extensive uninhabited tracts of land called *forests*, many of them of a valuable quality, which lie nearly in a state of wild nature, are sometimes severe, but certainly not unjust. " These uncultivated savage districts," he observes, " lie within the limits, in the very bosom, of our own circumscribed territory : not in the Southern hemisphere, or hundreds of thousands might, ere now, have been expended on their improvement !" He strongly recommends a general Law of Appropriation of commonable lands, founded on the broad basis of impartiality and unbiassed justice, as the best mean of preventing the periodical return of those threatening clouds of famine which already have overspread the country.

We would willingly pursue his discussion of this subject, and analyze the plan which he has digested * for carrying it into effect ; but in the first place, it would occupy more room than we can conveniently spare ; and on the other hand, we rather wish to direct the attention of our Readers to the Pamphlet itself, the contents of which will be found in a high degree interesting and important. J.

A Spital Sermon, preached at Christ Church, upon Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1800. To which are added, Notes. By Samuel Parr, LL. D. 4to. Mawman. 7s. 6d.
BENEVOLENCE is the subject of this Sermon ; a subject which the learned

Author has discussed with energy, with copiousness, and with elegance. In the course of it, he has examined how far, by the constitution of human nature, and the circumstances of human life, the principles of particular

* Mr. Marshall, so far back as the year 1788 (in his " Rural Economy of Yorkshire") proposed a general Law of Appropriation, which, had it passed, would, he seems to think, have prevented the present situation of the country, *without precipitate steps, or compulsory measures.*—" Perceiving (says he) a disposition in the Committee of the House of Lords, when I had the honour of attending them in November last, [i. e. 1800] to promote the desired plan, I have been led to direct my attention to the subject a second time,—and have endeavoured to adapt the present plan of proceeding to existing circumstances."

and universal benevolence are compatible, and in the progress of his enquiry has pointed out and confuted the positions of Godwin and other abettors of the New Philosophy, whose extravagant opinions are liable to censure, and call for refutation. "I have ventur'd," says Dr. Parr, "to make the notes very copious, because I wished to save my reader the trouble of consulting books, and because I was anxious to place distinctly in his view the opinions of many eminent writers on the interesting subject of benevolence. I was necessarily led to touch upon many great questions connected with that subject, and I hope not to be blamed for having given my own observations every advantage they might derive from the authority, the reasoning, and even the words of the most celebrated Authors. The reader, I trust, will pardon me for having pursued now and then some topics which occurred to me while I was writing the notes, and which I conceived to be important, though not immediately relating to the matter contained in the sermon." The notes are very long, and in the course of them many points of great importance are considered with temper and moderation. The reply to the New Philosophers; the confutation of Turgot's attack on hospitals; the defence of the English Universities; the disquisition on atheism and on future rewards and punishments, will gratify every reader who is capable of receiving pleasure from good writing, directed by good temper. "I disdain," says the Author, "to avert any imputation of pedantry which the illiterate or the petulant may throw upon the passages which I have occasionally introduced from the writers of antiquity." Those, however, who may make any complaint on this account we think will not be numerous. To the Sermon much praise is due, and in characterising it we are inclined to adopt Dr. Parr's own words in speaking of the Indentures and Rules of the Hospitals. In it may be found "seriousness without austerities, earnestness without extravagance, good sense without the trickeries of art, good language without the trappings of rhetoric, and the firmness of conscious worth rather than the prancings of giddy ostentation." We may add, that Dr. Parr declares, "As to my own opinions, they have no pretension whatsoever to the praise of originality. Some, perhaps,

were the result of my own reflections; but most of them may be found in writings from which no man of letters would be ashamed of receiving instruction, and they are laid before the judgment and candour of the public, for reasons which, as a well wisher to the honour of our holy religion and to the happiness of mankind, I shall ever be ready to show."

Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, A Cursory View, with comparative Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain. 8vo. Wright. 1801. 2s. 6d.

To those who are in the habit of considering the state of the country as tending to destruction and hastening into the jaws of ruin, this pamphlet will afford great consolation. It undertakes to prove the real situation of the country to be such as to be fully adequate to the purposes of meeting the extraordinary hostile confederacy lately threatened against our naval strength and independency as a maritime nation. In the progress of this discussion, the Author takes a view of all the circumstances of our situation as connected with the trade and finances of the country; and concludes, that at no period of peace or war have the wealth and power of Great Britain been so considerable as at the present moment. The extent of our commerce and naval power has excited the envy of the world. Since the beginning of the last century, the nation has risen under her pressures with accumulated energy. Our naval force, which then was hardly sufficient to cope with a single Power, is now so formidable as to be a match for the combined sea forces of Europe, and our resources are proved to be adequate to encounter the hostile Powers who envy our greatness.

A Short Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich: with some Observations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers respecting the Preservation of Health. By John Rollo, M. D. Surgeon General Royal Artillery. 8vo. Mawman. 1801.

Of the effect of the directions here set down for the management of the Soldiery, experience only can be referred to for proof. They appear, however, to be admirably calculated for the purpose intended; and we doubt not

but that Dr. Rollo's exertions in this pamphlet will entitle him to the thanks of those whose advantage he has had in view in the publication.

Farewell Sermon preached at Market Deeping, on Sunday, April 6th, 1800. By Robert Lascelles Carr. 4to. Stamford. West and Hughes.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of All Saints, in Stamford, 13th Feb. 1801, on the General Fast. By Robert Lascelles Carr. 4to. Stamford. White.

Plain practical discourses, such as are adapted to the congregations to which they were delivered.

Classical English Poetry, for the Use of Schools, and of young Persons in general. Selected from the Works of the most favourite of our National Poets, with some original Pieces, compiled and written by Dr. Mavor and Mr. Pratt. 8vo. 5s. R. Phillips. 1801.

Of the many useful books which have been composed and published within these few years, for the united purposes of instruction and amusement, none more deservedly calls for the attention and recommendation of the Masters and Mistresses of Academies, and of the Parents and Guardians of Youth, than the judicious selection and compilation now under consideration. For instruction, it presents a variety of well-chosen moral lessons in *Dialectic Poetry*. For rational entertainment in the hours of relaxation, the selections of *Pastoral* and *Descriptive Poetry* are admirably suited. The Pastorals comprised in this pocket volume may accompany our young people on their rural excursions; and the descriptive add to the pleasure of viewing the magnificent scenes of nature, and the mouldering ruins, as well as the superb modern edifices, the monuments of ancient taste and laborious art, the exhibitions of combined genius and patient industry.

The contemplative reader, sauntering among the tombs of departed spirits, will experience the rational consolation administered by the plaintive *Elegy*. In fine, there is not a subject which can occupy the mind with profit or delight, which may not be found in one or other of the different classes of our national poetry, when properly arranged. The British Poets are so well known, and their characters have been so ably drawn by the late Dr. Johnson, of venerated memory, that it is unneces-

sary to dwell on that theme: let the reader himself admire their respective beauties and excellencies in the pieces to be found in this selection.

With respect to the originals, Mr. Pratt has long since acquired a claim to the first rank of our living Poets; and may he long enjoy it, as the well-merited reward of his many useful and amusing poetical compositions.

With Dr. Mavor we are not so well acquainted; but this volume comprises specimens which cannot fail to render him, when more generally known, a favourite with the admirers and friends of the Muses.

The Elements of English Composition; containing Practical Instructions for writing the English Language with Perspicuity and Elegance. Designed, in the Progress of Education, to succeed to the Study of English Grammar, and of the Latin and Greek Classics. By David Irving, A. M. 8vo. R. Phillips. 4s. 6d. 1801.

A very proper companion, in the student's library, to the preceding work, and for that reason passing at the same time under our review.

It will be no small recommendation of this ingenious and truly useful composition, that it has been approved by, and is inscribed to the Reverend Thomas Martin, A. M. a Gentleman eminent for his profound learning, his distinguished candour, and his impartial judgment in literature. A brief analysis of the materials of this interesting little volume is all that can be required to give it a more general recommendation to those who have the direction of the studies of youth, and to young persons who, after having quitted schools or academics, devote a few hours occasionally at home to the improvement of their minds.

"To younger students, and to such as have not access to more extensive works," it certainly will, though the Author only says with becoming modesty, "it may, perhaps, convey some useful instruction." The principal object is, to treat of prose composition, yet a few observations on poetry incidentally occur; and this draws the connexion still closer between the foregoing and the present work—for, says Mr. Irving, "the remarks which have been suggested with regard to the nature of figurative language apply equally to prose and to poetry; but the Poets have furnished

furnished me with the most copious and beautiful.

“ The rules of criticism are more successfully inculcated by particular examples than by general precepts: our Author has therefore collected abundance of apposite quotations in order to illustrate every branch of the subject. In many instances, this was an easy task: but in the classification of the different characters of style, it was attended with the utmost difficulty. To refer the compositions of our Author to a particular class, and produce examples from them in support of this decision, will always be a hazardous attempt.” Aware of the justness of this remark, we have examined Mr. Irving’s rules and examples with great care, and are humbly of opinion, that he has succeeded beyond expectation in this arduous task.

The principal contents are—Chapters on the Purity, Propriety, and Precision of Style—On Synonymous Words—On the Structure of Sentences—their Clearness, Precision, Unity, Strength, and Harmony.—On figurative Language distinctively classed.—On the Concise; the Diffuse; the Nervous; the Feeble; the Vehement; the Plain; the Neat; the Graceful; the Florid; the Simple; and the Affected Styles.

Critical Examinations of Passages in the Writings of Addison, Swift, Harris, and Dr. Robertson.—Of the Method of attaining a good Style.—Examples illustrative of the progressive Improvement of English Composition.—Conclusion—Observations on Epistolary Writing.

Considerations on the present State of Europe with respect to Peace or a further Prosecution of the War. 3s. Debrett.

In a pamphlet of one hundred and forty-two pages, including the introduction, loosely printed, or rather displayed by large types, costly paper, and broad margins, we have one of the cheapest productions of the English press, due regard being had to its national importance; for it contains the outlines of a negotiation for an honourable and permanent peace, which may save the Ambassador who may be appointed to the difficult employment of Negotiator with so artful a character as the First Consul of France, infinite trouble. But should the measures our Politician proposes fail of success, the alternative must be a

further vigorous prosecution of the war. The Author certainly possesses considerable talents for conducting peace of war, with that powerful weapon the pen; but we question much, whether his speculative theories can be reduced to practice, either in the cabinet or the field: at all events, however, he has given Ministers ample instructions on both events; but as they are not calculated for vulgar readers or common criticisms, we leave it to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who are most likely to profit by his plan to determine its degrees of merit. It is in all respects a gentlemanly performance; and a short specimen may serve as a proof, that if it is not sent into the world *ex officio*, it has at least been passed under the sanction of some department in the new Ministry.

“ Nothing but a peace, and a firm, solid, and durable peace, can restore France, as a maritime and commercial nation, to the rank she held previous to the war—What is there then to authorize a supposition that France should desire peace with this country.” On the contrary, this writer, acknowledging the error of former calculators, who boldly ventured long ago to foresee and predict the ruin to the French finances; he founds his hopes of the French Government being at this time more solicitous for peace with Great Britain than at any former period of the war, because she has no longer any powerful enemies to oppose on the Continent; and that having now no more countries to conquer, to subject to plunder or heavy contributions for the support of her immense armies, she will begin to feel the weight at home of the expences of her great military establishment, which must very soon greatly derange her finances. But, alas! if their subjects are as patient as the British under heavy taxes yearly increasing, under the idea that a prolongation of the war will bring about a more advantageous and durable peace, the Almighty King of Kings and Ruler of Rulers can alone foresee when the fatal contest will terminate.

Our Author’s apprehension of the combined naval force of France, Spain, Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty-two sail of the line, being induced by French intrigues to act against the British inferior number of eighty-nine sail, were well founded when he wrote

wrote six months ago, but at the moment of their publication they are all dispelled, by the wise and peaceable conduct and public declarations of the new Emperor of Russia, and the present amicable disposition of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark. But he seems to have another object in view, which is no less than to prepare his fellow-subjects for great sacrifices to be made to the enemy as "boons" for a peace. We have a great deal to restore, whilst neither France nor Spain have any thing considerable to offer as equivalent; so that after all our subsidies and internal taxes, all our conquests by land are to be given up, as the basis of the negotiation. See page 31. Thus the empty boast, that this should be a war of indemnification for our unprecedented expences falls to the ground; but let it be remembered also, that this promise was made in Parliament by the Ex-Ministers, not by the new Administration, of whom we entertain better

hopes—especially as our Author assures us, that nothing is wanting to enable us to meet the whole world in hostility, but unanimity between our Government and the people, and an active and energetic Executive!

It is but justice, however, before we conclude, to notice, that he thinks we ought to keep Minorca and Trinidad, as the pretensions of Spain to their restoration are too feeble to merit consideration; but does he forget what Spain has done for her good ally; and will not all-powerful France, to whom he is ready to grant Martinique, &c. &c. insist upon comprising Spain in her extravagant demands. This gordian knot we leave to abler Statesmen to loosen, or to our gallant Admirals and Generals, with the brave sailors and soldiers under their command, to cut through, with the same intrepid valour and dexterity as they have, in the course of the war, divided and defeated their united fleets. M.

ACCOUNT OF HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.

(Concluded from Page 324.)

ON the 11th of June 1779, Captain Nelson obtained his Post rank, and was believed at that time to have qualified himself for his situation, equal, it would probably be injustice to say superior, to any other Officer in the service. He had particularly attended to the duties of a pilot, and had become a most able one. The first ship he commanded was the *Hinchinbroke*. On the arrival of Count D'Estaing at Hispaniola with a numerous fleet and army from Martinico, an attack on Jamaica was immediately expected: in this critical situation of the island, Captain Nelson was entrusted with the command of the batteries at Port Royal. In January 1780, he was appointed to the command of the naval department in the expedition against Fort Juan, and performed the service with great gallantry. After storming an outpost of the enemy situated on an island in the river, he constructed batteries, and fought the Spaniards with their own guns. His conduct the reduction of the fortress was in a great measure attributed, and he received the thanks and rewards of his superiors and colleagues.

His exertions and fatigues in this expedition had visibly impaired his health, and on his return to Jamaica he was advised to go to Europe, which he did in the *Lion*, commanded by the Honourable William Cornwallis, by whose care and attention his life was preserved. He was eleven weeks at Bath before he recovered the use of his limbs.

In August 1781, he was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*, and in convoying some vessels to Newfoundland and Quebec, shewed his address in avoiding the chase of three ships of the line and a frigate. He sailed from Quebec to New York in October 1782, and joined the fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Hood. In November he sailed to the West Indies, and was actively employed until the peace, when he was ordered to England, being directed in his way to attend Prince William Henry on his visit to the Havannah. On his arrival in England his ship was paid off, and during the autumn of 1783 and spring of 1784 he went and resided in France, and at that time was appointed to the *Boreas* frigate, ordered to the Leeward Islands.

In this command he had an opportunity of showing his firmness and discretion in some claims made by the Americans relative to the title of the West Indies. From July 1786 until June 1787 he continued in the same service, and at length sailed for England. In March 1787 he married Frances Herbert Nesbit, of the island of Nevis, daughter of William Herbert, Esq. Senior Judge, and Niece to Mr. Herbert, President of that Island; the Bride was given away by Prince William Henry.

The *Boreas* being paid off in November 1787, Captain Nelson retired to enjoy the comforts of domestic society at the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, which his father lent him for a place of residence. Here he continued until the year 1790; and that interval may be set down as the only period of repose he had enjoyed from the active employment of his profession from the age of twelve years.

On the dispute with the Spaniards, in 1790, relative to Nootka Sound, Captain Nelson left his retirement, and offered his services, which were not accepted; but on the 30th of January 1793, he was appointed to the command of the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, under the command of Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean.

In this situation he was continually employed in acts of gallantry, which soon rendered his name renowned to his own countrymen, and formidable to the enemy. At Toulon, at Bastia, and Calvi, his exertions were unremitting, and at the siege of the latter place he lost the sight of his right eye. He again distinguished himself in the actions of the 13th and 14th of March and 13th of July 1795, and afterwards was appointed to co-operate with the Austrian General De Vins, at Vado Bay, on the coast of Genoa; in which service he continued until the month of November.

In this year he was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, the taking of Port Ferrajo, with the island of Caprea, and in the evacuation of Bastia. The month of December 1796 was signalized by the capture of *La Sabina*, a Spanish frigate, of 40 guns and 286 men, by Captain Nelson, now a Commodore, in *La Minerve* frigate. On the 14th of February 1797, the memorable battle off St. Vincent's took place, in which our Commodore acquired laurels which will never fade, by the capture of the

Santissima Trinidad, of 136 guns, and the *San Nicholas*, with such circumstances of conduct and valour as never were surpassed, nor ever can be sufficiently admired and applauded. For this exploit he was rewarded with the insignia of the Bath, a gold medal from his Sovereign, and the freedom of the City of London in a gold box.

In April 1797 he hoisted his flag as Rear Admiral of the Blue, and was appointed to the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz, and while in this employment exhibited as many signal instances of personal bravery as on any former occasion. On the 15th of July he was detached, with a small squadron, to attack the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe. This enterprize did not wholly succeed, and Sir Horatio retreated with the loss of his right arm, and the acquisition of a greater portion of military glory. It was in December before he was sufficiently restored to resume his profession. On his first appearance at Court, his Sovereign received him in the most gracious and tender manner; and when, with deep sensibility of condolence, the King expressed his sorrow at the loss the Noble Admiral had sustained, and at his impaired state of health, which might deprive the country of his future services, Sir Horatio replied, "May it please your Majesty, I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my King and country."

Previous to the issuing of a grant which secured to this gallant Officer some public remuneration for the hardships he had endured, a positive custom required, that a memorial of service should be drawn up; one more brilliant never met the eye of the Sovereign of a brave nation. Sir Horatio had actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TIMES! and during the present war had assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes, and taken or destroyed near fifty sail of merchant vessels.

The subsequent actions of this great man's life are so recent, and have been so amply detailed in our late Magazines, that we shall add no more than that the hero of Aboukir and Draco has received such rewards as acts like those achieved by

by him are entitled to demand. Wealth and honours have been showered upon him : he has lately had the title of Viscount added to those formerly con-

ferred upon him : and we hope he will enjoy the well-earned appellation
DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you a few thoughts on a very old subject, the *Game of Chess*.

In Mr. Twiss's two volumes I was led to expect much information ; however, I found a vast deal of anecdote, but no information — for it was no secret, that the Spaniards and Turks played *Chess* some hundred years since. But with the elegant Author of *Essays on Literature* I may say—“ There are authors for every class, and every country ; authors, for the sake of being authors ; some to shew their quaintness at diving into and borrowing from originals—some to shew the world the extent of their library. These write nothing for home use ; their compositions are all for exportation.”

I apprehended there must be some very great oversight or omission in Mr. Twiss's extract from Mr. Barrington's paper on *Chess* ; and I am surpris'd that Mr. Twiss's erudition, which seems to be so very general, should omit several of the most curious, as well as eminent. The antiquity of *Chess* has derived considerable reputation from the *Hai-ping*, or great Chinese Dictionary, which is well-known in Europe.

This book, which is the *Encyclopædia of China*, contains not only a history of the *Chinese Dynasties*, but that of the discovery and improvements in every art and science ; and is still continued by a society of the learned, under the patronage of the Emperor.

The article of *Chess* is treated of in the reign of *Tait-t-sung* ; and again in that of *Pow-see* (A. D. 537.) ; in the former of whose reign it is said, the game of *Chess* (or the *Elephant*) was brought to China, from India : a circumstance which corroborates the universal opinion in regard to its origin.

The Persian Authors concur in the opinion of the Chinese ; and from them we learn many interesting particulars concerning its moral and political use.

Those who suppose the game to be invented by the Grecian Captain Pala-

medes (or by the Romans, confound it with the common game of the soldiers, *Lairunculi*, or those of the counters, called *Calculi* and *Scrupuli*, between either of which and *Chess* there is no resemblance.

The Persians call *Chess* *Schateringee* or *Schatraak*, as it may be supposed from being the usual pastime of their Kings ; and the Greek name *Zatrikion* seems not unlike the Persian : the Spaniards, who learned the game of the Arabians, call it *Axedres* or *al Xedres* ; the Latins called it *Scaccorum ludus*, from whence derived the Italian *Scacci* ; to the westward of Europe they called it *Echec*, supposed to be a corruption of *Shek*, the Arabian word signifying King or Lord ; from this the term *check*, used in England, when the king is in danger, is derived, and *check-mate* from *Shiek mat* or *Schac-mat*—the king is taken, or is dead. *Chess* seems only an accidental remove from the same word.

In an Arabian Author, I find a very ingenious account of the origin of *Chess*—I say ingenious, as it seems to bear a likeness of truth, and bears an elegant moral. The following is as close a translation as my small skill in languages enables me to give.

“ About the commencement of the fifth century of the Christian era, the sovereignty of a large kingdom, near the mouth of the Ganges, devolved to a very young Monarch ; experience had not yet taught him that he should consider his subjects as his children, and that their love is the only solid prop of the state ; it was in vain that those important truths were held up to his view by the sage Bramins, and his Rajahs ; elated with his power and grandeur, he swayed the land with unnatural severity.

“ Sissa, the son of Dahur, the most venerable of the Bramins, on whom the splendor of philosophy and wisdom shone from infancy to his 70th year, saw that there were virtues in the Monarch which required only the culture of reason to bring them into life ; and
afflicted

shed at the miseries of his country, he undertook to display to the Monarch the cause of them.

Silla, aware of the disrepute into which the precepts of morality and virtue had fallen, from the evil example held up by those who taught them, was led to devise a mode of instruction whereby his lessons should appear the result of the Prince's own reasoning, rather than the instructions of another. With this view he invented the game of *Shuk, or the King*. In this game, he contrived to make the king the most important of all the pieces, but yet the easiest to attack, and the most difficult to defend, and only to be defended by the next in rank, or consequence, in the game, in graduation.

The game was first spread abroad among some of the leading men, and, from the great fame of Silla, became soon in vogue; the Prince heard of it, and directed that the inventor should be his instructor. The sage Bramin now had attained his desire, and in the course of his instructions took favourable occasion to point out the dependence of the King on the people, and other reasonable truths. The Prince, born with genius, and capable of various sentiments, in despite of the maxims of courtiers, applied to himself the morality which the game so strongly

exhibited, and reforming his conduct, his people soon became happy.

The Prince, eager to recompense the Bramin for the great good derived from his ingenuity, required him to demand what he thought competent. The Bramin asked only a gift of corn, the amount of which should be regulated by the number of houses (or squares) on the chess board, putting one grain on the first house, two on the second, four on the third, and so on, in double permutation, to the sixty-fourth house. The apparent moderation of the demand attended the King, and he, unhesitatingly, granted it; but when his treasurer had calculated the amount of the donation, they found that the King's revenues were not competent to discharge it; for the corn of 16,384 towns, each containing 1024 granaries, of 173,762 measures each; and each measure to consist of 32,768 grains, could alone answer the demand!

The Bramin then took an opportunity of pointing out to the Monarch how necessary it was, especially for Kings, to be guarded against the arts of those who surround them—how much they owed to their subjects, and how cautious they should be of inconsiderately bestowing their goods wastefully.

PHILOPPHEMOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LATELY engaged a promising young Artist (who I observe has engraved several Plates for your Magazine) to make a drawing of the house in which Hogarth resided in Leicester-square. The point of view in which it is taken is, I think, well chosen; the trees, the statue of George the First, and the spire of St. Martin's Church, in the background, rendering it more picturesque than London views generally are. This is much at your service, with the account of a conversation in which your Publisher's name was mentioned, if you think them worthy insertion.

After the first sketch was taken, and the Artist had left me, observing the house was a French hotel, I thought I could not better employ a vacant hour

than in having a specimen of the abilities in the culinary art for which the French are so celebrated. On entering a long and handsome collection-room, I found it presented a miniature epitome of Europe, of which French and Italian seemed to be the predominant languages. I seated myself, however, in the lanch-box with an old Gentleman, whose appearance was truly English, and who, after attentively perusing a bill of fare as long as a Welch pedigree, ordered a beef-steak, and a bottle of old port. He then handed it to me, saying, "There, sir, look at that; and if you like soups and French kickshaws, you will find them in all their varieties, and with every herb that grew in the garden of Eden. However, there is one thing I like,

I like, and that is, their mode of marking the price of every dish, by which I see you may dine here on easier terms than in most English coffee-houses." He was proceeding in his harangue, when a young Gentleman of my acquaintance dropped in, and joined our party. We called for soup and different portions of various French dishes, which, with our companion's beef-steak, were soon placed on the table. My friend remarked, that what we had was well dressed; and I added, every thing was exquisitely flavoured. "You are in better luck than I am," said the old fellow; "I expected my steak would not be half so good as I get at Dolly's, and I am not disappointed." "May I be permitted to ask, Sir," said the young Gentleman, "why, with that expectation, you ordered it here?" "Because I was a fool," replied he. "Had you not better order something else?" "No! I hate a dinner in *maquette*; that is the case with all these rigouts; and I make no doubt the spirit of disgusting will be also extended to the wine. Come, let's see what sort of stuff it is. Faith! this port is tolerable; to here's another glass to Old England for ever, for I detest French manners, French wines, French fricassees, and, indeed, every thing that is French." "Surely, Sir," said I, "with such a fixed aversion, your choice of this house for your ordinary was singular." "Why it was," replied he; "but I remember the place when it was Hogarth's, and I wanted to see how it looked now. There, do you not observe the third—d follows have put a billiard table in the very room my old friend built to print in, and he very probably engraved his admirable print of the *English Soldier* at the Gates of Calais in the spot where those people are jabbering French. Aye, Sir, he hated the whole *Grande Nation* as heartily as I do; and could he but revisit his old mansion,

His angry shade enrag'd would scold
em,

And make the place too hot to hold
em."

"I should rather think he would put them in a caricature print," said our young friend. "Sir," returned the old Gentleman, "he painted characters, not caricatures; his paintings are evidently calculated to expose affectation and folly; and when he satirized vice, his aqua fortis had the effect of a

caustic. But my feeble voice cannot add a leaf to his laurel; so e'en let us take a glass to his memory." "Sir," said I, "give me your hand; I would drink it in Burgundy. I am an enthusiastic admirer of the great man you speak of. Here is a drawing I have just ordered to be taken of this house, as having been his dwelling." This gave rise to a fresh philippick against innovation. "Sir," said he, "this part of the town is strangely altered; an old man, who has been dead about fifty years, told me, that when he was a lad, there was a turnpike-gate the corner of Little Chindos-street, and this place was quite open; then it was properly called Leicester-fields. Now that it is inclosed by iron rails, and its appearance totally spoiled by the planting a park of poplars, they have christened it Leicester-square. The next frosts, I suppose, will be to make some further improvements as they call them, and baptize it Leicester-place." "You are perfectly right," said my young friend (with a smile quivering on his lips); "these alterations are shocking, and with you I lament them; but such things always have been, and always will be.

What's not destroy'd by Time's de-
vouring hand?

Where's Troy? and where's the Mys-
pele in the Strand?

Peas, cabbages, and turnips once grow
where

Now stands New Bond-street, and a
newer square."

This, and some other little flights, brought our old friend into better temper, and he continued praising his favourite Artist, adding, among other things, that no man ever brandish'd the whip of justice with more pure motives and a better intention; and that this was his greatest pride appears by an anecdote related to me by a man whose character gives credence to his report; I mean, Mr. Sewell, the Bookseller, in Cornhill; by whom I was informed, he occasionally came to this house for subscription prints; and that when he once (about the time of the dispute with Wilkes and Churchill) told Mr. Hogarth, he thought it must give him great pleasure to see his own works so generally admired, and so universally approved, "Sir," said the Artist, "it gratifies me very highly, and there is no part of my works

works of which I am so proud, and in which I now feel so happy, as in the series of the Four Stages of Cruelty, because I believe the publication of them has checked that diabolical spirit of barbarity to the brute creation, which, I am sorry to say, was once so prevalent in this country."—This is an honest and a laudable pride, and must lead every man of feeling to venerate the place which has been the habitation of such a man. To the house he removed soon after he married Sir James Thornhill's daughter; and in this house he breathed his last, on the 26th October 1764, aged sixty-seven years.

"I know," continued he, "there may be, and are, cold blooded characters, who will say, this enthusiasm has its source in folly, but I feel with Johnson; and if I can quote him from memory, will say with him, "Far from me be that trivial philosophy which can conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground that has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue.

That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warm amongst the tombs in Westminster Abbey." And now, Gentlemen, permit me to close all I have said of this great and good man with the epitaph written by David Garrick, which is engraved on his tomb-stone in Chiswick Church-yard:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart.

If Genius fire thee, Reader, stay;
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here."

Here the old man concluded, and soon after took his leave, saying, he should occasionally frequent Jaquier's Hotel, where he hoped, at some future period, again to have the pleasure of meeting with us.

LYCOPHRON.

L. 800--804.

Ἰστορίας ἐδιδάσκων,
Ἐν ᾧ ποτ' εἶδεν Ἡρακλῆ φέσειν δράκων
Τρυφήναιον ἢ δολοῦσιν Ἀιδιῶν προμάχον,

Καὶ Γερμανίων ἄκ' ἀπώδεν αἰμάτων.

Triumphe sedes,
In qua Herculem quondam Tymphæus perdet
Inter opulas draco Æthiæ dux,
Ætæidem & Perfidem genere,
Nec remotum a Temenica consanguinitate.

Αἶδις, which in its primary sense implies repetition, in its secondary denotes future time. This is its signification here. Ποτ', an adverb of time, is joined with αἶδις, and both together express a distant future period. Ποτὶ αἶδις, says Tzetzes, ἀπὸ τοῦ ποτὶ ὄν. He then assigns a reason, why αἶδις cannot in this place signify rursus: ὅτι γὰρ καὶ ἕτερον Ἡρακλῆς ἐκείναι ἀπέδεν. Ποτ' αἶδις seems to have been our poet's favourite phrase. It occurs in other places: in one of which, at 1226, 7. it is trans-

lated by Canter olim rursus; at 732 and 801 by quondam. But the original words might have been more accurately rendered by aliquando post: in English, by some-time after, or some-time hence. Αἶδις frequently occurs in this poem; and implies in some places iteration, in others time. It is rendered by post at 546, by deinde at 1351, and by postquam at 1431. These Latin words are sufficiently explanatory, as they refer to some future time, when the thing foretold should happen. Αἶδις

is translated *rursus* at 1142. Cassandra had foretold, that a temple would be erected to her memory; and that virgins would worship at her shrine. Ἀὐδὲ δὲ, but hereafter, πῖνδο-πῖνδο; πρὸς δὲ τὴν μῆραν τελέω θυαίην. *Rursus* is here a wrong translation.

It is well known, that the perspicuity and elegance of every composition depend in a great measure on the right distribution and proper use of the indeclinable particles, by whatever names Grammarians may have distinguished them. These are, as it were, the finer filaments, that bind the larger members of the sentence to each other, and give to the structure of the whole period clearness, symmetry and strength. Yet is it not infrequent with translators, either wholly to omit, or indistinctly to explain these minuter parts of speech; which, tho' the least observed, are not the least significant. Trampya was a town in Epire, where a cenotaph was

erected in memory of Ulysses. Concerning this place Cassindia predicts, that, ποτ' αὐδὲ, some-time hence, an Epirot chief, Polyperchon by name, shall at a banquet slay Hercules. This Hercules was the son of Alexander the Great by Barsine. Among his illustrious ancestors was Æacus by the mother's side; by the father's were Perseus, and Temenus, descended from the famous Hercules. This digression, if it may be so called, respecting the illustrious ancestry of Polyperchon, Alexander's son, served the double purpose of celebrating the place Trampya, and gratifying the prince, a successor of Alexander. Such were the compliments which his poets customarily paid, and their patron received with courtesy.

—Παλαμαί, τὰ τοι μακρὰ βραχὺ.
R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 4.

MR. LACY, jun. (son of Mr. L. formerly a Proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre) made his first appearance at Covent Garden, in the character of *Hamlet*, and received considerable applause.

17. **DRURY LANE** closed for the season, with *Love in a Village* and *The Sultan*. Mr. Kemble (according to long usage) addressed the audience in a few valedictory words on behalf of the Proprietors and Performers of the Theatre, returning thanks for the liberal countenance and support that they had received, and making assurances of future exertions for the public amusement and gratification.

18. The season terminated at **COVENT GARDEN**, with *The Poor Gentleman* and *The Spanish Child*: and Mr. Lewis addressed the audience in the following speech:

“I have the honour, Gentlemen and Ladies, to address you at the close of a season, which has been strongly marked by your indulgence and protection.

“We feel it as much our inclination as we know it is our duty to express our gratitude.

“In the name of the Proprietors, Manager, and Performers, I beg leave to offer you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for all your favour, and to assure you, that it will be our study, pride, and pleasure, to merit their continuance.”

The same evening, Mr. Colman opened the Summer Theatre in the **HAYMARKET** to a pretty numerous audience, with *The Flute of Hamon*, *The Point of Honour*, and *Fortune's Favourite*.

Mr. Charles Kemble being gone on a tour to Germany, Mr. H. Johnson, from Covent Garden, has been engaged in his room, and performed the part of *Darmiel*, in *The Point of Honour*, with great feeling and effect. Mrs. H. Johnson is also engaged in the place of *Miss De-camp*.

The acting management remains in the hands of Mr. Fawcett, who conducted the Theatre last season with great success.

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1793.

STILL, still must War's discordant note
 Usurp the Muse's votive lay;
 Must the shrill Clarion's brazen throng
 Proclaim our Monarch's NATAL DAY:
 While the stern Foe with haughty brow
 Frowns on the Olive's field of bough,
 Throws from his land the profane gift
 of Peace, Nor bids the raging storm of Desolation
 O BRITAIN! rot from thy proud shore,
 Or pale maituit, or weak'd power,
 Springs in thy breast the vow sincere
 Which woos fair CONCORD's lenient
 hour:—
 Uncheck'd by threats of vengeful foes,
 Thy breast with war still and angrows;
 Thy seas, with unobscured force,
 Right onward keep her daring course:
 The Chief who smelt the odour of injury
 shore,
 The burning meteor conquering fire,
 Now thro' the East's burning zone,
 Bids his bold prow through the waves
 And while BRITANNIA'S flag flies
 Aloft in Hyperborean skies,
 DENMARK atopish'd, from her threaten'd
 towers, Yields up her naval banner to ALTIUM'S
 And lo! where PHOENIX'S
 Bids the proud City's rising
 To distant times their fabled
 Frigid tropics by BELTAN'S
 When from the ve
 Their dauntless arms the
 banner tore,
 Which, like a buccal meteor sped,
 To fields of death the
 Yet, 'mid the deeds of caddis fame,
 Shall not a tear the dying victor claim?
 No;—O'er his tomb, with guardian
 wings
 Hovering, the eternal pan glory
 Chanting with note triumphant to the
 His name thro' ages lives, who for his
 Enough of War! Whil BRITANNIA
 Before HYGIA'S healing hand
 The pallid Demon of Disease
 Lead far away her sickly band;
 While to a Nation's fervent pray'r
 The Arm Omnipotent to spare

Gives her ador'd, her Patriot Lord,
 Again to Life, to Health restor'd,
 To hail that day, to BRITAIN dear,
 Selected from the circling year,
 Which FAME shall ever mark the birth
 Of regal duty and of private worth;
 Stains that Affection forms, that Trans-
 port breathes, 7' roial wreathes
 The fragrant offerings join that June am-

ODE,

ADDRESSED TO TWO AMIABLE LADIES,
 ON THE BREACH OF AN APPOINT-
 MENT.

BY AMBROSE PIRMAN, ESQ.

AH! how can I in words reveal—
 For words but ill explain
 The keen regret that lovers feel
 Who see the fair in vain.
 Unjust unwise suspicion draws
 Precipitately wrong,
 To charge my absence to the cause
 Of dice or wanton song.
 Believe, my friends, believe the sequel
 true,
 And give to credit what is credit's due.
 With impious thought, PROMISED
 fly,
 Or clay form'd man entire;
 More impious still—pretum'd on high
 To steal celestial fire.
 Omniscient JOVE, enrag'd to find
 A mortal's guilt so great,
 Resolv'd to punish all mankind
 By one involving fate.
 Believe, my friends, believe th' affection
 true,
 And give to fable what is fable's due.
 Pardon's come—accomplish'd fair!
 The sentence to reveal,
 And spread around disease and care,
 Complaints we all must feel.
 Subject alike to human pain,
 No situation free;
 For while it strikes the aged swain,
 It darts a blow at me.
 Believe, my friends, believe th' affection
 true,
 And give compassion where compassion
 Due.
 Dismiss'd—horribly sure,
 That wounds a parent's breast,
 Creates the ills which I endure,
 And robs me of my rest;
 Of that insinuating fire,
 That friendly soft cares,
 Which virtue, sense, and youth inspire,
 To captivate and bind.

Believe,

Believe, my friends, believe th' assertion
too, [too.
 Nor tax my lips with promis'd penance
 But still to soften worldly woe,
 The good God decreed,
 That HOPE should some relief bestow,
 And both in utmost need.
 Oh! blessed faith!—upheld by thee,
 The immediate gift of heav'n,
 The wretch enjoys, as well as she,
 Thy aid—to be forgiv'n.
 Exert thy pow'r—prevailing over time,
 And teach my lovely friends to overlook
 my crime.

Celestial pair! by heav'n design'd,
 With sprightly wit endow'd,
 To charm and humanize the mind,
 And lighten life's dull load.
 Long, very long, unweild here,
 To chase desponding wee,
 The golden mean with prudence steer,
 And bless the world below.
 Say, must I wait the influence of time?
 Oh! grant my pardon, or conceal my
 crime.

June 2, 1801.

INSCRIPTION

WRITTEN IN THE RECESS ADJOINING
 THE CASCADE, SHRUB'S HILLS,
 SURRY, JUNE 7, 1797.

If haply, wanderer, thy way-worn feet,
 Shunning the world, have toand this
 cool retreat,
 Ah! pause, and, on this mossy bed reclin'd,
 Indulge the pensive visions of the mind;
 If thro' the vale of tears thy path has
 been,
 Lonely and sad, no gleam of joy between;
 Tho' friendship never did thy cares as-
 suage,
 Sorrow and toil thine only heritage,
 Yet in thy humble sphere thou still might
 find [mind.
 Some hallow'd hours to cheer the wounded
 Did e'er thy heart the throbs of pity
 know, [wee;
 Weep o'er and share a suff'ring brother's
 O'er the lone couch of anguish hast thou
 bent, [was spent,
 And mourn'd to find thy scanty store
 Chid from the pillow'd head the field
 Despair, [vent pray'r,
 Or breath'd for forrowing worth the ser-
 Taught how the cherub Hope to man was
 giv'n, [Heav'n;
 To cheer his path, the great best gift of
 Hast thou despis'd the taunting sneers of
 scorn, [torn;
 To cherish worth from happier prospects

Prov'd that thy heart priz'd Friendship's
 sacred flame, [fame;
 Dearer, by far, than honours, wealth, or
 And hast thou been, by no harsh creed con-
 fide, [kind;
 Thro' life, the friend, the brother of man-
 If so, why heaves thy bosom with a sigh?
 Why steals the tear of anguish from thine
 eye? [breast
 For sure, the charity that warms thy
 With feeling's flame, should lull its cares
[contoul,
 And jry dreams, with lenient sway,
 Meck Pity's child, the sorrows of thy
 soul;
 For the ny of is misery and pain,
 Ah! believe the Muse, thou hast not liv'd
 in vain.

EDWIN.

TO CATHARINE.

AN ODE ON SPRING.

O'er eastern hills the cheerful dawn ap-
 pear'd, [withdrew;
 The moon its silv'ry lessening beams
 When Thames his head from hoary bil-
 lows rear'd, [balmy dew.
 And kiss'd from Morn's moist lips the
 Now o'er his wave the swelling canvas
 spreads, [glides;
 And swifter than the lark thro' ether
 While the small bark its unseen current
 treads, [his lules.
 Hid by the thick'ning reeds that shade
 Thus as the ship pursues its destin'd
 course, [chace;
 The wind its top-sails from my gazing
 But wind nor wave, nor tempests bellow-
 ing hoarse, [efface.
 Can thy dear image from my heart
 Ev'n now, while musing near old Thames
 I stray, [morn,
 Scenting the gently-breathing gale of
 Methinks I see thee, as the season gay,
 And fairer than celestial Flora's form.
 But, oh! thy charms transport me to a
 dream— [ear!
 For, lo! soft music strikes my ravish'd
 Some heav'n-tun'd voice has caught th' in-
 spiring theme, [air.
 And zephyrs waft it echoing thro' the
 But hark! the modulating sound
 From rocks and valleys now rebound;
 Thro' sheltering woods and flow'ry
 fields; [steals;
 O'er healing springs and founts it
 Each budding rose and fragrant flow'r,
 In blossom'd sweets exhale its pow'r;
 With harmony the meadows ring,
 And teach the feather'd kind to sing:
 Now

Now reascending hill and dale,
Exhausted, quiv'ring, faintly pale,
Melts mountains gilt with orient ray,
Where rising Phœbus joins the lay;
Till ending in fair Catherine's name,
With notes melodious calms the wut'ry
plain.

It ceas'd: when list'ning to the breeze
[flood, [melting strain;
Which seem'd to vibrate with the
The breeze, alas! but murmur'd to the
flood, [again.
And sent my sighs, unpitied, back
Oh! should my Catherine as obdurate
prove, [get;
And all the mutual ties of love for-
This heart, that never ceas'd her truth
to love, [to beat.
Would cease within this sinking soul
But cease, ungenerous youth! thy caute-
lets fear, [attend,
Around thy fair her guardian sylphs
Pleas'd with their charge, in varying
shapes are near, [fiend.
To shield her virtue from the how'ring
Banks of the Thames J. N.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER
TO HER INFANT.

UNHAPPY Child of Indiscretion,
Pledge of reproof of rash transgression,
Dear, tho' unwelcome to be born;
For thee a suppliant with addresting
To heav'n thy mother fam would dare,
But conscious blushes stain the blessing,
And sighs suppress the broken prayer.
And hark! the voice of Family Glory,
And what is Honour call'd on earth,
Warn me to hush thy fatal story,
And hide thy sad disastrous birth.
But spite of those, my heart unshaken
In parent duty turns to thee;
Tho' long repented, ne'er forsaken,
Thy days shall love and guarded be.
And lest the injurious world upbraid thee
For mine or for thy father's ill,
A nameless mother oft shall aid thee,
A hand unseen protect thee still:
And tho', to rank and place a stranger,
Thy life an humble course must run,
Soon shalt thou learn to fly the danger
Which I, too late, have learn'd to shun.
Mean time, in these sequester'd vallies,
Here may'st thou rest in safe content;
For innocence may smile at malice;
And thou! O thou! art innocent.
Lo! here thy infant wants are given,
Shelter and rest and purest air!
And milk as pure—But mercy, heav'n!
My tears have dropt and mingled there!

ON THE DEATH OF
GENERAL KNOX AND CAPTAIN
JEMMETT MAINWARING,
LOST IN THE RABET, IN THE WEST
INDIES.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, E.

WHEN mid the thunder of the embat-
tled field, [riors yield;
Their lives in Albion's cause are war-
The never-dying breath of virtue's flame,
To glory consecrates each patriot's name.
But shall no wreath of honour crown the
brave, [wave?
Untimely whelm'd beneath the stormy
Shall the firm veteran, who has dauntless
stood
In many a scene of carnage and of blood;
Smell the bold youth, who hostile coasts
explor'd, [could;
Where louder than the surge the battle
Cold in the oozy caverns of the deep,
Sung by no Muse, in dark oblivion sleep?
No!—they shall live to Fame, to Friend-
ship dear— [tear.
Live still in valour's sigh, and Beauty's

ON THE DEATH OF
SAMUEL HAYES,

WHO WAS KILLED IN THE ACTION
BETWEEN THE PHEBE FRIGATE,
CAPTAIN ROBERT BARLOW, AND
THE AFRICAINE FRIGATE, CAPTAIN
MAGENDIE.

(See the Gazette of Saturday, April 25,
1801.)

HARK! how the church bells with a
sudden peal [come
Stun the glad ear! Tidings of joy have
T'own each anxious hope. Two gal-
lant ships [fought,
Met on the element; they met, they
And England triumph'd. ———
Yet there was one who died
'Mid that day's glory, whose obscurer
name
No great historian's page will chronicle:
'Twas in the catalogue of slain. Thank
God!
The sound was not familiar to my ear.
But it was told me after, that this man
Was by a press-gang's violence roughly
forc'd [the ones,
From his own home, and wife, and lit-
Who by his labour lived: that he was one
Whose uncorrupted heart could keenly
feel [ness:
An husband's love, a father's anxious-
That from the wages of his toil he fed
The

The distant dear ones, and would talk of them

At midnight, when he trod the silent deck
With him he valued; talk of them, of joys

That he had known—oh God! and of
When they should meet again; till his
[the hour
[sad m.
[just.

His manly heart, at last would overflow,
Even like a child's, with very tenderness.
Peace to his honest spirit! Suddenly
It came, and merciful, the ball of death;
For it came suddenly, and shatter'd him,
And left no moment's agonizing thought
On those he lov'd so well.

He, ocean deep,
Now lies at rest. Be thou her comforter
Who art the widow's friend!—Man
does not know [run back,

What a cold sickness made her blood
When first she heard the tidings of the
fight; [ful hope

Man does not know with what a dread
She listen'd to the names of those that
died; [heed,

Man does not know, or knowing will not
With what an agony of tenderness

She gaz'd upon her children, and beheld
His image who was gone. O God! be
thou

Her comforter who art the widow's friend!
N.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBY;

OR,

A TRIBUTE TO VIRTUE.

BY WILLIAM SWORDS.

I.

YE soldiers and sailors deplore!
Oh! shed a soft, pitying tear!
Abercromby the brave is no more!
A stranger to falsehood and fear.

II.

In Egypt he valiantly fought,
With Sir Sidney, and Hutchinson brave;
Coote, and all British Officers, fought
That a Briton should ne'er be a slave!

III.

In the thigh he was mortally shot;
Our Hero, he languish'd seven days;
Says he, "Do not weep, 'twas my lot;
I'll die for my country's praise."

IV.

Then with cyprus his tomb let us crown,
O'er the invincible standard of France;
And may Britons in war meet renown,
Whose valour no pen can enhance.

EPIGRAM.

RO C. D.

POOR Jack! how I pity his desperate
case, [ad m.

Since Fortune has turn'd our old enemy
[just.
[my face?

'Twas always his wish to be put to a
RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Mrs. Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following is the effusion of a Sailor,
on seeing the designs for a naval pillar,
intended to commemorate our achieve-
ments by sea, exhibiting at the Histo-
ric Gallery, in Pall-Mall.

I.

WHEN victorious return'd from beat-
ing the foe, [shore,

And safe moor'd near our own native
What sound heart of oak but with tran-
spirent must glow,

To revisit Old England once more?
While gratitude calls for our tribute of
thanks

To those who our services prize;
See yon rostral column, that towers o'er
the banks,

And lifts its proud head to the skies:

II.

'Tis in honour of seamen, who bravely
have fought,

Erected by patriots on shore.
By glory rewarded, as glory we sought;

What could our lov'd country do more?
By remotest posterity there shall be read

The names of those heroes, whose fame
To the earth's utmost verge has triumph-
antly sped,

And for aye will untarnish'd remain.

III.

"'Tis worthy of Britons," our children
will cry:

"Rome or Greece no such column
could boast.

On the turbulent waves who with Britons
can vie?

As our foes oft have found to their cost.
Old Ocean is ours, and our right we'll
maintain;

He's the guard of our wave-beaten
strand:

While he waits us to conquest throughout
his domain,

And repels all attacks from our land."

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 377)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

PREVIOUS to the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings, a second Report from the Committee of Secrecy was read, in which it was stated, that numbers of persons, under pretence of associating as Benefit Clubs, met at different houses for seditious and treasonable purposes. That they called themselves *United Britons*; that every meeting sent a delegate to represent it, who communicated with the delegates of other meetings, and made regular reports; that they all took one common oath, in which they declared their determination to persevere until they obtained those rights which by nature they were entitled to. The Report then recommended the necessity of adopting, as speedily as possible, such measures as should put a stop to practices of this kind.

The Duke of Bedford said, he would put it to the House, whether it was proper to proceed in the discussion of the Bill, and hurry it through the House, merely on the ground of a Report which had just been read, and which the House could not have sufficient time to examine.

The Earl of Rosselyn (late Lord Chancellor) wished to impress the necessity of passing this Bill with as little delay as possible. Perhaps at the very moment he was speaking, there were numbers of societies endeavouring to prevent the passing this Bill into a law; he had no doubt but that it was the intention of many of them to provoke a general insurrection throughout the country; and he was warranted in saying so from circumstances which came to the knowledge of the Committee that very day, but which they had not time to make a part of their Report. Even since he came down to the House,

he was informed that a meeting of persons, considerably above the number of fifty, had very recently taken place for the most dangerous purposes; and that on the Common where they met, they distributed and posted up most seditious and inflammatory hand-bills.

Lord Moira said, that if such circumstances existed as those that were mentioned by the Noble and Learned Lord, he should consider them a sufficient ground for passing the Bill into a Law.

Lord Hobart supported the Bill; after which it went through a Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

• TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for suppressing Seditious Societies being read,

The Duke of Bedford rose and said, he thought it his duty to the country, and to the Constitution, to oppose the further progress of this Bill. He was in hopes, that when Ministers called for measures so strong as those which they had already passed, as well as these which they had now proposed, they would have laid down grounds, and assigned strong and sufficient reasons for such proceedings. He would remind their Lordships, that should this Bill pass, the two essential rights of the people would be taken from them; he meant the right of habeas corpus, and the right of petitioning for redress of grievances. These were the two strong checks which the people had upon Government, and under the enjoyment of which they were enabled to restrain the abuses and ambition of bad Ministers. He thought, that in a better point of view the Government should manifest itself to the Country, by passing such laws as might tend to alleviate the distresses of the poor, to mitigate their almost unexampled sufferings, and show their

their gratitude and humane attention towards them, for their loyalty, allegiance, and submission. This would secure that allegiance and submission much more effectually than all the coercive measures they had hitherto adopted, and which could have no other tendency or effect than, sooner or later, to exasperate their feelings, and insult them under their wrongs. The Noble Duke recurred to the former periods of our history, and contended, that on the whole of the conduct of Administration, there was nothing to be traced but a series of infringements and violations of the rights and liberties of the people. He would not enter, he said, into the details of the discussion; for where, in such Bills, the principle was once adopted, it was of very little consequence what modifications they afterwards went through in their detail. The principle was pernicious, and on no grounds could he conceive the Bill at all now necessary.

The Earl of Westmoreland said, he felt himself peremptorily called upon to give the Bill all the support in his power. He was aware when Ministers brought forward this measure, that they were about to suspend a portion of that liberty which was dear to Englishmen, and which should not be suspended but to preserve what the licentiousness of ignorant and ill-intentioned persons would overwhelm and destroy. He then proceeded to take a view of the arguments of the Noble Duke, for whom he professed much respect, widely as he differed from him on this important question; and he thought that Government, so far from being reprehensible for passing this Bill, so essential to the peace and security of the country, were rather exposed to reproof for suffering even the short interval to interpolate between the expiration of the one Bill and the revival of the other. Many arguments might be adduced for the urgent necessity of the measure; none he would put more forcibly than the joy expressed by the disaffected at the expiration of the law, and their alarm at its renovation. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Seditious Meeting, Lottery, Innkeepers, and several other Bills.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Earl Moira expressed his wish that

the order of the day, for the House to go into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, should be discharged. He had a few clauses to propose, and said that he would move them on Wednesday next, to which day he proposed that the Committee should be deferred.

The Bill for regulating the Affairs of Debtor and Creditor passed a Committee, and was reported.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The Earl of Moira, on the order of the day for the commitment of the Insolvent Debtors Bill, said, that, impressed as he was with a due regard to the claims of the creditor, as well as tenderness and humanity to the unfortunate debtor, he would wish that this order should be discharged for the present, and a new order made for Friday, as he wished to avail himself of a few days more, to introduce some alterations that would have a mutual good effect between the parties. The order was discharged, and fixed for Friday.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

The Commons brought up several Bills, the principal of which were, the Irish Importation Hop Bill, and the Irish Spirit Duty Bill.

A request was then made on the part of the Commons to obtain a conference, in order to consider of the most effectual mode of promulgating the Statutes of the United Kingdom, with which their Lordships complied, and appointed to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The House, in a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, agreed to the clause for extending the provision of the Bill to a sum not exceeding 1500*l.* under which the debtor will be liberated; and also to the clause for giving it a retrospective operation to the 1st of March 1801.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill passed the Committee.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Bill to prevent the Forgery of the Bank of England Notes, and the Curates Horse Duty Exemption Bill, &c. were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Lord Carrington brought in a Bill for inclosing certain waste and barren lands

Lands in England and Wales, without any specific application to Parliament, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Duke of Portland delivered a Message from his Majesty, on his apprehensions for Portugal, similar to that in the Commons. (See page 453.)

Lord Hobart gave notice, that he would move the Thanks of the House on Monday next to the British Army in Egypt, on which day he moved his Majesty's most gracious Message should be taken into consideration.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Curates' Holy Duty Bill, and the Forgery Bank Note Bill, passed the Committee.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

Lord Hobart rose and said, that he would not take up much of the time of the House in reciting what was fresh in the mind of every man, and deeply engraven in the hearts of their Lordships. He would barely content himself in mentioning those great and honourable Commanders, both by sea and land, whose bravery, perseverance, and intrepidity, have contributed so largely to the success and glory of the nation, and move the thanks of their grateful countrymen accordingly. His Lordship then moved the Thanks of the House to General Hutchinson, and the Officers serving under him in Egypt, for their brave and intrepid conduct in the battle of the 21st of March last, &c. on the coast of Egypt.

Earl Mordaunt warmly concurred in this Vote of Thanks, and called to the recollection of the House what he had often said, that wherever our troops had an opportunity of signalizing their conduct and courage in the field, it was marked with success, and it could be now no longer said, that whatever glory had been acquired by our arms at sea, the British arms could not achieve conquests as great and glorious by land.

The other Motions were then made, the same as in the Commons, and agreed to *nem. dij.*

Some business of form here intervened, when Lord Hobart moved, that the order of the day to consider of his Majesty's Message should be discharged, and read for Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

The Clerical Eligibility Bill, together with several others, were brought up from the Commons, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the defence of Portugal, being moved,

Lord Hobart stated the critical situation in which the kingdom of Portugal stood, and the dangers which threatened her from the march of the French troops now upon the frontiers. He said, that the Lordships were peculiarly called upon by one of the most ancient and faithful Allies this country ever had, to furnish for her defence the most effectual relief. Such was the object of his Majesty's most gracious Message to that House, to which he would have the honour of moving an Address, in substance, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' readiness to concur with his Majesty's most gracious disposition. He moved accordingly.

Lord Holland readily concurred, he said, in the claims which Portugal had upon this country, but was surprised, that when aid was asked for in behalf of our most ancient and faithful Ally, so small a pittance had been suggested as 500,000*l.* which could now, in his opinion, but ransom the country from the arms of France, and invite her to come again as a new invader. He was ever ready to assist our Allies, but did not hold a seat in that House to vote subsidies into the pockets of General Bonaparte.

The Marquis of Townsend spoke highly in praise of the alliance and faithful attachment of Portugal; that they should not be neglected; hinted at the sum as insignificant, but hoped it would be the introduction to some more efficient measures in her behalf.

The Address was then put and carried.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to fifty eight public and private Bills. Among the State Bills, which were comparatively few, were the following—the Irish Hop Duty, the Irish Corn Bounties, the Rice Importation, the Elephant Oil, the Curates Regulation, and the Bank Note Forgery Bills.—The Lords Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Roxburgh, and Lord Wallingham.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Lord Hobart moved an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and assuring his Majesty, that the House would heartily concur in the measure recommended

M. in m. z

by

by his Majesty of granting a pension of £1000. a-year to Lady Abercromby, which was agreed to unanimously.

The General Inclosure Bill, the principle of which was to facilitate inclo-

tures by reducing the expence in avoiding special application to Parliament on each inclosure, was ordered to be committed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

MR. VANSITTART brought up a Bill for exempting Sea Elephant Oil from Duty when sold by Auction. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Lord Temple moved, that on Monday next the House should take into consideration the minutes of examination taken at the Bar of the House on the 10th of March last; as also the Report of the Committee appointed to search the Journals for Precedents of Persons in Holy Orders being eligible to Seats in that House. His Lordship also moved, that John Horne Tooke, Esq. be ordered to attend in his place on that day. After some deliberation, Lord Temple postponed the second motion until to-morrow.

Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The resolutions were read a first and second time.

The Bill allowing East India Ships to land Part of their Rice Cargoes in Ireland, was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

An Account was presented of the Income of and Charges on the Consolidated Fund for 1800.

A person from the Excise presented an Account of the Amount of the Duty on Horses for last Year. Both Accounts were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee for allowing Horses to be imported into Ireland at a low Rate of Duty. Read a first and second time, and a Bill ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Sir W. Scott rose to bring forward his promised Motion relative to Vice-Admiralty Courts. He adverted to the war, which had lasted nine years, in the course of which certain events had occurred, which it was rendered impossible, under the circumstances, to have guarded against or prevent. He intended to suggest various alterations in the Courts of Admiralty in the West India Islands. He meant to give the Judges a greater power, for the purpose

of more speedily determining all prize questions which might be brought before them, as great delays had frequently occurred. Sir William went over a great number of statements, where abuse had arisen; and concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of his Majesty's Prize Courts in the West Indies and America, and for giving more speedy and effectual Execution to the Decrees of the Commissioners of Appeal.

Some conversation ensued, and the Motion was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the expence of paying and cloathing the militia for one year be paid out of the land-tax. That the allowance to be made to the subalterns of the militia in time of peace, and the allowance at present made to Adjutants, Serjeants Major, and Serjeants, be paid out of the said tax. The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. Whitbread brought up a Bill for exempting Curates from Payment of the Horse Tax, where their Income did not amount to 100l. per Annum. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly.

The Attorney General moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the Forgery of Bank Notes, which being agreed to, the Attorney General then moved the Resolution, that the Bank of England shall use paper with a waved spiral horizontal line, which would materially tend to the prevention of forgery. The Resolution was agreed to, the Report brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration this day se'nnight.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that those Members of both Houses of Parliament who reside in England during the sitting of Parliament, should be exempted the assessed taxes, the hair-powder, armorial bearings duties, and, above all, the income tax; and concluded by moving, that a Committee should be appointed to take the same into consideration, which was ordered, and appointed to sit on Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

Sir W. Elford moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing Forgery of Country Bank Notes. Agreed to.

The Bill preventing Combination among Workmen was read a third time and passed.

Lord Temple moved, that the order of the day, for the House to take into consideration the minutes of examination taken at the bar upon Mr. Horne Tooke having taken priest's orders, and the Report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents of persons in holy orders sitting in that House be read.

The order having been accordingly read, his Lordship moved, that a new writ be issued for a Member to serve for the borough of Old Sarum, in the room of Mr. J. H. Tooke, who was at the time of his election, and is now, in priest's orders.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought, that the question of eligibility should have been first decided, and then such a motion would have naturally followed. He therefore moved, that the other orders of the day be read.

Mr. Tooke rose, and proceeded to examine the Reports, to which he objected strongly. He stated the absurdity of the Report, asserting, that the Committee had appointed others to enquire; this he said was delegating a delegated authority. He then argued on the principle of eligibility, and inferred, that all persons were eligible, unless expressly excluded by statute, as minors, aliens, &c., and that the right of electing and eligibility were reciprocal.

The debate now became general, and was carried on by the Attorney General, Mr. Grey, Mr. Brugge, Mr. Abbott, Mr. C. Winne, Sir Henry Mildmay, Mr. H. Major, and Lord Temple.

Mr. Addington withdrew his Motion for the order of the day, and substituted

the previous question, as there was no order standing.

A division ensued upon this Motion—Ayes, 94; Noes, 63.

[Thus the question of Mr. Tooke's eligibility is put to rest for the present Session.]

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. Lushington moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Office of Public Notaries practising in England. The Bill was intended to provide, that no person should be admitted a public notary unless he had served five years as Clerk.

Mr. Corry wished the Bill to apply generally, and moved, that the words "practising in England" should be left out. The Motion was agreed to as an amendment, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Addington gave notice, that tomorrow he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for removing doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders having seats in the House of Commons.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The Bill for better levying Fines and Forfeitures imposed by Justices at Quarter Sessions was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to bring forward the Motion of which he had given notice. A subject intimately connected with the nature of the Bill he meant to propose having been so very recently before the House would preclude him from saying anything upon it. And after what had already passed, he did not think there was any necessity for his going into an explanation in the present stage; he should therefore move, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in the House of Commons.

A short desultory conversation ensued, when the question was put, and carried.

Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a Bill for exempting Members of both Houses of Parliament, serving for Ireland, from paying Taxes.

The Bill exempting Sea Elephant Oil from Duty, when sold by Auction, was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Sir William Young gave notice of a Motion on Tuesday, for leave to bring in a Bill to obtain a Return of the Assessments

ments made for the Relief of the Poor for a certain Number of Years.

In the Committee, on the Report of the Committee to consider of the Promulgation of the Statutes, 5500 copies of public, and 300 copies of local Acts, were ordered to be distributed; and that the Corporations and Boroughs receiving them should preserve the same; as also several other regulations.

The Bill to remove Doubts respecting the Ineligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to a Seat in that House, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to morrow. It states, that no person ordained a priest or deacon shall be eligible.

Mr. Dent gave notice of his intention to move early next Session for the Repeal of the Tax on Auctions.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for vesting in the Rev. Mr. ——— Cartwright, for a Time to be limited, the sole Property of certain Machinery for the Purpose of Wool Combing.

Sir W. Elford presented a Bill for preventing the Forgery of Country Bank Notes, which was read a first time.

The Bill for preventing Forgery of the Bank of England Notes was passed, as was also the Militia Subaltern Officers Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

A Bill was brought in for vesting in the Person of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright the sole Privilege of a Patent for making Wool-Combing Machinery. Read a first time.

Mr. Vansittart moved for leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the Management of the Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Taxes. Leave given.

The Bill regulating Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar was read a first time.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Vansittart brought up a Bill for transferring the Collection and Arrangement of the Hair-Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Taxes. Read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Sir William Elford brought up a Bill for giving to Josiah Cooke the Patent for making Paper from Straw. Read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Burdon, the

House went into a Committee to consider so much of the Acts of the 31st and 34th of Geo. III. as respected Seamen employed in the Coasting Trade.

Mr. Burdon then moved a Resolution, "That it would tend to the benefit of the coasting trade, if every matter was subject to the penalty of 5l. if he carried out to sea any mariner, without having entered into a written agreement, and that seamen should not be entitled to any compensation, unless they entered into such agreements within twenty-four hours after going on board."

Mr. W. Dundas thought that this business should be referred to a Committee to enquire into the fact.

A conversation ensued upon this suggestion by Mr. Dundas, and it was at length agreed upon that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This was accordingly done.

Mr. Addington moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Bill to prevent Doubts respecting Persons in Holy Orders having Seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. N. Vansittart presented a Petition from Edward Rushworth, Esq. against the Bill.

Mr. Tooke said, if ever a Gentleman was justified in petitioning the House, it was in the present case. The Petitioner, like himself, he understood had been in orders. Clergymen are a body of men not represented in the House, yet they pay taxes of every kind, not even excepting 10 per cent. upon their income. He thought the Petition merited every consideration from the House.

The Petition was then brought up and read. It stated, that Mr. Rushworth, twenty one years ago, had been in orders, but that he did not officiate in his clerical capacity more than three months. That he had been elected to serve in the last Parliament as Member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; that his election had been challenged, but that a Committee had declared him duly elected, and that he retained his seat until Parliament was dissolved. The Petition prayed, that the Bill might not pass into a law, as the opportunity of his being returned to serve again would be put an end to.

The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr.

Mr. Addington moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee to extend the provision of the Bill to the Clergy of Scotland.

Mr. Addington then proposed a clause to cover and protect such persons as were in that House, who had been in holy orders, exempting them from the retroactive operation of the Bill by a provision to that effect.—Which was carried on a division by a majority of 91—the numbers being 132 to 11. The Bill then passed the Committee.

The Irish Members Exemption Duty Bill was read a first and second time, and leave granted to bring in the Irish Indemnity Qualification Bill.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

The order of the day being moved, for the second reading of the Bill for the better Prevention of Forgery on the Notes of private Bankers,

Mr. Dent opposed it, on the general ground, that every thing that tended, during the present prevalence of paper currency, to stamp an additional sanction on the promissory notes of private bankers, would promote a false credit in the country, and tempt private bankers to extend their issues beyond their capital.

Sir William Elford and Mr. Ellison supported the Bill, on the ground, that it was intended not for the benefit of private bankers, but the protection of the public.

Mr. Burdon, in speaking upon the measure, observed, that the Bill extended to bills and notes generally, and consequently that it exceeded the limits of that for which leave was obtained. The Bill, on examination, proved to be so, and was accordingly withdrawn, upon the suggestion of the Speaker; after which Colonel Elford moved, and obtained leave to bring in a new Bill.

Mr. Addington delivered a Message to the following effect from his Majesty:

“G. R.—His Majesty taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of Great Britain, is threatened by the Powers at war with this country, and apprehensive of the danger that threatens the commercial relations of the two kingdoms, recommends to his gracious Commons to make provision to enable him to subsidize that Power.”

The Message being read,

Mr. Addington gave notice, that he

should move on Monday, in the Committee of Ways and Means, that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to subsidize the Crown of Portugal.

A long conversation took place on the Motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider the repeal of the S. Duties, in which Mr. Addington observed, that he should not have time to follow up the report of the Committee with any measure grounded upon it during the present Session, but that it should be one of the first measures proposed in the next. In the mean time, he should wish to have the Report printed and circulated in the country.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

The new Country Bank Notes Forgery Bill was brought up by Sir William Elford, and read a first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to give notice, that on Monday next he should move the Thanks of the House to General Hutchinson, and the Officers and Soldiers under his command, and lately under the command of General Abercromby, in Egypt.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Militia Pay Bill, the Bill exempting Curates under 10*l.* per Annum from the Horse Duty, and to the Bill exempting Sea Elephant Oil, when sold by Auction, from Payment of Duty.

Mr. Addington rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move, that the Thanks of the House be given to our brave Army in Egypt. In turning over the Journals, he had found that the House had proceeded to pay the tribute of their regard to the memory of a brave General who had fallen in his country's service, before they voted their Thanks to the Army which had been under his command—he alluded to General Wolfe, who had died gloriously on the plains of Quebec. This he mentioned only as a precedent for the motion he intended to submit, and to which he trusted there would not be the smallest opposition. The merits of the truly great General who had died in consequence of the wound which he had received in the action of the 21st of March, were too well known to need any illustration from him. He then moved, “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions

directions for a monument to be raised in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to the memory of the ever to-be-lamented Commander in Chief of the British Army serving in Egypt, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, who died in consequence of a wound which he had received upon the 21st of March last, and to assure his Majesty that the House will make good the expence of the same."

Sir James Pulteney seconded the Motion, and passed a very high eulogium upon Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Army which had been under his command.

The Motion was put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Addington then submitted the following string of Motions: That the Thanks of the House be given to Major Generals Hutchinson, Moore, Craddock, &c. and to the several Officers, for their conduct in landing, and for their subsequent operations, but particularly for the bravery and intrepidity displayed in the action of the 21st of March last: That the House do acknowledge and highly approve of the conduct of the several Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the Army serving in Egypt, and that the respective Commanding Officers of Regiments be requested to signify this Resolution to the Troops under their command. The Thanks of the House were also voted to Admiral Lord Keith, Rear-Admiral Bickerton, to the several Captains and Officers of the Fleet, as also to the Seamen and Marines, for their conduct in landing the troops, and for their subsequent service.

These Resolutions were carried *nem. con.* and the Speaker was requested to communicate the same to Major General Hutchinson, and to Admiral Lord Keith.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message for granting such assistance to her Majesty the Queen of Portugal as the exigency of circumstances might require.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to afford such assistance to her Majesty the Queen of Portugal as circumstances might require.

Mr. Grey opposed the Motion, and observed, that this subsidy, even if it

were allowed, would be too late to effect any good purpose, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. Pitt supported the Motion in a speech of great length, in the course of which he adverted to the expedition against Egypt, and congratulated the House upon its success; and after a few remarks upon the necessity of those subsidies which we had already paid, concluded by voting for the Motion.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Upon the Motion for bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, to enable his Majesty to afford such assistance to the Queen of Portugal as circumstances might require,

Mr. Robson and Mr. Nichols severally objected to the Report being received, upon the ground of our subsidies to other Continental Powers having produced no good effect, and totally failed in their object.

The question was put and the Report received. The Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

Mr. Addington moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to prevent Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to Seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Joliffe opposed the Motion, and shortly stated his reasons. He contended, that the Bill, in its formation, was inadequate, in a certain degree, to the object it professed. It was for the purpose of preventing doubts upon a subject which he conceived should be touched with delicacy, particularly as so many precedents were against it.

Sir Francis Burdett, at considerable length, followed on the same side, and concluded by moving an amendment, that in place of the word "now," the Bill be read this day three months.

Sir W. Scott followed; and was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Addington, Mr. Grey, Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. Bragge. The question was then put upon Sir F. Burdett's amendment, which was negatived without a division.

The Bill was then read, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Sir W. Young moved that the House should resolve into a Committee on the Bill for obtaining Returns of the Assessments made in England and Wales for the

the Relief of the Poor, for Ten Years back.

Several Members opposed the House going into a Committee; after which the question was put, and a division ensued.—For the Committee, 27; against it, 68.—Of course the Bill was lost.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating, "That his Majesty having taken into his royal consideration the signal merits of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, during a long life spent in the service of his country, had thought proper to confer upon his widow, Lady Abercromby, the title of Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir; and as his Majesty was anxious that her Ladyship should have an annuity of 2000l. per annum, which should descend to the two next male heirs of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, he recommended to his faithful Commons to make provision accordingly.

Mr. Addington moved, that the consideration of the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow. Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that certain taxes proposed to be raised for the service of the year had been abandoned. The first of these was the tax proposed upon printed goods, which had been given up, in consequence of remonstrances from all the great manufacturers of the country. This tax had been taken at 140,000l.—The next duty which had been abandoned was that upon pepper exported, and this relinquishment had taken place from the measure being petitioned against by the East India Company. This tax had been estimated to produce 92,000l. making together a sum of 232,000l. To make good this deficiency, he should propose

An additional duty on probates of wills, where the property left amounted to 600l. 0/10s. gradually increasing so far as property of 100,000l. £.120,000 0 0
An additional duty on deeds of 2s. in addition to 5s. of stamp duty imposed this Session 62,000 0 0

Upon ale licences, an
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additional duty of 10s. 6d. each 32,000 0 0

An additional duty of 6d. per pack on cards, and 2s. 6d. per pair on dice 20,000 0 0

£.234,000 0 0

which was 2000l. more than the estimates of the duties abandoned. The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Vansittart presented the Land Tax Amended Bill. Read a first time.

The Insolvent Debtors Relief Bill was brought down from the Lords. Read a first time.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The House resolved into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Message brought down yesterday.

Mr. Addington observed, that upon such an occasion he should be guilty of an act of injustice to the feelings of the House, were he to say a single word upon the propriety of the Motion he intended to submit; he therefore moved, that a pension of 2000l. per annum be granted to Lady Abercromby, out of the consolidated fund, from the 31st of March last.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

On the motion of Mr. Vansittart, the House went into a Committee to consider the Acts of Council relative to detention of Danish, Russian, and Swedish vessels.

Mr. Vansittart then moved, that the Chairman do move the House for leave to bring in a Bill for rendering valid all acts of persons relative to Bills of Exchange drawn on Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; and likewise all transactions relative to shipping. The Resolution was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee on the King's Message, for granting a pension of 2000l. per annum to Lady Abercromby. The Resolution was agreed to *nem. con.* and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Vansittart brought up the Bills of the Committee of Ways and Means for the new Taxes on Probates of Wills, Cards, Dice, &c. Read a first time.

Adjourned.

N n n

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY LORD HAWKESBURY, RESPECTING EGYPT.

No. I.

SECRET ORDER TO VICE-ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, DATED DEC. 13, 1799.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has acquainted us, by his letter of this day's date, that a Dispatch has been received from Lord Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating, that the Commander of the French Army in Egypt had made proposals to the Turkish Government, offering to evacuate that country, upon condition of being suffered to return unmolested to France; that the Turkish Government appeared disposed to acquiesce in this offer; and that application had been made to his Lordship, requesting him to grant passports for this purpose: and whereas, in consequence of this information, Lord Grenville has signified to us his Majesty's commands, that instructions should be given to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, enjoining him not to consent, on any account, to the return of the French army to France, or to their capitulating in any other manner than jointly to the Allied Powers whose forces are employed against them, or upon any other terms than that of giving up their arms, and surrendering as prisoners of war to the Allied Forces so employed; your Lordship is hereby required and directed, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands as above signified, to govern yourself accordingly, and on no account to consent to the return of the French army in Egypt to France, or to their capitulating, except on the conditions above specified.

In case of the surrender of the army on those terms, your Lordship is on no account to permit of the return to France of the Officers, or any part of the army, on any engagement not to serve until exchanged, the fallacy of all such engagements, and the bad faith with which they have been observed by the enemy, having been proved by repeated instances, particularly in the case of the seamen

taken in the battle of the Nile, and afterwards landed in Egypt; but in any such capitulation, to take care that a stipulation be made for the actual detention of the Officers and men, as prisoners of war, in some part of the territories of the Allied Powers, until they shall be exchanged; that the vessels of every description, belonging to the enemy, in the port of Alexandria, shall also be surrendered, and be divided amongst the Allies, in proportion to the naval force which each of them may have employed at that time in the blockade of Alexandria, or in any other operations against the enemy.

If it should so happen, that his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople should have granted passports, before his Majesty's pleasure in this respect can have been signified to him, your Lordship is in such case to direct the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war under your orders, who may fall in with any other vessels having on board any of the enemy's troops, and being furnished with such passports, to declare to the Commanding Officer of such troops, that the said passports are of no validity, not being given, as the laws of war require, by persons having any authority for that purpose; but that in this case they should not exercise any other act of hostility against such ships, or the troops therein embarked, than what may be necessary in order to compel the vessels to return with the troops to Alexandria.

Your Lordship is to communicate these determinations by a flag of truce, with as little delay as possible, to the French army in Egypt, unless you, or the Officer employed by you for that purpose, shall have certain information that the whole Negotiation has been broken off, and that there is no longer any question of such separate and unauthorized Capitulation.

Given under our hands, the 13th December 1799,

SPENCE
J. GAMBIER.
W. YOUNG.

Right Hon Lord Keith, K. B.
Vice-Admiral of the Red,
&c. &c. Mediterranean.

By command of their Lordships
EVAN NEPEAN.

No,

No. II.

SECRET ORDER TO VICE-ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, DATED MARCH 28, 1800.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having, in his letter of this day's date, acquainted us, that in consequence of the information contained in the dispatches lately received from your Lordship, the Earl of Elgin, and Sir Sidney Smith, relative to the Capitulation of the French army in Egypt, his Majesty had been pleased to signify his commands, that instructions should be transmitted to your Lordship, expressing his Majesty's disapprobation of the terms entered into by the said Capitulation, those terms appearing to his Majesty to be more advantageous to the enemy than their situation entitled them to expect, and being likely to prejudice the interests of the Allies, by restoring to the French Government the services of a considerable and disciplined body of troops; that besides this objection to the terms, his Majesty does not consider Captain Sir Sidney Smith as having been authorised either to enter into or to sanction any such agreement in his Majesty's name, that Officer having had no special authority for that purpose, and the case not being one in which the Captain commanding his Majesty's ships on the coast of Egypt ought to have taken upon himself to enter into an agreement of this nature, without the sanction of his Commanding Officer; but that, as the General commanding the enemy's troops appears to have treated him as a person whom he *bona fide* conceived to possess such authority, and as a part of the Treaty was immediately to be executed by the enemy, so that by annulling this transaction (in as far as his Majesty's Officer was a party thereto), the enemy could not be replaced in the same situation in which he before stood, his Majesty, from a scrupulous regard to the public faith, has judged it proper that his Officers should abstain from any act inconsistent with the engagements to which Captain Sir Sidney Smith has erroneously given the sanction of his Majesty's name.

And whereas Lord Grenville has at the same time acquainted us, that with this view he shall transmit to the Earl of Elgin his Majesty's commands to settle

with the Porte the form of a passport to be given in the name of his Majesty, not as a party to the Capitulation, but as an Ally to the Porte; and that it is his Majesty's farther pleasure, the said passports, as well as those which may have been in the interval (however informally) granted by Sir Sidney Smith, are to be respected by his Majesty's Officers; but that although, from the consideration above mentioned, his Majesty does not think proper to obstruct the execution of this Treaty by the Porte in the manner therein stipulated, he does not feel himself bound to authorise his Officers to take any active part in it, or to furnish any convoy or transports for its execution, or to take any other share in carrying it into effect; yet, if any application should be made to your Lordship, for liberty to send cartel ships from France to Egypt, for the transport of the army, under the Capitulation, your Lordship is to grant such passports accordingly, under such restrictions and precautions as you may judge necessary, according to circumstances:—to prevent this liberty being abused to any other purpose, we do, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, as above signified, hereby require and direct your Lordship to govern yourself accordingly, and to give the necessary orders in consequence to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under your command, taking care at the same time to apprize Captain Sir Sidney Smith of his Majesty's pleasure on the subject of his proceedings herein; and in case your Lordship should see any ground to apprehend any intention on the part of the Turks, or of the Russians, to prevent the execution of the Capitulation, or to commit any act of hostility against the French army, either before or after its embarkation, we do farther direct your Lordship, in such case, to use your utmost endeavours to persuade them to all such measures as may be most consistent with the faithful observance of the engagement contracted with the enemy.

Given under our hands, the 28th

March 1800.

SPENCER.
J. GAMBIER.
WM. YOUNG.

To the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

By command of their Lordships,
EVAN NEPEAN.

Nos. III. and IV. are the French Originals, and the English Translation of the Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt, signed at El Arifsch, January 24, 1800. (O. S.)

No. V. are Mr. Smith's and Sir Sidney Smith's full Powers,

No. VI.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR SIDNEY SMITH AND MR. SMITH.

Downing-street, 3d Oct. 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

Having laid before the King the Projet, transmitted to me by Mr. Smith, of a Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty has judged proper to furnish you with his full powers to treat and conclude this important business.

His Majesty having been informed, by the confidential communication made to him by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the state of the Negotiation between the Court of Peterburgh and the Ottoman Porte, has judged that it will be better, on account both of the friendship subsisting between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, and of that public and ostensible union which should subsist between Powers acting in concert against the common enemy, to give to the new Treaty rather the form of an accession on the part of his Majesty to the Alliance between the two Courts above-mentioned, than that of a distinct and separate Negotiation.

Most of the points of difference which you will find between the Contre-Projet I now send you and the Projet transmitted to me by Mr. Smith, have reference to this resolution; the principal objects in framing the Contre-Projet, have been to adhere, as closely as possible, to the form, and even to the expressions of the Russian Treaty, as far as they were applicable to the local circumstances of his Majesty's dominions.

I have no other observation than this to make, on the subject of the Preamble and the First Article—the engagement to make common cause in the present War, which was contained in the First Article of the Projet transmitted by Mr. Smith, being the subject of one of the succeeding Articles in the Contre-Projet.

The Second Article, as well as all the others as far as the Eighth, are framed conformably to those in the Russian

Treaty, which treat on the same subject. The variations, where there are any, are founded on principles so evident, that his Majesty does not think they can meet with any difficulty.

In the Ninth Article, you are to observe the terms which are made use of, on the subject of the Naval Forces which his Majesty has consented to employ for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, and to assist in offensive operations against the enemy, either in Egypt or elsewhere.

From the state of uncertainty in which we still remain, with respect to the details of the action which has taken place between the British and French fleets (although the known superiority of his Majesty's Navy, and the concurrent testimony of so many different reports, afford the best hopes of a complete success), it is as yet impossible to take a definitive resolution with regard to the number and the force of the ships of the line and others, that it will be necessary to leave in the seas of the Levant, for the purposes above-mentioned.

But you are authorized to give the most distinct and positive assurances, that it is his Majesty's intention to maintain the superiority of his Maritime Force, whenever that of the enemy may be found; and by this means to provide, in concert with his Allies, for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, and also for acting offensively against the enemy wherever it is possible, and particularly in Egypt. It is evident, that the number of ships of the line necessary for these purposes will depend on the force of the French Squadron; and that if the latter is weak (as in fact there is great reason to hope that it has been very much reduced by the event of which I have spoken), it would be injurious instead of being beneficial to the common cause, if his Majesty employed, without any object, in those distant seas, a useless force, which might elsewhere serve so effectually in disconcerting the plans of the enemy.

The explanation on this subject must therefore be confined to general, though very distant and positive assurances; but you will easily be enabled to remove all uneasiness (if any could arise on this subject), by pointing out what his Majesty has already done for the Ottoman Porte, in sending a ship, like that commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, destined in all cases to act in concert with his Majesty's

Majesty's Allies in the Levant; and to which will also, for the present, be added another ship of the line, with a proportional number of smaller ships; supposing even that it should turn out that the French Squadron has been entirely destroyed, or obliged to withdraw itself from those seas. If, on the contrary, any considerable French Squadron should still remain there, a British force, as nearly as possible equal, if not superior, would, as I have already said, be sent thither. You will acquaint the Sublime Ottoman Porte with the nature of the instructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, to provide for the full execution of the engagements to be entered into, according to the proposed Contre-Projet, by co-operating in the defence of the Coasts of the Ottoman Empire, in the very important object of carrying on offensive operations against the enemy in Egypt; always concerting with the Russian Admirals, in order to act with all possible vigour against the Navy, Commerce, and Army of the Enemy.

You will add to these Explanations, that it is also his Majesty's intention to maintain in the Mediterranean a considerable fleet, to be stationed there, and by cruising off the Coasts of Italy and France, to fulfil the double object of recovering, if possible, the important post of Malta, which in the hands of the French will be a constant source of uneasiness to all the other Powers, and to prevent new reinforcements being sent from the port of Toulon to the expedition of Bonaparte. The great importance of the last of these objects cannot escape attention, and it may be provided for with much greater certainty, by blocking up the port of Toulon, than by cruising in the Levant. There is every reason to hope, that if this can be accomplished, the French General, having all his communications cut off, must necessarily yield to the united efforts of the various means of annoyance, which may easily be employed against him by the Ottoman Porte, if acting with energy and decision.

You will observe in the Treaty between the Court of Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, that, as was naturally to be expected, there is no provision for subjecting the Officers of one of the Contracting Parties to serve under the command of the other. This caution, which the circumstances of the case

naturally called for on the part of the Court of Petersburg, must evidently apply, with at least equal force, to the case of the present Alliance; and indeed I hardly expect that any claim which might be in contradiction to it will be brought forward. At all events, you will adhere to that line which has been adopted, as I have already observed to you, by the Court of Petersburg.

N. B. The Proclamation of Sir Sidney Smith has not been found in any of the Public Offices.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DECLARATION,
TRANSMITTED TO ADMIRAL PARKER
IN THE BALTIC.

By the decease of his Majesty the Emperor, Paul I. of glorious memory, the sceptre of the Russian Empire has descended by right of birth into the hands of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander I. One of the first events under the Government of this Monarch has been, that he has accepted the offer which the British Court had made to his Illustrious Predecessor to terminate the disputes, which threatened the speedy breaking out of a war in the North of Europe, by an amicable Convention. Faithful to the engagements which he has entered into with the Courts of Stockholm, Berlin, and Copenhagen, his Imperial Majesty has signified to them his resolution not to act but in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern the interests of the neutral powers. His Imperial Majesty could not have expected that the British Court would have undertaken an hostile attack upon Denmark, at the very time when its Envoy at Berlin was authorised anew to enter into conferences with the Russian Minister residing there.

The measures taken by his Imperial Majesty were only in consequence of his wish for peace, and the welfare of mankind, and to avoid a destructive misunderstanding between the contending powers. The hostilities commenced against Denmark, and the arrival of a hostile fleet, would have frustrated the wish of his Imperial Majesty to maintain peace, had not this attack upon his allies been made before his proposals were known to the Court of London; but, as the British fleet had sailed for the Sound before his Majesty ascended the throne, he will wait

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

wait the measures of the British Court, when it shall be informed of that event. The undersigned General of Cavalry, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, requires, therefore, in the name of his illustrious Sovereign, that the Admiral in Chief of the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty shall desist from all further hostilities against the flags of the three United Powers, till his Excellency shall have received further directions from his Sovereign; otherwise, the Admiral must be personally responsible for the consequences that may ensue from the prosecution of the war. Though prepared to repel force by force, his Imperial Majesty persists in his pacific sentiments; but the justice and moderation of the Cabinet of London must enable him to reconcile the demands of humanity with the duties which he owes to his Crown, and the interests of his Allies.

(Signed) VON PAHLEN;

ADMIRAL PARKER'S ANSWER.

*On board of his Majesty's Ship
SIR, London, at Sea, April 22.*

I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, together with a copy of the letter from his Excellency Count Von der Pahlen. I can assure your Excellency, that both have given me particular pleasure, by the hope that Russia and Great Britain will again be united, as formerly, by the ties of friendship and harmony. I shall immediately return to Kiole Bay, there to await the orders from my Court. In consequence of a similar order from the Emperor, I shall likewise give orders for desisting from every kind of hostilities against the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) H. PARKER,
Admiral in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet in the Baltic.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 11.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, were last night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

On board his Majesty's Ship Leeward, at Sea, 22d March, 1801.

SIR,

Having already detailed my dispatches of the 1st, 14th, and 15th inst. (Nos. 7, 8, and 9) the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majesty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 15th of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that having been on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, for the 8th West India regiment, from English Harbour, we sailed the same evening, with the force there collected, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and

11th regiments of foot, and the 2d West India regiment, but, owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made so little progress as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the passage is generally made in the course of a few hours.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth, conceiving it might be useful to order the *Andromeda* from Antigua, with a view to prevent any vessels communicating with the island of St. Bartholomew, Capt. Brady was accordingly dispatched on that service; of which opportunity I availed myself to send Lieut. Col. Shipley, the Commanding Engineer, for the purpose of making observations, and to discover where a landing might be made with the least risk to the troops. The report of Lieut. Col. Shipley and Capt. Brady was very correct, and, had occasion required us to have acted on their information, would, no doubt, have proved of very essential consequence, in facilitating the reduction of the island.

A disposition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th; but being becalmed the whole of that day, in sight of the island, and thereby losing the advantage that would have been derived

derived from a sudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a vessel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and indeed possessed no means of defence, we determined at once to send in a summons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th; and I am happy to acquaint you was followed by the immediate surrender of the island.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your more particular information, copies of the summons and capitulation, together with a return of the ordnance found in the island of St. Bartholomew.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

[Here follows the Summons and Articles of Capitulation, as inserted in Admiral Duckworth's Dispatch.]

His Majesty's Ship Leviathan, at Sea, 27th March.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the island of St. Martin surrendered to the British forces on the 24th instant.

It being considered of much consequence that the least delay possible should take place after the surrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements necessary to enable us to leave that island, which were finally concluded on the 21st.

At the moment when we were about to sail, the Profelyte from England, with nine transports under convoy, hove in sight; on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night, when we found that one transport was missing, with 200 men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day, at noon, we were also joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d West India regiment.

The ships of war and the transports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the island of St. Martin as appeared consistent with safety, and at day-light the following morning stood in to Little Cole Bay.

The troops having been divided into two brigades; a disposition was made for landing. The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Fuller, was composed of the 1st battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and 2d West India regiment, and was destined to make an attack on Fort Chesterfield,

near the town of Marigot, situated in the French quarter of the island.

The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Maitland, consisted of six companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th West India; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amsterdam, and the town of Philipsburgh, in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade.

The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amsterdam, the 2d brigade was in consequence landed first, which was effected without opposition. — During this operation, the transport arrived with the 64th regiment, which had been missing, and being ordered to run close in with the shore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment.

Brigadier General Maitland having gained the heights towards Fort Amsterdam, was soon opposed by detached parties of the enemy. The 8th West India regiment, being principally engaged on those occasions, was always successful.

It appeared that almost the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal resistance would have been made at Fort Chesterfield.

The enemy, rather than await an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our possessing the heights at no great distance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a considerable part of their force, one of the positions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about three hundred men for the purpose.

The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, consisted of four companies of the fifty-fourth regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, who evinced, on this occasion, the greatest courage and steadiness, repulsed and pursued the enemy, and took possession of the two field-pieces.

The loss of the enemy, which they themselves state to be much more considerable, was certainly not less than between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, which must appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.

That the 64th, one of the finest regiments

regiments I ever saw, commanded as it was, should have behaved in a distinguished manner, is not surprising; but I have peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 2th West India Regiment, formed within the last three years, and composed almost entirely of new negroes, who never had before seen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner that would do honour to any troops.

After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt, but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night.

The first brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without opposition, and took possession of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Chesterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that post at day-break on the 25th.

The crews of some privateers, who formed a considerable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our position had failed, returned to their ships and put to sea.

The regular troops, to the number of at least 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were still more who had not then surrendered.

The Officers of the navy and the Seamen went through the laborious task of disembarking the troops and dragging the guns up steep and rugged hills, with a spirit and cheerfulness highly honourable to themselves and gratifying to those who witnessed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to say that Rear Admiral Duckworth gave every possible assistance, I might be understood only to mean that he did his duty; an expression totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, exclusive of all that can be comprehended under the most extensive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindness must be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every Officer and Soldier serving on this expedition.

I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal manifested by the whole of the troops, whose conduct was so highly creditable, as to entitle them to my warmest praise.

It likewise affords me particular satisfaction to have an opportunity of expressing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in

which they conducted the services entrusted to them, and to Lieutenant Colonel Gledstanes, the Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Shipley, the Commanding Engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they used in their respective situations, as well as to the Officers commanding the several corps, for the attention and alacrity so eminently conspicuous in the discharge of their duty.

I have the honour to enclose to you herewith Copies of the Summons and Articles of Capitulation, on which the Island of St. Martin has been surrendered to his Majesty, together with a Return of the ordnance taken possession of, and a return of the wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

Return of Wounded,

64th Regiment—6 rank and file.

*Head-Quarters, St Thomas,
29th March.*

SIR,

Having completed such arrangements as appeared necessary for the security of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that island on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yesterday.

The ships of war and transports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately disposed in the order of landing, the summons was sent in without further delay; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were surrendered on capitulation to his Majesty's troops, and taken possession of in the afternoon.

I have done myself the honour to enclose to you a copy of the Articles of the Capitulation, on which these islands have been put into our possession; but have conceived it unnecessary to transmit the summons, it being similar to that of St. Bartholomew, a copy of which accompanies this dispatch; and also to annex, for your information, a return of the ordnance found in this island.

I have charged my Aid de Cam, Major Browne, with the delivery of this dispatch, as well as of those containing information of the surrender of the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, to whom I beg leave to refer you for such further particulars as you may

require, having no doubt but you will find him perfectly prepared to afford you every necessary information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head Quarters, St. Croix, April 1.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you that we sailed from St. Thomas on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this island the following day.

Having issued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements necessary for that purpose, it was judged inexpedient to take any further steps until the summons had been sent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Island of St. Croix was surrendered to his Majesty in the course of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take possession, it was deferred until this morning, when the British troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Christianstadt and Frederickstadt.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the Articles of Capitulation, and of the Governor General's reply to the summons; as likewise a return of the ordnance found in the several forts and batteries.

Capt. M'Mahon, of the 53d regiment, my Aid du Camp, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, whom I am persuaded, you will find sufficiently prepared to afford you such further information as you may wish to be in possession of.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.
The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

P. S. I also have the honour to enclose, for your information, a return of the prisoners of war belonging to the land forces, who surrendered at the different islands.

It must be satisfactory to you to know that the present crop of sugar in this island will amount to thirty-six thousand hogsheads, containing half a ton each.

By his Excellency William Anthony Lindemann, Governor General of the Danish West India Islands, to their Excellencies Lieutenant General Thomas Trigge and Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces, &c.

The summons delivered to me from

your Excellencies has greatly astonished me, as I am unacquainted with any rupture between the King my Master and his Britannic Majesty.

Participating in those sentiments of humanity your Excellencies have expressed in the said summons, and desirous to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, I here enclose the terms on which I offer to surrender the Island of St. Croix.

The Officers, bearers of this, are authorized to treat and sign.

(Signed) W. A. LINDEMANN.
St. Croix, March 31.

[Vide Articles of Capitulation in Admiral Duckworth's Dispatch.]

Return of the Prisoners of War who surrendered at the different Islands.

Total in the Four Islands—2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 664 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.—Total 698.

(Signed) ALBERT GLADSTANES,
Adjutant General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 11.

Captain Ekins, late of his Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*, arrived last night with dispatches from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Leviathan, at Sea, March 27.

SIR,

Having consulted with Lieut. General Trigge on the subject of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with dispatch; and we sailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpose of attacking the various Islands specified in our orders, the General and myself considering it most judicious to commence with the weathermost one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms and very variable winds we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpose, and placed the *Andromeda*, *L'Unité*, and *Drake* brig to cover it, the General and myself deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by Brigadier General Fuller, and the King, of the *Leviathan*, with a

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some little hesitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I transmit entered into. I then detached the *Andromeda*, with the *Alexandria* tender, to assist in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was used to land a garrison, and form such temporary arrangements as the urgency of the service would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d. We found here two Swedish ships nearly laden with the produce of this country, a Danish ship in ballast, besides a variety of small craft, Swedish, and three small French vessels; and I left Captain Thomas Harvey, in *L'Unité*, to co-operate with the commandant of that island, and at ten o'clock A. M. went in the act of weighing, when ten sail were seen from the mast head: I therefore ordered the *Drake* brig and *L'Eclair* schooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myself concluding they were our troops from England, which the General and myself had sent orders to Barbadoes to follow us after landing their sick, with women and children; this, from light airs, was not ascertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the *Profelyte* joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myself, after some deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majesty's service, and render St. Bartholomew very unsafe, if we omitted attacking the Island of St. Martin. We therefore, though it was not mentioned in our instructions, prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpose; but the unprecedented variability of the winds prevented our getting there till day light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d the *Coromandel* joined with the 2d West India regiment, when, having placed Captain Fowke in the *Profelyte*, with the *Drake* brig, in Coles Bay, to cover the landing under the direction of Captain Ekin of the *Amphitrite* (who had been sick at Barbadoes, but joined in the *Profelyte*, and handsomely volunteered this service), which commenced at half past eight o'clock, and with his judicious arrangements, the second brigade of near 1500 men, under Brigadier General Maitland, went on shore with their field pieces, and was joined by the 1st brigade, as was the 3d brigade of 1000, under Brigadier General Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field pieces and 1000 (amen); the second brigade directly proceeded on to

take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without a skirmishing, which afterwards brought on a short action, in which some companies of the 64th, under Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, displayed great gallantry; beat the enemy, and took two field pieces. At this time Brigadier General Fuller, with the 1st brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Chesterfield, or Margerot, where we had reason to expect the greatest resistance; but the former check (in which the enemy lost from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) evinced that opposition could only lead to destruction; and they embraced a verbal summons (sent in by Brigadier Maitland, at five o'clock), to propose their terms at nine; when Lieutenant General Trigge and self, being on the spot, the capitulation was signed and exchanged by Midnight of the 24th, of which I transmit a copy for their Lordships' information. At the commencement of the attack we observed in Great Bay two privateer brigs of twelve guns each, and a schooner of the same force, with a merchant ship, brig, and nine or ten small craft; and as I considered them likely to attempt getting off in the course of the night, if it was found necessary to surrender, I ordered the *Hornet* and *Fanny* armed brig to work up to Great Bay, to prevent such attempt from succeeding, and at sunset sent the *Drake* to aid on that service; but, unfortunately, the two brigs did not get far enough to windward to fulfill my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the schooner got out, with a few small vessels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and schooner getting away, after a chase of 24 hours by the *Hornet* and *Fanny*. We found remaining in the Bay one brig privateer of 12 guns, an English captured ship, a merchant brig, four small schooners, and a sloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and sailed for Saint Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the *Profelyte*, *Hornet*, and *Drake*, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the security of the Island, and two transports to embark the garrison in, which consisted of between three and four hundred, besides nearly a similar number which got away in the brig, &c.

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I have ordered the Profelyte to relieve L'Unité, keeping with her the Drake for the assisting protection of the two Islands, and L'Unité to conduct the prisoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to employ the trade home.

I cannot conclude this account of our successful proceedings, for their Lordships' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieutenant General Trigge for his kind support and concurrence in every instance, and for his anxious endeavours to preserve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy, which must always contribute to the success of every undertaking. I should not do justice to the officers and men serving under my command, if I was to omit assuring their Lordships they have performed the harassing and laborious service they have been employed in highly to my satisfaction, and with an alacrity characteristic of British seamen; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

By Lieut. General Thomas Trigge, and Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c. &c. &c.

The King, our master, having viewed with the deepest concern the unjust combination lately entered into between the Courts of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, to support the principles of an armed neutrality, contrary to the law of nations and the positive stipulation of treaties. His Majesty, therefore, feels himself called upon to adopt such measures, as a conduct so hostile to the just and ancient privileges of the British flag requires, on his part, for the maintenance and preservation of his people, and in support of the most solemn treaties, thereby violated, and to consider, though with the greatest reluctance, those Courts as enemies of Great Britain.

Feeling that resistance on your part would only tend to increase the calamities of war, which it is our most earnest wish to alleviate, we have sent this summons by Brigadier General Fuller, of the Land Forces, and Captain King, of the Royal Navy, requiring you to surrender the island of St. Bartholomew, together with all ships and vessels, stores, and public property of every description.

Knowing how ardently it is the de-

sire of our Royal Master to avert the sufferings of individuals, and it being no less our own disposition and wish to soften their distresses, we take this opportunity to declare, that the private property of the inhabitants will be respected, as well as whatever belongs to the subjects of the United States of America; and, in case of immediate submission, that the laws, customs, and religious usages of the island shall not be infringed.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, this 20th day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Adm.
His Excellency the Governor of
St. Bartholomew.

His Majesty's Ship Leviathan,
St. B.,
March 20.

His Majesty's friendly disposition towards the interests of the United States of America, and their inhabitants, corresponding so perfectly with our own—We, in order the more certainly to prevent any cause of misunderstanding on the present occasion, have taken this opportunity to express our just expectation, that the subjects of America, at present residing in the island of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themselves to any collusive transactions, with a view of preventing such property from coming into possession of the forces under our command, as of right ought to be forfeited to the Crown of Great Britain. As, whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a measure so extremely disagreeable to us, it nevertheless would be our duty, not only to resist, in every instance, such unbecoming proceedings, but be the means of obliging us to act against whoever might be concerned in a transaction of so improper a nature, in a manner which we would ever wish to avoid. At a time of making this communication, we hope not to be understood as conceiving any thing of the nature now alluded to at all likely to occur. We are persuaded of the contrary, and have noticed it merely as a matter of precaution to those who might otherwise have been unwarily led into a step, without being aware of the consequences attendant.

(Signed)

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Adm.

Whereas war between Great Britain and Sweden being announced by the arrival of an armament at this island, summoning

summoning it to surrender to his Britannic Majesty, I do hereby agree to deliver it up to the British on the following conditions:

Art. I. That all his Swedish Majesty's property, now delivered, shall, according to inventory, be restored, when the Colony is returned to his Majesty the King of Sweden. *Ans.* All his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up to the British unconditionally.

Art. II. That all the inhabitants of this colony, of what nation soever, shall be protected in their persons and property, and at liberty to leave the island, or remain here, and, in the first case, to take with them their property, without confiscation, or other hindrance: whereunder are comprehended goods, merchandise, and vessels. *Ans.* All Swedish inhabitants, and those of the United States of America, shall be protected in their persons and property, and be at liberty to leave the island, or remain on it, while they do not act inconsistently with the interests of the British, by property is to be understood goods and merchandise on shore.

Art. III. That all Military and Civil Officers, as well as the garrison, shall, when desired, be transported to Sweden at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, without being considered prisoners of war, and at liberty to take their property with them. *Ans.* The garrison must be considered as prisoners of war; every possible indulgence will be granted them, and their property respected.

Art. IV. All public papers and documents to be respected, and allowed to be sent to Sweden. *Ans.* All public papers and documents must be submitted to the inspection of the British.

Art. V. Religion, laws, and customs, shall remain in the same state as they now are. *Ans.* Agreed to.

Art. VI. The papers and documents belonging to the French Delegation here, to be suffered to be sent away unimpeded. *Ans.* All papers belonging to the enemies of Great Britain must be delivered up.

Art. VII. That he may be allowed to deliver up whatever may belong to his Swedish Majesty, and let an inventory to be made of the same, during which space of time he is to be guarded by my own troops. *Ans.* Every protection is insured to the person of the Governor; but the troops of his Swedish Majesty must be dismissed immediately after the journey of the Governor, and his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up

to the British as soon as possible, and likewise all the forts and strong posts must be surrendered to the British troops, as soon as these Articles are ratified by the Commander in Chief

Gustavia, in the Island of St. Bartholomew, the 20th day of March, 1801.

H. ANKERHEIM.

FRANCIS FULLER, Brigadier General.

E. D. KING, Captain Royal Navy.

Confirmed and ratified by us the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces. Dated on board his Majesty's ship Leviathan, this 20th day of March, 1801.

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant General

JOHN THOS. DUCKWORTH, Rear Adm.

[Here follows the Summons, which is nearly the same as that to the Governor of St. Bartholomew's.]

CAPITULATION of the ISLAND of St. MARIIN

Art. I. That all property, both French and Dutch, shall be respected. *Ans.* All public property, military and naval stores must be delivered up, as likewise all ships and vessels, with their cargoes, belonging to the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland. The private property of the ancient inhabitants, both French and Dutch, is to be respected, but we reserve to ourselves the right to determine with respect to such property as has been acquired of late years.

[The other Articles are not remarkable.]

Leviathan, St. Thomas, March 30. 1801,

SIR,

Having had the honour of stating to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the successful proceedings of this armament to the 29th, I have now further to add, that we arrived off this island at day-light of the 28th, having previously concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the westward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Capt. Braddy in the Andromeda, with the Alexander a tender, to place themselves as close to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing, which service was ably executed. I also ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite (which had been previously directed here to pre-

vent

that succour from being thrown in) to anchor close off the town, to be in readiness to attack the fort, if requisite. This service performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieut. Gen. Trigge and several of opinion it would promote his Majesty's service to summon the island, which was sent by Brigadier General Mairland, and Captain King, of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this island, St. John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to send Officers to ascertain that our force was formidable as represented); and yesterday morning we took possession of the forts, &c. since when I have been constantly employed in landing a garrison, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordships an exact detail of the vessels in harbour; but there was one man of war brig of 18 guns, which appears a very fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service. Herewith I send a copy of the Capitulation.—This, with my other dispatch of the 27th, I forward by my First Lieutenant, Charles Marshall Gregory, an Officer of great merit and activity, who has been recently employed as Acting Captain of the Amphitrite, and to whom I must refer their Lordships for further particulars.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation of the Island of St. Thomas, which are nearly the same as the preceding.]

*Leviathan, off Christianstadt,
Santa Cruz, April 2.*

SIR,

My letters of the 27th and 30th ult. (of which I now transmit duplicates) having given you information for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of our fortunate and successful proceedings in the execution of their Lordships' orders to the surrender of St. Thomas's (with the deviation of venturing to attack St. Martin's), and my intentions of leaving St. Thomas's for Santa Cruz that evening, the 30th, I now have the further pleasure to acquaint you that we were off the town of Christianstadt at day-light on the 31st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and found that the outward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant General Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St.

Bartholomew: upon which confidential Officers were sent off by the Governor General Lindemann, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the result of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the Northern Powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Capt. Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entrust that valuable Officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any further particulars.

I intend giving an acting order to Captain John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my First Lieutenant George Wm. Blamey, an Officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitle him to my warmest support.

I should feel very remiss was I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

The following are the only particular articles in the capitulation of Santa Cruz:

Art. V. The Danish laws, and the special ordinances of this country, shall remain in full and uncontrouled vigour and execution as hitherto, and justice be administered by the persons now in office: the appeals from the Upper Court to go as usual in the last instance to the High Court of Justice in Copenhagen, or to a High Court to be nominated by the British Governor, to consist of three able Danish lawyers, and two respectable inhabitants who understand the Danish language, and to be presided by the British Governor. The Danish laws and ordinances will remain in force as at present, but the persons filling Civil Offices must be subject to our approbation; and in the event of appeal from the Courts here, the appeal must be made to his Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. VI. All the inhabitants of this island present and absent of every denomination, to remain in full and uncontrouled possession of their property of every

every description; and they shall meet with no impediment in the administration thereof. Ans. The property of all inhabitants will be respected, except the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, who have become residents since the 1st of January 1794.

Art. VII. Absent Officers in his Danish Majesty's service, as well as other absentees, to be maintained in the possession of their property, which shall be administered by their attorneys. Ans. The Officers in his Danish Majesty's service, and other absentees, except French, Spanish, and Dutch, as specified in the foregoing article, provided they are not leaving those Governments, shall continue possessed of their landed property, which shall be administered by their attorneys. But if any person, resident in Denmark, shall have warehouses or other depots of goods in the island, they must be sequestered until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known respecting them.

Art. VIII. No inhabitant shall be compelled, on any pretext whatsoever, to bear arms against his Danish Majesty, or any other Power, or perform any military duty of any denomination. Those who may wish to remain on the island shall swear to observe a strict neutrality; and those who may wish to quit the Island, shall be allowed to dispose of their property, or to appoint attorneys for the administration of the same. Ans. Granted; but they will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the British Government, expressing that they will not, either openly or secretly, do any thing hostile to the British Government. No Frenchman, Dutchman, or Spaniard, who has become a resident since the first of January, 1794, can be permitted to remain on the Island.

Art. XI. The inhabitants concerned in his Majesty's loan shall not be compelled to make any payments on account of the same, as long as the colony continues subjected to his Britannic Majesty. Ans. The inhabitants concerned in his Danish Majesty's loan shall make their payments to his Britannic Majesty as they become due, whilst the Colony remains under the British Government.

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Art. XIV. As it is impossible for the inhabitants to procure both provisions and certain indispensable supplies for their estates, but from the Spaniards, either from the Main or Porto Rico,

the ports of St. Croix shall be opened to all Spanish vessels bringing such supplies.—Ans. Granted; until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

DOWNING-STREET, March 5.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, have been received this morning at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Camp, before Alexandria, March 19.
SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the Fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) RA. ABERCROMBY.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follows, in French, the Articles of Capitulation above-mentioned, and which, in English, are as under.]

Articles of Capitulation demanded by the Garrison of Aboukir, besieged by the English, the 27th Ventose, 9th Year of the French Republic.

Art. I. The garrison of the Fort of Aboukir shall march out with the honours of war, standards unfurled, and lighted matches. It shall be conducted to Alexandria by sea, to be there exchanged for an equal number of prisoners, and shall engage not to serve after it has been exchanged.—Ans. The garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, it shall march out with the honours of war, and after having deposited its arms on the glacis shall be transported on board the fleet.

Art. II. The Officers shall retain their arms without exception; and as much of the property and effects, as well belonging to the Officers as the troops, as possible. This article does not refer to any other than private property, and has no relation to military effects.—Ans. Granted; except the property which ought to remain in its place, all shall be embarked within three hours.

Art. III. Twenty-four hours shall be allowed the garrison to dispose of its baggage before its departure.—Ans. This is answered by Art. II.

Art. IV. Whatever belongs to the fortifications, artillery, and other effects, such as provisions, shall be delivered up

to the conquerors in the state they shall be in after an inventory has been drawn up by the Officers of the two armies and civil agents. The papers relative to the service of the place shall be also delivered up.—Art. Granted.

Art. V. The articles not foreseen, shall be provided for and settled by the two parties. The conditions cannot take place till 24 hours after the decree of Capitulation.—Art. This is answered by Art. III. Neither Greeks nor Egyptians shall be comprised in this Capitulation.

(Signed)

DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

VINNACHE, Chief of Battalion of Artillery, commanding the troops and Fort Aboukir.

Approved by the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) J. HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Return of Prisoners surrendered in the Castle of Aboukir, March 18, 1801.

Two Chiefs of Battalion, 8 inferior officers, and 140 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Aboukir, March 18.

Brass—Four French 24-pounders; 2 ditto 12-inch mortars.

Iron.—Three French 8-pounders, 3 ditto 3-pounders. Travelling carriages; four 24 pounders. Standing ditto; three 8-pounders, and three 3-pounders. Two iron beds for mortars. 800 round and 40 grape 24lb. shot, 100 round and 50 grape 8lb. shot. 600 empty shells. 90 barrels of gunpowder, of 200lbs. each. 170 French muskets. 140 cartridge-boxes. 200 musket-flints. 5 cwt. of match.

N. B. There are a quantity of small stores not yet taken an account of.

(Signed)

GEORGE COOKSON, Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery.

No engineers' stores of consequence.

(Signed)

W. H. FORD, Captain, Royal Engineers.

John Hope, Adjutant General.

Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between 2 patrols of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria; I have to regret

that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th Light Dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Inclosed herewith I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major-General Finch's Brigade, March 18.

12th Light Dragoons.—5 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, wounded; 2 officers, 7 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

26th ditto.—1 quarter master, 7 rank and file, 18 horses, killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 officer, 1 quarter master, 5 rank and file, missing.

30th ditto.—1 quarter master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 4 officers, 1 quarter master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

Officer killed.—26th Light Dragoons, Quarter Master John Simpton.

Officers wounded.—12th Light Dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 26th ditto, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Hart.

Officers taken prisoners.—12th Light Dragoons, Captain the Honourable Pierce Butler, Cornet Earl Lindley Daniel, 26th ditto, Captain Charles Turner (Brigade Major), Quarter Master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY, Deputy Adj. Gen.

Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that, after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the Canal of Alexandria (at present dry), and the Lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, without any material circumstance taking place, till the 18th of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

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The enemy made the following disposition of their army:—General Lanusse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Filant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major General Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate, the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep out left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the number engaged on both sides. We have sustained irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently-to-be-lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation

from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him, more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the Officers, and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious Officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier General Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent Officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an Officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment: he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty. Brigadier General Stuart, and the foreign brigade, supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit; indeed, it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have on all occasions endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance, the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brigadier General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the service

service of a most active, zealous, and efficient Officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other General officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, His Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Herewith I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 21st of March.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, 21st March, 1801.

Cavalry—11th Light Dragoons, 1 horse killed, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded; 12th ditto, 6 rank and file wounded; 26th ditto, 3 rank and file wounded; Hompesch's ditto, 2 horse killed, 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; Royal Artillery, 14 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 47 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Brigade of Guards—1st Battalion of the Coldstream, 7 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file wounded; 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 38 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 8 serjeants, 145 rank and file wounded.

1st Brigade—2d Battalion of Royals, 9 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 68 rank and file wounded; 1st Battalion of the 54th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2d Battalion of the 54th Regiment, 1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 39 rank and file wounded; 92d Regiment, 3 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 37 rank and file wounded.

2d Brigade—8th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 13th Regiment, 1 rank and file

wounded; 18th Regiment, 2 rank and file wounded; 90th Regiment, 1 rank and file wounded.

3d Brigade—27th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 50th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 serjeants, 55 rank and file wounded; 79th Regiment, 1 serjeant killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

4th Brigade—Queen's, 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded; 30th Regiment, 4 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 21 rank and file wounded; 44th Regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file wounded; 89th Regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

5th Brigade—Stuart's, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 7 serjeants, 145 rank and file wounded; 13 rank and file missing; De Rolle's, 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file missing; Dillon's, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded.

Reserve—23d Regiment, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file wounded; 28th Regiment, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing; 40th Flank Companies, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file wounded; 4th Regiment, 4 officers, 48 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 6 serjeants, 247 rank and file wounded; 58th Regiment, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 19 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing; Corsican Rangers, 1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded.

Total—10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file missing.

Officers killed—3d Guards, Ensign Campbell; 1st Regiment, Major Bisset, Lieutenants John Campbell, Robert Anderson, A. Stewart; 58th Regiment, Lieutenant Jocelyn; Stuart's Regiment, Colonel Dutton; Lieutenants Duvergier, Dejean; 2d Battalion of the 54th Foot, Captain J. Gibson.

Officers:

Officers wounded—Staff. His Excel-
lency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.
Commander in Chief, Major General
Moore, Brigadier General the Hon-
ourable John Hope (Adjutant Gen-
eral), Brigadier General Oakes, Bri-
gadier General Lawton, Capt. Doyle
(Aid de Major); Capt. St. Pierre (ditto),
since dead, Capt. Anderson (Aid de
Camp to Major Gen. Moore).—3d
Guards, Captains Rooke, Ansley, Deane.
Royal, Capt. J. C. Gardner; Lieu-
tenants J. Gordon, J. M'Pherson,
Charles Johnston. 2d battalion of the
51st regiment, Lieutenants Connor,
Piercy, 92d regiment, Capt. Cam-
eron, Lieut. Mitchell. 50th regiment,
Com. Oulby, Lieutenants Campbell,
Tasbe, Emuigh Rowe. 79th regiment,
Lieut. Rol. Queen's regiment, English
Alman. 30th regiment, Capt. Smith;
Lieut. June. 44th reg. Lieut. Col.
O'Brien (since dead). 89th regiment,
Capt. Blake, Lieut. Agnew. Stuart's
regiment, Captains Miller, Mahony,
Richardson, Lieutenants M'Carthy,
Sutton, Hutton, Zehender, Bureg,
Grind, Ensign O'Herman. De Roll's
regiment, Lieut. Mitzger; Adjutant
F. Vilt. Dillon's regiment, Captains
Dupont, Rimud, D'Herel; Lieutenants
Laury, D'Aville. 23d regiment, Lieu-
tenant Cook. 28th regiment, Lieut.
Col. Piget, Lieutenants John, Mor-
cheri, Heine, Ford. 1st battalion 28th
reg. Lieut. Southwell. 42d reg. Major
Sterling, Capt. E. Stuart; Lieute-
nants Hamilton Roy, A. M'Nicol, A.
Donaldson, J. M. Sullivan, A. Grant,
A. M. Cunningham, H. J. Campbell;
Ensign M'Kenzie. 43rd reg. Lieute-
nants Curry and Poole. Royal artil-
lery, Lieutenants Gumble, Campbell,
Lawson, Burslem.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Deputy Adjutant General.

N. B. One stand of colours and two
field pieces taken.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 15.

Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulmi-
nante cutter, arrived this morning from
the coast of Egypt with a dispatch from
Admiral Keith, Commander in
Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels
in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean,
Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated
on board His Majesty's ship *Endroyant*,
in the bay of Aboukir, 21st of April,
1801, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,
I have very great concern in ac-

quainting you, that in a desperate at-
tack made upon our lines by the French
army on the morning of the 21st ultimo
my gallant and respectable colleague,
General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfor-
tunately received a wound of which
he died on board this ship on the 23th.
It is unnecessary to say how much this
calamity has been regretted by the
army and by the fleet. Their Lord-
ships will observe that the enemy were
repulsed with very great loss. I en-
close, for their information, a copy of
Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sus-
tained by the detachment of seamen
serving under his orders, and have
the pleasure of adding that his own
wound has not been so material as to
deprive me of his services. The ma-
rines were not engaged, having been,
previously to the action, appointed to
the duty of Aboukir Castle, and its
vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on
the 26th ult. with three sail of the
line and a body of troops, and on
the following day a Turkish Vice-Ad-
miral joined.

*Return of Officers and Seamen employed on
Shore under the Orders of Captain Sir
William Sidney Smith, killed and wound-
ed in an Action with the Enemy, on the
21st of March, 1801.*

Tigre, 1 officer, 1 seaman, wounded;
total 2. Swiftsure, 2 officers, 4 seamen,
wounded; total 6. Ajax, 2 seamen
killed, 2 seamen wounded, total 4.
Northumberland, 3 seamen wounded.
Kent, 1 seaman killed, 3 seamen wound-
ed; total 4. Minotaur, 1 officer killed,
5 seamen wounded; total 6. Total,
1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 2 officers,
18 seamen, wounded.

Name of Officer killed.

Minotaur, Mr. Krebs, Master's Mate.

Names of Officers wounded.

Tigre, Sir William Sidney Smith,
Knt.; Swiftsure, Lieutenant Lewis
Davis.

(Signed) KEITH.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS]

The following article in the *Moniteur*
of the 9th June may be regarded as a
declaration of the Consulate:

PARIS, June 9.—The French armies
have entirely evacuated the enemy's
territory.

territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army late on the Radnitz has, on its part, returned to Bohemia, Suabia, Franconia, and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the Hereditary States, and the Rhine, have been restored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry, and a demi-brigade of infantry, will occupy the Brigau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon, that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both Powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the Hereditary States, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article in the Treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several Commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of these places. The defect of war having required such statements, the Commanders at Dusseldorf, and several other points, have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in twenty-four hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences have arisen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two Powers. Such of those points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic; and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the Bishopric of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine Republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided, that the Treaty of Tolentino shall be the umpire upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisal-

pine Government has occupied, without forming part of the ancient territory of Romagna, must have been evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan Government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb roadstead of Tarento.

In Tuscany the *prejudis* have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbitello, where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the Isle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples is occupied by the French. Porto Longona is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shewn a disposition to surrender. The Council of State is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be speedily decided.

The Treaty of Luneville has been, is executing, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the King of Naples, has been, is executing, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which forms the basis of the regulations with the Pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its Constitution; and in conformity to the principles of the French Government, not to interfere in the affairs of its Allies, unless required by them to do so, the Government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

After noticing the state of Helvetia, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Tuscany, the *Moniteur* observes, "All the small States which have undergone new modifications, by the Treaty of Luneville, are on the point of receiving their definitive organization, and of enjoying, at length, some tranquillity and happiness after so many vicissitudes and calamities."

With respect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, and the Princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of the

the Rhine, they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the Diet of Ratisbon.

The *conclusum* of the Diet has but recently reached Vienna, and, with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great Powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

All the communications which the Government has received from the Emperor Alexander are calculated to convey a high idea of the spirit of moderation and the wisdom which influence the Cabinet of Peterburgh.

It does not appear that the King of Spain and the French Republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only Ally which still continues attached to England upon the Continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made by the latter,

for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

The wounds inflicted by war on the Continent during the last years of the past century begin to close.

Is the British Government sincerely desirous of putting an end to the present war? The present Minister says so. We shall probably soon know in what estimation his protestations ought to be held. The Ministerial Journals frequently repeat that every thing is in motion on the coast of France, in order to an expedition against England. It is from thence that the details of these preparations are learnt at Paris. What object have they in view? Do they wish to exasperate still more two nations which have already been too long engaged in fighting? However this may be, we are bold to state, in the most positive manner, that an honourable and just peace is the first concern of the French Government; war is only its second.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Embargo has been taken from off the Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels in our ports.

JUNE 3. A criminal information against G. W. Thellusson, Esq. for perjury, was tried at Guildhall. — Mr. Coppinger borrowed 1757*l.* from the defendant, and assigned the title deeds of a ship as a collateral security, and under this assignment Mr. Thellusson, on a question in the Admiralty Court, swore the vessel was his property. The indictment was founded on the presumption, that Mr. Coppinger having repaid this sum of 1757*l.* previous to this oath, the property had reverted to him: but it appearing to the Jury, that in all assignments of chattel interest, it is expressly stated that there shall be a re-assignment, and that all that is done the property is vested in the mortgagee, and Mr. Coppinger failing to substantiate any of his allegations of perjury arising from the statement of various other accounts with Mr. Thellusson, the Jury, without hesitation, acquitted him. — An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution, founded on the foregoing, was next tried. The rectitude of Mr. Thellusson's conduct was very clearly estab-

lished, and Lord Kenyon characterised the prosecution instituted by Mr. Coppinger as malicious, and devoid of foundation. — Mr. Coppinger conducted his own defence, and at great length addressed the Jury, who after a short deliberation found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1,000*l.*

8. The King reviewed the 10th light dragoons on Ashford Common. After the review, Comte d'Artois and his companions dined with the Prince of Wales and his Officers, at the Bath, at Staines; as did also the Earls of Uxbridge, Harrington, Besborough, with a number of Nobility and Gentry, General Officers, and others, to the amount of one hundred at least. After dinner, his Majesty was seen returning from Windsor in his phaeton along the bridge, to which the windows of the dining-room looked. On this the Prince, and all the company, crowded to the windows, and saluted their Sovereign with the animating chorus of "God save the King."

11. A man died at Boxford, in Suffolk, of the hydrophobia; he was bit by a mad dog about four years ago, and in each spring since evinced symptoms of derangement for the first time.

About

About a week ago, he was attacked with violent pains, cold chills, fits, vomiting of blood, and a disposition to bite every person or thing near him.

17. The Gazette contained orders by his Majesty, dated Kew, 29th of May and June 3, authorizing the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cumberland, Princes Augustus, Adolphus, and William of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Richmond, Devonshire, Portland, Northumberland, Beaufort, Buccleugh, and Roxburgh, Marquises Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lansdown, and Salisbury, Earls of Chatham, Westmorland, Carlisle, Spencer, and Camden, to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to the Knights Companions of the Garter as if they had been formally installed, his Majesty being pleased to dispense with the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation.

19. The first stone of the Royal Military Asylum was laid at Chelsea, in presence of the Duke of York, attended by the Secretary at War, Lord Harrington, General Delancey, &c. when several coins and medals, commemorating our naval and military victories, were placed under it.

A Sheriff's Officer, named Harrop, was lately convicted at York, in 90l. damages, for a false arrest, and holding the plaintiff seventeen hours in custody. The bailiff received a writ to execute against the plaintiff, and sending his follower to apprise the latter of the circumstance, consented to suspend the caprion till the Saturday following; in the interim, the plaintiff paid the debt and 16s. 6d. costs; but Harrop, not deeming the latter sufficient, demanded the further sum of 4l. 10s.; which being refused, he arrested the gentleman on the writ which had been sued out, although he well knew that the debt for the recovery of which it had been granted, was discharged. For false imprisonment under these circumstances the action was brought. The Court declared the charge to have been exorbitant; a Sheriff's Officer being entitled to no more than one guinea in cases where the debt does not exceed 200l.

Some days ago a cart with a horse in the shafts, employed on the King's works at Dover Castle, in consequence of the wheel not being properly blocked, backed rapidly down a steep precipice, dragging the poor animal forcibly after it; when, strange to relate, although

the cart itself was literally dashed to pieces, the horse escaped without material injury.

A physician, it is said, has discovered a specific in scarlet fever, viz. twenty five drops of tincture of foxglove, given every three hours, day and night: and by this simple means he lately saved seventeen children of the St. Pancras Female Charity School, all of whom had ulcerated throats, and other signs of that fatal disease.

A large and ferocious male hawk, which had been for years in the garden of Watson, of Kirbymooside, began early in the spring to make himself a nest upon the ground, and being furnished with the necessary materials soon completed it; in which there were placed six duck eggs, on which he sat until he hatched six ducklings. The day after several persons visited the garden, to see this extraordinary family; which exasperated him so much, that, in attempting to defend his young brood, he trod on one of them, which occasioned its death. The remaining five are yet alive, and seem likely to be brought up under the protection of this extraordinary nurse.

POOR RATES.—At a small parish in the neighbourhood of Witney, the poor rates amount to *thirty-one shillings in the pound.*

In Gloucestershire, and some parts of the country where leases are granted, it has been customary for the landlord to pay the poor rates; and a Gentleman in Gloucestershire, who some years since let a farm on lease for 430l. a-year, is now assessed 24s. in the pound poor rates, or 86l. a-year more for the farm than the entire rent which he receives for it.

The ordinary funds at Hull being inadequate to the support of the poor, public notice has been given there, that it has become necessary the *wharf* belonging to the port, and the *stock in trade* of merchants, shopkeepers, and other traders in the town, should be assessed to the poor; the former at the rate of 3d. per tan register measurement, and the latter at 5s. per cent. per annum.

The subsidies paid for the troops of the Empress of Russia, King of Sweden, King of Prussia, Elector of Bavaria, Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the sums paid for all British troops serving

leaving on the Continent of Europe, and money remitted thither for extraordinary military services in the war ended in 1763, amounted to 20,626,997l. os. 7d.

The money expended on the Continent in the four years ending April 1797, including the Imperial Loan and the

advances to the Emperor, amounted to 14,980,422l. 9s. 6d. The total expenses abroad from the beginning of the year to the same period, including the subsidies to Prussia and Sardinia, amounted to 32,810,977l. 2s. 2½d.

MARRIAGES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM FITZROY, to Miss Clarke, sister of Sir Simeon Clarke.

Colonel Cunynghame to Miss Mary Thurlow, youngest daughter to Lord Thurlow.

The Rev. Dr. Tatham to Miss Cooke, of Cheltenham.

N. Wells, esq. to Miss Este, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Este

Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Cameron to Miss Kinloch.

Lord Lovaine to Miss Louisa Wortley.

Sergeant Onslow to Lady Drake.

— Sampson, esq. eldest son of John Sampson, esq. barrister at law, of Colyton,

Devon, to Miss May, only daughter of Captain May, of the royal navy.

Lord John Thynne, third son to the Marquis of Bath, to Miss Mary Ann Maiter, of Cusancester Abbey.

Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. to Miss Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Chestnut Park.

John Hemmett, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Faircourt to Miss Amelia Farrier

JUNE 5. Mr. Thomas Borton, of Battersea, to Miss M'Kenzie, daughter of John Alexander M'Kenzie, esq. of Great Tower-hill.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 11.

AT Bunhill-row, Dr. Bossy, a noted quack.

12. Matthew Bazett, esq. of Baker-street.

13. In Sloane-street, Thomas Jane Cotton, esq.

15. In St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, Henry Scott, esq. late of the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

At Crief, in Scotland, Dr. James Young, of Balmanno.

17. Mr. Alexander Grant, late of Wardour street, printer.

Lately, near Torneis, Thomas Hicks, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

18. In Lower Grosvenor street, Andrew Stuart, esq. of Castle Hill and Torrance, member for Weymouth.

James Seton, esq. in Upper Harley-street, in his 75th year.

Lately, at Shapwick, the Rev. Charles Hobbs, vicar of Shapwick and Ashcott, and rector of Cossington of Boldon Hill.

19. Mr. Thomas Rathworth, of Bank-street, Holborn, apothecary and midwife.

Mr. Audibert, teacher of the French language at York.

At Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Dr. John Gordon.

Lately, Mr. John Day, of Wakefield, watchmaker and silversmith

20. Mr. John Dobbins, of Wimpole-street, in his 70th year.

John Bissett, esq. secretary of stamps, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, Mr.

John Nelson, assistant surgeon to the 31 regiment of foot guards, and to the public dispensary, aged 32.

21. Mr. Thomas Brown, of Thames Ditton.

John Wemyss, esq. of Briertham Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Lately, at Houghton, near Chester, Mr. Robert Watton, of Liverpool.

22. Henry Sharp, esq. of Bemondsley, aged 85.

At Peterborough, in his 90th year, Mr. William Smith, many years prior of the ecclesiastical court of the bishop of Peterborough and archdeacon of Northampton, and steward to the present and several former bishops of that diocese.

Lately, at Eaton House, Norfolk, aged 89, Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart.

Lately, C. H. Wetherby, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

24. At

24. At Woolwich, Mr. Henry Thomson.

26. In Scotland yard, Mr. Watson, of the Treasury

Mr. Thomas Clark, late of Delahay-street, Westminster

Mr. Thomas Davies, Thames street, At Farnham, in the county of Somerset, Captain Henry C. Inche, of the royal navy.

Mr. James Grant, of Dundee, surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Grant, of H. H. H.

27. Mr. John Iatham, banker, of Dover, and the eldest jurat and father of the corporation.

Mr. Richard Tuckwell, merchant, of Broad-street

28. Thomas Gaudiner, esq. at Bellevue, near Southampton

29. At Putney, Simeon Warner, esq. At Tottenham, Dr. Humphry Jackson, M. D. and F. R. S.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, upwards of thirty six years rector of Rippen-gate, near Falkingham, in Lincolnshire, and vicar of St. John and St. German near Wisbech.

30. William Graves, esq. aged 77, one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a member in chancery, and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At the death of his friend George R. May, esq. at Kendal, Mr. William C. (An account of this Gentleman will be hereafter given)

JUNE 1. The Rev. Mr. W. Hampson, of Weedon Wetton, Northamptonshire, B. A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge

4. Peter Burrell, esq. of the Pay-office, Whitehall.

Lately, in his 87th year, William Emsy, esq. of Beccles, Suffolk, in the commission of the peace for that county.

5. At Braintree, Samuel Rard, of Black Notley, aged 73.

6. Mr. George Robinson, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

At Chichester, Major General Thomas Jones, in his 68th year.

8. James Cranmer, esq. of Mucham, in Surrey, in his 84th year

Lately, at York, Mr. William Cranmer, a native of Yarm. He was formerly a linen-draper in Pavilcock-street, Covent Garden.

10. At Eboragh Hall, North Riding, Yorkshire, Mrs. Rawlin, wife of Sir John Rawlin, bart.

Arthur Rowell, esq. of New Bond-street, in his 84th year, aged 67.

Lieutenant General Charles Du-lace

Mr. Robert Parkinson, late partner with Messrs. Bogle, French, and Son.

14. Mr. James Hobson, of Anden-shaw, near Marchetto.

In Gloucester place, Brigadier-General Astoll, a person much noticed during the American war.

15. At Belmont Lodge, Hertfordshire, John Henry Warr, esq.

At Leatherhead, in Surrey, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Richard Harvey, of that parish.

16. Mrs. Barbara Ille, eldest of the late Lord Chief Baron Idle, of the court of exchequer of Scotland, and sister of the late Sir Philip Mulgrave, bart. in her 83d year.

Charles Edwin, esq. of Clear Well, in Gloucestershire, formerly M. P. for the county of Glamorgan

17. Robert Mols, esq. of the Duke of Portland's office, youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells

Phineas Stringer, esq. of Dover, in his 71st year.

Captain John Sixton, of the first regiment of dragoons.

At Colloton-houie, Devon, John Piper, esq.

Thomas Dickson, esq. lately returned from Jamaica

19. At Chelsea, Mr. William Carr, son of Mr. Carr, mercer, of Bond-street.

John Campbell, Lord Stonefield, one of the lords of sessions of Scotland.

20. In Finsbury-square, in his 59th year, Richard Hudleston, esq. of Gray's-inn.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. George Hutchinson, merchant there

DEATHS AFROAD.

At Jamaica, Roger Mackenzie, esq.

At the Isle of Timor, in the East Indies, Captain Francis Stratton, of the royal navy.

JAN. 5, 1807. At Martinico, Lieutenant Colonel William Blahan, of the 53d regiment.

NOV. 11, 1800. At Gazipore, Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, commanding the 6th regiment of native cavalry

At Ganjam, Captain A. Ormsby, of the 1st battalion 10th native infantry.

NOV. 5. Lieutenant Colonel J. Barton, of the Bengal artillery.

At Goa, Captain Robinson, of the 8th regiment.

At Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Frith, commanding the 1st native cavalry

MARCH 1, 1807. At Rome, Madam Felice, aunt to the King of Sardinia

1817.



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TO VOL. XXXIX. OF THE

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December 30, 1800, to June 23, 1801.

A.

AGUR, William, Whitechapel-road, whitesmith, Jan. 3.
 Ansell, John, Wickham, Southampton, victualler, Jan. 24.
 Airdale, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, Jan. 27.
 Allen, William, High-street, Birmingham, druggist, Feb. 21.
 Ashworth, John, South Moulton-street, warehouseman, March 14.
 Ames, Thomas, Holborn-hill, mercer, March 24.
 Ansell, George, Whitecross-alley, Shoreditch, March 31.
 Alcroft, John, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, maltster, April 7.
 Alder, Joseph, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker, April 11.
 Andrew, James, Manchester, and Mason, Thomas, St. Swithin's-lane, London, cotton-
 merchant, April 25.
 Allende, Richard, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier, April 28. Succeeded June 13.
 Athcroft, William Knowlesley, Lancashire, earthen-ware manufacturer, May 2.
 Algood, John, Gloucester, merchant, May 19.
 Anderson, George, Bury St. Edmund's, innkeeper, May 27.
 Aris, Joseph and Taylor, William, Oxted, corn-dealers, May 30.
 Andrews, James, King's Arms, Kent-road, victualler, June 2.
 Askew, Christopher, Kendall, Westmorland, merchant, June 6.
 Allan, John, Birmingham corn-dealer, June 13.
 Armitage, Richard, New Bond-street, ironmonger, June 16.
 Angus, Joseph, Strand, carver and gilder, June 23.
 Artaud, Stephen, the younger, Pinner, Middlesex, shop-keeper, June 23.

B.

Bedwell, Robert, Wantage, Berks, surgeon, Jan. 3.
 Bunn, Edward, late of West Ham, Essex, baker, Jan. 7.
 Bacon, John, Sutton Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, cotton spinner, Jan. 20.
 Bray, John, Town Malling, Kent, hop-merchant, Jan. 27.
 Burgess, Joseph, Great Portland-street, printseller, Jan. 31.
 Burrell, George, Oxford-street, linen-draper, Jan. 31.

Bower,

I N D E X.

- Bower, Charles, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, scrivener, Feb. 7.**
Bateman, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Feb. 10.
Baker, John, Staines, coach-master, Feb. 10.
Bate, Edward, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10.
Brabury, Sarah, Manchester, cotton-spinner, Feb. 14.
Boot, William, Coventry, carrier, Feb. 17.
Burges, Daniel, Blaby, Leicestershire, victualler, Feb. 17.
Burkitt, Miles, Grays Thurrock, Essex, and Three Cranes Wharf, London, soap-manufacturer, Feb. 21.
Butler, Alexander, Blackburn, factor, Feb. 21.
Blackburn, Richard, Bilton with Harrogate, Yorkshire, mercer, Feb. 24.
Beetham, John, the younger, Lancaster, liquor-merchant, Feb. 24.
Baker, Charles, the younger, Prescott Colmestock, Devon, tanner, Feb. 28.
Butler, William, Whitecross-street, Middlesex, brazier, Feb. 23.
Beaumont, Richard, and Vickerman, Stephen, Healybutts, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothiers, Feb. 25.
Baron, Richard, Liverpool, money-scrivener, March 7.
Brown, George, Old Cavendish-street, taylor, March 21.
Bolton, James Richard, Princes-street, Hanover-square, money-scrivener, March 28.
Bromeley, John, Manchester, ink-keeper, March 28.
Bates, John, Birmingham, woollen-draper, April 4.
Bobart, Gamaliel Hodgkinson, New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, mercer, April 4.
Bewick, John, the younger, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, butcher, April 4.
Brown, William, Wymondham, Norfolk, tanner, April 7.
Bakewell, George, Birmingham, baker, April 11.
Bennett, Richard Samuel, Houndsditch, latter and hosiery, April 21.
Bellamy, Thomas, and Belamy, John, of Birmingham, japaners, April 25.
Bristow, Francis, Haymarket, boot and shoemaker, April 28.
Baron, John, Blackley, Lancashire, manufacturer, April 28.
Berkby, William, Brockhouses, Yorkshire, card-maker, April 28.
Bull, Esther, Grosvenor-mews, hackney-woman, May 2.
Berriman, John, Brewer street, Pinhook, flout, May 2.
Birnes, Thomas, Fleet-street, stationer, May 2.
Buddle, William, jun. Chemes street St. Giles in-the-Field, carpenter, May 5.
Beck, Richard, Gloucester, inn-keeper, May 9.
Barton, John, Daviel-street, Hanover-square, dealer in horses, May 23.
Blyth, Benjamin, Birmingham, woollen-draper, May 23.
Barker, William, Field, Samuel, and Field, Abraham, Leeds, wool-drapers, May 23.
Bedford, Thomas, Sutton, Berks. paper-maker, May 23.
Brodhurst, Benjamin, and Cockson, John, Walsal coal-merchants, May 30.
Bell, William, Bath, coach-master, June 2.
Bland, William, Birmingham, grocer, June 6.
Bloore, John, Ludgate-street, tavern-keeper, June 13.
Brydon, John, Charing cross, print-seller, June 16.
Bartram, George, Clifton, Gloucestershire, grocer, June 20.

C.

- Cooper, Thomas, the younger, Liverpool, horse-dealer, Dec. 30.**
Campbell, Archibald, Gosport, brandy merchant, Jan. 6.
Cavanaugh, John, Portsea, Southampton, fish chandler, Jan. 27.
Cotterell, Sarah, and Cotterell, Thomas, Cucklade, Wiltshire, linen-draper, Jan. 31.
Carver, Thomas, Bedford, baker, Jan. 31.
Coupland, James, Hay's-mews, St. George, Hanover-square, hackney-coach-master, Feb. 3.
Chamley, Thomas, Liverpool, earthenware-dealer, Feb. 14.
Creed, John, and Merse, Thomas, Howley, Gloucestershire, clothiers, Feb. 17.
Clayton, John, Kerdford, Sussex, jobber in cattle, Feb. 17.
Clarke, John, Staunton, Wiltshire, vintner, March 3.
Charles, James, and Lott, Thomas, Friday-street, warehousemen, March 10.
Cowley, Henry, Dock, Devon, vintner, March 23.
Charters, Thomas, Haydon-square, merchant, April 4.
Cooper, Thomas, Sharples, Lancashire, shop-keeper, April 28.

Cooper,

I N D E X.

- Cooper, Henry, Sandwich, linen-draper, May 2.
 Collier, John, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, May 2.
 Clark, John, Shoe lane, carpenter, May 5.
 Coveney, Edward, St Mary-at-hill, Thames-street, victualler, May 9.
 Comper, James, Chichester, linen-draper, May 8.
 Corus, Thomas, and Cortis, John, of Grimsby, grocers and linen drapers, May 9.
 Clay, Benjamin, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, linen draper, May 9.
 Chown, William, Higham Mills, Northamptonshire, miller, May 19.
 Cook, William, Warley, Essex, corn chandler, May 23.
 Carless, George, Birmingham, grocer, May 30.
 Clerk, the Rev. Sir William Henry, Bart. Clerk, late of Walmesley, Lancashire, mill
 May 30.
 Collett, James, Strand, oilman, June 20.
 Cornish, Peter, Taunton, cooper, June 23.
 Connard, James, Piccadilly, cutler, June 23.
 Cutler, Norman, White's grounds, Bermondsey, Spanish leather dresser, June 23.
 Cooke, Nathaniel, Charles street, Westminster, army-broker, June 23.

D

- Damerum, William, Portsmouth, house-carpenter, Jan. 13.
 Dunor, William, Green Bank, St. George, Wapping, 1st cor, Jan 20.
 Darby, John, Warbrock, London, pocket book maker, Feb 14.
 Downey, Thomas Sunderland, Durham, ship-owner, Feb. 17.
 Durant, Roger, North Tawton, Devon, butcher, Feb 21.
 Delamain, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant March 10.
 Dow, John, Newcastle upon-Tyne, haberdasher, March 21.
 Davies, John, Liverpool, linen draper, March 24.
 Dry, Henry, Uxbridge, liquor merchant, March 28.
 Donnolly, Peter, Tavistock street, Covent garden, taylor, April 4.
 Draper, James, Sheridan-street, cabinet-maker, April 11.
 Dawson, James, Liverpool, master-mariner, April 14.
 Dansterville, Thomas, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, shipwright, April 28.
 Dowbiggin, William, Lancaster, merchant, April 28.
 D'Oliveira, Vincent, Princes street, merchant, May 7.
 Dale, Henry, Leeds, Staffordshire, grocer and calico-manufacturer, May 19.
 Dodgson, Pearson, Liverpool, linen-draper, June 6.
 Dnison, George, Lancaster, merchant, June 9.
 Dawson, Rachael, Edward street, Portman-square, milliner, June 9.
 Delaney, William, Liverpool, linen draper, June 20.

E.

- Edwards, Thomas, New Bond street, haberdasher, Jan 3.
 Elton, John, Liverpool merchant, Jan. 3.
 Edwards, Miles, late of Bush lane, London, cotton broker, Feb. 3.
 Edwards, John, Kingston, Herefordshire, wool stapler, Feb. 17.
 Eglon, Lawrence, Coleman street, London, merchant, March 7.
 Emmel, William, Manchester, plumber, March 10.
 Edridge, Charles, Cheltenham, Gloucester victualler, March 14.
 Eadon, Moses, Manchester, merchant, March 14.
 East, John, Princes-street, Soho, upholsterer, March 28.
 Eades, William, Deretend Warwickshire, silver-plater, May 23.
 Ewins, William, and James, William, of Birmingham, composition ornament manufactur
 June 2.
 Evans, James, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, hosier, June 23.

F.

- Fisher, Benjamin, Liverpool, druggist, Feb. 10.
 Fielding, John, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Feb. 21.

I N D E X.

Fisher, Frederick Michael, Barbican, jeweller, Feb. 28.
Farr, Robert late of Leather lane, then of Aldersgate-street, victualler, Feb. 28.
Friend, John, Bermondsey street, Surry, fish-cogger, March 3.
Field, Simon, and Field, Abraham, Bermondsey street, Southwark, wool staplers, Marsh 7.
Fiddy, John, Collis-hall, Norfolk, corn-merchant, March 14.
Fletcher, George, Knightsbridge, hackneyman, March 24.
Fish, William, Norwich, haberdasher, March 28.
Farrow, Thomas, York, dealer in spirituous liquors, April 21.
Fenner, Thomas, West Wycombe, Buck, shop-keeper, May 5.
Fincham, William, Tottenham Court road, glass seller, May 16.
Findlay, William, Liverpool, merchant, June 9.
Fish, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap-maker, June 13.
Fitch, George, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, June 13.
Fearon, Joseph, Birmingham, tin-plate-worker, June 23.

G.

Gulliver, Henry Saint, Richmond, Surrey, stable-keeper, Jan. 20.
Gosford, Robert Hayward, Pitfield street, Shorditch, baker, Jan. 20.
Gregory, Charles, Elstow, Bedfordshire, baker, Feb. 2.
Gandel, John, Tiverton, Devonshire, vintner, Feb. 7.
Glover, William, Bristol, dealer, Feb. 10.
Gregory, Charles, Elstow, Bedfordshire, baker, Feb. 14.
Griest, John, Wandsworth, corn chan-ler, Feb. 14.
Golding, Joseph, Budport, Dorsetshire, twine maker, Feb. 24.
Gouldsmith, Richard, New Broad street, embroiderer, Feb. 28.
Groves, John, Liverpool, mason, March 10.
Gwinnett, George, Bristol, corn factor, April 4.
Glover, John, Kensington, stone-mason, April 7.
Green, John, Manchester, patten maker, April 11.
Gedden, Thomas, Abingdon, Berks, currier, April 21.
Gazely, Sherwin, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant, April 28.
Gaber, John Christian Hartwig, Liverpool, merchant, April 28.
Griffiths, James, of Fleet-market, vintner, May 2.
Gregory, Adam, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, taylor, May 23.
Govett, John Hill, Wivelscombe, Somersetshire, cotton-manufacturer, June 9.
Gannet, Matthew Hilliard, Taunton, Somersetshire, draper, June 13.

H.

Hatch, Joseph, Robert-street, Bedford-row, cabinet-maker, Jan. 3.
Hammond, George, Stamford, Lincolnshire, merchant, Jan. 10.
Hilton, Alexander, Liverpool, linen-draper, Jan. 10.
Holmes, John, Leeds, ironmonger, Jan. 17.
Hurst, Joseph, Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool-stapler, Jan. 20.
Halliday, John, Old George-yard, Drury-lane, victualler, Jan. 24.
Hastwood, Joseph, Birmingham, gun-maker, Jan. 24.
Heawood, John, Stockport, Chester, manufacturer, Jan. 27.
Hastwood, Joseph, Birmingham, gun-maker, Jan. 31.
Hughes, John, Silver-street, Faxon-square, victualler, Feb. 3.
Hall, Anthony, Vine-street, Hatton-wall, chesemonger, Feb. 7.
Hide, Samuel, Ware, broker, Feb. 10.
Hadfield, John, Sheffield, grocer, Feb. 10.
Heathcote, Peter, Walsall, skinner, Feb. 14.
Haures, William, Hanwell, Middlesex, soap and starch manufacturer, Feb. 14.
Hughes, Thomas, of Liverpool, taylor, Feb. 21.
Howett, John, and Weldon, Francis, near Finsbury-square, dealers, Feb. 28.
Hanmer, Thomas, Bristol, grocer, Feb. 28.
Hutchinson, Joseph, late of Birmingham, factor, March 3.
Heggett, John, Birmingham, weaver, March 7.
Holman, James Croker, late of Mount-street, Middlesex, money-scrivener, March 7.

Hunt,

