

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

AS

London Review:

containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics:

Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the

Summe et jucunda et varia dicitur vite

BY THE

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From Jan^{ry} to June.

1791.

J. D. S. D. S.

Printed for J. Sewall Cornhill 1791

THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing the FRONTS of some ANCIENT BUILDINGS in LEADENHALL-STREET. 2. PORTRAIT OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, And 3. A VIEW OF HACKNEY CHURCH.]

CONTAINING

	Page	
Further Account of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. —	3	Bench in Personal Actions, Part I. —
On Education [concluded] —	4	History of Monsieur Du F—. [From Miss H. M. Williams's "Letters written in France in the Summer 1790"] [concluded] —
Farther Elucidation of Lord Bolingbroke's Character, in a Commentary on an Extract from one of his Lordship's Letters to Mons. Poulley de Champeaux	6	Receipt for the Gravel in all its Stages —
Account of Hackney Church —	8	Thoughts on the late Revolution in France, and of the Free Constitution of England
The Hive; or Collection of Scraps, No. XXI. —	ibid.	Proceedings of the National Assembly of France [continued] —
On the Intelligence of Animals —	9	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain; including Lords Debates on the additional Duty on Malt—Speaker of the Commons Address on presenting the Bills for signing to his Majesty —
Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone, one of the original Settlers at Kentucke. Written by Himself [continued]	12	—Commons: including Debates on Mr. Grey's Motions for Convention Papers—and the Spanish Convention—Armament Budget—Unclaimed Dividends—Temporary Taxes—Bills of Exchange and Receipts—Mr. Burke's Motions for renewing the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.—On the additional Malt Duty Bill—Mr. Hippeley's Motion respecting the War in India, &c. &c. —
Droffiana, No. XVI. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued]	15	An Account of the Amount of Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank, from 1736 to 1789 —
Original Letters of Dr. Doderidge. Letter V. —	19	Arrears of Dividends and Lottery Certificates paid at the Bank since 1759 —
Observations on the Monoculus, or Arborescent Water Flea —	20	Explanation of the Meaning of the Town of Berwick upon Tweed being particularly mentioned in Acts of Parliament
An innocent Mode of discovering Theft	ibid.	Theatrical Journal; including Plan and Character of Cobb's "Siege of Belgrade"—Prologue to "The Picture of Paris"—Prologue on opening the Theatre at Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1790, &c. &c. —
Copy of a Letter from Oliver Cromwell to his Wife, found amongst the Papers of an eminent Collector, lately deceased	21	Poetry: including Ode for the New Year, 1791, by Henry James Pye, Poet-Laurate—Peace, an Ode, by Mr. T. Adney
Biographical Memoirs of the late Dr. Hugh Smith —	ibid.	Intelligence from the London Gazette
The Peeper, No. XXV. —	23	Trial and Defence of Lord Dungeny
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.	23	Court Dress, &c. on the Queen's Birthday —
Dr. Wendeborn's View of England towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century	25	Monthly Chronicle, Obituary, &c.
Memoirs of the Life and gallant Exploits of the Old Highlander Sejeant Donald Macleod, now in the 103d Year of his Age —	28	
Dogberry's Crown Circuit Companion, &c.	32	
St. James's-street; a Poem, in Blank Verse. By Marmaduke Milton, Esq. —	36	
A short Journey in the West-Indies; in which are interspersed curious Anecdotes and Characters —	34	
Berington's History of the Reign of Henry the Second [continued] —	35	
Burney's General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period, Vol. IV. —	37	
Ich Dien Poems. By Charles James, Esq.	39	
Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's	39	

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The importance of the Parliamentary Debates obliges us to apologize to our Poetical Correspondents, some of whom are unavoidably delayed. *Rufinus* in our next.

The Theatrical Articles from *Norwich* and *Liverpool* came too late for this Magazine. Both in our next.

Philanthropos' Letters on Mr. Burke's Pamphlet cannot be inserted. *E. W.* in our next.

The candour of *K's Letter* merits our acknowledgements; which is more than we can say to *Anti-Burke.* Between these two Correspondents, we find ourselves like the man in the fable, with his black and white hairs.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 10, to Jan. 15, 1791.

COUNTIES INLAND.	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	
London	5	7	3	6	2	7	2	6	2	10	6	0	9	2	3	2	17	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	10
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	2	9	2	8	3	2	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Surry	6	1	3	5	2	11	2	5	3	11	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Hertford	5	10	0	0	2	1	2	4	3	10	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Bedford	5	10	3	9	2	1	3	3	5	5	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Cambridge	5	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	10	10	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10		
Northampton	6	4	3	10	3	2	3	7	7	7	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Rutland	5	11	0	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Leicester	6	5	4	0	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Nottingham	6	1	4	1	3	3	2	4	3	10	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Derby	6	5	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	3	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Stafford	6	7	0	0	3	9	3	3	4	7	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Salop	6	3	4	7	3	8	2	4	5	0	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Hereford	6	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	0	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Worcester	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	1	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	8	4	5	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Gloucester	6	3	0	2	1	2	2	3	8	8	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Wilts	6	4	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	1	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Berks	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Oxford	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	9	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	4	6	3	6	3	2	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	

WALES.

North Wales	6	9	4	2	1
South Wales	7	0	10	11	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.			WIND.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.				
21—29	— 85 —	43 —	S. W.	15—29	— 62 —
22—30	— 05 —	39 —	W.	16—29	— 61 —
23—29	— 70 —	40 —	W.	17—29	— 40 —
24—30	— 20 —	42 —	S. S. W.	18—29	— 45 —
25—29	— 90 —	40 —	N.	19—28	— 64 —
26—30	— 07 —	34 —	N.	20—28	— 13 —
27—29	— 97 —	33 —	W. N. W.	21—29	— 09 —
28—29	— 93 —	34 —	N.	22—29	— 84 —
29—30	— 70 —	20 —	N.	23—29	— 75 —
30—29	— 90 —	38 —	S.	24—30	— 47 —
31—30	— 00 —	38 —	N. N. E.	25—30	— 23 —

JANUARY 1791.

1—30	— 00 —	41 —	S.
2—29	— 60 —	34 —	S.
3—29	— 28 —	32 —	S. W.
4—29	— 05 —	40 —	S.
5—29	— 24 —	36 —	S.
6—29	— 36 —	39 —	S. W.
7—29	— 00 —	50 —	W.
8—30	— 10 —	42 —	W.
9—28	— 80 —	40 —	W.
10—29	— 69 —	42 —	S.
11—29	— 64 —	41 —	W.
12—29	— 89 —	42 —	S.
13—29	— 24 —	45 —	W.
14—29	— 74 —	47 —	W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

January 27, 1791.	
Bank Stock, —	13 per Ct. India Ann. —
New 4 per Cent. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 109s. 4
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, —	110s. prem.
119 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Conf. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 8	3 per Cent. 751, —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	N. Navy & Vict. Bills
Long Ann. 24 1-16th	$\frac{1}{2}$ dit.
23 15-16ths a 24	Exchequer Bills —
Ditto Short 1778, 13	Lot. Tick. 16l. 3s. od
7-16ths	Irish ditto —
India Stock, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tontine, —

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

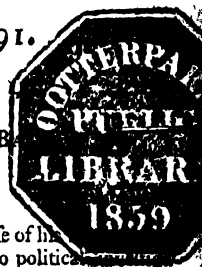
A N D

L O N D O N , R E V I E W ,

For J A N U A R Y 1791.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, B.

(With a P O R T R A I T .)



A N only attention to rising genius and distinguished merit, more especially when it is found in the persons of men of public character, who are likely to make a considerable figure in the future annals of our country, has ever been considered by the Conductors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE as an indispensable duty; and when to their other useful talents they have added literary abilities, not only the greatest care has been constantly taken to review their works, but also to give a satisfactory account of their families, and situations in life. On this ground the first notice was taken of the then Mr. Sinclair, in anecdotes annexed to a review of his "Observations on the Scottish Dialect," in our Magazine for March 1782, Vol. I. which we are now enabled to extend to a more complete memoir, on the best authority.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR was born in the year 1754, and is the only surviving son of the late George Sinclair, Esq. of Ullester in the county of Caithness, North-Britain: his mother was Lady Jane Sutherland, descended from the ancient and respectable family of that name. His education commenced at the High-school of Edinburgh, and was completed at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford.

Inheriting from his ancestors the most extensive property of any individual in his native country, where he usually resides during the recesses of Parliament, and one of his family, Sir George Sinclair of Clyth, having for many years represented the county of Caithness in the Scottish Parliament; these circumstances naturally led

him to direct the course of his early period of life, to political transactions.

Thus qualified for the important trust, he was unanimously chosen in the year 1780 to represent the county of Caithness in the Fifteenth Parliament of Great Britain. In the last Parliament he sat for the borough of Lestwithiel in Cornwall, after being unsuccessful in a contest with the Right Honourable Charles Fox for the Burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

At the last general election 1790, he was, the second time, unanimously chosen to represent Caithness, his native county, in the present Parliament, which is the Seventeenth of Great Britain.

Sir John has been twice married. First, to Sarah the daughter of Alexander Mauleland, Esq. of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, nearly related to the Lauderdale family; by that lady, who died in 1786, he had two daughters, who are living. Secondly, to Lady Diana Macdonald his present wife, daughter of Alexander Lord Macdonald, the representative of the ancient Earls of Rois, and of the once powerful Lords of the Isles of Scotland; by whom he has an infant son.

Though Sir John Sinclair has distinguished himself in an eminent degree by his general political knowledge, by his superior ability in financial science, and by his assiduous attention to his parliamentary duties, he is not a frequent speaker in the House; but when he takes a decisive part in any debate, it is some important question which calls him up, and his arguments have always had effect.

Coming into Parliament on his own natural interest (for when he sat for Leffwithich, where he had none, his seat for that borough was only a compensation for his recommending and supporting the election of the present Sir Charles Kels for the Boroughs of Kirkwall, &c.), he has always acted as became an Independent Representative of the people; and has often endeavoured, but in vain, to establish a union among persons of that description.

In fact, there are but few members who are not shackled by party connections before they enter the House; and these who are not, cannot easily be prevailed on to affiliate together. At the same time, such a union would be attended with so many public advantages, that, considering the design in this point of view, we shall take occasion to lay before our readers authentic copies of some papers upon the subject written by Sir John, and circulated amongst the Members of the House of Commons in the year 1783; as they contain principles and matters of information which may prove highly serviceable at future times, when a union of the independent members may be again requisite.

We are now to follow Sir John Sinclair to Edinburgh, where he has taken, and still continues to take, an active part in establishing a Society for the improvement of *British Wool*, one of the first objects that can be attended to in this country. The institution took place on the 6th of November 1790, and its progress is likely to produce the most beneficial effects to the woollen manufactures of Great Britain. We are likewise informed, that he is collecting materials for printing a *Statistical* account of Scotland, which will amply

explain the political state of that part of the United Kingdom; and may probably be the forerunner of a similar description of England, so much wanted.

Sir John Sinclair's literary talents need no other illustration than that which they derive from a variety of useful publications; the principal of which are,

1. *The History of the Public Finance of the British Empire*, in 2 Vols. 4to. amply reviewed in our Magazine for April and May 1783, Vol. VII. and in those of July and August 1790, Vol. XVIII.

2. *Observations on the Scottish Trade*, drawn up with a view of correcting any venacular errors he might fall into himself; and published for the benefit of his countrymen; in the laudable design of making the two nations, already united by their laws and government, the same in point of language.

3. *Lucubrations, during a short Recession, on the Subject of a Reformation in Parliament*: Containing, apparently, the best plan of reform that has hitherto been suggested. Several answers to this tract were published; but one in particular by the present Lord Chancellor, in a Letter to the Author, is drawn up with great ability.

4. *Thoughts on the Naval State of the British Empire*, stating the natural advantages this country possesses for maintaining a great naval force, and defending the former naval glory of the kingdom from some imputations which had been thrown out against it in print.

5. *Hints on the State of our Finances*; being the full publication relating the ample resources of the nation.

M.

ON EDUCATION.

(Concluded from Vol. XVIII. Page 407.)

IT is with Education in general, as the excellent Duc de Lorraine was with that of his pupil, the Grand Dauphin, son to Louis XIV. "L'Homme et femmes servants et ignorants parlent tout de l'Education. On ne voudrait pas regler la plus petite affaire, sans en avoir pris auparavant une exacte connoissance et sans aucun examen, on s'en va juge, et on decide souverainement de la conduite qu'on doit tenir dans l'affaire la plus importante du Royaume."

Dr. Barnard, the late Provost of Eton, used to say, that a mother was never satisfied unless her son's Education cost one hundred pounds a year; and what would this excellent instructor of youth have said

now, when the expence of Education at a private seminary is nearly doubled. It has been supposed by some persons, that the expence of any thing is in proportion to the true value of it, and that the more you give to an instructor of youth, the more instruction his pupil is likely to receive. With a schoolmaster it happens as with a physician, for who can be acquainted with his means, who wishes first to make use of him? In public schools the skill of the master has in general been long known and appreciated, and he proceeds in a method of instruction to which the wisdom of ages has given its sanction. The private instructor is a kind of quack, who but too often is applied to in cases where

the

the regulars have been able to do nothing; and who but too often is the Director of a hospital for incurables.

There could ever be found at public schools that energy of mind, that combination of an understanding, which no private tuition can give; and from the close inspection and examination of persons of the same age, and who are likely from their turn for ridicule to be pretty vigilant, any eccentricity, or any viciousness in disposition, is more likely to be noticed and exposed: so that the choice is in favour of a young man's becoming more virtuous, as well as more wise, at a public seminary, than at a private one. Instruction being previous only to some business or profession which is to be exercised in the world, the rehearsal of the micromosm may very well precede the real scene of the great world, and a boy will not appear in it like a plant that, having been kept in a hot-house, collapses and withers when it is exposed to the open air. The rage for generality of knowledge, for variety of accomplishments, for arts, for sciences, for languages, for dancing, for fencing, for drawing, for geography, &c. &c. is but too apt to possess the imagination of modern parents, and then farewell to any solid knowledge or lasting improvement; the boy is taught to prattle on several subjects, and knows really nothing. Jobson was of opinion, that a common grammar-school education, with occasionally some instruction at leisure hours, was the best plan of education that could be suggested. Arithmetic is hardly ever taught to a gentleman at a great school, unless care is taken that in the vacant hours, after the common school exercises, this deficiency is supplied. If a young man does not, by a certain time, make some progress in the studies that a grammar-school professes to teach, it is a vain expediture of his time and his relations' money to keep him there; yet how rare it is to find parents wise enough to know this, or matters honest enough to tell it to them. It were much to be wished, that the different schools of England would agree to make use of the same grammar, the Eton or Westminster one, for instance, as they may think best. In case of the removal of a boy from one school to another, much trouble and embarrassment would be saved to him; and the general interest of learning would be much increased, were one plan of elementary instruction uniformly pursued. Quantities hardly ever taught to any purpose out of a great school, the only method being taken in them that can be devised for inculcating a knowledge of it, the

attention that is paid to making Latin and Greek verses as a very common exercise, and the getting of verses by heart. There seems to be one very great defect in the pronunciation of Latin as universally taught in our English schools, it differs from that of every other nation in Europe, and makes an Englishman who speaks Latin in a foreign country as completely unintelligible as if he spoke his own language. This circumstance alone would induce one to suppose our pronunciation faulty; yet others corroborate it, particularly when we consider that many of the languages of Europe arose merely from the ruins of the Latin tongue, and that the English is most certainly derived from the Saxon, and admits the Latin merely as an auxiliary. Of the genius of children for particular studies, much is said in general, and to very instances of it appear, that a prudent person will not be very apt to suspect that his children will exhibit the symptoms of it which are denied to the bulk of mankind. There are, no doubt, occasionally some gigantic minds which, applying to a particular study, outstrip their competitors in the race; but, unless we believe in innate ideas, how can we expect that the mind should be determined to any particular train of thinking, till ideas have been infused into it by some extraneous circumstance which direct and determine its decision. Whoever expects a child's genius to unfold itself so completely, that it seems almost predestined to a particular pursuit, will, I fear, but ill consult his own or his children's comfort. Huartes, a Spaniard, has indeed expressly written a treatise on the subject, called "Examen des Esprits," but it is composed with so very little powers of investigation, that he appears himself to have mistaken his own genius when he set himself to write it. The great advantage of the plan of Education laid down in our great schools is, that it fits a boy for any situation to which his parents' direction may destine, or his own particular turn may lead him. It has equally produced a Sir Josiah Child, an Admiral Botaxen, a Lord Chatham, a General Wolte, a Lock, a Bacon, a Newton, a Dryden, and a Milton. The expences indeed, not of education itself, but of the follies that modern refinement has introduced into it, in this country, are become enormous; this is, however, to be attributed to the folly of the parents, not to the exactness of the school-masters. The indulgence in pocket-money, the expences of accomplishments, the splendid wardrobe which now constitute the paraphernalia

of a modern school, were unknown till within these last fifty years, and have merely served to make boys, not indeed men before their time, but henahs, and mannikins, beings between those of boys

and men, possessing the distinctive qualities of neither, having neither the simplicity of childhood, nor the steady manliness of a mature age.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

THE very curious Paper concerning Lord Bolingbroke, inserted in your last, has been so much approved of, that you may probably be obliged to give place to another, written, I believe, by the same hand. I am, &c.

HISRE has been recently published in the Preface of an edition of *Mémoires de Louvois* par le sieur de Pouilly de Champagne. In the tract of a Letter from Lord Bolingbroke to that Gentleman, he is the original and translation, for the sake of the commentary to which it gives rise, and which is intended for a farther elucidation of that Lord's character, but more especially for reducing to the terms of truth his mention of Mr. Locke, whom he has therein attempted to place in a light, I believe, perfectly new to most of your readers.

EXTRACT. *End n, mon cher Pouilly, dans cette foule d'hommes que j'ai pu connoître, et dont j'ai cherché à étudier l'esprit et le caractère, je n'en ai vu que trois qui m'aient paru dignes qu'on leur confât le soin de gouverner des nations. Notre nation est trop étendue, elle est, ainsi que ledit Voltaire, trop libre et trop franche dans ses idées, pour que je ne développe avec vous de cette faulx méthode, dont il faut qu'on soit si fort en honneur en ce pays. Je vous dirai donc hardiment que ces trois hommes sont VOUS, MOI, et POPE.*

TRANSLATION. "My dear Friend, among the crowd of men whom it may have fallen in my way to know, and whose understandings and characters I have endeavoured to study, I have not yet marked out above THREE that appeared to me worthy of being trusted with the care of governing nations. Our friendship is too intimate, and, as *Mémoires* would perhaps be apt to express himself, too frank and free in its ways for me to need, with you, the wrapping myself up in that false modesty, of which there is sometimes a necessity for making a shield against envy. I shall therefore tell you boldly that these three men are YOU, MYSELF, and POPE."

To begin here with Bolingbroke; it is, with truth, nothing but just to add to what has been elsewhere said, that, in the expression of this opinion of himself, he stands no ex-

ception to the generality of mankind, ever enviously strangers to the divinely moral world of SELF-KNOWLEDGE. It is due to him as respectable here for that frankness of spirit with which, believing himself fully qualified for the arduous task of government, he confidently to his friend asserts that claim, in disdain of the gongre of mock-modesty, than which false modesty itself is a thousand times less laudable. But the point here is, that he was mistaken in the man, in himself. Bolingbroke was only political in his understanding, but not at all so in his character. With a strength of head capable of the highest reason, he was constitutionally reduced below even the common standard of mankind by some of its lowest passions. While an astounding comprehension of mind enabled him to embrace, in speculation, a whole universe, the egoism of his character contracted that immense sphere to a point, to an atom, to himself. Thence it was that he was ever capably deficient in that indispensable qualification for Government, especially in this country, *the power of a vanity extremely unworthy of such great talents*, yet which it is, generally speaking, justly enough held incompatible, since as it eternally is to detect their object, his vanity, I say, left to him the support of others, who, with less pretensions to merit, were equally, though *therefore* the less honestly, vain. There could not be forgiven him any superiority of his, of which his impudent display offended their self-love so much to let them do justice to his merit whenever his interest or his ambition came into competition with them. Then it was, that they took their advantage of all his faults against all his merits, which many, however, when there was nothing to be lost by confessing an admiration of the same, would not scruple to admit, for the sake of the honour of the nation of admiring them. The truth then was, that the excellence of his head was ever detrimental

to himself, for his not having in his heart any thing of that indispensable social virtue, a due deference and respect for the judgment of others. This was rotily excluded by the paramount opinion he had of his own sufficiency, which gave him an impatience of contradiction that made him the Tarquin of society. This weakness then of such a unity was alone abundantly unfavourable to his pretensions to govern a nation; but the greater weakness of letting it be felt, much augmented the disqualification. There was more yet against him. His egotism tainted his politics, and, even in them, mechanically subordinated to personality his better knowledge and understanding. Knowing perfectly the French Government, he cordially despised its disposition, and its mode of administration; and yet the circumstance of his residence in France had so Frenchified his politics, that, probably without himself being sensible of the warp, it had given him a sort of predilection for the Court of Versailles, which made him see the faults to us of Austria in too alienating a light. But not his place of refuge been at Vienna in lieu of Paris, and he had married a German Lady instead of a French one, there is all the reason to think that, from new egotism, his local and personal ideas of politics would have taken the Antigallican impression as strongly, and with infinitely more good policy, than they did the Anti-Austrian. It was this political heresy that, at least, appears to have been caught from him by one of his pupils, the passioned orator, who, without knowledge or examination, fervently took that doctrine upon trust from him, and, with infinitely inferior talents and abilities,aped him in his presumption of superiority enough "to govern nations;" his success in which most impudent claim would have been a fine joke to Bolingbroke if he had lived to see it.

It has been elsewhere noted, how he came to be introduced to the late Prince of Wales, from whom he received great favours, which he repaid, by apparently infecting his Court with a partiality for France, which, it is much to be feared, is at this moment operating, and than which there can hardly be conceived a weakness more pregnant with danger and detriment to our national system. Both Great Britain and Hanover have already had abundantly reason to execrate the sacrifice of the House of Austria, and its consequent alienation from their common interest in a steadfast opposition to the House of Bourbon, who have been wise enough

to avail themselves of that egregious folly; a folly of which there is great reason to conjecture that Britain and Hanover have not yet done with feeling the pernicious consequences. Unhappily, this is one of those useful truths which, for their being so, are but the more likely to be cut away on the inventory of an early prejudice, or the false honour of obstinacy in error; and on the want of vigour of mind to expel a poison it has once received. Meanwhile, is there not some reason to suspect that an undue complaisance to the French Court must have been at the bottom of that scandalous Quebec Act; the suffering such a religion in the British dominions, on the principles of justice and humanity, might be very right, especially as bare sufficiency implies reprobation; but surely for a British Parliament to ENACT the support of it, was rather going too far. To tolerate is only a connivance, but to establish is an approbation.

There is not, however, here meant a minute discussion of all the reasons which grew out of facts, so not acceding to Bolingbroke's opinion of his own capacity, in a political light, for "governing Nations." That would carry me too far. Lord Chesterfield, who *admired* him, could not, on observing the great disparity between his understanding and character, help crying out pathetically, "*Ah, la pauvre Humanité!*" "alas, for poor Humankind!" (an exclamation, the justice of which, by the way, was not a little exemplified in Chesterfield himself.) Yet, nor to be unjust, let Bolingbroke have, at least the benefit of contrast. With all his faults, which were neither little nor few, he was still a god, compared to such idiots as we have since seen in place, favour, and power.

As to Mr. Pope, the attribution to him of political talents, either in actuality or possibility, is intirely in Bolingbroke's character, of which Self was constantly, even to a degree of blindness, the centre. It was literally *himself* that he was extolling in that great poet, who, in politics and in philosophy, looked up to him as to his "Master and Guide." Upon those two objects in matter of opinion, Pope, in verse, was the duplicate of Bolingbroke in prose. Dazzled by the brilliancy of his parts, and captivated by his admiration of them, Pope sacrificed to him any sense he might have of his own, with such unreserved submission as to tame even the natural ferocity of Bolingbroke's genius; in so much, that with a heart totally incapable of friendship, he gave himself the air of it

with a man weak enough to be so thoroughly sub-
 that find in, on our
 ment, the fashion of his
 ments, he vended him to *Chambrax* as a
politician on much
 vanity, the had pain upon himself and
 others a full mistress of his for a seat, in
 consequence of the knack fish had got of
 repeating like a parrot some excellent
 things he had heard *him* say, and which
 he chose to forget he had said. No sooner
 however was Pope in his grave, than the
 very man who had considered him as equal
 to the "Government of Nations,"
 picked a quarrel with his memory, and
 treated him as little less than a felon for a
 transgression in which make itself could im-
 pudent to Pope no guilt but that of an excess
 of admiration for a very trivial common-
 place production of Bolingbroke's, and
 which, though even submitted to *his* correction,
 would scarce have done honour to a
 young collegiate.

Since happy Bard! *Happy* in having,
 by a prodigy to Bolingbroke, escaped
 the pain it must have given him to discover
 the perversity and inhumanity of a man whom
 he had so much admired, esteemed, and
 considered as his Friend!—*Happy*, in
 not living to see the sad accomplishment of
 his own prediction of a general Dunced to
 a public that appeared to him even then
 at its last yawns; as I could even then,
 in the manifestly growing and perfectly
 natural union between sordid avarice and
 rank stupidity, easily foresee that depravity
 of taste so likely to replunge the land into
 those depths of barbarism and darkness, out
 of which it had emerged through the im-

HACKNEY CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

HIS Church being about to be pulled
 down and rebuilt, we have, to perpetu-
 ate the remembrance of it, given a View.
 It was a distinct Rectory and Vicarage in
 the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Au-
 gustine; but the Knights Templars hav-
 ing obtained a mill and other possessions
 in the parish, they were, upon the suppression
 of their Order, granted to the Knights

mortal geniuses of a Shakespeare, Milton
 or luminaries of the sciences than
 times in which true wit sublime
 seem to be leaving the field to that
 eccentric taste, single conceits, strain-
 ed allu- chiddish gings of sounds,
 and even to puns, that lowest of all the vile
 attempts of wit and humour,—
 Once more *Happy* Bard! in this, that
 friendly death saved him from the vexation
 and ignominy of a subjection to a scarce
 interrupted series of such men in power as
 it was hardly possible not to despise; saved
 him from the horror of seeing the triumphs
 of impudence, whether in the success of
Black-Patriots, or of FALSE FRIENDS!
 fall into these of incomparably the worst
 consequences, since whole nations are af-
 fected by them. A play on words may
 be only a sin against wit; but the sporting
 of sentiments is reason to mankind.

Here I ought not to conclude without
 some elucidation of the character of *Monsi-
 Poully de Chambrax*, the third Member
 of Lord Bolingbroke's imperial triumvi-
 rate. But as that discussion would come
 more authentically from his countrymen
 who best knew him, I shall but just men-
 tion that he was a writer much esteemed
 for the elegance and spirit of humanity
 that breathe throughout his literary pro-
 ductions; is the generally most esteemed
 of which is his *Theory of Agreeable Sen-
 sations*. As to his political powers, I
 cannot say I ever heard of their being to
 celebrated as to authorise this more than
 compliment to him on Lord Bolingbroke's
 part. This then I am forced to leave un-
 der the uncertainty to which my not know-
 ing more of him naturally condemns me.

Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, from
 whom the Church is supposed to have re-
 ceived the present appellation of St. John.
 However, it was not presented to by that
 name till after the year 1660. It is in
 the gift of the Tylson family, Lords of the
 Manor, but in ecclesiastical affairs is sub-
 ject to the Bishop of London.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.
 NUMBER XXI.

EPITAPH in the CHURCH of KIRTLING,
 in the COUNTY of CAMBRIDGE.

HERE resteth the Cors of Edward Mytin
 Gentleman borne in y^e citie of Lon-
 don educated in good vertue and lernyng
 traveled through all the countieis and nota-
 ble cities princes courtes with other famou-
 laces of Europe and lykewise of the Iles
 of Greece and soe to the Turkes court

then being in the citie of Haleppo on the
 borders betwene Armenia and Siria and
 soe returning throug Juy to Jerusalem
 soe to Damasco and from thence passing by
 diverse countieis with sundry adventures
 arrived at length in his owne natyve citie
 where shortly after he ended his liffe in the
 yere of our Lorde God in MCCCC fiftie
 and three, and in the XXVII yere of his age.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



HACKNEY CHURCH.

ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

IT will not be the business of the following essays to give a general history of animals. With anatomical descriptions, with the structure of the parts, whether external or internal, with the different characters which distinguish the different species, we shall have nothing to do. These may be important objects; but when known, much will still remain. All those organized beings which the Creator has assembled for the ornament of the universe, have a common principle of action which it is impossible to overlook, and which is modified in each species by the difference of organization. It is this principle of action, and the effects resulting from it, into which we would enquire. We would study the actions of animals to divine their intentions, and see how what is commonly called Instinct asserts itself to Intelligence. We would follow them in all their operations; penetrate the secret motives of their conduct; observe how their sensations, their wants, the difficulties they have to encounter, the impressions on their organs of every kind, multiply their movements, modify their actions, and extend their knowledge. Animals considered in this point of view become much more interesting; they embellish in the eyes of the philosopher the spectacle of the universe, and cannot but excite his admiration for the Supreme Being, who has infinitely varied the affections as well as the forms of his creatures, and made all concur in the eternal plan of which he alone has the secret.

It is certain that brutes possess the faculty of *feeling* as well as the human species; and to believe otherwise we must absolutely shut our eyes and our hearts. He who can hear, without being moved, the plaintive cries of an animal, cannot be very sensible to those of a man. It is true, we have no complete certainty of our own sensations; but the accents of grief, the visible marks of joy, which convince us of the sensibility of our fellow-creatures, plead with equal force in favour of that of brutes. We should have no means of acquiring knowledge, if we must object against the impressions of our inmost feelings respecting facts thus simple. It is not only certain that brute animals feel, it is certain also that they *remember*. Without memory the strokes of a whip would not render them docile, and all education of animals would be impracticable. By the memory they compare a past sensa-

tion with a present. A comparison of two objects necessarily produces a judgment; brutes therefore judge. It is experience aided by reflection, which makes a weak judge with certainty of the proportion between the size of his body and the opening through which he would pass. This idea once established, by the repetition of the action it produces, becomes habitual, and saves the animal all useless attempts. Beasts certainly do a great number of actions which imply only sensation and memory; but there are others which can never be explained by these two faculties alone, without adding their natural accompaniments,—a comparison of one object with another; a judgment, the result of comparison; a choice, the consequence of the judgment; and lastly, an idea of the thing judged.—But let us leave reasonings and proceed to facts, from which our reasonings ought to be derived.

Among the different animals, such as live on flesh have more relations than others with the objects that surround them; they discover also a greater degree of intelligence in the ordinary details of their life. Nature has given them exquisite senses, with great strength and agility; and this was absolutely necessary, because, in order to provide themselves food, being in a state of war with the other species, they would soon die with hunger, if they had only inferior, or even equal means. But it is not merely to the acuteness of their senses, that they owe the degree of intelligence they possess; their lively interests, such for instance as the difficulties they have to conquer and the perils to avoid, keep the faculty of feeling in continual exercise, and impress on the memory of the animal multiplied facts, the assemblage of which must constitute the intelligence that presides in his conduct. Thus, in places at a distance from the habitations of men, and where there is at the same time an abundance of game, the life of carnivorous animals is confined to a small number of simple and uniform acts. They pass successively from an easy rapine to sleep. But when the concurrence of man presents obstacles to the gratification of their appetites, when this rivalry of prey prepares precipices under the steps of animals, spreads every kind of snare in their way, and keeps them awake by continual alarm, then a powerful interest forces their attention, the memory is charged with facts relative to this object, and analogical

circumstances never occur without strongly recalling them.

These manifold obstacles give to the animal two modes of existence, which it may be useful to consider apart. The one is purely natural, exceedingly simple, confined to a small number of sensations: such is perhaps, in certain respects, the life of savage man. The other is factitious, much more active and full of interests, of fears, and of motion, which represent in some sort the agitations of civilized man. The first is more equally the same in all the carnivorous species; the other varies according as the organization is more or less happy. Let us make the comparison.

The wolf is the most robust of the carnivorous animals of the temperate climates of Europe. Nature has given him also a voracity and wants proportioned to his strength. He has likewise exquisite senses, a piercing eye, an excellent ear, and a nose that informs him with still greater certainty of whatever object offers itself. By this sense, when well exercised, he learns a part of the relations which objects may have with him: I say when well exercised; for there is a manifest difference between the proceedings of a young and ignorant wolf, and those of an adult and informed one.

Young wolves, after having passed two months in the den, where the father and mother have mutually provided for them, follow at last the mother. As she is unable of herself to satisfy a voracity that increases every day, they tear with her the living animals, assist in the chase, and come by degrees to provide with her for the common wants. The habitual exercise of rapine, under the eyes and from the example of a mother already instructed in the business, gives them every day some ideas relative to this object. They learn to know the places where the game conceal themselves. As their senses are open to all impressions, they learn to distinguish between them, and to rectify by their smell the judgments which their other senses lead them to make. When they are eight or nine months old, love obliges the she-wolf to quit the litter of the preceding year, and attach herself to a male. This pressing necessity annihilates the affection of the mother. She flies from, or drives away her young, who ought no longer to stand in need of her, and they find themselves abandoned to their own strength. The young family still continue united for some time; and this association may be necessary enough; but the voracity na-

tural to these animals soon separates them, because it can no longer bear a division of the prey. The strongest remain masters of the haunt, and the weakest go elsewhere, to lead a life that is frequently in danger of being terminated by hunger. It is then that they prow about the country in search of the dead carcases of animals, as possessing neither the requisite strength or sagacity to obtain better food. Having withstood this time of necessity, their augmented strength and the instruction they have acquired enable them to live with less difficulty. They can attack large animals, of which one is sufficient to maintain them for many days. Having caught one, they devour part of it, and carefully hide the remainder; but this precaution does not give them less ardour for the chase, and they have recourse only to their concealed store when the chase has proved unfortunate. The wolf thus lives in the alternatives of hunting for prey in the night, and of a slight and disturbed sleep during the day. Such is the natural life of this animal.

But in places where his wants are in competition with the desires of man, the continual necessity of avoiding the snares that are spread for him, and providing for his safety, oblige him to extend his ideas and the sphere of his activity to a much greater number of objects. His step, naturally free and bold, becomes cautious and timid; his appetites are frequently suspended by fear; he compares the sensations recalled by his memory with those which he receives from the actual use of his senses. Thus when he enters a fold, the sensation of the shepherd and dog is recalled by the memory, and balances the impression he receives from the presence of the sheep. He measures the height of the fold, compares it with his strength, judges of the difficulty of leaping it when loaded with his prey, and from thence concludes as to the impracticability or danger of the attempt. In the mean time, from a flock scattered over an open country, he will seize upon a sheep in sight of the shepherd, especially if a neighbouring wood give him the hope of concealing himself before he can be overtaken. Much experience is not necessary to teach an adult wolf, who lives near inhabited places, that man is his enemy. As soon as he appears, he is pursued; the flight and commotion which his presence occasions, tell him how much he is feared, and what objects he has to fear in his turn. Whenever therefore the smell of a man strikes his nose, it awakes in him the idea of danger. The most

most alluring prey is offered to no purpose, while it has this alarming accompaniment; and even when the danger is removed, the suspicion still continues, and does not cease till he has approached the object by almost imperceptible degrees: many nights are scarcely sufficient to give him confidence. Thus does the idea of man awaken that of a snare, and render the most delicious baits suspected. *Timeo Danaos & dona ferentes.* This science the wolf is obliged to acquire for his own preservation: it never fails in an adult wolf that has some experience, and is more or less extensive, according to the circumstances which oblige him to turn back on himself and reflect. Without arguing as we do, it is at least necessary that he should compare his sensations, judge of the relations that objects have to one another and to himself, or he could not possibly foresee what he ought to fear or hope from them. Meanwhile the wolf is the most ferocious of the carnivorous animals of the temperate climates of Europe, because he is the strongest. Naturally more bold than suspicious, it is experience that renders him cautious, and necessity sagacious. These qualities are acquired; by nature he possesses them not. When hunted with hounds, he saves himself only by the superiority of his speed and his breath; he has no recourse to doubles and other stratagems practised by weaker animals. The only precaution he takes is to run against the wind: his nose informs him faithfully of the dangerous objects that may lie in his way. He has learned to compare the degree of sensation occasioned by the object with the distance it is at, and the distance with the danger he may apprehend from it; of consequence he turns sufficiently to avoid the danger, but without losing the wind, which is always his compass. As he is strong and exercised, and as the chase frequently obliges him to run through a great extent of country, he directs his course to the distant places which he knows; and it is only by means of multiplying snares in all their variety, that he can be turned out of his way.

Every animal that passes successively from rapine to sleep, and of consequence is not subject to *ennui*, can have but three motives which interest him and become the principles of his knowledge, judgments, determinations, and actions: they are, the pursuit of food; the precautions relative to his safety; and the care of procuring a female when pressed by the call of love. We see that the wolf, in pursuit of food,

employs all the industry consistent with his strength. He takes measures to assure himself of the place where he shall find his prey; and if in this business he chuses one place in preference to another, the choice supposes a preceding knowledge of facts. He then observes for a long time the different kinds of danger to which he is exposed; he estimates them; and this calculation of probabilities keeps him in suspense, till his appetite places a weight in the balance and determines him. The precautions respecting his safety require greater foresight, that is, a greater number of facts engraven on the memory. It is necessary also, that a comparison be made of all these facts with the present sensation which the animal experiences, in order that he may judge of the relation between the facts and the sensation, and determine his conduct by the judgment he forms. All these operations are indispensable; and it would be an error, for instance, to suppose that the fear excited by a sudden noise in most carnivorous animals, is merely a mechanical impression. The agitation of a leaf excites only in a young wolf a motion of curiosity; but the informed wolf, who has seen the agitation of a leaf announce a man, is justly alarmed, because he judges of the relation between the two phenomena. When the judgments have been often repeated, and the repetition has rendered the actions consequent upon them habitual, the quickness with which the action follows the judgment makes it appear mechanical; but with a little reflection it is impossible not to see the gradation which led to it, and not to trace it to its origin. It may happen, that the idea of this relation between the motion of a leaf and the presence of a man, or some such object, may be very strong, and realized on different occasions; it will then establish itself in the memory as a general idea. The wolf will be subject to chimeras and false judgments, the fruit of the imagination; and if these false judgments extend to a certain number of objects, he will become the sport of a deceitful system, which will precipitate him into a multitude of false steps, though the consequence of the principles established in his memory. He will see snares where they are not; fear, disturbing his imagination, will represent in another order the different sensations he shall have experienced; and he will form from them false appearances, to which he will affix the abstract idea of danger. This may easily be seen in carnivorous animals, where they are frequently

hunted, and continually beset with snares : their proceedings are in no respect allied to the confidence and liberty of nature.

It is difficult to ascertain whether *love* furnishes wolves with any considerable number of ideas ; it is only certain, that the males are more numerous than the females, that there are bloody contests among them for enjoyment, and that a sort of marriage is established : but it is not known whether the she-wolf at heat becomes the prey of the strongest, or whether she surrenders herself from free choice to the passion of a favourite. Meanwhile it is certain, that she displays in her conduct a coquetry which is common to the females of every species ; and it is probable that choice determines the affection, as she flies with him who remains her husband, and conceals herself from all other pretenders. During the whole time of gestation the lives with him whom she has selected, and they afterwards divide together the cares of the family. Thus, whatever be the principle of this society, it establishes reciprocal rites, and gives rise to new ideas. The married couple hunt together, and their mutual success render the chase more sure and easy. If their business be to attack a flock, the she-wolf presents herself to the dog, and by flying draws him to a distance, while the male insults the field and enters away a sheep. If it be necessary to attack a fallow-deer, they divide the task, to make the best of their strength. The male begins the attack, and pursues the animal till it is out of breath ; when the female, posted in a convenient place for the purpose, renews the chase with fresh strength, and soon makes the contest too unequal.

It is easy to see how far actions of this nature imply knowledge, judgment, and induction ; it is even difficult to conceive how such conventions can be executed without an articulate language, a question which we shall hereafter examine. Meanwhile, as we have already observed, the wolf is one of the carnivorous animals that, on account of his strength, has the least need of many fictitious ideas, that is, ideas formed by reflection on the sensations that are experienced.—The necessity of rapine, the habit of murder, and the daily enjoyment of the limbs of mangled and bloody animals, appear not calculated to form in the wolf a very interesting moral character. We see, however, that except in the case of rivalry in love, a privileged case as to all animals, wolves do not exercise direct cruelty against

one another. While society subsists among them, they mutually defend each other, and maternal affection is carried in the she-wolves to such an excess of fury, as to lead them totally to despise danger. It is said, that a wounded wolf is followed by his blood, and at last overtaken and devoured by his own species. But it is by no means a well-founded fact ; and if it has ever taken place, it may have been the effect of the last degree of necessity, which has no law. The moral relations cannot be very extensive with animals who have no need of society. Every being that leads a rude and isolated life, divided between a solitary labour and sleep, must be very little sensible to the tender emotions of compassion.

We have said, that such animals as have the most lively wants, and the most numerous obstacles to encounter, discover the greatest intelligence. To fugacious animals nature furnishes a nourishment which they easily procure, without industry and without reflection. They know where to find the grass they crop, and under what tree lies the acorn. Their knowledge is therefore confined to the remembrance of a single fact, and their conduct appears stupid, and bordering upon automatism. But hunt frequently these fugacious animals, and you will see them acquire, relative to their defence, the knowledge of a number of facts, and the habit of a multitude of deductions, which equal them to the carnivorous species. The hare seems, of all animals that feed on grass, to be the most stupid. Nature has given it weak eyes and an obtuse smell. Flight is its only means of defence ; and of flight it exhibits all the varieties. An old hare, when hunted by hounds, begins with proportioning its speed to the rapidity of the pursuit. It knows, from experience, that speed will not place it out of danger, that the chase may be prolonged, and that a reserve of strength will be of great service. It has remarked, that the pursuit of dogs is more ardent and less interrupted in woods, where the contact of its body gives a stronger sentiment of its passage, than in open ground, which is touched only by its feet. It avoids therefore the woods, and runs almost always in beaten paths, except when pursued in sight by greyhounds, and then it escapes by concealing itself in woods. It doubts not that it can be followed by hounds without being seen ; it hears distinctly that the pursuits attend to the traces of its steps. In this case what is its conduct ? After running for a considerable time in a straight line, it returns exactly

exactly the same way. Having practised this stratagem, it turns aside, leaps several times following, and thus escapes the dogs, at least for a time, and deceives them respecting the course it has taken. Frequently it will drive another hare from its form, and take possession of it. In this manner it defeats the hunters and dogs by a thousand stratagems, which it would be too tedious to detail. It is to the science of facts, that the old hares are indebted for the just and ready inductions which give rise to these multiplied acts.

We thus see that the most ordinary actions of brute animals suppose memory, reflection on what is past, comparison between a present object which attracts and apparent dangers which terrify, distinction between circumstances which resemble in some respects and differ in others, and, lastly, judgment and choice respecting all these relations. And is this instinct? If it be, in what does instinct differ from intelligence?

ADVENTURES OF COLONEL DANIEL BOONE, one of the ORIGINAL SETTLERS at KENTUCKE: Containing the WARS with the INDIANS on the OHIO, from 1769, to the Year 1784; and the FIRST ESTABLISHMENT and PROGRESS of the SETTLEMENT on the RIVER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. Page 248.)

IN March 1775, at the solicitation of a number of Gentlemen of North Carolina, I attended their treaty at Wataga, with the Cherokee Indians, to purchase the lands on the south side of Kentucke river. After this, I undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlements, through the wilderness to Kentucke.

Having collected a number of enterprising men, well armed, I soon began this work. We proceeded until we came within fifteen miles of where Boonborough now stands, where the Indians attacked us, and killed two, and wounded two more. This was the 20th of March 1775. Three days after, they attacked us again; we had two killed and three wounded. After this, we proceeded on to Kentucke river without opposition.

On the first of April we began to erect the fort of Boonborough, at a salt Lick, sixty yards from the river, on the south side.—On the 4th, they killed one of our men.

On the 14th of June, having finished the fort, I returned to my family, on the Clinch. Soon after I removed my family to this fort; we arrived safe; my wife and daughter being the first white women that stood on the banks of Kentucke river.

December 24th, the Indians killed one man, and wounded another, seeming determined to persecute us for erecting this fort.

July 14th, 1776 two of Col. Calway's daughters, and one of mine, were taken prisoners near the fort: I immediately pursued the Indians, with only eighteen men.

On the 16th I overtook them, killed two of them, and recovered the girls.

The Indians had divided themselves into several parties, and attacked, on the same day, all our settlements and forts, doing a great deal of mischief. The husbandman was shot dead in the field, and most of the cattle were destroyed. They continued their hostilities until

The 15th of April 1777, when a party of 100 of them attacked Boonborough, and killed one man, and wounded four.

July 4th, they attacked it again with 200 men, and killed us one, and wounded two. They remained 48 hours, during which we killed seven of them. All the settlements were attacked at the same time.

July 19th, Col. Logan's fort was besieged by 200 Indians. They did much mischief: there were only fifteen men in the fort; they killed two, and wounded four of them. Indians' loss unknown.

July 25, Twenty-five men came from Carolina. About August 20th, Col. Bowman arrived with 100 men from Virginia. Now we began to strengthen, and had skirmishes with the Indians almost every day. The Savages now learned the superiority of the *Long Knife*, as they call the Virginians; being out-generall'd in almost every battle. Our affairs began to wear a new aspect; the enemy did not now venture open war, but practised secret mischief.

January 1st, 1778. I went with thirty men to the Blue Licks, on Licking River, to make salt for the different garrisons.

February 7th, Hunting by myself, to procure meat for the company, I met a party of 102 Indians and two Frenchmen, marching against Boonborough. They pursued and took me. The next day I capitulated for my men, knowing they could not

not

not escape. They were 27 in number, three having gone home with salt. The Indians, according to the capitulation, used us generously. They carried us to Old Chelicothe, the principal Indian town on Little Miami.

On the 13th of February we arrived there, after an uncomfortable journey, in very severe weather.

On the 10th of March I and ten of my men were conducted to Detroit.

On the 10th we arrived there, and were treated by Governor Hamilton, the British commander at that post, with great humanity.

The Indians had such an affection for me, that they refused to sell, offering them by the *Chelicothe*; and they would leave me with the others, on purpose that he might send me home on my parole. Several English gentlemen there, sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with sympathy, generously offered to supply my wants, which I declined with many thanks, adding, that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity. The Indians left my men in captivity with the British at Detroit.

On the 10th of April they brought me towards Old Chelicothe, where we arrived on the twenty-fifth day of the same month.

This was a long and fatiguing march, through an exceeding fertile country, remarkable for fine springs and streams of water. At Chelicothe I spent my time as comfortably as I could expect; was adopted, according to their custom, into a family, where I became a son, and had a great share in the affection of my new parents, brothers, sisters and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and satisfied as possible, and they put great confidence in me. I often went a hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting-matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting; for no people are more envious than they are in this point.

I could observe in their countenances and gesture, the greatest expressions of joy when they exceeded me, and when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawanese King took great notice of me, and treated me with profound respect and entire friendship, often entrusting me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of duty to my sovereign.

My food and lodging was in common with them; not so good, indeed, as I could desire, but necessity made every thing acceptable.

I now began to meditate an escape, but carefully avoided giving suspicion.

Until the first day of June I continued at Old Chelicothe, and then was taken to the salt springs on Scioto, and I kept there ten days making salt. During this time I hunted with them, and found the land, for a great extent about this river, to exceed the soil of Kentucke, if possible, and remarkably well-watered.

On my return to Chelicothe, four hundred and fifty of the choicest Indian warriors were ready to march against Boonborough, ganted and aimed in a fearful manner. This alarmed me, and I determined to escape.

On the 16th of June, before sun-rise, I went off secretly, and reached Boonborough on the 20th, a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, during which I had only one meal. I found our fortrefs in a bad state; but we immediately repaired our flanks, gates, posterns, and formed double bastions, which we completed in ten days. One of my fellow-prisoners, escaping after me, brought advice, that on account of my flight the Indians had put off their expedition for three weeks.

About August 1st I set out with nineteen men to surprize Point Creek Town on Scioto. Within four miles we fell in with thirty Indians going against Boonborough. We fought, and the enemy gave way. We suffered no loss. The enemy had one killed, and two wounded. We took three horses and all their baggage. The Indians having evacuated their town, and gone all together against Boonborough, we returned, passed them on the sixth day, and on the seventh arrived safe at Boonborough.

On the 8th, the Indian army, four hundred and forty four in number, commanded by Capt. Duquesne, and eleven other Frenchmen, and their own chiefs, came and summoned the fort. I requested two days consideration, which they granted. During this, we brought in through the posterns all the horces and other cattle we could collect.

On the 9th, in the evening, I informed their commander, that we were determined to defend the fort while a man was living. They then proposed a treaty, and said, if we sent out nine men to conclude it, they would withdraw. The treaty was held within sixty yards of the fort, as we suspected the savages. The articles were agreed to and signed; when the Indians told us, it was their custom for two Indians to shake hands with every white man, as an evidence of friendship. We agreed to this also. They immediately grappled us

to take us prisoners; but we cleared ourselves of them, though surrounded by hundreds, and gained the fort safe, except that was wounded by a heavy fire from their army. On this they began to undermine the fort, beginning at the water-mark of Kentucke river, which is sixty yards from the fort. We discovered this by the water being made muddy with the clay, and countermand them by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage.— The enemy, discovering this by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted.

On the 20th of August they raised the siege.

During this dreadful siege we had two men killed and four wounded. We lost a number of cattle. We killed thirty-five of the enemy, and wounded a great number. We picked up one hundred and twenty-five pounds of their bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of the fort.

Soon after this I went into the settlement, and nothing worthy of notice passed for some time.

In July 1779, during my absence, Col. Bowman, with 160 men, went against the Shawanese of Old Chelicothe. He arrived undiscovered; a battle ensued, which lasted till ten in the morning, when Col. Bowman retreated thirty miles. The Indians collected all their strength, and

purued him, when another engagement ensued for two hours, not to Col. Bowman's advantage. Col. Harrod proposed to mount a number of horses and break the enemy's line, who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate measure had a happy effect, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two battles we had nine men killed, and one wounded. The enemy's loss was uncertain, only two scalps being taken.

June 22d, 1780, about 600 Indians and Canadians, under Col. Bird, attacked Riddle's and Martin's Stations, and the forts on Licking-river, with six pieces of artillery: they took all the inhabitants captives, and killed one man and two women, and 3 ~~the~~ ~~others~~ with the heavy baggage, and such as failed in the journey were tomahawked.

The hostile disposition of the savages caused General Clark, the commandant at the Falls of Ohio, to march with his regiment and the armed force of the country against Pocaaway, the principal town of the Shawanese, on a branch of the Great Miami, which he finished with great success, took seventeen scalps, and burned the town to ashes, with the loss of seventeen men.

(To be concluded in our next.)

D R O S S I A N A. N U M B E R X V I.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. Page 418.)

M. D'ARGENSON,
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
IN FRANCE,

WAS a man of virtue and of honour, as well as a laborious and active Minister. Not possessing the same liveliness of conversation as his brother the Minister for War, the Parisian, to distinguish the one from the other, with great politeness used to call him "*D'Argenson la Bête.*" His "*Considerations sur le Gouvernement de la France*" are written with a great regard to the liberties of the people at large. His "*Essais dans la Gout de ceux de Montaigne*" are exquisitely entertaining, and do him credit as a man, a philosopher, and a minister.

M. LE DUC DE CHOISEUL

used to be called "the invisible Minister." He was a man of great talents, but of as great pride; one instance of which he gave in not paying his court with sufficient assiduity to Madame du Barri, which does him honour. In his Memoirs, lately published, speaking of the English, he says, "They saw the advantages of Corsica as well as myself, but they did nothing, *parcequ'ils n'ont point de politique chez eux.*" The Duke, however, appears to have been a very cloaked politician, if the following anecdote, told of him in the "*Correspondence Interceptée,*" be true: "Abbé F. dit, que le Grand Duc du Toscane a vu entre les mains du General Paoli

Paoli des Lettres que le Duc de Choiseul écrivoit à ce General des Corses, pour l'inviter à tenir bon & s'appuyer de l'alliance du Sardaigne, en lui faisant espérer de l'aider à se rendre maître du Finis; et que le General Paoli ajoutoit, que le Duc cherchoit à l'engager dans ce projet pour le découvrir ensuite aux Genoïs, et les décider par là à se jeter dans les bras de la France, et lui vendre la Corse." The character of the "Mechant," in Gresset's famous Comedy of that name, is said to have been taken from that of M. de Choiseul, when he was very young, and a petit-maitre about Paris.

M. LE DUC D'ANJULON

paid more homage to the favorite Sultana of Louis XV. and succeeded the Duke of Choiseul in the Ministry. His resentment against that most virtuous and illustrious magistrate M. du Chalotais is said to have taken its rise from a bon mot of his. When some one was haranguing the Duke, then Governor of the Province of Brittany, on his behaviour whilst the English attempted to ravage the lower part of it, in the war before last, and styled him "couvert de la gloire," M. du Chalotais said, loud enough to be heard by the Duke, "Dites plutôt couvert de la farine," as the Duke was said to have taken his stand in a windmill during the action. When he was in exile, at his Château of Anguillon, he, in conversation with an English gentleman, passed over in review the characters of the Ministers of this country, and appeared to wonder that Lord Sandwich had never been Prime Minister, esteeming him a man of the first abilities of his country.

M. DU CHALOTAIS,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITTANY,

distinguished himself by his eloquent plaidoiers against the Jesuits, and by a "Traité de l'Education Nationale," which he drew up on the abolition of that Society, who were the chief instructors of youth in France. It is written with great spirit, and is very well calculated to shew the defects of the generally established system of education in that country. Speaking of it, he says, "Loin d'inspirer aucun goût pour aucune science, pour aucune art, l'ennui et la sécheresse qui accompagnent tout l'étude, donnent de la répugnance pour les élémens de toutes les sciences, de tous les arts, aussi rien n'est plus ordinaire que de voir les jeunes gens sortir abandon-

ner toute lecture au sortir des Collèges." He was imprisoned, and then banished, for speaking against some oppressive edicts which Louis XV. wished to have engendered in the Parliament of Rennes. A celebrated French Ex-Minister is supposed to have contributed much to his misfortunes. A French Gazette says of him, "Il motif de retour dans son pays à Rennes, regretté de tous les gens du bien." And the "Memoires Secrets de la Republique des Lettres for 1786 say, "La Société Patriotique Bretonne proposé pour sujet aux Citoyens Enthousiastes du bien public, et des bons patriotes, l'éloge de M. du Chalotais, mort depuis peu. Le prix sera la gloire d'avoir élevé un monument immortel à ce Magistrat vertueux et pieux."

He wrote,

"Compte rendu des Constitutions des Jesuites;" a very curious and entertaining work, 12mo;

"Exposé Justificatif de sa Conduite," 4to.; and

"Essai d'Education Nationale; ou, Plan d'Etudes pour la Jeunesse, par M. Louis René de Caraduc de la Chalotais, Procureur General du Roi au Parlement de Bretagne," 12mo. 1763.

DUC DU MONTAUSIER,

the husband of Madame du Rambouillet, and Preceptor to the Grand Dauphin, as they called him, Louis XIVth's only son. Louis XIV. chose him for that employment, well knowing him to be a man of honour and virtue, as well as a man of sense and of learning. The character of the "Misanthrope" of Moliere was taken from him; and when some one told him what that excellent comic poet and good citizen had done, he replied, "Il me fait trop d'honneur, je voudrais bien rassembler à son Misanthrope." Under his direction the Dauphin became an honest, though not a brilliant man. In some dispute they had together, the Dauphin ordered his pistols to be brought, that he might shoot his preceptor. "Apportez à Monsieur les pistolets," said the Duke coolly. The Prince directly gave them up to his Tutor. "Voyez, Monsieur," replied the Duke, "ce que vous voulez faire." The Prince fell at his feet, and begged his pardon for having behaved in this outrageous manner. The Duke coolly answered, "Voyez, Monsieur, où conduisent les passions." When the Dauphin became of age, and the Duke waited upon him to give up his

employment, he said, "Monseigneur, si vous êtes honnête homme, vous m'aimez; si vous ne l'êtes pas, vous me haïrez, et je m'en consolerais." When Louis XIV. one day told him, that he had pardoned a man who had killed nineteen persons after having been pardoned for the first murder he had committed, "Non, Sire," said he, "il n'en a tué qu'un, et vous Majezté a tué dix neuf." He was the only one of Louis the XIVth's courtiers that had the courage to speak truth to him, which he did always, with great respect as well as honesty. The King used to say of him, "I know he loves me, and always means well; I therefore always hear him speak with great attention." A King of Castile used to say, that the only chance a King had of being sensible of his defects was to mount a spirited horse. "I do not," said the Duke of Montausier, in a letter written to his pupil, after the taking of Philippsburg, "congratulate and compliment you on the taking of the town; that could not be avoided by troops like those you commanded: mais je me réjouis avec vous, que vous étés liberal, genereux, humain, faisant valoir les services d'autrui et oublion les vôtres. C'est sur quoi je fonde mon compliment." Whilst his pupil was young he took him one day to a miserable cottage, and shewed him the family covered with rags, and oppressed with labour and want. "Voyez," said he, "Monseigneur, c'est sous ce chaume, c'est dans cette miserable retraite que logent la pere et la mere et les enfans qui travaillent sans cesse pour payer l'or dont vos palais sont ornés, et qui meurent de faim pour subvenir au frus de votre table." The Duke was a great encourager of men of letters, and first projected the Delphin Editions of the Classics. In the "Mémoires du Montausier," 2 tom. 12mo. is to be found the plan of education he laid down for his pupil.

PERE CHAPPART.

WHEN the Plague was brought from Marseilles to Toulon, in 1720, the Magistrates of the town ordered all those that were infected with it to be put together in a vessel, and sent out to sea. This illustrious Priest insisted upon accompanying them, though himself was perfectly well; and had the merit of saving the lives of many of them, by his care and exertions, and of restoring them to their friends and their country in a sound state.

VOL. XIX.

OUR MR. MOMPESON, Vicar of Eyam in Derbyshire, would not desert his flock in the Plague of 1666, but stayed amongst them to administer comfort both temporal and spiritual. He survived the calamity; his wife died of it; and there are somewhere in the neighbourhood of the village of Eyam, some letters in MS. which he wrote to his children, after the death of their mother, and when he, indeed, supposed he should soon have followed, which give a particular detail of the horrid visitation, and are written with a force of pathos and expression à navrer la cœur. It is a pity that they have never been published.

MATHURBE,

though an excellent poet, and many of whose verses are in the mouths of all his countrymen, was wont to think so triflingly of the utility of his art, that he used to say, he believed a good skittle-player was as useful as a good poet. He was so great a punist about his own language, that not many hours before he died he reprimanded the nurse for speaking bad French; and when his Confessor reprimanded him for thinking on such a subject at such a time, he replied, "Je defenderaï jusqu'à la mort la pureté de la langue Françoise."

LULLI

was one day very much ridiculed for having set little to music but Quinault's soft and polished lines. In a transport of enthusiasm he ran to his harpsichord, and set to a recitative, exquisitely adapted to the subject, the following terrible verses of Racine, from his "Iphigenie."

"Un Pêcèu environné d'une foule
" criminelle
" Portera sur ma fille un main crimi-
" nelle,
" Dechirera son sein, et d'un œil cu-
" rieux
" Dans son cœur palpitant consultera les
" Dieux."

SANTEUIL,

the most excellent Latin poet, as well as the greatest buffoon of his time. The manner of his death, as related by Saint Simon, is very curious.—The Duchess of Bourbon had taken him with her to Dijon (where her husband was presiding at the Assembly of the States General of the Province, and in a princely frolic made him drink a glass of wine, in which she

D

had

had put a great quantity of stuff. Santeuil died soon after in the extreme torture. His inscription for the *Hut-Haus* of Chantilly is very good: "Ilic hymes *ad juris habit.*"

BARON,

the famous French actor, used to say, that by the modulation of his voice, and the power of his gestures, he could produce the most striking effects, and even tears, from a foolish passage like this :

" Si la Roi m'avoit donné
 " Paris, sa grande ville,
 " Et qu'il ne fallât quitter
 " L'amour de ma mie ;
 " Je dirai au Roi Henri,
 " Reprenez vos États,
 " J'aime mieux ma mie au gai,
 " J'aime mieux ma mie," &c.

It was the custom of this great actor (when any person or consequence was at the play to whom he wished to pay a compliment) to turn his face to him, and to declaim at him.

MADemoiselle DUMESNIL

was the first performer on the French stage who ventured to turn and look at the persons with whom she was playing. This she did with great applause in *Merope*, when the mother sees her son about to be sacrificed. When this tragedy, although not one of the most terrible that M. Voltaire had ever written, came to be printed, Fontenelle, with his usual taste of remark, said, " La représentation de *Merope* a fait beaucoup d'honneur à M. de Voltaire, et l'impression à Mademoiselle Dumesnil." Mademoiselle Dumesnil was in general " *tamante et languissante*," except in impassioned parts, when she was wonderfully animated indeed, and had those bursts of passion, and happy conception of particular sentiment, which we used to admire so much in Mr. Garrick. Her face exactly resembled that of Mr. Garrick, when in Sir John Lubbock he put on his wife's death.

PIRON,

the author of "*La Métromachie*," was upon bad terms with Voltaire. The latter, on coming out of the Play-house at Paris, after the representation of one of his tragedies which had not succeeded, saw Piron in the lobby, and asked him sacrilgely, " We'll, M. Piron, what do you think of my tragedy ? " " I know," replied the wit, " what you think of it. You wish I had written it."

LA COUVREUR,

an excellent French tragedian, as well as a most beautiful woman, was Mistress to the famous Mareschal Saxe. When he was competitor for the Dukedom of Courland, she pawned her jewels to assist him. She died at thirty-seven years of age. Voltaire, and the President Henault sunk her body in a leaden case in the Seine, the comedians at that time not being permitted to be buried in a church-yard. Dieven has engraved a most beautiful print of her in the character of Cornelia weeping over the atoms of Pompey, from a picture by Coypell. It represents her as extremely beautiful, and in a character for which her countenance appears to be well fitted. Flesh never appears to have been better rendered in any engraving than in this.

MR. QUIN,

on disputing one day on Charles the First's execution, and being asked, By what law of the land he suffered ? replied, " By all the law he had left in it." When some days before his death, in a state of extreme decrepitude, he had crawled out to sin himself on the South Parade at Bath, a young man came up to him, and very civilly and flippantly said to him, " Mr. Quin, What would you give now to be as young as I am ? " He replied, " Young Gentleman, I am not quite certain whether I would not be contented to be as foolish." Quin, Warburton, and Johnson, appear to have been congenial souls in their strength of humour and power of expulsion. They appear to have condensed more thinking into a small compass than most persons, and to have set it off with great happiness of illustration. An *ANA* compiled from their several conversations, would be a very entertaining and instructive work indeed. Mr. Garrick used to say of Quin, that he was a most excellent comedian, but had no opinion of him in tragedy. Dr. ——— a good judge of nature and of art, used to say, that the grandest piece of action he had ever seen on the Stage was that of Quin in *Othello*, when he comes out of the palace at midnight to quell the riot at Cyprus; and that it was not exceeded by the walk, or rather march, of Booth to the throne, in the character of Pyrrhus, in the "*Disaffected Mother*."

ORATOR HENLEY

was a man of great readiness of reply, as well as of great effrontery. When he was

one day in his Oration, near Clare Market, pressed hard in argument by an actor, he said, "What signifies talking to you, Sir? You are but a player." "A player," replied he, "Mr. Henley! Why, Sir, you are not so good as a player." "I beg your pardon, Sir," rejoined the Orator, "did I say you were a player? No, Sir, indeed you are not, nor ever will be one, I assure you."

PETER THE WILD BOY

died some years ago at a farmer's near Buckingham in Herts. His countenance very much resembled that of Solomon. He could never be taught to ut-

ticulate any words, though he hummed a tune or two very ill. He was very fond of ale and tobacco, and had retained so much of his Court-bredding as to kiss the hand of the person who gave him money. He was extremely sensible of the changes of the weather, and used to howl, and be very wretched, before rain. He was supposed to have been an idiot purposely put in the way of George the First, in a wood near Hanover. Peter said, I think, originally, the honour of having a Member of Parliament appointed to be his keeper, at a certain salary, who fanned him for a less to some inferior person.

DR. D O D D R I D G E .

LETTER V.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1748-9.

DEAR SIR,

NOTHING was ever farther from my Thought, than taking any Offence at y^e Contents of your said Letter. I must have been extremely unreasonable to have done it when there was not so much as the Shadow of a Reason for it. But I thought you were long ago at Edenburgh and intended a Pocket rather w^{ch} I had neither Time to finish nor a Frank to inclose.

I know Mr Hevey will not consent to what you request but I think you may venture to do it without his Leave & think he cannot be angry when it is done. The Exchange of Books is very agreeable to me.

I have rec^d Mr Balfours Acc^t at some Articles of w^{ch} I confess my self surprized especially that I should be indebted to him after y^e Sale of 500 at 20^s when I had a Dividend of upward of ten pounds for my Part when only 420 of the 2^d Edition were sold at 18^s. This will after all be a Riddle but I observe nothing is advanced for the Sale of any of y^e larger Paper, so the Extraordinary Expence is placed on the common Account. But it comes so near a pur that I hope by that Time you return especially when this Article is examined there will be enough to Balance my Acc^t w^{ch} you due to me. I send it you on y^e other Side. I perceive a large Edition of the Colonels Funeral Sermon was printed at York I believe under Mr Waughs Name.

I have rec^d y^e French Translation of the Memoirs. They are published in Low Dutch & are going to be translated

into High Dutch too as y^e Rise & Progress the Sermons on Regeneration & those on y^e Power & Grace of Christ are. Proposals are printed at y^e Hague for publishing y^e French Edition of y^e Rise and Progress by Subscription but so many are supplied w^{ch} it in Low Dutch that I much question whether it will answer.

I have one Favour to beg of you viz. that you w^d as soon as possible apply to the publisher of Mac-lains Newtonian Discoveries & tell him that one of my Copies of that Book large paper is deficient. The first Sheet of the Acc^t of the Author is wanting & my Bookbinder will swear it was so when it came into his Hands & I sent it to him as soon as ever it was opened. It was not for my Self & so I did not hear of it till y^e other day the Binder having been stupid enough to bind it without that Sheet trusting to a Message w^{ch} he says he immediately sent me w^{ch} I never rec^d I forgot. Please to negotiate this Affair as innocently as you can if there be any Difficulty in it & deliver the Sheet if you can recover it to Mr Cutler at Mr Merrymans in Leaden Hall Street London. He will I hope be w^{ch} men in Six or Eight Days.

I conclude w^{ch} the good wishes of y^e Season heartily desire you to excuse my late omission w^{ch} neither proceeded from Offence or Disrespect & assuring you that I am

Dear Sir your very faithful Friend
& humble Serv^t

P. DODDRIDGE.

Mr D. joins her Service. I have never have thought you w^d have suspected me as not abundantly over-satisfied w^{ch} y^e various

acknowledgem^t your Generosity has made me but I am a wretched Correspond^t when tis not necessary to write immediately.

Of ten Copies I rec^d besides your fine Print^s one w^hs charged to Lady Huntingdons Acct^s 2 were presented to young Gentlemen who assisted me either in transcribing y^e MS for between Friends the Translations were mine or in transcribing my many Letters to you One was given to my Meeting one to M^r Robertson for y^e other 5 I am your Debtor but as for several of y^e Nam^s I sent you I rec^d no Subscription Money but suppose they have taken their Books and paid M^r Oswald to whom as also to M^r Waugh I define my Service. Pray tell M^r Waugh I have

paid to the Author of a certain pamphlet of w^h he knows 5l. 6s. for w^h I desire he w^d give me Credit.

I heartily wish you a good Journey I know you will recommend y^e Memoirs to your Correspond^t at Paris if you have opportunity. I wish y^e intended French Translation of the Fam Expos^t could be countenanced from thence or Prussia.

To M^r David Wilson
to be left at Angel Inn
in Angel Street
near Alderjate
London.

To be sent to him immediately
if he be removed from thence.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ALTHOUGH I am unaccustomed to the honour of contributing to your very respectable Miscellany, and as possibly this may be the last as it is the first time, you may not be unwilling to insert the following Observation and Extract which I have made on your Correspondent Mrs. BLACKETT's communication in the Magazine for November 1790.

THE account which this Lady has transmitted to you is by no means intelligible. After having been at the pains of re-perusing it several times, I can nowhere find that she tells us what "the supposed fire" was. We are led to imagine that it was only the effect of some phenomena in Nature, but what that phenomenon was, she does not even hint. Again, she informs us, that "the water in a turtle-tub which stood near her was ABSOLUTELY ALMOST as red as blood."

I have transcribed from Goldsmith the following Extract, which will serve to shew that water may have the appearance of blood, and not be *absolutely almost* but *quite perfectly* as sanguine in its appearance. This perhaps will better account for the prodigy which appeared about the time of the Earl of Derwentwater's decapitation.

"Of the MONOCULUS, or ARBORESCENT WATER-FLEA.

"THESE insects are of a blood-red colour, and sometimes are seen in such multitudes on the surface of standing water as to make them appear all over red, whence many fanciful people have thought the water to be turned into blood.

"Swammerdam tells us of a celebrated Professor of Leyden, who was at first astonished by an appearance of this kind. Being once intent upon his studies, he heard a noise, of which, as it increased by degrees, he was desirous to know the cause. The maid-servant attending to his summons, appeared quite terrified with fear, and told him with a tremulous voice, that all the waters of Leyden were turned into blood. Upon this he went directly in a small bark to the place where the water was thus changed, and put some of the bloody water into a glass; but upon viewing it with attention, he observed, that it abounded with infinite numbers of these little red insects, which tinged the whole body of the fluid with that seemingly formidable colour. Thus his sudden sight was changed into lasting admiration."

ATTICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

S I R,

ONE of your Magazines for the last year contained an account of the various Trials by Ordeal in use among the Hindoos, and particularly of the Rice-Ordeal, when persons are suspected of theft. Dry rice is weighed, then the sus-

pected persons are severally directed to chew a quantity of it. After chewing it for a time, they are commanded to throw it upon certain leaves or bark. The man from whose mouth the rice comes dry or stained with blood, is pronounced guilty; the

the rest are acquitted. From hence originated, I conjecture, a practice adopted by some sea-faring gentlemen for making similar discoveries. Being in company, more than twenty years ago, with a friend, well known on "Change, who had then quitted the sea and entered on a different line of business, he informed me, that while Captain of a ship he missed, upon search, some gallons of Madeira wine out of a cask reserved for his home-consumption. Being well-assured it had been designally drawn out, he concluded upon trying the experiment which, he had been told, had proved effectual for the detection of the thief. He called all the sailors upon deck—mentioned his design and expectation of success—ordered every man to take a mouthful of dry rice, and to swallow the same. When he had waited a proper time he examined the mouth of each, and found one who had not been able to swallow the rice, and who upon being charged

had confessed his guilt. When I had heard the story, I obtruded to my friend, "The criminal was conscious of his guilt, and dreading a discovery, was terrified, that with the sweat his mouth became dry, and the oozing of the saliva was stopped; whereas the motion of the mouth should have occasioned its flowing plentifully while chewing the dry rice, so as to admit of its being swallowed. The thief, still more alarmed upon finding his first attempts to chew it fail, was rendered yet more incapable; till it became altogether impracticable for him to accomplish his desire."

If the communicating the above will afford entertainment, or supply the injured heads of floating or fixed families with an innocent mode of discovering theft, the trouble of transmitting it will be of no account.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

COPY of a LETTER from OLIVER CROMWELL to his WIFE, found amongst the PAPERS of an Eminent COLLECTOR, lately deceased.

MY DEAREST,

I HAVE not leisure to write much, but I could chide thee, that in many of thy letters thou writest to me, that I should not be unmindful of thee, and of thy little ones. Truly it I love thee not too well, I think I am not on the other hand much. Thou art dearer to me than any creature; let that suffice. The Lord hath shewed us an exceeding mercy: who can tell how great it is? My weak faith has been upheld; I have been in my inward

man marvellously supported, though I assure thee, I grow an old man, and feel infirmities of age marvellously stealing upon me.—Would my corruptions did as fast decrease! Pray on my behalf in the latter respect. The particulars of our late success Henry Vane or Gil. Pickering will impart to thee. My love to all dear friends. Thine

O. CROMWELL.

Dunbar, Sept. 4, 1650.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. HUGH SMITH.

TO be a physician in great practice happens to few; to have that practice really serviceable to mankind, happens to fewer still. It was the fortune, however, of the Gentleman above, to realize both these rare qualities.

Like many other young men, he started with a very moderate patrimony, but his friends expected he was to make, what he did not find ready made to his hands. Of course, though he came with a very admirable education to London, his expenses much exceeded the income of his practice for some years. It has long been observed, "that the Physician who walks on foot, may—walk at his leisure." The truth of this axiom was certainly found by Doctor Smith, who continued to lose one, two, and three hundred pounds a year, till he was resolved to make one bold push, and get into a carriage at once. The ex-

periment answered, for he prospered ever after. From that period he began to regain what he had lost, and at the end of three years he found himself in possession of a practice which brought him in five hundred pounds annually. Much about this time Doctor Smith married. The lady he chose was a woman of fortune—by whom he had one son—who lived to be a man, and whose loss was one of the severest afflictions his father ever sustained.

The number of medical cases successfully treated by Doctor Smith had now established his reputation beyond dispute, and his practice on coming to seek near Blackfriars Bridge, was equal to that of any Physician in London. But he did here, what few Physicians, perhaps, in great practice would have done; he lay apart two days for the Poor, the charge is. From those who were very poor, he never took a fee;

fee; and from those who were of the middle rank in life, he never would take above *Half-a-Guinea*; yet even here was the resort to him so great, that he has in one day received 50 Guineas, at *Half-a-Guinea* only from each patient; but he was by this method confined in the house from morning till night.

Among numerous other instances of kindness, he made it a rule never to take a fee from any *inferior Clergyman*, any *subaltern Officer*, or any *public Performer*; thus nicely judging of *three professions* in life, those by whom money could least be spared. But he went even beyond this gratuitous bestowal of his assistance, and frequently gave *pecuniary aid* as well as *advice*. In truth, the *generosity* of his *liberality* were unbounded; the proofs of his *sensibility* proclaimed themselves for ever; and his maxim, founded on his own life, was truly to this purpose—

Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.

Those who best knew him, will best remember some little *whimsicalities* that frequently attended his conduct. Though hurried to death by the increasing number of his patients, and the incessant demands for his advice, that patient was first to engage his attention, who was—a *jack sportsman*. Better than the best fee was it to be master of—a *good pointer*; to have invented some new device about—a *jowling-piece*, was the best chance of obtaining—a *prescription*; and a *good shot*, with a tale of shooting, would undoubtedly have kept the Doctor from a Duchess who was dying.

This *small foible* was at last so well known, that numbers affected to be sportsmen, who were so weak they could not have walked over a stubble, and who held forth on the *pleasures of the field*, when they had unfortunately been confined to their beds.

In the few hours which this Gentleman could steal from business for convivial pleasures—it was observable to every one, that he had made no ill use of experience: the acuteness of his observation; his fund of general knowledge; his acquaintance with the town, and the manners of the metropolis; the scenes of varied life in which he had been engaged, and where some gaieties were not forgotten—all combined to render his converse amusing and instructive. No man who had once been in his company, but wished for it again; and the women seemed actuated by the same sentiment.

After many years passed in unceasing

attention to his PROFESSION, he found it time to relax from labour. At first he was in hopes, that by denying himself to business two days in the week, his health would have recovered; but his constitution was gone too far; and he found it necessary to dispose of his house at Blackheath, and retire into the country. On this he purchased a residence at Stratford in Essex; where, nearly to the last moment, he wished to see and receive his friends. His doors ever open—his table ever hospitable—his manners ever affable and gentle—still continued to invite those who valued him, and respected his worth. But it was a painful sensation, mixed with the received pleasure, that of beholding his decay.

To the last moment he looked on *Death* with a temper placid, but firm; he spoke of it as the necessary end of all—but which was to fall to his share very shortly—and his departure did not disgrace his fortune. He died on Sunday the 26th of December, 1793; and he died as a good man would wish to depart—LOVED and LAMENTED by ALL!

With a sufficient fortune, which this worthy man has left behind him, we left, too, a large collection, that may supply the Physician, and equip the Spectator. Added to Treatises on Physic, will be found the greatest number of *jowling-pieces* and *pointers*, certainly, in the possession of any Doctor in Medicine now alive.

He kept them as *memorials of the field*, when the days of sporting were gone by; and to the latest hour, when he could walk out into his garden, he would enumerate the *sets* which Ponto, now chained up, had made—how he ranged, the *Beetst* of the field, and never blinked his game.

The contrivance which he invented to the sight of a gun, had made, in the opinion of Manton, (whose word in guns may be taken) more *bad jokes* than any article since their first invention; but he was partial to his own idea; and, seldom ruffling himself, he thought he had found out the art to make others equally successful.

If to his physical skill, and to its undeviating felicity, further praise could be added, it should be this: There was, in the gentle and the humane manner in which he suited himself to every case, something more lenitive than even his *Prescriptions*. His address, his tone of voice, was the *lenimen doloris*, and there flowed from his attention an *encouragement*, perhaps, beyond Hope! &c

The man who writes his Epitaph will have

have much to do. He will have to draw into small compass, what is amiable and virtuous in human life: he will have to represent, GREAT GOOD done—GREAT CHARITY exercised, and still more noble, FORGOTTEN as soon as BESTOWED; and he may, perhaps, yet touch on the peculiarities which discriminated him as he was.

He who does this well, will be entitled to just praise; and he will, in giving satisfaction to others, enjoy no small portion of it himself.

PHILO.

DR. HAWES, in justice to the medical and public character of the late ingenious Dr. SMITH, acquaints the Editor with the following additional particulars and facts, which should be annexed to the above biographical sketch.

DR. HUGH SMITH was the son of Mr. Smith, an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Hemel Hempstead, and served a regular apprenticeship; he afterwards went to Edinburgh, and there graduated with much credit.—On his first coming to London, he lived in Mincing-lane, and in the year 1759 published “An Essay on the Blood, with Reflections on Venesection.”

The next year Dr. Smith commenced a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, which was assiduously attended by City physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and medical students. In about three years his Lectures were held in such high estimation, that the Pupils of St. George’s Hospital, &c. made a most respectful application to the Doctor to deliver his course at the West end of the town; which he complied with, and was very nu-

merously attended at the Piazza Coffee-house for several years. For the instruction and advantage of his pupils, the Lecturer published his Text-book; and as it was upon an enlarged plan, it had a very extensive sale, and the writer believes is now to be purchased at Johnson’s, “*Medicamentorum Formulae Modernae Latinitate Concinnatae, Auctore HUGONE SMITH, M. D.*”

About the year 1765 the Doctor was unanimously chosen Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and continued in that respectable situation for several years. It is but truth to add, that he was highly esteemed by his medical colleagues, and that the friendships cultivated then continued till the *debitum naturæ* was paid.

In the year 1770 Dr. Smith was elected an Alderman of Tower Ward; but his numerous professional engagements obliged him in about two years to resign being a Magistrate of the City of London.

About ten years ago the Doctor purchased a large and elegant house at Streatham, to which he very frequently retired for ease and relaxation; but the genteel families of Surrey were continually requesting his advice and visits, so that his intentions of enjoying a country retreat were much frustrated; and at length he had the misfortune to lose his son, which affected his spirits so much that he determined to leave Streatham and retire to Stratford.

In the biography of an eminent and much-esteemed medical character, the above particulars appear highly proper and respectful to the memory of Dr. Smith; and for that reason only an *old pupil, an admirer of his lectures, and of departed worth*, penned them.

THE PEEPER,

NUMBER XXV.

Ἄλλος εἰς ἄλλη δίατα.

Græc. Adag.

A GREENABLY to a former promise, I shall now take up the subject of Marriage, and consider it in a more particular manner than I had then an opportunity of doing.

Marriage is the great basis of human society. Take this away and society will be annihilated, the race of mankind would be as good as totally destroyed.

This institution is to be considered as the most ancient, the most excellent, and the most sacred, of all others.

It is the most ancient institution, for it commenced at the creation of the world. When the Almighty had furnished this glo-

rious planet, with its various furniture, and had formed a being more perfect than all its other inhabitants, he said, *It is not good that man, this new and excellent being, should be alone, without an adequate companion; I will make him an help meet for him.* Accordingly a second was formed equal to the first, and both adapted for mutual solace and comfort. From that pair we are taught to believe, that all the various human inhabitants of the globe have descended.

Marriage is also the most excellent of institutions, since it is calculated entirely for the good of mankind. This world would be

an useless, because it would be a disordered
 place without it. Perhaps it may be repli-
 ed, that mankind might live in concubinage,
 or, as the libertines would express it, live
 a life of liberty. But let the sober and still
 voice of reason be allowed to speak on the
 subject, and say, whether such a state would
 possibly be for the benefit of the world,
 collectively considered?—What anarchy,
 what dreadful confusion, on account of
 jarring interests and similar pretensions,
 would it not generally be the occasion of?
 —In short, thus we may well conclude, that
 if every man is permitted to do what he con-
 sidereth good in his own eyes, the world would
 soon be an *Abdullah na*, a field of blood.

Thus, though the ideal state of univer-
 sal libertinism may appear very beautiful
 at first sight, and present a prospect of
 many captivating scenes to the lustful eye,
 yet when we consider what would be the
 sure, but dreadful, consequences of its ac-
 tually taking place, we have abundant rea-
 sons to be thanked that we live under go-
 vernment, and that our desires are re-
 strained.

There are others who are for allowing
man a plurality of wives; but though they
 have the custom of the patriarchal ages,
 as well as some sophistical arguments, on
 their side, yet if we do but seriously com-
 pare that institution which allows but one,
 with those which allow a multiplicity, we
 shall be obliged to grant that the advan-
 tage rests entirely on the side of the first.
 What broils and contentions would
 there not be in that house wherein two or
 more in their rights, all pretending to
 an equal right in the husband, and all to
 an equal authority over his family con-
 cerns!—By considering this ridiculous
 circumstance alone, we shall be inclined
 to think that who have limited one man
 to one woman.

The institution of Marriage, particu-
 larly that which Christianity hath regulated
 and improved, will be found to the most
 excellent and most useful to the public
 body, but to individuals. *It is not good
 that man should be alone*—this would
 be miserable if it were not for some
 assistance that the Creator has given
man for him.—It is a saying as a great
 pleasure to be conversed with us, if
 it be only for the benefit of his conversa-
 tion;—and in the great variety of hu-
 man life, the pleasure of close and affec-
 tionate conversation cannot be lost. A
 multiplicity of eyes is continually attend-
 ing us, and a vast variety of misfortunes
 even ready to leap upon us: is it not
 therefore a great comfort to us in such a state,

to have a tender ally who will commise-
 rate with us, and endeavour to lessen the
 sorrows under which we groan?

This institution is also to be noted as
 the most sacred of all others, for it was
 first established by GOD himself, who
 sanctioned it by his blessing. Every
 system of religion has exerted the utmost
 of its power in strengthening the commu-
 nial tie by obligations of the most solemn
 nature. The first of our Saviour's mira-
 cles was performed at a wedding feast; and
 all the inspired writers, under both dispen-
 sations, speak in the most honourable
 terms of this most important of all unions.

In every point of view, indeed, this
 institution deserves the highest regard.

A wife takes off a considerable share of
 the burthen of life from her husband: she
 takes care of all his domestic concerns; so
 that when he goes abroad he knows that
 his family affairs are as safe in his absence
 as in his presence, because he leaves them
 to the management of one who is equally
 interested in them with himself. And
 when he is in trouble, he can communicate
 his heart to his wife with much greater
 propriety and satisfaction than to any other
 person:—and though we are *born to trou-
 ble as naturally as the sparks fly up-
 ward*, yet the having a person to console
 us, and to take off in a gentle manner some
 part of our distresses, as an affectionate
 wife will, must be abundantly strengthen-
 ing and comforting. I will allow, indeed,
 that a single life hath not a large number
 of cares which inseparably attend the mar-
 ried state; but still I contend, that those
 cares are more than counterbalanced by the
 many blessings with which the latter state
 is replete.

Much, however, as I am desirous that
 young persons, particularly, should have
 favourable ideas of Marriage, I cannot but
 wish them to enter cautiously into it.

If a matrimonial engagement is entered
 rightly, and is founded on and contin-
 ued in reciprocal love, then all these bless-
 ings will be realized and enjoyed, but
 not otherwise. And this shews the reason
 why so few of our modern marriages,
 comparatively speaking, prove happy;—
 for, by carefully examining, we shall
 find, I believe, that they are now, too
 generally, formed from avarice, youth-
 ful rashness, or caprice; very few, in-
 deed, being founded on real esteem. To
 give a little useful advice, therefore, may
 not be amiss at the conclusion of the pre-
 sent paper.

Young persons should be cautious of en-
 tering into such connections with each
 other.

other in the playful part of life. There are many who begin what is called courtship, even before they know the nature of that state to which it leads; and, just as they begin to get loose from the restraints of parents or guardians, they fancy themselves violently in love with each other, and so unite in the hymeneal bonds with nothing but misery poverty and ruin before them.

I am not for separating young people of both sexes from each other: this would be highly absurd;—their intimacy tends much to polish their understandings, and to render them civil and polite. The connection I have been speaking of is of a different nature; it is that of young persons individually considered;—when a couple divide themselves from their companions to commence the introduction to a nearer union, which (as I have observed) does so often end in their mutual unhappiness. In the primitive ages, indeed, it was necessary to make these connections as early in life as possible, and for the same reason that polygamy was necessary,—but as this necessity does not now subsist, it is no precedent for us to follow.—Besides, the world is not now as it was in the patriarchal ages;—we cannot live in that simplicity, or with so few conveniences, as men then could. We must provide for ourselves in a very different, and in a much more difficult manner; and therefore it is necessary, previous to any matrimonial engagement, to *sit down and count the cost*;

—to consider whether we are in a condition to support such a connection as it ought to be supported, that so we may not involve ourselves in straits too great to be remedied after such a step. But how very few are there who do thus wisely act?—Out of a fancied love, how often do we see men bringing misery upon worthy women?—I wish not, however, to be understood as undervaluing that excellent passion *love*; for I am persuaded that it is the noblest of all the passions, and that, when genuine and properly directed, it is productive of the most valuable effects. But, alas! this passion is exceedingly rare in our degenerate world! There are, indeed, many great pretensions made to *love*, as there are also to the *virtue of sincerity*; but there are more pretenders to than real possessors of either.—A man who really loves a woman, strongly desires and endeavours to make her happy; and there is nothing he would avoid more than any thing which will, apparently, bring her trouble. Now if a man marries a woman without any prospect of maintaining her as her rank in life requires, he cannot have a true disinterested love for her; and much less, if he has no prospect of maintaining her at all.

True love is not inimical to reason and prudence, and therefore young persons should seriously consider whether they have a prospect of living well after marriage; and till this is the case, they have no occasion at all to think of such a connection.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r J A N U A R Y 1791.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A View of England towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By Fred. Aug. Wendeborn, L. L. D. Translated from the Original German, by the Author himself. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. in Boards. Robinsons.

IN this performance we announce to the public a very valuable and curious work. It is the production of an inge-

nious and learned foreigner, who has been long resident in this country, and who has made a variety of just and acute remarks

on the character, manners, and customs of its inhabitants, and on the general state of the kingdom. In the first volume he takes a view of the English constitution, the English laws, courts of judicature, the manner of administering justice, of the army and navy, the national debt and taxes, the provision for the poor, the state of population in England, of commerce, manufactures, and the city of London; and concludes the volume with a general character of the English. The second volume is divided into two parts. In the first, Dr. Wendeborn treats of literature and arts; and in the second, of the state of religion.

In his first volume, our author makes many just observations relative to the English constitution, and to our laws and courts of judicature. He observes of our statutes, that "they are almost innumerable, and that the collection of them is a monster in its kind. The last edition of this code of laws, published by Owen Ruffhead, amounts to more than twelve volumes in quarto. Many of these acts have been drawn up by persons who were by no means qualified for such a business; and, in some instances, they contradict each other. Hence, and from the obscurity with which many of them are worded, arises the English proverbial expression of *the glorious uncertainty of the law*, so beneficial to the lawyers, and which renders their profession so lucrative." "It has been more than once proposed," says Dr. Wendeborn, "during the time of my residence in England, to reform the statute-law, and by comprehending the whole, or at least the general and public statutes, in a proper and well-digested code, to make it less liable to misconstruction, more concise, more intelligible to common understandings, and more useful for regulating the decisions of courts or judicature. The necessity of such a reform is acknowledged by the most eminent lawyers themselves; but it has hitherto always been neglected. The want of eminent and able men to execute this business cannot be pleaded as an excuse; for there are many, to my own knowledge, abundantly qualified for it. Besides, the character as well as credit of a nation which is proud of a free and well-constituted government, and whose wisdom in legislation is justly extolled by surrounding states and kingdoms, seem absolutely to require it."

Dr. Wendeborn makes some very proper remarks on the indefensible liberties that are frequently taken by gentlemen of the long robe in their examination of wit-

nesses. "It has often," says he, "given me pleasure, when I have observed the dexterity and ingenuity with which some of them manage these examinations, and afterwards plead the cause of their clients; but it must hurt the feelings of humanity to see how some of them bully, ridicule, and even insult the witnesses by their questions, and the remarks they make upon them, which are certainly not always pertinent. Sometimes, when the character or appearance of a witness betrays dishonesty or profligacy, it may be very necessary to confound, to surprize, and to expose him; but if a man of character, or a man whose evidence is distinguished by its artless simplicity, is made a subject of ridicule and laughter before the whole court, merely to give a lawyer an opportunity of displaying his talents for abuse and low wit at the expence of a good member of society, this is certainly extremely censurable, and what a court of justice ought not to countenance. The dignity of a court of judicature, good-manners, and decency, as well as humanity, revolt against such a way of proceeding; which, when I have been among the spectators, I expected would have been checked by the court: but it was connived at. I have been present at the public pleading of causes in my own county, in Holland at Amsterdam, in France at Paris, and in Switzerland at Geneva and at Bern; but though the orators at those bars were sometimes vehement, yet I do not recollect that any thing came up to what I have heard in England. Whoever has perused with attention what Cicero and Quintilian say upon this subject, will be of opinion, that they would never authorize what I have sometimes heard in English courts, either to please and to gain the jury, or to divert the audience."

Among many other observations which Dr. Wendeborn makes concerning the metropolis of England, are the following: "There is no place in the world where a man may live more according to his own mind, or even his whims, than in London. For this reason, I believe that in no place are to be found a greater variety of original characters, which are the offspring of such freedom. Every one may choose his company according to his liking, and never trouble himself about his next neighbour, whom he oftentimes does not know even by name. A foreigner will scarce hardly be pleased with the manner of living in London, because it is so different from what he has experienced on the continent; but if he has sense enough to perceive

and to value that freedom in thinking and acting which is to be enjoyed in England, he will soon adopt the sentiments of Erasmus, without thinking of the *suavia* * which he seemed to be so fond of, and wish to conclude his days in England. One thing however I shall mention, that poverty is no where harder to be endured than in this country; and, perhaps, the consequences of getting into debt are no where more to be dreaded than here. If England were not so enormously burthened with taxes, no land to live in could be preferred to this, and no place would be more desirable than London. The friend of arts and sciences, the friend of religious liberty, the philosopher, the man who wishes to be secure against political and ecclesiastical tyrants, the man of business, the man of pleasure, can no where be better off than in this metropolis. A man of learning, who can live without great cares, may gratify here his favourite inclinations for libraries, for new publications, for learned acquaintance. I have known many a one here, who, as a philosopher, lived happy, and according to Horace

*Ambitioe procul, —
— paucorum hominum est mentis bene sanæ.*

Epicureans, who regard sensual pleasures as the chief end of life, naturally resort to London; and the man of business, who thinks it the greatest happiness to be accumulating money, may here, sooner than any where, either acquire riches, or become a bankrupt.

“It is a prejudice to think that London is an unhealthy place. No wonder that a great many die, when there is so vast a number of inhabitants. I have found that people of a good constitution, who lead a regular life, may attain to a great age here as well as in other towns; and I have observed, that those who live in the country are subject to as many illnesses, and die as soon, as those in town. There are undoubtedly instances, in which the exchange of country air for that in London may be conducive to health, or its recovery; but I have likewise reason to think, that many who exclaim against the air of London do it from affectation. There are parts of London, and particularly of Westminster, which are almost as quiet as the country; and where, in regard to disturbances and sleep, no such complaints can be made as Boileau brought against Paris: —

*Qui s'rappe l'air, bon Dieu! de ces lugubres cieux?
Est ce donc pour veiller, qu'on se couche à Paris?”* Sat. vi.

In the first part of Dr. Wendeborn's second volume, he treats of the state of learning in general in England, of the Royal Society of London, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of schools and universities; on the state of arts, painting, engraving, sculpture, architecture, gardening, music, and the stage. In the second part he treats of the state of religion in general, of the episcopal church, and of the various sects of Dissenters. In his account of the different sects, his observations respecting the Quakers are particularly curious, and some of them well worth our serious perusal. “It is to be regretted,” says Dr Wendeborn, “that this sect is rather on the decline. In church history very few, if any, I believe, will be found, where the purity of morals, and that rectitude and virtue which are so indispensably requisite to the happiness of human society, have been shewn more strongly and more generally than among the Quakers. When I first came to England, I entertained all the prejudices which are so prevalent against them among other sects. I viewed them in much the same light with which they are generally regarded abroad, from ignorance and pious pride, by the zealots of all the three religious sects which are predominant in Germany. But how great was my surprise, when, after more inquiry and acquaintance, I found them better formed after the spirit of true Christianity, than those who make it their business to decry them. I by no means intend to pronounce a panegyric upon the Quakers; I do not approve many of the opinions which are laid to be theirs. The pretensions to the moving or the impulse of the spirit, they should have renounced long ago; for it seems to be a slur upon that good sense which is otherwise so prevalent among them. But their morals, their education, their early subduing the passions, their conduct in life, their principles, and their manner of thinking—in short, their moral character how much were it to be wished that it might become general, and be adopted by all sects whatever!

“If this sect had originated formerly among the ancient Greeks, and if Fox the shoe-maker had been the founder of a philosophical sect of antiquity instead of a religious one in modern times, he would have acquired a great name, and his fol-

flowers would have been deemed the best among all philosophers. Supposing we forget for a moment that we are speaking of the Quakers, and related what follows as the tenets of ancient philosophers, who not only taught but really practised them:—All men are to live in peace and unanimity together, which not only their reason, but even their feelings demand of them. To teach this, we have no occasion to support a particularly-dressed class of people, and feed them with the tenth of our industry. Every one is to set a good example, and to become a teacher of that virtue which promotes his own happiness and that of the community. What we wish men should do to us, we should do even to them. We are to avoid those things which perplex the understanding, and do not mend the heart, but produce altercation and strife; for, as our time is so short, we ought to make the best use of it, and apply it to the best purposes for our own happiness and that of others. We are to combat and to subdue our passions early, and to accustom ourselves to patience and self-denial; for we have much occasion for both in the course of our lives. We are to be charitable, and to assist, if we have it in our power, the infirm and the necessitous, without being forced to it by law. We are to speak the truth from inclination, sincerely at all times, without calling the Deity to witness, to remove the suspicion of uttering falsehood and untruth. Men are all by nature equal, and possessed of the same rights, and every one is to endeavour to do good; nobody, therefore, is to oppress another, and to encroach upon his rights from arrogance. Men are not to come into the world to destroy each other; but they are to live together peaceably and with forbearance, without training up a class of men for the purpose of

slaughtering others. We are to dress ourselves according to cleanliness and decency; but not to betray the vanity of the heart, and the emptiness of the head, by folly and idle show. On the day which is weekly set apart for divine worship, we are to assemble with brotherly affection towards each other; we are to collect our thoughts, to meditate and to examine our lives, and to engage our devout attention in contemplating the perfections of the Deity, and his kindness towards us; we are to remember our frailties and our transgressions, and, being ashamed of them, we are to renew our good resolutions and intentions, endeavouring to improve, by daily practice, in virtue and in true happiness:—supposing we met in Plutarch, or in Diogenes Laetius, with an account of philosophers who professed not only such doctrines, but practised them with unre-mitted care, would it not be said, that they really deserved that name? And this sect arose only in the last century, and continues still; and their chief religious tenets are those which I have just mentioned."

Dr. Wendeborn also makes many pertinent remarks relative to the state of our universities, and various other topics; but for these we must refer to the work itself, which is distinguished by much originality of thinking and justness of observation, and which we may venture to pronounce an ingenious and interesting performance, and highly worthy the attention of the public.

We learn from the preface that Dr. Wendeborn came over from his own country to this at the age of hardly five-and-twenty, and that for nearly two-and-twenty years he has resided in London in the character of minister of a German congregation, who erected a chapel for him on purpose.

Memoirs of the Life and gallant Exploits of the Old Highlander Serjeant Donald Macleod, who, having returned, wounded, with the Corps of General Wolfe from Quebec, was admitted an Out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital in 1759, and is now in the 103d year of his Age. 8vo. Price 2s. J. Sewell, Cornhill, &c. 1791.

THE favour and the compassion which are naturally exercised towards extreme old age, and the particular notice that has been taken of this old soldier by his Majesty, and so many of the British Nobility and Gentry, would render the Memoirs of Serjeant Macleod not a little interesting, even were they less curious and diversified in themselves, and drawn up by a writer of less humour, elegance, and judgement.—This old gentleman, for

it appears that he really is a gentleman both by birth and by behaviour, was born in the year of the Revolution, in the parish of Braacadill, in the Isle of Skye and County of Inverness, North Britain. He is a Cadet of the family of Ulinish in Skye, and descended, through his mother, from Macdonald of Slate, the Ancestor of the present Lord Macdonald. The earlier part of his life coincided with the famine of seven years in Scotland, which was so

great as to suggest, even to the patriotic Mr. Fletcher, the idea of the people selling themselves as slaves for immediate subsistence. He was bred in the midst of want and hardships, cold, hunger, and, for the years of his apprenticeship with a mason and stone-cutter in Inverness, in incessant fatigue. He enlisted, when a boy, in the Scottish service, in the town of Perth, in the last year of the reign of King William. The regiment into which he enlisted was the Scots Royals, commanded by the Earl of Orkney. That old military corps, at that time, used bows and arrows as well as swords, and wore steel caps. He served in Germany and Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough—under the Duke of Argyle in the Rebellion 1715—in the Highland Watch, or Companies raised for enforcing the laws in the Highlands—in the same companies when, under the name of the 42d regiment, they were sent abroad to Flanders, to join the army under the Duke of Cumberland—in the same regiment in Ireland, and on the breaking out of the French war, 1757, in America. From the 42d he was drafted to act as a drill sergeant in the 78th regiment, in which he served at the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec:—after this, he became an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. But such was the spirit of this brave and hardy veteran, that he served in 1761 as a volunteer in Germany under the Marquis of Granby; and offered his services, in the American war, to Sir Henry Clinton, who, though he declined to employ the old man in the fatigues and dangers of war, treated him with great kindness, allowed him a liberal weekly pension out of his own pocket, and sent him home in a ship charged with dispatches to Government.

The Sergeant, “as his memory, according to the observation of his biographer, is unpaired, does not pretend to make an exact enumeration of all his offspring: but he knows of sixteen sons now living, fourteen of whom are in the army and navy; besides daughters; the eldest of whom by his present wife is a mantua-maker in Newcastle.—His eldest son is now eighty-three years old, and the youngest only nine. Nor, in all probability, would his lad close the rear of his immediate progeny, if his present wife, the boy’s mother, had not attained to the forty-ninth year of her age.”

As a specimen of this extraordinary piece of biography, we shall present our readers with the account that is given of Sergeant Macleod, from the time that he broke his

apprenticeship, at Inverness to that of his enlisting into the Scots Royals at Perth.

“Towards Christmas, in the year 1699, in the midst of frost and snow, with this indenture, which he had contrived to get into his hands, and one linen shirt in his pocket, our young adventurer, before it was yet day, set out from his master’s house at Inverness, secretly, without any other destination than that of wandering with his face southward. His brogue and his stockings soon gave way, and he was reduced to the necessity of encountering the icy and rugged paths through which he passed with his legs and feet quite bare. This circumstance, however, was not half so afflicting to little Donald, as the constant apprehension lest he should be pursued and overtaken by the Macphersons, his masters, and forcibly taken back to fulfil the time of his apprenticeship. He therefore, as much as possible, avoided the highway, and struck, at every turn, into the narrow defiles, and bye-paths, that led through the mountains. Mr. Burke thinks that nothing, no not liberty itself, is absolutely or abridedly good; that things are only definable and good relatively; and that all their comfort depends on circumstances. But Donald Macleod was of a different opinion: for, even in the midst of snowy hills, and dreary frozen wastes, he exalted in his freedom, in the consciousness of being uncontrolled, and his own master. Liberty appeared to Donald to be good, abridedly and in itself; for, though it did not immediately remove the evil of which he had so much reason to complain in a state of servitude, it excited courage, and nourished hope; it gave full scope to fancy and contivance, and alleviated the weight of what he now suffered by the prospect of what he might yet enjoy. His feelings were in exact union with those of another adventurer, on a Tour into the Interior Parts of Africa.

“I now exulted,” says the traveller, “in my emancipation (from his masters), and felt an extasy of joy in the mere possession of life and liberty, though I knew not how to sustain the one, or secure the other. Now was I plunged into despair when this transport began to subside. If I should subsist on the reptiles of the earth, and roots, and herbs, and seeds, and to whatsoever I should be drawn by the keenness of sense, purified by want, and invigorated by the breath of Heaven, I would esteem myself happy in being my own master.”

“ Our young wanderer seldom went near any house in the day-time; but when night approached, he looked about for some hamlet or village where he might get a lodging, and something to sustain Nature. Though, in those calamitous times, he met with frequent repulses when he begged a bit of bread or a little meal, he was never refused a night's lodging by any one to whom he made application. “ Woe “ is me ! ” people would say, “ he is a “ comely boy. His coat and kilt too are “ of a finer plaid than usual. He is surely “ some gentleman's son. ” — “ Perhaps, ” another would say, “ he is some gentleman's “ bastard. ” Some, in the morning, would give him a small pittance of the little that they had for their own famished children, and, with tears in their eyes, bid the LORD bless him and guide him. Others would earnestly advise him to return home. To all their inquiries concerning his family, his name, and the place from whence he came, he gave evasive answers, fearing nothing so much as that he should fall again into the hands of the Macpherfons. Those men were not harsh to him, though they confined him closely to his work; but he was absolutely starved, as they had not, in the midst of prevailing famine, wherewithal to satisfy the wants of their family.

“ When he came (for he steered his course southward by the highland, not by the coast road) near to Aberfeldie, where there was a ferry, the bridge not being yet built, he fell in with an elderly woman decently appaelled, and in appearance rather above the common rank. She put many questions, and at length offered to take him home with her to her own house. He asked her what she would do with him. She said, stroking his curling hair, “ My “ pretty boy, I have lost my only child, “ who, had he lived, would have just been “ about your age, and I think not unlike “ you. I will take you along with me, “ and you shall be my son. ” He was not insensible to this good woman's kindness; for, while she shed tears for pity, he cried out of grateful affection. But still he thought he was too near Inverness; too much exposed to the inquiries of his late masters. He, therefore, thanked the kind stranger for her offer, but positively refused to accept it. “ Alas ! ” said she, “ where will you go? Some heart, I fear, “ aches for you this day. ” So, finding him resolute to pursue his journey, she put a shilling in his hand and a warm handkerchief about his neck, and committed him with many prayers for his safety, to the care of Providence.

“ Turning eastward from Aberfeldie, he pursued his journey along the north side of the Tay till he came to Logierait, at the junction of the Tay and the Tunnel. This last river, that he might not spend one farthing of his shilling by taking the ferry-boat, he boldly determined to ford, and actually did ford it, though the water was breast-high. But as he journeyed onward to Dunkeld, he was met by a well-dressed man on foot, with another man a little behind him who appeared to be his servant. The first of these, who was one of the gentlemen robbers so frequent in Scotland in those days, stopped our young traveller, and, after several questions, asked him what he had in his pocket. Donald, trembling for his shilling, affirmed that he had nothing. But the application of a pistol pointed to his breast, extorted his whole treasure without delay. The unfeeling plunderer held on his way northward, and the hapless youth whom he had plundered proceeded on his journey, to which he knew not when or where there would be an end.

“ It was now in the dusk of the evening, and being overcome with fatigue, cold, and great sorrow at the loss of his shilling, he felt an irresistible propensity to go to sleep. No house or hut was near in which he might obtain friendly shelter; but he espied a sheep-cot as he advanced, in which he found a very warm and comfortable night's lodging, and most profound and refreshing repose among the sheep and the goats. The next morning he discovered a village, not far distant, in which he was refreshed with both oatmeal and milk; on the strength of which repast he passed on to Dunkeld, crossed the Tay, and, about two o'clock, arrived at the town of Perth.

“ Here he thought himself, at first, at a greater loss, amidst all the conveniences and wealth of a very considerable town, than he had been while he wandered from mountain to mountain, and found, at long distances, the thinly scattered and humble abodes of the poor shepherds. Though gentlefolks, or those who consider themselves as such, would occasionally give a bit of bread, he knew that they were very shy of affording quarters. He was, therefore, eagerly looking about for some mean house, where his application for a night's lodging might not give offence or meet with insult, and where the poor inhabitant, taught sympathy, perhaps, by suffering, might be disposed to have compassion on the unfortunate; when he saw, in the street called the Skinner-Gate, occupied chiefly by people from the Highlands, a woman, in a small shop with an earthen

floor, spinning at a wheel, and watching a few articles which she was ready to sell.

"These circumstances of poverty, together with a benignity of soul expressed in the countenance of the woman, encouraged him to apply for permission to rest a little in the house: nor did he apply in vain. The woman, whom he afterwards found to be a widow, received him into her little mansion, and treated him with the utmost kindness. To her questions respecting his situation, he answered, that he was a poor apprentice who had run away from his master. The woman, looking earnestly in his face, with tears starting into her eyes, said, "He must be a bad man from whom you have run away." Donald replied, that his master was not indeed a cruel man, though necessity made all of them work, and with very little sustenance, by night and by day. The tender-hearted woman lost no time to give him a basin of good broth, with a liberal supply of bread. This was the first plentiful meal that he ever had received, to the best of his remembrance, in his life. He fell immediately to sleep. He was put to bed, and slept till twelve o'clock at night, when he awoke, and found his good hostess, at that late hour, still spinning.—"Well," said she, "my pretty boy, will you have 'anything to eat now?" for he had fallen asleep after taking the broth, without tasting a bit of the meat that had been boiled in it. He did not desire to eat any thing more than he had done, but begged leave to go again to bed.

"Early in the morning the good woman had lighted her fire, and sat down to spin, when her young guest awoke, and, afraid of being too long troublesome, offered to take his leave, with many thanks for her great kindness. "Woe is me," said she, "you have neither shoes nor stockings!" With that she brought forth, out of an old chest, a pair of shoes and stockings which belonged to one of her own children that had been dead about six months, and while she tried how they would fit her young guest, which they did pretty well, shed many tears. She now invited Donald to stop another night, and in the mean time conversed with him, in the Gaelic tongue, about the place and people he had left, and about his own family. Being now at a tolerable distance from Invernets, and pretty safe from the pursuit of the stonecutters, he unbosomed himself to Mary Forbes, for that was his landlady's name, with great freedom.—"Oh!" said he, "is there any body in this place, do you think, that would keep me?" "I don't know,"

Mary replied, "but there is. Stay in the house, and mind the little things at the door till I come back." Having said this she went out, and soon returned with a young man, of very genteel appearance, who kept a shop in Perth near the south end of the Water-Gate. He was a Strathern man; his name James Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald being satisfied that the boy could both read and write, and that he had a pure as well as a fair skin (for, in those sad times, cutaneous disorders were almost universal), took him immediately to his house, and let him sleep in the same bed with himself; for he had but two in the house, in one of which lay his mother and a servant-girl. When Donald left Mary Forbes he promised to see her often; and he kept his word.

"Mr. Macdonald, as he walked homeward to his own house, said to his little servant, "I had once a boy older than you; and after I had been very good to him, he ran away with all the money that he could find in the shop." "He must have been a very bad boy," Donald replied; "but I will sooner die than behave in such a manner."—"I could swear," said Mr. Macdonald, "that you would."

"The good old gentlewoman Mr. Macdonald's mother, at her son's request, furnished his little man with stockings and shirts. He was also equipped with a new coat and a bonnet. He might have had breeches too, according to the Lowland fashion, but he preferred the phibeg, and his master indulged him in his choice. He gave perfect satisfaction to his master in every thing, and particularly in the business of going on errands, which he did with astonishing expedition. At that time there was not any general post in Scotland; and therefore the intercourse between merchants was carried on by special messengers. Mr. Macdonald put such confidence in his young footman as to send him to Edinburgh, with sixty-nine pounds in gold, sewed up, by Donald's advice, in his clothes. The distance from Perth to Edinburgh, by the nearest road, is twenty-eight Scotch, or forty English miles. Our young courier, with bread and cheese, and two shillings in his pocket, set out from Perth at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Kinghorn at six in the evening, when he luckily found a boat, that, in a little more than an hour, carried him over the Frith of Forth to Leith; from whence he ran to Edinburgh in half an hour, delivered his money safely, received a proper receipt, with a shilling to himself from the shop-keepers to whom the money,

in different portions, was consigned, slept all night at a stabler's in the Canongate, recrossed the Firth next morning, and towards the evening returned to Perth. The old woman, Mrs. Macdonald, who was sitting in the kitchen, exclaimed, "O Dórnall, what has happened? what has brought you back?" But, by this time, he had given his master the acknowledgement he had received of the safe deliverance of the money.

"At this time there was a recruiting party in Perth beating up for volunteers to serve his Majesty King William III. in the regiment of the Royal Scots, commanded by the Earl of O'Feney. They were stout epps, and were armed with bows and arrows, and swords and daggers. Donald Macleod, struck with the martial sight and sound of this fule band, felt his heart beat time to the trumpet and drum; and, forgetting his stature and years, not yet thinteen, went up and offered his services to the sergeant, &c. &c."

Our biographer enriches his narrative of the life and actions, and a vast variety of pleasing anecdotes relating to Macleod, with traits of the principal persons and scenes and times in which he appears as an actor; so that in the Memoirs before us we have something

that marks the varying character of the end of the last, and all that has come of the present century.

Donald Macleod, in his prime, did not exceed five feet and seven inches. He is now inclined through age to five feet five inches. He has an interesting physiognomy expressive of sincerity, sensibility and manly courage. His biographer very properly submits it to the consideration of the Polygraphic Society, whether they might not do a thing worthy of themselves and their ingenious art, if they should multiply likenesses of this living antiquity, and circulate them, at an early rate, throughout Britain and Europe. They would thus gratify a very general curiosity; a curiosity not confined to the present age.

It has been alluded by some thoughtless persons, under the influence of vulgar and low suspicion, that the freshness and agility of the old Scot gave the lie to the account that is given of his great age. But let such wise-aces reflect, that the same constitution of nature that gives long life, gives long health and vigour. How, do they suppose, did old Parr look at Macleod's age? Had they seen Parr when 102 years old, they would have foolishly sworn that he was an impostor.

The Crown Circuit Companion, &c. &c.

By Thomas Dogberty, of Clifford's Inn. 8vo. Brocde.

It may seem strange to those who are unacquainted with the exact history of the law and the practice of lawyers, that, while a free and ready communication of the precedents of pleadings, and cases which elicit legal decisions on matters of *propositio*, prevails throughout the profession, more more important precedents and cases which affect decisions affecting the life and liberty of the subject are cautiously and almost universally withheld. The reason of this professional churlishness is not now necessary to explain, the difficulty which it occasions or obtains a complete collection. *The Crown Precedents* embraces the value of a few, the very few of any relevancy, that have been published; and it is to the editor of the present work alone, that the students in the profession are obliged for one *the first time* of the *Crown Circuit Companion*, a complete collection.

Of the value of the precedents contained in the *Crown Companion* we are to judge, by our knowledge of the high professional abilities of the gentleman *Mr. Leach*, from whose memoirs they are said to have been, by his permission, extracted, and with whom the Editor lived

for sixteen years and upwards in the capacity of clerk.

Mr. Dogberty very truly informs us in his Preface to the present work, that *some* of the precedents in the former editions were defective, and other extended to immoderate length, that he has remedied whatever was defective, and expunged what was prolix; supplying the vacant spaces occasioned by the obliteration of the unnecessary matter with precedents of various descriptions which have either received the sanction of judicial determination, or been settled by eminent Counsel, and inserting in the margin the substance of each indubium. He has also added some information to the doctrine of judgments, but has never ventured to deviate in any material instance from the former editions with it the protection of well-founded authorities. The subject matter of the several judgments, and the laws to which they respectively apply, are illustrated and explained by quotations from the modern reporters, and particularly from *Mr. Leach's* collection of *Crown Law*. The Editor appears, on the whole, to have fulfilled his undertaking with accuracy.

St. James's Street, a Poem, in Blank Verse. By Marmaduke Milton, Esq. 1s. 6d. Debiert, Piccadilly; and Haulowe, St. James's Street.

WHEN the "Splendid Shilling" of John Phillips first made its appearance, at the beginning of this century, it struck the public attention with a mode of writing new and unexpected; and was received in so favourable a manner, as to establish at once the fame of its author.

The admiration which at first it met with it has generally retained, and its merit has been established by the frequent testimonial tribute of subsequent imitation.—But "the merit of such performances," as Dr. Johnson has well observed, "begins with the first author. He that should again adapt Milton's phrase to the gross incidents of common life, must expect but a small part of the praise which Phillips has obtained, and can only hope to be considered as the repeat of a jest." While, however, we assent to the general truth here laid down, we are inclined to make an exception in favour of a juvenile production of our lately deceased Laureat. "The Panegyric on Oxford Ale" continues, together with the "Splendid Shilling," of which it is in subject as well as style a close copy, to give pleasure to every reader of academical education and classical poetic taste. The merit of these two poems consists in the happy application of the lofty epic style to low subjects, or, as Dr. Johnson (with a fastidiousness not unlike that of the late Mr. Gray) has termed them, "the gross incidents of common life." In the Poem before us, the Miltonic style is shifted to higher ground. Marmaduke Milton, Esq. rises from the "low and grovelling themes" of his predecessors, to celebrate the *high ton*, to describe the gay career of the fashionable world, and the prominent features of mollish life in the environs of the Court.

Having chosen for his subject *St. James's Street*, which he terms the

Pride of AUGUSTA'S wide-extended town, he rebukes the claims of the other parts of the Town, and particularly that of the fashionable Squares, with much characteristic description.

"— And you, illustrious Squares
Of high renown, who noblest titles bear
OF GROSVENOR, BERKELEY, BEDFORD,
CAVENDISH! &c.

I heed you not, tho' many a Princely
form

Within your palliada-bounded lists
Behold his charger, and, with truncheon
firm,

VOL. XIX.

Looks fierce defiance on each miscreant
foe

Of Britain's weal;—tho' some of you
demand

Respect, because a Virgin Naiad guards,
In central reservoir, a grateful store

Of limpid treasure;—others, that you
boast

Your winding walks, along whose margin
green

The Mac and laburnum hang to view

The royal blossoms.

He then describes the Town filling, in the spring, by the influx of the country-funke, and the more opulent of the country clergy: particularly noticing the sporting county squire, who never visits the capital till the hunting season is over, and then comes

To mix in scenes of fashionable life.

So wills his wife, who scorns the five-
long year

To dwell in rural mansion sadly pent:

So pray his daughters, who with many a
tigh

Langnith for LONDON'S soul-enlivening
joys,

Where Fashion, charming goddess, keeps
her court,

And never-ceasing pleasures sport around.
They come—they come, and, emulous of
them,

Each Rector benefic'd with living *fat*,

Each Pluralist and dignified Divine,
Obsequious to their well-bred spouse's

with,
Speed to the mart of Pleasure, and devote
The vernal May to London's gay delights,

Leaving their churches to their Curates'
care,

Who doubly toil and preach as well as
pray."

He then traces the whole progress of the day, under the various circumstances which present themselves to our observation, in this fashionable street, the general rendezvous of the gay and the great; and particularly celebrates the *heroes of the throng*, female as well as male, who *high-borne in air* here display their coachmanship.—To enliven the tedious uniformity of descriptive Blank Verse, he has introduced a short Ode to the Non-gay-woman of this quarter, a well-known personage, whom he deifies as the FLORA OF ST. JAMES'S STREET.

We remark with pleasure that he has forborne all attack on particular charac-

vers, and has cleared quite clear of the violence of party. He has taken occasion to compliment (as he ought to do, when in their neighbourhood) both the King and Queen; and also the Prince of Wales. His manner of introducing the latter, and his description of his amably-unaffected manners, and apparent general good-nature, are peculiarly neat.

This Poem appears to have been written and printed without much revision. We remark some typographical errors, some *lapsus penne*, and some inaccurate expressions. Squire Milton (p. 17.) talks of *raddling over the cheeks of sun-burnt*

nymphs. If the Squire has any landed property, *his farmers* will tell him that they mark their sheep not with *radille*, but with *ruddle*, or a species of red earth. We question also whether *vaulted domes* (p. 36.) is an expression that can be defended. A room may be built with a *dome*, or with a *vaulted ceiling*; but what a "*vaulted dome*" is, we do not understand.—Let us, however, recollect that our Squire professes to

—tremble at a Critic's very name.

Such humility (not common to the *genus writabile vatatum*) dignifies us.

A Short Journey in the West Indies, in which are interspersed curious Anecdotes and Characters. In Two Vols. small Octavo, 5s. sewed. Murray, Fleet-street; Forbes, Covent Garden.

WE have read these interesting little Volumes with much pleasure, and shall here present our readers with a short analysis of them. They contain a variety of scenes and pictures, which, as the title-page shews, are laid and drawn in the West Indies, but we find chiefly in the island of Jamaica. The Work is divided into separate heads, and begins with the author's Address to his Friend on leaving England. "I shall never lose sight of you, Egeon. Such friendship as yours gives to life its proper relish, and commendation from you is enough to draw forth a good harvest of talents, even when the seed has been sparingly sown; it is like the genial heat of the sun in a cold and opening season, that swells the grain and multiplies it in the ear. But in your wisdom prepare for disappointment," &c. However the author's modesty might prompt him to prepare his friend for disappointment, we do not find it incumbent upon us to do so by our readers; though we must say, had we been a liberty to judge from the second head, entitled, "AN ALARM," we should not have given a promising report, as it records with formality a trial, or rather a very common occurrence.

Under a head called "THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF SLAVERY," is displayed the indignation of a mind fresh from English habits on the sight of a gentleman striking his negro on the face for what the traveller could find no offence in.

THE FATE OF A FALMOUTH DOVER. This is a spirited picture drawn in the harbour at the Island of St. Vincent's, where the author saw a man carried away by an enormous Shark; it would not be justice to its particular parts of this description.

MARKS. Some account of these terrible monsters.

A DAY AND A NIGHT, gives a specimen of the Climate, and an account of the Mosquitos.

A HAPPY MAN AND HIS DINNER. The character of the man seems drawn from life: his dinner is a display of the West Indian table.—The author through his whole book is less solicitous of giving detached facts, than of impressing a complete idea of the subject under his pen: he aggregates and concentrates. From this dinner he means to make his friend widge of the general luxury of a West Indian kitchen and cellar.

OLD CUDJIV—A LANDSCAPE. An account of the author's black footman, and a description of the famous defile near St. Jago de la Vega, called Sixteen Mile Walk.

TRANSIT CASTLE. Under this and the succeeding heads the situation of the negroes and the state of Slavery is investigated. The limits we allot ourselves will not allow us to enter into minute examinations.—The author enters the lists on the side of humanity against barbarous policy. From among other positions we would willingly lay before our readers, we select the following, which does honour to the pen of the writer: it is part of a conversation with his friend.—"What turn do our planters admit upon the wide world to work for their bread?"—"Were that the sole alternative," replied Philanthropos, "I would not scruple to say yes: yes, let the whole body of them submit to labour, that general sentence pronounced upon the race of Adam, rather than continue nature on the rack. But no; it is not the only *altu* native: I would have property safe, I would have the planters enjoy their property, but I would root out the

very name of slavery. I would substitute Laws and government—and oh! perhaps in some glorious moment, a Philanthropic British Minister may immortalize his name by uniting the interest of the planter with the civil freedom of the negro. Freedom destroys not labour and dependence: the highest of created beings are dependent. The negroes that are already in the West Indies form a part of our society: freedom exempts from no duty; savage liberty is not definable; the negroes ought to work. Rewards and punishments must remain to incite and to guard; but let the sword and balance be here, as it ought to be every-where, delivered into the hands of Justice, not wantonly swung upon the witt of Power."

We are presented with the effects of power in an impartial manner.—A variety of the cruel practices of tyranny, with which the author becomes acquainted during his intercourse with the possessors of slaves, are collected together in one point of view, in the person of a negro he calls Alknah, who is made to tell his own tale. To balance this horrid weight, a bright example is drawn in the picture of Afa, an old negro-woman belonging to a friend of the author's. The gentlemen of the West Indies would do well to contemplate Afa, and emulate her master. And indeed we are happy to hear that reforms have been made by Acts of Assemblies in the laws relating to slaves.

In the second volume the author goes on to give fresh pictures of slavery, and some particularities in the manners of the inhabitants which struck him, still employing that mode of aggregation with which he seems fond to complete a picture. Here he also gives us a concise account of the most remarkable productions animal and vegetable, and takes some notice of the curious natural grotto on the north side of the Island of Jamaica. The concluding subjects of the book are two Characters.—The first, given under the general term of A WEST INDIAN, shines in colours truly amiable. From a subjoined Note we disco-

ver the person from whom it was drawn, and cannot but lament that such a character is shut out from Society. The other character appears with his name at length, HUGH LEWIS, a young gentleman who possessed very brilliant talents; and who was cut off in the midst of his career to greatness and to fortune.

We must not dismiss these volumes without observing, that the subjects are interspersed with poetical pieces.—The first, called *The Simkinia*, is mock-heroic, and relates the loves, jealousies, revenges, &c. of a white lover and a sable mistress—the mottoes are English under Greek characters; as, *Λοις ε; λικε α λοοσινας*, to which Sappho's name is alluded. The second poem is entitled *The Devil's Auction*, and is also satirical.—The third is an Ode written after visiting the Grotto, of which we shall select two separate stanzas, as a specimen of our author's poetry.

Of stone himself the Hermit seem'd,
In meditation lost;
With Spain gems his garment gleam'd,
In many foldings cross'd;
A shining beard fell down his breast,
An elbow on his knee found rest,
The arm upheld his reverend cheek:
All vow'd the Hermit was but done,
When in a mellow awful tone
All heard the Hermit speak.

And ye who count but count in vain,
Health's cheerful rosette boon,
Whose hours are tarnish'd o'er with pain,
Whose joys are fled too soon;
Like poor Eugenia form'd to please,
Yet doom'd the victim of disease,
Where Sol pours forth his torrid day,
Vain is her form, her song is vain;
She claims, but languid sinks again
Beneath the fervid ray.

We shall only further observe, that the style is easy, and often animated, now and then mingled with satire, but that the general tendency of the book is favourable to humanity.

The History of the Reign of Henry the Second, and of Richard and John his Sons; with the Events of the Period from 1154 to 1216. In which the Character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord Lyttelton. By the Rev. Joseph Beington. 4to. 11. 1s. in boards. Robinsons.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. Page 368.)

WE now open Mr. Berington's work at the period of the election of his favourite to the see of Canterbury. He was at that time attending his master in

Normandy as chancellor, and his acceptance of the archiepiscopal dignity is represented to have been with considerable reluctance. Mr. Berington dwells upon this interesting

interesting event;—he gives a view of Becket's life, person, and character; his manners had before been somewhat disfigured, they were now changed;—with the ecclesiastical habit he put on the austerity of virtue. Our historian accounts for this in a manner becoming the philosopher and the man of the world.

The contention between the King and his Primate, soon after the latter's exaltation, is detailed fully, and, for any thing that we know to the contrary, with impartiality. But though the claims which Becket made in behalf of his see were just in the utmost extent, and we do not differ with Mr. Berington in allowing that they were so, yet we cannot think they were prudent. It appears to us an unfavourable trait in the Primate's character, and no great evidence of his wisdom, that he should immediately, as soon as he was warned in the least which his master had honoured him with, begin to quarrel with him on account of temporalities.

Mr. Berington, it must be acknowledged to his honour, gives a very bold and true picture of the ecclesiastical state at that period of wretched ignorance and superstition.

The King determined, like a good prince, upon reforming the horrid abuses which had crept, without number, into the Anglican church;—the Ecclesiastics had no mind they should be reformed, and they had in the Primate an inflexible defender. Now if it be granted that the King was wrong in his means, yet will it be also granted by any who know what the ecclesiastical state of this kingdom at that time was, that he was not right in the end he had in view?—Should not the Primate and his suffragans have met their Sovereign in the accomplishment of his desire, which had the good of the kingdom and the benefit of the church in view?—Instead of this, they obstinately resisted their Sovereign, under the plea of the words *favere or excepting their order*.

To pursue Mr. Berington particularly through his narration of this disension between Henry and his Prelates, would be a tedious and frivolous task; it is sufficient to say, that he has related it clearly, fully, and intelligently. The King's conduct was, indeed, a strange mixture of weakness and magnanimity; but his demanding from Becket, on the Primate's fall, several heavy sums of money under trilling, and we may say dishonest pretences, was an instance of most astonishing meanness.

Mr. Berington closes his First Book with a judicious account of the Anglo-Norman

government and polity. As what he say of the National Council is curious and interesting, we shall beg leave to present to our readers.

“The reader has recently witnessed two *National Assemblies*, summoned by the King. They were, what our historians call, the *Great Council*; and it stated times of its meeting were the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide. The Barons and the immediate tenants of the Crown attended for it was a part of that *service* which, vassals, they owed to their supreme Lord. In the King and this council, agreeably to the spirit of the feudal institution, resided the *Legislative Power*; and for obvious reasons, it was his wish, that should be often convened, and be fully attended. There, at the head of his vassals he appeared in the lustre of Majesty, enacting laws, or demanding justice against those who had violated the compact which bound them to their Lord. In the full capacity he was at Clarendon; in the second at Northampton. But often peace only and festivity were intended. The attendance of the vassals marked his subordination, and it served to check that independence, which the great Barons more affected, and which ever drew strength from the habits of power and patronage they contracted at their own castles. At the same meetings, as their consent or advice were deemed necessary, as well the enactment of laws as in the infliction of punishment, the arbitrary power of the Crown was also controuled. But in the second case, unless when the object of prosecution was a patriotic or powerful vassal, the King, by his authority or his disproportionate influence, was able to awe them, to bias their suffrages, and bend all to his will. The constituent members of this council, as I have said, were the immediate tenants of the Crown, who comprised the Archbishops, Bishops, monks, Abbots, and some Priors; the Baron under which denomination the Knights were included; and all such, whether Knight or others, who held their fees by military or *feudal* honourable service. They were all the King's homagers, his men, as *limb*, and earthly honour. When the *Domesday-book* was framed, the number of these vassals did not amount to seven hundred.—From the sentence of this court there was no appeal, unless, as we have seen, in matters of an ecclesiastical complexion. And that such appeals were then, agreeably to the usages of the nation, lawful, is evident from the condu-

of the Bishops, who, at Northampton, with the consent of the King, cited the Patriarch before their Lord the Pope. But when the cause was purely civil, this appeal must have been originally abusive.

“ Churchmen did homage to the King for the fiefs they held of him, and by the act became his vassals. As such, therefore, they were amenable to his tribunal, and should have stood to the verdict of their Peers. But at this time their great aim was to withdraw themselves from all secular jurisdiction, and to establish a new order of things. The appointment of spiritual courts, by the Conqueror, tended to forward the new system, and the concession of his successors helped on the same. The eleventh article of Clarendon went to the restoration of the ancient system, and to renew that connection between the secular and clerical orders, which seems to have prevailed before the Conquest. But the evil, supported by the canonists of the age, had taken too deep root to be removed by desultory efforts. Such were those of Henry.

“ To look for the *Commons* (as they are now denominated) in the assembly I am describing, that is, men who were not immediate tenants of the Crown, argues little knowledge of the feudal institution, in which a gradual subordination uniformly prevailed. The subvassals of the realm constituted an inferior order of men, whose duty was paid to their immediate, or *mesne*, Lord, under whom they held their fees or lands; on whom they were dependent; and who was interposed between them and the throne. In relation to him, they stood in the same capacity that he and the other Barons did to the King: these were Peers of the Realm; the subvassals, or *vassals*, for so they were sometimes called, were Peers of the Barony to which they belonged. With what propriety, then, might they claim a seat in the Great Legislative Assembly, who already were fully represented there, as far as any representation was at that time intended; and who, besides, were members of a court in all

things co-ordinate with their station? The Barons, in their castles, had their own courts, appointed to make such arrangements as the nature of their tenures or the order of vassalage required, and to decide such suits as arose among their dependents. Attended by his officers and retainers, here the petty sovereign resided, in his commands often more arbitrary than his Monarch, and generally more servilely obeyed, because his vassals had not the power of resistance which the Lord himself possessed. But also, as he lived with them in splendour and hospitality, sometimes as a father of a family, they were much attached to him. His court in miniature resembled that of his Sovereign, and his Ministers were honoured with similar offices and titles. Nothing then, it seems, but the love of controversy, in violation of an obvious system, and, what is more, of the unequivocal representations of contemporary writers, could have impelled certain men to draw the subvassals of the Baronage from their proper sphere, and place them in seats which, as yet, were unadapted to them.—Nothing can be more pertinent and just than this remark. It is clear, notwithstanding what some visionary writers have alledged to the contrary, that an English House of Commons, according to the proper meaning of the term, was totally unknown in those remote periods of our history. Some are so preposterous as to endeavour tracing this important branch of our civil constitution through all the changes which our country has undergone from people of different nations and ages of different manners to the times of the Druids!

Mr. Berington concludes with a good view of the King's Court and the County Court; the revenue of the Crown, the army, navy, laws, degrees of nobility, and the inferior ranks and bondsmen, belonging to the period of which he treats, and which is highly useful to the elucidation of his History.

(To be continued.)

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

WE have examined the three former Volumes of this work with great attention, without being able to detect the author in any capital error or omission. We have rather been astonished at the extent and success of his enquiries; and, as far as we are able to appreciate the merit of his critical and scientific articles, they are just, candid, and profound. Indeed he

seems hitherto to have passed few sentences in favour, or in condemnation, of authors or their works, without assigning such reasons as satisfy the reader of the equity of his decisions. And it cannot be said that he ever “damns with *saint* praise:” for he bestows his approbation heartily, and with seeming pleasure; particularly on our countrymen Tallis, Bird, and

Purcell; as well as on the Italians, Palestrina, Luca Marenzio, Frescobaldi, Carissimi, Strakella, Corelli, Steffani, Tartini, and on the Netherlander, Jutquin, and the German Keiser.

The fourth and last Volume, which is now before us, begins with an *Essay on the Euphon, or Sweetness of Languages, and their fitness for Music*, which we have read with much pleasure, as the subject is new, and not only treated in a clear and intelligible manner, but embellished with practical and useful precepts.

As the first Chapter of this Volume treats of the *Opera*, this Essay seems the most suitable preface to it which the subject could suggest. It begins in the following manner:

“As we are now arrived at that period in the History of Music, when the musical Drama or Opera had its origin, in the progress of which Lyric poetry and melody have received their chief polish and refinements, it seems a necessary preliminary to the following narrative, to bestow a few remarks and observations on the formation of syllables, and emission of vocal sound.”

After describing the language which is the most fit for vocal purposes, and pointing out the defects of others, giving an account of Dr. Wallis's *Traité de Vowels*, Dr. Holder's *Elements of Speech*, and Rousseau's character of the French and Italian languages, from his *Lettre sur la Musique Française*, Dr. B. observes, that “the Italians from Tasso, which Rousseau, and, after him, almost all musical writers have instance'd us of remarkable easy utterance, should have been confined to reading and declamation; for better lyrical or vocal verses may be found in Metastasio, and, indeed, in almost all Italian Lyric Poets; since it has been discovered that the vowel *a* is the best for dividers, and all the other vowels have been in disuse for such purposes, by the best Italian composers for the stage.”

We think the following period well worth the attention of lyric poets, as well as composers of vocal music.

“If it be considered, that of the five vowels in European alphabets, only two, *a* and *o*, are favourable to the clean emission of vocal sound; that of the nineteen consonants, eight are absolutely mute, *c, s, b, hard c, and g, h, k, q, p, t*; even *semi-mute*, that is, allowing only a murmuring noise, but no musical sound, as *f, m, n, s, sh, r, z*; that the soft *g* and consonant *j*, likewise of this kind; and that *r* though accounted a liquid, only admits of

though *l* is a true liquid, allowing a continuation of sound after it is formed; and *w* and *y* may be accounted *semi-vowels*. yet to numerous are the impediments to a neat, clean articulation, as well as sweetness and purity of musical tones [*in forming the rest*, we suppose the author means] that some care should at least be used by the lyric poet in the selection of words, as well as great precaution by the composer who gives them a melody.”

After this, our author examines the properties of the several letters in the English alphabet, and their combinations, with respect to singing; and then proceeds to *accent* and *emphasis*, which he discusses not only like a man who loves and understands music well, but his own language, of which he speaks like an able philologist. The following reflection (p. 9.) is new, and we think worthy of attention. “By applying Italian melody to English words, we seem to lose in sense what we gain in sound. The universality of double rhymes in Italian poetry must have an influence upon vocal melody, which our single rhymes but awkwardly imitate.”

Dr. B. tells us, (p. 10.) that he wishes to propose “no visionary innovation, or fanciful change in a language so excellent as our own for every purpose of reason and philosophy; all that he intends to recommend, is care to our lyric poets in the selection and arrangement of syllables, as well as unity of subject (*in each song*); and attentive observance to the composers who set them to music, not to dwell on harsh, mute, nasal, or guttural words, which either procure or vitiate all musical sound.”

“If we examine,” continues Dr. B. “the syllables which terminate each line in Dryden's Ode on St. Cecilia's day, the last of our lyric poems, and, perhaps, the most noble production to read, of modern languages, we shall find that the dead letter *n* decorates; terminating in the course of the poem no less than two hundred and thirty lines; in more than half of which, this hard and dumb letter is preceded by *m*, which though it does not wholly silence the voice, yet allows it no passage, except through the nose.—In writing an air, the Poet should remember, that every syllable is to be lengthened and vocalized, and that the vowel in each is all that the composer can tune, or the singer sweeten and refine.”

Dr. B. finishes his ingenious, and we think, useful Essay with the following precept (p. 12 §): “It seems as if there

ongs, with respect to long and short syllables and their accentuation, than reading them first, and afterwards giving only long notes and accents to such words and syllables as require emphasis and energy in the utterance."

In the first Chapter of this Volume on the *Invention of RECITATIVE, and Establishment of the Musical Drama*, or OPERA in Italy, Dr. B. gives us an agreeable analysis of the ORFEO of Politian (written about 1474), which he regards as the first attempt at a drama to be *scholarly, judicious*, in Italy.

Our author examines all the subsequent dramas which have been erroneously styled *Operas* by writers on the subject; but our diligent historian proves, that those dramas were entirely declaimed, except a single scene, chorus, or incidental song, such as we had in our musicks during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James the first, long before we had a true idea of *Operas* in England.

It seems demonstrated by our musical historian beyond all doubt, that the first secular musical drama which could be called an OPERA, was ARIADNE, written by RINUCCINI, set in *Stilo recitativo* by Jacopo Peri, and performed at Florence in the year 1600; and that the first sacred musical drama, or ORATORIO, was *mystery or morality in Music*, set by MILIO DIL CAVALIERE, and performed at Rome the same year.

Of these performances Dr. B. has not only given a very curious and entertaining account from contemporary writers, but specimens of the original music, procured in the spot where those primitive productions were first exhibited; and the extracts which he has translated from a discourse of the celebrated traveller *Pietro della Valle* on the music of his own time, directed to *Lezio Guadicione* in 1640, gives an interesting, clear, and admirable account of the state of music in Italy, not particularly at Rome, during the beginning of the seventeenth century.—Were we not apprehensive that our analysis of Dr. Burney's elaborate work would exceed the bounds we pretence to the review of books, we should present our readers

with some passages from this discourse; as it is entertaining to perceive the same difference of opinion between *Della Valle* and *Guadicione* as to the merit of ancient and modern music 150 years ago, as now between the patrons of the Concert in Tottenham-street and the frequenters of the Opera.

Our Author next treats with great tenderness and humanity of that delicate point of musical history which concerns the barbarous practice of mutilating children, in order to keep the voice in its adolescent state; and gives a detailed account of the first establishment of *Corrati* in the Pope's Chapel and on the Opera stage.

He then gives from *Debi Valle* an account and character of the first great stage singer in Italy during the early part of the last century. This is followed by an account of the best composers and instrumental performers of the time, with the state of imaking us and account of their decline in the public favour after the establishment of the Opera and improvement of *solo Singers*.

After tracing dramatic music to its source in Florence and Rome, Dr. B. proceeds to Bologna, Venice, and Naples, where it was early and successfully cultivated. This account, drawn up from information well authenticated, is well-digested and satisfactory; as is the history of the famous Bologna school of singing, founded by PISTOCCHI, the most accomplished opera singer of this period. The relation of the progress of dramatic music is rendered very amusing by the characters of the composers and singers of the time, as well as by our author's account of the passionate splendid tastes and decorations, in which "artists of all kinds strained every nerve to display their talents. Mischines the most ingenious, flights the most daring, with tempests, thunder, lightning, and all the nations of the magic wand, were practised to fascinate the eye, while little pains were taken to delight the ear or gratify the understanding." In short, it seems as if this passion for *show* was then supported at the expence of good music and performance, as much as dancing is at present.

(To be continued.)

h Dien Poems. By Charles James, Esq. Containing, among others, Vanity of Fame; Petrarch to Laura; Acontius to Cydippé; The Year 1800; or, It Will Be So; Suicide. Second Edition, with Additions. 2 Vols. 12mo. Cadell.

Mr. James sets out in Vol. 1. with a Poem addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in which he praises the Prince, and gives him advice.

* Our Author confines the terms *Opera* and *Oratorio* to dramas in which there are not only many songs or choruses, but in which the dialogue is carried on in recitative musical speech. He

He then proceeds to give the Contents of the Volume; and, after this, goes on to his Preface, in which, with a reference to his own conduct, he makes several critical observations, and bespeaks the candour and indulgence of the reader. The poems in Vol. I. amount to the number of 47.—In the Second Volume, after enumerating the titles of the poems it contains, and which amount to 29, he writes a Dedication to Lady Haggerston, head-pieced by a quotation from the Spectator, by which it is intimated that her Ladyship is a commanding beauty. He then writes a Preface to the Reader, in which he mentions, among other particulars, “that (in his Poetical Epistle from Petrarch to Laura) he has found it more arduous to curb his heated fancy on this occasion, than he has, at others, to pick out images for the most barren subject.”—To that Epistle he prefixes the Argument, and he concludes the Epistle not in verse but in prose.—On several occasions, besides those already mentioned, our Author takes occasion to speak in plain prose of himself, and his poetical economy; as in a Postscript to his translation of the epistle of Acontius to Cydippe, &c. for a comparison with his own, he gives a translation of the same Poem by Mr. Duke.

The best Poem, by far, in this collection is that on the Year One thousand Eight Hundred, “which (we are informed in an Advertisement) was written some time back, for no other purpose than to shew, that however virulent the generality of PSEUDO-CRITICS are, it ought to be the

office of the man of real knowledge coolly to investigate the merits of a writer, without peremptorily condemning what, perhaps, he little understands, or does not chuse to examine, &c.—Of this rod for the Reviewers the following is a happy specimen.

“Nurs'd from his birth at sacred Method's shrine,

“By fools supported, and of right divine,
“Where slumbering Folly takes her solemn nap,

“And deeply meditates in Th—p—n's cap,

“Behold *Punctilio*, Prose-man from his heart &

“Stung into rage, if Poetry should start
“Beyond the point where Judgment, cloth'd in prose,

“Decides thro' spectacles on Th—p—n's nose!”

Who the person here alluded to, as being or having been in the habit of reviewing books, we are at a loss to conjecture. Does the Poet mean that *Reverend* and *formal* Divine the Author of MAMMURH, and the MAN in the MOON? No matter. The verses run smoothly enough: nor is this the only instance of a very verification that we meet with in the collection before us.—Mr. James has been treated by the generality of Reviewers with a severity which he does not deserve. He makes verses very well, has just taste in composition, and has laboured, not wholly without success, to form himself on the model of the Ancients.

The Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions. Part I. By William Tidd, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 6s. Whieldon.

THE methods by which the several Courts of Justice transact their business, or, to speak in the technical language of the profession, the PRACTICE of the Courts, whether from the variety and minute distinctions in which the subject is involved, or from its being considered in an inferior light as one of the *fringes* of the Art, has never been treated of with the same scientific order and perspicuity that have distinguished, especially of late years, many publications upon other branches of the law. The Author of the work at present before us seems inclined to remedy this defect; for we are informed in the Preface, that this *First* of the *Three Parts* by which his general plan is to be executed, contains the whole of the proceedings in Personal Actions previous to the Plea; together with all that is peculiar to the proceedings by and against Attornies, and other Officers of the Court;

against Peers of the Realm, and Members of the House of Commons; upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and against prisoners in the actual custody of the Marshal or Sheriff: that in a Second Part it is intended to continue the proceedings from the Plea to the Final Judgment: and in a Third, to treat of the means of enforcing a Judgment by Execution; of reviving it by Writ of Error; and reviving it by *scire facias*. To this we can safely add, from our own inspection of the work, that the subject has never before been so elaborately and scientifically considered: and those Students who are ripening their abilities for the BAR, and have not been previously placed at the Attorney's desk, or purchased the run of the Pleader's office, will find themselves considerably indebted to the Author for the only readable Treatise upon the PRACTICE of the Court of King's Bench.

HISTORY OF MONSIEUR DU F—.

[From Miss H. M. WILLIAMS'S "LETTERS written in FRANCE, in the Summer 1790."]

(Concluded from Vol. XVIII. Page 455.)

YOU, my dear friend, who have felt the tender attachments of love and friendship, and the painful anxieties which absence occasions, even amidst scenes of variety and pleasure; who understand the value at which tidings from those we love is computed in the arithmetic of the heart; who have heard with almost uncontrollable emotion the postman's rap at the door; have trembling seen the well-known hand which excited sensations that almost deprived you of power to break the seal which seemed the talisman of happiness; you can judge of the feelings of Mons. Du F— when he received, by means of the same friend who had conveyed his letter, an answer from his wife. But the person who brought the letter to his dungeon, dreading the risk of a discovery, insisted, that after having read it, he should return it to him immediately. Mons. Du F— pressed the letter to his heart, bathed it with his tears, and implored the indulgence of keeping it at least till the next morning. He was allowed to do so, and read it till every word was imprinted on his memory; and after enjoying the sad luxury of holding it that night on his bosom, was forced the next morning to relinquish his treasure.

On the 10th of October 1780, the Baron Du F— came to the convent, and ordered the monks to bring his son from his dungeon to the parlour, and leave them together. With the utmost reluctance Mons. Du F— obeyed this summons, having long lost all hope of softening the obdurate heart of his father. When the monks withdrew, the Baron began upbraiding him in the most bitter terms for his obstinate resistance to his will, which, he informed him, had availed nothing, as he had gained his suit at law, and recovered the seven hundred pounds. Mons. Du F— replied, that the pain he felt from this intelligence would have been far more acute, had his wife been deprived, with his concurrence, of the money which was promised for her subsistence, and on the reliance of which promise he had been tempted to leave England. His father then enquired if he still persisted in his adherence to the dis-

graceful connection he had formed; to which his son answered, that not merely were his affections interested, but that his honour obliged him to maintain with inviolable fidelity a solemn and sacred engagement. The rage of the Baron, at these words, became unbounded. He stamped the ground with his feet; he aimed a stroke at his son, who, taking advantage of this moment of frenzy, determined to attempt his escape, and rushing out of the apartment, and avoiding that side of the convent which the monks inhabited, he endeavoured to find his way to the garden, but missed the passage which led to it. He then flew up a staircase, from which he heard the voice of his father calling for assistance. Finding that all the doors which he passed were shut, he continued ascending till he reached the top of the building, where meeting with no other opening than a hole made in the sloping roof to let in light to a garret, he climbed up with much difficulty, and then putting his feet through the hole, and letting his body out by degrees, he supported himself for a moment on the roof, and deliberated on what he was about to do. But his mind was at this crisis wrought up to a pitch of desperation, which mocked the suggestions of fear. He quitted his hold, and, flinging himself from a height of nearly fifty feet, became insensible before he reached the ground, where he lay weltering in his blood, and to all appearance dead.

He had fallen on the high road leading from Rouen to Caen. Some people who were passing gathered round him, and one person having washed the blood from his face, instantly recognized his features, and exclaimed to the astonished croud, that he was the eldest son of the Baron Du F—. Upon examining his body, it was found that he had broken his arm, his thigh, his ancle-bone, and his heel, besides having received many violent bruises. He still remained in a state of insensibility; and, while these charitable strangers were using their efforts to restore him to life, the monks hastened from their convent, snatched their victim from those good Samaritans who would have poured oil and wine into his wounds,

and carried him to the infirmary of the convent, where he remained some weeks before he recovered his senses; after which he lay stretched upon a bed for three months, suffering agonies of pain.

His father, who had been the jailor, and almost the murderer of his son, heard of these sufferings without remorse, nor did he ever see him more. But, though he was sufficiently obdurate to bear unmoved the calamities he had inflicted on his child, though he could check the upbraidings of his own conscience, he could not silence the voice of public indignation. The report that Mons. du F—— had been found lying on the road bathed in blood, and had in that condition been dragged to the prison of St. Yon, was soon spread through the town of Rouen. Every one sympathized in the fate of this unfortunate young man, and execrated the tyranny of his unrelenting father.

The universal clamour reached the ear of his brother, Mons. de B——, who, for the first time, out of respect to the public opinion, took a measure which his heart had never dictated during the long captivity of his brother, that of visiting him in prison. Mons. de B——'s design in these visits was merely to appease the public; for small indeed was the consolation they afforded to his brother. He did not come to bathe with his tears the bed where that unhappy young man lay stretched in pain and anguish; to lament the severity of his father; to offer him all the consolation of fraternal tenderness;—he came to warn him against indulging a hope of ever regaining his liberty—he came to pierce his soul with “hard Unkindness” alter’d eye, which mocks the tear it forc’d to flow!”

I will not attempt to describe the wretchedness of Madame du F——, when she heard the report of her husband's situation. Your heart will conceive what she suffered far better than I can relate it. Three months after his fall, Mons. du F—— contrived, through the assistance of the charitable old monk, to send her a few lines written with his left hand. “My fall” (he says) “has made my captivity known, and has led the whole town of Rouen to take an interest in my misfortunes. Perhaps I shall have reason to bless the accident, which may possibly prove the means of procuring me my liberty, and uniting me again to you!—In the mean time,

“I trust that Providence will watch with paternal goodness over the two objects of my most tender affection. Do not, my dearest wife, suffer the thoughts of my situation to prey too much upon your mind. My arm is almost well; my thigh and foot are not quite cured; but I am getting better.

“I could not suppress my tears on reading that part of your letter, wherein you tell me that my dear little girl often asks for her papa.—Kiss her for me a thousand times, and tell her that her papa is always thinking of her and her dear mamma. I am well convinced that you will give her the best education your little pittance can afford. But above all, I beseech you, inspire her young mind with sentiments of piety: teach her to love her Creator: that is the most essential of all lessons. Adieu, dearest and most beloved of women!—Is there a period in reserve when we shall meet again? Oh how amply will that moment compensate for all our misfortunes.”

At length the Parliament of Rouen began to interest itself in the cause of Mons. du F——. The circumstances of his confinement were mentioned in that Assembly, and the President sent his Secretary to Mons. du F——'s prison, who had now quitted his bed, and was able to walk with the assistance of crutches. By the advice of the President, Mons. du F—— addressed some letters to the Parliament, representing his situation in the most pathetic terms, and imploring their interference in his behalf.

It is here necessary to mention, that Mons. de Bel B——, Procureur General de Rouen, being intimately connected with the Baron du F——'s family, had ventured to demonstrate his friendship for the Baron, by confining his son nearly three years on his own authority, and without any *lettre de cachet*. And, though Mons. de Bel B—— well knew, that every species of oppression was connived at, under the shelter of *lettres de cachet* he was sensible that it was only beneath their auspices that the exercise of tyranny was permitted; and in this particular instance not having been cruel *selon les régies*, he apprehended, that if ever Mons. du F—— regained his liberty, he might be made responsible for his conduct. He therefore, exerted all his influence, and with too much success, to frustrate the be-

* According to rules.

nevolent intention of the President of the Parliament respecting Mons. du F—. His letters were indeed read in that Assembly, and ordered to be registered, where they still remain a record of the pusillanimity of those men, who suffered the authority of Mons. de Bel B— to overcome the voice of humanity; who acknowledged the atrocity of the Baron du F—'s conduct, and yet were deaf to the supplications of his son, while, from the depth of his dungeon, he called upon them for protection and redress.

May the fate of the captive in the land of France no more hang suspended on the frail thread of the pity of the caprice of individuals! May Justice erect on eternal foundations her protecting sanctuary for the oppressed; and may Humanity and Mercy be the graceful decorations of her temple!

The Baron du F— perceived that, notwithstanding his machinations had prevented the Parliament of Rouen from taking any effectual measures towards liberating his son, it would be impossible to silence the murmurs of the public, while he remained confined at St. Yon. He determined, therefore, to remove him to some distant prison, where his name and family were unknown; and where, beyond the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Rouen, his groans might rise unpitied and unavenged. But the Baron, not daring, amidst the general clamour, to remove his son by force, endeavoured to draw him artfully into the snare he had prepared.

Mons. de B— was sent to his brother's prison, where he represented to him, that, though he must not indulge the least hope of ever regaining his liberty, yet if he would write a letter to Mons. M—, Keeper of the Seals, desiring to be removed to some other place, his confinement should be made far less rigorous. Mons. du F— was now in a state of desperation, that rendered him almost careless of his fate. He perceived that the Parliament had renounced his cause. He saw no possibility of escape from St. Yon; and flattered himself, that in a place where he was less closely confined, it might perhaps be practicable; and therefore he consented to write the letter required, which Mons. de B— conveyed in triumph to his father. There were, however, some expressions in the letter which the Baron disapproved, on which account he returned

it, desiring that those expressions might be changed. But during the interval of his brother's absence, Mons. du F— had reflected on the rash imprudence of confiding in the promises of those by whom he had been so cruelly deceived. No sooner, therefore, did Mons. de B— put the letter again into his hands, than he tore it into pieces, and peremptorily refused to write another.

Soon after this, Mons. de B—, the ambassador of the tyrant, again returned to his brother with fresh credentials, and declared to him, that if he would write to the Keeper of the Seals, desiring to be removed from St. Yon, he should in one fortnight after his removal be restored to liberty. Upon Mons. du F—'s asserting that he could no longer confide in the promises made him by his family, his brother, in a formal written engagement, to which he signed his name, gave him the most solemn assurance, that this promise should be fulfilled with fidelity. Mons. du F— desired a few days for deliberation, and, during that interval, found means of consulting a magistrate of Rouen who was his friend, and who advised him to comply with the terms that were offered, after having caused several copies of the written engagement to be taken, and certified by such of the prisoners at St. Yon as were likely to regain their freedom; a precaution necessary, lest his own copy should be torn from his hands.

Thus, having neither trusted to the affection, the mercy, or the remorse of those within whose botoms such sentiments were extinguished; having bargained, by a written agreement, with a father and a brother for his release from the honors of perpetual captivity, Mons. du F— wrote the letter required.

Soon after an order was sent from Versailles for his release from the prison of St. Yon, and with it a lettre de cachet, whereby he was exiled to Beauvais, with a command not to leave that town. Mons. de B—, acting as a Cavalier de la Maiechaulée*, conducted his brother to this place of exile, and there left him. A short time after, Mons. du F— received an intimation from that magistrate of Rouen who had interceded on his behalf in his misfortunes, that his father was on the point of obtaining another lettre de cachet, to remove him from Beauvais to some prison in the south of France,

* An officer of justice.

where he might never more be heard of. This gentleman added, that *Monf. du F—* had not one moment to lose, and advised him immediately to attempt his escape.

Early on the morning after he received this intelligence, *Monf. du F—*, who had the liberty to walk about the town, fled from Beauvais. The person who brought him the letter from the magistrate, waited for him at a little distance from the town, and accompanied him on his journey. When they reached Lille in Flanders, not having a passport, they were obliged to wait from eleven o'clock at night till ten the next morning, before they could obtain permission from the Governour to proceed on their journey. *Monf. du F—* concluded that he was pursued, and suffered the most dreadful apprehensions of being overtaken. His companion, with some address, at length obtained a passport, and attended him as far as Ostend. The wind proving contrary, he was detained two days in a state of the most distracting inquietude, and concealed himself on board the vessel in which he had taken his passage for England. At length the wind became favourable; the vessel sailed, and arrived late in the night at Margate. *Monf. du F—*, when he reached the English shore, knelt down, and, in a transport of joy, kissed the earth of that dear country which had twice proved his asylum.

He then enquired when the stage-coach set off for London, and was told that it went at so early an hour the next morning, that he could not go till the day after, as he must wait till his portmanteau was examined by the custom-house officers, who were now in bed. The delay of a few hours in seeing his wife and child, after such an absence, after such sufferings, was not to be endured. In a violent agitation of mind, he snatched up his portmanteau, and was going to fling it into the sea, when he was prevented by the people near him, who said, that if he would pay the fees, his portmanteau should be sent after him. He eagerly complied with their demands, and set out for London. As he drew near, his anxiety, his impatience, his emotion increased. His present situation appeared to him like one of those delicious dreams which sometimes visited the darkness of his dungeon, and for a while restored him, in imagination, to those he loved. Scarcely could he persuade himself that he was beyond the reach of oppression; that he was in a land of freedom; that he was

hastening every moment towards his wife and child. When he entered London, his sensations became almost too strong to bear. He was in the very same place which his wife and child inhabited—but were they yet alive? were they in health? had Heaven indeed reserved for him the transport of holding them once more to his bosom, of fixing his tears with theirs? When he knocked at the door of the house where he expected to hear of *Madame du F—*, he had scarcely power to articulate his enquiries after her and his child. He was told that they were in health, but that *Madame du F—*, being in a situation six miles from London, he could not see her till the next morning. *Monf. du F—* had not been in a bed for several nights, and was almost overcome with agitation and fatigue. He, however, instantly set out on foot for the habitation of his wife, announced himself to the mistress of the family, and remained in another apartment, while she, after making *Madame du F—* promise that she would listen to her with calmness, told her, that there was a probability of her husband's return to England. He heard the sobs, the exclamations of his wife at this intelligence—he could restrain no longer—he rushed into the room—he flew into her arms—he continued pressing her in silence to his bosom. She was unable to shed a tear; and it was not till after he had long endeavoured to soothe her by his tenderness, and had talked to her of her child, that she obtained relief from weeping. She then, with the most violent emotion, again and again repeated the same enquiries, and was a considerable time before she recovered any degree of composure.

All the fortune *Monf. du F—* possessed when he reached London, was one half guinea; but his wife had during his absence saved ten guineas out of her little salary. You will easily imagine how valuable this hoard became in her estimation, when she could apply it to the precious use of relieving the necessities of her husband. *Monf. du F—* went to London the next day, and hired a little garret: there, with a few books, a rushlight, and some straw in which he wrapped his legs to supply the want of fire, he recollected not the splendour to which he had once been accustomed, but the dungeon from which he had escaped. He saw his wife and child once a week; and in those solitary moments when books failed to soothe his thoughts, he anticipated the hour in which he should again meet

most the objects most dear to his heart, and passed the intervals of time in philosophic resignation. His clothes being too shabby to admit of his appearing in the day, he issued from his little shed when it was dark, and endeavoured to warm himself by the exercise of walking.

Unfortunately he caught the small-pox, and his disorder rose to such a height, that his life was despaired of. In his delirium, he used to recapitulate the sad story of his misfortunes; and when he saw any person near his bed-side, would call out, with the utmost vehemence, "Qu'on fasse sortir tous les François *!" After having been for some days in the most imminent danger, *Monf. du F—* recovered from this disease.

Six months after *Monf. du F—*'s return to England, his family found themselves compelled to silence the public clamours, by allowing him a small annual pension. Upon this, *Madame du F—* quitted her place, and came to live with her husband and her child in an obscure lodging. Their little income received some addition by means of teaching the French language in a few private families.

A young lady, who came to pay me a visit at London in 1785, desired to take some lessons in French, and *Madame du F—* was recommended to us for that purpose. We soon perceived in her conversation every mark of a cultivated mind, and of an amiable disposition. She at length told us the history of her misfortunes with the pathetic eloquence of her own charming language; and after having heard that recital, it required but common humanity to treat her with the respect due to the unhappy, and to feel for her sorrows that sympathy to which they had such claim. How much has the sensibility of *Monf. and Madame du F—* over-rated those proofs of esteem and friendship which we were enabled to shew them in their adversity!—But I must not anticipate.

On the seventh of October 1787, the Baron died, leaving, besides *Monf. du F—*, two other sons, and a daughter.

I must here mention, that at the time when *Monf. du F—* was confined to his bed in the prison of St. Yon, from the consequences of his fall, his father, in order to avoid the clamours at Rouen, went for some weeks to Paris. He there made a will disinheriting his eldest son. By the old laws of France, however, a father could not punish his son more than

once for the same offence. Nor was there any thing in so mild a clause that could much encourage disobedience; since this single punishment, of which the mercy of the law was careful to avoid repetition, might be extended to residence for life in a dungeon. Such was evidently the intention of the Baron du F—; and, though his son, disappointing this intention, had escaped with only three years of captivity and some broken limbs, the benignant law above-mentioned interposed to prevent further punishment, and left the Baron without any legal right to deprive *Monf. du F—* of his inheritance. His brothers, being sensible of this, wrote to inform him of his father's death, and recal him to France. He refused to go while the *lettre de cachet* remained in force against him. The Baron having left all his papers sealed up, which his younger sons could not open but in the presence of their brother, they obtained the revocation of the *lettre de cachet*, and sent it to *Monf. du F—*, who immediately set off for France.

The Baron's estate amounted to about four thousand pounds a year. Willing to avoid a tedious litigation with his brothers, *Monf. du F—* consented to divide with them this property. But he soon found reason to repent of his imprudent generosity; those very brothers, on whom he had bestowed an equal share of his fortune, refusing to concur with him in his application to the parliament of Rouen for the revocation of the *arret* against his marriage. *Monf. du F—*, surprised and shocked at their refusal, began to entertain some apprehensions of his personal safety; and dreading that, supported by the authority of his mother, another *lettre de cachet* might be obtained against him, he hastened back to England. Nor was it till after he had received assurances from several of the magistrates of Rouen, that they would be responsible for the safety of his person, that he again ventured to return to France, accompanied by *Madame and Mademoiselle du F—*, in order to obtain the revocation of the *arret*. On their arrival at Rouen, finding that the Parliament was exiled, and that the business could not be prosecuted at that time, they again came back to pass the winter in England.

At this period his mother died; and in the following summer *Monf. and Madame du F—* arrived in France, at the great epocha of French liberty, on the

15th of July 1789, the very day after that on which the Bastille was taken. It was then that Monf. du F— felt himself in security on his native shore.—It was then that his domestic comforts were no longer embittered with the dread of being torn from his family by a separation more terrible than death itself.—It was then that he no more feared that his repose at night would be broken by the entrance of ruffians prepared to drag him to dungeons, the darkness of which was never visited by the blessed beams of day!

He immediately took possession of his chateau, and only waits for the appointment of the new judges, to solicit the revocation of the arrest against his marriage, and to secure the inheritance of his estate to Mademoiselle du F—, his only daughter, who is now fifteen years of age, and is that very child who was born in the bosom of adversity, and whose infancy was exposed to all the miseries of want. May she never know the afections of her parents, but may she inherit their virtues!

Under the ancient government of France, there might have been some doubt of Monf. du F—'s obtaining the revocation of the arrest against his marriage. Beneath the iron hand of Despotism, Justice and Virtue might have been overthrown. But happier omens belong to the new constitution of France. The judges will commence their high office with that dignity becoming to impostors a trait, by cancelling an act of the most flagrant oppression. They will confirm that solemn, that sacred engagement which Monf. and Madame du F— have three times vowed at the altar of God!—which has been sanctioned by laws human and divine—which hath been ratified in earth and in heaven!

No sooner had Monf. and Madame du F— taken possession of their property, than they seemed eager to convince us, how little this change of fortune was capable of obliterating, for one moment, the remembrance of the friends of their adversity. With all the earnestness of attention they invited us to France, and appeared to think their prosperity incom-

plete, and their happiness imperfect, till we accepted the invitation. You will believe that we are not insensible witnesses of the delightful change in their fortune. We have the joy of seeing them, not only possessing all the comforts of affluence, but universal respect and esteem.

Monf. du F— endeavours to banish misery from his possessions. His tenants consider him as a father, and “when the eye sees him it blesses him.” I said to one of the peasants whom I met in my walk yesterday, “Je suis chance de voir que Monf. est si bien aimé ici.” —“Oh pour ça, oui Madame, et a bonne raison, car il ne nous fait que du bien *!”

Such is the history of Monf. du F—. Has it not the air of a romance? and are you not glad that the denouement is happy?—Does not the old Baron die exactly in the right place; at the very page one would chide?—Or, if I sometimes wish that he had lived a little longer, it is only from that desire of retribution which, in cases of injustice and oppression, it is so natural to feel.—It is only because the knowledge of the overthrow of the ancient government would have been a sufficient punishment to him for all his cruelty. He would have sickened at the sight of general happiness. The idea of liberty being extended to the lower ranks, while, at the same time, tyranny was deprived of its privileges, he would have found insupportable, and would have abhorred a country which could no longer boast of a Bastille; a country where iron cages were broken down, where dungeons were thrown open, and where justice was henceforth to shed a clear and steady light, without one dark shade of relief from lettres de cachet.

But peace be to his ashes! If the recollection of his evil deeds excites my indignation, it is far otherwise with Monf. and Madame du F—. Never did I hear their lips utter an expression of resentment or disrespect towards his memory; and never did I, with that warmth which belongs to my friendship for them, involuntarily pass a censure on his conduct, without being made sensible, by their behaviour, that I had done wrong.

RECEIPT FOR THE GRAVEL IN ALL ITS STAGES.

TAKE of Caribbee-sopp, according to the quantity of pills you mean to make, cut it thin into some Syrup of Marshmallows, then make it immediately into pills, almost double the size of a pea, and take

two of them twice every day. Although it may seem very simple, relief will be found in the course of an hour or two, let the disorder be ever so bad.

“I am happy to see that Monsieur is so much beloved.” “Oh, yes, Madam, and well he may, he does nothing but good.”

THOUGHTS ON THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, AND ON THE FREE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

[From the Second VOLUME of "MITFORD'S HISTORY OF GREECE," just published.]

PLUTARCH relates of Alcibiades, that when, on his recall from Sicily, he avoided returning to Athens, being asked, 'If he could not trust his country?' he replied, 'Yes; for everything else; but in a trial for life, not my mother; lest by mistake she should put a black ball for a white one.' Whatever authority there may have been for this anecdote, it contains a very just reproof of the Athenian mode of giving judgment on life and death, by a secret ballot; which, without preventing corruption, excludes responsibility and covers shame.

But while, under the security of our own admirable constitution, we wonder at the defective polity of a people whom we find so many causes to admire, it is not a little advantageous for the writer of Grecian history, that circumstances have been occurring, in a nation calling itself the most polished of the most polished age of the world, which render all the atrocious, and before scarcely credible violences of faction among the Greeks, not only probable, but almost make them appear moderate. At the same time it may not be disgusting improperly to remark, that as what has been passing in France may tend to illustrate Grecian history, and to expiate the Grecian character from any innate atrocity, beyond what is common among other nations, there occurs also in Grecian history, what may enable to form a juster estimate of the French character, than a view of the late enormities, compounded only with what has at any time passed in our own country, might lead us to conceive: and if the mability of wise and worthy men, such as undoubtedly must exist in France, to hold their just influence among the people, and prevent those disgraceful proceedings, appears itself a disgrace both to themselves and to the nation, Grecian history, and the extant wrangings of the ablest Grecian politicians, will perhaps furnish their tancet apology.

For, of so many men of the brightest talents and highest acquirements, as in Greece turned their thoughts, with the closest attention, to a subject to universally and deeply interesting, not one seems to have been able even to imagine a form of government which might in a great nation reconcile the jarring pretensions arising from that

variety of rank among men, without which even small societies cannot subsist. Our own writers, through mere familiarity with the object, as foreigners from unacquaintance with it, have very much overlooked what, in importance, is perhaps not inferior to any one circumstance in the singular constitution of our government. It is not till since the troubles in France began, that a refugee, who has been in situations enabling him to see and compelling him to observe, has discovered, what, but for those troubles, would perhaps never have occurred to his notice; that, 'nowhere else in the world, such harmony subsists between the several ranks of citizens as in England *.'

This harmony is indeed the foundation, the firm foundation, on which the proud superstructure of the British constitution rests. Ranks vary as much, or perhaps more than elsewhere. But no one rank has that gigantic preeminence which can enable it to trample upon its next inferior. In the scale of subordination, the distance from top to bottom is great; but the gradation is scarcely perceptible and the connection intimate. Each rank is interested in the support of its next superior; for none are excluded from the hope of rising; and, of all the various ranks, the highest is most interested in the support of all. We cannot consider without wonder, that an order of things apparently the most natural, never subsisted in any country but our own.

It has not always perhaps been duly collected by speculative politicians, that among the ancient republics no such order of citizens existed as that which in Paris lately assumed despotic power, and, while the representatives of the nation were deliberating on the rights of man, trampled under foot all rights. The functions of that order of citizens were in Athens performed by slaves; and without keeping this circumstance constantly in mind, we cannot but be liable to the gross error in applying the rules of ancient policy to modern times. Those writers who would infer, that formerly the lower ranks of people in England were not free, because the lowest rank were actually slaves, attempt a fallacy upon their readers. In treating of Athens, Lacedæmon, or Rome,

* Lettre au Roi, par M. de Calonne.

they would have distinguished, as they ought to do, slaves from citizens. It is unquestionable that, from the Anglo-Saxon conquest downward, the constitution of this country has been always free: and tho', in unsettled times, and especially under the first Norman kings, law might be overborne by the violence of accidental power, yet both the law, and the established mode of administering the law, never were otherwise than highly and even singularly favorable to the freedom and property of even the lowest citizens*.

Nor is it, I apprehend, as some political writers have asserted, of no importance to trace the freedom of the constitution of this country beyond the civil wars of the last century. For the purpose indeed of establishing the right of the British people to freedom, it is utterly unnecessary. But toward a clear comprehension of the constitution itself; toward a certain knowledge of the broad and deep foundation on which it rests; toward a ready and just perception of the manner in which it may be affected through the various changes to which all human things are liable, and some of which we have already seen; extension of dominion, influx of riches, increase of population, increase of revenue, immoderate debt, and the possible reduction of that debt; toward this, an acquaint-

ance with the history of our constitution; from the earliest times, is of great importance.

If then it is to ourselves important to know the history of our constitution from earliest times, it will also be not a little important to other nations, if any such there are, who would form a constitution on the model of ours, or who would improve the constitution they possess, after our example. Nor will it be less important to those who, without any good foundation to build on, and without any valuable experience within their own country, propose to raise, with the airy materials of theory, a constitution more perfect than the most perfect that has yet existed upon earth. For want of attention to the breadth and antique firmness of the basis on which our envied and truly enviable government rests, the singular manner in which the materials of the superstructure are adapted to each other, and how they are held together by their natural fitness to coalesce, the complexion of Europe seems to threaten many new and memorable lessons in politics; lessons for every order that can exist in a state separately, and lessons for nations united. Happy then those, who, gathering wisdom from the sufferings and dangers of others, can avoid the miseries which many will probably feel †.

* It seems to deserve a notice which I think it has not yet met with, that the monarchs to whom our constitution is most indebted, Alfred, Henry II. and Edward I. were conquerors. It is certainly a most unworthy slander upon those uncinimon great men, as well as upon the parliaments from Edward the first till the time when Fortescue wrote under Henry VI. to assert, as often has been done, that England had no valuable constitution, and no true freedom, till the opposition to the Stuarts, or till the expulsion of the Stuarts, procured them.

† As M. de Calonne's Letter, above referred to, tho' printed, was never published, it may not be superfluous to give here, in its original language, the passage where the observation noticed occurs.

« J'ignorois, lorsque j'ai commencé cette lettre, à quel point la division étoit déjà entre la Noblesse et le tiers Etat, dans les différentes provinces de votre royaume: depuis que je l'ai appris, j'en suis étonné. Vu la situation où les choses ont été amenées, il n'y a pas lieu d'espérer que la concorde puisse se rétablir d'elle-même, et sans qu'on ait extirpé les germes de dissension qu'on n'a que trop fomentés. Il faut donc y pourvoir par quelque moyen nouveau, puissant, et efficace. Celui que je propose est éprouvé. C'est par lui qu'il existe en Angleterre, entre les Grands et le Peuple, plus d'accord qu'il n'y en a, je pense, dans aucune autre nation; nulle part ailleurs l'esprit public n'est aussi marqué; nulle part l'intérêt n'a plus d'empire pour réunir tous les Etats.

« Or il est constant que rien n'y contribue davantage que l'institution d'une Chambre Haute et d'une Chambre Basse dans le Parlement, ainsi que leur composition respective, les distinctions qui les séparent, et les rapports qui les unissent. Plus on étudie cet ensemble plus on trouve à l'admirer: Les Lords qui forment la Chambre Haute, et qui tous sont titrés (ce sont les seuls qui le soient en Angleterre,) partagent dans une même association, sans préjudice néanmoins à leurs qualifications distinctives, l'honneur de la Pairie; et c'est, sans contredit, le premier corps de l'Etat. Leur prérogative n'est jamais contestée ni enviée par les Communes, qui ont parmi leurs Membres les fils cadets, les frères, les parens, de ces mêmes Lords et des plus grandes maisons du royaume. C'est ce mélange, cette transfusion, si je le puis dire, de la plus haute Noblesse dans le corps représentatif du peuple, qui entretient l'harmonie entre l'un et l'autre, et qui resserre le nœud de leur union; c'est ce qui fait que

PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. Page 448.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

IN the debate on the new modelling of the army, M. Dubois de Crancé, one of the warmest advocates for a general military conscription, was either erroneously or maliciously reported to have said, that the French troops, levied as they were at present, were composed only of Banditti and vagabonds. These imputed expressions being carefully communicated to the army in the different parts of the kingdom, by certain evil disposed persons, who represented them to the soldiers as the avowed opinion of the National Assembly, letters were addressed to the Assembly by the privates and officers of several regiments, complaining of the stigma that had been fixed upon them.

M. Dubois de Crancé took the earliest opportunity of disavowing the offensive expressions, and explaining his sentiments as he had formerly stated them, which were equally respectful and favourable to the army; and the Assembly ordered this disavowal to be entered on their journals.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

The affair came again under discussion, in consequence of an objection by the Bishop of Clermont in the manner in which the minute was drawn up; and, after a long debate, it was decreed, that the President should write a circular letter to the several regiments, to be publicly read at the head of each, expressing the regard and esteem of the National Assembly for the French army.

The President reported the answers of the King and Queen to the Addresses presented to them by the deputation of sixty Members, on the beginning of the new year.

A quantity of bullion sent to the Caisse D'Escompte to the Mint of Limoges, had been stopped in the District des Cordeliers, on pretence that the moneymen in the mint of Paris being unemployed, and the capital in want of specie, it was proper that the bullion should be coined in Paris. But as it appeared on enquiry that the moneymen of the Paris Mint were fully employed, the Assembly ordered the bullion destined for Limoges to be forwarded.

les deux Chambres fraternisent sans se confondre, qu'elles se contrebalancent sans se rivaliser, que l'une empêche l'autre d'empiéter, et que toutes deux concourent également au maintien de la prérogative royale et à la conservation des droits nationaux." Lettre adressée au Roi, par M de Calonne, le 9 Février 1789. p 67, 68.

The very great advantage to a free constitution, of having a hereditary first magistrate the depositary of the supreme executive power, so distinguished by superior rank as to exclude all idea of competition, has been very well explained by Mr. De Lolme; but the benefit of that singular amalgamation of various rank among the people, which prevails in England, has, I think, nowhere been duly noticed. In no court of Europe, I believe, is rank so exactly regulated among the higher orders, as in England, and yet there is no rank perfectly insulated; all are in some way implicated with those about them. To begin even with the heir apparent; as a subject, he communicates in rank with all other subjects. The king's younger sons rank next to the elder, but their rank is liable to reduction: their elder brother's younger sons will rank before them. The Archbishops and the Chancellor, and the great officers of state, rank above Dukes not of royal blood, but their rank is that of office only: the Dukes, in family rank, are commonly much above the Archbishops and Chancellor. Thus far our rule, I believe, differs little from that of other European courts: what follows is peculiar to ourselves. The peers, all equal in legal, differ in ceremonial rank. The sons of peers of the higher orders rank above the peers themselves of the lower orders; but, superior thus in ceremonial rank, they are in legal rank inferior. For the sons of all peers, even of the blood royal, being commoners, while in ceremonial rank they may be above many of the peers, in legal rank they are only peers with the commoners. This implication of the peerage with the body of the people is the advantageous circumstance which has particularly struck Mr. de Calonne. But there is another thing which perhaps not less strongly marks the wise moderation of our ancestors, to whom we owe the present order of things. No distinction between subjects can be really more essential than the being or not being members of the legislative body; yet the rank of a member of parliament is known neither to the law, nor to the ceremonial of the country. Among untitled commoners indeed there is no distinction of rank that can be very exactly defined; and yet a distinction always subsists in public opinion, decided partly, and perhaps sometimes too much, by wealth, partly by consideration given to birth, connections, or character, which, upon the whole, perhaps more than under any other government, preserves the subordination necessary to the well-being of large societies.

The rest of the day was occupied by the subject of Pensions, but nothing was determined respecting them.

The Assembly rose early in order to ballot for a President.

The ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY to the KING on the COMMENCEMENT of the YEAR 1790, was as follows:

"SIRE,

"THE National Assembly come to offer to your Majesty the tribute of love and respect which the Assembly, on all occasions, will offer. The restorer of public liberty, the King, who, in arduous circumstances, has listened only to his love for the faithful nation of which he is the head, merits a our homage, and we present it with pure devotion.

"Your Majesty's paternal solitudes will soon be attended. The Representatives of the Nation venture to assure you of it. This consideration adds to the zeal which enters into their labours, and serves to compensate the fatigues of their long career. They look forward to the happy day, when, appearing in a body before a Prince, the friend of the people, they shall present to him a collection of laws calculated for his happiness, and the happiness of all the French; when their respectful affection shall entreat a beloved King to forget the disorders of a tempestuous epoch, and to remember only the prosperity and content which he will have diffused over the fairest kingdom of Europe; when your Majesty will acknowledge from experience, that on a throne, as well as in the most obscure situations, the emotion of a generous heart are the source of true wisdom.

"Then will all the loyalty of the French be known—then will it be fully evinced, that they abhor licentiousness, and can repress it; that in the moment when their energy occasions alarms, they desired only to confirm lawful authority; and that if liberty is become to them a necessary blessing, they deserve it by their respect for the laws, and the virtuous Monarch whose duty it is to maintain them."

The King replied:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I Am very sensible of the new testimonies of affection which you present to me in the name of the National Assembly. My only wish is, the happiness of my subjects; and I hope, as you do, that the year on which we are going to enter, will be an epoch of happiness and prosperity for all France."

ADDRESS to the QUEEN.

"MADAM,

"The tribute of respect which the Representatives of the Nation come to offer, is a vain ceremony. You share the glory and the inquietudes of a King, whose virtues

are cherished both in the old and in the new. You watch unceasingly for the happiness of a Prince, ever worthy the love of all the French. All the Citizens know with what care you educate these amiable children, in whom we have so great an interest; and it is in the name of the French, always sensible and always faithful, that we present to you the homage of a respectful devotion."

The Queen answered in few words:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I Receive with much sensibility the compliments of the Deputation; of which I beg you to assure all the Members of the National Assembly."

MONDAY, Jan. 4.

The Assembly decreed that a deputation should be sent to the King, to enquire what sum would be necessary for his expenses, the establishment of his family and household; and to request that his Majesty would regulate his demand, not by the system of economy which the National Assembly had in view in all other matters of finance, but by the dignity and splendour which ought to surround his throne.

The pension list, from which a pretty strong party is devoured, with more vehemence than judgment, to divert the attention of the Assembly, was next considered.

The last article, that "no pension, salary, or appointment, shall be paid to Frenchmen usually resident within the kingdom, but now absent, without an express commission from government, prior to the date of this decree," was warmly opposed by the friends and partisans of those against whom it was more immediately aimed, but without effect.

Next day a conversation took place on the same subject; and it was declared to be the meaning of the decree, that persons to whom several pensions had been granted, were not to be paid at the rate of 3000 livres on account of each, but at the rate of 3000 livres for the whole.

Exceptions from the general rule were moved and admitted in favour of the representatives of the Chevalier D'Assis, who was killed in America; of the representatives of the Count de Chambert, who was killed in a hunting-match, by the late Dauphin, the King's father; and of General Lukner, who enjoys a pension of 36,000 livres by treaty.

Several other exceptions were proposed; but the Assembly observing, that this, in effect, was only an indirect mode of reviving the original question, pronounced it finally closed.

The President reported the King's answer to the Deputation appointed to wait on him respecting the amount of the civil list.

GENTLEMEN,

"I Am sensibly affected by the deliberation

* The Dauphin and Princess Royal were standing by her.

of the National Assembly, and the sentiments which you profess in its name. I shall not abuse its confidence; I will defer explaining myself on the subject, till, in consequence of the labours of the Assembly, there shall be funds secured, sufficient to pay the interest due to the National Creditors, to defray the necessary expences of government, and provide for the defence of the kingdom. What

concerns me personally is, at present, the least part of my consideration.

It was then decreed, after a sharp debate, that the revenues of such Ecclesiastics as had withdrawn into foreign countries, without an express commission for the public service, prior to the date of the decree, should be sequestered.

[To be Continued.]

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN. HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON the 15th, 17th, and 20th of December their Lordships had no public business before them.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Sir John Scott opened the case of the claimant to the Baron of Chandos, and a further hearing was appointed for the 1st of February.

Their Lordships then went into a Committee on the Land Tax Bill; and the Duke of Norfolk made some observations on a new clause inserted therein, which exempts the finances of the Teller of the Exchequer from that tax; after which the House adjourned.

The two following days were taken up solely in private business.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON MALT.

The additional Malt Duty Bill being read a first time,

Lord Chester moved, 'That it be now read a second time.'

[This question gave rise to a debate similar to those which the Reader will find in our report from the Commons.]

Earl Kinnoul (Lord Hay) opposed the tax as impolitic, oppressive, and unjust—impolitic, on account of Malt already being overburthened; oppressive, partial, and unjust, as it was calculated to fall chiefly, if not solely, on the laborious peasant, and industrious mechanic: with those classes it would operate to the suppression of private breweries, and drive the poorer classes of countrymen from their families to alehouses, where they would contract habits of dissipation, ruinous to their health and to their morals. He concluded by moving, 'That the Bill be read a second time on the first of February.'

The Duke of Montrose contended that the tax was not oppressive on the lower classes of the people; that their common beverage would not be raised thereby more than one third of a farthing per gallon, and that they were not included in the other taxes in an equal proportion with the metropolis.

Vilcount Stormont was against the tax, but rose with the greater reluctance to oppose it in the present circumstances of the country,

when, in a few weeks, he was convinced the veil would be removed from before their eyes, of the projected millennium of the year 1791, when the revenue was to excise the expenditure, and to leave a clear 900,000l. to the annual discharge of the national debt. His Lordship observed, that the tax was not politic, as an average would shew of the product since the additional duty of 6s. per quarter in the year 1730. He contended that it would operate, as it had already operated, to the introduction of an additional increase of the consumption of spirits, and to an increase of smuggling. The increased consumption of spirits was at present alarming; the import of the last year was, of brandy 1,500,000 gallons, 500,000 more than in the preceding year; and the consumption of gin, and other British spirits, had in the same time doubled. His Lordship then made several observations on the system of taxation adopted by the present Administration, reproaching the late tax on shops, and the excise on tobacco; and concluded by saying he should give his vote for the amendment.

Lord Grenville replied to the Noble Viscount, whom he would not follow in his observations on the repealed shop tax, nor on the tax on tobacco, neither being now before their Lordships. He would not follow his Lordship into another subject he had introduced equally foreign to the question before their Lordships, he meant the allusion made by the Noble Viscount to a report on the Revenue.—He begged, however, to observe, that the pretence was not the first time of his having been attacked upon that report; but he had been attacked now, as he had ever been, when other business was in discussion, and when it was impossible to enter into an examination and decision on a question of such intricacy and importance as the public revenue. He begged, however, to assure the Noble Viscount, that he would never be backward to meet the discussion; that he was anxious for its being brought forward, being convinced that he could shew to their Lordships, that so far from that report being delinacious, time had fully justified it, and that

that as the country was in a state of prosperity, the more public it was made, the more gratifying it would be to every Englishman. The Noble Viscount, he said, had objected to the principle of the bill; but his Lordship, in making such objection, must condemn himself, and the Administration he acted with, when, in the same situation he (Lord Grenville) then held, the Noble Viscount had supported the additional duty of sixpence per quarter, in the year 1780, allowing a drawback to the public brewer, and suffering the tax to attach alone on private breweries. His Lordship shewed the great advantage possessed by the private brewer over the public brewer, the former not contributing more than one half to the revenue of what was contributed by the latter; and concluded in support of the original motion, that the bill be now read a second time.

Lord Loughborough supported the arguments of the Noble Lord who had gone before him in opposition to the tax, which he considered to be unjust and impolitic. His Lordship shewed, by an average of the seven years immediately following the addition in the year 1780, that the tax on malt had failed to the amount of 70,000*l.* per annum, and that it had nearly annihilated the private breweries. His Lordship considered the tax to be extremely oppressive, and more burthenome than a poll tax of half a crown would be on every male adult throughout the kingdom. To prove this, his Lordship made a calculation, allowing one gallon of small beer for the daily consumption of a family, which, at one third of a farthing per gallon, would prove an higher tax than he had stated. His Lordship contended, that the effect of this tax would be soon perceived in a falling-off of the revenue, and an increase of the poor's rates:—he considered it to be totally partial, affecting only those counties where beer was the common beverage, and exempting the cyder counties and great towns, where the beverage was supplied by the public brewer.—His Lordship then entered into the danger of driving mechanics to the use of an alehouse, and after a few further observations on the impolicy of the tax, contended that there was no good reason for the precipitate manner in which it was attempted to be passed, nor any danger to the revenue, in the proposed delay of five or six weeks.

The Lord Chancellor having now put the question, "That the bill be now read a second time," it was carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

At three o'clock His Majesty came to the House, and being seated on the Throne with the usual formalities, the Yeoman Usher of

the Black Rod (Mr. Quarro) was ordered to the Commons to command their immediate attendance on his Majesty in the House of Peers.

The Commons immediately attended, and being at the bar, their Speaker presented the Bills agreed to by both Houses, and addressed his Majesty as follows:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons attend your Majesty with sundry bills of supply, which they have passed for the public service.

"A large part of this supply has been granted for the purpose of carrying into execution a measure, the principle of which has received the unanimous approbation of your Commons. Actuated by a generous and wise policy, they have sacrificed the considerations of temporary convenience to those which arise from a just regard to the permanent interests of these kingdoms. They have accordingly provided for the complete and speedy discharge of the expences recently incurred, in support of the honour and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and the rights of your subjects, without any lasting addition to the national debt, or any embarrassment to that system which has so effectually sustained and advanced the public credit of the country.

"Your Commons, Sire, are induced to hope, that their conduct on this occasion will operate as a salutary example to future times; and that its immediate effect will be, to establish an universal conviction of the internal strength and abundant resources of this country, and consequently to afford an additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace. A measure which is the result of such motives, and which leads to such consequences, your Commons are persuaded, cannot fail to receive your Majesty's most gracious approbation.

"The Bills which it is my duty to present to your Majesty, are severally intitled," [here the Speaker read the titles of the bills; and concluded by saying],

"To which your Commons, with all humility, desire your Majesty's royal assent."

The following Bills were then read in the usual form, by the clerks, and had the royal assent given to them:

The Land Tax bill, the Malt Duty bill, the additional Malt Duty bill, the Spirit Duty bill, the Assessed Duty bill, Capt. M'Bride's bill, the Corn regulating bill, Christian Noorling's Naturalization bill, and several private bills.

His Majesty immediately retired, and the Commons withdrew.

After which their Lordships adjourned to Monday the 31st of January.

HOUSE

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

CONTENDED ELECTION PETITIONS.

ADDITIONAL Petitions were presented against the elections for Newark, Shaftesbury, and Oakhampton.

The following new Petitions were presented, and days appointed for their hearing, viz.

The Borough of Great Grimsby, on Thursday, May 26.

The Borough of Stockbridge, on Tuesday, May 31.

The Town of Bedford, on Thursday, June 2.

CONVENTION PAPERS.

Mr. Grey rose to make his promised motion for Papers he deemed necessary to enable the House to deliberate fairly on the Convention about to be brought before them. He contended, that every objection of a negotiation being pending was done away, and that nothing was left in his opinion to oppose to the motion but the consciousness of Administration that their conduct would not bear investigation. He took his precedent from the proceedings on the enquiry into the Negotiation concerning the Falkland Islands; and concluded, by moving, "An address to his Majesty for copies of all claims made by the Court of Spain, with the answers made thereto, and the dates."

Mr. Pelham seconded the motion, which he had hoped would have been unnecessary, conceiving the Minister would himself have laid every necessary information before the House.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed it as unnecessary; he contended, that the inquisitorial power of the House ought not to be exercised but with gravity; and that the present motion ought not to be agreed with, unless upon the face of the Convention itself some strong suspicions could be made out against Administration.

Mr. Wyndham condemned this doctrine as unconstitutional, and contended, that the House had, upon all occasions, a right to enquire into the conduct of Administration, without any suspicion of their conduct being first entertained.

Mr. Sir W. Yonge was against the motion.

Mr. Jekyll said, it could not constitutionally be rejected.

Mr. Serjeant Watson opposed it: He said, it was brought on for the purposes of idle curiosity, that it arose merely from the spirit of opposition, that the Gentlemen who made it were instigated by a spirit of warfare, which

was now, happily for the country, laid by the Convention that promised permanent peace.

Mr. Lambton, Lord Fielding, Mr. Martin, Lord North, Mr. Powis, and Mr. Thompson, supported the motion, upon the propriety of examining into the conduct of every negotiation, which they contended was the invaluable privilege of the House, and without which the Constitution would be endangered.

Lord Carysfort, Lord Belgrave, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Burdon, contended, that there were already sufficient Papers on the table to enable the House to decide on the Convention, and that further Papers were not only unnecessary but unsafe.

Mr. Fox contended, that the Hon. Gentleman who was the first to oppose the motion (Mr. Wilberforce) had laid down a principle militating against the rights of that House and against every free Constitution.—He contended, that were the Convention the best that had ever been entered into, it was their duty to enquire into it, as they could not conscientiously discharge their duty to their Constituents, whose money they must vote for the expence, if they did not enquire into the expence of every shilling. He admired the separate power given to the executive Government, but he admitted it only on account of its corrective, the inquisitorial power of that House, which ought to be exercised in all cases of Treaties and Negotiations. However pleased the City might be with the Convention, he believed they would be agreeably surpris'd if given to understand that the Spaniards were friendly to us; he had heard the reverse, and that they had imposed a duty upon the majority of our manufactures amounting nearly to a prohibition; this he hoped was untrue. He said, the custom of the House warranted the production of the Papers moved for; and that on the conclusion of the Negotiation concerning Falkland Islands, every Paper that could be desired had been laid before the House. He concluded by contending for the necessity of the Papers, asserting, that it was not necessary to have a suspicion to obtain them, and to see that Ministers had done their duty well, ably, and effectually.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended against the production of the Papers moved for; he said that many Treaties and Negotiations had been concluded without any enquiry, and much less without the minute enquiry declared by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) to be necessary; for an enquiry in all cases would be subversive of the

Constitution

Constitution: many treaties had been laid before the House on which no Papers had been moved for, though some of those treaties had been condemned, and others approved; and seven years back, at the end of a calamitous war, when the spirit of the nation was apparently, and happily but apparently, broken, the peace was condemned by those who called for it, without entering into a discussion of the negotiation. The Right Hon. Gentleman's principle of enquiry into the expenditure of every shilling would be danced out in the extreme; for how could that be obtained, unless Administration were to lay before the House the different plans adopted, and preparations made for the attack of an enemy, had extremities been resorted to, and the schemes adopted for the defence of our own territories. Would this, he asked, be advisable? would it be prudent or safe? He was sure some would say it was desirable: such species of retrospect was not to be gone into without strong grounds of suspicion.

In allusion to what the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had thrown out, of a report of the ill-will of Spain being displayed in imposing heavier duties on British imports, he begged to say the reverse was the fact; an duty that had levied heavier duties than usual on British commodities was, since the Convention, suspended, and had not been carried into execution; this he considered to be a proof of returning good temper, which, if met on our part, might speedily lead to a successful commercial intercourse, and to a settled and permanent amity.—He considered the approbation of the city of London to be a matter of much satisfaction, and noticed the addresses of the cities of Edinburgh and Bristol.

After a few more words he concluded by declaring he should give his vote against the Motion, as tending to no good purpose, though it might be followed by mischief.

At half past ten the House divided,

Ayes	—	124
Noes	—	258

Majority for the Minister 134.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for discharge of the order for the Call of the House on the morrow; which being agreed to, he moved, "That the House be called over on Tuesday se'nnights" Ordered.

The question on the Convention was then adjourned to the next day.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

Petitions from the following places were received, and ordered to be considered on the following days, viz.

- Boston, on the 14th of June.
- Radnorshire, 9th ditto.
- Taunton, on the same day as the other petition from the said place.
- Fowey, also on the same day as the other petition.
- Stockbridge ditto.

A petition from Bodmin was rejected.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Mr. Grey now rose, and after observing upon the face of the Motion he submitted to the House yesterday, and acknowledging that he had but little hope or encouragement to promise himself success in what he then intended to offer to the House, yet as he felt it to be his duty, and as while he had breath, he never would agree that the Papers then before the House were sufficient to give every necessary information concerning the Spanish Convention, he was determined to submit two other Motions to the House; which he made, but both of them were negatived without a division.

SPANISH CONVENTION.

The Order of the Day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the copies of the Declaration and Counter-declaration, and the Convention with the Spanish Court,

Mr. Duncombe rose and acquainted the House, that the task allotted to him that day was the most pleasing that ever engaged his attention; because he was convinced that he was doing what he conceived to be his real duty to his Sovereign, and congratulating his country upon finding that we are likely to have a firm and lasting peace with Spain, and an extension of our commerce to a degree hitherto unknown—the extent could be only measured by the industry and enterpriz of the merchants and traders of this nation. He was proud to boast of the honour of representing a great body of that respectable and wealthy people, and he was happy to find, that their sentiments accorded with his respecting the important acquisitions we have gained by the late Convention with Spain, and which he would maintain was procured for us by the firmness and persevering spirit of the Minister, under whose prudent management the trade of this country had been raised to the most flourishing and prosperous state. By the Convention, the most satisfactory restitution is to be made to the parties insulted and injured; and the ground of all former and future complaints on the part of Spain is done away, by the Court of Madrid having agreed in the most unequivocal terms to our right of navigation in those seas, on the North-west Coast of America. He then stated the great source of wealth that is likely

likely to accrue to Great-Britain from the Southern Whale-fishery, which he observed was also established on the most permanent basis. The Hon. Member then said, that as this business seemed to be approved of by almost every commercial man, he would not detain the House by offering any further remarks to their consideration, but conclude by moving,

“ That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him, that his faithful Commons feel themselves bound, to return his Majesty their most dutiful acknowledgements for providing for his subjects an adequate reparation for the injury and insult given to his subjects, without an actual interruption of the blessings of peace, &c. &c.”

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Brook Watson. The Hon. Alderman said, that the city of London, which he had the honour of representing, lost not a moment in addressing his Majesty, and thanking him for the care he shewed of his people, by pursuing such measures as have procured the fullest reparation for the injury offered to them. He stated the advantages this country would reap from the Fur Trade at Nooka, and the Southern Whale-fishery; in doing of which he displayed not only a great share of geographical knowledge, but a pretty extensive knowledge of the North-west Coast of America, and its trade in general; and he concluded a well-pointed speech by seconding the Motion.

Mr. Pulney said, although we had a right to congratulate ourselves upon what has been effected by the Convention, yet we ought to know whether what we took so much pains for, and went to such a prodigious expence about, was really and *bona fide* worth our risking a war; he was happy to hear that harmony was established between us and Spain; it was a subject, however, that ought to be treated with great delicacy, and as such he would observe to do so. Spain he ever considered as a generous nation; they loved and respected this country, and it was our duty to shew a reciprocity. As to the Fur Trade, he did not consider it of any great benefit to this country; it could not, in his mind, continue long; and with respect to the Whale-fishery, he was apprehensive it would become more a smuggling trade than any other. Even in its most fair and prosperous state, he could not promise himself any great hope of additional wealth arising to this nation from it. In the year 1787, the value of the cargoes of vessels employed in that trade was 97,000*l.* upon which there was a bounty of ten per cent.; and after paying all expences, such as freight, insurance, wear and tear, and stea-

mens wages, the profits would not be of any consequence to the public. There were other fisheries of as great, or greater importance to us; the Greenland fishery he considered as superior to any other. Having dwelt for some time on this head, and reasoning upon it with a tolerable good confidence, he concluded by saying, that the Address had his concurrence.

Mr. Matthew Montague spoke at some length in support of the Motion, and made a number of very sensible observations upon the several parts of the Convention with Spain. He differed widely in opinion with the last Hon. Member respecting the Southern Whale-fishery, and thought it was much preferable to the Northern fishery. In the course of his speech he mentioned the difficulties which impeded Lord Anton in his enterprise to the South Seas; which brought up

Sir John Jervis, who said, that the difficulties mentioned by the last Hon. Speaker to have attended Lord Anton in his voyage through the South Seas, were occasioned by the dissensions which reigned in his Majesty's Councils at home.

Mr. Alderman Curtis made his maiden speech. His observations touching the Southern Whale fishery, and the great source of wealth likely to accrue to us from it, were clear and forcible. He acknowledged himself highly pleased with the Convention, and did not doubt but every commercial man in this country would very shortly feel the good arising from it to this nation.

Mr. Dundas spoke most ably in favour of the Address.

Mr. Wyndham opposed the Motion; as did also

Mr. Grey, who made a very long and animated speech, endeavouring to prove, that it was impossible for the House to form any true idea upon the Convention, without having the necessary Papers laid before them.

Lord Muncaster approved of the Address, and said, he would vote for the Motion. A number of other Members spoke for and against the question; which being put, there appeared

For the Address	—	247
Against it	—	123

Majority for the Address 124
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.
ARMAMENT BUDGET.

The Order of the Day being read, the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means to provide for the expences of the late Armament, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose: He said, it was his duty to submit to

The Committee a plan to defray the expences of the late Armament, with the additional expence also of a number of seamen voted for the service of the ensuing year more than were voted for the last. The expence to be provided for incurred by the late Armament is stated to be,

	£.
For the Navy	1,565,000
Army	64,000
Ordnance	151,000
And for provisions to the East and West-Indies	41,000
Making in the whole, already voted by the Committee of Supply	1,821,000
To which was to be added the vote of credit, expended	1,000,000
Making a total expence for the Armament of	2,821,000

From this expenditure 200,000. might be deducted for naval stores on hand; but he should make no such deduction, wishing to have every expenditure, occasioned in any decree by the Armament, stated separately, and separately provided for. It was upon this principle he should include the expence of the addition of six thousand seamen, which would be, at the usual allowance,

Which added to the other expence of	£. 312,000
	2,821,000
Left, to be provided for	3,133,000

It was to the important object of a provision for this sum he had to call the attention of the Committee. He felt, in bringing a proposition of this kind forward, he brought forward a very serious proposition; and he was convinced that no man considered it to be a matter of greater regret than he did; for, however high he might consider the situation and circumstances of the country, he well knew that no means could be adopted to provide for an expence of three millions, but what must, for a time, make a heavy addition to the burthens of the people. Whatever difference of opinion there had been relative to the incurring of this expence, he was convinced there would be none in the necessity of an immediate provision for defraying it, and in shewing to the world the readiness of that House to provide for every expence incurred: upon these grounds he was sure of having the support even of those who condemned the conduct of Administration in incurring it; and he was justified, by the division of the House yesterday, to look for the support of a majority, not only upon the ground of the necessity of providing for its discharge, but

from a conviction that we had no option in incurring it, that the honour of the country had called for it, and that it had been incurred in the necessary exertions to maintain and vindicate that honour: there was also another topic of consolation; we had, by circumstances arising from the expenture, convinced the world of our increasing strength and wealth: these considerations, he said, ought to inspire and animate us in meeting manly and boldly the necessity of the case, and to bear with fortitude the increase of burthen. He would not take up the time of Gentlemen in stating the rapid increase of our wealth, of our strength, and of our consequence, for it was known in every part of the kingdom. We ought therefore to meet the present addition of debt with a great energy; we ought not to be contented in merely finding the means to defray the interest, and leave the capital a permanent burden; we ought to look further, and to prove to our country, and to the world, that we have not only an increase of power, but that we have the means of maintaining that power by a proportionate increase of our resources. On that ground he felt it his duty to propose a system of meeting the expences, which would be made heavier by rendering it less permanent, by a scheme to discharge the capital itself, and that would prevent the present burthen interfering with, or retarding the system for the discharge of the national debt, on which the country rested for its future prosperity and security.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

The first resource he should suggest to the Committee was one which, should his proposition be adopted, would furnish a very considerable sum. This resource was, the balance that had accumulated from unclaimed dividends in the hands of the Bank of England. On the clearest principles of prudence, of justice, of good faith, and of economy, the public had a right to avail themselves of this balance, which arose from the public issues; these issues he stated to be eight millions *per annum*, at quarterly payments, and that the balance remaining from what was unclaimed was, in its present state, available to no one; his object was to make it available to the public, and to give the creditor equal security, whenever a demand might be made, in the Consolidated Fund. He stated, that by the yearly accounts of the Bank it appeared, that the balance of these unclaimed issues had been uniformly increasing from the year 1727 to the making up of the last accounts, in the year 1727, the balance was 43,000; in 1774, it had amounted to 292,000.; in 1775, it decreased eight thousand, and was

£4,000. ; in 1786, it was 314,000. ; and on the 5th of July 1789, the last amount made up, it had arisen to 547,000.—From this statement, he said, it must appear, that the growing increase had overbalanced demands on arrears, the result of which was, that there existed a considerable floating balance, more than sufficient for current demands and the discharge of every probable demand for arrears. The Right Honourable Gentleman here mentioned the readiness of the Bank to communicate every information, and read a letter from the Bank stating their cash accounts, made up to the 12th of October, by which it appeared, that the floating balance was at that time 660,000. The public might, with perfect safety to the creditors, avail themselves of part of this dead balance, subjecting themselves to all demands. It was his intention to propose the taking for public use 500,000. making the Consolidated Fund answerable ; 160,000. would then be left for the current service of the year, and for the discharge of every old arrear that might be demanded. The security for the whole would be equal, as the Consolidated Fund would be the security, by which means every creditor would be still paid on demand, and the only difference be, that the country would have the perpetual loan, without interest, of half a million, which other-wise would remain wholly useless. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the following precedents, the two first of which he considered analogous, and the last a precedent in point. In the year 1746, by a statute of George the First, a sum, provided for what was termed the Banker's debt, was carried to the Sinking Fund, which was made answerable for all demands. In 1763, by the 8th of the present king, the dividends unclaimed on what was termed the produce of the two sevenths, were carried to the Aggregate Fund, which was made answerable ; and by the 12th of George the Second, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery delivered to the Sinking Fund the balance in his hands, and the Sinking Fund was made responsible.

TEMPORARY TAXES.

His next object, he said, was to propose such taxes as might, in a short time, produce a discharge of the capital of expence now incurred : it was not his intention to propose the discharge in a single year, but he would endeavour to find the means to discharge in the first year, independent of the interest on the whole sum, 800,000. of the capital. It was his intention to propose the continuance of all the taxes for the second year ; and on the entrance into it, to dis-

charge the interest of the remainder of the capital, and an additional 800,000. The sum he proposed to appropriate from the balance of the unpaid issues of 500,000. and the two payments of 800,000. would form a discharge of more than half the capital in the two first years, after which part of the taxes might be taken off, and the others left to discharge the remainder, which would be effected in the two subsequent years, making a complete extinction of the capital in four years. He was sure the Committee would see at once that the advantages resulting from this scheme, if it could be effected, would overbalance, comparatively, the temporary burthens that would be sustained. It was his intention to place the taxes he should propose upon a few substantial articles, which would render them effectual and impartial.

The first tax he should propose was on an article of general consumption, Sugar, which now paid a duty of 12s. 4d. per hundred weight, to which he should propose an addition of 2s. 8d. which would raise 241,000.

The second tax was on Spirits, which he considered not likely to be evaded, when laid on for a short time, and in a slight degree. British spirits were now taxed in the whole 6d. per gallon, brandy 5s. and rum 4s. he proposed an addition of one-sixth, which would produce 140,000.

A tax on Malt he proposed for the two first years only ; an additional duty of 3d. per bushel would produce 122,000. The usual allowance is to be made to brewers ; but sold will of course not be affected.

The next he proposed was a tax on Assessed Taxes, except the Commutation and Land-taxes ; under this description came the Window, House, Horse, and all other assessed taxes. He proposed an addition of ten per cent. which would produce 100,000.

He proposed also a double tax on Gamekeepers, and an additional one-third tax on Licenses. This he rated at 25,000.

Here, he said, he should end with these taxes which he proposed as temporary ; the total produce of which he would set in view by a

RECAPITULATION.

Sugar	—	£. 241,000
British Spirits	—	86,000
Brandy	—	87,000
Rum	—	67,000
Malt	—	122,000
Assessed Taxes	—	100,000
Game Licenses	—	25,000
		728,000

This, he said, was not a sufficient sum for the purposes he had stated; but he had also to propose to the Committee a tax which would render it amply sufficient, and leave a residue for other purposes; what he was about now to mention, he intended to propose as a Permanent Tax.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND RECEIPTS

were already taxed, but it was notorious that great fraud was practised, and the tax evaded; there was great merit in the principle of this tax; it was his intention therefore to render it more general and proportionate; to find some means to prevent evasion; and, by not making too many stages, to render the tax on Receipts gradually progressive, from the smaller to the higher sums. The plan he should have to propose would go to the prevention of the present frequent recurring bills from the different Bankers, which was a material injury to the tax on Bills of Exchange.—The addition to the revenue by his project, he entertained the most sanguine hopes, would amount to more than 300,000*l.* *per annum.* He said, he should give sufficient notice of the day on which he would submit it to the consideration of the House for a separate discussion; he believed, however, that he would not be considered to take so much upon the tax, by taking sufficient to insure a total, with those he had before proposed, of the 800,000*l.* he set out with the endeavour to procure. He said, should the propositions he had offered be agreed to by the House, and carried into effect, the Consolidated Fund would gain an addition by the 100,000*l.* from the Bank, and the 200,000*l.* of the produce of the first year, the sum of 3,300,000*l.* which sum he should move to be issued from it for the service of the year 1791; and as a temporary resource for the remainder, he would propose the issuing of 1,800,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, which issuing he was given to understand would be attended with no inconvenience for the short time they were to be out. He concluded by moving, "That the sum of 3,300,000*l.* be granted from the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year 1791."

Mr. Thornton contended, that seizing the unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England was impracticable and a grievance. The Bank he looked upon as a palladium to the public; and that the adoption of the measure would give a fatal stab to public credit.

Mr. Sheridan, though he approved the plan of obtaining a speedy extinction of the debt incurred by the armament, noticed the vast expenditure to be 17,000,000*l.* and to require only 15,000,000*l.* for the last four years. He was firmly persuaded, that the taxes

now proposed would not be temporary. The Hon. Member entered into a variety of arguments on the subject of Revenue and Finance, and concluded by hoping that the Minister would not propose any Resolution that evening on the subject of the unclaimed dividends.

Mr. Pitt replied, that it was not his intention to propose any; he only suggested the measure, that Gentlemen might give the subject every consideration. He begged to decline any contest on the subject of Finance and Revenue at present, as he intended to give notice that after the holidays he should move for the appointment of a Committee to consider the state of the Revenue.

Mr. Fox made a very eloquent speech against the propriety of the measure touching the unclaimed dividends, and protested violently against it as an impolitic and unjust measure, and as throwing a burthen upon posterity.

Mr. Church said, it would be better to turn our thoughts to the large balance in the hands of the Commissioners of Land in trust.

A number of other Members spoke, when the several Resolutions were read by the Chairman, and the Report ordered to be received.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

On the motion for bringing up the Report of the Budget, a conversation arose relative to various taxes. The Speaker at length put an end to it, by observing, that it would be most regular to object to particular parts of the Report when it should be read. It was then brought up, and the Resolutions were read a first time. On the second reading a desultory and irregular conversation ensued.

The Clerk then read the Resolution of imposing the additional duty of three-pence per bushel on malt.

Mr. Powys asked Mr. Pitt, whether this duty was to be continued for more than one year.

Mr. Pitt replied, that it certainly was his intention that it should be continued for two years. Upon this

Mr. Powys observed, that such a proceeding would be a departure from the principle which Parliament had invariably observed, never to lay a tax on either land or malt for more than one year.

Mr. Pitt replied, that this principle was not so general as the Hon. Gentleman had laid it down; for though it was true that there was a malt tax which was imposed annually, there were two other taxes on malt, that were made perpetual.

Mr. Fox observed, that there was one bad effect which might be apprehended from a tax on malt, such as the Right Hon. Gentle-

man intended to impose. He understood that the new duty was not to extend to any malt from which beer was to be brewed for sale, but was to be confined solely to that which should be used in private breweries. Now the bad effect which might be apprehended from this was, that those who at present brewed their own drink, feeling the weight of this new duty, would go to the alehouse, and be exposed to the temptation of spending too much of their time and money.

Mr. Pitt, to remove the impression which this observation was calculated to make, said, the duty was so small that it would not amount to more than one farthing per gallon on the strongest beer that could be brewed, and no more than one third of a farthing on small beer.

Mr. Sheridan said, this was not a fair way of judging of the effect or weight of the tax: if this was the first and only one that was to be laid upon malt, he admitted that it would fall but lightly on those that brewed their own drink; but as that article, so absolutely necessary to the industrious part of the community, was already loaded with three other heavy taxes, a fourth might be so severely felt, as to compel those who at present brewed their own drink to brew no more, but go to the alehouse, and thus it might at once be equally ruinous to their families and their morals. Mr. Sheridan then took a general view of the finances of the country, and renewed the old dispute, whether the revenue was not only equal to the public expenditure, but sufficiently productive to yield a surplus of one million towards the gradual extinction of the national debt.—He contended that it was not; whilst Mr. Pitt and Mr. Steele contended that it was: and strong assertion on one side, was met by assertion as strong on the other.

Mr. Fox repeated Mr. Powys's question, at what period it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the duty on malt should cease.

Mr. Pitt said, he certainly intended that it should be one of the first of the new taxes which should cease and determine; he would propose either that it should be limited in its duration to two years, or that it should cease when 1,600,000l. of the expence incurred by the late armament should have been paid off; and he believed he should prefer the latter, lest there should happen any deficiency in the expected produce of it, which might require the continuance of it for a short time more. He hoped, however, that no deficiency would happen in that article, and therefore that the tax might determine at the end of two years.

Mr. Fox observed, that it was not very likely that there should be a deficiency, if the tax was impartially collected; but if it was not, then the tax might be kept up for a longer period than two years, to the very great inconvenience, if not oppression, of the most industrious body of people in the country, and who, from their poverty, were more peculiarly under the protection of Parliament.

The Question was at length called for, and the House divided,

Ayes	-	116
Noes	-	45
		71
Majority		71

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

The time for entering into a recognizance on Capt. M. Brides's petition against the return for Plymouth (he being in the service of his country) was enlarged to the 16th of January. A petition was received against the return of General Grant for Sutherland; and Mr. Rose brought in the annual Malt, and the Additional Malt, Sugar, Assessed Tax, Spirit Duty, and Game Licence Bills. Mr. Hippisley gave notice he should on Tuesday call the consideration of the House to the present unjust and impolitic war in which we were plunged in India.

The order of the day then being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.

Mr. Burke moved, "That the Speaker do leave the Chair."

Mr. Balfour rose to oppose this motion: Gentlemen must know, he said, the intention of it to be for two purposes; First, to declare the right to proceed in the Impeachment; and, secondly, to decide whether they would proceed in it. He had not a doubt of the right of the House, for he was not one of those who considered an Impeachment to end with a Dissolution. He could not see, however, why that question should be agitated, nor why it should be blended with the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings, conceiving it to throw an undue weight against him. He hoped sincerely that the abstract question of right might not be discussed; but if the House should deem it necessary, he as sincerely hoped that whenever they should come to pass a resolution, they would persevere in it to the last extremity, even to an appeal to the public for a decision between them and the Lords, should any difference be the consequence of a resolution resulting from the discussion of that abstract question. India had been, for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Hastings, represented as a desert, and governed by a ruinous

and corrupt system; but, for another purpose, he found, in the same Journals, India represented in the most flourishing state. In the last Parliament he was one of those who had voted the Charges against Mr. Hastings; but he had voted them upon the supposition of Mr. Hastings's system being to be done away; instead of which, however, the Board of Control had sanctioned that system, and had confirmed all his measures; for that reason he retracted the opinion he had before held of the criminality of Mr. Hastings. He contended, that the prosecution of Mr. Hastings had been carried on in opposition to the principles of the Constitution, for it was the right of an Englishman not to have excessive fines imposed upon him, and to have the speedy means, upon a prosecution, of acquittal or condemnation. Both these principles he felt to have been grossly violated: a man had been put on his trial for twenty-one Charges; in the course of three years, one seventh part of those Charges were gone through; it would therefore be 21 years, supposing the House should go on with the Impeachment, before they could make good the Charges to the Lords, and allowing the same time for the defence, the trial would continue 42 years; after which, probably, the Commons would make a reply of a few years more, and the Lords conclude by giving judgment. He begged Gentlemen to consider the feelings of the mind of a man held up by that House to public execration as the greatest villain on earth, without the prospect of clearing himself; and this would be the case by continuing the Impeachment in the manner it had been continued, and which could not but operate as a most cruel and most unheard-of torture. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the consideration of the Impeachment to be adjourned to that day six months.

Colonel M'Leod seconded the motion.— He stated, from actual knowledge, the general opinion entertained of Mr. Hastings in India: he begged, however, to assure the House, that he spoke from no partiality for Mr. Hastings, being wholly unacquainted with him, having received no favour from him, nor having ever seen him until as a criminal at the bar of that House; what he should say, therefore, he gave merely in defence of injured worth and innocence.— When in India, he had conversed with many of the native Princes, Generals, and every other class of people in that country, who were unanimous in admitting that the name of Hastings had added honour and splendor to the name of Britain. He said, among others, he had sat up many nights with Tip-

poo Sultan, who was a very inquisitive and wife Prince, and he had always considered Mr. Hastings as one of his most fatal enemies, and as great a man as ever came from Europe. At Delhi the opinion of Mr. Hastings was general for ability and worth. He said, he believed he had travelled over more of India than any man in this kingdom, and the result of his observation was, that the country over which Mr. Hastings had had the greatest influence was in the greatest prosperity; that over which he had a less degree of influence was, in an equal degree, less prosperous; and that over which he had no influence had no prosperity. The system laid down by Mr. Hastings was wisely persevered in by Earl Cornwallis. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by making a few observations upon the merit of Mr. Hastings in saving a considerable part of the Empire, while those at home were carrying on an expensive and ruinous war.

Mr. Jones said, he knew not the man further than as a great State delinquent, whom he sincerely hoped justice might overtake.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox both insisted that the merits or demerits of Mr. Hastings had nothing to do with the question before the House: they both constitutionally contended, that the right of the Commons to impeach ought to be declared; that the questions ought not to be blended together; and that by the House going into a Committee, Gentlemen would be still at liberty to object to the right being exercised in the present case.

Mr. Balfour's motion being then negatived without a division, the House resolved itself into a Committee, Sir Peter Burrell in the Chair.

Mr. Burke now, after a short but pleasant exordium, proceeded to state the importance of the privileges of the House, and particularly that of Impeachment. He said, he should propose only the adoption of a principle recognized and admitted for 500 years. The House of Commons was not a judicial body, or ecclesiastical body; nor was it an executive body; but it had a delegated trust from the people to watch over every thing; and should it once divest itself of that power, it would no longer be a guardian of the Constitution; it would be like salt without savour, and the oil-scourings of every thing. He moved, "That it appears to this Committee, that an Impeachment by the House of Commons, in the name of all the Commons of England, against Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, is now depending."

Mr. Erskine considered this to be a question resting on precedents, and as such not a ques-

a question that ought to be precipitately decreed upon. He held in his hand a long string of precedents, and asserted, that from the Norman Conquest to the present time, no trial, with but a single exception, that began in one Parliament had been taken up and continued in another. Mr. Erskine was here taken suddenly ill, and could proceed no further than to move the Chairman to report progress.

The Speaker said, the right of Impeachment was an honour to that House, and a safeguard to the people. He said, the seeds of this principle were to be traced so far back as the reign of Edward III. and from that time they had been gathering strength until they were arrived to maturity.—He argued the precedent of 1678, which, he said, was not made in consequence of the rage of party, but that it was founded on the writs of error in 1673, before the impeachment could have been thought of against the Lords, and could not by any means be weakened. He stated also the impeachment of Lords Stafford and Stanby, who were brought to their trials after two Parliaments had been dissolved. He was clearly and decidedly of opinion, that an impeachment did not abate with a dissolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing the time to grow very late, moved, That the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This motion, after a few words from Mr. Burke, Sir John Scott (who promised another time to speak on the subject), and Mr. Fox, was agreed with, and the Committee ordered to sit again on Tuesday.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

The Hon. B. Jenkinson, returned for the Boroughs of Appleby and Rye, having made choice to sit for the latter; and Lord Viscount Weymouth, returned for the Borough of Wobley, and for the City of Bath, having made choice to sit for the City, new writs were ordered to be issued for the Boroughs of Appleby and Wobley.

SUGAR BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the commitment to Monday, the 7th of February, for the purpose of allowing time to consider of the bounty, or draw-back, allowed on manufactured sugar exported. Ordered.

The question being put for the second reading of the additional Malt Duty Bill,

Mr. Hussey said, he wished he could induce the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon this tax, which would, if enforced, bear hard on a meritorious class of people. The additional duty on malt would ruin private breweries and drive the

poor mechanic to an ale-house, the bane of industry.

Mr. Martin was also against the tax, which would additionally oppress the poor of the kingdom, who did not live as comfortably as they ought. He suggested a tax upon dogs, which would bear hard upon no one at a shilling per year for each dog.

Mr. Powys objected to the Malt Bill, as a tax on an article of consumption already overburthened, and as partial in its operation, by falling on those only who brewed for their own use, and exempting the metropolis.

Alderman Le Mesurier was for the tax.

Mr. Drake, jun. was against the tax, as oppressive to the poor, and proposed the opening of a patriot fund to buy off the tax; he doubted not their feelings for the poor would induce Gentlemen to subscribe liberally; and, as he had proposed the measure, he would be the first most willingly to subscribe to it:—If the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer would appoint the opening of books, he would subscribe two hundred guineas.

Mr. Rose begged Gentlemen to remember what had been stated on a former night, namely, that the additional duty would not amount to more than a farthing a gallon on the strongest beer that could be brewed, and the third of a farthing on small beer. In his opinion, therefore, there was no danger of driving the poor to alehouses, where they must pay infinitely higher for their beer than the increase of price in malt would cause on what they consumed at home, every person brewing their own beverage having an advantage over the public brewer of 6s. 11d. the barrel. He said, if the private brewer was to pay equal with the public, it would occasion the rise of a million additional to the revenue.—He concluded by showing that the country had no reason to complain of being partially burthened; London at least being equally so in the additional duty on spirits, and the ten per centage on assessed taxes.

Mr. Peck said, the tax would be more productive, and less oppressive, if, instead of an additional duty of three-pence, a duty of three half-pence should be laid on malt, and no draw-back be allowed to the public brewer. He expressed a strong opinion of the resources of the country, and concluded by observing, that if we nursed and protected our manufactures, we should, without the assistance of allies, maintain our wealth, our strength, and our consequence for ever.

Mr. Courtenay said, many private breweries had been put an end to by the last additional duty; he was convinced the present would destroy

to destroy the remainder. He considered the tax to be meant as a commemoration tax for the great benefits obtained by the Convention, in which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had compelled the jealous Spaniard to take the Spanish padlock off the Pacific Ocean, and hazard its recesses to the vigorous embraces of British marines and lusty Aldermen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be infinitely more agreeable to him to carry a measure without unpopularity, than to carry any measure that might be unpopular; it was his duty, however, to propose what he imagined to be likely to be the most productive, and the least injurious to the country at large, without regard to the consequences, either of popularity or unpopularity. He then entered into the objections made to the tax, and begged the Gentlemen to, from the measure proposed, which would not occasion a rise of more than one farthing a gallon of stout, and the third of a farthing on small beer, the evils could seriously be expected to fall on the private breweries, as had been done by some gentlemen who opposed it. — The tax on dogs, he said, he had often heard proposed, but had never seen a practicable plan. Nor did he conceive it was practicable. He understood, however, that several respectable gentlemen were considering a parochial rate on dogs to relieve the poor's tax. Whenever any preference in for that purpose should be offered to the House, he would give it his support. He concluded by saying, he could not give up the present tax.

Mr. Sheridan cordially agreed with every sentiment that had been advanced in support of the poor, and in opposition to the tax. He stated the malt duties a few years back to have amounted to 750,000 *per annum*, and said, that in consequence of injudicious additions, they had considerably declined. — He was convinced that the tax on dog's heads was not practicable, nor did he think, if practicable, it was fit to be adopted. He concluded by moving the second reading for Monday the 7th of February.

Mr. N. Evans suggested, instead of the additional tax on malt, a tax on Coffee. He said, a tax on oak cotons, in which many had the variety to be bred, would not only raise a considerable revenue, but prevent the vast consumption of oak timber, which was a serious and alarming evil.

Mr. Fox said, no friend to his country would vote against the delay proposed. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) argued that the tax would not affect private breweries, that was the position upon which

it was supported; and those who knew best the country objected to it on the contrary position; Gentlemen would therefore push their confidence to the utmost degree, if they were ready to try, the Right Hon. Gentleman's information, which could be but at second-hand, was superior to that given by country Gentlemen from their own local knowledge: Delay was proposed to ascertain a fact, and to that delay, which would be short, he could see no good objection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the season of the year rendered it necessary for the tax to be passed immediately, if passed at all, he pretended to have no local knowledge, nor did he wish any Gentleman to give a vote on confidence, as he called for was a discussion on reason and judgment.

The question was put on Mr. Sheridan's motion, and carried by a division. Nov. 12 — 479 ajs — Majority 35.

The question for the second reading was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

The Call of the House being for this day, all its members were precluded from entering the gallery till the action was lifted up.

The motion for the Call of the House being declined, things were accordingly prepared to the order, when we found

Mr. Fox had suggested to the subject of the Mal tax.

The House being brought to a Committee, and Mr. Fox put in the chair, the several debates in the bill were read and agreed to, after a desultory conversation.

SECRETIOUS LIQUOR EXCISE.

Mr. Fox proposed, that the duty on foreign spirits should take place from the 28th instant to the 1st of January, and that on other spirits from January.

Mr. Fox observed, in a very few words, that it would be better to make those who imported spirits in August, last, be now liable to the additional duty. When a person gives a bond, it is locked up as a payment of duty, and is in fact so, therefore it would be a great hardship for those who have given bond, to pay the duty now proposed.

Mr. Pitt replied, that extending the time to the 28th instant for the new duty to commence, was affording sufficient opportunity to such importers as have entered into bonds; and it should be noted, that if a person chooses to export any part of the spirits in the King's warehouses, that he only pays Custom duty, and receives the drawback of Excise duty. He also informed the House, that he intended this tax to be limited in

point of duration, in the same manner as the Salt Tax.

The several clauses were then read and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON THE ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Pitt said, that he meant this duty to commence from Michaelmas last, and to continue till the 1,323,000*l.* should be paid off.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Fox thought it very imprudent to charge the public with a duty before they had any right to bear it. The last Hon. Gentleman advised the Minister to agree to the duty's taking place from January next, in order that the public might have an opportunity of reducing the number of their windows, servants, horses, &c. &c. if they thought fit to do so.

Mr. Francis argued in support of the propriety of Mr. Fox's suggestion, and thought it cruel that people should pay duty for so many months back.

A clause was then proposed, that all Collectors shall give security, the same as in the Land Tax; which being agreed to, the several clauses of the bill were read a first and second time, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. Hippisley rose to make his motion respecting the sale of the Fort of Cranganore to the Rajah of Travancore, and of the attack made upon the territory of Travancore by Tippoo Sultan. In bringing forward that motion, ~~he said~~ that he should not trouble that House with any abstract observations on the present or past state of affairs in India; and he meant to ground his motion on that part of the King's Speech that touches upon the attack which was made on our ally (the Rajah of Travancore) by Tippoo Sultan; and accordingly he desired that that part of his Majesty's Speech might be read.

The same being read by the Clerk at the table,

Mr. Hippisley again rose, and entered into a detail of circumstances since the year 1753, to the time when Sir Archibald Campbell left the Chair at Madras; and argued that Tippoo Sultan made the attack on the lines of Travancore, from his pretensions of right (whether they were well or ill founded, he should not presume to say) to the fort of Cranganore, which is a part of his dominions. The Hon. Member then entered into a very minute and circumstantial account of the several claims of Tippoo, and the Rajah of Cranganore, and insisted, that by the law of treaties, the Rajah of Travancore had given the offence at first to Tippoo Sultan, and particularly by the treaty of 1764. He held it to be highly impolitic

for Government to succour the Rajah in his attack on Tippoo, and there is no saying how far, or to what melancholy end such a war might bring us. A gun fired in America has been known to light up the flame of war in that country, and, should we assist in those hostilities which the Rajah of Travancore has commenced against Tippoo Sultan, the bad consequences will not only reach this country, but be severely felt by the people. At the same time he confessed, we had as fine an army in India as ever was seen, and for its good discipline he could not help giving Sir Archibald Campbell the merit of it; but he wished it to be remembered, that Tippoo Sultan had an army that was an over-match for us; and he has a treasury containing eight or nine millions sterling to support him, exclusive of his vast extent of territory. After expatiating for some time on those different considerations, he said, that in what he offered then to the House, he did it under the correction of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt); and if he was wrong, he should most humbly submit to be set right. He then informed the House, that he did not mean to trouble the Minister by calling for Papers which may be considered as proper to be kept back. He trusted that the Papers which he should request to be laid before the House, were of that nature which would induce Government to agree to his proposition; he was particularly careful in wording his motion, and doubted not that it would meet with the unanimous consent of all parties.

He then moved, in substance, as follows:—"That there be laid before the House copies of all the letters and correspondence that passed between the Rajah of Travancore and the Government of Bengal touching the sale of the Fort of Cranganore; as also copies of all letters and correspondence between Tippoo Sultan and the said Government of Bengal, respecting the said Fort."

Mr. Francis seconded the motion, and said, that as he was not in possession of all the facts relative to the subject, he should therefore wave giving his sentiments so fully as he otherwise would, and as he hoped he should be able to do in a little time; he, however, had several observations to make to the House, which in a great degree were applicable to the question; and from his being a Member of the Government of Bengal, and having resided a long time in that country, he hoped that what he should offer would not be considered speculative observations. He then took a very extensive view of Eastern politics, upon which he argued, as usual, in a forcible and confident manner;

anner; he denied that the transfer of Cranganore, by the Dutch to the Rajah of Travancore, could give any possible pretence to Tippoo Sultan's attack upon the territory of the Rajah; and although war was held by him at all times to be the destruction of every country engaged in it, yet he was hopeful that the Rajah would pursue such measures as may completely pull down the restless ambition, and crush the power of Tippoo Sultan. He then seconded the motion.

Mr. Dundas made a most able speech, in which he stated to the House almost every particular respecting the different Powers in India. He was glad that the motion was made, in order that Gentlemen might have the fullest opportunity of viewing every transaction that has passed between the Rajah and Tippoo Sultan, in the business of Travancore and Cranganore. The Papers moved for, he, for one, was ready to grant; and as he did not doubt but his Hon. Friend near him would acquiesce in the motion, he should reserve his sentiments till another time on the business.

Mr. Fox said, that he should do the same, and was happy to perceive that the motion of his Hon. Friend had not been considered improper.

Mr. Pitt said a few words, purporting that he should wait till the Papers now called for were before the House, and accordingly should reserve his opinion on the matter till it came properly for discussion.

Colonel M'Leod accused Tippoo Sultan of wishing to extirpate every Christian from out his country; and of possessing every bad quality that ought to bring upon him the detestation of all the Powers in the world.

Mr. Scott joined the last Hon. speaker in sentiment respecting Tippoo Sultan, and most heartily wished that his power in India might be crushed for ever.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Sir Godfrey Webster's Petition against the Bedford Election was discharged, he not having entered into recognizances.

Lord Duncannon, returned for Knareborough and Higham-Ferrers, having made choice to sit for the former, a writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Member to serve for Higham-Ferrers.

Ordered a writ to be issued for the election of a Member to serve for the Borough of Yarmouth, vacated by T. J. Clerk Jervoise, Esq. having accepted the Stewardship of the Eastern Chiltern Hundreds.

Another writ was ordered to be issued for

the same place, for Edward Rushworth, Esq. having accepted the Stewardship of the Eastern Chiltern Hundreds.

POOR BILL.

Mr. Popham brought in a Poor Regulating Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The Bill, among other clauses, enacts, that no overseer shall be appointed, except in certain cases, who shall not have an estate in the parish.

SOMERSET-PLACE.

Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to the late accident at Somerset-Place, by which the country had nearly been deprived of an Assembly of young Artists, and the President, who had been the chief instrument in bringing the Arts to their present eminent degree of perfection. He stated, that on the day appointed to give the medal, he was in the room of the Royal Academy, when two sudden and alarming cracks were heard; upon examination they proved to have been occasioned by the two main beams of the floor having given way. He entreated the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to set on foot an examination, and to appoint builders to examine the whole of the works of that place, and to controul its completion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the information of the Right Hon. Gentleman demanded most serious attention; and an enquiry, he said, should be instituted.

ADDITIONAL MALT DUTY.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Additional Malt Duty Bill. Upon the question being put for the second reading of the resolutions, it was opposed by Mr. Powys, who moved to have it read on that day six months.

Lord Sheffield seconded the motion, and suggested, as preferable taxes, an additional duty of one halfpenny per pot upon porter; two pence additional on each gallon of spirits imported; or a tax upon dogs.

The Question being put, the House divided,

Ayes	-	92
Noes	-	122

Majority 30

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Order of the Day being read for the House going into a Committee to consider on the state of the Impeachment, Sir Peter Burrel took the Chair.

The motion made by Mr. Burke in the last Committee was then read, which was,

“ That it appears to this Committee, that an Impeachment by the House of Commons, in the name of all the Commons of England, against Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal, is now depending.”

Mr. Erskine then rose, and alluding to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr. Addington, the Speaker) on the former night, he said he had now the pleasure to hope that the Question would be decided on precedents, and on the law of Parliament. He had heard the journals of the Lords laid open, and the history of Parliamentary proceedings quoted from the earliest times; that turn given to the debate had inspired him with hopes, and had given him ground and root for the motion he would that night submit to the Committee. He laid down as a position, that the decision of a Court of Competent Judicature remained the law of the land until such decision was done away by a Statute.

He said, the case of Lord Danby, which had been advanced in support of the Question, was a proceeding contrary to all rule and precedent, and disgraceful to the judicature of the country:—From this precedent the motion was contended for, but he declared it to be in the teeth of Magna Charta, and to be contrary to every analogy drawn from the English Law or English Liberty.—The Lords had, however, annulled that solitary order for the maintenance of Impeachments from one Parliament to another, by an order made in 1685; and if the advocates for carrying on an Impeachment admitted the Right of the Lords to make the precedent in 1678, they must also be admitted to have had the right to annul that order. From that time to the present the order of 1678 was dead, and buried in oblivion, but that of 1685 had been invariably abided by. He said, it was his wish, in opposing the present motion, to guard the Constitution, and the law of the Realm; he wished the House to consider well of their privileges, and to what extent they were warranted in pushing them. He wished the House to pause and to examine precedents, in doing which no doubt of their privileges would be implied; for who would say, that a man, by reading his bible, doubted the Gospel? He quoted the precedents of Lords Salisbury and Peterborough in 1690, when the Lords made an order to take into consideration, on the 7th of February, the Question, whether the Impeachment could be proceeded in or not in the new Parliament?—The enquiry was not, however, made in relation to those Noble Lords, who had the King's pardon to plead, and were discharged thereon, but for the purpose of proceeding against Sir Adam Blair, Mr. Mole, and others, who had been impeached by a former House of Commons, but were discharged by the Lords on the dissolution. Upon that occasion, the Lords' Committee had searched for precedents, and did report, that having search-

ed from the beginning of the journals to that time, they could find no precedent for the carrying on of an Impeachment after a dissolution, except in the cases of the Lords in 1678. He said, the Duke of Buckingham, the minion of James and of Charles, had been impeached; the Commons, sensible that a dissolution would abate the trial, and being apprehensive thereof, remonstrated to his Majesty, who, regardless of the remonstrance, dissolved his Parliament. In the new House of Commons, though justly inveterate against the Duke, no man thought of proceeding in the Impeachment; on the contrary, they humbly addressed his Majesty to remove the Duke from his Councils. In 1621, and in 1623, he quoted Impeachments which had abated by a dissolution. In the year 1671, the Duke of Leeds was discharged from an Impeachment presented against him by a new Parliament, the Lords not thinking them competent to proceed.—He stated the law of the land to be, that a prosecution ended in the death of a prosecutor.—He quoted the Habeas Corpus Act in opposition to proceeding from Parliament to Parliament in an impeachment; for if it did not abate with a dissolution, there was no limit to the trial. He did not ask the House to change their precedents, he entreated them only not to overleap the landmarks of jurisprudence, and to give awe and respect to their Resolutions by deliberation. He moved the appointment of a Committee to consider precedents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no reason whatever to postpone the decision of the Question; he considered the Question for that night to be, Whether Impeachments were or were not a part of the powers and privileges of that House? That power he should ever contend for as the guardian of the blessings we were now in the enjoyment of.—He said, if there should appear, as there did to him, principles paramount to all precedents, it would not be too much for him to say, that we ought immediately to adopt the motion. In early times, he said, there were many instances of penal proceedings being continued from Parliament to Parliament, and quoted that of the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into the statement of modern precedents, and quoted that of Sir W. Scroggs, who was impeached in one Parliament, and proceeded against in another. He then took a review of the precedents offered in opposition to the motion; but drew from them different conclusions to those of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Erskine). He said; he had no doubt of the precedents being in favour of the Rights of that House; but if they were doubtful, a principle could be advanced,

which had been the usage of Parliament, and was interwoven in the Constitution. The Right Hon. Gentleman then shewed the analogy between Writs of Errors, Appeals and Impeachments, contending that the dissolution of Parliament abated neither, they being judicial, and not legislative acts. He said, the Impeachment was not the Impeachment of any particular House of Commons, but was expressly stated to be the Impeachment of all the Commons of Great Britain. The House of Commons for the time being was the Representative of all the Commons; that House was the legal organ for applying the name of the people to their acts, as the Attorney General was the legal organ of applying the King's name.—No one, he said, would venture to assert, that the change of an Attorney General the information filed in the name of the King could not be proceeded in. He conceived it to be equally absurd to say, that because the pensible and changeable Representatives of all the Commons of England could be dissolved, the proceedings commenced in their name must drop. He had examined minutely into the Question, and would find no bar to the Right of proceeding; he found precedents and principles for that claim; he found by analogy of law, by the Courts of Justice, and by great Law Reporters, the Right to proceed from Parliament to Parliament in an Impeachment:—it was impossible, he said, for the House to be governed by the rules of the Courts below; for the foundation of Impeachments was to bring great offenders to justice, who would escape if admitted to the rules of jurisprudence:—The uses of the Courts were for the protection of individuals; Impeachments for the protection of the public. He was convinced, that should the doctrine be admitted of Impeachments abating with a dissolution, the power and privileges of the House would be totally lost, for Impeachments being in general exercised against men in power, the possibility of successfully impeaching might always be destroyed by a great State Delinquent advising and proposing a dissolution. He concluded by declaring his opinion to be, that in regard to their privileges, in reverence to the Constitution, and for the public interest, he would most heartily give his vote for the original motion.

The Master of the Rolls did not think the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had given sufficient reasons against going into an enquiry into the precedents. He said, no Impeachment prior to the present had ever continued more than one Session, and he hoped this Impeachment would be the last of such duration.

Mr. Young said, the Question had been ar-

gued so ably by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it appeared to him from principles of common sense, that Impeachments were not discontinued in consequence of a dissolution of Parliament.

The Attorney General reasoned in support of Mr. Erskine's motion, and contended, that if opposing the original question was to abandon the privileges, sure he was, it was to be agreeably to the law of the land.

Mr. Pyllys asked, of what use was the privilege of Impeachment, if the Monarch could thus unconstitutionally interpose his prerogative, and secure from justice his abominable favourite? He thanked God the present were not the days of Charles the Second.

Mr. Adam was for the original motion which was combated by Mr. Serjeant Watson after whom Mr. Pitt, finding it grew very late proposed to adjourn the debate to the next day, which was immediately agreed to; and at half past two the House broke up.

THURSDAY, D. C. 23.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

Mr. Burke having moved the Order of the Day on the adjourned debate of yesterday, the Speaker left the chair, and Sir Peter Burrell took his place.

Colonel Simcoe rose, and said it was not his intention to go at all into the consideration of the question as a point of law. His opinion, that an Impeachment did not cease by a dissolution of Parliament, was not founded on precedents, but on the plain dictates of common sense. A supreme inquisitorial power must be lodged somewhere, and upon that ground he defended the Rights of the Commons of England to prosecute by Impeachment to conviction. In the course of his speech, he alluded to Mr. Burke as having changed his ground.—He had always understood, he said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had an extensive wardrobe; he was happy to see him throw off the cloak of menace, and array himself in the simple robe of truth.

Mr. Burke said, he should not have risen so early, had he not been particularly alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. After combating the arguments made use of by different speakers with great ability, he concluded by complimenting the eloquence and ability which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had displayed in his speech, and ridiculed, with much success, the sources from which the gentlemen of the law had drawn their arguments. He urged, in very eloquent terms, the virtue of humanity, when directed to a proper object; but if not properly regulated, it was a principle extremely dangerous to the administration of justice. Upon the whole, he was decidedly of opinion,

fram

from the precedents of former times, and from the almost uninterrupted usage of Parliament, that a dissolution does not abate the proceedings of a trial by Impeachment, and therefore that the Impeachment against Warren Hastings is now depending.

Mr. Pawlett felt himself bewildered in precedents, but was clearly of opinion, that an Impeachment did not cease with a dissolution of Parliament. He saw danger from the increase of the King's prerogative in the creation of Peers, which might also defeat a trial by Impeachment; but no man would from thence argue, that the Royal Prerogative should for that reason be abridged.

Mr. Louis Grant said, that the principle on which the question, in his opinion, ought to be tried, was very simple.—It rested solely on this point, that the House ought to decide on their judicial, and not in their legislative capacity; they were not to make the law, but to explain it.

Sir Charles Gould used a few arguments to shew, that an Impeachment depending did not abate by a dissolution or prorogation of Parliament.

Mr. Dundas said, that he considered it his duty to deliver some opinion upon a Question that he considered of so much importance to be decided properly, both with regard to that House, and to the Constitution of the country. He said, it was needless for him either to combat with or follow the Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Erskine, &c.) who had drawn all their arguments from the precedents of ancient times, especially as his opinion on these precedents had been mostly anticipated and delivered by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt) last night in a speech, that it was far above his abilities to give any account of its extraordinary merits. Mr. Dundas then, recapitulating the heads of his arguments, stated it as his decided opinion, that a prorogation or dissolution of Parliament had not the effect of abating an Impeachment depending, but that it remained *in statu quo*.

Sir John Scott (Solicitor General) entered at great length into the argument. He contended, that by the dissolution of Parliament the Impeachment was at an end, nothing in fact remained but the record; and of the proceedings of the same Parliament nothing existed but a certain quantity of parchment and stationary. If the House were to determine that an Impeachment did not abate by a dissolution, it went only to muzzle the lion of prerogative with a cobweb.

Mr. Fox in a most animated speech directed all the force of his eloquence against the line of argument which the Gentlemen of the long robe had adopted. He was particularly severe on the Solicitor General, who, he said,

had contented himself with a hacknied repetition of the arguments of those who had gone before him on the same side of the question. Mr. Fox with infinite ability dwelt on the importance of the Question as invading the freedom of the Constitution, and said, that if the precedents were against the continuance of an Impeachment after a dissolution, it was no law, but an usurpation, sanctioned only by its antiquity. In the course of his speech he alluded to Mr. Erskine, of whom he said he entertained not the less opinion because he had differed from him on the present Question.

Mr. Erskine spoke in explanation, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in enjoying the smiles of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox). He took notice of the severity with which he had been treated by another Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Burke, who had called him a Bird of Passage), and said, that if he had been a bird of passage, he would not have perched on this side, but would have sought refuge on the more luxuriant branches of the other.

Mr. Ord said, he should vote for the motion of Mr. Erskine, as it would give the lawyers time to examine more minutely into the precedents, which they said they had not considered.

The question being now loudly called for, the House divided,

Ayes	-	30
Noes	-	133
Majority		—103

Mr. Burke's motion, "That the Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. is now depending," was then put, and carried without a division; and at half past two in the morning the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that the freemen of Boston had not entered into a recognizance to prosecute their petition.—The Petition was consequently discharged.

The Speaker also informed the House that the time allowed for Mr. Mortimer to enter into a recognizance to prosecute his Petition against the Shaftesbury Election had expired; he hoped, however, the House would enlarge the period for entering into the recognizance, Mr. Mortimer having been precluded from entering into it in consequence of the Speaker's indisposition.

Ordered, that the time be enlarged for thirty days.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That Mr. Speaker be desired to print the speech by him made to his Majesty in presenting the Bills of Supply for the Royal Assent."—Ordered.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday the second day of February.

Mr. Johnson, property-man to the Theatre, who on this occasion displayed some skill in this species of entertainment.

31. *The Earl of Essex*, by Henry Jones, was revived at Covent Garden, and the characters of Queen Elizabeth and the Counsellors of Rutland, were represented with great excellence by Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Effen.

JAN. 1, 1791. *The Siege of Belgrade*, a Comic Opera by Mr. Cobb, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

The Seraskier,	Mr. Kelly.
Colonel Cohenberg,	Mr. Painter.
Krohnfeldt,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Ismael,	Mr. Fox.
Yuseph,	Mrs. Suct.
Leopold,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Peter,	Mr. Dignum.
Anselm,	Mr. Cork.
Michael,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Soldier,	Mr. Dubois.
Catherine,	Mrs. Creuch.
Fatima,	Mrs. Hagley.
Lilla,	Signora Storace.
Ghita,	Mrs. Blind.

The first scene opens with a view of an out-post of the Turkish army lodged near Gipsos, a village in the Province of Servia. At a distance are the town and citadel of Belgrade, situated at the conflux of the Danube and the Save. On the farther bank of the river Save lies the Austrian camp, near Belaïn; and beyond the Danube are some stretches into the low country of the Banat.

Though some military event which actually occurred at the siege of Belgrade forms the ground-work for the plot of this piece, a variety of comic incidents occurring in a village near the spot are rendered productive of the principal effects. Lilla and Leopold, two cotagers on the point of marriage, are interrupted in their happiness, first by Yuseph, Chief Magistrate of the village, who is in love with Lilla; and secondly, by the Seraskier, the Commander of the Turkish army, who resolves on conveying Lilla to his Seraglio. From the various schemes of these lovers some comic situations arise, among which may be numbered the seizure of Leopold by the officers of justice; his introduction to the Seraskier; the supper of Leopold and Lilla interrupted by the Seraskier's serenade; Yuseph being turned out of his own house by the German soldiers; &c. &c. Changes of position from the Turkish to the Austrian interest; his attempt to carry off his hidden treasure; his detection by Leopold, and being obliged to be an accessory to robbing himself.

The serious interest of the Opera arises

from the distress of Colonel Cohenberg and Catherine, an Austrian lady, to whom he was married previous to his being ordered on service at Belgrade. On her way to join him, she is taken prisoner by the Turks, the Seraskier is enamoured with her, and discovering Cohenberg in his attempts to release her, deems him to death. From this fate Cohenberg is rescued by the Austrians suddenly attacking and carrying the Turkish post. The Seraskier, however, carries off Catherine. She afterwards escapes from him, is again taken, and at length rescued by Cohenberg, who rushes amidst a band of Turks appointed to guard her in the Mahometan burying-ground near Belgrade.

This Opera, although it is by no means so replete with whimsicality of situation as "The Strangers at Home," or "The Haunted Tower," yet has very strong claims upon the town. The music, which is Storace's, is excellent; those airs allotted to his sister, Mrs. Creuch, Mrs. Blind, and Mr. Kelly, are particularly pleasing. The Chorusses of Turks and Austrians were also well managed. Mr. Cook, who made his first appearance on any stage, sung a very capital tenor, in which he was loudly cheered, and Signora Storace was obliged to repeat one of her airs a third time. The scenery of this Opera is equal, if not superior, to any that has come from the pencil of Greenwood. The first is particularly grand and striking; that of the Convent in ruins is also a remarkably fine scene; but the last, which represents the storming the Castle, &c. of Belgrade, is the *non plus ultra* of the art. The tent of the Seraskier, and the Seraglio, are finely executed, and the villages and surrounding country have a very natural effect. The piece was received throughout without the smallest opposition, but from the length of the performance, and one or two situations that were rather heavy, the pruning-knife, if cautiously applied, will prove serviceable.

Since the first evening the part of Krohnfeldt has been omitted, and some other alterations made, which have improved the Opera so much, that, together with the excellence of the music and the performers, it promises almost as much success as *The Haunted Tower*.

12. *The Widow of Malabar*, acted once last year at Miss Brunton's benefit, was again produced at Covent Garden, and acted with applause. Having already given an account of this piece, with the Prologue and Epilogue, in Vol. XVII. p. 38, we refer thereto.

15. Miss Broadhurst appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in *Polly*, in *The Beggar's Opera*. This young lady is a pupil

pupil of Mr. Percy's, and not more than sixteen years old. Of her age she is full grown, but retains that artless simplicity which is the charm of youth. Her figure is good, her face pleasing, and her voice clear, sweet, and capable of great compass; she has also great neatness of execution, and gave most unequivocal proofs of a polished taste. In short, the discovered no defects which time and attention cannot remove.

PROLOGUE

TO
THE PICTURE OF PARIS,
Now performing at COVENT GARDEN
THEATRE.

Spoken by Mr. HOLMAN,

AS on his way the travelling artist goes,
Mought flow'r-bespinkled vales, and mountain
fews,
O'er fertile plains, where golden harvests
bend,
Or where black torrents rush, wide lakes
extend,
He views with equal, yet observant eyes,
The ruin totter, or the palace rise.
No thought has he of any casual broil
That glooms the cot, or circles o'er the soil;
The rich man's follies in his halls of state,
Oppression's fury, or Contention's hate;
A painter, not a satirist is he.—
To sketch each prospect, causes HIM to beam,
And then to bear the mimic scenery home.
So we, in all our wanderings, seek to find
Unbias'd by Design, or Party rage,
We wish to please you, and adorn our stage.
For this, our PARIS PICTURE we display,
In hopes to charm awhile dull Care away:
But think not we presumptuously pretend
To censure other nations or commend,
Whose bold exertion or disastrous zeal,
With sad convulsions shake the Commonwealth.
No: be it ours, those comforts to revere
Which Liberty and Justice settled here;
Where the free heart a genuine tribute brings,
And hails with gratitude the best of Kings.

PROLOGUE

On opening the THEATRE at SALISBURY, on
Monday Nov. 22, 1790.

Written and spoken by Mr. LEE.

PROLOGUES, like pray'r-books, *once* in
large black letter,
Now trim and gay—the less that's said the
better;
Where much is talk'd of, I must look for
plenty;
Who'd shew a *Bill of Fare*—his *Larder*
empty?

To these trite maxims let me add one more;
Attend a tale you all have heard before.

ESOP, an old acquaintance of the schools,
(Who that sees *Birch* but recollects his rules?)
In page—no matter what—(more straits,
Talks of a *Mountain* that felt *Labour*;
Her cries made all the neighbouring rocks re-
found,

And mute attention held the world around!
The *liffes* kills the self same fate foresaw,
(Nay think themselves already in the saw!)
And *Mind* will *swat* at the vent with awe!
The *gripping brook* foretaste the vast oblation,
And *woods* slip *caudle* in anticipation!

When, lo! of all the throng the shame and
muth,

The mighty mother gives *Moust* its birth!!!

Just so with us—this *moral* in our eye,
Fearing to raise your expectation high,
And thus incens'd, four critics, in a trice,
With it like claw, should crush *our scenic mice*,
We throw vaunt *promises* and *puff* behind us!
And humbly trust you'll take us as you find us!
" *C'est vrai. Monsieur*; dat is de grand affaire,
" But still me think de *promesse* is ver fair:
" My *Country* but for *promesse* cou'd no live,
" For (*cutis nou*) 'tis all we have to give!"

[This spoken as a Frenchman.

" I hate all *promises* except—" *To pay*
" *To Shadrach Ston*, or order *such a day*,
" *So much monies*, *value* *recl. in d*—d'ye see—
" No odel *promises* will do for me!"

[As a Jew.

" Arrah! (says *Paddy*) pray be zly, man;
" Say nought at all at all—'tis best you can,
" And make your *finissh* where you first
" *began*!"

" Hugh! botheration! now—what manes
" it prating?"

" The *profos* 'th *padding*, *Jewel*, is 'th *ating*!"
[As an Irishman.

But setting all that others say apart,
The PLAYER speaks the language of his heart;
Nor fears his cause shall lack support or
praise,

While in the vortex, nay, beneath the blaze,
Of that blest'd SUN that *here* *first* *shot* its
rays!

That ACT—best picture of its parent's mind,
And liberal as the Sun that warms mankind;
An ACT which prejudicial mists made clear,
And gilded the Dramatic hemisphere!

Be it our task then to court your favour;
To win your smiles by strenuous endeavour;
Which to effect, good critics spare your claws;
Till fairly entered in the public cause,
Then let indulgence kindly to applause.

Your favours *regis*ter'd [Putting the hand to the
breast] our pains shall feed 'em,
" And every day we'll turn the leaf to read
'em!"

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE

To the Performance of HAMLET at
READING SCHOOL.

For the Benefit of the SUNDAY SCHOOL:
Spoken by Mr. WILLES.

TIME was, when Britons, in ELIZA'S
days,

Their hearts surrender'd to the Poet's lays;
And, to their highest sense by rapture wound,
Felt all the wonders of the mazy fount:

The sense develop'd, every image saw,
Nor dealt out passion by the Critic's law.
They yielded SHAKESPEARE their unbroken
fight,

Their lamp lumin'd from his solar light:
And from their gen'rous admiration drew
The traits that scape the purblind Critic's
view.

When on the stage the mighty Master brought
HAMLET, they summon'd all their powers of
thought,

To watch the manners that his words disclose,
His special nature, and peculiar woes.

POLONIUS rashly slain, bespoke his heart
Eager to act the son's avenging part.

OPHELIA'S father slain, his purpose stay'd,
And bow'd to earth the poor distracted maid.
Thus HAMLET, rul'd by Heav'n's resistless
force,

Is check'd awhile from his predestin'd course;
Till human acts unite with Heav'nly pow'r,
And holy Justice speeds her awful hour.

The scene then clears, shines out eternal
Right,

Adult'ry, murder, sink in gloomy night:
While SHAKESPEARE bids eternal laurels rise,
To grace the tomb where final Virtue lies.

Such are the scenes, on which our hopes we
raise,

To draw from SHAKESPEARE'S worth re-
flected praise.

Then let these scenes your approbation share!
Oh! for the Poet's sake, the Actors spare!

We sue for candour—dare not court applause;
But to your feelings we commend our cause:

The cause of CHARITY—secure to find
A friend and patron in each gen'rous mind!

Oh you, to whom in early youth was giv'n,
To taste the bounty of indulgent Heav'n!

You who, like us, in early youth could
share

The soft endearments of parental care;
You, who, like us, saw Learning's paths

have trod;
You, who were early taught to know your
God;

O think on those, whose cruel fate denies
The soft'ning care that liberal Wealth supplies;

Whose mind, untutor'd in the ways of Truth,
With Vice polluted blasts their tender youth!

Nor damp our efforts, while we thus engage
Your pitying heats to save their helpless age!
Then hear with candour, nor severely blame,
But let our motive your indulgence claim!

WESTMINSTER THEATRICALS.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. BUNBURY, in the Character
of EUDOCIA, in the SIEGE of DAMASCUS.

GRAY, mournful Bard, devoted once his
pen,

To tell poor thoughtless school boys they
were men.

But not our boys of Westminster he chose—
He pitch'd on Eton, for his nest of woes;
Sorrow bestow'd on them, and faded Care,
And sad, grim-visag'd, comfortless Despair—
And kindly sent—first having quite undone
'em,

The family of Pain—to wait upon 'em.
But Westminster! the wholesome and the fair!
He knew—could never be the seat of Care—
He knew what *domes* the Bowling-alley
yields—

What *groves*, Dean's-yard—what *verdure*,
Tot Hill-fields—

The *ball* and *school*—of Wisdom what per-
fection!

And O! what *Patriot Virtue*—the Election!
Too blest indeed were such without alloy,
And some small rubs controul our stream of
Joy;

In which three steps, if we too fast are jog-
ging—

A *gentle* imposition—o—a flogging—
But young Ambition still with rubs *must* meet
In camps and courts, as well as *Baton Street*.

Did you but know what wayward ills await
The boy who wants a *beard*, and wears a *titie*—
In *beels*, and *boops*, and *petticoats* array'd—
And all the apparatus of—a maid—
You'd feel compassion for *my* cate, and shew
it—

Why, *Calad's* pangs of Death were pastime
to it.

If, when you felt for sad Eudocia's woes,
Nature had summon'd me—*so blow my nose*;
And for my handkerchief, I'd made a stoop—
Taking *improper freedoms*—with my hoop—
What female eye so brave, but I must shock
it—

Hunting *so unpolitely*—for my pocket!
You for *my* feelings had not car'd a pin,
But damn'd Eudocia with a general *grin*.
Or, if it so had pleas'd malignant Fate,
That I had quite forgot I wore a *titie*;
And anxious wiv' Papa, to join the groupe
in,

Had rush'd thro' some low door-way without
knocking;

●ff it had gone—*I had your presence fled—*
 And lost my reputation—with my head.
 Such ills to guard against—it rests with me
 To steer with care—my *chignon* and *coupee*.
 And lest my grief should interrupt *your* for-
 row,
 I'll have a pocket-hole cut *here* to-morrow.

If, shock'd to-night, by no extreme *faux pas*,
 You bless our little troop with *dear* applause—
 If *Phocya's* torments did not quite conceal
 ye—
 If *Caled* (for a Welchman) *is* *so* *ventreux* ;
 The *dead themselves* commission may *so* *far*,
 They'll *live*—to fight again—another day.

P O E T R Y.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1791.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET LAUREAT.

I.

WHEN from the bosom of the mine
 The magnet first to light was thrown,
 Fair Commerce hail'd the gift divine,
 And, smiling, claim'd it for her own.
 "My bark," she said, "this gem shall
 guide
 "Thro' paths of Ocean yet untried,
 "While as my daring sons explore
 "Each rude, inhospitable shore,
 "Mid desert sands and ruthless skies,
 "New feats of industry shall rise,
 "And Culture wide extend its genial reign,
 "Free as the ambient gale, and boundless
 "as the main."

II.

But Tyranny soon learn'd to seize
 The art improving Science taught,
 The white sail courts the distant breeze,
 With horror and destruction fraught ;
 From the tall mast fell War unfeign'd
 His banners to a new-found world,
 Oppression arm'd with giant Pride,
 And bigot Fury by her side ;
 Due Desolation bath'd in blood,
 Pile Av'rice, and her happy brood,
 To each affrighted shore in thunder spoke,
 And bow'd the wretched race to Slavery's iron
 yoke.

III.

Not such the gentler views that urge
 Britannia's sons to dare the surge ;
 Not such the gifts her Drake, her Raleigh
 here
 To the wild inmates of th' Atlantic shore,
 Teaching each drear wood's pathless scene
 The glories of their Virgin Queen—
 Nor such her later chiefs, who try,
 Impell'd by soft Humanity,
 The boisterous wave, the rugged coast,
 The burning zone, the polar frost,
 That climes remote, and regions yet unknown,
 May share a GEORGE'S sway, and bless his
 patriot thron'.

VOL. XIX.

IV.

Warm Fancy, kindling with delight,
 Anticipates the lapse of Age,
 And as she throws her eagle's sight
 O'er Time's yet undiscover'd page,
 Vast Continents, now dark with shade,
 She sees in Verdure's robe array'd ;
 Sees o'er each island's fertile steep
 That frequent flows the Southern deep,
 His fleecy charge the shepherd lead,
 The harvest wave, the vintage bleed ;
 Sees Commerce springs of guiltless wealth
 explore,
 Where frowns the western world on Asia's
 neighbouring shore.

V.

But lo! across the blackening skies
 What swartly Dæmon wings his flight ?
 At once the transient landscape flies,
 The splendid Vision sets in night,—
 And see Britannia's awful form,
 With breast undaunted, brave the storm :
 Awful, as when, her angry tide
 O'erwhelm'd the wreck of Armada's pride ;
 Awful, as when th' avenging blow
 Suspending o'er a prostrate foe,
 She snatch'd, in Victory's moment prompt to
 save,
 Iberia's sinking sons from Calpe's glowing
 wave.

VI.

Ere yet the Tempest's mingled sound
 Burst dreadful o'er the nations round,
 What angel shape, in beaming radiance
 dight,
 Pours thro' the severing clouds celestia
 light !
 'Tis Peace—before her seraph eye
 The fiends of Devastation fly.
 Auspicious round our Monarch's brow
 She twines her olive's sacred bough ;
 This victory, she cries, is mine,
 Not torn from War's terrific shrine !
 Mine, the pure trophies of the wife and good
 Unbought by scenes of woe, and undrink'd
 with blood.

PEACE.

P E A C E :

AN ODE.

By Mr. THOMAS ADNLY.

AWAKE! my dulcet Lyre,
Let notes of me odv resound,
And all be glad around—
Strike, strike, ye Bards, to Peace the trembling
wire!

For *Discord* with her gorgon head
From *Albion's* sea-girt Isle has fled;
In vain her burning torch she flings,
Her scrolls are lost; no more she flings
Of mad-brain'd War's career;—
No longer now she boasts her reign,
Or stalks o'er the ensanguin'd plain,
Where of arms was heard to hurtle in
the air!

Now mellifluous sounds, borne on the gale,
Salute mine ears, and echo thro' the vale.

Hark! 'tis the music of the Nine,
Transcendently divine,

Who in full chorus sing;

As near approach the chanting band,
With olive branch and features bland,
How sweet the vales ring!

Arise, ye dull! celestial charms behold,
In flowing vest bedeck'd with beamy gold!

Quick moves the train along,
Attended by the *Graces* sweet,
Who all in unison repeat

The soul-reviving song:

The smiling *Loves* with musky flowers,
Collected from the jasmine bowers,
Content with brow serene,
Chaste sober-features'd queen,

Join in the festive joy with genial voice,

"War's sanguine tide is low, rejoice, re-
joice!"

Lo! *PEACE* appears, as swift her chariot flies,
With milk-white coursers, darting thro' the
skies;

Whose silken reins above their heads she
thro' us,

Whilst *FAME* proclaims her blessings as she
goes:

When chaste *MINERVA* o'er the prospect ran,
Then paus'd awhile, and thus her theme
began!

"GREAT BRITAIN, hail! Of Europe
"thou the pride,

"Where Truth and meek-eyed *Liberty* re-
"side!

"Where bright *ASTREA* holds exact the
"beam,

"With sword unsheath'd, yet countenance
"serene!

"Long have the Gods, with tutelary care,
"Watch'd o'er thy coast, and hover'd in
"thy air:

"And tho' the world combine to work thy
"fall,

"Still shalt thou stand, and e'en defy them
"all:—

"Nor shall the traitor, rob'd in Friendship's
"guise,

"Effect his schemes, and lessen thy allies:

"For know, 'tis Heav'n's immutable decree,

"That thou the *envy* of the world shalt be!

"Enroll'd on high is fair *BRITANNIA'S*
"name,

"Whose laws are just, as gentle is her
"reign;

"Who sways the sceptre with a lib'ral
"hand,

"Diffusing joy and comfort thro' thy land;

"Whose *NAVY* boasts the empire of the
"main,

"While *CERES* pours her treasures o'er the
"plain:

"Still shall she flourish, as her laurels spread,

"In lasting bloom, around her trophied
"head;

"Sprung from a wreath by noble *ALFRED*
"giv'n,

"Of work immortal, and approv'd by Heav'n's

"Yet half remains unsung! Her sons revere

"The Nine Celestial, and their mandates
"fear!

"No boast inglorious marks their noble race;

"No sordid acts their lineage disgrace.

"And shall *IBERIA*, where stern *Despots*
"reign—

"Where Tyranny usurps the servile chain,
"Shall she with haughty pride presume to
"meet

"These sons of *MARS* in Liberty's strong,
"fleet?

"Whose free-born minds all dangers would
"forego,

"And face with lion-heat each daring foe!

"Fair *FREEDOM* guides them thro' each
"dreary waste,

"And gives a zest which *Slaves* can never
"taste!

"The *MUSES* erst, on bright *AONIA'S*
"hrow,

"Ordain'd them free, and spread their myrtle
"bough;

"Sage *Science* gave them all they wish'd be,
"low,

"And I first taught them what it was to
"know:

"Remov'd the film deceptive from their
"eyes,

"That they might see their failings, and be
"wise!

"*APOLLO* learnt them how to string the
"lyre,

"And form'd their fingers to the magic
"wire!"

"Not

“ Nor more renown’d for scientific lore,
“ Is ancient GREECE, or proud **ITALIA**’s
“ shore ;

“ For ALBION e’er in skilful arts shall shine,
“ Nor ROME possess’d more Bards, with
“ thoughts sublime !”

The Goddess ceas’d ! her words celestial
flew,
Ten thousand tongues were heard, and FAME
her trumpet blew !

Awake to life ! Contentment own,
BRITANNIA sits on Virtue’s Throne,
And rules with placid sway ;
Ye Britons shout ! your voices raise
In notes of never-ceasing praise,
And hail the joyous day !

Let the melting numbers flow,
And ORPHEAN skill preside below ;
While harp and sounds away shall flee,
Nor interrupt blest Harmony.
Let *Dulcinea* plume her leaden wing,
While harps are tun’d, and Sapphos sing,
Whose mellow notes ascend above,
In full satiety of love ;

Extolling Heav’n’s august decree,
Let Britons ever brave be merciful tho’
free !

No longer Strife’s impetuous flood
Ebb’d and flows with kindred blood,
Nor dreadful carnage marks the plain,
Where heap the sad ill-fated slain ;
Where late the brave resign’d their
breath,

Chas’d in the gelid arms of death ;
No more are heard afflictive sighs,
As the bold British soldier dies,
Who, tho’ o’erpower’d, disdains to yield,
And gasps his last on Honour’s Field ;
Views numerous armies with undaunted eye,
And falls, if conquer’d, with a *Patriot*’s sigh !
Nor GALLIA can his gallant heart dismay,
Tho’ Legions threaten, and tho’ *friends* be-
tray !

Come, blest PEACE ! thou dearest trea-
sure,

Source of comfort and of pleasure ;
Every heartfelt transport bringing,
Idian strains for ever singing ;
Always festive, pleas’d and smiling,
Never treach’rous or beguiling ;

Every solid virtue blending,
On Britannia’s Court attending ;
Come ! while Bards in genial chorus, raise
The tributary song in high extolling praise !

Louder now resounds the lyre,
Fraught with notes of martial fire ;
See the friendly banners fly !
All is love and amity !

Eternal Concord waves her wand,
And *Discord* flies this favour’d land !
Let Mirth be seen, and every breast,
Elated, throb with Pleasure’s zest :
For Dove-ey’d Innocence her blessings brings,
And treads on gorgon *Hate*, and snaky Envy’s
sings !

O Queen of Wisdom ! hear a suppliant’s
pray’r !

Still banish from this smiling land Despair !
And under thy auspicious downy wing,
Stretch’d to the breeze, devoted to the spring,
May Albion’s sons, beneficent and true,
Keep calm Content and Fortitude in view !

And may her Senators with active laws,
Exert their pow’rs in brilliant Free-
dom’s Cause ;

Hold sacred all their Country’s noblest
Rights,
And deal unbias’d comforts and de-
lights !

So may Tranquility attend the Realm,
And MAGNA CHARTA, England’s
dearest gem,

Be never sullied by a trait’rous stain,
But blooming last unto the WHOLE BE
VAIN !

Still, Goddess, deign to spread thy pi-
nions o’er

This small yet favor’d Isle, BRITAN-
NIA’S shore !

And as descend the soft besprinkling
showers,
To ope the bud, and cheer the droop-
ing flowers,

O ! from thy pinions shake the precious
balm,
That bids life’s stern tempestuous ocean
calm !

So long may PEACE BRITANNIA’S-throne
survey,

And Virtue, Truth, and Love, conjunctive
ever sway !

INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Vienna, Dec. 8.

THE Emperor has re-established the States
of the Milanese in the possession of all
the rights and privileges of which they had
been divested during the late reign.

Whitehall, Jan. 22. It appears by the

advices from India, brought by the Houghton,
one of the Company’s ships, that Major-Ge-
neral Medows had taken the command of the
army which had been collected in the Car-
natic, and had marched into the dominions
of Tippoo Sultan ; and that Caroor, Dara-
poram,

poram, Coimbetour, had been taken by him without any resistance. Major Maitland, who is arrived in the Houghton, also brings an account of the surrender of Dindigul.

The letters from the Government of Bengal contain the information, that treaties of alliance had been finally concluded by that go-

vernment with the Mahrattas, and the Nizam and that Lord Cornwallis had received from the Comte de Conway, Governor-General of the French possessions to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, the most unequivocal assurances of perfect neutrality.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 12.

THIS morning the inhabitants of Banbury were alarmed by the sudden falling in of the principal aisle of the church, for the taking down and rebuilding of which an act had passed in the last session of Parliament. Providentially several persons had just left the church, and had it not fallen, it was intended that the workmen should begin taking it down on the morrow, in which case many lives would probably have been lost. The crash was heard near two miles from the spot. On the following day the tower likewise fell.

22. The Charlemont packet sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool, and had reached the Bay of Dublin, when she was driven back by a violent gale of wind. On Friday, the weather became favourable, and the Captain again proceeded to sea, during this interval, exceeded his passengers to the number of about 120. He did not safely made the port of Dublin, when a second time he was forced to put back. By this time the uneasiness of the people became general, and the cabin passengers were very importunate with the Master to land them at Holyhead, although he declared himself imperfectly acquainted with the coast, and exhorted them to relinquish their intentions. His mate, however, confident of his own inductive knowledge, succeeded in carrying the favourite point of the passenger, and they accordingly steered thither, the consequences were such the mate, received by four lights, mistook his course; the vessel struck on one of the rocks which skirt the Welch coast, soon after went to pieces, and 15 persons only escaped.

25. This morning an accident happened at High Green, near Sheffield. A bear kept by one Cooper, for the amusement of the country people at their wakes, got loose, pinched, it is supposed, of food, and entered the dwelling of a person named Rogers. The unfortunate wife of the man was sitting with one child on her lap, and another beside her, when the creature seized her with all the savage ferocity incident to his nature, and tore her in a manner too shocking to

relate. The cries of the poor unfortunate and of the children reached Rogers and the bear keeper, who almost at the same moment entered the house, and beheld a sight sufficient to appal the most callous mind—what then must be the feelings of a husband! He flew to the animal, but was unable to wrench its jaws from the object of its fury. Cooper then struck it on the head with hammer, but, the haft flying off, the blow was powerless; it however turned the head of its rage on him, and pursued him till he was nearly exhausted with fatigue, and he must have fallen a victim, had not the neighbours, alarmed at the out-cries, come up with him, and, at a second shot, laid it dead. The woman expired in dreadful agony on Monday.

JAN. 4. The Commissioners of Stamp Duties met at their office in Somerset Place to discuss the duties payable on tickets let to hire for travelling post and by time now out of lease. They were let at an advance of 10,000l. over the sum they produced last year.

This included thirty-three counties, beside North Britain and Wales.

10. This morning the *Posteur of the Houghton* lost Indianman arrived at the Lodge, with the agreeable news of that late safe arrival at Portsmouth.

17. A bill of indictment was found against Lord Viscount Dungarvan, eldest son of the Earl of Cork. His Lordship, being rather heated with wine, met a woman of easy virtue, who calls herself *Walden*, at one of the Theatres on the preceding night. On the play being over, she prevailed on him to take her in a coach to her lodgings, which drove to No. 45, Rathbone place. His Lordship gave her a guinea, but refused to enter the house. On this, Mrs. Walden became riotous, and called the watch; saying, if he did not give her another guinea, she would charge him with robbing her of three guineas and an half. On his refusal, the watchman seized his Lordship, and detained him four hours. His Lordship's trial came on this morning at the Old Bailey, and lasted six hours.—The respected prosecutrix having sworn.

sworn, on the trial, that his Lordship had robbed her in the coach; though she had sworn, when before the justice, that she perceived she had left her money when she offered to give the link boy some gratuity for his trouble in calling the coach; the jury said it was unnecessary to proceed further, and begged that the defendant might be honourably acquitted.

The learned judge said, he was perfectly satisfied; and although they had no such record as that of an honourable acquittal, yet it would be remembered.

The Jury gave in their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Lord Dungarvan read the following defence:

“ My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

“ Whatever shame I ought to take, and do take to myself for the indiscretion which led me into the company of the person who has made, and endeavoured to support by perjury, an attack upon my life and honour, I cannot suffer myself for a moment to suppose that any credit can be given to so strange and improbable an accusation. I am charged by the unconfirmed oath of a common prostitute with an offence, which nothing but the lowest and worst habits of life and connections—the most subject baseness of mind and contempt of character, urged by the most extreme necessity, could possibly prompt any man to commit.—My nature, as a peer, is the reverse of this—I am not, nor have been, in any distress or circumstances of want of credit. The only credit is my own. I am conscious that my conduct in life has ever been just and honourable; and that no action of mine has disgraced my own station, or reflected any discredit upon those to whom I have the honour of being allied. It will, however, better become me to refer you, Gentlemen of the jury, to the testimony of those with it is who will be called to speak of my character and character, than to deny you a credit your information from my own recollection. Deeply as my mind feels and regrets the imputed disgrace of the imputation attempted to be thrown upon me, I submit myself to a trial by the laws of my country.—I know that those laws will not suffer criminals of any rank to elude their justice: but I also know, and it is now my consolation and security to know, that the punishments they inflict, can only fall upon the guilty head; and that innocence is safe, protected by the wisdom and integrity of an English Judge and Jury.—I have only to add my most solemn denial of the charge—to request your attention to such evidence as the learned Gentlemen, with whose counsel I am allied shall think proper to lay before you; and to declare my entire confidence in the verdict of a Jury of my country, for

the vindication of my honour, and the protection of my life, against an attack commenced with a view to extort money from me, and continued by malice and wickedness.”

The learned Judge then said,

“ My Lord Dungarvan, it is but justice to you to say, that it is impossible you can go from this bar with the least imputation on your character; and as to your imprudence in this affair, you seem to be already perfectly sensible.”

The prosecutrix and her witnesses retired from the Court, amidst the hisses and execrations of the audience.

This day the long-expected battle was fought between Big Ben and Johnson, in a small field at Wrotham in Kent. Upwards of 2000 persons were assembled on the occasion; Johnson having Joe Ward for his second, and Mendez for his bottle-holder;—and Big Ben with Humphries for his second, and W. Ward for his bottle-holder. Col. Tarleton and Major Hanger officiated as umpires, and Mr. H. Ashton as arbitrator. After fighting for 29 minutes, a most desperate blow, which Johnson received on his right ear, brought him to the ground; and at the 24th round he gave in. Johnson was knocked down 17 times, fell once by accident, and several times dropped on one knee. Ben never fell but when he was knocked down, and stood up to his antagonist with great courage, skill, and activity; he was much less bruised than Johnson, who was carried off apparently very much affected in mind and body.

There was a second battle between the Russian and Johnson's brother, which was a very severe trial of strength without skill. They were both dreadfully beaten, but the Russian had his jugular vein opened, and bled so copiously from the neck, that they were obliged to disengage him from the stage to save his life.

In honour of the Queen's birth-day, there was a most brilliant drawing room at St. James'. All party distinction ceased, and an union of sentiment seemed to prevail in paying respect to a Sovereign, whose conduct has endeared her to every subject, and whose amiable disposition, conjugal affection, and maternal tenderness, stand as models of perfection in the eyes of surrounding empires.

The Prince of Wales was, as usual, the best dressed gentleman at Court. His coat and breeches were of brown and blue spotted velvet; his waistcoat and the cuffs of the coat were gold tissue; the whole dress superbly embroidered with gold and silver stones and coloured silks. The lining of the coat was white satin, and the seams embroidered.

His Royal Highness wore a diamond shoe and knee buckles, a diamond hat, George, and garter, and the epaulette which was so much admired last year. The Prince this year added to his dress a diamond sword, the magnificence of which surpasses any thing of the kind ever made. The design is mosaic to correspond with the epaulettes; in each square of the mosaic is a large brilliant, and round the shell a circle of brilliants of the first water. The bow is composed of an oval brilliant of great magnitude and value, on each side of which is a large brilliant deep, and the bow is finished with diamonds of a smaller size. The hilt of the sword is made entirely of brilliant, without any mixture of gold or enamel, and contains near four thousand brilliants. Hanging from the hilt is a large tassel, the head of which was mosaic, in brilliants, with a double row of brilliant fringe in imitation of bullion. His Royal Highness was supposed to wear about his dress the value of eight thousand pounds in diamonds.

Observations on the Court Dresses. The caps most worn were of white tulle, with small plumes of feathers. The Ladies head dresses were not very large; the toupees dressed for the most part in small curls, rather low—not very wide, and with two curls on the sides. Tippets supplied the place of handkerchiefs; they were made of blond, and tied with large bows in the front. Ear-rings of diamonds, pearls and gold, were very generally worn. The coquelicot, or poppy, was the prevailing colour. The gentlemen's head dresses were very moderate, with two rows of curls on each side. Fine polished steel hair pins were very generally worn on the curls and tresses. The buckles were mostly square, rounded at the edges—and some roundish were oblong buckles.

At eight o'clock the ball commenced, and was immediately attended with company.

The Musketry, with the Princes and their attendants, appeared at nine.—After their Majesties had according to Court etiquette, gone round the circle, the dancing commenced.

MUSIC.

The Prince of Wales,	Prince ROYAL,
	Prince AUGUSTA,
	Prince ELIZABETH,
Duke of York,	Prince SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER,
Duke of Wirtemberg,	Duchess of Montrose,
	Lady Lucy Fitzgerald,
Marquis of Worcester,	Countess of Donegal,
	Countess of Glendore.

Lord Weymouth,	Countess of Aldborough,
	Lady C. Levis Gower.
Lord Strathaven,	Lady C. Thynne,
	Lady Isabella Thynne
Lord Valletort,	Lady Caroline Page
	Hon. Miss Townshend.
Lord Stopford,	Hon. Miss Farley
	Hon. Miss Eardley
Mr. Churchill,	Miss Simpson,
	Miss Rumbold,
	Miss C. Thelwall.

The Minuetts nineteen in number, being finished, the Country-dances began in the following order:

Prince of WALES,	Prince ROYAL.
Duke of YORK,	Prince AUGUSTA.
Duke of CLARENCE,	Prince ELIZABETH
Duke of Wirtemberg,	Prince SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER.
Lord Weymouth,	Lady Lucy Fitzgerald
Marquis of Worcester,	Countess of Donegal.
Lord Valletort,	Lady Charlotte Levis Gower.
Lord Stopford,	Hon. Miss Townshend
Lord Strathaven,	Hon. Miss Eardley.
Mr. Churchill,	Miss Rumbold.

Three country dances were gone down—The Prince led down the first and second, the last of which was the choice of the Duke of Clarence. The Prince, with his accustomed affability and good-nature, asked the Duke of Clarence to call the third; and not perfectly knowing the figure, with their Majesties' permission (for it was contrary to court etiquette), he changed places with the Royal Sailor, who led down the dance with much glee.

At a quarter past eleven their Majesties rose from their chairs, and, after bowing to the company, retired. The Princes soon followed, and the company began to separate.

Grand Dinner. The Duke of Clarence gave a very splendid entertainment in honour of the day to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several of his particular friends.

The decorations of the table were extremely handsome, and appropriate to his Royal Highness's profession. A stand of emblematical devices adorned the table lengthways. At one end was represented a sailor sitting on a cask—at the other the head of a man of war, with an officer holding a flag, on which was written—THE CHARLOTTE. There were other devices of the emblems of war, and in the middle a superstructure displaying in bunting and various trophies, with a medallion of his Majesty; the whole embellished

bellished with branches of roses scattered among the ornaments.

The Duke of Leeds very magnificently entertained all the foreign Ministers.

The Duke's table was likewise decorated with a profusion of the prettiest ornaments we ever recollect to have seen.

At one end were the emblems of Virtue and Fame; at the other, those of Virtue and Fortitude, with a display of the colours of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. In the middle was a statue and a temple dedicated to Friendship, very fancifully decorated with roses, and different trophies carved in gilt paste. At the top of the temple was a medallion of the Queen, with a crown and the cap of Liberty. The inscriptions were,—*May this day be happy—and, Long live the*

Queen,—in which we join in hearty good wishes.

19. The Sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when judgment of death was passed by Mr. Common Serjeant on the following capital convicts, viz. Ann Rhodes, Ann King, Thomas Pointer, Thomas Herbert, John Randall, Neal M^cMullen, William Smith, Seze de Souza, John Walls, Charles Alden, Daniel Buckeridge, and George Cook, a boy about 13 years of age; 17 were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for seven years; two to be imprisoned in Newgate for one year, and one for three months, six in Clerkenwell Bridewell; nine to be publicly, and five privately whipped; one was permitted to enter as an East-India sailor, and 14 were delivered by proclamation.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for DECEMBER 1790 and JANUARY 1791.

LA TELY, at Boston, New England, the Hon. James Bowdoin, late governor of Massachusetts.

Dec 6. The Rev. Joseph Buller, formerly minister of the dissenting congregation at Great Torrington.

7. Alexander Gray, esq. attorney-general for Quebec.

Mr. John Darby, merchant, at Leghorn.

10. John Davidson, M. D. at Nottingham, aged 78.

12. At Eton College, aged 82, the Rev. Dr. Apschape, many years one of the fellows of that college, and rector of Waplefield, Surrey.

13. The Rev. Andrew Perrott, of Pershore, brother of the late baron Perrott, aged 79.

Edward Wood, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's yard at Deptford.

Thomas Whitby, esq. fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge

The Rev. William Jephson, D. D. at Baronston in Wiltmeath.

14. Mr. Pruce Bromfield, house-keeper to the Stamp-office.

At Eploom, Dr. John Clerke, one of the oldest members of the College of Physicians.

At Camberwell, aged 94, John Fauew, esq. formerly an Italian merchant.

Samuel Peach, esq. formerly member for Cucklade.

16. At Taunton, Ambrose Reddall, esq. captain in the royal navy.

Mr. Joshua Wilkinson, of Highgate-hill. In Charles-street, admiral John Campbell.

Mr. Borde, Queen-street, common-councilman.

17. Mrs. Cradock, aged 102, relict of the Rev. William Cradock, formerly rector of Rickinghall Superior in the county of Suffolk.

18. At Arlscott, Warwickshire, George Thuckness, esq. late high matter of St. Paul's School.

Mr. Pusey, lobby door-keeper at Drury-lane theatre.

20. John Dyne, esq. at Tenderden in Kent.

Elizabeth duchess of Argyle, baroness Hamilton, and relict of the duke of Hamilton. She married the duke of Hamilton the 24th of Feb. 1752, and 2dly, March 3, 1759, the duke of Argyle. She was the daughter of John Gunning, esq. and sister of the late counts of Coventry.

John Morphew, esq. of Norwich, receiver and secretary to the bishop of Norwich, register to the archbishop of Suffolk, and deputy register to the archbishop of Norwich.

21. Mr. R. King, grocer, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Mr. Philip Sydenham, a tory, at Basingstaple.

22. At Richmond, M. s. Hewett, relict of John Hewett, esq. of Shore Oaks in the county of Nottingham.

23. Mr. Joshua Wilkinson, of Highgate-hill, upholder and cabinet-maker, Moorfields.

At the Hat Wills, Bristol, lieutenant William Mutord, of the royal furnace, edition or William Mutord, esq. of Exbury, Hants.

At Belmaguard, Perthshire, capt. Charles Robertson, of the late 101st reg.

24. Mr. J. Vowell, esq. son of Mr. Vowell, stationer, of Leadenhall-street.

At Chatham, Mr. George Jones, master of the Crown and Anchor there.

Mr. Thomas Dyton, merchant, of Halfpenny.

At Bristol, Mr. John Tibbs, shipbuilder. Lieut. Gabriel Trotter, of the 75th reg.

The Rev. Mr. Middleton, A. B. aged 86, of which he had been 43 years vicar of Long Horsley, Northumberland.

The Rev. John Pickering, at Mackworth, near Derby.

Lately, George Ayres, esq. formerly chief clerk of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich.

25. The Rev. Robert Wilson, canon residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

26. At Stratford, Hugh Smith, M. D. late of Bridge-street, Black'nars, formerly of Tower-street, and alderman of that ward from 1775 to 1777.

Mr. Charles Martin, cheescmonger, Lower Thames-street.

The Rev. Mr. Gregson, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Lately, at Nea, near Christ Church, Hants, Charles Brande, esq. aged 72.

27. Mrs. Kemp, at Brightelmston.

Lately, at Clontarf, Thomas Bunbury, esq. late captain of the 3d reg. of foot.

29. William Bromfield, esq. Clare-hall, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Dr. Bromfield, of Gerrard-street, Soho.

Lately, at Thomas Town, Tipperary, the Hon. George Matthews.

30. Nathaniel Newbery, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Brussels, for Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, bar.

Lately, at New Brunswick, the Rev. Jacob Herdenburgh, D. D. president of Queen's college in New Jersey.

JANUARY 1, 1791. At Cheller, captain C. Wilson, late of Chatham.

2. At Kneelworth-house, Cambridge-shire, Gamaliel Nightingale, esq. a captain in the royal navy.

Mr. Charles Foreman, of Epsom.

Mr. Thomas Patrick, tinplate-worker, Newgate-street.

Thomas James, esq. Cupri's Bridge, Lambeth. He was High Sheriff in 1774.

3. At Weybridge, colonel Preston, in his 66th year

William Pearce, esq. aged 29 years, nephew of the late bishop of Rocheter.

The Rev. Athanasius Herring, M. A. rector of Hemmingsby, Lincolnshire.

4. Mrs. Foljambe, daughter of the late John Hewitt, esq. of Shire Oaks, and niece of Sir George Saville.

Mr. H. Cock, biscuit-baker in Wapping.

At Woodbridge, in his 59th year, the Rev. T. Carlisle, F. A. S. justice of peace for Suffolk, perpetual curate of Woodbridge, rector of Baling's Parva, perpetual curate of Ramholt in that county, and rector of Frettenham in Norfolk.

Mr. Sainsbury Sibbey, haberdasher, Cheap-side.

5. Mrs. Disney, at Lincoln, widow of the late John Disney, esq. of that city.

Lately, the Rev. Charles Birwhistle, rector of Shirbeck, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Cliffe, near Marlborough, the Rev. Mr. Goddard.

6. Lady Young, wife of sir William Young, bart.

John Blackett, esq. of Wylam, treasurer of the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Joseph Brundley, at Alton in Staffordshire, aged 71.

Lately, sir James Foulis, bart. of Colinton

7. The Lady of Robert Burton, esq. a Lincoln.

Mrs. Fountaine, of High-street, Marybone.

John Boynton Adams, esq. of Camblesforth-hall, Yorkshire.

Lady Helen Colquhoun, late wife of sir James Colquhoun, and aunt to the countess of Sutherland.

Lately, at Lausanne in Switzerland, Joseph Gullone, esq.

Lately, at North Shields, Mrs. Marshall, an actress in Mr. Cawdell's company of comedians.

8. Samuel Cockraft, esq. late ordnance store-keeper at Gibraltar.

Lately, Mrs. Langton, daughter of Bennet Langton, esq.

Lately at Exeter, Mr. George Kincard, formerly of Georgia.

10. At Strith, Huntingden-shire, Christopher Hobbs, esq. formerly of Clifford's Inn.

John H. Field, of Doncaster, esq.

The Rev. Mr. William Brown, professor of church history at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh.

Lately, at Dumfries in Scotland, Mr. John Corrie, formerly of Coar's Town.

11. George Scot, esq. late captain in the marine service.

13. Mrs. Moliat, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Lately, the Rev. George Cooke, rector of Darfield, and vicar of Arkley, both in the county of York.

14. Mr. Stephen Beverley, many years sword-bearer of the corporation of York, aged 90.

Mr. Thomas Woodcock, of Hatfield, Yorkshire.

Robert Godby, esq. senior alderman of Huntington.

15. J. Harward, esq. one of the established clerks in the Treasury, son of Dr. Harward, dean of Exeter.

16. Mr. John Suow, one of the aldermen of Windsor.

Lately, at Douglas in the Isle of Man, George Parker, esq. brother to sir Peter Parker.

16. Mr. George Butcher, at Lambeth.

17. John Robson, esq. of Newington Butts, aged 81.

18. Mr. John Russell, of Wood-street.

The Rev. George Carlton, of Bartholomew-lane, cousin to lord Dorchester.



European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF THOMAS SHAW, D. D. And 2. A VIEW of the EDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Life of Thomas Shaw, D. D.	83	that Event	—
Case of a Person becoming Short-sighted in advanced age. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. &c.	86	Cumberland's Observer, Vol. V.	117
Description of the Edystone Light house	87	Berington's History of the Reign of Henry the Second, &c. [concluded]	121
Account of the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badoock [concluded]	89	Cowper's Observations respecting the Faculty of Physiognomy	122
Singular Letter on Balloons, by the Marquis de Villette	90	Mr. Beaufoy's Account of Mr. Ledyard	126
Letter on the Subject of Smoky Chimnies, by Defcates	91	The Answer of M. Depout to the "Reflections" of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke	129
Drossiana, No. XVII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued]	93	Copy of the Letter of Thanks sent to Mr. Burke, by many of the Resident Graduates of Oxford, and of his Answer	131
State of the Ecclesiastical Parties in the Reign of Charles II.	97	Proceedings of the National Assembly of France [continued]	134
Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone, one of the original Settlers at Kentucky. Written by Himself [concluded]	100	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain: including Lords Decision of the Case of Gibson and Johnson against Minet and Feffer	138
On the Use of Pulverized Bones as a Manure. By an American Farmer	101	—Commons: including Debates on Committee's Report of Mr. Tooke's Petition—Motions respecting Botany-Bay Settlement—and Resumption of the Proceedings in Mr. Hastings's Impeachment	140
History of Maria Arnold. [From "The Speculator," lately published.]	102	Theatrical Journal: including Plan and Character of Holcroft's "School for Arrogance," with the Prologue and Epilogue; and of "Two Strings to Your Bow." Also, some new Pieces, with their Prologues and Epilogues, introduced on different Provincial and private Theatres	145
Remedy for the late Distemper among Horses	106	Poetry: including The Auburn Lock—Lyric Stanzas, by Gray—Lines inscribed in Collins's Works—Epitile to the Bishop of Salisbury—The Willow—Night; a Pastoral, in the Manner of Cunningham, &c. &c.	152
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.	—	Monthly Chronicle, Obituary, &c.	—
Mearns's Voyages in 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America	107		
C. Louis De L'Etat de la France, Present et à Venir	110		
Wrayall's Sketch of the Reign of George the Third, from 1780 to the Close of the Year 1790.	111		
The History of the Baffle	113		
A Volume of Letters from Dr. Berkenhout to his Son, at the University of Cambridge	115		
Buik's Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings of certain Societies in London relative to	—		

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

E. P. T. is certainly not what he professes himself to be, our *constant* reader, or he would have known that the List of Mr. Warton's Works which he recommends us to copy from another Magazine, was originally published in ours of July last.

E. H.'s piece, by the mistake of the engraver of the plate, we are obliged to postpone till next Month.

Crito is inadmissible.

ERRATA in the DROSIANA. In M. Duc De Choiseul, page 15, line 5, for, *which does*, read, *this, however, does*.—In ESSAY ON EDUCATION, page 4, line 15 from the bottom, for, *the expence of any thing is in proportion to the true value of it, &c.* read, *the true value of any thing is in proportion to the expence of it, &c.*—Page 5, line 13, for, *choice*, read, *chance*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 7, to Feb. 12, 1791.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	10	3	3	2	7	2	4	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	5	0	2	9	2	5	3	2	
Surry	6	3	3	4	2	11	2	4	3	10
Hertford	6	1	0	2	11	2	4	3	8	
Bedford	6	1	4	1	2	9	2	4	3	4
Cambridge	5	5	3	1	2	7	2	0	2	10
Huntingdon	5	10	0	2	10	2	1	3	0	
Northampton	6	5	3	9	3	1	2	2	3	6
Rutland	5	11	0	3	2	2	4	3	4	
Leicester	6	6	3	9	3	5	2	2	4	3
Nottingham	6	1	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	10
Derby	6	9	0	3	7	2	5	4	9	
Stafford	6	8	0	3	9	2	5	4	6	
Salop	6	4	4	9	3	9	2	2	5	1
Hereford	6	5	0	3	4	2	3	0	0	
Worcester	6	7	3	9	3	6	2	6	4	1
Warwick	6	5	0	3	5	2	9	4	5	
Gloucester	6	4	0	2	11	2	2	4	4	
Wilts	6	5	0	3	2	2	4	0		
Berks	6	4	0	2	9	2	3	3	4	
Oxford	6	8	0	3	0	2	5	3	10	
Bucks	6	2	0	2	8	2	3	3	3	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	5 11 0	0 2	9 2	2 2	11
Suffolk	5 8 3	4 2	9 2	1 2	11
Norfolk	5 5 3	2 2	7 2	1 3	1
Lincoln	5 7 3	10 2	10 2	0 3	7
York	5 11 4	2 3	1 2	2 3	11
Durham	5 7 0	0 0	0 2	0 2	1
Northumberland	5 8 3	11 3	0 1	1 4	4
Cumberland	7 6 4	7 3	6 2	2 3	10
Westmorl.	6 11 5	7 3	5 2	3 4	0
Lancashire	6 6 0	0 3	7 2	4 4	3
Cheshire	6 9 4	5 3	11 2	5 0	0
Monmouth	6 3 0	0 3	2 1	11 0	0
Somerfet	6 5 0	0 3	0 2	0 3	3
Devon	5 11 0	0 2	11 1	7 3	6
Cornwall	5 7 0	0 2	10 1	8 0	0
Dorset	6 8 0	0 2	9 1	11 3	5
Hants	6 2 0	0 2	8 2	0 3	3
Suffex	5 11 0	0 2	10 2	2 3	4
Kent	5 10 0	0 2	10 2	3 2	10

WALES.

North Wales	6 0 4	7 3	6 1	10 3	9
South Wales	7 1 0	0 3	6 1	6 0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY 1791.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27—29—27	44	S. S. W.
28—29—95	35	W. N. W.
29—29—90	38	S.
30—29—77	44	W.
31—29—85	48	W.

17—30—04	40	S.
18—29—20	38	W.
19—29—36	38	N. F.
20—29—74	38	E.
21—29—49	40	S. E.
22—29—67	38	S.
23—29—42	47	S.

FEBRUARY.

1—29—78	47	W. S. W.
2—29—95	48	N. W.
3—30—18	30	N.
4—30—40	30	N.
5—30—44	38	N.
6—30—38	36	W.
7—30—32	42	W.
8—30—35	45	W. S. W.
9—30—31	44	W. S. W.
10—30—04	48	S.
11—29—72	49	S.
12—30—08	46	S. W.
13—29—87	44	S. S. W.
14—29—84	51	S.
15—29—72	48	W.
16—29—83	44	W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

February 24, 1791.

Bank Stock, 188 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 109s. pr.
New 4 per Cent. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
118 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$, —
3 per Cent. Conf. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Navy & Vict. Bills
3 per Cent. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, —	$\frac{1}{2}$ dif.
Long Ann. 23 15—16th	Exchange Bills —
a 24	Lot. Tick. —
Ditto Short 177 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13	Irish ditto —
$\frac{1}{2}$ 7—16ths	Tontine, —
India Stock, —	Loyalist Debentures
India Scrip. —	2 dif.
3 per Ct. India Ann. —	

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



DR. SHAW.

*From an original Etching taken from Life,
In the Possession of R. H. Musgrave Bart.*

Published by J. Sewall 32 Cornhill 1. May, 1790.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W,

For F E B R U A R Y 1791.

The LIFE of THOMAS SHAW, D. D. PRINCIPAL of ST. EDMUND'S-HALL, OXFORD.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THOMAS SHAW was born in the year 1693, at Kendal in Westmoreland. His father Gabriel Shaw was of the same place, Shee-man and Dyer, a reputable and profitable business in that opulent and industrious town. There too he received his education, till his admission into Queen's College, Oxford, in October 1711, where he pursued his studies with great assiduity during some years, and laid that foundation of learning, which afterwards redounded so greatly to his honour, as well as that of the learned feminary in which he passed that important period of education.

About the year 1719 he was admitted into holy orders, and in 1720 went abroad, being appointed Chaplain to the factory at Algiers, by the interest of the Consul, Mr. Edward Holden, with whom he lived during his twelve years residence in that country, and whom he gratefully acknowledges as his generous friend and benefactor.

In so slender a factory as the British must ever be at Algiers, there were very few calls for the duties of his profession. Being of an active spirit, and inspired with a generous thirst after knowledge, he gave a full indulgence to his inclinations for discovery. Few men were better qualified; for to a body capable of bearing the fatigues of travelling in a country where every accommodation was denied (except what resulted from the casual rencontre with an encampment of hospitable Arabs), was united a mind rich in most kinds of human learning. He was deeply versed in the classical languages; and well acquainted with that of the country he visited; was an excellent antiquary; and as far as Natural History had been

reformed by our great Ray, was the best qualified of any man of his time to illustrate that branch of science in his various tours in Barbary, and, after leaving that country, in his journey through the Holy Land. I refer the reader to p. iv. of his preface for the simple economy of this learned traveller, and the various hazards which his curiosity made him to undergo.

He divides his travels into eight routes, each containing geographical observations on the parts of the kingdom of Algiers which he had visited. These remarks have such a depth of learning, acumen of judgement, and self evident marks of veracity, as to give to him the rare honour of having passed unimpached by criticism, unrivalled by any other traveller, and of remaining to this length of time the admiration of the learned in every kingdom of Europe. The only part of his labour which we do not defend are the drawings; but they were done with his own hand; he was above having recourse to an adventurous hand; but suffered them to appear in their original veracious rudeness.

His Natural History is instructive and entertaining; he avoids the dulness of superfluous description, the cruel tediousness with which many a modern naturalist burdens his unhappy readers, without giving them the relief of manners, uses, or history classical or local.

I think it was in his return from Barbary that he took the route of Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land. These countries he treated in the same method as he did the kingdom of Algiers, and with the same perspicuity. A late writer has passed the following observations on it:

part of his Travels. After mentioning preceding writers he goes on thus: "But all these fall short of the merits of that most learned and inquisitive traveller Dr. Shaw, who with unparalleled learning and ingenuity has left behind him the most fastidiously and the most beautiful comments on the animals of the ancients, particularly those mentioned in Holy Writ, or what relates to the Egyptian mythology; such as do honour to our country, and we flatter ourselves will prove incentives to other travellers to complete what must prove superior to any eagerness, be it ever so great. From such we may be supplied with the means of illustrating the works of the ancient naturalists; whilst commentators, after loading whole pages with unenlightening learning, leave us as much in the dark as the age their authors wrote in."

Our traveller paid particular attention to the vegetable kingdom, and has formed a Fruit of 632 trees and plants, which is printed at the end of his Travels. Among them he has given the Khammis Zyzyphus, or Jujube tree, *Clas. Hist.* Pl. 28. *Gerard. Encyc.* 1501. the *Seabra* of the *Arabs*, which has acquired some celebrity, as being proved by Dr. Shaw to have been the only fruit which could have been the Lotus of Homer; and which is famed by its delicious flavour to have bestowed to so high a degree the companions of Ulysses. It grows on the whole coast, which the ancients named for that circumstance *Lotophaorum Regio*.

Dr. Shaw returned home in 1733. In 1740, he was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall, dependent on *Queen's College*. He soon after married the widow of Mr. Holden, his friend and benefactor.

On his return, he began to arrange his materials for the publication of his Travels. The first edition was published by himself in 1738, and was printed at the Oxford press.

In 1745 he thought proper to publish a Supplement in a two volume, containing a few corrections and many additions. He had been very unnecessarily affected by an *envieuse relation* sung at him by the Rev. Richard Pecoche, afterwards Bishop of Orléans, well known by his travels into the East; a most worthy and respectable character, but in point of abilities much inferior to the author on whom he made the attack. The Public may rejoice that the provocation was given; for to that, probably, was owing the production of more of our illustrious traveller's inquisitive pages.

His Travels were translated into French in two volumes quarto, and dedicated to the Great Frederick of Prussia, and published in 1743. A great part of the corrections and additions communicated by the author are interwoven and connected with the original text.

The last edition of his Travels (having been prepared for the press by the author himself) was published in 1757 by his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Holden, Rector of Barham in Suffolk.

I now hasten to the remainder of his life, passed with honour and tranquillity in his native island. As soon as he was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall, he applied himself most assiduously to the repairing that ancient building, which he restored from a most ruinous state. He divided his days between academical duties and those of a parish priest. At the time he was promoted to the Principalship of the Hall, he received from the College the Vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. Well may the ingenious writer of his epitaph say *iniquo facto*; for who could avoid growing indignant, that no patron could be found to reward such great and conspicuous merit; and that the provision for so illustrious a life was left to the contingent lapse of a poor headship, and a pittance living, both within the gift of the learned Society of which he was a member: except the Greek Professorship, which I think is in the gift of the Crown, he never received any extensive reward. I must add, the Royal Society did themselves the honour of electing him a member of their body.

Dr. Shaw's character was not rendered illustrious by the mere force of literary abilities, great as they were. He had all the qualities that could render him a viable in private life. Good, humane, temperate, sensible, and cheerful to the highest degree, as long as any of his contemporaries exist, the infinite honour of his conversation will never be forgotten; which was heightened by a peculiarity of figure and countenance, of which the annexed print will give some distant idea. His humour was chiefly exerted in the innocent conviviality of the Common Room, where his wit was provoked and sharpened by the raillery of his surrounding friends. Then doubts, or their replies, were not the results of ignorance or scepticism. Their education had made them superior to the one; their knowledge of his integrity did away the other. A favourite story of his was, The Chace and Eating of Lions. This brought on many a laugh and many

non mot. The great traveller Mr. Bruce had heard of this, and grafts on it two long paragraphs replete with incredulity at the poor University, for laughing Dr. Shaw out of the story of the tribe *Willed Sidé Boogannim* making the eating of the flesh of lions an article of their religion, as the Rechabites of old (and the drinking of water; but certainly the old Academics (tor of such the members of the Common Room are usually formed) must have recollected, that Pliny, lib. vi. c. 50. makes the Agriophagi of Æthiopia feed both on lions and panthers; and Philostratus tells us, that Apollonius Tyaneus, as quoted by Geiner, met with a flat consisting of the same animals in his travels between Mount Caucasus and the River Cophena. They must have learned from Labat, that the Moors bordering on the Senegal eat the flesh of lions whenever they can get it. The Negroes do the same; and the Hottentots never refuse the repast whenever it comes in their way. In fact, Dr. Shaw was not laughed out of the story. He relates in p. 245 of his Travels, without fear, shame, or apology, "that the flesh of lions is in high esteem in Barbary, being somewhat like veal in taste or flavour." Labat, Kolben, Shaw, and Chenier, speak of them as a general food of the Moors, whenever they can get at them; not monopolized by patent by any sect, as Mr. Bruce seems to intimate. How often Dr. Shaw was regaled with a leonine banquet, we are not told; but the Abyssinian traveller informs us, "he ate the flesh of lions", *that is, part of three lions.*" Thus he mentions through a scrupulous regard to truth (*vitam impendere vero*), lest we should suspect that he had been seized with a boulimy, and eat a whole lion to his shame. Our travellers disagree as to the flavour: Shaw thought it as good as an Essex calf; Mr. Bruce complains of the musky taste; which, had our countryman been alive, he would have accounted for by saying, the lions had that morning made a breakfast of a Civet Cat.

I cannot pass over another reflection of the celebrated Abyssinian Traveller on our illustrious countryman, implied, yet not expressed, in his mention of Tyre, and its once famous purple dye †. Mr. Bruce, it seems, after a cast or two with some ragged nets, happened not to catch a single *Purpura*. On that he founds his belief

that the *Purpura* never did exist in this sea, nor ever did contribute to this famous colour. Doctor Shaw was more fortunate, and did actually find one of the species of shells, that engraven by Rondeletius de Testaceis, p. 64. This is well described by Pliny, *cuniculatum, procurrente rostro* †. Fabius Columna gives us a variety of the same species. We also know from the Ancients that a *Buccinum* produced the same dye. It certainly was not confined even to a genus; but that of the *Murex* was in the highest repute. These and the *Buccina* were called *Intoreles*, because they were found adhering to the rocks; others were called *Pelagie*, because they were found only in the high seas. The *Helix Iuthana* and *Volacca* are of this class, and yield a purple dye. The *Insula Purpuraria*, the modern Madeira, and Porto Santo, received their name from them.—Captain Cook § found these shells floating to the south of these islands, and they are also found to the north of them. Juba was acquainted with the *Purpura*, and probably with the *Insula Purpuraria*, from whence they were procured.

Mr. Bruce imagines that all the *Purpura* of Tyre would not dye twenty yards of cloth in a year. The process is given in Pliny, and the high value set on the dyes †. The cloth dyed with this precious colour was worn only by peop^l of the first rank, by generals, and certain civil officers. Thus confined, the demand was not greater than the materials for the dye could furnish. Mr. Bruce had no occasion to have recourse to the *Cochineal*, for this simple reason—That valuable dye is the sole product of an insect of the hottest parts of Spanish America, which breeds and feeds on the *Coccus Cochinitifera*, and never could have been known till after the discovery of the New World, which was not less than 1824 years after the destruction of Tyre by Alexander the Great. After this event the use of the *Purpura* continued even to the days of Pliny, a period of 393 years. Had it been changed for a minute, we are very clear that Pliny was not a Naturalist who would have kept the secret.

The world was deprived of Doctor Shaw on the 13th of September 1751, at his living of Bramley, where an elegant Epitaph, composed by the Reverend Doctor Joseph Brown, Provost of Queen's

* Vol. I. Introd. p. xxv.

† Lib. IX. c. xxxvi.

‡ Lib. IX. c. xxxviii, xxxix, xl.

† Ibid. p. lx.

§ Vol. II. p. 14. Voy. I.

College, Oxford, gives us his just eulogium, and part of his history. The Epitaph shall conclude this Account.

We have nothing more to add, than that by his last will he bequeathed to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, to be placed in some convenient part of the Bodleian Library or Picture Gallery, his Cabinet of Curiosities, with all the appurtenances of the same, together with his Manuscripts relating to Natural History, and the Journals and Memoirs relating to his Book of Travels, to be kept in the same Cabinet: and the same are to be seen in the Sub-Librarian's study in the Picture Gallery.

He also left to the University, to be placed in the Saengerian Museum, his Cabinet of Coins and Plants, collected in his travels, with all his other volumes of dried plants in his possession, together with a few books of Natural History; and certain curiosities; all which are deposited in the same Cabinet.

I will return once more to the great modern traveller, and with confidence expect he will in his next edition expunge the two most insulting paragraphs, boldly imputing ignorance, and indiscriminate ignorance, to the whole of a most respectable University. How can I doubt but he will attend to the voice of his poetical friend, who, probably second-sighted, foresaw the insult, and candidly pointed out the *amen de honorable*.

Hear Truth invite! hear Science plead—
Bold Traveller, her voice attend!

Such a concession will do him no dishonour: reparation of an injury becomes every man; especially when that injury has been quite unprovoked, and founded on a total inattention to the words of a writer whose character has by no means been impaired in spite since the appear-

CASE OF A PERSON BECOMING SHORT-SIGHTED IN ADVANCED AGE; BY THOMAS HENRY, F. R. S. &c.

[From Vol. III. of "MEMOIRS OF THE MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY," just published.]

I REMEMBER it was, some years since, mentioned in this Society, that a method had been recommended, but where or by whom I do not recollect, of preventing the necessity of using spectacles in advanced age. It consisted in the practice of reading a very small print by the light of a small candle. By this means, the humours of the eye being protruded, the crystalline lens was supposed to be hindered from losing its convex form, and assuming that flatness which it acquires in old persons.

I lately met with a Gentleman, who, contrary to what generally happens to

ance of the brilliant meteor, the Explorer of the Fountains of the Nile.

OXONIENSIS:

E P I T A P H.

Peregrinationibus variis
Per Europam, African, Asianque
Feliciter absolutis,
Et exuvias mortibus hic loci
Tandem depositis,
Cœlestem in Patriam migravit,
THOMAS SHAW, S. T. P. &c. S. S.
Gabrielis Fil. Kendallienfis:

Qui

Consulibus *Anglicis* apud *Algerenses*
Primum erat a *Sicris*;
Mox *Coll. Regiæ* inter *Socios* scriptus;
Aut dein *Sacri Edmunda* Principalis;
Ac ejusdem munificus *Institutor*;
Linguae denum *Græcæ* apud *Oxonienfes*
Professor *Regius*.

De literis quantum meruit auctori celebratus,

Edita usque testabantur opera,
Pyramidibus ipsis, quas penitus inteperat.
Perenniora forsitan extulerat.

Hic, studus celi severioribus in dies occupatus,

Horis tamen sublecevis emicuit
Et iuditus idem et facetus conviva.
Optima quanquam mentis indole
Et multiplici scientia instructus,
Literatorum omnium, domi forsitque,
Suffragis comprobatus;
Magnatum, procerumque popularium,
Familiari insignitus notitia;

Nec summis in ecclesia dignitatibus impar;
Fato tamen iniquo eventit,

Ut *B. amlyensis* obiret *paracie*
Vicarius penè *hexagenarius*

XVIII. cal. Sept. A. D. 1751.

Uxor JOANNA *Ed. Holden*, arm. consulis
Algerensis olim conjux, bis vidua, M. P.

As, when younger, his eyes had not that fault; and who, instead of being obliged to use convex glasses, had found it necessary to employ concave ones, and to procure them still more the older he grew. This change in his sight, he informed me, he first observed after having for some time accustomed himself to read a book printed in a small character, and that frequently in the close of the evening, when the light was not favourable for the purpose.

As this is an uncommon fact, and may serve to confirm the propriety of the doctrine I have alluded to, I thought it might be proper to communicate it to the

EDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE*.

[With a VIEW.]

THE Edystone Rocks are supposed to have got this appellation from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current amongst and in the vicinity thereof, both upon the tide of flood and the tide of ebb. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, according to the true meridian; and the distance, as nearly as can be collected, is twelve and a half miles; and from the same point in the Sound to the Jetty Head, called the Barbican, in the port of Plymouth, is a mile and a half more, which makes the distance of the Edystone from the port of Plymouth to be nearly fourteen miles.

The Promontory called Ram Head is the nearest point of land to the Edystone, which bears from thence South scarcely one point West, distant about ten miles, and consequently by the compass is nearly S. W. by S.—Those rocks are nearly in a line, but somewhat within that line which joins the *Start* and the *Lizard* Points; and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they must, before a lighthouse was established thereon, have been very dangerous, and often fatal to ships under such circumstances: and many rich ships and other vessels have, in former times, been actually lost upon those rocks, particularly such as were homeward-bound from foreign parts; it being even now a common thing, in foggy and thick hazy weather, for homeward-bound ships from long foreign voyages to make the Edystone Lighthouse as the first point of land of *Great Britain*; so that in the night, and nearly at high water, when the whole range of these rocks are covered, the most careful mariner might run his ship upon them, if nothing was placed there by way of warning.

The many fatal accidents which so frequently happened, made it a thing very desirable to have a lighthouse built thereon, and that for many years before any competent undertaker appeared. At length, however, we learn, that in the year 1696 Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury in the county of Essex, Gent. was not only hardy enough to undertake it, but was furnished with the necessary powers to put

it in execution. This, it is supposed, was done in virtue of the general powers lodged in the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity-house at *Deptford Strand* to erect sea marks, &c. by a Statute of Queen Elizabeth, whereby they are empowered “to erect and set up beacons, marks and signs for the sea, needful for avoiding the dangers; and to renew, continue, and maintain the same.” But whether Mr. Winstanley was a proprietor or sharer of the undertaking under the Trinity-house, or only the directing engineer employed in the execution, does not now appear.

This Gentleman had distinguished himself in a certain branch of mechanics, the tendency of which is to raise wonder and surprise. He had at his house at Littlebury a set of contrivances, such as the following:—Being taken into one particular room of his house, and there observing an old slipper carelessly lying on the middle of the floor,—if, as was natural, you gave it a kick with your foot, up started a ghost before you: If you sat down in a certain chair, a couple of arms would immediately clasp you in, so as to render it impossible to disentangle yourself till your attendant set you at liberty. And if you sat down in a certain abour by the side of a canal, you was forthwith sent out afloat to the middle of the canal, from whence it was impossible for you to escape till the manager returned you to your former place.—Whether those things were shewn to strangers at his house for novelty, or were done by way of amusement to those that came to visit the place, is uncertain; as Mr. Winstanley is said to have been a man of some property: but it is at least certain, that he established a place of public exhibition at Hyde Park Corner, called Winstanley's Water-works, which were shewn at stated times at one shilling each person. The particulars of those Water-works are not now known; but, according to the taste of the times, we must naturally suppose a great variety of *Jet d'eau*, &c. †

The Lighthouse Mr. Winstanley built was begun in the year 1696, and was more than four years in building; “not,” says the Architect, “for the greatness of the work, but for the difficulty and danger

* This account is extracted from a “Narrative of the Building, and a Description of the Construction of the Edystone Lighthouse with Stone. By John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F. R. S.”

† It appears that the exhibition of these Water-works continued some years after the death of Mr. Winstanley, as they were existing in the month of Sept. 1709, being mentioned in the *Tatler* of that date.

in getting backwards and forwards to the place. The difficulties were many, and the dangers not less. At length, in the third year, all the work was raised, which to the vane was eighty feet. Being all finished, with the lantern, and all the rooms that were in it, they ventured to lodge there soon after Midsummer, for the greater dispatch of the work. But the first night the weather came bad, and continued, that it was eleven days before any boats could come near them again, and, not being acquainted with the height of the sea rising, they were almost all the time drowned with wet, and their provisions in as bad a condition, though they worked night and day to make shelter for themselves. In this storm they lost some of the materials, although they did what they could to save them; but the boat then returning, they all left the house to be refitted on shore; and as soon as the weather permitted, they returned again and finished all, and put up the light on the 14th of Nov. 1698; which being so late in the year, it was three days before Christmas before they had relief to get on shore again, and were almost at the last extremity for want of provisions; but by good providence, then two boats came with provisions, and the family that was to take care of the light.

The fourth year, finding in the winter the effects the sea had upon the house, and buying the lantern at times, although more than 50 feet high; Mr. Winstanley early in the spring encompassed the building with a new work of four feet thickness from the foundation, making all solid near 20 feet high; and taking down the upper part of the first building, and enlarging every part in its proportion, he raised it forty feet higher than it was at first; and yet the sea, in time of storm, did in appearance 100 feet* above the vane; and at times covered half the side of the house and the lantern as if they were under water.

On the finishing this building, it was generally said, that in the time of hard weather, such was the height of the seas, that it was very possible for a six-oared boat to be lifted up upon a wave, and driven through the open gallery of the Lighthouse.

In Nov. 1703, the fabric wanted some repairs, and Mr. Winstanley went down to Plymouth to superintend the performance of them. The opinion of the common people was, that the building would not be of long duration. Mr. Winstanley, however, held different sen-

timents. Being amongst his friends previous to his going off with his workmen on account of those reparations, the danger was intimated to him; and it was said, that one day or other the Lighthouse would certainly be overfit. To this he replied, "He was so well assured of the strength of his building, he should only wish to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the structure."

In this wish he was too soon gratified; for while he was there with his workmen and light-keepers, that dreadful storm began which raised the most violently upon the 26th Nov. 1703, in the night; and of all the accounts of the kind which history furnishes us with, we have none that has exceeded this in Great Britain, or was more injurious or extensive in its devastation.

The next morning when the storm was abated nothing of the Lighthouse was to be seen. The following account of its destruction was printed at the time, by Daniel Defoe, in a book intitled **THE STORM**:

"The loss of the Lighthouse called the Edystone, at Plymouth, is another article of which we never heard any particulars, other than this, that at night it was standing, and in the morning all the upper part of the gallery was blown down, and all the people in it perished, and, by a particular misfortune, Mr. Winstanley the contriver of it; a person whose loss is very much regretted by such as knew him, as a very useful man to his country. The loss of that Lighthouse is also a considerable damage, as it is very doubtful whether it will ever be attempted again; and it was a great security to the sailors, many a good ship having been lost there in former times.

"It was very remarkable, that as we are informed, at the same time the Lighthouse aforesaid was blown down, the model of it in Mr. Winstanley's house at Littlebury in Essex, above 200 miles from the Lighthouse, fell down and was broke to pieces.

"At Plymouth they felt a full proportion of the storm in its utmost fury. The Edystone has been already mentioned; but it was a double loss, in that the Lighthouse had not been long down when the *Winchelsea*, a homeward-bound *Virginia* man, was split upon the rock where that building stood, and most of her men drowned.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. Smeaton says this is short of its real height 50 feet.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE Rev. Mr. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

(Concluded from Vol. XVIII. Page 327.)

MR. BADCOCK quitted the Dissenting ministry some time toward the end of the year 1786, having an intention of conforming to the Established Church, to which he was reconciled, as he hath declared to the Writer of this Memoir, by observing the parity between it and the primitive ages of christianity.

In 1787 he lost his mother, a very excellent woman and most affectionate parent. His behaviour to her was exemplarily filial, and his grief at her death exquisitely tender. Of her illness he thus feelingly speaks, in a letter to Dr. White, dated May 21, 1787. "The calamities and dreadful situation of my poor mother hath been a source of unutterable anxiety as well as of growing expences. I have watched her struggles, I have anticipated her wants, and attempted to recompense her past care and affection by all that filial duty and gratitude could bestow, to lessen the calamity that no skill could remove.

"She is now in the worst stage of a disorder (a cancer) that may justly be considered as the most melancholy visitation with which Providence can afflict a human being. She is so thoroughly weakened and emaciated that she cannot raise herself, even in bed, without assistance. Her situation (to which I am a constant spectator) hath spread a gloom over my mind that hath taken from me much of the comfort of life, and greatly retarded my literary pursuits.

"But I must endeavour to rouse myself—Providence cannot—ought not to be controuled. I endeavour to submit to its awful decrees, and I hope to secure my peace in my resignation."

In the spring of 1787 he was ordained in Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Rois; and it is certain that his ordination was distinguished by the following particulars:—He was not examined; he received the order of Deacon one Sunday, and that of Priest the Sunday following. When Mr. Badcock intimated that he neither expected nor desired such marks of distinction, the Bishop's reply was, "I chuse to distinguish you."

The title upon which he was ordained was the curacy of Broad Clyst near Exeter.

His apology for conformity is thus expressed in a letter to Dr. White, dated September 4, 1787.

"In taking orders, I followed solely the dictates of conscience, and at present I am

only to look for its rewards in the approbation of my own mind. I see no object of preferment before me; and if any thing of that sort should be offered to me, I know not whether it would be more acceptable or more unexpected."

On account of his repeated and violent head-achs, he was obliged shortly after to resign the curacy upon which he was ordained, and then engaged himself as assistant to Dr. Gabriel of the Odlogon Chapel, Bath. He there preached a charity sermon, which was afterwards printed, but not published.

At the Lent assize 1788 he preached in the Cathedral of Exeter, before the Judges, a sermon which was much admired by those who heard it.

May the 19th following he died, of a bilious complaint, at the house of his close, affectionate, and worthy friend, Sir John Chichester, Baronet, in Queen Street, May Fair.

His disposition was gentle, humane, and lively; his judgement acute and comprehensive. His school education was very confined, but his own attainments were wonderfully great and various. There was scarcely a subject but he was in some degree acquainted with, nor any branch of literature that he had entirely neglected. As a writer, the public have borne the most honourable testimony to his excellence; as a preacher, it was an unhappiness not to have heard him. The writer of this brief outline is felicitous in saying, that he never met with a preacher more elegant, never with a companion more entertaining.

He was for many years troubled with dreadful head-achs, so that, sometimes, he was in a state of delirium. This made him frequently express his apprehension of some time or other losing his reason, an event which he justly considered as far more to be dreaded than death itself.

His circumstances were seldom easy, and often he stood in need of the assistance of friends to relieve him from the embarrassments of penury.

In his person Mr. Badcock was short but well-made, active, lively, and agreeable; his eyes were peculiarly vivacious, and his whole countenance indicated strong intellectual powers far above the general run of mankind, and a disposition replete with sensibility, tenderness, and generosity.

N

Such

Such was the man by whose labours others have gained to themselves fame and affluence, but who, himself, lived almost entirely in obscurity, and died in poverty. Prejudice and envy have endeavoured to depress his memory, and to depreciate his talents; but generous friendship and an impartial Public have consecrated them with a reverence and celebrity, that will remain as long as virtue and literature shall be respected.

Beside what we have noticed of Mr. Badcock's composition, it is proper to mention, that he was the author of some curious memoirs of the family of the celebrated Mr. John Wesley, and several other fugitive pieces. He had also engaged in, and began, the history of his native county; and we believe the Public will credit

us when we say, that had he lived to accomplish this undertaking, the world would have been favoured with a provincial history more elegant than any that has yet appeared. What notes he had made towards this design are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, who is at present engaged in this important undertaking, and is every way qualified to do it complete justice.

We were it is hoped to have been enabled to give a Portrait of Mr. Badcock; and it was entirely owing to this expectation that we delayed, for so long a time, publishing any account of him. His sister, however, to whom we applied, and who has a good portrait (and also some manuscripts) of her brother in her possession, refused our request of taking a copy of it for the purpose of engraving. W.

The following singular LETTER was addressed to the EDITORS of the JOURNAL DE PARIS, at the time when the Rage for BALLOONS broke out in FRANCE, by the MARQUIS de VILLETTE, to well known by his intimacy with VOLTAIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM six thousand years old, though you would certainly suppose from my appearance that I was scarcely more than two thousand. You will not be surprised to learn, that I am indebted for my extreme longevity to the Grand Specific. I have educated in my time pupils that do me honour: Hermes, in Egypt; Nicholas Flamel, at Paris; and, lately, the celebrated Count Cagliostro. I had lived so long, and seen so much, that the human species was become totally indifferent to me. Nothing short of the occurrence of the present day could have roused me from my apathy, and induced me to speak.

I cannot then dissimble the pain I have felt at the enthusiasm which has seized the public for aerostatic experiments. As much as you are smitten with the love of novelty, as much am I its enemy. I have read a great deal, have studied thoroughly your Jean Jacques, and when he declaims against human sciences, against acquired knowledge, he has certainly great right on his side.

The First Age of which you have any remembrance is the *Golden Age*. Then, abandoned to honest Nature, men relied on the various aids with which she furnished them; they walked upon all fours, they were happy.

A thousand years after, I was witness to a surprising revolution. An innovator thought proper to acquaint the public that it was his intention to walk upon two feet only; that he would take no other precaution than that of surrounding his head

with a roll, and of being supported by leading-strings; that the leading-strings should afterward be cut, and he would then run boldly on. As may be supposed, he had everybody against him; they exclaimed, "This man is an impostor, he will never attempt what he promises; or if he does, he will infallibly break his neck."

A day was fixed for the experiment. The concourse of spectators was immense. We seated ourselves upon our haunches, with our eyes elevated. The innovator presented himself with the confidence of a man sure of success. The event answered but too well to his temerity. The consequence is well known: he was everywhere imitated; men have traversed the globe; and the *Silver Age* commenced.

A thousand years after, I was witness to another revolution. A second innovator conceived that he could travel on the water, simply by placing himself in a tub which was to be fastened by cords to the bank; the cords were at length to be loosened, and he was to trust himself in the tub to the mercy of the current. The astonishment, the infatuation of his fellow-citizens were inconceivable. Every one exclaimed, "He will not dare to venture; or if he does, he will certainly be drowned."

To enjoy this splendid sight, we ran in crowds to the banks of a large river. The rash philosopher kept his word. He departed amidst the shouts of a prodigious multitude, and permitted himself, undauntedly, to be drifted by the current to a distance

a distance of more than ten fathom. The intoxication was universal; he was crowned with laurels, and borne in triumph to his habitation. This unfortunate experiment was a ray of light to the rest of mankind; they soon learned to overcome this element; they found new enjoyments, and thus arrived at the *Brassén Age*.

A thousand years after, came what you call the Heroic Times of Greece. Hercules in a boat dared penetrate to the very bounds of the Mediterranean; and there, elated with his voyage, and wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of so surprising an act, he erected, in the midst of the beautiful garden of the Hesperides, two pillars with this inscription, *Nec plus ultra*: I defy the power of man to go farther! A new fermentation in the minds of the people. Commerce creates a fleet, men traffic with each other in the sweets of life, in the illusions of luxury, they are covered with gold and purple; and behold the *Iron Age*.

• • • • •
 Twelve thousand years after, a Genevan, ashamed that he had as yet done nothing more than cruise round the known world, undertook to cross the vast Ocean. Surprise, incredulity, a general murmur arose. The cry was, "He will not dare to sail, or if he does, he will assuredly never return."

Heaven but too justly punished his presumption. He had the glory to discover, to create, if I may so say, a new universe. From that moment a ship became the box of Pandora, from which issued the sugar

of the Islands, the mocha of Arabia, the muslins of India, the pearls of the East, the diamonds of Golconda, the treasures of Peru. What name can be given to an Age so prolific of evils?

Thus far, Gentlemen, you will acknowledge that things have evidently been growing worse and worse. It is with terror, therefore, that I perceive a new career opened for genius. In one experiment you have so far succeeded as to convey yourselves two leagues, and in a second ten leagues. Presently you will render the air as navigable as the water: presently you will traverse the whole atmosphere. More fortunate and not less daring than Cook, the barriers of eternal ice, which opposed him in the Southern Seas, will not impede your progress; you will fly to the *Terra Australis*. What do you hope for in a world more extensive than your Europe? Not content with having found topazes, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, in condensed water, do you expect to see light itself crystallised in these new regions?

Ah, believe me! destroy your balloons; climb not with your inflammable air beyond the sphere to which God hath limited it; burn your journals; annihilate every trace of this rare secret; renounce the project of raising yourselves above the thunder; and if you would not fill up the measure of your folly, throw down those electric tubes which overtop your palaces, and let the lightning take its course.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A great Philosopher of our times, DR. FRANCIS, having written on the subject of SMOKY CHIMNEYS, I send you a letter on the same subject, written above a century ago by the famous French Philosopher DESCARTES.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
 CURIOSUS.

AU PERE MERSENNE.

MON REVEREND PERE,

ON a divers moyens pour empêcher les cheminées de fumer, selon les diverses causes de la fumée; et la cause la plus commune est que souvent il ne vient pas assez d'air de dehors dans la chambre, pour y remplir la place de la fumée qui en doit sortir. Car il faut remarquer, que la force du feu chasse une grande quantité d'air, avec les petites parties du bois, lesquelles mêlées avec cet air composent la fumée, comme les plus grosses parties de ce bois composent les cendres; et que n'y ayant point de vuide en l'Univers, il est

nécessaire qu'il rentrent toujours autant de nouvel air dans la chambre, comme il en sort de fumée; comme l'on voit manifestement en certains fourneaux d'alchymistes, au bas desquels il y a un trou par lequel il entre continuellement un grand vent qui souffle vers le feu; car ce vent n'est autre chose que l'air chassé de la place où entre la fumée qui sort du feu. De façon en couvrant tout le haut de la cheminée, & n'y laissant d'ouverture que par les costez entre des planches mises de biais, ainsi que vous voyez vers E. ou bien avec un tourniquet, dont l'usage est ce me semble fort commune à Paris,

N 2

Mais

Mais si le haut de la cheminée est plus bas que quelques autres bâtimens, qui repoussent le vent contre elle, ces remedes ne sont pas suffisans si on ne la hausse davantage, ou qu'on ne la ferme entierement du costé de ces bâtimens.

Enfin en abaissant fort le manteau de la cheminée, ou mesmes la fermant quasi jusques au bas, de lames de cuivre, ou d'autre matiere, qui estans échauffées rendent mesme chaleur dans la chambre que seroit le feu, c'est à dire en couvriissant les cheminées en poëles, on peut remedier à tous ces inconveniens. Voila tout ce qui m'est tombé sous la plume touchant cette matiere; et je n'ay pas voulu differer de vous l'écrire, à cause que c'est pour Monsieur des Argus, qui se seroit essayé de pouvoir servir; mais je m'assure que je ne vous mande rien n'y qu'il ne sache déjà, que lors qu'une chambre est bien fincée, il faut necessairement qu'il il fune, c'est à dire, que la fumée qui sort du feu entre dans la chambre, à cause qu'il n'y a que l'air de la chambre, qui puisse retourner vers le feu; à quoy l'on a coutume de remédier en ouvrant quelque porte ou quelque fenestre. Mais pour ce que cela donne de l'incommodité, on peut l'éviter en faisant des ouvertures au derrière de la cheminée, qui ne regardent que vers le feu, et mesme on peut cacher ces ouvertures tous les pieds de ces gros chenets de cuivre, dont on se sert d'ordinaire. Comme



si A. est la cheminée; B. l'un des che-

nets; D. le feu; C. le trou qui vient de derrière la muraille, et qui conduit l'air vers le feu D. à mesme que ce feu chasse la fumée par A. vers E.

Une autre cause de la fumée, qui est aussi fort ordinaire, est que le vent ou le soleil qui donne dessus la cheminée l'empêche d'en pouvoir sortir, et principalement les vents de pluye qui soufflent de haut en bas ainsi, que j'ai remarqué en mes meteoies. A quoy l'on peut remedier mieux que moy.

Pour ceux qui reprennent les figures de ma dioptrique, je vous ay desja mandé il y a huit jours ce que j'en pensois à sçavoir que j'ai parlé de la proposition double dans le discours des pages dix-sept & dix-huit pour le rendre plus intelligible, à cause qu'elle est la plus simple; mais que j'en ay fait exprimer une moindre dans la figure, pour montrer que le mesme discours se doit entendre de toutes sortes de propositions; et aussi afin qu'elle ne parust pas si éloignée de l'experience. Il est monstrier puérilement qu'on a envie de répandre, & qu'on n'en a aucune matiere que de s'arrêter à reprendre de telles choses.

Pour ce que vous me demandez du jet des eaux je ne vous en puis rien déterminer; car cela dépend de quelques experiences que je n'ai jamais faites, & il me faudroit avoir plus de revenu que le Roy de la Chine, si je voulois entreprendre de faire toutes celles qui me pourroient estre utiles à la connoissance de la verité; il faut que je me contente de faire les plus necessaires, & que je me meime selon mon pouvoir.

Vous ne m'avez encore rien mandé du Pere B. n'y de ce qui se dit à Paris de mes septielmes objections depuis qu'elles y sont arrivées.

Je viens de recevoir une Lettre de Monsieur de Candiane, mais il n'y met rien des Lunettes, ce n'est qu'un compliment pour me convier de publier ma Physique. On m'a dit aussi que M. Digby estoit remis en liberté, dont je suis fort aise. Je suis,

Mon R. P.

6. Votre tres humble & tres obeissant serviteur,

DESCARTES.

DROSSIANA.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XVII.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.*(Continued from Page 19.)*

LAURENCE STERNE

USED to say of his *Tristram Shandy*, that he first undertook it as a satire upon pedantry and false learning.

In his *Sentimental Journey* he tells more of the character of the French nation in two small volumes than all that modern travellers have done put together.

There is a great appearance of philanthropy and benevolence in his writings, which his conduct is not said to have exhibited. His Sermons are occasionally very picturesque, but are not very impressive of piety and religion. They are very short in general, and gave rise some years ago to a good joke at Bull's Library at Bath. A footman coming into the shop to ask for one of Smallidge's Sermons, for his Lady, by mistake asked for a *small religious* Sermon. The bookseller being puzzled how to comply with his demand, a Gentleman replied, "Give him one of Sterne's."

The account of Sterne's death is thus related in "The Travels of James Macdonald," 8vo. 1790.

"I went to Mr. Sterne's lodging, to know how he did; the mistress opened the door, and I went into his room; he was then dying. I stood five minutes. He then said, "Now it is come." He put up his hand, as if to stop a blow, and died directly."

GRESSET.

Literary talents were never more highly honoured than when Louis XVI. presented this elegant and ingenious writer with letters of Nobility, and gave him the Order of St. Michael.

His Comedy of the "Mechant" is the most correct and polished one that any stage has ever produced. The principal character is very well developed, the language is extremely elegant, and the sentiments exquisitely fine and *recherchée*. His early verses, "The Vert Vert, the Chartreuse, &c." are perhaps, after "La Fontaine," the best early poetry the French have to shew. He says of himself,

"Autres font des vers par metier;
"J'en fais pour me defendre."

His moral character was as excellent as his literary one. He died at Amiens, his native town, in 1777; and his body was attended to the grave by the Mayor and Municipal Officers of that town. Some one made this distich on his death:

"Hunc lepidique sales, lugent vene-
"refque pudice,
"Sed prohibent virtus ingeniumque
"mori."

Gresset in early life had taken the vows as a Jesuit; and though he afterwards quitted that order, in his "*Adieux au* Jesuites," he endeavours to exculpate that venerable body of men from the calumnies that had been thrown upon them by persons who were much less likely to be acquainted with them intimately than himself. Rousseau called upon Gresset one day in his way to Paris, and was much pressed by him to give him some account of his misfortunes, real or imaginary. He replied with some archness, in allusion to Gresset's famous poem on a parrot, called "Vert Vert," "Though, Sir, you have succeeded very well in making a parrot speak, I shall not permit you to make a Bear do so;" and never opened his mouth afterwards.

M. CLEMENT,

the famous French Journalist, had kept his bed as a "malade imaginaire," for six years; but on hearing that a Tragedy of a man with whom he was at enmity was about to be acted on the French Theatre at Paris, he got out of his bed, on the first night of the piece, and had the satisfaction to see the play completely damned. He returned to his bed, from which he never rose again.

SIR JOHN HILL

was originally an apothecary. When he quitted that profession for the stage, his first appearance was in the character of Richmond, in *Richard the Third*, in which he was by no means successful. When he came in the last act to throw away his truncheon, some one from the gallery cried out, "Doctor, you had better take up your pebble again." A

very

very eminent physician, who attended him in one of his illnesses, used to say, that he owed to him, he was then writing on seven different subjects, one of which was Architecture, and the other Cookery. In his great botanical work he has ever been supposed to have received the assistance of a learned Earl. Sir J. Hill wrote a very pretty book, called, "Observations on the Classics," 12mo. to which is appended, "A Letter from M. Baretti on the Italian Authors." The translation of "Theophrastus upon Precious Stones," by Sir J. Hill, is said to be concisely well done, in point of accuracy of knowledge.

DR. GOLDSMITH.

This ingenious and eccentric man had such a wonderful absence of mind, that when he was, for the first time, dining at the house of a very eminent tradesman, and was struck with the splendor of his table, he asked him, before all his company, "How much money he made a-year by his business?" He asked too a certain Nobleman, "Why he was called Malaprida?" and on recollecting himself, begged his pardon for asking him that question, as he had always supposed Malaprida to have been a very honest man. Yet such was the power of writing this ingenious man possessed, that Dr. Johnson does not, in his Epitaph, speak too strongly of him when he says,

"Nullum fore turbendi genus non tetigit,
"Omne quod tetigit, ornavit."

There are many pretty little pieces of Dr. Goldsmith's writing, that were inserted in the ephemeral miscellanies of his time; which whoever would collect would, I think, do much service to literature, as they are all written in an elegant style, and contain much wit and ingenuity, as well as power of thinking.

DR. STOLLETT.

was a man of honour, and of strict principle, and completely "trampling alive all o'er." His fate appears to have been a hard one; for though a man of genius and of learning, he was continually the drudge of Bookfellers. His pen was occasionally dipped in gall, yet it was always glowing and animated. (What power of description can exceed that of the adventure of Count Fathom in the Black Forest?) He gave a dinner every Sunday to the Authors of his acquaintance, many of whom could not go out on any other day; and he was of great use to some

of them by correcting their works. The last volume of his "History of England" is said, on good authority, to have been written by a Dr. Campbell—not the Author of "The Lives of the Admirals."

DR. KENRICK

was originally a rule-maker; and to a critique of his upon one of Mr. Colman's Plays, Mr. C. said archly, "He did not think himself bound by Kenrick's rules." His first essay in poetry was "A MONODY on the Death of Frederick Prince of Wales," in which TWO persons are introduced. In the latter part of his life he had a project for the Perpetual Motion, which ended as most of those projects have hitherto done. His "Fallist's Wedding" is most certainly the best imitation of Shakspeare's style and manner that was ever attempted.

MR. COLMAN.

This ingenious and elegant writer, *Jeu d'Esprit*, wrote the following lines for a motto to a Pamphlet of his, I think against the Necking of Horses, and of which, in general, Voltaire has had the credit:

"Barbare Angleterre, du même coup d'
"couteau
"Tranche la tête aux rois, et la queue
"aux chevaux."

VOLTAIRE.

A very early production of this eminent writer, when he was at school at the *Jouiss Seminary* at Paris, has lately appeared in our Magazine, and shews the extreme precocity of his talents. At the age of eighteen he wrote his Tragedy of "Oedipus," and when, in a fit of boyish gaiety, he was treading upon the train of the Actress who played the Queen in it, the Duchess of Maine, who was present, asked, "Who that impatient boy was?" she was much surprized to be told, it was the Author of the *Pierre*, whom she took into her box directly, and complimented on the powers of mind he had so very early shewn. He had, in very early life, a turn for satire; and he was sent to the Bastille for a short time, by the Duke of Orleans, Regent, for a lampoon he had written against his administration. On his being permitted to come out of that horrid prison, he waited upon the Regent to thank him for it; who said, "Montieur, soyez sage en futur, et j'aurai soin de vous."—"Je vous suis infiniment obligé," replied the young Poet, "mais

Je supplié Votre Altesse de me plus se charger ni de mon logement ni de ma nourriture." Voltaire appears to have been one of the few poets that have been careful to make money; of the means of doing which he does not appear to have been over-scrupulous, if the facts contained in the following letter to him from the King of Prussia (when he was at Court), be true :

" Potsdam, du 28 Fevrier 1752."

" SI vous voulez venir ici, vous en êtes le maître. Je n'y entends parler d'aucun proces pas même du votre. Puisque vous l'avez gagné, je vous en félicite, et je suis bien aisé que cette vilaine affaire soit faite.

" J'espere que vous n'aurez plus de querelles ni avec le Vieux ni avec le Nouveau Testament. Ces sortes de compromis sont fétérissans, et avec les talens du plus bel esprit du France, vous ne couvrez pas des tâches que cette conduite implique à la longue, à votre réputation. Un Libraire Gosse, un Violon de l'Opera, un Juf Jouaillier, ce sont en vérité des gens dont (dans aucune sorte d'affaires) les noms ne devoient se trouver à côté du votre. J'écris cette Lettre avec le gros bon sens d'un Allemand qui doit ce qu'il pense sans employer des termes equivoques, et de flâques adoucements qui défigurent la vérité. C'est à vous d'en profiter.

FEDERIC."

One of his maxims, however, respecting money, appears to be a most excellent one. " Un patrimoine court devient tous les jours plus court, parceque tout augmente du prix à la longue. Il faut être attentif à toutes les opérations que le Ministère, toujours oberé et toujours inconsistant, fait dans les finances de l'état. Il y en a toujours quelques unes, dont un particulier peut profiter, sans avoir obligation à personne, et rien n'est de si doux que de faire sa fortune par soi-même. Le premier pas coute toujours quelques peines, les autres être aisés. Ils font être *arconome dans sa jeunesse* ; et on trouve dans sa vieillesse un fonds, dont on est surpris. C'est le temps où la fortune est le plus nécessaire. C'est celui dont je jouis à présent, et apres avoir veçu chez les Rois, je me suis fait *Roi moi-même*." Voltaire, with all his professions of a love of independance, was extremely fond of the company of Kings and of great persons, whom he used to court for a certain time, till either his own

caprice or their disgrace made him court them no longer. After having praised M. de Choiseul when he was in place, he traduced him when he was turned out; and the Duke in revenge put some of his writings round one of his weathercocks at Chanteloup.

Bishop Warburton calls Voltaire, in a note to one of his Sermons, " a man who writes indifferently well on every thing ;" and Dr. Johnson, in a Latin Conversation he had at Paris with Fieron the Journalist, his old antagonist, styled him, " Vir acerrimi ingenii, ac paucaum literarum." His literature he might most certainly have picked up, with very little trouble, from Bayle's various writings, and given it that *tour de plaisanterie et finesse d'ironie* which are completely his own. His writings, though they occasionally breathe a spirit of liberty and toleration (in his early time not much known in his own country), have very often done much harm, from the raillery against revealed religion with which they continually abound, and which is in general delivered in a pleasant manner, and in a very small form; they have made infidelity easy to the meancst capacity, and have rendered many a petit-maître an unbeliever whilst his hair was dressing. M. Voltaire appears to have died of the fatigue he underwent in his last journey to Paris. On his entering the gates of that city he was asked, Whether he had any contraband goods in his carriage? He replied, " None but myself;" he having been prohibited for many years from coming to Paris. When the French Comedians came to make a studied harangue to him, he replied, " Messieurs, je vivrai pu vous et pour vous." Marshal Richelieu is supposed to have accelerated Voltaire's death, by advising him to take an opiate, of which Voltaire (who was a great quacker of himself) took too much. If Abbé Gaultier's account of Voltaire's last moments be a true one, he does not appear in them at least to have had such an abhorrence of Priests as he at other times professed to have. A detail of this transaction, and of Voltaire's unrestrained and scandalous abuse of many excellent men of letters, is to be met with in " Tableau Historiques des Gens des Lettres de la France," en 4 tomes 8vo. par M. T. Subdelegue de l'Intendance de Champagne.

1791. 20. 20. 20.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

originally intended to have taken the

continued

common side on the question given out by the Academy of Dijon, "Whether arts and sciences have contributed to the increase of virtue amongst mankind?" but was advised by a friend to take the paradoxical one. Having commenced his literary career in paradox, he perhaps thought it consistent to go on with it. Many of the hints contained in his "Emile" are excellent; many of his notions are extremely wild and impracticable; and many others completely false. Hume told very well of one part of this book, when some one told him, that he himself had told mothers, before Rousseau, how much it was a matter of duty as of health for them to suckle their children, "On (said that excellent naturalist and fine writer), nous favions tout dit et prouve avant J. J. Rousseau; mais lui seul le commande et le fait obey." Voltaire said very well of his writings in general, "Sa plume lui brule le papier." When Rousseau first came to London, he was much pleased with seeing the footways in our streets, and said, "Par ces trottoirs je vois qu'on respecte le peuple." His vanity was so great, that a friend of his used to say, that he believed Rousseau was displeas'd at not being sent for by our House of Commons to give his opinion on some points of legislation. When some one ask'd him, "Why he was so anxious to subscribe to the *Œuvre* of M. de Voltaire, that was carry'd on by subscription amongst the Frenchmen of letters, he said, "Monsieur, je m'eus de plaisir." The sequel of the "Confessions" that relate to the characters of the late literati in France will be very curious. "An Enquiry into the Conduct and Writings" of this extraordinary man was published many years ago by a very eminent foreign artist now in London.

DAVID HUME

was in early life clerk to a merchant in Bristol, whom he is said to have defeated very much by making the entries in his books grammatical. Some one said of him, "that he was, perhaps, the only historian who had written the history of his own country without enthusiasm." Yet, after all, Did he in reality write the history of that country? In his early habits and his primary affections were?

The following story of this very ingenious writer used to be told by

a Lady of Quality at whose house it happened:

"Some of the company expressed their doubts, Whether any one would venture to give an account of his own character in writing? Mr. Hume said, he was certain he could; and brought it down to breakfast with him the next morning, and gave it to the lady of the house. In this character he had made the defence of distinction to be the principal feature. The next morning, however, he desired to have this character to correct; and when it was given to him he threw it into the fire, saying, that when he went to bed he had found what a foolish thing he had done. What this Author, in his "History of England," says of the Stuarts is true: "They had not been greater tyrants than the Turcks." The times, however, in which the first reign'd were beginning to alter, and an ampler discussion of the rights of the people at large began to take place. Mr. Hume succeeds admirably in pulling down opinions that had been generally received: But what does he put in their place? Some one says admirably well, "The hand that cannot build a house can demolish a temple."

BARON FRENCK.

This honorable man and ingenious writer became known to an English Gentleman at Aix la Chapelle, many years ago, in a very singular manner. He met him by accident at the apartments of a countryman, who had a pointer dog chained in the room in which they were sitting. The Englishman observed, that whenever the dog rattled his chain the Baron turned pale, and appeared nearly convulsed. On the English Gentleman's offering to turn the dog out of the room, and asking the reason of his being so affected at the noise the dog made, the Baron replied, after thanking the Englishman for his attention, "Sir, had you been confined by a chain as long as I have been, you would, I believe, be as much affected whenever you should hear it rattle." The Baron then, with great good-humour, related the story of his imprisonment by the King of Prussia; of which he, a few years ago, published a very entertaining and curious account in French.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following State of the Ecclesiastical Parties in the Reign of Charles II. is extracted from a Manuscript belonging to a Gentleman high in the Literary World, and with his consent, for your Magazine. It contains circumstances enough of curiosity to afford satisfaction to a great number of your readers, though it ought to be read with some allowances for the prejudices of the writer, who has not done justice to one Sect. It is only part of a more comprehensive representation of the State of Parties of the Times, intended, it appears, for the King's perusal, but the remainder would at this time, perhaps, not be deemed important. I am, &c.

ANGLICANUS.

THE Protestant Nonconformists make up a considerable part of the nation. They are divided into four parts :

1. The Presbyterians. 2. The Independents. 3. The Anabaptists. 4. The Quakers. And 5. Fifth-Monarchy-men. The danger the Monarchy of England may be in, is not alike from all these.

The Presbyterians, so called, are least to be feared; many of the most considerable of them, both ministers and people, being heartily affected to the Government, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; and if the renouncing of the Covenant and a ceremony or two had not stuck so fast in their consciences, that they could neither get them up nor down, they had not now stood in need of indulgence, but had been of the Church, and had had their share of the preferments of it. The pastors and people of this sort generally frequent the Church, and the service of it. That they are true friends of the Civil Government, appears by their vigorous endeavours to bring in the King from his long exile, and their joy when it was accomplished; besides, many of those now alive, and who have a great interest in that party, had no hand in the late rebellious war, nor in the mischiefs of it, they being either at school, or young students in the University, at the beginning and during the continuance of the war.

They are a party divided among themselves, some being for three quarters conformity, some for half, some for a quarter, and a few of them for none at all; and those few, it is doubted, are something akin to the Jesuits; the one giving the Pope power of excommunicating and deposing Kings; the other giving the same power to their Presbyterian Consistory. These are of the right Scotch breed, who would bring the King to the stool of repentance, whenever they shall judge that he hath transgressed.

These will never own his Majesty's supremacy in matters ecclesiastical, unless it be now in the business of indulgence.

VOL. XIX.

Setting aside some of the best preachers of the Presbyterians, the rest will hardly get a living by toleration, for their people are generally covetous, and are not willing to pay their tithes and contributions too. Plurality of church payments is as troublesome to them as plurality of livings. It hath been known, within two or three years, that a Minister (with ten children) hath preached a week-day lecture to a large conventicle, within two miles of London, and for a year's pains hath not received above nine pounds.

The most popular and sober men of this party are Dr. Bates, Dr. Seaman, Dr. Manton, Dr. Jacobbe, Dr. Anncley, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Watfon, Mr. Calamy, Mr. West; Mr Bull, Mr. Mayo, and Mr. Stancliff, all three partners in one great brew-house, but men of great interest in their party, and good preachers; Mr. Senio, one much cried up by the women, and Mr. Woodcock, an excellent scholar; Mr. Baxter, the greatest person amongst them, and a few more. There are some others draw great numbers after them, from whom his Majesty cannot expect any continued peaceableness; neither will they themselves find their congregation to continue to them.

Before the Act of Uniformity, these men were so inconsiderable that they did almost preach to their church walls; and it is possible it will be so again, now the penalty of the law is suspended, and the terrible thing called Persecution laid asleep, the only thing that gave them a reputation: among these are Mr. Doolittle, the two Mr. Vincents, Mr. Banunt, &c.

The Independents are the next considerable party, and in some respects more considerable than the former, if not for number yet for their unity among themselves, and from the danger that may arise from their evil principles.

They are perfectly united among themselves, there is no division between their churches

churches, nor in their churches between the particular members thereof.

Their Pastors have an absolute dominion; for a maid or a widow cannot make honest provision for the flesh, in the honourable way of matrimony, without their consent. Once upon a time, not long ago, a merchant, who had lived many years beyond sea, returning rich to his own country, spied an Independent virgin, beautiful and rich, and was immediately wounded to the very heart. He humbly implores the help of the maid, who told him, she could not marry without the consent of her spiritual guide. Love directs the languishing lover to him, who questions with him what church he was of. He told him of the Church of England. "Why then," quoth he, "you must get a Church-of-England mistress; but if you will become a member of my congregation, make confession of your faith openly, and enter into our spiritual church covenant; I will then undertake to melt down your fair enemy to a compliance with you a divine."

Oh powerful and mighty Love! the love-sick man accepts the conditions, studies a confession of faith, reads it openly to the people, is admitted a member, and so gains a free use of his own members and commodities. By this means it is not to be imagined how many persons of estates are brought to join with them. But they are careful that they admit few or no poor ones to come in among them; for they worship the golden fleece, and their Ministers are very rich. The same power the Pastors have over the persons of their people, the same they have over their estates; they making themselves judges in all differences that arise among them about estates. Among their evil principles, this is the worst, they hate Monarchy; and that his Majesty would find, if they had but a sitting opportunity.

The heads of this party now alive, are Dr. Goodwyn, Dr. Owen, Mr. Philip Nye, Mr. Joseph Caryl, Mr. George Giffiths, Mr. Thomas Brookes, and Mr. Meade, who hath that congregation that was Mr. Greenhall's, at Stepney. Caryl and Goodwyn were, in the late times, called the Apostles of Cromwell. These several persons never expressed the least trouble, sorrow, or repentance for that horrid act of murdering Charles the First, nor for any other of the detestable villainies committed in the late times, but promoted, approved, and applauded them. When they have been beseeched to speak a few words to the Usurper, to spare some of the King's party condemned to death.

ter, as in the case of Dr. Hewett and others, they would profess they could not in conscience shew mercy to any of the enemies of God and his people. One very considerable person, an Independent now alive, and powerful among them, but no Minister, when the news was brought that the fatal stroke was struck, and that the King was murdered, pulled off his hat, and lifting up his hands to Heaven cried, "Thanks be to God, that great tyrant is fallen!"

These things, it is hoped, will prevail with his Majesty, though he indulge them, yet to keep a strict eye over them, and a strong guard upon them.

PARALLEL.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterians are more in number by much.

The Presbyterians are generally for government by Bishops.

The Presbyterians are weak in their politics and open in their councils.

The Presbyterians had by their rebellion got all power into their hands.

INDEPENDENTS.

The Independents are more united.

The Independents are for no government.

The Independents are cunning subtle persons, secret and close in their designs.

The Independents cheated them out of it, and made tools of them ever after.

Both parties are rich and have great interest in trade, and have made it their great design to cast all the reproach of ignorance, laziness, and immorality upon the conforming Clergy, that they might take off the esteem of the people from them, which hath in a great measure succeeded.

The Anabaptists are not so numerous as the former parties, yet they are a large body. Some of their chief teachers are Captain Kiffen, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gosnold, and Mr. Northcott. Their not baptizing their children, and their re-baptizing, is judged an opinion not dangerous to the civil authority. Very many of them were active vigilant men in the late times, and were good soldiers and officers under the Commonwealth and Oliver; but they were most zealous for a commonwealth, and so they are to this day. His Majesty's indulgence puts them and some of the Independent churches into as good a condition as to their consciences, and in some other regards, as they were in before his Majesty's Restoration.

The Independents and Anabaptists, with some few of the fiercer Presbyterians, are proud

prond and censorious: Quaker-like, they will denounce judgments both upon King and kingdom, upon any pretended miscarriage they do but hear of. There are great frequenter of coffee-houses, and great improvers of any little matter that is but whispered against the Court or the Government. These, with some hypocritical Loyalists, take pains to divulge any thing that may cast reproach upon the King, and to disperse any scandalous verses, of which many have been abroad of late. Whitehall is belied, if this be not done *alio* there.

These are busy in State affairs, and crying out upon taxes and burdens, never considering the vast privileges England enjoys above any nation upon earth; so that it is most heartily and candidly deprecated by the true lovers of the King, that they do not jointly turn head against the King, if his Majesty should be brought to straits by his foreign war. How far their indulgence may prevent this, time will shew, but it is great prudence to provide for the worst.

The Quakers most truly deserve the character of rude, saucy, unmannerly, with all the ugly names that belong to an ill-bred person. It is no wrong to them to say, they are mad, and fitter for Bedlam than sober company.

It is impossible to give an account of their teachers, they being all so, both men and women. Their places of meeting were lately these: one at Ratcliffe, one in Wheeler-street (these, by the industry of Sir John Robinson, were broken to pieces); one at Devonshire-house without Bishopsgate; one in St. John-street; one in Westminster; one in Southwark; two within the walls of London, viz. one in Gracechurch street, and one at the Bull and Mouth within Aldersgate.

There are among them many rich men that drive very considerable trades, and are as to the affairs of the world as wise in their generation as any person whatever in their traffic: they will tell you they will make but a word, but it is great odds if at that word they do not cheat you. Though they seem mortified, yet they are intolerable lovers of the flesh, &c.

Their great deluding maxim, which flatters many people into a good opinion of their innocency, is, they cannot fight, that they are peaceably suffer all wrongs and to revenge nothing, but at the same time they will curse you from the beginning of the Bible to the end of the Revelations, making Cain a vagabond to the binding of the red dragon, and casting him into the bottomless pit; and there, no ques-

tion, if the spirit (that is, advantage and opportunity) did but move, they themselves would be the inflictors of all the punishments and plagues mentioned in that sacred book, and that with all imaginable cruelty. But, notwithstanding the presence of not fighting, they have in the time of the war fought, and that desperately. They tell you likewise, as they will not fight against you, so they cannot fight for you, neither can they pay any taxes, or find any arms for fighting; no, not against the Great Turk or the Pope, if they should come to fight us.

But there is a good cure for this very ill principle in the law, viz. distaining, which severity makes them very angry; but they restrain it, for fear it should be discovered that the Old Man is stirring in them. They are but Fifth Monarchy-men disguised; and they would be found such, but that at present they consult their own interest. They are very careful of their poor, and very diligent in increasing their party, ready to assist one another on all occasions. They hate all other Nonconformists as much, if not more, than they hate a Churchman. Captain Meade, now a Quaker, a person of great estate and great trade, he hath been a Presbyterian, and Independent, and what not. If he may be believed, the Presbyterians and Independents are knaves, dangerous persons, ready to do any mischief. When he was one of them, he professes he was ready to do so, and he is confident his Majesty cannot be safe from any of the Dissenters but the Quakers.

They are no very great party, but they are stout, and able to endure hardships.—While the laws were executed upon them, and their meetings broke up by force, they had many speculators, and some compassionate ones; and thus made the world believe they were numerous: but since they have had some liberty, nobody concerns themselves about them.

If there be any slasp or severe reflections in the foregoing papers, they are not to expiate his Majesty, or to discourage him in his begun indulgence; for very many understanding persons, Conformists and Nonconformist, do highly applaud his Majesty's prudence and clemency, and there are none dissatisfied but a few wretched Churchmen; but they are only to excite the King to his own duty, not to put these people with any civil or military employment; and to have continually such a force in pay, beside, of his trained bands, as may be able to suppress any tumults that may arise.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ADVENTURES OF COLONEL DANIEL ROONE, one of the ORIGINAL SETTLERS IN KENTUCKY: Containing the WARS with the INDIANS on the OHIO from 1769, to the YEAR 1784; and the FIRST ESTABLISHMENT and PROGRESS of the SETTLEMENT ON THAT RIVER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

(Concluded from Page 15.)

ABOUT this time I returned to Kentucky with my family; for during my captivity, my wife, thinking me killed by the Indians, had transported my family and goods, on horses through the wilderness, through many dangers, to her father's house in North Carolina. The history of my difficulties, in going and returning, is too long to be inserted here.

On the 6th of October 1780, soon after my setting again at Boonborough, I went with my brother to the Blue Licks, and on our return he was shot by a party of Indians: they followed me by the scent of a dog, which I shot, and escaped.

The severity of the winter caused great distress in Kentucky, the enemy during the summer having destroyed most of the corn. The inhabitants lived chiefly on buffalo flesh.

In spring 1782, the Indians harrassed us.

In May they killed one man at Ainton's station, and took a negro. Capt. Ainton pursued them with twenty-five men, and in an engagement which lasted two hours his party were obliged to retreat, having eight killed, and four mortally wounded; their brave commander fell in the action.

August 10th, two boys were carried off from Major Hoy's station. Capt. Holder pursued with seventeen men: they were also defeated, and lost four, and one wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. The savages infested the country, killing men at every opportunity.

In a field near Lexington an Indian shot a man, and, running to help him, was himself shot from the fort, and fell dead upon his enemy.

All the Indian nations were now united against us.

August 15th, five hundred Indians and Canadians came to and burnt's station, five miles from Lexington: they assaulted the fort, killed all the cattle round it; but being repulsed, they retired the third day, having about thirty killed, their wounded uncertain. The garrison had four killed and three wounded.

August 18th, Colonel Todd, Colonel Trigg, Major Harland, and myself, speedily collected one hundred and seventy-six men, well armed, and pursued the

savages. They had marched beyond the Blue Licks, to a remarkable bend of the main fork of the Licking river, about forty-three miles from Lexington, where we overtook them on the 19th.

The savages, observing us, gave way; and we, ignorant of their numbers, passed the river. When they saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage in situation, they formed their line of battle from one bend of the Licking to the other, about a mile from the Blue Licks. The battle was exceedingly fierce for about fifteen minutes, when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixty-seven men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much-lamented Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harland, and my second son, were among the dead. We were afterwards told that the Indians, on numbering their dead, finding they had four more killed than we, four of our people they had taken were given up to their young warriors, to be put to death after their barbarous manner.

On our retreat we were met by Colonel Logan, who was hastening to join us with a number of well-armed men: this powerful assistance we wanted on the day of battle. The enemy said, one more fire from us would have made them give way.

I cannot reflect upon this dreadful scene but sorrow fills my heart, a zeal for the defence of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men, to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness, and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross, and many were killed in the flight, some just entering the river, some in the water, others, after crossing, in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot; and, being dispersed every where, in a few hours brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made. The readers may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, exceeding any thing I am able to describe. Being reinforced, we returned to bury the dead,

and

and found their bodies strewed every where, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled; some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fishes; all in such a putrified condition that no one could be distinguished from another.

When General Clarke, at the Falls of the Ohio, heard of our disaster, he ordered an expedition to pursue the savages. We overtook them within two miles of their towns, and we should have obtained a great victory, had not some of them met us when about two hundred poles from their camp. The savages fled in the utmost disorder, and evacuated all their towns. We burned to ashes Old Chelicothe, Peccaway, New Chelicothe, Wills Town, and Chelicothe; and destroyed their corn and other fruits; and spread desolation through their country. We took seven prisoners and five scalps, and lost only four men, two of whom were accidentally killed by ourselves.

This campaign damped the enemy, yet they made secret incursions.

In October a party attacked Crab Orchard; and one of them, being a good

way before the others, boldly entered a house, in which were only a woman and her children, and a negro man. The savage used no violence, but attempted to carry off the negro, who happily proved too strong for him, and threw him on the ground, and in the struggle the woman cut off his head with an axe, whilst her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly came up, and applied their tomahawks to the door, when the mother puting an old rusty gun-barrel through a crevice the savages went off. From that time until the happy return of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief.

Soon after the Indians desired peace.

Two darling sons and a brother I have lost by savage hands, which have also taken forty valuable horses and an abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I spent, separated from the cheerful society of men, tormented by the summer's sun, and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to scale the wilderness. But now the scene is changed; peace crowns the Syrian shade.

DANIEL BOONE.

Fayette County, Kentucky.

ON THE USE OF PULVERIZED BONES AS A MANURE.

BY AN AMERICAN FARMER.

I HAVE been exceedingly entertained with the result of an experiment I instituted last spring, whilst I directed my attention to the subject of Manures. As I was one day working in the field, I saw the bones of a cow that had died with a distemper, and which had acquired, by long exposure to the air and rain, a degree of whiteness, and had lost their original firmness. I ignorantly imagined from their colour, that they might by calcination or burning be reduced to lime. As it was winter time, and I had but little to do, I had them all hauled up to my house, where I made a large fire, and put the bones into it: they remained there red-hot nearly three hours; they were now very white, and easily pulverisable, but had scarce any of the properties of lime. However, that I might not have all my labour in vain, I reduced as many of them to powder as would fill a half-peck, resolving to try their efficacy as manures.—I measured off three equal parcels of ground. On the first I sowed a mixture of grass seed and the powdered bones (in the proportion of one bushel

and a half to an acre); on the second I sowed the same, with an equal mixture of plaster of Paris, and the bones in the same proportion; and on the third I only varied the experiment by using a little of the plaster of Paris without addition; all the rest of the meadow was sown with the same seed, without any manure. After it had grown on all three to such height as to make any difference discoverable, I took two farmers, who had long been used to mow good grass, to view my patches.—They thought that there was a manifest difference between the middle patch and the two others—having, as they said, produced far the best grass. For my part, I confess I could not decisively conclude upon the superiority of either; but I have since any doubt, but that powdered bones, or at least when mixed with plaster of Paris, would be found an excellent manure for meadow, and I fancy much cheaper than plaster of Paris. Before it can come into general use, it will require that its virtues be confirmed by future experiments, and on a larger scale; I therefore would be pleased that

that you would endeavour to inform such of your friends of this experiment as are fond of agricultural enquiries. I have been told by a gentleman lately from Europe, that the earth of bones is not looked upon now to be of the nature of

lime-stones, but that it really has a greater resemblance to plaster of Paris than was before imagined: to understand the proof of it, he said, required a knowledge of chemistry; but as I have never studied that science, I did not request it of him.

HISTORY OF MARIA ARNOLD.

[From "THE SPECULATOR," lately published.]

IT is three years since I resided at the village of Ruyid—, a few hamlets, picturesquely situated, on the banks of the rapid S—le. Here, under a humble roof, and hard by the village church, dwelt the worthy but unfortunate Frederick Arnold, the Curate of a simple flock, and Maria, the gentle and modest Maria, his only daughter. Frederick, when I first knew him, was near sixty, a man of considerable judgement and great sensibility of heart: his religion was pure and rational, and his charity extensive; for although the curacy was but small, yet, by temperance and economy, he contrived to bestow more than those of thrice his property. His manners were mild and engaging, his features expressive, and when he spoke to the distressed, his eyes beamed a sweetness I shall never forget; it was like the rays of an evening sun when he shines through the watery mist. By this mode of conduct he became the father of the village; not a soul within it but would willingly have sacrificed his happiness to oblige my amiable friend. Methinks I see him now walking across the green that spreads from the Parsonage to the water's side. Here, if the morning proved a fine one, would the young men and maidens of the village assemble to salute their pastor, and happy were they who, in return for a few flowers, or any other little testimony of their esteem, received a nod, a smile, or phrase of gratulation. Here also would his daughter often come attendant on her father, whom if, in my veneration for his character, I could accuse of any fault, it was in a too downy tenderness for this lovely girl, who, had she not been blessed with an excellent disposition, would certainly have been injured by it. Maria Arnold was then eighteen, and though not handsome, yet was there a softness and expression in her countenance far superior to any regularity of feature: her eyes were dark, full, and liquid; her lips red and prominent; her hair of a deep brown; her complexion pale, but when rather heated, a delicate flush overspread her cheeks; and her person, although somewhat large, was

elegant and well formed. To these external graces were superadded the much more valuable ones of suavity of disposition and tenderness of heart. Maria wept not only at the tale of fiction, at the sufferings of injured beauty, or of graceful heroism, her pity and her bounty were extended to the loathsome scenes of squalid poverty and pale disease. Behold yon little cot, the woodbine winding over its mossy thatch! how often in that little cot have I seen her soothe the torture of convulsive agony. See! one hand supports that old man's hoary head; his languid eyes are fixed on her's, and feebly as the gushing tear pours down his withered cheek, he blesses the compassionate Maria. 'Thou gentle being! ever in the hour of penive solitude, when fled from cares that vex my spirit, ever did I call to mind thy modest virtues! Even now, whilst musing on the scenes of Ruyid—le—even now my fancy draws the very room where, when the evening cloaks the labours of the weary villager, the conversation or the music of Maria added rapture to the forest hour. It was plain, I remember, but elegant, and ornamented with some sketches of Maria's in aqua tinta. At one end stood her harpsichord, and near it a mahogany case of well-chosen books: one window looked upon the green; and the other, the upper panes of which were overspread by the intermingling fibres of a flame tree, had the view of a large garden, where the fortunate combination of use and picturesque beauty took place under the direction of my friend. Here, the window shutters closed, and the candles brought in, would Arnold, sitting in his arm-chair, and the tear of sonnets starting in his eye, listen to the melting accents of Maria's voice, or, conversing on subjects of taste and morality, instruct whilst he highly entertained his willing auditors.

It was in one of these solitary moments of reflection, Sir, when the mind feeds on past pleasure with a melancholy joy, that I determined to take the first opportunity of once more seeing my much-loved Arnold and his daughter; and it is three weeks since, having prepared every thing

for

for the purpose, I left my house early in the morning: my heart throbb'd with impatience, and, full of anticipation, I promis'd myself much and lasting happiness. Occupied by these flattering ideas, I arriv'd on the afternoon of the third day within a mile of Ruyfd—le. It had been gloomy for some time, and during the last hour there fell much and heavy rain, which increasing rapidly, and the thunder being heard on the hills, I rode up to a farm-houfe within a few paces of the road. Here I met with a cordial welcome from the master of the humble mansion, whom I had known at Ruyfd—le, and for whom I had a sincere regard: he shook me heartily by the hand, and sat me down to his best fare; and having dried my clothes, and taken some refreshment, I told him the purport of my journey, that I had come to see the good Curate and his daughter. Scarcely had I finish'd the sentence when the poor man burst into tears. "Thomas!" I exclaimed, "what is the matter? You alarm me." "Ah, your Honour, I must needs give way to it, else my heart would break! We've had sad work; I am sure your Honour would never have gotten over it! Master Arnold, your Honour"—"What of Arnold, is he ill?" "No, your Honour."—"What then?"—"But Miss Maria"—"What of her?"—"Miss Maria, your Honour, poor Miss Maria is to be buried to-morrow morning: there is not a dry eye in the village, your Honour; she was so kind and charitable to the poor, and spoke so sweetly, that we all loved her as if she had been our own child. Ah! your Honour, many a time and oft have I seen her weep when poor folks were distressed and ill. 'Thomas,' would she say, for she often came down, your Honour, when my wife lay badly, 'Thomas, how does Mary do? Don't be out of spirits, for what with my nursing, and your's, Thomas, she'll soon be better.' And then she would sit down by the bed-side, and speak so sweetly, your Honour, that I cannot help crying when I think on't. God knows! she has been cruelly dealt by, and, if your Honour will give me leave, I'll tell you all about it." I bowed my head, and the farmer went on with his relation. "About a twelvemonth after your Honour left us, 'Squire Stafford's lady of H—t—n-hall died, and the young Miss being melancholy for want of company, Miss Maria went to stay there some time; they were fast friends, your Honour, and very fond of each other. Now, Mr. Henry, the young 'Squire, who came from

college on his mother's death, and who, to say the truth, is the handsomest and best-natured gentleman I ever set eyes on, what should he do, your Honour, but fall in love with Miss Maria, and wanted to marry her; but the old gentleman, who, as I hear, never had a good word in the country, and who, God forgive me! I believe is no better than he should be, fell into a violent passion, and stamp'd and raved like a madman, and made Mr. Henry promise not to think any thing more about it. So all remained quiet for a great while. But Miss Maria was not forgot, your Honour; for whilst she was upon a second visit at the 'Squire's, about four months ago, Mr. Henry tried to carry her off; but the servants were too nimble for them, and they were brought back again, and then, your Honour, these were sad doings indeed! Miss Maria fell into fits; and Mr. Henry, after having had a terrible quarrel with his father, was sent to Dover the next morning, and order'd to embark for France. A very short time, your Honour, after Mr. Henry had been gone, poor Miss Maria was discover'd to be with child, and the 'Squire, in spite of all the tears and intricacies of his daughter, actually ruin'd Miss Maria out of doors; nor would he let her have the child, but, locking up Miss Stafford, oblig'd her to walk home by herself, and your Honour knows it is ten long miles. All this, your Honour, was done in such a hurry that nobody knew of it here: and one fine sunshine evening, as we were dancing upon the green before the parsonage-houfe, for it was always our custom, as your Honour knows, a young woman very neatly dress'd appear'd at one end of the village. she was faint and weary, and, sitting herself down, began to cry. We all left off dancing, and went to see what was the matter: but alas! your Honour, who should it be but poor Miss Maria!—Oh, I shall never forget it the longest day I have to live! Her hands were clasp'd together, and her eyes were turn'd towards heaven: she look'd like an angel, your Honour! We none of us could speak to her, but we all wept, and then she gave a great sigh and fell upon the ground. But, alack a-day! whilst we were endeavouring to bring Miss Maria to life again, somebody having told Mr. Arnold, he came running breathless and almost distract'd to the place, and taking his daughter in his arms, he look'd upon her in such a manner, your Honour, and then upon us, and then towards Heaven, that it almost broke our hearts; for he could not speak, your Honour; his heart

was so full, he could not speak : but just at this moment Miss Maria opened her eyes, and, seeing her father, she shrieked, and fell into strong fits. He started, and snatching her hastily up, ran towards the parsonage, and here, your Honour, the fits continuing, she miscarried. As for poor Mr. Arnold, he was quite overcome, and he wept, and took on so sorely, that we thought he would never have got the better of it. ' Oh, my Maria,' he said, ' you have killed your poor father; you have bowed him with sorrow to the grave;' and then he knelt down by the bed-side. ' Forgive me not, my God,' he cried, ' in my old age, when I am grey-headed; for sake me not when my strength faileth me.' He then got up to comfort Miss Maria, but she would not be comforted, your Honour, and kept crying, her dear father would not forgive her; but he said he would, and kissed her, and then she wept a great deal, and was quiet. All the village, by this time, had got round the parsonage, and there was not a single soul, your Honour, but what was in tears. We all put up our prayers for her; but they would not do, she never got the better of it, your Honour, the every day grew worse, and would sometimes call upon Mr. Henry, and complain of the cruelty of his father, and then she would fall down upon her knees and ask forgiveness of poor Mr. Arnold, who was almost distracted at the sight: but it is all over, your Honour, she is now happy, and may Heaven reward her as she deserves!"

What my sensations were, Sir, during this recital, I must leave you to judge. I can only say, that I felt myself so overpowered by the sudden and shocking piece of information, that, void of strength, I sunk into a chair, faint, and unable to express the agony of my mind. The rapturous ideas of happiness, with which I had fondly heated my imagination, were now no more: in their place, a scene, of all others the most distressing to my heart, presented itself; the image of my worthy Arnold stretched weeping on the body of his Maria, of that Maria, whose innocence and simplicity were so dear to me. Oh, Sir, even now my soul shudders at the recollection of this dreadful moment. Accursed be the wretch that brought thee low, thou gentlest of the forms of Virtue! May anguish torture his corrupted heart! Little wert thou able to contend with misery such as this, with the pang of disappointed love, and the brutal violence of

unfeeling passion, for thou wert mild as
 ————— Patience, " who,"

Her meek hands folded on her modest
 breast,

In mute submission lifts the adoring eye
 Even to the storm that wrecks her.

MASON.

When the poignancy of grief was abated, I mingled my tears with the honest farmer's, whose sensibility of heart, the genuine effusion of pity and affection, had strongly impressed me in his favour. I spent the night under his roof, and in the morning, bidding him a melancholy farewell, I rode on to Ruyffle, with an intention of seeing my afflicted friend, and of being present at the awful ceremony; for in the state of mind I was then in, it was a penive luxury I would not have foregone on any consideration.

When I came within sight of the parsonage, my sensations nearly overcame me. Here, I once fondly hoped to have found the same domestic felicity and contentment I had formerly experienced; but mark the mutability of human bliss! This spot, so lately the abode of happiness and of innocence, now appeared the seat of silence and of solitude, of terror and of death. Scarce had I resolution to approach the house; for although I well knew the resignation and the piety of Arnold, yet I dreaded to recal those scenes, the recollection of which would only give edge to his sufferings, and flesh misery to his painful talk. The villagers were assembled on the green, dressed in their neatest clothes, and those who could afford it in black. There was not a whisper heard among them; the tear rolled down their honest cheeks, and on their features dwelt the sentiments of pity and regret. A lane was formed for me as I passed along; we interchanged not a word; I cast my eyes upon the ground, they wept aloud. I was so much affected I could scarce sit upon my horse, and leaving it at a small cottage when I got through them, I went to the parsonage on foot. I entered, and meeting a servant in the hall, he pointed to the parlour and retired. I advanced towards it: the door was half open, and, sliding softly in, a spectacle presented itself whose impression will never be erased from my memory. In the middle of the room was placed the coffin of Maria: the lid was taken off, and beside it, in his robes, knelt the unfortunate Frederick Arnold. Maria's lifeless hand was locked in his, and on her clay-cold corpse was
 fixed

fixed his streaming eyes. A considerable shade was thrown over the room, the windows looking upon the green being closed up, but through the garden window the sun broke in, and shone full upon the features of Arnold: his countenance was pale, languid, but remarkably interesting, and received a peculiar degree of expression from the tint of the mourning light; and his hair, which had early become white, was scattered in thin portions over his temples and forehead. I stood impressed with awe, my soul was filled with compassion, and I wished to indulge my sorrow; but as Arnold did not perceive me, I thought it best not to interrupt him, and was therefore going to retire, when suddenly rising up, he exclaimed, "Farewel, my Maria! thou that wert the solace of mine age, farewel! Oh, if thy unembodied spirit still hovers o'er this scene of things, be present to thy afflicted father; pour comfort in his wounded bosom: sure to do this will be thy paradise, Maria, and sure thou hast met with thy reward. What if unavailing regret still tortures this distracted heart, still brings thy injured form to view, yet, through the mercies of my God, will I look forward with hope;—I will meet thee, O my daughter, in heaven. God of mercies hear me!" "He will, he will, thou good old man," I cried, "he will listen to thy prayer." Arnold started; "Is it thou, my son?" he said; and falling upon my neck he wept; then presently recovering himself, he advanced with composure towards the coffin:—"Come hither," he cried, "and view the remains of fallen innocence and beauty: see, my son, what one step from rectitude of conduct has produced; see the unfortunate Maria."—I advanced, and, kneeling down, kissed the pale hand of Maria: a sweet serenity dwelt upon her features, and she seemed to be asleep. I would have spoken, but I could not: I sighed in a convulsive manner, for the tumult of my spirits quite oppressed me; and Arnold, observing this, seized my arm, and, ordering the coffin to be screwed down, conveyed me into another room. Here, in a little time, I recovered some calmness of mind, and Arnold, taking me by the hand, desired me to collect all my fortune. "I go to bury my Maria," he said, "but let not the murmurings of discontent break in upon the sacred rite: to Providence, not to us, the chastenings of mortality are given." Having said this, he quitted the room, and giving orders for the procession, proceeded to the

church. In a few minutes the coffin was carried out upon the green; it was covered with black velvet, over which was thrown a pall of white satin, and here half a dozen young women, dressed in black with white sashes, supported it, whilst as many in the same habit walked two and two before, and the like number behind it. They sung a dirge adapted to the occasion, and with slow and solemn steps went forward to the church. The whole village followed, and never was sorrow better painted than in the features of this mournful groupe. I loitered at a little distance, absorbed in the melancholy of my own reflections.

—————the bell

Of death beat flow! ———

It paused now, and now with rising knell
Flung to the hollow gale its sullen found.

MASON.

The wind sighed through the yew trees, and the face of nature seemed to darken with oppressive gloom. We entered the church, where, after all things had been duly arranged, the ceremony was begun. A calm resignation was apparent in the countenance of Arnold; and as he pronounced the sublime and pathetic language of the service, a kind of divine enthusiasm lightened from his eyes. Now and then his speech would falter, and the tear would fill his eye, and I witnessed many an effort to suppress the tender emotions of his soul; but a high sense of the duty of his office kept within restriction the feelings of the father. He had now proceeded a considerable way in the service, and the corse was made ready to be laid into the earth, when suddenly the folding doors of the church were thrown open, and a young man, in mourning, rushed vehemently in. His aspect was hurried and wild, and he exclaimed in a loud but convulsive tone of voice, "Where is my Maria? Think not to wrest her from me, I will see her once more, I come to die with thee, my love. Stand off ye inhuman wretches; off, and give me way." He then broke through the crowd, which had opposed him, and, seeing the coffin, he started some paces backwards; "Help me, she is murdered!" he exclaimed; "my gentle love is murdered!" and throwing himself on the coffin he became speechless with agony. It was with the utmost difficulty we tore him from it; he struggled hard, and his eyes darted fire; but at length, having liberated himself, he paused a moment; then striking his forehead with his hand,

he muttered, "I will—'tis fit it should be so;" and, darting furiously through the aisle, disappeared. But scarce had we time to breathe, before he again entered, dragging in a man advanced in years. "Come on, thou wretched author of my being!" he exclaimed, "come, see the devastation thou hast made!" and compelling him to approach the coffin, "Look," he said, "look where she bleeds beneath thy ruthless arm! Oh my desolated love! see'it thou not how the supplicating mercy! Perdition! but I will not curse thee, O my father, I will not curse thee;" and saying this he threw himself on the coffin. The old man, in the mean time, became the very picture of horror; his hair stood erect, his face was pale as death, and his teeth struck each other; he looked first upon the coffin, and then upon his son, and, racked with pity and remorse, he at last burst into tears: "Have compassion on me, my son!" he cried; "kill not thy father."—"It is enough," said the youth, slowly lifting up his head; "it is enough, my father;" and being now more calm, we prevailed upon him to arise; and Arnold, after some time, concluded the ceremony.

You will naturally conceive our consternation, Sir, during this dreadful scene, and how much it would shock the feelings of the worthy curate; who, after the first tumult of surprisè had ceased, conducted himself with all that dignity and mildness of manner so peculiarly engaging in his character. Old Stafford and his son, who was with difficulty persuaded to quit the church, were now led to the parsonage. Their appearance had been occasioned by a letter written by Miss Stafford to her brother, mentioning the situation of Maria, her miscarriage, indisposition, and the treatment she had met with; and, irritated to the highest degree, he immediately left the Continent, and arrived at his father's house early on the same day Maria was buried. Her death was unknown at

H—t—n-hall, and Henry insisted upon his father's accompanying him immediately to the curate's, as his presence would be necessary for the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Stafford was much averse to the measure; but as his son's health had been lately upon the decline, and his present agitated state of mind contributed greatly to increase his complaint, he reluctantly complied with his request, still hoping to avoid so unprofitable a connection. Upon their arrival at Ruyd—l., they drove to the parsonage, and being there informed of the death of Maria, and that the burial service was then actually performing, the carriage was ordered to the church, and Henry rushed in, in the manner above-mentioned.

The Staffords having continued a couple of days at the parsonage returned to H—t—n-hall. Young Stafford's health is still very bad, and we are apprehensive he will fall a sacrifice to the unfeeling tyranny of a father, whose remorse is now as excessive as it is fruitless.

I shall stay here a few months with my worthy friend, until time hath in some degree mitigated the pressure of his misfortune. I find also a melancholy pleasure in visiting the many scenes in this neighbourhood, whose romantic and sequestered beauty gave employment to the pencil and the taste of Maria, and I am now finishing this hasty sketch on the banks of the rapid Sw—le, and under the shelter of an oak, whose antique branches throw a broad and ample gloom athwart his surface: turbulent he pours along beneath yon scowling precipice; he rises from his bed, and wild his gloomy spirit shrieks. Here, Sir, can I indulge the fervor of my imagination; here can I call up the fleeting forms of fancy; I can here hold converse with Maria; and yielding to the pensive bias of my mind, enjoy the torrent and the howling storm.

N.

DISTEMPER AMONG HORSES.

THE late distemper among HORSES having become so generally alarming, the following speedy and effectual remedy, we trust, will prove acceptable.

It being mostly attended with a dry troublestone cough, to remove this, take of powder of anniseed, liquorice, and flowers of sulphur, each two ounces, cumm— and caniseeds, turmeric, eleanpane, and diapenti, each one ounce; oil of anniseed, half an ounce; balsam of sulphur,

two ounces; honey, four ounces:—mix these ingredients well together, and divide the whole into two equal parts; one of which, in three gills of mild warm ale, give in the morning, and the other part two days afterwards.

N. B. If a horse should be in high condition, bleeding, but in small quantities at once, is certainly necessary, and a little gentle riding or exercise will do no harm.

THE

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
For F E B R U A R Y 1791.

Quid sit tupe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Voyages made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America. To which are prefixed, an Introductory Narrative of a Voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the Ship Nootka: Observations on the Probable Existence of a North West Passage; and some Account of the Trade between the North West Coast of America and China; and the latter Country and Great Britain. By John Meares, Esq. 4to. 11. 16s. J. Walter.

VOYAGES and Travels form a very considerable and interesting branch of History; and when they are carefully compiled from authentic documents, and contain a variety of duly-established facts which regard those great concerns of all powerful kingdoms Navigation and Commerce, their publication deserves encouragement. We therefore sincerely rejoice at the uncommon success which has crowned the literary labours of Mr. Meares. The very respectable list of subscribers which appears at the head of the volume, does him the highest honour; and if we had had no other reason than this, to have wished for a more methodical arrangement of his subjects, and a more accurate attention to style, we should have thought ourselves justified in expressing some surprize, that he did not engage some man of letters to look over the manuscript, and correct errors which transgress not only against grammar, but against common order. Self-contradiction is the usual consequence of tautology; and unfortunately Mr. Meares, by complying too hastily with the wishes of his friends, and the political circumstances of the moment, has thrown himself into this predicament, and has laid himself open to the censures of critics; one of whom, Capt. George Dixon, a rival voyager, has given him no quarter, in the Remarks he has published upon the work under our consideration.

Independent, however, of these defects, which may be remedied in the next edition, there is such a body of useful infor-

mation happily dispersed throughout an ample volume, as cannot fail to give satisfaction to Government; to the mercantile part of the Community; and to those rational individuals, who sit down to read, not for amusement alone, but to add to their stock of general knowledge. For such readers, Mr. Meares's Voyages furnish many valuable acquisitions; so many indeed, that it will be impossible to give a clear statement of them within the compass of a moderate abridgement: for which reason we shall confine our review chiefly to the very interesting account of a country, which to lately, for a very considerable space of time, engrossed the attention of persons of all ranks, and was the constant subject of conversation in all companies, and in every part of Great Britain.

NOOTKA SOUND has made itself known in Europe, and must find a place in the records of the civil history of Spain, England, and France, from its having been the cause of a disagreement between two of these Powers, and of calling forth the political sense of the third, at the crisis of a revolution in its Government, which required the greatest delicacy of conduct with respect to foreign powers. The British Ministry will no longer be at a loss with respect to the views of the National Assembly of France; but will be prepared to encounter that support which the new Constitution means to give to the Family Compact of the House of Bourbon. And as the territory on the North West Coast of America, to which Spain, though she

has waved the discussion of the subject for the present, still holds out an ancient claim by memorials lodged in all the Courts of Europe, may sooner or later become of great commercial importance to this country, an accurate description of its situation; of the convenience of its harbours; of the nature, of its climate; of the dispositions, with respect to foreigners who visit them, of the natives, and of their manners and customs; with illustrations by charts, views of the country, and portraits of the Chiefs, are all calculated to convey useful information, of which we shall now give some advantageous specimens.

On the morning of the 13th of May, 1788, the *FELICE*, a vessel of 230 tons burthen, commanded by Mr. Meares, happily anchored in Friendly Cove, in King George's Sound, abreast of the village of *NOOTKA*, after a passage of three months and twenty-three days from China, the particulars of which voyage are fully detailed, and every incident worthy of notice recorded in a regular journal.

"The ship had been moored but a very short time, when it began to blow a tempestuous gale of wind, with very heavy rain; the commodious situation, therefore, of Friendly Cove made us truly sensible of our good fortune, in being thus securely placed in a protecting haven, where neither storm nor tempest could alarm our fears or trouble our repose.

Our earliest attention was invited to a multitude of natives assembled on the banks in front of the village, in order to take a view of the ship. In a short time, the ship was surrounded with a great number of canoes, which were filled with men women and children; they brought also considerable supplies of fish, and we did not hesitate a moment to purchase an article so very acceptable to people just arrived from a long and toilsome voyage. Comekela a native of this place, who had been carried to China in an European ship, and returned with us, accompanied us on shore, when a general shout and cry from the village, which immediately poured forth all its inhabitants, assured him of the universal joy which was felt on welcoming him to his native home. At the head of them appeared his aunt, an old woman of about eighty years of age, and who from her appearance might have been supposed to have lived in a continual state of filth and dirtiness, from her birth to the moment in which we beheld such a disgusting object. She embraced her nephew with great affection, and shed the scalding stream of her eyes on the cheek of Comekela.

"After the first ceremonies of welcome were over, and the first gaze of admiration satisfied, the whole company proceeded to the King's house, into which persons of rank alone were permitted to enter, and where a magnificent feast of whale-blubber and oil was prepared: the whole company sat down with an appetite well suited to the luxuries of the banquet; even the little children drank the oil with all the appearance of extreme gratification; but Comekela's taste seemed to have been in some degree vitiated by the Indian and European cookery, and he did not enjoy his native delicacies with the same voracious gluttony as if his stomach had never known the variety of other food than that of Nootka. The evening was passed in great rejoicings, their songs and dancing continued during the greatest part of the night. We returned on board early in the evening; but we heard for a long time after the sound of their festivity.

"Nootka is situated on a rising bank, which fronts the sea, and is backed and skirted with woods. In Friendly Cove, the houses are large, and in the common fashion of the country. Each of these mansions accommodates several families, and is divided into partitions, in the manner of an English stable, in which all kinds of dirt mixed with blubber, oil and fish, are discovered, by more sties than one, to form a mass of undefinable filthiness.

"On the 16th a number of war-canoes entered the Cove, with Maquilla and Callicum, the first and second Chiefs or Kings of the Island: they moved with great parade round the ship, singing at the same time a song of a pleasing though sonorous melody: there were twelve of these canoes, each of which contained about eighteen men, the greater part of whom were clothed in dresses of the most beautiful skins of the Sea Otter, which covered them from their necks to their ankles. Their hair was powdered with the white down of birds, and their faces bedaubed with red and black ochre, in the form of a shark's jaw, and a kind of spinal line, which rendered their appearance extremely savage. In most of these boats there were eight rowers on a side, and a single man sat in the bow. The Chief occupied a place in the middle, and was also distinguished by an high cap, pointed at the crown, and ornamented at top with a small tuft of feathers.

"We listened to their song with an equal degree of surprize and pleasure. It was indeed impossible for any ear susceptible of delight from musical sounds, or any mind that was not insensible to the power

power of melody, to remain unmoved by this solemn unexpected concert. The chorus was in unison, and strictly correct as to time and tone, nor did a dissonant note escape them. Sometimes they would make a sudden transition from the high to the low tones, with such melancholy turns in their variations, that we could not reconcile to ourselves the manner in which they executed or contrived this more than untaught melody of nature. There was also something for the eye as well as the ear, and the action which accompanied their voices, added very much to the impression which the chanting made upon us all, every one beat time with unobtrusive regularity, against the gunwale of the boat, with their paddles, used at the end of every verse or stanza, they pointed with extended arms to the North and the South, gradually sinking their voices in such a solemn manner, as to produce an effect not often attained by the Orchestras in our quarters of the Globe. They paddled round our ship twice in this manner, uniformly rising up when they came to the stern, and calling out the word *caush, caush, or fientis*. They then brought their canoes ashore, like when *Miquilla* and *Callicum* came on board.

The former appeared to be about twenty years of age, of a middle size, but extremely well made, and possessing a countenance that was formed to interest all who saw him. The latter seemed to be ten, or twelve, of an athletic make, in a fine opinion of judgment of features, that united respect and confidence. The inferior people were poor and very poor indeed. A little fish and oil was impounded on board, of which the Chiefs took a small quantity, and then ordered it to be returned to the people in the canoes, who soon emptied the vessel of this luxurious liquor.

"A present, consisting of copper, iron, and other gratifying articles, was made to *Miquilla* and *Callicum*, who, on receiving it, took off their sea-otters garments, threw them in the most grateful manner at our feet, and remained in the unstuffed gab of nature on the deck. They were each of them in return presented with a blanket, when, with every mark of the highest satisfaction, they ascended into the canoes, which were hastily paddled to the shore. The manner in which these people give and receive presents is, we believe, peculiar to themselves. However costly the gift may be in their own eyes, they wish to take away all idea of conferring any obligation on the receiver of it.

We have seen two Chiefs meet on a visit of ceremony, provided with presents of the richest furs, which they flung before each other with in a manner that marked the most generous friendship, and rivaled that amiable interchange of kindness which distinguishes the more polished nations of the world.

As a commercial intercourse and establishment with the friendly natives of Nootka was the principal object of the present route at Canton with which *M. Meares* was connected, it was not expedient to leave a part of the ship crew, which at first consisted of fifty men, in *Spain* and *Cumset*, at the Sound, whenever the *Idice* should set sail to return to *China*. With this view, they solicited permission from the Chiefs to build a house proper for their accommodation; and *Miquilla* not only granted them a site of land on his own territory, but provided the assistance of his people to forward the work, and his protection of the party that were destined to remain at Nootka during their absence. Accordingly, the building advanced rapidly; the natives not only bringing the timber from the woods, but in a very engaging manner contributing service for which the laborers received a daily pay in beads or iron, with which they were so well satisfied, that it was impossible to furnish employment for the number that solicited it.

"The house, which was completed on the 25th of May, was miraculously spacious to contain all the party intended to be left in the Sound. On the ground floor there was ample room for the cooper, the miller, the smith, the carpenter, and the blacksmith; a large room was likewise set apart for the stores and provisions, and the mounting shop was attached to one end of the building, and communicated with it.

The upper part was divided into an eating room and chamber for the party. On the whole, our house, though it was not built to satisfy a lover of architectural beauty, was a remarkably well calculated for the purpose to which it was destined, and appeared to be a structure of uncommon magnificence to the natives of King George's Sound.

"A strong breast-work was thrown up round the house, enclosing a considerable area of ground, which, with one piece of cannon, placed in such a manner as to command the cove and village of Nootka, formed a fortification sufficient to secure the party from any intrusion. Without this breast-work was laid the keel of a vessel of forty or fifty tons, which was

now to be built agreeable to our former determination: by proceeding on a system of order and regularity, we had in a very little time formed our new dock-yard, in which the carpenters had laid the keel, and raised, bolted, and fixed the stem and stern-post in the month of June; so that expectation had but a little while to look forward, till it would be gratified in seeing this vessel fit for the service for which it was destined."

The death of Callicum, one of the Chiefs who had shewn our new settlers every mark of friendship and attention, is an event introduced in this place, though it happened a year after, when he was inhumanly shot by a Spanish Officer, on board one of the King of Spain's ships of war, sent thither on purpose to interrupt the trade of the subjects of other European Powers, but more especially of the English, with the natives.

"On the 8th of June, a strange canoe with several people in it, entered the Cove, and, coming alongside the ship, told us a small number of sea-otter skins; they also offered for sale a human hand, dried and shrivelled up; the fingers of which were complete, and the nails long: but our honor may be better conceived than expressed, when we saw a seal hanging from the ear of one of the men in the canoe, which was known to have belonged to the unfortunate Mr. Millar, of the Imperial Eagle; a ship employed to collect furs on the Coast of America in the year 1787. In the course of this business, the Captain dispatched his long-boat from King George's Sound, on a trading expedition, as far as 47 deg. North; she then anchored a-breadth of a river, the shallows at whose entrance prevented the long-boat from getting into it. A small boat, however, which was attached to the other, was sent up the river with Mr. Millar, an officer of the Imperial Eagle, another young gentleman, and four seamen. They continued rowing till they came to a village, where they were sup-

posed to have been seized and murdered by the natives, as their clothes were afterwards found stained with blood. The sailors scarcely hesitated a moment in expressing their opinion that the hand was that of Mr. Millar, and that the people before them were the murderers of that officer. This suspicion would have caused the certain death of our visitors, if it had not been suggested that the seal in question might have been transferred by a succession of baiters to the present possessor. The being in possession of the hand was, however, considered as so preponderating a circumstance, that it was no easy matter to keep the sailors in due bounds, and who, after all, could not be restrained from driving these people away from the ship, with every mark of insult and detestation. They proved, however, to be innocent of the crime of which they had been suspected; as we were assured the next day by Maquilla himself, on his own knowledge, that they had received the articles, which had occasioned so much disgust to us, in the way of trade, from the natives of Queenhythe, which was the very place where Mr. Millar and his associates had been murdered. But this Chief did not attempt to deny that the hand had belonged to one of our unhappy countrymen, and from his manifest confusion in conversing upon this subject, and various other concurrent circumstances, we were very much disposed to believe that Maquilla himself was a cannibal. There is indeed too much reason to apprehend that the horrible traffic for human flesh extends more or less along this part of the Continent of America. Even our friend Callicum reported his head at night upon a large bag, filled with human skulls, which he shewed as trophies of his superior courage; and it is more than probable, that the bodies of the victims to which they belonged had furnished a banquet of victory for him, and the warriors that shared his savage glory."

(To be continued.)

De L'Etat de la France, Present et à Venir. Par M. de Calonne, Ministre d'Etat.—The Present and Future State of France. By M. de Calonne, Minister of State. 8vo. 6s. in Boards. Spillbury. 1790.

WITH regard to the late Revolution in France, a question has been put, "Whether the quantity of blood which has been unavoidably spilt is equal to the measure of the advantages to be expected from it?" To this question, when M. de Calonne considers as an atrocious one, he replies in the performance before us;

in which he undertakes to demonstrate, that the future state of France must be still more dreadful than the present; and that the total dissolution of the Monarchy and the destruction of the kingdom must ensue, unless the proper remedy be applied; which remedy he points out, being not more solicitous to expose the errors of the pilots than

than to save the vessel from shipwreck.— He describes the evils that have arisen from the Acts of the Assembly, and the vices involved in the present system of their Government. He treats his subject under the heads of Finance, Constitutional Decrees, Electoral Assemblies, and what is most proper to be done in the present situation of affairs. He dwells much, and with great effect, upon the important point, that the National Assembly have exceeded the powers and violated the instructions given to them by their Constituents. The memorials known under the name of *Cahiers*, from the different Estates, and from different parts of the realm, were to serve as a foundation for the Constitution of the kingdom, and as a law for the Decrees of the National Assembly. The Decrees of the Assembly are indeed, in several instances, conformable to what was voted or prescribed in the *Cahiers*; and others of their Decrees relate to points which the Electing Assemblies did not foresee: but the greater number of them are diametrically opposite to the unanimous tenor of the *Cahiers*. Such Decrees of the Assembly as accord with the instructions of their Constituents, are to be maintained, as the general will of their Constituents: such as are contrary, should be reversed or modified; and such as have not come within the sphere of the Electoral Assemblies' consideration and instructions, to be revised, and either confirmed or altered according to their judgement. All this is reasonable, candid, practicable, and pacific. M. de Calonne, at the same time that he reprobates the spirit which has effected, and that still predominates in the present French Government, wishes not for any change inconsistent with the just rights and privileges of the people, the advantages assured to them by the word of the King, and the inestimable blessing of a good and sound Constitution. If there were no alternative but to make an option between the existing disorders and the ancient Government of the State, there would not, in the opinion of our illustri-

ous Statesman, be any room for hesitation. But, even in the present deplorable circumstances, he does not despair of the Republic. Peace, freedom, and prosperity, he thinks, may yet be restored, or arise to France, provided that all good citizens join in what he calls a LEAGUE OF DUTY; in one great effort to new-model the Monarchy on the principles of the *Cahiers*, or instructions of the States of the Realm, which contain the general wishes of the nation, and the declared intentions of the King in favour of the people.

In this composition M. de Calonne has even out-done his usual excellence as a reasoner, and an impressive writer. He has displayed his happy and rare faculty of varying his method, style, and tone, with his subject; being sometimes profound, and perhaps a little too metaphysical; sometimes logical, close, and nervous, at others, tententious, grave, and political; now, animated, pathetic, and pleading; and now, a little sarcastical, though with *bienveillance* and without extravagance.—What is most admirable, however, in the composition before us, is the talent of mixing a degree of interest and animation even in matters of figures or calculation. The articles that to a critical eye appear the most striking, and to evince most the ability of the Author, the most profound, logical, and nobly simple and convincing, are those that relate to the *Money Assignats*, the *Royal Sanction*, *Ecclesiastical Property*, the *Right of Making Peace or War*, the Title or Name of *National Convention*, and the Civic Oath.—The portions of the composition under review that will, probably, be the most popular and generally pleasing, are the picture of oppression at the present moment, from page 201; his observations relative to the Suppression of the Order of Nobility from page 233; the Civic Oath page; the Preface, and the Conclusion of the work, which are both of them elevated, noble, and affecting.

A Sketch of the Reign of George the Third, from 1780 to the Close of the Year 1790. 8vo. 4s. Debrett.

THIS Decad of the present reign may, not improbably, draw a very general attention, being written by a person well-informed in modern history, and the present politics and intrigues of the European Courts, arranged in a clear order,

and connected by strong bands of union, and clothed in a style perspicuous, glowing, and nervous. In a very short space of time we have seen France and England undergoing the most unexpected and rapid vicissitudes of fortune: France, torpid

and inactive for thirty years, called into action by the intrigues of Vergennes, and placed on a pinnacle, to all appearance, of power and glory by the conclusion of the American war; and England humbled by the same causes, and in the same proportion;—yet England, at the present moment, in the actual enjoyment of the highest commercial prosperity and political consequence.

“It cannot be more curious to enquire, than it must be intuitive to ascertain, whence has arisen this characteristic, and peculiar principle of resuscitation, if I may be allowed the expression, which in a short space of time has raised England from her depression; and has enabled her, like the other surrounding Monarchs, to profit of her very misfortunes, and to engraft splendor and power upon her losses and defeats.”

In the prosecution of this design he treats briefly, and in a series of connection, of the principal events at home and abroad, of the period he describes; the difficulties with which Britain had to struggle in every quarter of the world; the gradual retreat of the British Ministry before their political adversaries in both Houses of Parliament; but the equanimity, serenity, and dignity which appeared in the features of the King, and pervaded his manner even in moments of the most acute personal suffering. With the situation of King George the Third at this period, he contrasts that of the French Monarch, and from a description of the political state of France, he passes on to an account of all the leading Sovereigns and States of Europe.—He paints the resignation of Lord North and his friends, the succession of the Marquis of Rockingham and his adherents, and the short Administration of Lord Shelburne, who made peace with all our enemies—the Coalition—and the subversion of the Coalition by Mr. Pitt and his friends, supported by an Appeal from the Crown to the People.—He expatiates on the wisdom and vigour of Mr. Pitt's Administration, not so much in the narrative strain of history as in the warm terms of panegyric; for which warm terms, however, he on different occasions makes an apology.

He proceeds to describe the Court of France, her politics, and her embarrassed finances. With the humbled state of France he contrasts the power and splendour of Britain, displayed particularly in the protection of the Prince of Orange. “It is not easy to imagine, or to parallel in the history of the present century,

a period of more perfect serenity than that which England presented in the autumn of 1788.” But here again we are struck with the mutability of human affairs. The indisposition of the King threw the whole nation into the utmost anxiety and alarm, as his recovery filled all ranks and classes of men with the greatest joy. The deception given of the parties among the Physicians is just and simple, but with justness and simplicity carries in it all the force of severe satire. “Dr. Willis, who was not a Physician, judged more sagaciously of the malady of the King, and prescribed more properly, than all of the Royal College of Physicians that were in the consultation: nor was his capacity or credit to be decayed by any insidious artifices of his rivals—Nothing has happened for many years so hostile to the reputation of physic; except, perhaps, the juggling tricks that are practised on the subject of Resuscitation, and the cure lately effected by the Norfolk Farmer on the Bishop of Durham.”

Our Author, from the prosperity and joy of Britain, happily restored by the King's recovery, passes, by a natural contrast, to the troubles and disasters of France, which are related in a clear and comprehensive, though brief manner, and with many Anecdotes of a nature most interesting and affecting. The affairs of France form a very considerable portion, and will by many readers be considered as the most amusing part of the publication before us. For though there be a pleasure in contemplating the detached parts of the last Decad of the present Reign united into one body, there is, in what relates to France, over and above that satisfaction, to the generality of English readers, the pleasure of novelty.

This Writer possesses energy of mind, and a fine glow of emotion and passion. This union of light and heat, under the correction of matured reflection and taste, is capable of producing something singularly excellent. Just criticism, taking its models from simple, though polished nature, and the most approved productions of the Ancients, rejects that turgid excess which disgraces so many, nay indeed almost all the productions of the present day, a fault from which the animated Sketch under review is not wholly exempted. Let this be corrected, and the principles of universal or philological grammar be constantly studied, and closely adhered to, and from the Author of the Sketch even greater things than this may be expected.

The History of the Bastille; with a concise Account of the late Revolution in France: To which is added an Appendix, containing, among other Particulars, an Enquiry into the History of the Prisoner with the Mask. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

THIS is a very entertaining and interesting compilation, bearing every mark of authenticity, and furnishing a faithful plain narrative of public transactions and events in France, which have generally been transmitted to this country through the corrupted channel of mutual prejudice, gross ignorance, or vituperative misrepresentation. A candid dispassionate relation of what passed at Paris and Versailles from the time when the late Revolution was first agitated in 1788, to its final accomplishment in 1790, was very much wanted, as a guide to enlightened Englishmen, to enable them to form a decisive judgment concerning the merits or demerits of the present half-formed new constitution of France, and of the actual state of its Politics, Commerce, and Finances.

So well convinced is the writer of this article, of the truth of what he has just advanced, that he is well assured Mr. Burke would not have ventured on such bold and unvarnished invectives against the promoters and supporters of the late Revolution, if he had read the History before us with attention.

We shall review this work, as it deserves, with caution and deliberately; fully convinced that our readers will receive much satisfaction from the Analysis we propose to give of its three distinct Parts.

First, The History of the Bastille.—Secondly, that of the late Revolution.—Thirdly, the curious and valuable Papers in the Appendix; and, once for all, reminding our readers, that though, for particular reasons, we have not changed the Title of our Review, we desire to have it considered in future, as the *Select Review* we lately hinted at, and consequently to expect a continuation through two or three Months, of works which contain matter of general curiosity, important information, or useful knowledge; while the trifles of the press, “light as air,” will be either left to the discussion of these periodical publications which are appropriated to the sole purpose of Reviewing Books, or but cursorily noticed in that department of our variegated Miscellany.

The History of the Bastille, being the first division of our Author's performance, we have selected for the present month. Many exaggerated accounts have been printed of this formidable State Prison, which for ages was not only the terror of the natives of France, but of all foreigners,

whom either business or pleasure called to Paris, to remain there any considerable time. Some of these accounts have been published by prisoners, in whose breasts the lancour of justifiable resentment had not subsided, when they took up the pen to delineate the horrors of the gloomy mansion from which they had just been released. Other writers on this subject, in England, considering the success of their publications as the first object, have imagined, that the best way to insure it was, to draw as striking a contrast between British Liberty and French Despotism as they could possibly delineate; throwing all the dark shades of the infernal regions into the picture of the latter; and introducing more rays of celestial light into the former, than the best system of government upon earth, framed by erring mortals, will admit.—Hence all these false stories originally circulated in books, and lately exhibited at one of our Summer Theatres, or men suspended by engines of torture day after day, while nature was scarcely kept alive by a scanty portion of bread and water, and rest denied by any other means but that of lowering the machine so as to suffer the emaciated victim to feel the ground with his knees: hence those iron cages with complete human skeletons, made so by the wretched owner having been starved to death; and his flesh fit, and then his wretched garments, by length of time totally consumed: in fine, hence the innumerable, incredible tales of the discoveries made upon the demolition of the Bastille.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice,

is the excellent admonition of our immortal Shakespeare; and the writer of the History of the Bastille seems to have adhered to it inviolably, his facts being founded on public records, and supported by the strongest corroborating testimonials. Due attention is likewise given to the necessary distinction of historical epochs; and to material is this circumstance, that from totally disregarding it, we have blindly charged the French government with acts of cruelty and horror in modern periods, which really only happened in periods far remote. Gracious Heaven! if the press had been as fertile and as free in France as in England, how easy would it have been to have published histories of the Tower of London during the furious contests of

the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the reigns of those tyrants Henry VIII. and Mary Tudor, as bloody, as cruel, and as horrid, as any of the tales of the castle known by the name of the Bastille at Paris.

Our author gives a regular account of the foundation of the Bastille, the first stone of which was laid by Hugh D'Aubriot, Mayor of Paris, on the 22d of April 1370, in the sixth year of the reign of Charles V. and of the additions made from time to time to the ancient edifice. To illustrate these, and every other particular of the vast pile into which it had grown in more modern times, an accurate plan on a large scale, with proper references, is prefixed to the History; and is so well executed, that any person who saw the Bastille before it was destroyed must recognise it, and those who have only heard of it, cannot fail of acquiring a clear idea of its situation, strength, and extent; for which we refer the curious to the work itself; for without a copy of the plan, any description that we could give must necessarily be defective. The regulations that were observed both with respect to the duties of the officers and soldiers, and the treatment of the prisoners, follows the description of the building, and they are copied from a painted paper stuck up in the guard-room; a manuscript of secret instructions found in another part of the Bastille; copies of letters from former Ministers of State, and of one from the late King Louis XV. to the Governor of this State-prison: no documents can be more authentic and satisfactory.

It appears that registers were kept of the prisoners, noting their names, quality, day of arrival, effects found upon them, number of the cell in which they were confined, and the time of their discharge and death.

All that has yet come to light of these register-books is only in detached parts. These that have appeared refer to others that are still wanting. The papers belonging to the prisoners were generally sent to the Police-office; and without these, or the examinations of the prisoners, the account given of them must unavoidably be imperfect: yet our author has obtained sufficient to gratify curiosity; for he gives us an account of the prisoners confined from the earliest registers that were found; with the number in each year, the names of the Ministers by whose orders they were imprisoned, and a specification of their offences. It commences in 1663, in which year 54 persons were sent to the Bastille.

A variety of curious anecdotes render this part of the History very entertaining; and in some instances ample memoirs illustrating the registers are annexed in an Appendix, the documents of which must be the subject of another article of our Review.

The mode of treating all prisoners, after they arrived at the Bastille, seems to have been nearly the same, except that some had a greater degree of liberty than others, more conveniences, and a better table.—However, it must have been as mild as in any other prison in Europe, closer confinement excepted; how otherwise are we to account for instances of persons shut up in the Bastille for such long periods of time as twenty, thirty, and even fifty and sixty years. It appears by the register, that Isaac Arnet de la Motte, a gentleman of Burgundy, was sent to the Bastille in 1696, and detained there *fifty-four years and five months*, and was afterwards transported to Charenton, probably insane.—Peter John Mene, professing himself a physician, was put into the Bastille for selling improper drugs, and after thirty years confinement was sent to Charenton.—Jonas de Lamas, a baker, for execrations against the King, Louis XIV. was detained in the Bastille *twenty years*, and then sent to Bicetre, an inferior prison and house of correction at Paris.

In 1717 the following singular commitment was made out by order of the Duke of Orleans, Regent during the minority of Louis XV.:—Laurence d'Houry “for disrespect to King George I. in not mentioning him in his Almanack as King of Great Britain;” but the register is silent as to the time he remained in the Bastille.

A strict regard to truth and justice requires us to conclude with the author's observations on the erroneous accounts that have been given of this universally dreaded prison.

Different authors who have written on the Bastille have mentioned cages of iron for confining prisoners, and instruments for putting them to the torture: they have said, that rooms were destined to those purposes, and called the *rack-room* and the *tage-room*: but no such instruments were found, nor any traces of them discovered, either by the persons who examined the place when it was entire, or by the architects who superintended its demolition.—The four porters or turnkeys, who belonged to the Bastille when it was taken, as well as some of their predecessors, who are now living, have been examined; and they all declare, that none were ever seen by them, and that they never heard of any prisoner

prisoner being put to the torture there. Such cages however, though not in the Bastille, were lately to be seen in other places in France. They are said to have been invented during the reign of that cruel tyrant Louis XI. by Tiphon l'Hermitte, a friend and servant worthy of such a master. But our readers will recollect an account of this savage invention nearly two centuries prior to this æra, when a wooden cage was made by order of our King Edward I. for the Countess of Buchan, in which she was confined in a turret of Berwick castle *. These, says our author, were the barbarous practices of remote times, but there is no proof of any one having been put to the torture in the Bastille since the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. Upon the whole, the clandestine mode of arresting persons to be sent to that state-prison, in the dead of night, in

their own houses, or on the road; the dreadful secrecy observed, and the cutting off all communication between the unfortunate captives and their relations, so that it was impossible to know what was become of them for many years after they were missing; and the Ministers of State as well as the Officers of the Police having it in their power to make use of such an engine of perpetual terror and despotism at pleasure, without being liable to be called to account for unjust commitments, are the principal charges against the Bastille, fully justifying its demolition. But no remains of victims privately put to death, nor any skeletons were found, except one, which it was clearly proved had been carried into the prison for the use of the Surgeon of the garrison in the pursuit of the study of anatomy. M.

(To be continued.)

A Volume of Letters from Dr. Berkenhout to his Son, at the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

SINCE the celebrated Letters of the EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to his Son, nothing has appeared of any character from the British press, on a similar plan, so highly deserving the attention of young gentlemen as the volume before us, which contains a rich fund of information and instruction, and is not liable to those censures to which some of the loose immoral maxims in his Lordship's Advice to his Son has justly exposed several of his letters. Dr. Berkenhout has set a laudable example, which we hope to see followed in many, though it cannot in all instances. With a view to assist his son, and superintend his studies, he has fixed his residence in a village near Cambridge, and employed his pen in a familiar epistolary correspondence with him on subjects of the first importance to his future reputation and success in life.

If to reduce the most valuable branches of human science to the most simple, precise, and intelligible elements or first principles, and to divest them of that dryness and embarrassing perplexity, in which the ancient formalities and prejudices of scholastic dogmatism had involved them; if to render the acquisition of useful and ornamental knowledge easy and delightful, on a rational plan; if to clear away the rubbish of schoolmen, derived from dronish monks, and foolishly con-

timed in the mode of education at our Universities, from the aversion which our churchmen and politicians always shew to every attempt at innovation; if to have proved successful in a happy mixture of the *utile et dulce*, merit praise, Dr. Berkenhout will be found intitled to the warmest commendations from the parents and guardians of young gentlemen who are going through a course of liberal education.

Religion pure and undefiled; enlightened and unsophisticated philosophy; social, pure, and elegant manners; a just contempt of the frivolous and debasing fashionable accomplishments of the times; and the best as well as the most delicate sentiments of honour, form the outlines of this literary picture, and cannot fail of rendering it highly beneficial to all persons concerned in the last stages of the education of young men.

The style in general is energetic and animated, yet correct and chaste; and when it deviates from the rigid rules of didactic composition, it is only to indulge in that familiar freedom which the epistolary form of writing warrants, and which advantageously relieves the mind from that close attention required in the study of systematic investigations.

Our Author has the following passage in his Preface:

* See our Review of Grafe's Antiquities of Scotland, in the Magazine for December 1790, p. 426.

"The variety of subjects on which I have indulged my speculations may make the volume appear a *maze*, but I trust *not without a plan*; a plan of which no judgment can be formed from the few pages contained in this volume."

Reading upon this declaration, we shall defer giving our opinion upon the latter part, till we have obtained some information not to be found in the volume, respecting the intended future dissemination of his works; and in the mean time gratify our readers with an agreeable sample of the whole, from Letter XVIII.

ON HONOUR.

"I still in this letter resume the subject of personal courage, which Mr. Addison somewhere calls *active fortune*: it is a subject of so much importance to a young man to be highly dissatisfied. I remember when, in the year 1778, I was waiting at Portsmouth to embark for America, I became acquainted with the *Mrs. Walker* who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, as chaplain to the *Cerberus*, and who published the account of that voyage. He was an intelligent man, a rational divine, a generous host, and a pleasant companion.

"One morning, as we were walking together on the rampart, and capably speaking of *fear*, he emphatically said, "*Fear lie upon it! it is an ignominious passion, and beneath the dignity of man.*" I could have sworn to him to be true; yet there was something so noble in his sentiment, that I could not but have heard it many times before, but never so emphatically expressed, nor so pertinently in *union* with my own feelings at the time. The impression on my mind has not been able to be effaced.

"There is something so noble to be witnessing in personal courage, that we have hardly an instance of a truly brave general or a hero, who was not admired by every soldier or officer under his command. Shakespeare, who was so remote in the knowledge of human nature, makes the young and beautiful Desdemona violently enamoured of a soldier, a Moor, and almost *—died into the vale of years!*—"But," says our amiable heroine,

"I saw Othello's visage in his mind,
And to his honours and his valiant parts
Did I my soul and fortunes dedicate."

"Aristotle, if I remember right, in his *Ethics*, assigns to courage the first place, in his enumeration of moral virtues; and with reason, for there is

nothing more precarious than the virtue of a coward: he shrinks at the approach of danger or difficulty; and yields to temptation for want of resolution to resist it. The best proof of a man's real courage, is to dare, in every situation, to be just to his own principles, to himself, to his connections, and to the world. Men so fortified may say, with Horace,

*Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum serient ruinae.*

"And let me tell you, be your future prospects through life ever so flattering, you will, most assiduously, be thrown into situations, where you will be exceedingly glad to repose on your comfortable majority: you will most certainly find it, by far, your best support under the various disappointments, calamities, and ingratitude of a strange, a very strange world!

"There are, I believe, few men who, when they begin to throw off the boy, do not make some sort of resolution to establish a character in the world, and to act like men of honour: unfortunately they meet with temptations which they did not expect, and they succumb under a *salvo*, that they wish to be honest, but that it is every man's duty to do the best he can for himself and family. This is a most erroneous mistake. There is but one honesty, one honour, one integrity, one virtue. They are all either absolute, or they do not exist; and I appeal to those men, who have thus derived from what they thought to be right, whether the recollection of their deviations from the plain path of virtue does not now constitute their present misfortune.

"I have mentioned honour; I will therefore give you my idea of a man of honour. Personal courage is doubtless a necessary part of it; but not the essential; he should establish as his first emerging principle, not by a quiescent propensity to contentedness, nor by a propensity to take offence by a cool and steady demeanor, which may convince his adversaries of his resolution to maintain his character, and to support his friend in a just cause, even at the expense of a little patience. This part of his character once established, he will run very little risk of future defeat.

"About the middle of the present century, I was in member of a club in the country, the president of which, a worthy clergyman, generally drank milk-punch; and thence, in derision, it was called the *Milkshop Club*. One evening two of our members, a choleric physician and a

young divine, were engaged in a violent dispute.—“*Sirrah,*” says the doctor, “if it were not for that hand of thine, I would soon teach thee better manners.”—The young parson, without speaking a word, deliberately took off his hand, and laid it on the table. The doctor’s cholera instantly subsided, and the company laughed heartily at this conclusion of the duel. Now, though this behaviour of the divine might not be strictly canonical, yet it gained him more general esteem than the best sermon he could have preached.

“*A man of honour, a gentleman* (they are synonymous terms), is eminently distinguished from the rest of mankind by the uniform unobscured rectitude of his conduct. Other men are honest in fear of the punishments which the law might inflict: they are religious in expectation of being rewarded, or in dread of the devil in the next world. *A gentleman* would be just, if there were no written laws, human or divine, except those that are written on his heart by the finger of his Creator. In every climate, under every system of religion, he is the same. He kneels before the universal throne of God, in gratitude for the blessings he has received, and in humble supplication for his future protection. He venerates the piety

of good men of all religions. He disturbs not the religion of his country, because the agitation of speculative opinions produces greater evils than the errors it is intended to remove. He restrains his passions, because they cannot be indulged without injuring his neighbour or himself. He gives no offence, because he does not chafe to be offended. He contracts no debts which he is not certain that he can discharge, because he is honest upon principle. He never utters a falsehood, because it is cowardly, and infinitely beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He bribes no man for his vote, because he will not make a villain. He measures all offences by the intention, but he relents with the spirit of a gentleman every palpable insult; because, in the present humour of the world, it is the only means of preserving good-manners, and of securing to himself that respect which, as a just man and a gentleman, he deserves. Adieu.”

Tell us, ye partial critics, who are led away by the whistling of a name, is there in Lord Chesterfield’s Letters (a man who was held up as the standard of wit, politeness, and elegant manners), so true, so precise, so fine a portrait of the man of honour and the gentleman? M.

(To be continued.)

Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings of certain Societies in London relative to that Event. In a Letter intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris. By the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 8vo. 5s. Doddsley.

IN this very interesting and animated composition, our learned and ingenious author, with the most inimitable eloquence and copious fancy, shews what France was, what she is, what she might have been, and what she is likely to be. He contrasts the splendour of monarchy and the generosity of feudal times, with the mean and contemptible characters and occupations of the greater part of those of whom the National Assembly counts. The flourishing state of France in arts, arms, and wealth, is a proof, he thinks, that the tree cannot be bad that produced such fruit. He endeavours to shew, that the French legislators are as unskilful to build, as they are precipitate, daring, and impious in pulling down. With the example of the English constitution before their eyes, they have run into all the errors and dangers of democratical government; a government odious and full of calamity in all countries; but in the extensive monarchy of France utterly impracticable. The weak efforts of ignorant and unprincipled men, in his opinion, will

only serve to prepare the return of the ancient government, by rendering the minds of the people pliant and submissive, through lots of blood. But it is well if the French monarchy be ever restored in its wonted mildness; for kings have been taught, contrary to what had been affirmed by the advisers of Lewis XVI. that a sovereign prince cannot converse and concert matters with his people in safety. In general, he considers the pretensions of speculators to abridged rights, and the natural equality of men, as vain, and sometimes pernicious, chimeras. All things exist in individuals, and all governments have sprung up, and been nursed, and matured by experience and wisdom, availing itself of ten thousand unforeseen and contingent circumstances. However men may alter and improve, they ought never wholly to subvert institutions that have on the whole, however tinged with human imperfection, been productive of great good to society. The *more majorum*, of course, is often appealed to in the Roman writers, and adored in India

and other nations, is beheld with almost equal reverence with Mr. Burke; who, in the publication before us, appears in the light of a zealous, and even somewhat fanatical, abettor of the claims of Hierarchs, hereditary chiefs, and Kings.

It is as unnecessary as it would be tedious to give a full analysis of the tenor of Mr. Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France; nor is it a very important matter to compress his reasoning and leading views within the limits of a moderate abridgement: for he is not only wholly regardless of classical forms, which, moderately used, as De Calonne has shown, are as consistent with grace, as subservient to perspicuity and vigour, but wanders rather more through various openings, than accords with that easy flow which pleases and satisfies the mind in these compositions which are, with impetuosity and undivided, though various course. For this disadvantage there is some apology in the epistolary form of composition, and the rapidity with which he must have written; yet it is not to be concealed, that he recurs to the same subject, and the same argument, in several instances, again and again. He delights even in his wanderings: but a fuller impression would have been made on the minds of his readers, had he been less regardless of a due disposition of his matter; which in reality is the most essential part of composition. Besides, for a letter, the Reflections under review are beyond all bounds in respect of length. A volume of 356 pages closely printed, is probably the longest letter that ever was written, and certainly the longest that ever was published. We revolt at the idea of so long a composition being a letter to a young gentleman. Here the affectation of epistolary ease and freedom is awkward. In so long a work it would have been better judged to divide the large field of which he has taken a very full survey, into several sections. By this economy Mons. de Calonne, who has traversed the same ground, *The Present State of France*, and who is as much superior to Mr. Burke in logic, as he is inferior in rhetoric, produces somewhat of permanent conviction; but, after the most attentive perusal of Mr. Burke's book, we are apt to think of it as of a most ingenious *jeu d'esprit*, or a most learned and eloquent rhapsody.

What is most admirable in this, as in most of his compositions, is the richness of Mr. B.'s style, corresponding to the richness of his imagination, fraught with the stores of ancient and modern literature,

with the discoveries of science, the inventions of art, the stores of history. To all these advantages he adds a quick sensibility to whatever is most fitted to touch the mind and heart, whether grand, pathetic, or ridiculous. His humour, indeed, is among the most prominent features of his style, and serves as an agreeable antidote to that tædium which might otherwise result from the copiousness of his fancy, which never has done, and the consequent prolixity of his illustration. It may be observed further on this point, that Mr. Burke's humour is not of the biting and sarcastical kind, but facetious, gentle, and pleasant.

Not to say among the smallest of Mr. Burke's qualities, that he not only possesses a rich and copious store, but that he makes a free and bold use of language. The matter and the form, the substance and the style of a composition are intimately connected. It is the sentiment, as was well observed by that excellent critic Mr. Addison, that should swell and give shape to the diction. The style, to speak in the language of a late celebrated naturalist, is the full expansion of that internal model, according to which the separate, though organized particles of matter arrange themselves in an animated system. Just style, therefore, does not consist wholly in a proper selection of pure and classical words, and the construction of these in sentences and periods, according to the rules of grammar, but partly in the adaptation of words to the precise point in question, to the sentiment or passion, or shade of sentiment or passion to be expressed; and which a word or image neither fashionable nor elegant will sometimes express more happily than one culled from the most popular, pompous, and fashionable writers. For although in such a style particular words and phrases may seem rough and uncouth, when viewed apart from the general *contour* of a work; yet on the whole it will possess a propriety, an ease, and grace, not to be found in more elaborate compositions. On this ground Mr. Burke is justified in the use of terms and images which by some are thoughtlessly condemned as coarse and indelicate. If he is not on every occasion elegant, he is generally nervous and impressive.

But no plea can be urged in defence of his unnecessary innovations in the English language, and his frequent aberrations from the established laws of grammar.— Much of that canting and barbarous diction which of late years has crept into Parliament, disgraces the composition of

distinguished Orator. For professions, for orders, or classes of men, he every where uses "description:"—thus, p. 72, "In all societies consisting of various descriptions of citizens, some description must be uppermost." He sometimes uses adverbs for adjectives: in p. 35, he says, "A few years ago I should be ashamed to overload a matter to capable of supporting itself by the *the* unnecessary support of any argument." The sentence should have run—"A few years ago I should have been ashamed to overload a matter, so capable of supporting itself, by the support of any argument then unnecessary." The following is highly slovenly and ungrammatical: "Every sort of legislative, judicial, or executive power are its creatures"—p. 87: He means—"All sorts of legislative, judicial, and [not or] executive power are its creatures." The use of the pronominal adjective *that*, in the following sentence, is not consonant with the idiom of the English tongue. "I do not conceive you to be of *that*—spirit, or of *that* uncandid dullness, as to require, &c." Why depart from the idiom, the *usus—et jus et norma loquendi*? "I do not conceive you to be of *such* a sophistical and captious spirit, or of *such* uncandid dullness as to require," &c. p. 73.—In p. 121, our Author for criminality uses "crime," l. 16.—In p. 122, "Misfortune is not crime." Why leave out the article *a*? Would the Author convert English into the Latin idiom?—"Your literary men, and your Politicians, and *so do* the whole clan of the enlightened among us, essentially differ in these points," p. 130. Here the words *so do* are not only superfluous but absurd; for it is absurd to affirm that any *Clan do so* as any other set of men, without having previously affirmed that this other set did any thing at all.—These observations will not be found, on reflection, to be so trivial as they may, to some perhaps, at first sight appear. Unnecessary innovations and aberrations from the idiom and grammar of a language, keep it in a state of barbarous fluctuation, and hinder it from arriving at that state of fixed purity which alone can transmit it to posterity.

Were we to enter into a minute and nice discussion of the principles assumed by Mr. Burke, we must notice *the* distinctions between the different kinds of TRUTH, and the different kinds of GOOD. There is logical truth, and there is metaphysical truth. There is physical good, moral good, and political good: for men are not yet come to a general agreement

that there is an invariable coincidence, especially in what concerns nations, between the UTILE and the HONESTUM. Were all tongues and kindreds to abjure the paths of pride, ambition, and avarice, the concomitant of luxury, and to live in the patriarchal and primæval simplicity of the Golden Age, then moral and political good would run into one. Then the universal exercise of justice, which in its full extent includes the exercise of every virtue, would form the universal good of all nations. But human affairs are so intermixed, the vices are so blended with the wheat; the vices of rapacity, a love of pleasure, and a lust of power, are so deeply interwoven in all political constitutions, both in their internal and external economy, that the question too often is, not what is morally good, but what is politically good, that is, what is good for us—good for a particular society in particular circumstances. In vain, therefore, would philosophers attempt to regulate men and nations by the laws of immutable truth and justice. The exigencies of mankind reduce the practical Legislator from the airy elevation of Theorists to the human horizon; and, like Solon, they are glad to establish, not the very best laws, but the best that it is possible to establish: so that the utmost that the wisest and most virtuous Legislator can do, is to frame his institutions in a kind of compound ratio of their practicability and abstract perfection. The general good of nations and men is the great centre to which they must all tend. But between the innate majesty of reason, truth, and righteousness on the one hand, and the sacrifices to be made to existing situations and habits on the other, there is a kind of standing conflict, though this is hotter in certain times and circumstances than in others: and ingenious men, in what may be termed disputes of Legislation, find it an easy matter to furnish plausible arguments in favour of any system, by an appeal from political good to metaphysical truth, or, *vice versa*, by an appeal from metaphysical truth to political good, and the pressing exigencies of a State.

In this wide field Mr. Burke expatiates with infinite ease; but in several instances he is inconsistent both with truth and with himself. He sometimes arraigns the National Assembly of France for breaking through the laws, and all the limits of whatever is decent, venerable, just, right, and fitting in society; and at others, when the philosophers of France, rising to the higher sources, talk of eter-

and immutable justice, and the natural rights and equality of men, he derides their speculations as vain chimeras. Thus we find him retreating from the Cabinet to the Schools, or from the Schools to the Cabinet, just as it suits his purpose. In general, however, we approve his speculations as far as they relate to England, because the English Constitution possesses such radical excellence, that to tamper with it would be folly, and to dissolve it madness. He has proved indisputably, that the Crown of England, according to the spirit and extension of the Constitution, is not Elective, but Hereditary. Even

at the Revolution, the National Convention, in calling a Prince to the Throne, adhered to the ancient line of their Kings as much as possible.

With regard to France, the reasoning of Mr. Burke is not so conclusive. For granting, and in truth it must be granted, that all that he says of the good and plant disposition of Louis XVI. to be just; granting that the "resistance [of the French nation] was made to concession," how was it possible, without a thorough change in the Constitution, to secure the State against the possible, and not improbable claims of returning tyranny?

The Observer: Being a Collection of Moral and Literary Essays. Vol. V. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Dilly.

THOUGH *lest not least in merit.*—

We have already given our opinion of the former Volumes of this work, with marks of general approbation; and that opinion is not lessened by a perusal of the fifth, which completes the Author's design.

The Essays are extended, in this Volume, to Number 153, and possess various degrees of merit, which form, indeed, the characteristic of all Mr. Cumberland's literary productions. The present Volume opens with an Essay upon the Conclusion of the Year 1789, and contains reflections that will afford but little pleasure to the reader, and an elegiac poem that is long but tedious, and mournful but unpoetical. We are next presented with the conclusion of the History of Ned Drowty, and which, in respect to its length, is indeed but a *drowty* title. The characters of Simon Sapling, Walter Winesoddy, Boly Sapper, and some others, are, in general, just representations of what may be found in human life, and may be read to great advantage. Mr. Cumberland's Conversations on the various Sorts of Style, are ingenious, and well deserve the careful and repeated perusal of the young student. But the Literary Annals of Greece form the most valuable part of this work. We read these learned and very original papers with a rich satisfaction. The Translation of the introductory Scenes of Aristophanes' comedy of *The Clouds* is an elegant and classical piece, and makes us most sincerely desirous that Mr. Cumberland would go through the whole of that distinguished author.

The History of Nicolas Pechora is a very well-written, and exceedingly entertaining tale. Few modern romances are equal to it, either in characters, incidents, or pathos. The Essay on the Origin and Progress of Poetry makes us regret its shortness. It is another evidence of the Author's deep cru-

dition, critical judgment, and elegant taste.

After giving *The Observers* our farwel recommendation, and most sincere wish that they may fully answer their worthy Author's intention in their publication, we think it proper to extract his concluding observations:

"I am now approaching to the conclusion of this my fifth volume, and, according to my present purpose, shall discontinue *The Observers* from any further duty: The reader and I are here to part. A few words therefore, on such an occasion, I may be permitted to submit. I have done my best to merit his protection, and as I have been favourably heard, whilst yet talking with him, I hope I shall not be unkindly remembered when I can speak no more. I have passed a life of many labours, and now, being near its end, have little to boast of but an inherent good-will towards mankind, which disappointments, injuries, and age itself, have not been able to diminish. It has been the chief aim of all my attempts to reconcile and endear man to man: I love my country and contemporaries to a degree of enthusiasm that I am not sure is perfectly defensible; though, to do them justice, each in their turns have taken some pains to cure me of my partiality. It is, however, one of those stubborn habits which people are apt to excuse in themselves by calling it a *second nature*. There is a certain amiable Lady in the world, in whose interests I have the tenderest concern, and whose virtues I contemplate with paternal pride. To her I have always wished to dedicate these volumes; but when I consider that such a tribute cannot add an atom to her reputation, and that no form of words which I can invent for the occasion would do justice to what passes in my heart, I drop the undertaking, and am silent."

The History of the Reign of Henry the Second, and of Richard and John his Sons, with the Events of the Period from 1154 to 1216. In which the Character of Thomas a Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord Lyttelton. By the Rev. Joseph Berington. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Robinsons.

(Concluded from Page 37.)

THE Second Book of this work is almost entirely taken up with the affairs of the Primate: it opens with his flight to Flanders from the Council at Northampton, and closes with his assassination and character. This part of the volume will afford considerable pleasure to those readers who delight in descriptive and pathetic scenes; but the person of cool judgment and of impartial consideration will not be so well pleased with the strong marks of prejudice which appear against Henry, and of the studied attention to expose his character in every point of view to the reader's disgust; while that of the Primate is so artfully touched as to excite scarcely any other passions but those of pity and admiration.

The support which Becket received from Louis is considered by our historian as highly to the honour of the French monarch. We, on the contrary, cannot but consider the behaviour of Louis in this affair as whimsically little and superstitiously abject. For our proof we shall quote the narrative of the circumstance, and leave the reader to form his opinion upon it.

"The day after the conference (between Henry and Becket at Montmirail) he (Becket) returned to Sens. But the King of France, as he had done before, neither visited him the night he remained at Montmirail, nor supplied him with necessaries from his kitchen. This was considered as a certain token of his displeasure. His friends were much cast down, and they looked with anxiety to the next day, which, they concluded, would expel them from France. On this they conversed, asking to what land they should retire? "Be not apprehensive," said the Primate laughing; "when I am gone, you will not be molested. But should we really be shut out from England and France, so one, I hope, will advise me to look for an asylum among the Romans, who seem to practise an indiscriminate extortion. I have another scheme. They say that down the Saone, and on the side of Provence, the inhabitants are benevolent and liberal. To them we will go on foot; and when they shall see how wretched we are, perhaps they may pity us, and give us bread, till the Lord shall send us better times." As they were thus conversing,

Vol. XIX.

an officer came up from the French King, saying that his Majesty requested to see the Primate. "That is, to banish us all!" exclaimed one of the company. "Thou art no prophet," observed Becket, "nor the son of a prophet; hold thy peace." They went, and found the King sitting with a sorrowful countenance; nor did he rise as the Primate entered. It presaged no good, they thought. Coolly, he then bade them take their seats, and was again silent. His head hung on his bosom, and the whole man was pensive. With anxious attention the visitors eyed him, thinking it gave him pain to pronounce their sentence; when, bursting into tears, he started up with a deep sigh, and threw himself at the Primate's feet. The company were astonished; and as Becket stooped to raise him, the King, in broken words, said, "Indeed, father, you only saw; it was you only that could see. We were blind, who advised you to abandon the honour of God for the favour of a man. I am sincerely sorry, and beg your forgiveness. To God and to you I recommend my kingdom; and, as long as he shall give me life, I here promise never to desert you and your friends." The Primate gave him his blessing, and they parted. Wonderful from this time was the veneration which every where attended him."

Mr. Berington has very prettily narrated this curious instance of Louis's weakness, but we believe there are very few readers who will view it in the same light with our ingenious historian. True generosity is incompatible with meanness, and piety is dreadfully degraded when it degenerates into superstition. Supported thus by the French monarch, Becket's haughtiness was raised to an higher pitch than it had hitherto been. Against his enemies he denounced again the terrors of excommunication, which, in an age like that, were the most dreadful enemies any person could encounter, for they made him to be considered by all ranks of men as one devoted by the Almighty to universal obloquy and outrage. Armed as Becket was in this manner, and protected by such powerful princes as Pope Alexander and Louis of France, it is not to be wondered at that Henry should begin to be afraid of himself, and make overtures of reconciliation.

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This was done, but entirely upon such conditions as could be satisfactory only to the Primate and his friends. It cannot be supposed, therefore, that Henry's professions and submissions could have any other thing but policy for their motive. That he should be sincere in his stooping to the pertinacious arrogance of a man, who by the influence of superstition had rendered him generally odious, could not be believed nor expected. The firmness with which Henry asserted the ancient customs of his realm, shews him to have had a mind superior to what might be expected in an age devoted to religious tyranny and bigoted fanaticism. Mr. Berington, however, condemns the insincerity of the King in his reconciliation with Becket, and applauds the conduct of the Primate. But such an insincerity, in our opinion, deserves no censure, considering all the circumstances which obliged the king to exercise it. But though we differ in opinion with our historian on the merits of the King's and the Primate's conduct, yet we perfectly agree with him, that the latter evidenced in his death a truly great heroism and a piety of soul.

In appreciating the character of the Primate, Mr. Berington hath, we think, betrayed strong marks of partiality. It must be confessed that he hath drawn a lively and elegant picture; the colours are vivid and pleasing, and the lights and shades judiciously blended; but it is a too flat-

tering to be called a strictly just likeness. We readily allow that Becket's character hath not been hitherto treated in a more impartial manner than by Mr. Berington, who hath, indeed, shewn his favourite as sometimes faulty; he hath represented him as weak and bigoted, but then his weakness is artfully made to be piety; and his bigotry to be fortitude.

We believe that Mr. Berington undertook the task of giving the history of Becket, with an intention of doing it complete and impartial justice; but the vigour of his imagination and the warmth of his passions hurried him away from the province of a Vindicator to that of an Apologist. It is indeed to be lamented that the prejudices of education and of a religious faith will, in spite of reason, throw occasional false mists over the mind of the historian, and prevent him from seeing objects strictly as they are.

From Mr. Berington, we are free to say, we expected a more considerable share of impartiality. Much, indeed, he has evinced, and more, perhaps, than is generally to be found in historians; but we are sorry that we have not in the present work found more. How much is it to be lamented, that a writer in general so liberal as our author, should vindicate the miracles of a saint canonized in the thirteenth century!

W.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

By THOMAS COWPER, Esq.

[From Vol. III. of "MEMOIRS of the MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY," just published.]

THE dispute among the Literati of the last century, on the comparative merit of the Ancients and Moderns, has at length subsided. The few late attempts by some of our writers^a to reinstate Plato and Aristotle at the head of the ranks of science, have been coolly received; and the Moderns in general have acquiesced in their own pre-eminence. There seems indeed some reason for this decision in our own favour: and it will be readily acknowledged, that within a century or two, we have greatly extended the bounds of knowledge, by contenting ourselves with slow but sure advances, and by relying upon fact and experiment in preference to conjecture and hypothesis. I cannot help thinking, however, that although we

may have shewn many of the ancient systems to be merely the creatures of Imagination, we have in some cases concluded much too hastily; and unreasonably denied the existence of that knowledge, which we have not been at the pains of acquiring.

These observations seem to me to be sufficiently applicable to the science of Physiognomy; a science which, though practised by Pythagoras^b, defended by Socrates^c, approved by Plato^d, and treated by Aristotle^e, is hardly mentioned at present, but in conjunction with magic, alchemy and judicial astrology. Without any pretensions, however, to a knowledge of physiognomy as a science myself, I have always regarded it in a light more respectable; and as the

^a Montbodu. ^b Auli Gellii, lib. I. cap. 9. ^c Cic. de Fat. V. & Tusc. Quest. IV. ^d In Timæo.

^e Physiognom. Aristotle's Physiognomy has been suspected as spurious, but without sufficient reason. Dionysius Laert. quotes it, lib. V.

recently

recently published work of M. Lavater seems to have excited a considerable degree of attention on the continent, the Society perhaps will not be displeas'd, if I lay before them such literary observations respecting the progress of physiognomy as my reading has suggested.

There has been some dispute respecting the etymology of the term; some deriving it from *φύσις* nature and *γινώσκω* to know; others from *φύσις* and *γνώμων* an index; others from *φύσις* and *γνώμη* a mark: according to these last derivations, physiognomy will be a knowledge of nature from the indices or marks of it. This extended signification to which the etymology of the word leads, I have noticed, because I think it is remotely connected with the doctrine of *signatures*.^a

For the same reason it may be worth while to mention the controversies respecting the definition of physiognomy. The Ancients seem to have confin'd physiognomy to man, or at least to animated nature. Thus Aristotle^b, *Nunc autem dicam ex quibus generibus signa accipiuntur: et sint omnia; ex motibus enim physiognomizant et ex figuris et coloribus, et ex moribus apparentibus in facie, et ex levitate, et ex Voce, et ex Carne, et ex partibus et ex figura totius corporis.* So Cicero^c,—*Hominum mores naturasque, ex corpore oculis vultu, fronte perscrutari.* To the same purpose Aulus Gellius^d, *Id verbum significat mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quiddam, de oris et vultus ingenio, deque totius Corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari.*

But when the study of physiognomy was revived in the middle ages, the comprehensiveness of the etymological meaning (as I imagine) led those who treated on the subject, to indulge the prevailing taste for the marvellous, and extend the signification of the word far beyond the ancient limits. This seems to have been particularly the case among those naturalists who adopted the theory of *signatures*. Hence physiology came

to signify, the knowledge of the internal properties of any corporeal being, from the external appearances. Thus Josias Bepatista Porta, a physiognomist and philosopher of great note, wrote a treatise concerning the physiognomy of plants (Physiognomica) throughout which he uses physiognomy as the generic term. The same person I believe it was, who wrote the Treatise *de Physiognomia Avium*. Gaspar Schottus, in his *Magia Physiognomica*, makes the *physiognomia humana* a subdivision of the science. Hen. Alsted^e adopts also the extensive signification now mentioned. So also does Boyle^f, and it seems to have been the common one with us in the time of Hudibras^g. At present physiognomy seems to be confin'd to the knowledge of the moral and intellectual character of human creatures, from their external manners and appearance.

These variations of the meaning, however, it was proper to notice, not only for the reason before assign'd, but because the definition of physiognomy was a subject of long discussion between two modern authors of some note, in the Berlin Transactions^h, M. Pernetty and M. Le Cat. The former insisted that all knowledge whatever was merely physiognomy; and the latter, as unreasonable, confin'd it to the subject of the human face. Mr. Pernetty's second Memoir is entirely occupied in defending the extensive signification he has annexed to the term, and which had been controverted by M. Le Cat. The subject did not drop here: soon after appeared the celebrated Treatise of Mr. Lavater, who, although he expressly defines physiognomy the art of discovering the interior of a man by means of his exteriorⁱ, does more than countenance^k the extended signification of the term adopted by M. Pernetty. This work produced an attack upon physiognomy itself in the Memoirs of the same Academy for the year 1775, by M. Forney, who bestowed a great deal of pains in controverting the extent which M. Lavater had assign'd to his fa-

^a Vossius Etymolog. & Martini Lexicon sub voce.

^b Physiognomie. cap. II, *ἀλλ' ὅτι γινώσκω τὰ σημεῖα, &c.* To save the room that the originals and translations of all the passages quoted would occupy, I have given the Latin versions only of the Greek quotations.

^c De Fato, V.

^d Lib. I. cap. 9.

^e In his Cyclopaedia.

^f Experimental History of Mineral Waters; Append. f. 4. "And I have sometimes fancied there may be a physiognomy of many, if not of most other natural bodies as well as of human faces, whereby an attentive and experienced considerer may himself discern in them many intrusive things that he cannot so declare to another man as to make him discern them too.

^g They'll find I th' physiognomies

O' the planets all mens' destinies.

^h For the years 1769 and 1770.

ⁱ Vol. I. p. 22, of the French edition, 4to.

^k Ibid, p. 33; and vol. II. p. 89.

youris science. The common idea annexed to physiognomy before mentioned, seems upon the whole as proper as any that have been given.

I do not find any authority sufficient to conclude that physiognomy was treated as a science (at least in Greece) before the time of Pythagoras. Of him it is asserted by Aulus Gellius^a, *Ordo atque ratio Pythagoræ ac deinceps Familix susceptionis ejus recipiendæ instituentisque discipulis hujusmodi fuisse traditæ. Jam a principio Adolescentes qui sese ad discendum obtulerunt σφωσιονομοισι. Id verbum significat mores naturalisque hominum conjectatione quiddam, de oris et vultus ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari.* It is not improbable (if this be true) that Pythagoras acquired a great part of his physiognomical knowledge, and his attachment to that science, during his travels; the Indians^b and Egyptians^c being great professors of physiognomy.

In the time of Socrates, it appears not only to have been studied as a science, but adopted as a profession, of which the known story of the judgment passed upon Socrates by Zopyrus^d is a sufficient proof; subsequently it was noticed by Plato^e, and expressly treated by Aristotle in a distinct book. As this forms a kind of literary epoch in the science of physiognomy, it may be worth while to give a brief outline of Aristotle's sentiments on the subject.

He observes (in substance), that the subject had been treated in three different ways. That some physiognomists classed animals into genera, and ascribed a certain corporeal appearance, and a corresponding mental disposition to each genus. Others distinguished still farther, and divided the genera into species. Thus among men they distinguished the Egyptians, the Thracians, and the Scythians, and wherever else there was a known difference in habits and manners, and assigned the physiognomic marks accord-

ingly. Some decided more from the actions and manners of the individual, taking for granted that such and such manners proceeded from such and such dispositions. His own method of considering the subject was this: there is always a peculiar disposition of mind attendant on a peculiar form of body; so that there is never found a human mind in the corporeal form of any beast. Again, it is evident that the mind and the body act mutually on each other. Thus in the cases of intoxication, sickness, and mania, the mind is affected by the affections of the body. In fear, sorrow, joy, &c. the body is affected by the affections of the mind. From these facts he concludes, that wherever a particular form or bodily character appears in a human creature, and we know beforehand from observation, and an induction of particulars, that a certain mental character is constantly concomitant, and therefore necessarily connected therewith, we have a right in all such cases to infer the disposition from the appearance—and this, whether we have drawn our observation from men or other animals. For as there is one mental character, and one corporeal form of a lion, and another of a hare, wherever in human creatures we observe the bodily characteristics of a lion, (such as strong and thick hair, large extremities, a deep tone of voice, &c.) we ought to infer, strength, firmness, and courage. Wherever, on the contrary, we see the slender extremities, soft capillament, or any other feature of the hare, we ought to conclude a proportional correspondence in the mental character. Upon this principle he enumerates the various corporeal features of man, and the correspondent dispositions so far as they have been observed; and as opportunities offer, he illustrates them by an appeal to the foregoing analogy, and in some cases attempts to explain them by physiological reasoning.

^a Lib. 7. cap. 9.—Proclus in Alcibi, prim. Plat.—Iamb. in vit. Pythag. sub init.

^b Nicostyratus speaking of the Indians, in his book de Nuptiis, says, that in marrying they judge of their wives by their appearance, and declare they are never deceived. Among the physiognomical marks he mentions these:—*benigna enim oculi, summam animi pulchritudinem comitantur, et si visi solet ut qui non excaudescit, nra fustis irascitur, aut bile movetur, faciem splendidam serenamque habet. Malignus et dolosus serps. statim et oculis transire se implacidusque videtur. Qui solidus ac simplex est, pupillas et oculos putentes gerit ut asini et oves. Cui supercilia conjunguntur impobus est. Cujus superficies in vultu non subest, sed abscura caliginosaque est nunquam ullo modo exhibetur. Ceterum ejusmodi nota, non modo virginibus et mulieribus, sed etiam visis insunt.* Raynaudi Moral. Dilect. p. 367. See also Philost. Vit. Apoll. Tyau. lib. III. cap. 3^o, p. 83. πολλά μεν γαρ οφθαλμοι, &c. & lib. III. cap. 5.

^c *ἡ ἡγυπτιοῖς μὲν ἅπασιν τοῖς πασίν, &c. ἑτοιμον.* Not. in Aul. Gell. l. b. I. cap. 9. from the physiognomy of the animals. See also Jambl. in Vit. Pythag. lib. 1. cap. 17, *ἡ ἀρετὴ ἡ σπουδὴ δι' αὐτῶν, &c.*

^d Cic. de Fat. V. ^e In his Timæum.

This plausible and even probable theory evinces a considerable degree of knowledge on this subject at a very early period—individual physiognomy, national physiognomy, and comparative physiognomy are here distinctly noticed; but it cannot with truth be asserted, that the enumeration of particular precepts and observations in the physiognomical treatise of this great man, are equally well founded with this outline of the subject. In fact, the state of knowledge in his time did not admit of a complete elucidation of his general principles, nor was the brief and pithy style of Aristotle adapted to a subject, which even at this day will require frequent periphrasis to make it clearly comprehensible. Such as it is, however, this work of Aristotle appears to have served as a foundation for almost every physiognomical treatise that hath since been published. His comparative physiognomy of men with beasts, indeed, though frequently, has not been universally adopted; but his language and his manner, sententious, obscure, and indiscriminate, have been copied too closely by his imitators of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Beside this work of Aristotle expressly on the subject, there are many incidental observations respecting physiognomy that occur in his *History of Animals*, and other parts of his writings.

The ethic characters of Theophrastus, the disciple and successor of Aristotle, deserve also to be particularly noticed, as a distinct treatise on a most important branch of the science in question, *The Physiognomy of Manners*. This singular and entertaining performance, composed by the author at the age of ninety-nine, describes synthetically, with great justice and accuracy, the most remarkable traits of behaviour which certain predominant characters would respectively occasion. The translations and imitations of La Bruyere render it unnecessary to give any examples of what otherwise it would be unpardonable to omit: suffice it to observe,

that this work of Theophrastus evinces such a degree of accurate observation and lively description, as will preserve it in the rank of classical performances so long as the science of man; and the prominent features of human society shall continue to be regarded as objects of attention.

About this time *Adamantius the Sophist* appears to have written, whose "*Physiognomica*" were published in several places about the middle of the sixteenth century. Adamantius, however, only trod in the steps of Ptolemon the Athenian, who had written before him, and whose treatise was reëublished in Greek and Latin much about the time of the former^a. So many authors^b on the subject sufficiently shew that physiognomy was much cultivated as a science among the Greeks about this period. The professors of physiognomy, however, appear soon to have connected with it something of the marvellous, as we may suspect from the story told of Apelles by Apion: *Imaginem adeo similitudinis indiscrète pinxit ut; incredibile dictu* Apion grammaticus scriptum reliquerit quendam ex facie hominum addivinantem (quos metoposcopos vocant) ex eis dixisse aut futurae mortis annos, aut praeferitae^c. From the known practice of the Pythagorean School^d, whose novitiates were all subjected to the physiognomic observation of the teachers, it is not improbable that the first physiognomists by profession among the Greeks^e were of that sect; nor is it unlikely from the mysterious and ascetic nature of the doctrines and discipline of the Pythagoreans, that they also were first tempted to disgrace the science of physiognomy in Greece, by annexing to it the art of divination.

From this time to the close of the Roman Republic, few observations occur respecting the literary history of physiognomy. About that period, however, and from thence to the decline of the Roman empire under the latter Emperors, it appears to have been attended to as an important branch of know-

^a I was not aware till lately, that the Greek writers on the subject of physiognomy were collected and published together by Franzius, "*Physiognomiae veteres scriptores Graeci, Gr. & Lat. à Franzio. Altenb. 1780, 8vo.*" I have not seen the book.

^b Hermes Trismegistus, Alchyndus, Helenus, Lexius, Pharaotes Indus (mentioned by Philostratus) are also mentioned as writers on physiognomy, but little more seems to be known of them in this respect than the traditional quotation of their names. Voss. de Nat. Art. lib. I. cap. V. f. 19.

^c Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. XXXV. f. 35. par. 9.

^d Aul. Gell. ubi sup. Mos Pythagoræis erat per signa in corpore constituta venientes ad eos judicare, utrum ad mellioem vitam apti forent necne. Natura enim ipsa quæ animis confingit corpora instrumenta eis congrua subministrat, imaginæque animarum in corporibus indicat, per quas et animarum ingenia in hæc arte potè apprehendere possunt. Proc. in Alcib. prim. Plat.

^e There were such probably among the ancient Indians.—Vide preceding note^b.

ledge, and adopted as a profession by persons pretending to superior skill in it.

There are many physiognomical remarks interspersed in the works of Hippocrates^a and of Galen^b, as may well be presumed from their medical profession—Cicero appears to have been particularly attached to it; for he not only relates the story of Zopyrus and Socrates in his book *De Fato*^c, and his Tusculan Questions^d, but his Orations abound with physiognomical opinions. Thus, his oration against Piso commences with the following abusive passage.—*Nemo vides bellua quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ? Nemo queritur sylvam nescio quem de grege novitiorum factum esse Conulem. Non enim nos Color iste servilis, non piofese Genæ, non dens: putridi deceperunt. Oculi, Supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus qui Serino quidem tactus mentis est, hic in errorem homines impulit: hic eos quibus eras ignotus decepit fessellit, in fraudem induxit. Pauci ista tua ludentia vitia noveramus: pauci invidiam ingenis, stuporem debilitatæque lingue; nunquam erat audita v. x. in f. ro; nunquam periculum factum Consiliis, nullum non modo illustre sed ne potum quidem factum aut militie aut domi; obrepisti ad honore. errore hominum, commendatione famosorum imaginum, quarum*

simile habet nihil præter Colorem.—In the same strain he appeals to his auditors against the physiognomy of C. Fannius Cherca, in his oration in favour of Roscius the comedian. *C. Fannium Cherca, Roscius fraudavit! Oro atque obsecro vos qui nostis, vitam inter se utriusque conferte—qui non nostis, faciem utriusque considerate—Nonne ipsum caput, et supercilium penitus abraße, oleis malitiam, et clamitatis calliditatem videntur? Nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum (siquam conjecturam affert hominibus tacita corporis figura) ex fraude, fallaciis, mendacis, constare totus videtur? Qui ideo capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere.*—I have quoted these passages, not only as instances of Cicero's attachment to the science of physiognomy^e, but also as examples of the ancient style of oratorical abuse. Similar instances of Cicero's manner occur in his observation on the features, &c. of Verres, Vatinius, and Anthony^f: indeed, he asserts generally in his book *De Oratore*^g. *omnes enim motus animi suum quendam a natura habent vultum;* which, although it may be construed to relate to the transient physiognomy only, may well be applied to the permanent features, in conformity to the passages already adduced from the same author.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. LEDYARD.

By HENRY BEAUFOY, Esq.

[From the "PROCEEDINGS of the ASSOCIATION for promoting the DISCOVERY of the INTERIOR PARTS of AFRICA," lately published by Mr. CADELL.]

MR. LEDYARD was an American by birth, and seemed from his youth to have felt an invincible desire to make himself acquainted with the unknown, or imperfectly discovered regions of the globe. For several years he had lived with the Indians of America, had studied their manners, and had practised in their school the means of obtaining the protection, and of recommending himself to the favour of Savages. In the humble situation of a Corporal of Marines, to which he submitted rather than relinquish his pursuit, he had made, with Captain Cook, the voyage of the world; and feeling on his return an anxious desire of penetrating from the North Western Coast of America, which Cook had partly explored, to the Eastern Coast, with which he himself was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverse the vast

Continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

His first plan for the purpose was that of embarking in a vessel which was then preparing to sail, on a voyage of Commercial Adventure, to Nootka Sound, on the Western Coast of America; and with this view he expended in sea-stores, the greatest part of the money which his chief benefactor Sir Joseph Banks (whose generous conduct the writer of this narrative has often heard him acknowledge) had liberally supplied. But the scheme being frustrated by the incapacity of a Custom-house officer, who had seized and detained the vessel for reasons which on legal enquiry proved to be frivolous, he determined to travel over land to Kamtschatka, from whence, to the Western Coast of America, the passage is extremely short.

^a In his book de Anis, Aeris et Locis.

^b *Ubi sup.*

^c See also a passage in his book *De Legibus* 1, 9. *Figuram autem corporis habitum et aptam, &c.*

^d In his orations against them. Lib. III.

^e In his passages respecting the temperament.

With no more than ten guineas in his purse, which was all that he had left, he crossed the British Channel to Ostend, and by the way of Denmark and the Sound, proceeded to the capital of Sweden, from which, as it was winter, he attempted to traverse the Gulph of Bothnia on the ice, in order to reach Kamischatka by the shortest way; but finding, when he came to the middle of the sea, that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and, taking his course Northward, walked into the Arctic Circle; and passing round the head of the Gulph, descended on its Eastern side to Peterburgh.

There he was soon noticed as an extraordinary man. Without stockings or shoes, and in too much poverty to provide himself with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portuguese Ambassador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the sum of twenty guineas for a bill on Sir Joseph Banks, which he confessed he had no authority to draw, but which, in consideration of the business that he had undertaken, and of the progress that he had made, Sir Joseph, he believed, would not be unwilling to pay. To the Ambassador's interest it might also be owing that he obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores which the Empress had ordered to be sent to Yakutz, for the use of Mr. Billings, an Englishman, at that time in her service.

Thus accommodated he travelled Eastward through Siberia six thousand miles to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by Mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board Captain Cook's ship, in the situation of the Astronomer's servant, but to whom the Empress had now entrusted her schemes of Northern discovery.

From Yakutz he proceeded to Ocza-kow, on the Coast of the Kamischatka Sea, from whence he meant to have passed over to that Peninsula, and to have embarked on the Eastern side in one of the Russian vessels that trade to the Western shores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned again to Yakutz, in order to wait for the conclusion of the winter.

Such was his situation, when, in consequence of suspicions not hitherto explained, or resentments for which no reason is assigned, he was seized, in the Empress's name, by two Russian soldiers, who placed him in a sledge, and conveying him, in the depth of winter, through the deserts of the Northern Tartary, left him, at last, on the frontiers of the Polish dominions. As

they parted they told him, that if he returned to Russia, he would certainly be hanged; but that if he chose to go back to England, they wished him a pleasant journey.

In the midst of poverty, covered with rags, infested with the usual accompaniments of such cloathing, worn with continued hardship, exhausted by disease, without friends, without credit, unknown, and full of misery, he found his way to Koningberg.—There, in the hour of his uttermost distress, he resolved once more to have recourse to his old benefactor, and he luckily found a person who was willing to take his draft for five guineas on the President of the Royal Society.

With this assistance he arrived in England, and immediately waited on Sir Joseph Banks, who told him, knowing his temper, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the Association for discovering the Inland Countries of Africa.

Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the Continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the Interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these Memoirs. Before I had learnt from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence Westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route, by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible, be explored. He said, he should think himself singularly fortunate to be entrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out?—"To-morrow morning," was his answer. I told him I was afraid that we should not be able, in so short a time, to prepare his instructions, and to procure for him the letters that were requisite; but that if the Committee should approve of his proposal, all expedition should be used.

To Mr. Ledyard was assigned at his own desire, as an enterprize of obvious peril and of difficult success, the task of traversing from East to West in the latitude attributed to the Niger, the widest part of the Continent of Africa.

Mr. Ledyard took his departure from London

London on the 30th of June 1788, and after a journey of six-and-thirty days, seven of which were consumed at Paris, and two at Marseilles, arrived in the city of Alexandria.

His letters of recommendation to the British Consul secured him from the embarrassments which the want of inns would otherwise have occasioned; and procured for him the necessary instructions for assuming the dress, and adopting the manners, that are requisite for an Egyptian traveller.

Forcibly impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effect of similarity and contrast. But as the travellers who preceded him have obtained and transmitted to Europe whatever knowledge, either antient or modern, the Lower Egypt affords, and as the examination of that country was no part of the business which was given him in charge, his descriptions, generally speaking, would add but little to the instruction which other narratives convey."

During his residence at Cairo he sent to the Committee many remarks on the people of Africa. The views which they opened were interesting and instructive; but they derived their principal importance from the proofs which they afforded of the ardent spirit of enquiry, the unwearied attention, the persevering research, and the laborious, indefatigable, anxious zeal with which their author pursued the object of his mission.

Already informed that his next dispatch would be dated from Sennar; that letters of earnest recommendation had been given him by the Aga; that the terms of his passage had been settled; and that the day of his departure was appointed—the Committee expected with impatience the description of his journey. Great was therefore their concern, and severe their disappointment, when letters from Egypt announced to them the melancholy tidings of his death. A bilious complaint, the consequence of vexatious delays in the promised departure of the caravan, had induced him to try the effect of too powerful a dose of the acid of vitriol; and the sudden uneasiness and burning pain which followed the incautious draft, impelled him to seek relief from the violent use of the strong & Tartar emetic. A profuse discharge of blood discovered the nature of his complaint, and summoned to

his aid the generous friendship of the Venetian Consul, and the ineffectual skill of the most approved physicians of Cairo.

He was decently interred in the neighbourhood of such of the English as had ended their days in the capital of Egypt.

The bilious complaint with which he was seized has been attributed to the forwardness of a childish impatience. Much more natural is the conjecture, that his unexpected detention, week after week, and month after month, at Cairo (a detention which consumed his finances, which therefore exposed to additional hazard the success of his favourite enterprise, and which consequently tended to bring into question his honour to the Society) had troubled his spirits, had preyed upon his peace, and subjected him at last to the disease that proved in its consequences the means of dragging him to his grave.

Of his attachment to the Society, and of his zeal for their service, the following extracts from his letters are remarkably expressive:

"Money! it is a vile slave!—I have at present an economy of a more exalted kind to observe. I have the eyes of some of the first men of the first kingdom on earth turned upon me. I am engaged by those very men in the most important object that any private individual can be engaged in: I have their approbation to acquire or to lose; and their esteem also, which I prize beyond every thing, except the independent idea of serving mankind. Should rashness or desperation carry me through, whatever fame the vain and injudicious might bestow, I should not accept of it; it is the good and great I look to: fame from them bestowed is altogether different, and is closely allied to a "Well-done!" from God: but rashness will not be likely to carry me through, any more than timid caution. To find the necessary medium of conduct, to vary and apply it to contingencies, is the economy I allude to; and if I succeed by such means, men of sense in any succeeding epoch will not blush to follow me, and perfect those discoveries I have only abilities to trace out roughly, or, a disposition to attempt.

"A Turkish sopher has no charms for me: if it had, I could soon obtain one here. I could to-morrow take the command of the best armament of Ismael Bey.—I should be sure of success, and its consequential honours. Believe me, a single "Well-done!" from your Association has more worth in it to me, than all the wrappings

rappings of the East; and what is still more precious, is, the pleasure I have in the justification of my own conduct at the tribunal of my own heart."

To those who have never seen Mr. Ledyard, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to know, that his person, though scarcely exceeding the middle size, was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; and that his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil nor unpleasing. Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them. His genius, though uncultivated and irregular, was original and comprehensive. Ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventurous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary and considerate; and attentive to all precautions, he appeared to be formed by Nature for achievements of hardihood and peril.

They who compare the extent of his pilgrimage through the vast regions of Tartary with the scantiness of his funds, will naturally ask, by what means he obtained a subsistence on the road? All that I have ever learned from him on the subject was, that his sufferings were excessive, and that more than once he owed his life to the compassionate temper of the women. This last remark is strongly confirmed by the following extract from his account of his Siberian tour:

"I have always remarked, that women in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action.—Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society: more liable, in general, to err than man; but in general, also, more virtuous,

and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise.

"In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue (so worthy the appellation of benevolence), these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, I ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

But though the native benevolence, which even among savages distinguishes and adorns the female character, might sometimes soften the severity of his sufferings, yet at others he seems to have endured the utmost pressure of distress.

"I am accustomed," (said he, in our last conversation—'twas on the morning of his departure for Africa) "I am accustomed to hardships. I have known both hunger and nakedness to the utmost extremity of human suffering. I have known what it is to have food given me as charity to a madman; and I have at times been obliged to shelter myself under the miseries of that character, to avoid a heavier calamity. My distresses have been greater than I have ever owned, or ever will own to any man. Such evils are terrible to bear; but they never yet had power to turn me from my purpose. If I live, I will faithfully perform, in its utmost extent, my engagement to the Society; and if I perish in the attempt, my honour will still be safe, for death cancels all bonds."

THE ANSWER OF M. DEPONT TO THE "REFLECTIONS" OF THE RT. HON. EDMUND BURKE.

M. DEPONT, the young Gentleman to whom Mr. BURKE addressed his celebrated Pamphlet on the Revolution in France, was some time ago in England, and had the honour to enjoy the hospitality of Beaconsfield. On the late great event in France, he wrote a letter to Mr. BURKE, requesting, that as he had learnt the first rudiments of Government at his table, he would favour him with his opinions on the transactions then passing in France.—Mr. BURKE, with great complacency, sat down to gratify the wishes of his young Correspondent, and wrote his sentiments freely in a letter of a couple of sheets;—but this letter he kept by him for a time, from a friendly apprehension, that if it fell into the hands of the violent spirits of Paris, M. DEPONT might fall a sacrifice to his desire of knowledge. This

he intimated to M. DEPONT, who relieved him from his delicacy, by an assurance that the post was inviolable—that there was no such danger—and that there was nothing to be coveted so much as the opinions of Mr. BURKE on the scene of which all Europe was at that moment the spectator. Mr. BURKE complied, and sent him the letter; at the same time informing him, that he had turned his thoughts more seriously to the subject, which he should also communicate to him. This intimation ended in the Pamphlet which we have Reviewed in a former part of this Number. Mr. BURKE, from the same delicate regard to his Correspondent, studiously concealed his name. M. DEPONT, however, has himself disclosed the secret, and has given leave for the publication of the following ANSWER.

SIR,

WHEN I last year took the liberty of asking in what manner you considered the political events of France, I certainly did not imagine that my letter could give occasion to the publication of the work you have had the goodness to send to me. I will even own, that I would not have hazarded my question had I been aware what effect it would produce; and that if your opinions had been then known to me, far from engaging you to disclose them, I should have intreated you to withhold them from the public.

I would have represented to you, that the single authority of your name would give some degree of hope to the vanquished party in France, and that to encourage that party to make new attempts, was to expose it to new dangers. I should have agreed with you on some of the errors which the National Assembly must necessarily have committed in the midst of the agitations and shocks which that body has experienced; but I should have laboured to persuade you that time, experience, and reflection, were the only proper correctives for these errors, and that to attempt to correct them instantly, would be to expose my country anew to the troubles and evils of every kind which for almost two years continue to afflict it, and which so cruelly distress the true friends of humanity.

I would have endeavoured to convince you that the anarchy, the mischiefs of which you paint so forcibly, must be dreadfully protracted, if the only authority in which the Nation confided were made the object of attack. I might, perhaps, have been able to prevent one of the warmest Friends of Liberty, in his own country, from ranging himself with the Advocates of Despotism in mine. Yes, Sir, your susceptible and worthy heart has been too strongly affected with the evils that have attended our Revolution, not to fear exposing it to evils still more dreadful in appearance, by involuntarily serving the party which dares to wish for a Counter-Revolution, and which thinks that our Constitution ought to be *survived by fire and blood.*

This motive, Sir, I am confident, would have determined you to preserve silence, if you had not been afraid of the re-action of the transactions in our country upon your own. This sentiment, which may be perceived in the course of your work, ought to be deeply impressed on the mind of every good Englishman; and the apprehension of seeing his country abandon a real blessing for an ideal and remote advantage, appears to me very natural.

I will even own, Sir, that at the hazard of appearing a bad patriot to some of the innovators, the greater part of whose sentiments I have adopted, I would have strenuously opposed every sort of change in France, if our former Government had been as good as yours, and if our individual liberty had been equally secured. But can we really, Sir, compare the situation of the two countries? I am very far from thinking that a Revolution is at all times, or in all respects, a happy event. But was it not become indispensable in France at the moment at which it happened? It was not the 5th of October on which it was effected, as you appear to suppose, by not looking for its origin to an earlier period, and detaining us so long on the detail of that dreadful day, the account of which ought to be torn from our history. The Revolution was already effected, and the events of the 5th and 6th of October added to every other species of atrocity the most absolute inutility. It was on the days of the 13th and 14th of July 1789, that the contest originated between oppressive Authority and rising Liberty; it was at this moment that the French nation expressed its sentiments with the greatest energy, and obtained the most complete triumph. Trust me, Sir, since that period good citizens have frequently lamented the abuse of their power by some malicious or misguided individuals, who can by no means be confounded with the body of the people, except by their enemies, who have an interest in representing them in the most odious point of view. You are too just, and too impartial, Sir, to attribute to the nation

nation the crimes committed on the 5th and 6th of October; and you know me sufficiently to be convinced, that I entertain the same sentiments as you, with regard to this melancholy transaction, which you so pathetically describe.

But permit me, Sir, to remind you of some facts which happened previous to those days, and which have been mis-stated to you by some Frenchmen, whose interest it was to represent France such as it ought to have been, and not such as it really was at the opening of the States General. France, you say, needed then only to pay some new taxes in order to bring the public receipt and expenditure to a level. But did not the people, Sir, already groan under the load of subsidies, so much the more oppressive, that they were exacted by the most arbitrary government? Had not a National Bankruptcy been already pronounced by an *Arret* of Council? You talk of laws, of religion, of opinion, which tempered the effects of despotism, and made it exist rather in appearance than in reality. Laws, Sir! But had not the most respectable laws, and till that instant the most sacred, been violated? Was not Justice herself dumb? Anarchy prevailed in every part of the realm. Religion! But did it temper in France the effects of despotism in the period of ignorance, fanaticism, and superstition. Opinion! But was it not in general then express in opposition to the existing form of Government? Were not men who are now most divided in interest, then united by the common interest of resisting oppression? Did not the officers, who complain with so much force and so much justice of the want of subordination among the soldiers, set the example of resistance to the execution of arbitrary and illegal orders? Did not the Magistrates, who most condemn the reprehensible excesses of the people, then regard them as indispensable? Was not the insurrection general against that Government, which you find so favourable to the population, commerce, and prosperity of the empire? Ought it not then to be granted, Sir, by every person who has been able to trace in this country the series of political events, and who has no interest to ascribe the Revolution to other causes, that the deposed Government could no longer subsist?

“But you, Sir, say, that instead of making innovations, we should have endeavoured to reform and improve. How!

the firm and courageous man, who rose with so much vigour against the abuses of his own country; the man, who in the Parliament of England, on the 11th of February 1786, pronounced these remarkable words:—“There is a time when men will not suffer bad things because their ancestors have suffered worse.—” There is a time when the hoary head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence nor obtain protection *.”— Does the same man at this moment borrow the artful language of Frenchmen nourished by abuse, and who, after having been driven with disgrace from the ramparts of despotism, have retreated to a pretended constitution, which presented itself to them in the monstrous division of Orders, and in the four *Vetos*; a sufficient number of instruments, where they hoped to defend, inch by inch, all the vices of the ancient Government?

Some valuable persons, respected by both parties, were of opinion, that the ancient division of orders ought to be replaced by a second Chamber, nearly similar to that which exists in your country. But, without examining the great question, whether the unity of the Legislative Body, with proper restrictions and modifications, is not preferable; without referring to the particular circumstances which gave the people reason to apprehend that the Nobility, who had shut them out from admission to all employments, might, when they again appeared in a different form, take occasion to usurp the same advantages; ought it not to be admitted, that the excessive eulogiums which were given to your Constitution, were more calculated to prevent us from accepting, than to persuade us to adopt it? Free nations are too zealous easily to yield to their neighbours any superiority, especially in what respects their Constitution.

I have hitherto, Sir, endeavoured to prove to you, that if the Revolution of France did not commence with you till the moment at which the Clubs of London and Dr. Price took it into consideration, with us it goes back to a period much more remote, and that its origin must be sought before the crisis at which, under the States General being convoked, the part of the nation the most numerous, the most unfortunate, and the most oppressed, had recollected their desire, that the votes should be collected individually

* “Speech of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke on presenting a Plan for the Oeconomical Reformation of the Civil and other Establishments,” P. 10.

by Orders, in instructions very different from those in which you see only a desire of reforming some abuses. I will not, Sir, attempt to reply to the different articles of your work; I should too evidently injure the cause which I wish to defend, by entering the lists with you. This noble and glorious task I leave to some man more worthy of being your antagonist, and will content myself with communicating to you some hasty reflections, intended to convince you that my love for liberty has not been weakened by the incidental oppression of some individuals; that the horror with which the past troubles have inspired me, has tended only to increase my fear of seeing them renewed; and that your charge against Dr. Price, of taking the deviation from principles for the principles themselves, is not applicable to me.

You lament, Sir, the weakness of the Executive Power, and the influence of the Committees of the National Assembly; these are circumstances which I also lament: but I do not think it necessary to excite a civil war in France, in order to restore an order of things to which reason must naturally lead.

You lament, Sir, the Poverty of the People for the present moment, and I likewise lament it: but I rely much on the means which will be suggested by that Committee*, the institution of which you seem to condemn; and I am of opinion, that in order to restore peace to the country, and recall emigrants, we ought not to excite fresh troubles.

You lament the Suspension of Public Credit; and I, Sir, likewise lament it: but I do not think that the best method of reviving it is to attack the different operations of the National Assembly, and to persuade the landed and monied interests that they are necessarily enemies, when, in fact, they must stand or fall together.

You lament, Sir, the Defection of the Troops; and I also lament it: but I have recovered confidence from the conduct of the National Guards and the troops of the line in the affair of Nancy, and from the sincere repentance of the fleet at Brest; and I am convinced that a common danger will always unite all Frenchmen.

You lament the scandalous spectacle exhibited to all Europe by the intestine divisions of the Members of the National Assembly; and I likewise lament it, and frequently have felt the most poignant re-

gret, in seeing some Frenchmen, unworthy of the name, calumniate and shamefully traduce their country. But does not even the impunity of such men prove their liberty? And can a man separated from us only by some miles, maintain, that an Assembly is not free, when he knows that one of its Members proposed with vehemence, in that very Assembly, a plan for a counter-revolution, and that it was listened to with coolness?

You lament the rigour with which the Ecclesiastics have been treated; and I, Sir, also lament it: but I cannot see how religion is attacked, or atheism established, because the salary of public ministers employed in the service of devotion is not large.

You complain of the Organization of the Judiciary Power; and I, Sir, find it not free from defects: but for these I am consoled by the ease with which they may be rectified, and by the great advantage acquired in the institution of juries, of which you speak not a word.

You lament the violation of Feudal Property; and I likewise regret the misfortune of some individuals: but I think that there still remains another method of indemnifying them, without invading the property of M. M. de la Rochefoucault, de Noailles, and de la Borde.

You lament the Creation of Paper Money; and I, Sir, likewise lament it: but I am consoled by the reflection that it is only temporary, and that it tends to facilitate an operation productive of the greatest advantages.

You find the number of Municipalities too great; and I am of the same opinion: but I think that it will be more easy to diminish, when the people shall perceive that it is their true interest.

You are afraid of the National Militia; and I also might entertain the same fears, if I thought they were to continue on their present footing, and did not know that their speedy organization will quickly dispel all apprehensions from that quarter.

I am not so much alarmed as you, Sir, about the progress of the new political machine; and I am of opinion, that when once the principal wheels shall have been put in motion, the rest will easily follow. In fine, Sir, I am inspired with the highest confidence, from the progress of that enlightened spirit which you have so cruelly attacked; and from the liberty of

* The Committee of Mendicity.

the press, upon which you have not touched; and I am convinced that these economists; these philanthropists, these philosophers, of whom you speak with so much asperity, will contribute as much by their writings to the support of liberty, and the re-establishment of order, as those famous Paladins, those knights errant, whose extinction you deplore, and whose very institution proves that it was always necessary to oppose armed force to the excesses of a people more formidable, in proportion as they were less enlightened.

I hope, Sir, that you find in this letter only the simple expression of the most genuine regard for liberty, and that you will not discover the language of a man blinded by the spirit of party. I will never be subservient to the ambitious views of ministers or of demagogues, but I will always defend the Constitution which I have sworn to maintain. I wish not to exalt myself to the character of a reformer

of mankind, or a missionary of the new French Institutions. I believe, that an inhabitant of the Canton of Berne, or that an Englishman, may be free and happy, notwithstanding the apparent Aristocracy of their Constitutions; but I think, that a Frenchman who should despair of the safety of his country, and endeavour to foment new disturbances, would be the most culpable of men, while the sage Englishman who wished to prevent those divisions ready to break out in his country, would discharge the most sacred of duties. I flatter myself, Sir, that this opinion will coincide with your own, and that in spite of our seeing the same objects in opposite points of view, so natural in our different situations, you will preserve the same friendship which you testified for me during my residence in England. I entertain the hope of being able to visit it in the spring, and there renew to you the assurance of the sentiments, &c. &c. &c.

COPY OF THE LETTER OF THANKS SENT TO Mr. BURKE, BY MANY OF THE RESIDENT GRADUATES OF OXFORD, AND OF HIS ANSWER.

THE following Letter of Thanks, it should be observed, was not submitted to the general opinion of the MASTERS at any public meeting; but was privately sent round to each Gentleman for his signature. A great number of the most respectable names in Oxford were, we believe, thus obtained; but these names imply only the sense of individuals, and the Letter is not the act of any corporate part of the University.

This mode of expressing the opinions of *individuals* in an University we cannot but consider as in some degree unjust; because the Public may be led to impute them to the *whole*; and because, as their act is only binding upon themselves, any number of other MASTERS might write a Letter expressive of other sentiments; and the UNIVERSITY would thus be exhibited at variance with itself.

TO THE RT. HON. EDMUND BURKE.

WE, whose names are subscribed, Resident Graduates in the University of Oxford, request you to accept this respectful declaration of our sentiments, as a tribute which we are desirous of paying to splendid talents employed in the advancement of public good. We think it fit and becoming the friends of our Church and State, to avow openly their obligations to those who distinguish themselves in the support of our approved

Establishments: and we judge it to be our especial duty to do this, in seasons peculiarly marked by a spirit of rash and dangerous innovation. As members of an University whose institutions embrace every useful and ornamental part of learning, we should esteem ourselves justified in making this address, if we had only to offer you our thanks for the valuable accession which the stock of our national literature has received by the publication of your important "Reflections." But we have higher objects of consideration, and nobler motives to gratitude; we are persuaded, that we consult the real and permanent interests of this place, when we acknowledge the eminent service rendered both to our Civil and Religious Constitution, by your able and disinterested vindication of their true principles: and we obey the yet more sacred obligation to promote the cause of religion and morality, when we give this proof, that we honour the advocate by whom they are so eloquently and effectually defended.

This ADDRESS was conveyed to Mr. BURKE by the Right Hon. W. WINDHAM Member for Norwich; through whom Mr. BURKE returned the following answer:

MY DEAR SIR,

THE valuable present I received from the Resident Graduates in the University of

of Oxford becomes doubly acceptable by passing through your hands. Gentlemen so eminent for science, erudition, and virtue, and who possess the uncommon art of doing kind things in the kindest manner, would naturally chuse a person qualified like themselves to convey their favours and distinctions to those whom they are inclined to honour. Be pleased to assure those learned Gentlemen, that I am beyond measure happy in finding my well-meant endeavours well received by them: and I think my satisfaction does not arise from motives merely selfish; because their declared approbation must be of the greatest importance in giving an effect (which without that sanction might well be wanting) to an humble attempt in favour of the cause of freedom, virtue, and order united. This cause it is our common wish and our common interest to maintain, and it can hardly be maintained without securing on a solid foundation, and preserving in an

uncorrupted purity, the noble Establishments which the wisdom of our ancestors has formed, by giving permanency to those blessings which they have left to us as our best inheritance. We have all a concern in maintaining them all; but if all those who are more particularly engaged in some of those Establishments, and who have a peculiar trust in maintaining them, were wholly to decline all marks of their concurrence and opinion, it might give occasion to malicious people to suggest doubts, whether the representation I had given was really expressive of the sentiments of the people on those subjects. I am obliged to those Gentlemen for having removed the ground of those doubts.

I have the honour to be,

My Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obliged Servant,

EDMUND BURKE.

Duke-street, St. James's,

Dec. 22, 1790.

PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 51.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1790.

A CONVERSATION took place on the appointment of M. le Conteulx de Cantelen to the office of Treasurer to the new Bank of Extraordinaries. Several Deputies were of opinion, that this appointment came within the meaning of the decree which precludes Members of the Assembly from holding any office under the Executive Power; but the majority thought otherwise, and decided that there was no ground for deliberation.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

It was decreed, "That the decrees respecting the Primary Assemblies, Elections, &c. &c. should be presented to the King in the order agreed on Dec. 22; and that his Majesty should be requested to forward them to the several Tribunals, Bodies of Administration, and Municipalities, to be registered, and published without delay through the whole kingdom; also to take proper measures for directing and superintending the execution of them, in order that the convocation of the Assemblies for electing Members of Administration for the Departments and Districts, may take place, at the latest, between the first and sixteenth of February next.

M. Bureau de Puzzi read a plan for dividing the kingdom into Departments, drawn up by the Committee of Constitution, on the

information communicated by the Deputies. from the several Provinces.

The Members of the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rennes were brought to the bar, and being ordered to state their reasons for refusing obedience to the decrees of the Assembly, the President made a speech for the whole body, the general tenor of which was less expressive of respect and attachment to the Representatives of the Nation than the addresses they have lately been accustomed to hear.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

The following Articles, proposed in the plan read by M. Bureau de Puzzi, were decreed:

"That from the 9th to the 13th of January, the Deputies interested in each department shall deliver in to the Committee of Constitution plans of their respective boundaries agreed on, and signed by them all; in failure of which, the Committee shall be authorized to trace out and propose the boundaries.

"That, from Monday next, a certain hour shall be appointed each day for the Committee of Constitution to report all disputable matters, or the several parts of the plan of departments to be decreed in order.

"That the Deputies of each department shall provide two maps of it, taken from the sheets of the map of the Academy pasted on canvas, in order that the boundaries of the department,

department, and of the districts and cantons being marked on each, and signed by the Deputies, the Committee of Constitution, and the Commissioners assistant, the one may be deposited in the archives of the nation, and the other in those of the department, to which it belongs."

A long and warm debate took place on the affair of the Parliament of Rennes; after which a great part of the Members wished to decide on it immediately; but an adjournment was moved, and carried.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.

The Assembly declared the Members of the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rennes incapable of exercising any function of active citizens, till, on petition to the Legislative Body, they shall be admitted to take the Oath of Fidelity to the Constitution.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

Complaints having been made, that since the decree authorizing the Chatelet to take cognizance of offences against the State, the other Tribunals had declined proceeding against persons accused of such offences, a decree was passed, directing all Judges in ordinary to receive informations touching offences of all descriptions, and offenders of all ranks.

The Assembly then proceeded to the division of the kingdom into departments. The order adopted is, to begin with the frontier and maritime provinces, and advance gradually to the interior parts of the kingdom.

Dauphiny is divided into three departments: Aunis and Saintonge are to make one; Franche-Comté three; Bearn, Labourd, and Lower Navarre one.

M. Desmeuniers complained of a libellous pamphlet circulated in Flanders in his name; and the Assembly resolved that the Committee of Constitution should be instructed to prepare a plan for the regulation of the press, and that circular letters should be sent to the provinces to fortify the minds of the people against the effects of the libellous pamphlets already in circulation.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

The Assembly proceeded on the new division of the kingdom, a work in which fewer obstructions were encountered than could have been expected.

Nivernois, with the city of Clamecy, is to make one department; the Principality of Orange to be united with some other department at the choice of its inhabitants; Forez, Lyonnais, and Beaujolois, to make one; Lorraine proper, two; and Alsace two.

The division of Alsace gave rise to a conversation respecting the lands held by the German Princes, which have been hitherto exempted from taxes, and the rights claimed

and exercised by them over the people who cultivate those lands. One opinion was, to empower the King's Ministers to treat for the redemption of the fiefs and rights dependent on them; another, to abolish them at once, as absurd and oppressive usurpations.

The department of Paris is to extend, in all directions, three leagues from the porch of *Notre Dame*.

M. Necker laid before the Assembly an account of the annual revenue and expenditure, as they stood on the first of May last; by which it appears that the expenditure amounted to 531,533,000 livres, and the revenue to 475,294,000, leaving a deficiency of 56,239,000.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

A report from the Committee of Marine was read, respecting certain discontents and troubles that have lately appeared among the artizans and workmen in the Royal Dock Yards. Since the conclusion of the late war, it has been the practice of Government to contract for the building of ships and other vessels, and also for supplying the hospitals with medicines, on a principle of economy. The workmen finding it less profitable to work for the contractors by task-work, than for Government by the day, demand the abolition of this practice. At Brest they have refused to work for the contractors; and the druggists of the same city have remonstrated against the exclusive privilege granted to the *Dames de Charité*, of supplying the marine hospital with medicines.

A Memorial from M. de la Luzerne, the Marine Minister, stated the great taxing that arose to Government from doing work by contract. The Assembly, therefore, did not think proper to interfere farther in the business than to decree,

"That the supreme executive power being vested in the King, all orders issuing from his Majesty, and all contracts concluded in his name, ought to be executed in the ports and arsenals, without any opposition whatever, reserving always the responsibility of the Marine Minister."

The Assembly then proceeded to the division of the kingdom. Normandy is to make five departments; the Lower Bourbonnois, and the city of Montluçon, one; Cambrailles and the Upper Marche, one; Saumur and Anjou, one; Brittany, five; and Provence, three.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

A memorial was presented by the city of Paris, on the scarcity of circulating coin, which was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Assembly came to the following resolution, as the ground of the qualification of a citizen to vote for representatives, and to enjoy all the advantages of an active citizen.

“The National Assembly, considering that they are obliged to establish some conditions by which a citizen is to exercise his rights, have thought it their duty to make these conditions as easy to fulfil as possible; that it is not by the price of work in art, naturally subject to much variation, but on that of the tillage of the earth, that the price ought to be fixed; and therefore they declare provisionally, that in fixing the daily price of labour necessary to become an active citizen, they must not exceed the sum of twenty fols, without pretending on this account to change the superior prices now laid on, which may be paid for such labour in different Provinces.”

After this qualification, there followed another Resolution, which finally concluded the code of Administrative and Municipal Assemblies.

“The National Assembly, after the Deputies of all the Provinces of the Kingdom have been heard, decree, on the report of the Committee of Constitution, that France shall be divided into eighty-three departments, the detailed state of which shall be added to the present decree.”

According to this division, the following is the statement:

Provence contains	3	Brought up	54
Dauphiny	3	Velai	1
Bresse and Bugey	1	Auvergne	2
Franche Comté	3	Lyonnois, Beaujolois	1
Alsace	2	and Forez	1
Lorraine		Bourbonnois	1
The three Bishoprics		Marche and Limon-	
Barrois	4	sin	3
Champagne	4	Perigord	1
Ile de France	5	Nivernois	1
Picardy	1	Berry	2
Artois and Flanders	2	Burgundy and	
Normandy	5	Auxerre	3
Bretagne	1	Orleans and Blaife	2
Annis and Saintonge	1	Anjou, Maine, and	
		Touraine	4
Guyenne	4	Poitou	3
Bearn and de		Rouergue and	
Baïques	1	Quercy	2
Bigorre	1	Corsica	1
Comté de Foix	1	Angoumois	1
Roussillon	1	Paris	1
Languedoc	7		
		In all	83

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

The Assembly now proceeded to the interior division of the Kingdom into districts and cantons, and made some progress therein.

On this subject, and on this important day, when they were finishing their labours, M. Rabaud de St. Etienne made a splendid speech.

“All Frenchmen have already perceived,” said he, “the utility of the division of the Kingdom, and nothing can be a greater eulogy on the nation and the age,—nothing can more demonstrably prove the ascendant of reason in the minds of a people filled with patriotism and intelligence, than the universal adhesion of all parts of the empire to this great and general reform. It is in consequence of that quick discernment, of that profound sagacity which seems to take the place of instinct, and which has lately characterised the French people, that in the space of one month, all the provinces, all the cities, all the citizens, have applauded the regenerative Decrees which have substituted the political equality of all parts of the Kingdom in the room of a monstrous and contradictory mass of inequalities, of which antiquity, chance, abuse, privilege, favour, and despotism, where the chaotic materials. That which Louis XIV. would not dare to undertake, that which he would not have been able to achieve, the nation could conceive, approve, and accomplish in the course of a few months;—it is the interest of all to feel and recognize this great truth—that despotism commands, but it is reason only that persuades.”

The sitting of the evening was chiefly occupied by a debate on the appointment of a Committee to consider of means for the relief of the poor. The business was at length referred to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce.

A Decree was passed, granting further time, till the first of March, to Ecclesiastics to give an account of their benefices, as directed by the Decree of November 19.

A report was read from the Committee of Finances, on the means of coining twenty-six millions of billon (copper money, with a small mixture of silver).

The mint of Besancon offers sixteen per cent. on the whole of this coinage.

M. Target was elected President.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.

A Decree was passed, directing the President to write a letter to M. d'Albert de Rioms, to assure him that the Assembly had never ceased to entertain the respect and esteem due to his military services; and also a complimentary letter to the National Guard, and Municipality of Toulon.

A Decree was passed, exempting the AOs of the Municipalities from fees of Registry and Stamp-duties.

A Decree was also passed for appointing a Committee of Taxes, to consist of eleven Members.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

A petition from M. de Favras, praying the benefit of the fourth article of the Assembly's Decree of October 9th, which directs, that every accused person, within twenty-four hours after his commitment to prison, shall be brought before the Judge, hear the charge against him read, and be informed of his accuser's name, &c. The petitioner stated, that after several examinations before the President of the Community, he had not been able to learn who his accuser was.

On this petition, it was observed, that M. de Favras, from the very tenour of it, appeared plainly to have been informed, that the *Picardie Syndic* of the Community was his accuser. It was therefore dismissed, as without foundation.

Part of the day was spent in hearing and deciding on remonstrances from various parts respecting the new division of the kingdom. Where there are two or more cities of nearly equal consequence in the same department, each is naturally ambitious of being considered as the chief. These disputes, however, are but of little importance, and the Assembly in general adheres to the plan concerted by the Committee of Constitution with the Deputies from the several provinces.

The limits of the department of Paris were this day settled; soon after which M. Bailly, at the head of a deputation from the Community, appeared to thank the Assembly for the decree.

A report from the Military Committee was read on the organization of the army. It stated, that the number of troops in time of peace ought to be from 142,000 to 143,000, that is 20,000 less than the present peace establishment; that of this standing army 102,000 should be infantry, 32,000 cavalry, and 8,500 artillery; and the number of officers not less than 9,500, nor more than 10,000.

That a General's pay should be 40,000 livres, a Lieutenant-General's 24,000, and that of the other officers and soldiers considerably higher than it is at present.

The whole annual expence was estimated at 84,126,275 livres, allowing 449 livres nine sols and one denier for each private.

The report was ordered to be printed.

In the evening the Assembly resolved to refer all addresses, and matters of inferior importance, to the evening sittings, in order to reserve the whole of the forenoon for the great work of the Constitution.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

The President was directed to apply to the Executive Power to suspend the execution of five persons condemned at Chateaugontiere, for having been concerned in the transactions of the 13th of July, because they were not tried according to the forms prescribed by the decrees of the Assembly.

The Assembly then proceeded farther on the new division of the kingdom; after which,

The Abbe Syeyes read a report from the Committee of Constitution, containing the form of a decree for the regulation of the press, to be enacted for two years only by way of experiment.

The regulations proposed are, that the author, printer, and publisher of every publication which shall point out the means of insurrection, shall be punished as guilty of sedition.

That the publisher of any thing injurious or disrespectful about the King shall be punished in the same manner as those who insert libellous matter in juridical proceedings.

That every person publishing any thing *contra bonos mores* shall be punished by a public reprimand, or by disfranchisement for four years at most, or by fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

They secure to authors the property in their own works for the whole course of their lives, and to their heirs for six years after. Booksellers and printers to be responsible for the contents of the books which they publish or sell, if they contain libels against any person.

Every printer who should put any other name than his own to works printed by him, to pay a fine of 1200 livres; and a fine of 2400 if he put the name of any one as the author who is not so in reality.

The Judges shall proceed to trial before ten Jurors, chosen out of a list of 20 literary persons; these Jurors shall be judges of the fact only, and pronounce their verdict of *guilty or not guilty*; in which verdict seven out of the ten Jurors shall concur.

A letter from M. Bailly was read, recommending the poor of Paris to the generosity of the Assembly.

(To be Continued.)

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

THE Lord Chancellor, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Rochester, Salisbury, and St. Asaph, proceeded to the Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon preached by Dr. William Cleaver, Lord Bishop of Chester, from the second chapter of the first book of St. Peter, verse 17th;

“Fear God, Honour the King.”

His Lordship from this text enforced the necessity of subordination in all society—he shewed that Kings had prerogatives, and that the People had rights, neither of which ought to be destroyed or infringed upon—he exhibited the Constitution of Great Britain as the greatest concession of the Almighty to the wisdom of ages, and as a happy medium between the towering hierarchy of Rome, and the republican and levelling principles of several Sects of Protestants—he exhorted his hearers to a maintenance of the Church and State, and shewed the danger of admitting the professed enemies of the former into power, as they would (if admitted), to a moral certainty, disturb the peace of both, if not annihilate them.—He said, the Church and State were admirably interwoven, and that one could not stand without the other. Forcibly impressing the blessings enjoyed under the present Constitution, he conjured his hearers to maintain it upon the principles on which it was founded, of religion and of reason, prudence, virtue, and a love of the country.

In the course of his sermon he touched upon the state of Europe, and particularly upon the Revolution in France, where all government was destroyed, and twenty millions of people melted down to a shapeless mass.—He shewed the absurdity of recurring to natural rights, which could be permitted alone in an unassociated state—and gave it as his opinion, that the people of that country were to wait for a government to be produced by the virtues or vices of our man.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Gibson and Johnson *versus* Minet and Fector.

The Judges attended to give their opinions upon the points referred to them during the last Session in this cause; and, as they were not all agreed, they separately delivered their arguments in support of their respective conclusions.

The case was simply this:—Livesey and Harrgrave, copartners, living at Manchester, drew a Bill of Exchange upon Gibson and Johnson in London, payable to John White,

or order, when in fact there was no such person in existence, and, to make the Bill negotiable, the name of this non-entity was indorsed at the back: in this state it came into the hands of Minet and Fector, who presented it to Gibson and Johnson in the usual way, by whom it was accepted, but, on becoming due, was refused to be paid. An action was commenced in the Court of King's Bench, and was tried in Trinity Term 1789, when the Jury found a general verdict upon the fifth count, which considered it as a Bill payable to bearer; against which decision the plaintiffs in error appealed, affirming that not to be the fact.

Material as were those two points, they were not all; others of as great consequence originated out of them; for it decided against the verdict of the Court; it became a question, Whether the drawers of the Bill had been guilty of a fraud or forgery; as, in considering the act, the law never overlooked the intention.

Mr. Justices Thompson, Hotham, Gould, and Perry, delivered their opinions in favour of the decision of the Court, considering the Bill as payable to bearer, there being no such *John White* in existence, as he in favour of whom the Bill had been drawn, and by whom supposed to have been indorsed; for it was clearly the intention of the drawers and acceptors to make a negotiable instrument; and if it could not be rendered so for want of an actual existing payee's indorsement, the transferring of it by delivery gave it the effect of a Bill payable to bearer, especially where the acceptance was afterwards obtained. The learned Judges adduced many arguments to shew the justice of such determinations; as otherwise, by combinations, many frauds might be committed.

Mr. Justice Heath differed materially with his learned brothers, agreeing in most points with

Chief Baron Eyre, who delivered as elegant a speech as ever came from any man on a law subject.—He could not conceive how it was possible to put the construction of *bearer* to a Bill payable to *order*, they were so directly opposite. If a man was to write, I promise to pay three hundred pounds, without specifying to whom, would it be any thing but a piece of waste paper? So if he should write to a person not existing, or *order*, what would it be more? He might as well say, *to Aldgate Pump*; for the one could assign it over just as well as the other, and without such assignment it was not recoverable; whereas, if it was changed to

the word *bearer*, it might immediately become the property of those who could legally make the demand. After pointing out a variety of ill consequences that might follow confirming the decision of the Court, he took a review of the practice of supporting credit by this kind of Bills, which, in his mind, was of so alarming a nature as to require an effectual interference; and he had hoped this would have been found a good example, as there could be no doubt, if it was countenanced by the Courts, but that there would always be found persons ready to advance money upon them, and who, by proving them under several commissions, would be certain to obtain twenty shillings in the pound, to the injury of the fair trader. For these as well as many other reasons, he was of opinion the verdict of the Court ought to be reversed, especially as he, in several parts, observed, that he could not consider the transaction short of a fraud.

The Lord Chancellor said, some doubts had been upon his mind from the commencement of this case before their Lordships, which were rather heightened by what had fallen from the learned Judges; and as, therefore, he could not venture to give his opinion without farther consideration, at least with satisfaction to himself, he rose merely to move an adjournment of the decision, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

The Order of the Day was read, and Counsel were called to the Bar, to hear the final determination upon the Writ of Error from the King's Bench, on the important Bill Cause, *Minet and Fector v. Gibson and Johnson*.

Lord Kenyon rose, and in a short speech gave his reasons in support of the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, given upon the Special Verdict in this cause.

His Lordship moved to affirm the judgment.

The Lord Chancellor gave his opinion, that it ought to be reversed, upon general principles of jurisprudence. He contended, that a fictitious *payee* indorsed upon the Bill with the knowledge of Gibson and Co. the Acceptors, rendered the whole transaction fraudulent; that *Minet and Fector* had mistaken their remedy. It was, he acknowledged, a peculiar hardship upon the Holders of the Bill; but it was better an individual injury should be endured than that the great principles of justice should be violated.—His opinion was, that the judgment ought to be reversed.

Lord Loughborough contradicted this opinion *in toto*, and supported Lord Kenyon in his construction of the law, that the

Holder of a Bill had his remedy against all the parties whose names appeared upon it. He shewed with great power of argument the manifest injustice which a great number of individuals would daily suffer, if the contrary doctrine were suffered to prevail.

Earl Bathurst gave the same opinion.

Judgment affirmed in favour of *Minet and Fector*.

[By this decision of the House of Lords, the Public are to understand the law now to be,—That every new indorsement upon a bill of exchange makes a new bill, and that if any person accepts a bill, knowing the payee, or person to whom the bill is payable, to be a fictitious name, such acceptor is bound to pay such bill, as a bill payable to bearer.

On the principal question, "Whether the indorsing of such fictitious payee be or be not a forgery?" the Lords have made no decision.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Burke, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his right, and Mr. Fox on his left, attended by upwards of one hundred Members, presented at the Bar the following message from the Commons;

"MY LORDS,

"I Am ordered by the Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that the House of Commons is ready to proceed upon the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, now depending before your Lordships, whenever your Lordships will appoint a convenient day for that purpose."

The Lord Chancellor having read the message, it was resolved, that an answer should be returned to the Commons by their Lordships' messengers.

Lord Grenville rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the message just received from the Commons. He considered it to be a matter of the greatest importance; and, doubting not but their Lordships would wish to be guided by the wisdom of their ancestors, it was his intention to move for the appointment of a Committee to inspect the Journals for precedents. To this he conceived there could be no possible objection, as the delay occasioned thereby would be very inconsiderable, the business lying in a very narrow compass.—His Lordship concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to search for precedents relative to the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. brought up by the Commons, and proceeded in the last Session of Parliament; and to report their opinion to the House."

This motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

THE House this day met, agreeable to their adjournment, when

The Speaker informed the House that Mr. Dickefs, returned to seive for the town of Cambridge, and for Northamptonshire, had not yet made his election of a seat, though the time had expired allowed for the purpose; he supposed this omission to have happened from inadvertence, and observed, that if the Hon. Member did not make his choice in two or three days, the House would take such steps as they might think proper.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Dickens made his election for the county of Northampton.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to go into a Committee on the bill for regulating offenders while under confinement,

Mr. Mainwaring opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He said, that Penitentiary Houses were of no use, and would be attended with immense expence. He wished it to be put off for a fortnight, that they might have time to consider of it.

Mr. Powys was surprised at this motion, but had no objection to its being put off till they had a fuller House.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

A petition for a Tax on Dogs was presented from Alcester, in Warwickshire; and a Committee balloted for to try the merits of Mr. Horne Tooke's Petition.

Mr. Wilberforce moved the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the African Slave Trade. This motion was deprecated by Mr. Cawthorne; who said, the greatest injury had been done to the mercantile interests of this country, by the length of time this question had been agitated. He was supported by Colonel Talbot; and they both declared, that unless the Honourable Gentleman would say the examination should close in a month or six weeks, they would in a few days at once bring forward the question, (without farther enquiry), Whether or not it was expedient to abolish the trade?

Mr. Wilberforce said, it was impossible for him to say how long the examination would continue, when it was in the power of every Member attending to put as many questions as he thought proper. Mr. Wilberforce was supported by Mr. Burke, who ridiculed the request of the Hon. Gentlemen for fixing a time for the end of the examination, and rebuked his ludicrous talents upon Colonel Talbot in particular, who had remarked, that the philanthropy of the country was in

the present instance ill directed, and that it would be better employed in an attention to the people at Botany Bay, who were in extreme distress.

Mr. Martin concluded the debate by saying, he was sorry there were so many other objects worthy the humanity of that House; but he was confident that there was no body of sufferers in this or any other country, that could come in comparison with that miserable order of mankind whom the nation was now endeavouring to relieve.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, a Committee was then appointed to examine witnesses up stairs.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

WESTMINSTER PETITION.

HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

Mr. Powys, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of Mr. Horne Tooke's petition against the Westminster Election, attended at the bar, and made a report, that the said petition was vexatious and frivolous, and that Lord Hood and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox were duly elected and returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Ordered, that the report be entered on the Journals of the House.

Mr. Burke rose, and observed, that the case before the House was, in his opinion, one of the most serious that had ever come before them. He called upon the good sense of the House to take such measures as might hereafter deter men from such audacious conduct; for if the petitioner was suffered to escape with impunity, other might, by a similar conduct, bring the House into a state of the greatest contempt with the public.— Though the House had not before them regularly what had passed in the Committee, and which he considered to be an aggravation, if possible, of the petition presented to the House, they could not shut their eyes against matter of public notoriety and general observation. In that Committee matters had arisen which called on the justice, on the wisdom, and policy of the House to notice. He suggested the propriety of calling on the Committee for a special report, that the House might be enabled to ground a proceeding upon the petition, which they had voted frivolous and vexatious, and which was proved to be neither more nor less than a mere vehicle of atrocious abuse on the House, on the Minister of the country, as a Member of the House, and on the Constitution itself. He observed, that the present was a time of dangerous innovation, and apprehended, if the

conduct of Mr. Tooke was passed by, that it would be attended with most evil consequences. The Election Committees of that House were to be considered as their sheet-anchor; they were established, by a sacrifice on the part of the House of an ancient privilege, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of the Public, and to shew them, by a judicature separated from the idea of party or corruption, that the Members were duly chosen, according to the laws and constitution of the country. With this judicature the people were satisfied, and he reprobated every attack made upon it, as he reprobated an attack upon the House itself, and considered both to be dangerous to their privileges and to the constitution. He concluded by proposing, that the Committee should report the case as it arose before them.

Mr. Powys (the Chairman), apprehending that the Right Hon. Gentleman had thrown out a reprehension of the Committee, rose in their justification; but Mr. Burke having assured him he had no such meaning,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said he conceived both the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman to be particularly exceptionable and irregular: he considered the petition, upon a former occasion, to be scandalously libellous, and that opinion was not lessened by the report of the Committee deciding the petition to be frivolous and vexatious; he wished, however, that no hasty step might be taken, and that for the present the Right Hon. Gentleman would press no motion.

Mr. Burke considered the insult offered to the House in too serious a light to pass with impunity—it was a blow aimed at their privileges, which were the dearest rights of the people, and was pregnant with alarm and danger. He had satisfied his conscience by taking the notice he had done—he would press no motion, but leave the business to the superior wisdom of the House.

Mr. Fox was glad his Right Hon. Friend declined to press his motion; he approved of the conduct of the Committee in making no special report upon what was already in possession of the House.—It was his opinion, that the best mode of treating the petition would be to take no notice of it.—The Committee had, by voting the petition to be frivolous and vexatious, applied the legal remedy to deter the presentation of such petitions, by making the petitioner pay the costs of three parties, an expence to which many gentlemen would not run for the gratification of making a speech or two, abusive either of the House of Commons or its Committees. He concluded by saying, that there were matters of greater importance to oc-

cupy the attention of the House than the petition or the speeches of the petitioner.

Mr. Burke rose with some warmth, and declared, that his object had been mistaken by his Right Hon. Friend, and by the House; he called their attention not to the vexatiousness or to the frivolousness of the petition, but to the libel on the House, presented to it, in its face, with unparalleled audacity. He complained of an abuse of the first and most invaluable privilege of the people; for the privilege of petitioning that House had been grossly abused, by making it the means of scandalizing and libelling the representatives of the nation.—He believed that, in England, the present was not a time for the intended operation of such libels; but if they were permitted with impunity, the time might arrive, when such audacity would destroy every privilege of the House, every right of the people, and, ultimately, the constitution; for he considered the petition to be a blow aimed at the rights of election, and, consequently, at the constitution itself. He concluded by again declaring he had discharged his conscience, and that he would neither now, nor ever, trouble the House with a motion on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Right Hon. Gentleman appeared to think the sense of the House to be against any motion, because they had approved of neither just submitted to them; such, however, he did not conceive to be the sense of the House; it was his opinion, that no measure ought to be grounded upon the proceedings of the Committee; but no opinion had been given by him, or by the House, against taking up the petition as a ground of procedure separately and distinctly from the report of the Committee.

Mr. Martin rose, not to justify a libel upon the House, which he considered the petition to be, but to shew that there were daily in the papers libels of a more irritating nature. He was proceeding to read a paragraph, but was called to order by the Speaker, who observed that such paragraphs had no relation to the question before the House.

Mr. Coutenay said, if the House treated the petition with contempt, it would speedily sink into oblivion. Here the subject dropped.

ARMY and ORDNANCE.

The Secretary at War moved the Estimates of the Army to be referred to the Committee of Supply; and Mr. Crawford moved the Estimates of the Ordnance.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Sir George Yonge then rose, and after shortly stating the army estimates to have increased 8,900*l.* made a motion for employ-

ing, for the service of the year, 17,013 men.

Mr. Fox rose, to make no opposition to the motion submitted to the Committee, but to declare, that his opinion was still the same it ever had been upon the increase of establishment for the West Indies, which he considered to be contrary to economy and to prudence. The King's Minister had on a former day stated to the House, that the affairs of Europe were such as rendered it necessary for an increase of the naval establishment, and as the same reasons might exist for the present establishment of the army, he did not consider it a proper opportunity to object to it; he intended, however, in this, or in the next session, to oppose the expenditure of any thing considerable for fortifying or garrisoning the West India islands, and to take the sense of the new Parliament on that question.

Mr. Pitt expressed his readiness to argue the subject whenever the Right Hon. Gentleman thought proper to bring it forward, and doubted not of convincing the new, as the late Parliament had been convinced, that the fortifications and garrisons in the West Indies had been governed not only by economy, but by the strictest rules of prudence. He concluded by observing, that in the present session Parliament would be called on for no money by the Ordnance for those works, nor until the result of an enquiry which they had appointed a Committee to make on the spot, was before the House.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Secretary at War then moved the several Resolutions following, which were voted unanimously.

570,000*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* for the charge of 17,013 men, guards and garrisons.

329,544*l.* 10*s.* for forces in the plantations, &c.

8,437*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for difference of the charge between the British and Irish establishments of seven battalions of foot serving in America.

11,435*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* for pay to be advanced to troops serving in India.

64,500*l.* for recruiting land forces, and for contingencies.

15,555*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* for full pay to superannuated officers.

6,409*l.* 8*s.* for the payment of General officers.

63,376*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for allowances to Paymasters General, Secretary at War, Commissary General, &c. &c.

ORDNANCE.

Mr. Crawford afterwards opened the Ordnance Estimates, and moved the necessary Resolutions, which were also voted unanimously, and were as follow :

38,571*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* for expences of services performed by the Office of Ordnance previous to the 31st of December 1783, and not provided for.

30,613*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* for services performed by the Office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for in 1789.

25,278*l.* 12*s.* for expences and services performed by the Office of Ordnance for sea service, and not provided for in 1789.

2159*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for expences and services performed by the Ordnance Office for land service, and not provided for in 1790.

381,761*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for the charge of the Office of Ordnance 1791.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. Gilbert appeared at the bar with the report of the Army Estimates, which were read a first and second time, and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

BOTANY BAY.

Sir Charles Bunbury rose to make a few observations upon the state of the Police, and upon the danger thereto by the delayed disposal of convicted persons.—He was confident that it would be admitted by every man in the House, that the Executive Government could not be better employed than in checking the progress of crimes, or by concurring in plans proposed for that purpose. The progress of crimes had been for several late years alarming. By an average of the last ten years, compared with the former twenty, it would be found, that the number of convicts sentenced to death had been more than doubled; and that for transportable felonies, the last ten years had produced four times the number of the preceding ten. He attributed this in a great degree to the bad state of our gaols, and to the want of proper separations. Our Police, he said, would remain defective, and our criminals increase if our prisons were not better regulated. Such regulation could not be effected without material alterations, and at a considerable expence; but it was an expence that would be cheerfully borne by the country, as it would afford to them the prospect of diminishing the numbers found guilty of crimes at every assize, to a far greater amount than what would be incurred in the erection of receptacles for the reformation of smaller offenders. The erection of such houses, however, would be ineffectual, if Administration did not find a proper place for the reception and speedy disposal of transportable felons. That the House might enquire whether Botany Bay was such a place, he begged to move for "An account of the number of convicts that have been sent to New South Wales, and of the numbers now shipped, and about to sail for that place."

Mr.

Mr. Jekyll seconded this motion, and expressed many doubts of the policy of the system of colonization adopted by Government for New South Wales. He said, he understood that 1800 convicts were now shipped for that settlement; he hoped, however, that their sailing would be suspended until a discussion had taken place, and the fact ascertained, whether it was fit or not for the reception of so considerable a mass of people. Thus, he said, the House had a right to expect from the candour of the Administration, and more especially as the delay could be attended with no danger, and with but little expence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the motion; on the contrary, he was glad it had been made; for if any reports did exist, that the settlement was disastrous, or that it turned out contrary to the purpose intended, a discussion of those papers would do away every report of the kind. He could not avoid saying a word or two upon the close of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, in recommending a suspension of the sailing of the convicts now embarked; and to such recommendation he would answer, that he should consider himself betraying his trust, if he advised such delay. He wished to ask the Hon. Gentleman, whether they were to be detained in the country until some new settlement could be explored, or until penitentiary houses could be erected for their reception? He assured the Hon. Gentleman that every proper enquiry had taken place prior to the order of embarkation, and admitted that the sending such a number of convicts to Botany-Bay, if it was not known to be capable of receiving them, would be a measure for which Ministers ought to be highly responsible. In point of expence, no cheaper mode could be found of disposing of convicts; and he did not believe that any one would argue against the necessity of transportation, which he would contend with any man to be an essential point of the Police of the country, and that it was the worst policy a State could adopt, to keep offenders of that description at home to corrupt others. He hoped to see penitentiary houses become general, and a proper discrimination made of the offenders to be confined in them; but those whose crimes were of such an enormity as to render them dangerous in the kingdom, must be sent out of it; and he did not think it the duty of that House, nor desirable to hold out luxury to such exiles; at the same time it was not his wish to aggravate their sentences, by transporting them to settlements where their punishments would be greater than intended. The present mode of transportation, however, he was well

informed, was preferable to that which had been adopted prior to the loss of our Colonies, and that the transports were better treated when at their place of destination.

Sir Charles Bunbury then moved, "That an account of the expence of transporting convicts, of the value of provisions, stores, &c. sent to, and of the civil and military establishments at New South Wales be laid before the House." This motion was agreed to, after Mr. Pitt had remarked, that the motion could not obtain the full information required, as they knew not the value of provisions lately sent from the East Indies.

Mr. Powys then moved going into a Committee on the Bill for Penitentiary Houses; but it appearing at this time that there were not sufficient Members to form a House, they immediately adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

The ballot for a Committee to try the Poole petitions commenced, after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

CORN BILL.

Mr. Pelham rose to move that the Corn Bill, which stood for a Committee next Wednesday, be postponed to Tuesday se'n-night. Mr. Pelham said, it was a Bill of very considerable importance; and although he understood regular notice had been given of it, neither his constituents nor he himself had been apprized of its being likely to come on so soon. He hoped there would be no objection to a trilling delay. Mr. Pelham said, he would not then enter into a discussion of the subject, but he would barely state, that he understood the operation and effect of the Bill would be prejudicial to the agriculture of the kingdom, and, by obliging us to trust to our imports of Corn, render Great Britain dependent on other countries, and lower our political importance in the scale of European states. Mr. Pelham concluded by declaring, that he wished to move the discharge of the order for the commitment of the Bill, and to move that it be committed for Tuesday se'n-night.

Mr. Ryder said, the Bill had been introduced in the preceding Parliament, and was by no means new to that House. It had also been brought on early in the present Session, and he had given nearly a fortnight's notice since the meeting after the recess. No ground, therefore, appeared to him to remain of complaint on the score of precipitation. Mr. Ryder said, one object of the Bill was to appoint inspectors of the markets, and the inspectors were to be approved by the Justices at the Quarter Sessions; if, therefore, the Bill did not pass early, the effect of it must be lost till the Midsummer Quar-

ter Sessions, and the temporary Corn Bill renewed. For these reasons, Mr. Ryder said, although he had no objection to the proposed postponement, he must hold it his duty to resist any further delay, unless defended by very urgent and satisfactory reasons.

Mr. Pelham rose to say he had no wish for further delay; and then the motion for commitment to Tuesday se'nnight was agreed to.

Mr. Balford, sen. moved that the Directors of the East India Company lay before the House copies of their treaties with the Nabobs of Arcot and Tanjore; copies of the correspondence of the Governments of Bengal and Madras with those Nabobs; and of Sir A. Campbell's contract for craft bullocks; which being ordered, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

Mr. Burke rose about five o'clock, and commenced a speech preparatory to his promised motion, which lasted till eight o'clock; in which he took a retrospect of all the proceedings of that House, as well as the House of Lords and High Court of Parliament, touching the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. And previous to his offering the proposition he was about to submit to the House, he entered at large into the reasons that were supposed to guide the Managers of that Trial, and the reasons why the House should proceed in the further prosecution of it. He said, there were two great questions for the House to consider well in their minds; First, Whether the charges made were true? Secondly, Whether they are worthy of their perseverance? If they are not found to be true, the best way was to relinquish them *in toto*, and make every suitable acknowledgment to Mr. Hastings for the great pain, anxiety, loss of property and character, which he has sustained in consequence of the prosecution.

Repentance is a virtue that would become that House; and should the Members of it confess their faults, their malice, and their prejudice to Mr. Hastings, it would be doing no more than what was incumbent on them to do. If, on the other hand, the House should agree that the Impeachment was carried on in conformity with the rules of strict justice, it was necessary and incumbent on it to proceed without further loss of time in demanding justice, and carrying up the remainder of the charges. To shew the justice of the case in which he had engaged, and spent so long a portion of his life-time in bringing to public view, he entered into a minute detail of circumstances concerning the bringing of Mr. Hastings to trial; and in order to do away

the report that has been long in circulation; charging the Managers of the Impeachment with causing unnecessary delay in the prosecution of it, he stated, that the whole time the Trial has been heard, amounted to only 67 days, and only four hours each day employed in the hearing of it. Why their Lordships did not devote a longer time each day to the business, he could not pretend to say. The Right Hon. Member made several very pointed observations on the manner in which the High Court proceeded, when any point was necessary to be submitted to the opinion of the Judges; and also upon the very frivolous objections which were constantly made by Mr. Hastings' Counsel to the several documents and papers introduced by the Managers as evidence against him. Mr. Burke then contrasted the ancient forms of Parliament with the present, and read from a book several extracts, for the purpose of shewing, that in those days no trace of quibbling would be permitted in either House of Parliament, but a language that all persons could understand governed their proceedings in all cases. After dwelling for a long time on these several points, he said, that it was his intention to make a proposition to the House, that he flattered himself, if agreed to, would bring the business of the Impeachment to a short conclusion; he then moved, "That in consideration of the long period of time elapsed in the trial of Warren Hastings, it is now necessary for the obtaining of speedy judgment, to carry up no further charges except such as relate to bribes, pensions, and presents."

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

Sir John Jarvis was of opinion, that before the House proceeded in the Impeachment, they ought to have some explanation upon the present affairs of India; and particularly so, as he was given to understand that the system laid down by Mr. Hastings was perverted in by the present Government in India.

Mr. Mitford would not, after the Resolution of the Right of the House to proceed, have objected to the naming of a Committee; but he considered it highly objectionable to impede the prosecution in any way, after such resolution, and should therefore oppose the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered this opposition of his Hon. and Learned Friend to be of no weight, as the House could not consistently vote the Managers, until they had first voted that there was ground to proceed, which they would do by adopting the motion submitted to them.

Mr. Erskine opposed the motion.

Mr. Balford was confident, that if the papers he had moved for were before the House, the Impeachment would no longer be per-

vered in. He said, Mr. Hastings had been impeached for a breach of treaty for the purpose of raising money to carry on a war; from the papers he had moved for, he pledged himself to prove that Lord Cornwallis and General Medows had done the same.

Mr. D. Ryder conceived that every purpose of substantial justice would be answered by stopping the prosecution in the charges as far as they were concluded, and by calling for judgment thereon; he therefore moved an amendment, "To leave out the latter part of the Motion."

Mr. Dundas contended against the amendment, and for the original question.

Mr. Jekyll moved, "That the proceedings continue no longer."

Mr. Wilmot opposed the Motion.

Mr. Sumner moved an adjournment, on which the House divided,

Ayes	—	26
Noes	—	231

Majority 205

The question was then put upon Mr. Jekyll's Motion,

Ayes	—	54
Noes	—	194

Majority 140

Mr. Ryder's amendment was next put, and negatived by a division,

Ayes	—	79
Noes	—	161

Majority 82

Mr. Burke's Motion was then put and carried. And it was

Resolved, "That a message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordships that this House is ready to proceed upon the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor of Bengal, now depending before the Lords in Parliament, and to request their Lordships to appoint a day to proceed on the Trial, and that Mr. Burke do carry the said message."

Also resolved, "That

Mr. Burke,	Mr. Anstruther,
Mr. Fox,	Mr. M. A. Taylor,
Mr. Sheridan,	Mr. Dudley North,
Mr. Tho. Pelham,	Mr. St. John,
Mr. Windham,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Sir Gilbert Elliot,	Mr. R. Wilbraham,
Mr. Grey,	Mr. Courtenay, and
Mr. Adam,	Sir J. St. Clair Erskine,

be the Managers to make good the Articles of Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq."

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 27.

LADY whose name was *Vernon* appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in *Rosetta*, in *Love in a Village*. As it is imagined this lady's success will hardly establish her on the London stage, we shall only observe, that she exhibited marks of care and attention in her study of the character, which in many parts was played in a manner to deserve applause. Her voice was not very extraordinary, but her skill in music far from inconsiderable. From appearances we judged that she had begun her theatrical efforts too late to hope for much improvement.

FEB. 4. *The School for Arrogance*, a Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters were as follow:

Count Conolly Villars,	Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Dorimont,	Mr. Aickin.
Sir Samuel Peckham,	Mr. Wilton.
Sir Samuel Sheepy,	Mr. Munden.
Edmund,	Mr. Farren.
McDermot,	Mr. Johnstone.
Picard,	Mr. Marshall.
Exempt,	Mr. Thompson.

Vol. XIX.

Lady Peckham,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lucy,	Mrs. Wells.
Lydia,	Miss Brunton.

Scene—LONDON.

Of this Piece, as the Author has not aimed at a diversity of incident, the fable may be briefly detailed. The Count is a haughty young man, whose pride of birth forms the ruling sentiment of his mind. He is in love with Miss Peckham, the daughter of Sir Paul, a brewer who has retired from business with a large fortune, and the honour, such as it is, of Knighthood. The Count, though he admires the lady, disdains the alliance; and though he knows that misfortunes of a political nature have ruined his father, and driven him from France into uncertain exile, he still maintains the superiority of his pretensions.

This is the *arrogance* which the author has exhibited, and not improperly, in a state of mortification and chastisement. The Count has to encounter the vulgarity of Lady Peckham, the boisterous good-humour of Sir Paul, the dabbled wasterly of his mistress, and the friendly mockings of Edmund, her brother. These are all fruitless, until his fa-

ther

ther, the Marquis, arrives, and points out to him more effectually the hazard of his situation.

The father is arrested at this crisis by a French Spy, on a pretended debt, but rescued by M'Dermot, the faithful Irish servant of the Count.—This circumstance leads to a discovery of the fortunes of the Marquis, which have been retrieved, and to the conclusion of the Drama in the nuptials of the Count and Miss Peckham.

The other characters are, Sir Samuel Sheepy, the rival of the Count, and Lydia, the sister of the latter, who is stationed by accident in the family of the Peckhams, and, after undergoing some coarse attempts at seduction from Sir Paul, is finally united to Edmund.

This Comedy is said to be of French origin, and is entitled to praise. The characters are strongly drawn and well supported; the dialogue pleasing and appropriate; and the performers did for it every thing that could be expected.

The following Prologue and Epilogue were spoken by Mr. Bernard and Mrs. Mattocks:

PROLOGUE.

GREAT news! Great news! Extraordinary news!

Who'll buy, or give three-halfpence to peruse?

[*Sounds*] Great news!—Pray, did you call, Sirs?—Here am I!

Of wants, and wanted, I've a large supply!
Of fire and murder, marriage, birth, and death,

Here's more than I can utter in a breath!
Rapes, riots, hurricanes, routes, rogues, and faro!

Famine and fire in Turkey, and the plague at Cairo!

Here's tincture for the gums, which Dentists make,

Whose teeth eat most when other people's ache,

Here are rich soups, hams, tongues, oils, sauce, four crout;

And here's the grand specific for the gout!
Here's turtle newly landed; lamb house-fed:

And here a wife and five small children wanting bread.

Wholesale and retail British spirits here:
And here's the dying speech of poor Small-beer!

Here are tall men, short women, and fat oxen;
And here are Sunday Schools, and Schools for Boxing.

Here ruin'd rakes for helpmates advertise;
And only want 'em handsome, rich, and wise.

Great news! Here's money lent on bond!
rare news!

By honest, tender-hearted, Christian Jews!

Here are promotions, dividends, rewards;
A list of Bankrupts and of new-made Lords.
Here the debates at length are, for the week;
And here the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.

Here HAZARD, GOODLUCK, SHERGOLD, and a band

Of generous Gentlemen, whose hearts expand
With honour, rectitude, and public spirit,
Equal in high desert, with equal merit,
Divide their tickets into Shares and Quarters;
And here's a servant-maid found hanging in her garters!

Here! here's the fifty thousand, sold at ev'ry shop;

And here's the Newgate Calendar--and Drop.
Rare news! Strange news! Extraordinary news!

Who would not give three-halfpence to peruse?

[*Going, returns*] 'Sblud! I forgot—Great news again I say!

To-night, at Covent-Garden, a new play!
[*Inraptures.*] Oh! I'll be there, with JACK, our Printer's Devil!

We're judges!—We know when to clap, or cavil!

We've heard our Pressmen talk of, of—Rome and Greece!

And have read Harry—Harry—Harry Stottle's Masterpiece!

When we have paid our shilling, we're the Town!

As wisely can find fault as those who pay their crown!

Nay, we like them, if it be bad or good,
Can talk as fast as, as—as if we understood!

Oh! I'll be there; get the first row, and with my staff

I'll act the trunkmaker, thump, roar, encore, and laugh!

The Prompter's boy has call'd our Jack aside,

And says, the Play's to cure the World of pride!

That rich folks will no longer think they're born
To crush the weak, and laugh the poor to scorn!

The Great 'twill teach that virtue, wit, and merit,

They may perchance possess, but can't inherit!

That leaning, wisdom, genius, truth, and worth,

Are far more rich and rare than ribbands, rank, and birth!

Lord! Lord! Who ever heard of such a scheme?

Teach sense to Wealth and Pride! Your Poets always dream!

Could he do this, there's no one will deny
That news! strange news! would be the gen'ral cry.

[*Exit.*]

EPILOGUE.

EPILOGUE.

THE curtain dropt, of course the Author sends

Me to salute our gen'rous, noble friends,
To me you listen, he politely says,
Whene'er I prattle, with a wish to praise.
For kindness so unceasing may you be
As happy, ev'ry soul, as your applause
makes me!

But to my text—The theme to-night is
Pride:

Much have we said, and much more have
implied;

Our boldest strokes are feeble, nor can show
The Child of Pride with half his genuine
glow;

Of Pride, which can such various forms
assume,

Now rise an Emperor, now sink a Groom.

Mounted aloft, the wonder of his age,
With hackney coachmen furious war to
wage;

Six swan-down waistcoats swathe him into
shape,

His legs all buck-skin, and his coat all cape;
With manners, looks, and language such,
you'd swear

His Tutor had been Piccadilly's bear;
When most contemptible most hoping praise,
And only envious of the groom he pays;
Four dappled greys in front, behind three
men,

Down 'James-street dashing, to dash up
again,

Then only in his height and pomp of pride,
When Girl or Gambler's seated by his side,
Driving by day, dicing by night, his passion;
Such is the modern man of high-flown
fashion!

Such are the cions sprung from Runny-
mede!

The richest soil that bears the rankest weed!
Potatoe-like, the sprouts are worthless
found,

And all that's good of them is under ground.

Of Pride—one single sketch in crayons
more.

Behold her torch! Hark! Thunder shakes
the door!

The carriage stops—the footmen make
lane—

The feathers stoop—and enter Lady Jane;
Perfect in How d'ye do—drop—bob, and
bow—

(Curtseys, my friends, are out of fashion
now)— [To the Galleries.

First to his Grace—next to the next of
birth—

She none forgets—save Genius, Wit, and
Worth:

Whom if the mark, 'tis with a modish stare,
To ask, Who knows them? or, How came
they there?

Now at the Bank, in anti-chamber kept,
Where Pharaoh's host twelve tedious hours
had slept,

She seats herself, like palpitating lover,
Eager the last night's losses to recover.

“No sense of virtue, dignity, or shame,
“Her greatest pride's her knowledge of the
game.

“That pride most picqued, most mortified
to see

“A Nabob's wife stake larger sums than
she!” [away,

And now three anxious hours have slept
Three hundreds have been lost in piddling play,
No luck for her! Aloud “fresh cards!” she
calls—

Her passions rising as her pocket falls.

She punts: again she loses, and again!

Oaths quiver on her lip! she names the Ten,
Stung to the soul, a desp'rate set she makes;

'Till even the winning banker deals and
quakes.

Ghastly she pants, with horror in her eye,

To be the first the fatal card to spy.

The fatal card is turn'd, and ends the reign
Of Fashion, Folly, Pride, and Lady Jane.

Here too we end, oblig'd ourselves to own,
Our Pride is great—when we can please the
Town, [Exit.

11. Mrs. Esten undertook the arduous task of personating *Isabella*, a character which no performer, in our recollection, ever succeeded in, except Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Siddons; and the latter so much above every other competitor, that we could not but consider the present attempt as a rash one. It is but justice, however, to say, that could Mrs. Siddons be entirely forgotten, Mrs. Esten would deserve praise in the character: she played it well as far as her powers would permit, and in some scenes approached to excellence. Perhaps no performer on the stage could have done more for the character than Mrs. Esten did on this occasion.

16. *Two Strings to your Bow*, a Farce, by Mr. Josephson, author of *Braganza*, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters were as follow:

Don Pedro,	Mr. Powell.
Don Antonio,	Mr. Thompson.
Ferdinand,	Mr. Macready.
Ostavio,	Mr. Davies.
Joseph,	Mr. Bernard.
Lazarillo,	Mr. Munden.
Clara,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Maid,	Miss Brangin.
Leonora,	Miss Stuart.

The story is briefly this:—Don Lewis, the brother of Clara, having engaged in a quarrel at Salamanca, was killed; and Octavio, her lover, being in the opposite party, is obliged to fly.—Her love getting the better of her prudence, she dresses herself in her brother's attire to pursue him, and in the first instance passes as her brother upon Don Pedro, whose daughter he was to have married. In her way to this place, she meets with Lazarillo, whom she engages as her servant; Octavio coming to the same inn, Lazarillo engages with him also; and from this circumstance a number of blunders are created, he constantly mistaking the business of one master for the other; both, however, wanting him at the same time, all parties meet, and an éclaircissement takes place, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties.

Of this piece, which was acted many years ago in Dublin, we gave an account in our Magazine for April 1784. To that account we have nothing to add but to mention the excellence of Mr. Munden's performance, and that such of our readers as desire a specimen of the piece will find the principal scene in the Magazine above referred to.

BATH.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to JULIA DE ROUBIGNE, a TRAGEDY, by MISS CATHERINE METCALFE, acted at BATH, January 1791.

PROLOGUE,

Written by the Rev. Mr. WALKER.

SCAR'D by the Critic's sneer, or ruthless frown,

The Tragic Muse now seldom greets the Town;

Her lofty tones, though once so highly priz'd,
Her tears unheeded, and her plaints despis'd,
No more the deadly steel or poison'd bowl
To horror wakes the sympathetic soul:
We see with frigid eye, unmov'd by all,
"A hero perish, or a sparrow fall;"

Nor though the green cloth be so gravely spread,

Feel we compassion—even for the dead.
Tbalia's mirth, more suited to the age,
Has nearly push'd her Sister off the Stage:
Her quips and cranks, her witcheries and wiles,

Her gibes and jests, her beauty and her smiles,

Have spoil'd *Melpomene* of half her state,
And *Exit Weeping*—is become her fate.

Mr. REYNOLDS, who produced a Tragedy on the Bath Stage, called *The Sorrows of*

Mr. PRINCE HOARE, the Author of *No Song No Supper*.

But O, for pity, let it not be true
That such harsh treatment shall proceed from you!

Exil'd from Courts above by taste severe,
Let the sweet maiden find a refuge here;
Whose piteous tales have caus'd your tears to flow,

And swoln your hearts with salutary woe.
Her, O ye Fair, prefs grateful to your arms,
Who sheds the brightest lustre on your charms.

The quivering tear that stands in Beauty's eye,
The look distress'd, and interrupted sigh,
Graces unknown to Mirth's gay scenes impart,
And pierce with subtle shafts the gazer's heart.

Forbid it, Fate, these walls should e'er refuse

A sure asylum to the mournful Muse.
Here first THE DRAMATIST*, ere yet his claim

Arose victorious to the palm of Fame,
Warm with soft pity, WERTER'S SORROWS drew

From the mute page to meet the public view.

Here, too, the Bard † who erst did sweetly sing

How SUCH THINGS WERE, first plum'd his youthful wing;

Till, bolder grown, he left his native plains
To pour in loftier climes his dulcet strains.

Is there within this brilliant space a breast
Ne'er by DE ROUBIGNE'S sad tale distress'd?
O no! full many a lovely eye is here

That o'er her woes has shed the frequent tear;

Has read, and wept till it could read no more,
And drank sweet sorrow till the heart was sore.

These matchless Scenes, at which the wife may weep,

Neglected should not in the closet sleep:
Be it our's your breasts with Fancy's flame

To warm,
And give to airy Nothing life and form.

The stern *Montauban*, and his gentle Mate,
Join'd and disjoin'd by too severe a fate,
Her hapless Father ruin'd and decay'd,
And thrown from Fortune's height to Life's dim shade,

With charming *Savillon*, that ill-starr'd Youth,

Shall rise embodied and portrayed with truth.

O blest MACKENZIE *, what a page is
thine!

The *Man of Feeling* glows in every line:
Could we but pure and unimpair'd transfuse
The sweet inventions of his artless Muse,
And melt, delight, subdue and soothe your
breast
With all her native charms—we too were
blest.

But should we fail on this advent'rous
night

To move your pity and your praise excite;
Should the still rhetoric of the silent page
Transcend the liveliest efforts of the Stage;
Let Censure fall on our devoted head:
—The generous Lion wars not with the
dead.

Her heart has ceas'd, to whom these Scenes
we owe,

To throb with real or with fancied woe;
Life's voyage past, has reach'd that peaceful
shore,

Where Praise delights, and Censure wounds
no more.

EPILOGUE,

Written by Mr. MEYLER, and spoken by Mrs.
SMITH.

AN humble acquaintance, long known to
the great—

The good Mrs. CANDOUR, makes BATH her
retreat;

And, instead of fatiguing her friends with her
cards,

Takes this public occasion to pay her regards.
She informs you, SIR PETER and gay Lady T.

In the country reside with true conjugal glee;
That MARIA and CHARLES, by SIR OLIVER'S
will,

Enjoy of contentment and splendour their fill;
Whilst SURFACE, with true Puritanical

plaint,
Preaches *Sentiment* now to poor SNEERWELL

—*Saint!*

Old CRABTREE'S no more; as SIR BENJY'S
unlinkt,

'Tis presum'd that the BACKBITES will
soon be extinct.

Now, Ladies, I hope, in this circle polite
No scandal prevails, idle rumour, or spite;
If any, do tell me—I'm crazy to hear:—
For no reason else, but to stop its career.

Are the routs yet commenced? I shall oft
be invited,

For CANDOUR, I'm conscious, will never be
sighted.

I hope for our health and society's sake,
The new Sunday *promenades*'s likely to take;
A convenient lounge, where the grave and
the gay

Can improve on the morals they've heard in
the day.

I'm happy to find, too, on nights unem-
ploy'd

An agreeable hour may here be enjoy'd;
That here we may triumph like Critics in
town,

And save by our praises—condemn by a
frown.

But one blest sensation's denied us to-night,
That of giving a poor timid author a fright.

What a check to our views! what a dash to
our blisses!

When the Poet can hear nor our praise nor
our hisses!

But cautiously censure, nor dare be severe,
Our LAWS have of *posthumous honour* the
care.

'Tis a libel confess'd, should you utter your
groans,

Tho' the object be one whom mortality
owns †.

Now though the fair author be gone to
that bourne

Whence no weary traveller e'er can return;
Who 'midst days of anguish, ill-health, and
despair,

Wrought this Drama to soften, to dissipate
care;

Yet HE whose chaste pencil first sketch'd
out the scene,

Still remains to delight in this circle terrene;
CALLEDONIA'S MORALIST I pleasing as
wife,

Whom the lovers of virtue for ever must
prize—

O'er whom the bright wreath of applause
will be spread,

Whilst THE MIRROR is view'd, and whilst
JULIA is read.

'Tis CANDOUR implores—for the sake of
the Man,

To the poetess shew what indulgence you
can;

Nay, true British gallantry prompts you to
spare,

And from insult protect the remains of the
FAIR.

PERFORMED AT THE THEATRE
NORWICH.

ON Tuesday Jan. 4. and Thursday
Jan. 5. a new Tragedy entitled *Adelaide* was
performed at Mr. Plumptre's private theatre.

* Author of *The Man of Feeling*, *Julia de Roubigné*, &c.

† Alluding to the verdict given against the proprietor and printer of a Morning Paper
for inserting in that paper biographical anecdotes of the late Earl Cowper.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ WERE AS FOLLOW

Count Daminville	Mr. Woodhouse.
Vallery (<i>his son, disinherited on account of his having married contrary to his order</i>),	Mr. Thomas.
Estival (<i>nephew and adopted heir to the Count</i>),	Mr. Plumptre.
Reranger (<i>a friar, formerly preceptor to Vallery and Estival</i>),	Miss M. Plumptre.
Affassin	Mr. J. Woodhouse.
Adelaide (<i>wife to Vallery</i>),	Miss Alderfon.
Julia (<i>wife to Estival</i>),	Miss Plumptre.
Teresa (<i>an old servant in the family</i>),	Miss A. Plumptre.

Scene—PARIS.

This Tragedy is the production of Miss Alderfon's pen, and does credit to the amiable hand and heart that guided it. The Fable is simple but interesting.

Vallery, the son of Count Daminville, had against the will of his father married the beautiful but indigent Adelaide. Estival his cousin, and next heir to the Count, perceiving a struggle in the Count's bosom between fondness and offended power, embraces the opportunity, and exasperates him against his son. His project succeeds, and Vallery being disinherited, Estival enjoys his fortunes, while he is supported by the bounty of a friend. The Count, after this, promises to forgive Vallery, upon condition that he forsakes Adelaide. He rejects the proposal, but at the same time so much filial affection accompanies the refusal, that the Count declares he will forgive him. Estival, to prevent a step which would ruin his prospects, feigns his death. Thus much has passed before the Piece commences.

The first act is little more than most first acts are, merely to give some idea of the characters, and open the plot, which Estival does to his wife Julia, who had formerly entertained a passion for Vallery, and been scorned.

The second act exhibits scenes of indigence and misery between Vallery and Adelaide, who have just lost their friend, and Vallery, finding all other means of succour gone, determines to try to melt his father to forgiveness.

At the beginning of the third act, Reranger returns to Paris after a long absence, and hearing what has passed, convinces the Count

of his son's virtue, and that the frequent stories which he heard of his riot and debauchery were false, and at the same time gives him suspicions of Estival. Estival, to prevent a discovery, determines on murdering the Count, and resolves to do it that evening, by means of a ruffian, as they return home.

The fourth act does not much tend to forward the plot, save in a scene between the wretched couple, in which Vallery drops a hint that if she was out of the way, he thought his father would forgive him. Adelaide resolves not to be the barrier any longer between him and his father's affection, and is going to take poison, but is prevented by the cries of her helpless infant.

At the fifth act, the scene lies before the Count's house. Vallery comes to try to gain admittance to his father, but seeing him coming home with Estival, retires. As the Count is ringing at his bell, the ruffian comes behind him to stab him; when Vallery, who had watched them, wards off the blow. Estival, seeing his design thus frustrated, is going to attack the Count himself, when Vallery again interposes and kills him. The Count sees his son in his deliverer, and instantly forgives him. In the last scene Adelaide takes the poison: the Count and Vallery enter, but, alas! too late to prevent the horrid deed. She dies, and Vallery in despair kills himself.

Few private plays have been got up and performed in the respectable manner that this was throughout; especially when we consider, that it was only a fortnight from its being read to the performers to the last night of representation. Mr. Thomas is too well known, from the inimitable manner in which he has sustained several characters in the Camberwell Plays, to need any comment. Mr. Plumptre too, while at school at Mr. Newcombe's, at Hackney, distinguished himself in an eminent degree (about three years since) in the characters of Lord Chalkstone in *Lethe*, and Abudah in the *Siege of Damascus*; if therefore we say that he has gained ground since that time, those who have seen him will know how to judge of his merit. With two such main pillars as these, it was impossible but that the building must be firm; how great therefore must it have been, with the additional aid of female beauty joined to equal theatric talents in the ladies.

After the play Mr. Thomas recited *The Lover*, Collins's Ode on the Passions, and a Dissertation on Husbands; and

Mr. Plumptre, *The Squeeze for St. Paul's*, *The Cameleon*, and *Mrs. Piozzi's Three Warnings of Death*.

Mr. Plumptre wrote the following Prologue for the occasion, and spoke it himself:

PROLOGUE.

A HUMBLE suppliant, to you I bend,
With hope our cause, this night, you will
befriend;

A double favour 'tis I ask of you,
To spare the Author, and the Actors too.

No tender mother for her darling son,
When first to school the tender babe is gone,
Has for anxiety and fear that scope,
As our fair Author—for her darling hope.
When safe at home, beneath her matron
care,

Her smiles and comforts he alike could
share;

But now launch'd forth, 'mongst others of
his kind,

She fears, lest some to beat him are inclin'd;
Some tyrants 'gainst the bantling may en-
gage,

And to his prejudice their warfare wage:
Therefore on ev'ry critic great boy's noble
heart

She loudly calls to take her darling's part:
And sure, when beauty thus for candour sues,
No critic's heart is harden'd to refuse.

Thus much our Author.—Next the
Actors plead

For such indulgence as we stand in need:
A fearful, trembling, unexperienc'd set,
Who to an audience ne'er appear'd as yet;
Our only wish is you, good friends, to
please,

And if you smile, our terrors instant cease.

In times far distant, in the Drama's dawn,
Ere Shakespeare's genius to the world was
born,

Religious subjects on the Stage were taught,
And men their duty from the *Drama*
caught;

Some Saint or Patriarch as the hero shone,
And martyr'd virtue bore the palm alone;
Such bright examples fir'd the hearers'
breast,

And the great image on their minds im-
prest:

So may not we, from this our artless play,
Hope one bright moral you may bear
away?

One good example to your minds impart,
And fix the virtue—playing round your
heart?

In that rude age, too, scenes were not
in use:

One only hanging tould a Stage produce,
Which ev'ry other want of scene supplied,
And house, or street, or room, by turns
implied:

For curtain, too, they long were at a loss,
And, 'stead of upward, it was drawn
across.—

This is our dawning of Theatric shows,
And rude, unpolish'd, you may well sup-
pose.

I therefore, Manager, am come to engage
Your candour towards our newly op'n'g
Stage

(For that alone expels each anxious doubt),
And "let your thoughts piece imperfection
out;

For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck
our scene,"

And paint imagin'd places on our screen.

And thus much said, "your humble
patience pray,

Gently to hear, kindly to judge our play."

LIVERPOOL.

The following account comes from a
Correspondent:

Mr. R. Oliphant, the young gentleman
who some time since produced the farce of
the "Learned Lady," altered Cibber's
comedy of "The Refusal" into a pleasant
little after-piece, which we should be glad
to see represented on the London boards; of
course, all that part of Sir Gilbert Wrangle
which was written as a satire on the famous,
or rather infamous South Sea bubble, was,
with great propriety, omitted. The parts
retained were as follow:

Sir Gilbert Wrangle,	Mr. Suett.
Grainger,	Mr. Taylor.
Frankly,	Mr. Barrymore,
Witwou'd,	Mr. Ward.
Cook,	Mr. Williamses.
Sophia,	Mrs. Powell.
Lady Wrangle,	Miss Tielswell.
Houfemaid,	Mrs. Johnson.
Charlotte,	Mrs. Mattocks.

The pruning-knife was used judiciously
to lop off some of Cibber's luxuriancies,
and particularly those in the *double entendre*
line. It was received with great applause,
as indeed it deserved. Mrs. Mattocks was,
in Charlotte, every thing the Author could
wish. Of the men's characters, those that
fell to the share of Mr. Suett and Mr.
Taylor seemed to give the greatest satisfaction;
—and next to these, the drunken Cook of
Mr. Williamses, at whose benefit it was
brought forward.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

THE AUBURN LOCK.

COME, lovely lock of Julia's hair,
The gift of that bewitching fair,
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Thou precious little auburn braid!
Of Julia's charms, O facied part,
Thou'lt drink the pure stream of *her heart*;
Thou'lt tended on my love's repose;
Thou'lt kissed her fingers when she rose,
And, half concealing many a grace,
Giv'n added powers to that sweet face;
Oft, careless o'er her shoulders flung,
Down her small waist redundant hung;
And oft thy wanton curls have prest'd,
And dar'd to kiss her snow-white breast!
High favour'd lock!—O thou shalt be
The dearest gift of life to me!
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Delightful little auburn braid!

And art thou mine?—and did my fair
Intrust thee to her lover's care?
What streams of bliss wilt thou impart,
Who drank the stream of *Julia's heart*!
Oh! thou shalt be the healing power
To soothe me in Misfortune's hour!
And oft, beneath my pillow laid,
My soul in dreams will ask thine aid:
Thou shalt inspire with full delight
The unchaste visions of the night;
For thou, *intrusive lock*! hast spread,
And wanton'd o'er my Julia's bed;
Seen the sweet languish of her eyes,
Heard all her wishes—all her sighs.
Oh! thou hast been divinely blest'd,
And pass'd whole nights on Julia's breast!
Come, then, dear lock of Julia's hair,
The gift of that enchanting fair,
Come! next my heart shalt thou be laid,
Delightful little auburn braid!

Dover,

RUSTICUS.

LYRIC STANZAS,

By GRAY *.

THYRSIS, when he left me, swore
In the Spring he would return—
Ah! what means the opening flower!
And the bud that decks the thorn!
'Twas the nightingale that sung!
'Twas the lark that upward sprung.
Idle notes! untimely green!
Why such unavailing haste?
Gentle gales and sky serene
Shall prove not always winter past.
My doubts, my fears to move,
The honour of my love.

* For this we have only the authority of our anonymous Correspondent.

L I N E S

INSCRIBED in COLLINS'S *WORKS*,
SENT TO TWO LADIES.
FROM his sweet lyric such notes the Poet
drew—
Yet Truth must own imperfect are his
strains;
He ne'er ——— fair tenants knew,
And, 'midst the Passions, Love unsung
remains.

E P I S T L E

To the Hon. and Right Rev. the BISHOP
of SALISBURY,
On the Improvements in SALISBURY
CATHEDRAL,
By THOMAS CLORICKMAN.
“SUPERIOR Virtue, and superior sense,
To knaves and fools will always give
offence:”

So CHURCHILL sung; whose bold satiric
pen
Fearless prob'd deep the hearts of vicious men.
Chear'd by this truth, thy taste-directed
mind
Will soar superior to each soul confin'd;
All vulgar clamour smilingly defy,
As rocks th' impotent waves that round them
fly.

Accept, my Lord, this lowly verse from him
Whom party moves not, or capricious whim;
Who, firm to truth, to taste and judgement
true,
In justice to himself must honour you.
As o'er this sacred fane I daily rove,
It hres my admiration, wins my love;
“Sublime and beautiful,” it charms the
view,

And still delights the eye with graces new
Long has it stood the glory and the boast
Of Gothic art and Britain's sea-girt coast;
And long shall stand th' admiring world's
acclaim,
And hand to future times a SHUTE's and
WYATT's fame.

It to restore its pristine form so fair,
And bring its every beauty out with care;
If it is taste and wisdom to correct
With grace and skill each subsequent defect;
With nice and rigid science to restore
Its own great native grandeur, and no more;
If this our approbation ought to claim,
'Tis your's, my Lord, and time will prove
the same.

The W I L L O W.

By Dr. TROTTER.

WHERE once thou, sweet Willow, embrac'd the clear tide,
 And fresh flowing streams made thy tresses
 so pure,
 How oft with my fair have I sat by your side,
 And wish'd that our joys might for ever
 endure!

How gay o'er our heads the green alders
 would sigh, [bliss!
 And whispering breezes consent to our
 As they stole through the reeds I would press
 her more nigh, [a kiss.
 Left Zephyr, too bold, should contend for
 When I lean'd on her bosom, and pip'd to
 her praise,
 While thou, lovely Willow, look'd down
 on the stream,

Could I blame the young shepherds that en-
 vied my lays, [theme?
 If a nymph so divine would attend to my
 But ah! gentle Willow, how sad is the changel
 She 'as broke all her vows and forsaken her
 swain;

I fly to thy shade, for wherever I range
 Shews despair to my anguish and adds to
 my pain.

Then trust not, sweet Willow, these smile-
 springing skies;

The stream that reflects thee so fair and
 refin'd,

When torrents descend, like her frowns they
 will rise;— [the mind,

The stains of the stream are like those of

No more o'er its brink shalt thou languishing
 look, [vows;

I'll make thee the emblem of love-broken
 A wreath, weeping Willow, I'll bind to my
 crook,

Another shall circle sad Corydon's brows.

N I G H T,

A PASTORAL in the Manner of the late Mr.
 CUNNINGHAM.

NOW the sun hath left the skies,
 See! his parting beams of light!
 And the owl with hooting cries
 Ushers in the solemn night.

II.

From yon tow'r with ivy crown'd,
 Mark! the bats with filmy wings
 Dart abrupt in mazes round,
 Flitting light in airy rings.

III.

Lo!—what brilliant ruddy flame
 Crowns the mountain top with fire!
 'Tis the moon's resplendent beam—
 Quick the fleecy clouds retire.

VOL. XIX.

IV.

Thro' the clay-built hamlet's born
 Rush-lights glimmer here and there,
 Weary herdsmen home return,
 To partake their simple fare.

V.

Honest Tray, with joy elate,
 Steps before, in conscious pride;
 Pufs against the wicket-gate
 Purring rubs her furry side.

VI.

See! across the silver glade
 How the timid school-boy flies!
 Whilst each aspen's quivering shade
 Seems a goblin to his eyes.

VII.

Calm beneath the humble cot,
 Free from guilt or care his breast,
 Labour and content his lot,
 Sweet the Shepherd sinks to rest.

VIII.

Now o'er all is silence grown,
 Save the bubbling of the spring;
 E'en the owl hath ceas'd to moan,
 And Philomel forgets to sing.

IX.

View around the solemn scene,
 See the sky—a deepen'd blue!
 See the trees—a blacken'd green,
 And each shade a dunner hue.

X.

Lo! among yon gems of night
 Slowly moves the tranquil moon,
 Whilst her placid milder light
 Emulates the glare of noon.

XI.

Scarcely murmuring through the mead,
 Creeping steals the rippling stream;
 Now involv'd in deepest shade,
 Now it breaks the lunar beam.

XII.

Hark! what harshly shrilling noise
 Through the stillness hurts the ear!
 'Tis the cock, whose cheerful voice
 Loud proclaims the morning near.

XIII.

Now the gladsome peep of day
 Strikes the spangled up-land lawn,
 And the moon's retiring ray
 Glimmers equal with the dawn.

XIV.

Vapours rising from the sea
 Purple mountains seem afar,
 Twilight with his robes of grey
 Slowly veils the morning star.

XV.

Lo! the lark with speckled breast,
 Now the jocund day's begun,
 Springing from his dewy nest,
 Soars to hail the rising sun.

Edinb'rgb.

E. W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Sisſſowia, Jan. 4.

AN account has been received here from Bucharest, of the Russians having taken the important fortress of Ismail, by storm, on the 22d of December. The loss on the side of the Russians is said to exceed four thousand killed, and of the Turks more than double that number were slain.

Vienna, Jan. 9. An express from the Ukraine has just brought the important news that Ismail has been taken by assault on the 22d of December.

Almost the whole garrison, consisting of 13,000 men, were massacred.

General Suwarrow had, immediately on his arrival, concerted his plan of operation, that in a few days every thing was ready for an assault: his army was divided into six columns, with orders to form the attack in different places all at once.

For a long time the Turks defended themselves with obstinate bravery, but they were at length obliged to give way, as they had done at Oczakow. The scene was terrible and bloody: cut to pieces by the conquerors, particularly by the Cossacks, they had not time to ask for quarter, which, however, would not have been granted.

According to the accounts received of this astonishing victory, at least 12,000 of the Turks were killed: the only surviving people, to whom quarter was at length given, are the Commandant, a Tartarian Prince, and about 400 men, who were reserved to

witness the bravery and triumph of their enemies.

It is remarkable, that all the conquests which the Russians have made over the Turks have been obtained either without resistance, or have been attended with the most horrid butchery.

This is a natural consequence of the terror which the Russian name strikes into the breasts of the Turkish soldiers, and which the conquerors have taken pains to inspire and to keep up.

The dread of indiscriminate slaughter operates on the Turks so forcibly, that on several occasions they have not even attempted to resist.

The Grand Vizir, instead of opposing his forces to those of the Russians in defence of Ismail, as he boasted it was his intention, fled towards the defiles of Mount Hæmus, where he is likely to suffer much for want of provisions during the winter.

The victors have not on their part found this a very cheap conquest; they reckon that they have lost twelve hundred men, among which number are the Generals Jakowski and Budberg; and Generals Lacy, Meknob, Levou, Rehaupierre, and Belborodki have been wounded.

In these circumstances, the negotiations carrying on for the support of the Turkish empire, daily verging to ruin, require more circumspection than ever.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY 4.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1791.

Berkshire. Timothy Hate Earl, of Swallowfield-Place, Esq.

Bedfordshire. Francis Pym, of Hasell Hall, Esq.

Bucks. Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, of Langley Park, Bart.

Cumberland. Edmund Lamplugh Irton, of Irton, Esq.

Chester. Charles Watkin John Shakerley, of Somersford, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon. George Thornhill, of Diddington, Esq.

Devonshire. Walter Palk, of Marleigh, Esq.

Dorsetshire. John Calcraft, of Rempston, Esq.

Derbyshire. John Broadhurst, of Foston, Esq.

Essex. Donald Cameron, of Great Ilford, Esq.

Gloucestershire. Michael Hicks Beach, of Williamstrip, Esq.

Hertfordshire. Mathew Raper, of Ashlyns Hall, Esq.

Hertfordshire. Thomas Stallard Pennoyre, of the Moor, Esq.

Kent. James Drake Brockman, of Beechborough, Esq.

Leicestershire. John Frewen, of Cold Overton, Esq.

Lincolnshire. Robert Mitchell Robinson, of Hanthorpe, Esq.

Monmouthshire. William Harrison, of Ragland, Esq.

Northumberland. John Wood, of Beadnell, Esq.

Northamptonshire. Sir William Wake, of Courteenhall, Bart.

Norfolk. Sir John Fenn, of East Dereham, Knt.

Nottinghamshire. George De Ligne Gregory, of Lenton, Esq.

Oxfordshire

Essexshire. James Peter Auriel, of Wood-

not, Esq.

Rutlandshire. Thomas Woods the younger,
of Brook, Esq.

Shropshire. Postponed.

Somersetshire. Abraham Elton, of White-
hanton, Esq.

Staffordshire. Moreton Walhouse, of Hather-
ton, Esq.

Suffolk. Sir William Rowley, of Stoke,
Bart.

County of Southampton. Charles Poole, of
Woolverton, Esq.

Surrey. Henry Byne, of Carshalton, Esq.

Sussex. John Drew, of Chichester, Esq.

Warwickshire. Charles Palmer, of Lad-
brooke, Esq.

Worcestershire. Henry Wakeman, of Clalmcs,
Esq.

Wiltshire. John Awdry, of Norton, Esq.

Yorkshire. Sir George Armytage, of Kirk-
lees, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen. George Griffith Williams, of
Llwynywermodd, Esq.

Pembroke. William Wheeler Bowen, of
Lampston, Esq.

Cardigan. David Hughes, of Veynog, Esq.

Glamorgan. John Richards, of the Corner
Houle, Cardiff, Esq.

Brecon. Walter Jeffreys, of Brecon, Esq.

Radnor. Thomas Jones, of Penkerrig, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Herbert Jones, of Llynnon, Esq.

Cardiganshire. Thomas Lloyd, of Hendre-
fenws, Esq.

Merioneth. Bulkeley Hatchet the younger,
of Tyyn-y-pwll, Esq.

Montgomery. John Moxon, of Vaynor, Esq.

Denbighshire. John Jones, of Cefncoch, Esq.

Flint. Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, of Harti-
heath, Esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal High-
ness the Prince of Wales in Council, for
the Year 1791.

County of Cornwall. Sir William Molew-
orth, of Pencarrow, Bart.

In one part of Mr. Horne Tooke's speech
before the Committee (see page 140), he
thus threatened the Houle of Commons:—
“While they kept some terms with the
people, the people shewed themselves suf-
ficiently desirous to keep terms also with
them; but having thus proceeded to keep no
terms whatever, the time may not be far
distant, when they may find the people
keeping no terms in their turn.”

With regard to the Speaker, he thus inso-
lently attacked this superior character:—
“That the petition referred to more objects
than one, was sufficiently apparent, and
unluckily it had also the misfortune to
contain matter which, to a House of
Commons so constituted as the present,
might naturally appear offensive. In such
a situation it would be proper enough in

the Speaker, or any other Member, to
mutter within himself,

“*Pudet hæc approbata nobis et dici potuisse,
et non potuisse reselli.*”

But enjoying, as he did, from their liberality
6000*l.* a year—a salary never bestowed on
any of his predecessors, that idea had
probably so completely filled his mind, as
to leave room for no sentiment of order,
regulation, or form.”

Of Mr. Pulteney he said, “One Mem-
ber was for rejecting it (the Petition), as
calling for a reform of Parliament. What
opinions he held upon that subj^t were for
many years sufficiently known to the world,
and there could be no difficulty in account-
ing for the Hon. Member's aversion to any
reform whatever, when it was known that
at the very time he had just concluded the
purchase of four venal boroughs.”

[Here there was a cry of *Order* in the
Committee, on which Mr. Tooke remarked,
that he had not mentioned Mr. Pulteney's name,
nor any other name.]

FEBRUARY 5.

Court of King's Bench.

Bartholomew Quain, labourer, in the isle
of Ely, had been indicted for the wilful
murder of Ann, his wife, when the
jury found a special verdict, which was
sent to the Court of King's Bench for their
consideration. The facts stated in this ver-
dict were these: Bartholomew Quain and
Ann his wife came peaceably out of a
public-house, where they had been drinking
together, he in liquor, she not; that when
they got into the highway, they appeared to
be quarrelling about a bag which she want-
ed him to give her; that during the time
they were so quarrelling, the said Ann was
sitting in the street; and the jury found that
the said Ann rose from the ground and
walked along the said street, and her
husband followed her, and gave her two or
three kicks; that afterwards several shrieks
and cries were heard, and the said Ann was
seen to run away from him, so crying and
shrieking; and when she ran away he over-
took her and kicked her down, and after-
ward, when he had kicked her down, and re-
tired a few paces from her, he returned to her
again, and while she was on the ground, he
gave her several kicks on the thigh, and on
the right and left side of her body; that
when he had so kicked her, she rose once
more from the ground; that Bartholomew,
when she rose, kicked her down again; and
after the said Ann had been so kicked down,
she rose, and said to the prisoner, “*You have
killed me;*”—and when a woman, who
was near, asked the prisoner why he beat
his wife, and said, if she had strength
enough, she would prevent him from exer-
cising any more barbarity upon her, he said,
he would serve her in the same manner.

The special verdict farther stated, that
the unfortunate deceased got up, and with

great difficulty walked about thirty yards, held her hand to her left side, became pale, and fell down. The jury found that the kicks so given, were given with great violence, and by the kicks the spleen was burst, of which said bursting of the spleen she afterwards died. Then the verdict found, that from the first kick till the time she received the last kick was half an hour, and that from the time of receiving the last kick till she died, was twenty minutes. The special verdict likewise found, that the prisoner, on hearing of his wife's death, expressed great sorrow.

The question for the decision of the Court was, Whether these facts, so found by the jury, amounted to the crime of murder, or only to the offence of manslaughter?

The Court delivered their opinions *seriatim*, and were unanimous in thinking, that the prisoner was clearly guilty of the crime of murder.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst, after a most excellent speech, in which he took a full review of the circumstances of the prisoner's case, with great solemnity pronounced the awful sentence of the law, in the following words:

"It now becomes a part of my duty (and a painful one it is) to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you Bartholomew Quain, be taken from this to the place from whence you came, and from thence, the day after to-morrow, that you be taken to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and after you are dead, your body to be given to the surgeons to be dissected and anatomized. And the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

On the Monday following Quain was executed at Kennington Common, pursuant to the above sentence, and the body was delivered to Mr. Brand, surgeon, to be dissected and anatomized.

6. This evening Mr. Stephen Clark, City Marshal, with proper assistants, apprehended on an information, at the Cross Keys inn, Gracechurch-street, five Frenchmen, charged with feloniously breaking and entering the palace of the Countess du Barré, near Paris, and stealing thereout money, plate, jewels, &c. to the value of fifty thousand pounds and upwards. On them were found one thousand five hundred guineas, and diamonds to the value of between forty and fifty thousand pounds sterling. When taken, they attempted to throw a number of diamonds into the fire. Several were found among the cinders. Four of them were conveyed to the Poultry Compter, and one to the New Compter, who has petitioned to give evidence against the rest.

9. The Thames rose this afternoon to an amazing height. The water was considerably higher than it has been for these 20 years past. New Palace Yard and Westminster Hall were overflowed, and the Lawyers were actually conveyed to and

from the Courts in boats. This has happened several times before, viz. in the years 1235, 1730, February 9, 1735, Dec. 25, 1736, October 14, 1747, and Feb. 9, 1762, but not since. The water rose through the sewers, and overflowed Privy Gardens, great part of Scotland Yard, and some part of St. James's Park. The cellars and kitchens in that neighbourhood were nearly all filled with water. The damage done in the Warehouses on the Wharfs on both sides the River is immense; they were overflowed almost without exception, as was also the Custom House Quay, Tower Wharf, Bank-side, Queenhithe, great part of Tooley-street, Wapping High-street, Thames-street, &c. and all the adjoining cellars filled; most of the gardens and fields between Blackfriars-road and Westminster-bridge were overflowed. The water was so deep in several streets, that boats were used to remove the inhabitants. In New Palace-yard the scuffle for boats was so violent, that several Gentlemen of the Long Robe were thrown into the water; and, Westminster Hall not being in the list of regulated fares, the fees insisted on by the watermen were universally complained of as exorbitant.

The Tides have not increased in height since; for the tide on this night fell short of the great one three feet nine inches, and that of Thursday just three feet.

10. The case of Leftly and Mills was determined by the Court of King's Bench; the question was, "Whether a Bill of Exchange is liable to a protest if not paid within Banking-hours?" The Court determined, that it cannot be protested till the day after the day on which it is due. They also said, that bills payable at so many days after sight are not subject to a protest at all, under the act of K. Will. III. and that in no case ought more than 6d. to be paid for protesting, pursuant to that act.

16. This afternoon, about four o'clock, Mr. Arnold was robbed by a single highwayman, whose name was Carter, at no great distance from his own house near Sevenoaks, Kent. Immediately after the robbery had been committed, Mr. Arnold gave a general alarm, and immediate pursuit was made by Mr. Pitman, master of the Harrow public-house on Madamsfoot-hill, and Mr. Hall, maffer of the White Hart at Riverhead, and several others. The highwayman was first overtaken by Mr. Pitman near Seal, and a pistol heard to fire; and on Mr. Hall's coming up he found the robber on the ground, and Mr. Pitman lying near him quite dead, having dislocated his neck by the fall. The highwayman, who had received a shot in the head, was carried to Riverhead, where the ball was extracted, since which he has been committed to Maidstone gaol, but still lies dangerously ill. After the robbery he was so incautious as to stop and drink at one or two places, and to request that the parties would

would say, in case any inquiry was made after a person passing that way, that he had gone a contrary one. It since appears that after Mr. Pitman had fired, he attempted to seize the highwayman, but in the struggle was thrown from his horse, and instantly killed as above related. On searching Carter's pockets were found several papers, which led to a discovery that his lodgings were near the Pantheon, Oxford-street; where they discovered a sick man in bed, who turns out to be one Parsons, another highwayman, supposed to have been wounded by Lord Falkland's servant on Hounslow-heath about three weeks ago.

22. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when judgment of death was passed upon James Johnson, who was convicted of a burglary on Wednesday last; one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years; 28 for seven years; five to be imprisoned in Newgate; nine in Clerkenwell Bridewell; six to be publicly and two privately whipped; and 17 discharged.

Amongst the prisoners consisted of felonies was John Belleville, for stealing at Buckingham-house a pair of silver snuff-boxes and stand, and two candlestick sockets, the property of his Majesty.

Mrs Eliza Guter, a young lady of great beauty, and female companion to Miss Burney, who had apartments in Buckingham-house, and attends upon the person of the Queen, was the first witness called; and she proved, that on the evening of the 24th of January she left this property in the anti-chamber, near to the Queen's dressing-room, when she retired to rest in Miss Burney's bed-chamber, where she slept. She also proved, that the prisoner at the bar, who was a German, had about four years ago lived as footman to Miss Burney.

William Moss, the present footman, proved, that at half past seven o'clock the next morning, when he went into the anti-chamber, the property was gone.

John Black Heather, the pawn-broker to whom the public are so frequently indebted for the apprehension of thieves, proved that the prisoner, on the 4th of February, offered some bits of silver to pawn; but that, suspecting he had not come honestly by them, he immediately seized him, and delivered him into the custody of Macmanus, belonging to the Office in Bow-street, where information had already been lodged of this robbery having been committed, and a very accurate description given of the things stolen; and by the confession of the prisoner, the remaining part of the property was found in his lodgings.

Mr. Williams, the gentleman of her Majesty's silver scullery, was called to identify the property; and it was also proved, that Buckingham-Palace was the dwelling-house of the King.

The prisoner in his defence candidly con-

fessed the fact; and stated, that he had been brought from Germany by a Nobleman, and recommended by him to the service of Miss Burney; but that he soon found himself the object of a secret and unmerited enmity to the other servants in the Royal Palace; and, in consequence of their silent slander, was soon afterwards dismissed; that he was reduced to extreme misery and distress, a foreigner in a foreign land, without friends, money or credit; that this situation had afflicted him with occasional distraction of mind; that urged by necessity, and in a moment when he was lost to all recollection, he committed the fact. He had only to trust to the mercy of the Jury, and to the favourable recommendation of Miss Burney, to whom, he said, he had written several letters on this subject; promising, that in case they would excuse him this time, he would endeavour to raise a little money among his own countrymen, and turn his back on England for the remainder of his days.

The Recorder summed up the evidence to the Jury with great precision, and pointed out those parts of it which tended to prove the whole charge a capital offence, and those which applied to the single felony only.

The Jury found him guilty of stealing to the value of thirty-nine shillings.

23. This morning the following capital convicts were executed before Newgate, viz. John Edington, for returning from transportation before the expiration of his term; and John Randall for breaking open the house of George Feller.

Lord Grenville has returned an answer to Mons. de Luzerne, the French Ambassador, who is at Bath, respecting the application made by the French Court for the liberation of Lord George Gordon from his confinement in Newgate, stating, that it was not thought convenient or proper for the King to exert the Royal Prerogative in that case specified; and the Ambassador has in consequence written to Lord George, informing him of his ill success.

IRELAND.

ON the 20th of January his Excellency John Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went in state to the House of Peers of that kingdom, where, being seated on the Throne, his Excellency opened the Session of Parliament with the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Have some pleasure in acquainting you, by the King's command, that the differences which had arisen between his Majesty and the Court of Spain have happily been brought to an amicable termination. Copies of the Declarations exchanged between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholic King, and of the Convention which

has been since concluded, will be laid before you.

“ Had the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the protection of the rights and interests of the empire, involved his kingdoms in the calamities of war, the zeal manifested by all his subjects, and by none more than his loyal people of Ireland, had lent him no doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support. It is a source of peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty, that those objects have been accomplished without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I have ordered the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you, fully relying upon your accustomed zeal to provide for the exigencies of the state, and the honourable support of his Majesty's Government.

“ I have also ordered an account of the extraordinary expences of Government, which have been incurred during the negotiation with Spain, to be laid before you; and I trust you will find that the confidence you repose in me has not been misplaced.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ Your disposition to facilitate the business of commerce, and to consult the ease of the merchants, will induce you to consider, and if possible to accomplish, during this session, such regulations as may tend to simplify the collection of the various articles of the public revenue.

“ Your unremitting care of the agriculture, trade, and manufactures of this king-

dom, and particularly the linen manufacture, and your accustomed liberality to the Protestant charter-schools, and other public institutions for charitable purposes, make it unnecessary for me to direct your attention to those objects individually.

“ A more intimate acquaintance with this country has increased my wishes for its welfare; and I have observed with the sincerest satisfaction the extension of her agriculture, her rising trade, and improving manufactures. You may be assured of my co-operation in every measure that may conduce to those important purposes; and whilst I thus fulfil his Majesty's commands, I shall attain the highest object of my ambition if I can be instrumental in contributing to the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.”

Same day in the House of Lords the Marquis of Waterford moved, “ That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the thanks of this House for his communication of the Convention with Spain, as also a condolence on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.” The motion being agreed to unanimously, a Committee was appointed to prepare the Address. An Address of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant was also moved for by the Earl of Beftize, and carried unanimously.

The business in the House of Commons was similar to that in the Lords. The Address was moved for by Mr John Wolfe, and carried with little opposition.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1791.

IN December last, at Brussels, Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applethirch, Bart.

DEC. 22. The Rev. Charles Birtwhistle, B. D. late Fellow of Lincoln College, Rector of Skirbeck and Fishtoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire.

25. Sir Ashton Byam, Attorney General at Jamaica.

JAN. 13. Clement Newsam, Esq. late Captain in the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons.

Lately, in France, Sir Maurice M'Mahon, Knight of Malta, and brother to the Rev. Dr. M'Mahon, of Limerick, titular Bishop of Killaloe.

16. At Twickenham, John Williams Osborn, Esq.

Mr. Robert Gray, of Lusk, late President of the Royal Medical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, aged 90.

The Rev. Joseph Easterbrook, many years Vicar of Temple parish, Bristol.

17. Mr. William Garratt, apothecary, at Stoke Newington.

At Birmingham, Capt. John Jelleries, of the marines.

At Leghorn, Charles Smith, Esq. late Consul at Aleppo.

18. At Inchmallo, John Douglas, Esq. of Tullyquinnilly, aged 82.

At Tundergarth Manse, the Rev. Joseph Feigulson, Minister of the parish, in the 73d year of his age.

The Rev. Robert Morris, B. D. Senior Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

19. The Rev. Thomas Smith, M. A. Rector of Stonden, near Ongar, Essex, since the year 1735.

At Clayhill, Enfield, Mr. William Collier farmer of several London workhouses.

Aged 66, Andrew Mercati, of Rome, of a Family at Florence. Before the age of 20 he was unrivalled in the science of fencing, and was elected an Arcadian Poet. He was also excellent in the art of drawing and painting. He died insolvent.

20. In Cecil-Street, aged 89, Mrs. Henrietta Lacam.

Mr. Wright, of Knutsford, in the County of Chester, aged 83.

Mary Countess Verney, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Herring, Esq. merchant and Bank Director. She was born Feb. 4, 1716, and married to his Lordship Sept. 11, 1740.

At Great Hale, worn out with old age, the

Rev. Seth Ellis, Curate of that place many years.

Lately, at Great Horkley, Essex, the Rev. Mr. James Goslin.

21. Christopher Atkyns, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Lately, at Chatham, Mr. William Ewin, who had been Boatswain of the Resolution with Capt. Cook.

22. Mr. George Stockbridge, one of his Majesty's watermen.

Ensign Daniel Paterfon, of the 17th regiment of foot, in his 21st year; eldest son of Capt. Daniel Paterfon, Assistant to the Quarter Master General of the Forces.

The Rev. Lancelot St. Albyn, M. A. formerly of Baliol College, Oxford, late Rector of Paracombe, and Vicar of Wembdon, in the counties of Devon and Somerset.

Mr. Thomas Waite, one of the Justices for the Borough of Boston.

23. The Rev. William Jaffe, M. A. Vicar of Wellington, Somersetshire, aged 84 years 11 months. He was formerly of Trinity College, Oxford.

24. Samuel Ellis, Esq. of Hornsey. Joseph Fountaine, Esq. Alderman of Leeds.

Charles Howard, Esq. of Litchfield. Lately, at Straines, Mr. Robert Jacques, of the Old Artillery Ground.

25. Mr. Richard Wall, a confidential servant of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mrs. Catherine Clarke, sister of the late Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, of Derbyshire.

George Augustus Selwyn, Esq. formerly Representative for the city of Gloucester. He was Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons in the Mint, and Register in the Court of Chancery in the island of Barbadoes.

Edmund Pitts, Esq. Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

William Pennell, Esq. Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

26. Mr. William Dymock, late of Oxford-street.

Mr. Matthew Towgood, banker in Clement's-lane. He was son of the Rev. Michael Towgood, Pastor of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Exeter, now verging towards the age of 100.

At Grittleton, in Wiltshire, aged 62, Rear Admiral John Houlton.

27. The Rev. Richard Kirshaw, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Marham, and Minister of the Donative of St. Trinity, Leeds.

28. Charles Wray, Esq. who had lived in the house of Messrs Hoates upwards of 60 years.

Lately, in Poland, the Dowager Countess Oginska, aged 91

29. Thomas Cheape, Esq. of the Navy Pay-Office.

Mr. James Trimmer, brickmaker, Brentford.

Mr. Yeates, surgeon and man-midwife, Snowhill.

Lucy Knightley, Esq. late Member for the county of Northampton.

Mr. James Luntley, glover, at York.

Lately, at Dundee, in his 84th year, Alexander Scrymgeour, of Tealing.

30. T. S. Jackson, Esq. one of the Bank Directors,

At Dover, the Right Honourable James Cunningham, Earl of Glencarn, Baron Kilmours in Scotland.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Philip Burton, Esq. of Hatton-garden.

Lately, at Eath Farndon, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. Walter Saunders, aged 94. He had been Rector of that parish 57 years.

31. Mr. Jones, Grafton-street, Soho, one of the Commissioners of the Lottery.

Mr. Hamilton, upholsterer, in Smithfield. Feb. 1. Mrs. Lulman, wife of Robert Lulman, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt Office.

The Lady of Sir Charles Ross, Bart. Lately, William Downes, Esq. Bedale, Yorkshire.

2. Mrs. Bach, relict of Mr. Bach, the Composer.

Mr. Jacob Walter, surgeon, at New Romney, in the 85th year of his age.

Lately, at Drumvilly, County of Leitrim, Acheson Irwin, Esq. aged 77.

3. Mr. Ellicot, watchmaker, of the Royal Exchange.

Archibald James Campbell, son of Major General Campbell, of Barbicrack.

Lately, Mrs Hone, widow of Nathaniel Hone, Esq. R. A.

4. At his house at Hampton, John Beard, esq. formerly one of the Patentees of Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Beard was bred up in the King's Chapel. and was one of the singers in the Duke of Chandos's Chapel at Cannons, where he performed in Esther, an Oratorio composed by Mr. Handel. He appeared the first time on the Stage at Drury-lane, Aug. 30, 1737, in Sir John Loverule, in The Devil to Pay. He afterwards, on the 8th of Jan. 1738-9, married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of James Earl Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, second son of the Marquis of Powis. She died 31st of May 1753. On his marriage he quitted the Stage for a few years. He afterwards returned to Drury Lane, and in 1744 changed for Covent-Garden, where he remained until 1748. In that year he engaged with Mr. Garrick, and continued with him until 1759, when having married a daughter of Mr. Rich, he was engaged at Covent-Garden, where, on the death of that gentleman, he became Manager. His first appearance there was on the

10th of Oct. 1759, in the character of *Macbeth*, which, aided by Miss Brent in *Polly*, ran 52 nights. In 1768 he retired from the Theatre, and died universally respected at the age, it is said, of 74.

On Saturday the 12th his remains were deposited in the vault of the Church at Hampton in Middlesex. It is almost needless to say, he was long the deserved favourite of a delighted public. Whoever remembers the variety of his abilities, as Actor and Singer, in Oratorios and Operas, both Serious and Comic, will testify to his having stood unrivalled in fame and excellence.

This praise, however, great as it was, fell short of that his private merits acquired. He had one of the sincerest hearts joined to the most polished manners. He was a most delightful companion, whether as host or guest. His time, his pen, and purse, were devoted to the alleviation of every distress that fell within the compass of his power. It may be affirmed with the strictest justice, that through life, he fulfilled the respective duties of son, brother, guardian, friend, and husband, with the most exemplary truth and tenderness.

Very early in life he married the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Herbert; but though that Lady gave him a treasure in herself, she brought him no other treasure; and his struggles to support her in something like her former state, involved him in many difficulties; and her frequent and long illnesses (occasioned principally by grief for having embarrassed the man she loved) increased those difficulties, and she sunk under them.

His present widow had the happiness to repair those ravages of his fortune, and enable him to gratify the first wish of his heart, Benevolence. We need not add, that such a man, as he lived peculiarly beloved, so he died peculiarly lamented.

5. John Homan, esq. Nassau-street.

Mrs. Lange, York-street, St. James's.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Lad-lane, Irish-linen Merchant.

6. Richard Dalton, esq. Antiquarian to His Majesty.

Lady Mary St. John, Lady of the Hon. Col. St. John, and daughter to the Marquis of Lothian.

Lately, at Stranraer, Scotland, Patrick M'Intire, esq. Comptroller of the Customs there.

7. William Gilbre, Esq. Walworth.

Mr. Edward Mounslow, at East Barnet, aged 82. He had been 54 years Clerk of that parish.

Lately, in New Providence, Lieut. and Quarter-master William Paxton; also Lieut. Paulus Emilius Gordon, both of the 47th reg.

8. Mr. John Aldred, at Norwich, in his 79th year.

James Collard, esq. of Waltham-row, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Pulley, King-street, Seven Dials.

The Rev. Cuthbert Wilson, curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.

Lately, at Quicvinton, in Gloucestershire, Mr. Joshua Carby, Paper-maker, in his 84th year.

9. Mr. Howard, jun. Old-street.

Richard Dickson Skrine, esq. of Warley.

Lately, John Lawson, esq. brother of the late Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall, in the county of York, Barr.

10. Erskine Douglas, M. D. at Brompton, brother to the late Sir John Douglas, of Kilhead, Barr.

William Merke, esq. Kirk Green, Hamerton, Yorkshire.

Henry Alien, esq. Hatton Garden.

Joseph Roberts, esq. Collector of the Stamp Duties at Morpeih.

Joseph Toller, esq. at Newington.

11. Mr. James Robinson, Waucen-place, in the parish of St. Pancras.

John Smith, esq. at Faversham, in his 93d year.

Mrs. Harris, of Osborne-place, Spital-fields.

Lieut. Col. Graham, at his seat near Canterbury.

Dr. Henry Quin, M. D. at Dublin, aged 73.

12. J. Smith, esq. of Faversham, aged 97.

13. The Rev. James Browne, Rector of Porthead near Pill, and Kington near Taunton.

Lately, at Rochdale, Frances Crosley, widow, in her 109th year. It is remarkable, on the day of her death she had just completed her 108th year from the day of her baptism.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Greenough, Master of the Free Grammar School at Bingley.

14. Lady Mary Savile, wife of Charles Morton, M. D. principal Librarian of the British Museum. She was mother of the late Sir George Savile, and the present Countess of Scarborough.

15. At Barnes, Mr. John Nightingale, Banker, Lombard-street.

The Rev. John Hayward, Rector of Witherington in Gloucestershire.

16. Lady Fletcher, widow of Brigadier General Sir Robert Fletcher.

17. John Robins, esq. Head Accountant at the South Sea House.

Lately, Charles Cheslyre, esq. brother to the Countess of Fauconberg.

18. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Preacher of the Charter-house.

Lately, at Ashton, near Warrington, Mr. Thomas Latham Jackson, Scholar of Brazen Nose College.



THE European Magazine,

For M A R C H 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF MADEMOISELLE LE CHEVALIERE D'EON. And
2. A PORTRAIT OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Memoirs of the Life of Mademoiselle La Chevaliere D'Eon	163	General Reflections on the History and Religion of Mankind	201
Instances of Living Animals found inclosed in solid Bodies	166	Observations respecting the History of Physiognomy, by Thomas Cowper, Esq. [concluded]	204
A Meteorological Observation, applicable to the present Season	168	Proceedings of the National Assembly of France [continued]	208
On the Intelligence of Animals, No. II. [continued]	169	Letter from the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke to the Translator of his "Reflections on the Revolution in France."	211
Letter from the late General Varnum to his Lady, [Wrote a few Days before his Death.]	173	Remarks on the manufacturing of Maple Sugar	214
Account of the Edystone Light-House [continued]	174	Observations on the Aurora Borealis	215
Bullfinches useful in preserving Gardens from Caterpillars	176	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain. Commons: including Mr. Mitford's Motions for a Bill for the Relief of Protestant Catholics from the Statutes now in Force against them—His Majesty's Message respecting the New Division of Canada—Mr. Hippley's and Mr. Dundas's Motions respecting the present War in India—Mr. Pitt's Outlines of the proposed Bill for the future Government of the Province of Canada—Mr. Pitt's Motion for appropriating the floating Balance of the Unclaimed Dividends in the Bank	217
Drossiana, No. XVIII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued]	177	Theatrical Journal: including Plan and Character of Bate's "Woodman," of Fennell's "Advertisement," and of O'Keefe's "Modern Antiques; or, Merry Mourners."	220
Directions for the Study of Ancient and Modern History, written by Earl Mansfield to the Duke of P.	182	Poetry—To Hope—Verses that passed between Peter Pindar and Dr. Harrington of Bath—Importation of Haydn; or, Commerce of the Arts, &c. &c.	221
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.		Foreign Intelligence	
Anburey's Travels thro' the interior Parts of America.	185	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Marriages, Obiuary, &c.	
Burney's General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period, Vol. IV. [continued]	188		
The History of the Bastille [continued]	191		
Mearns's Voyages in 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America [concluded]	193		
Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story," a Novel	197		
Trotter's Review of the Medical Department of the Navy, &c.	ibid.		
Letter from the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin to Madame B.	198		
Method of preserving Fruit-Trees in Blossom from the Effects of Frost	199		
State of Ecclesiastical Parties in the Reign of Charles II. [concluded]	ibid.		

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to trespass one month more on our Correspondent *E. W.*

No Reviews of Books sent by unknown Correspondents are ever admitted into the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*.

The *Life of Mr. Quin* is received, and attention will be paid to it.

Any account or circumstances relating to *Father Philips*, author of the *Life of Cardinal Pole*, will be thankfully received. Those by *G. D.* will be used when we have collected further on the subject.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from March 7, to March 12, 1791.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	10	3	4	3	0	2	3	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
Surrey	6	4	3	4	3	0	2	6	3	10
Hertford	5	11	0	2	1	2	1	2	5	8
Bedford	6	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	5
Cambridge	5	7	3	3	2	7	1	1	0	3
Huntingdon	5	11	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	1
Northampton	6	5	3	1	0	3	1	2	3	4
Rutland	6	3	0	3	4	2	4	2	3	4
Leicester	6	6	3	9	3	5	2	3	4	2
Nottingham	6	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	2
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0
Stafford	6	7	0	3	9	2	7	4	7	7
Salop	6	4	4	9	3	8	2	3	5	1
Hereford	6	9	0	3	5	2	4	4	5	5
Worcester	6	8	3	9	3	5	2	7	3	1
Warwick	6	5	0	3	5	2	1	0	4	6
Gloucester	6	9	0	3	1	2	4	3	8	8
Wilts	6	5	0	3	0	2	2	4	2	2
Berks	6	4	0	2	1	0	2	4	3	1
Oxford	6	6	0	2	9	2	4	4	0	0
Bucks	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	4

COUNTRIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	5	9	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	0
Suffolk	5	11	3	3	2	9	2	3	2	11
Norfolk	5	9	3	1	2	7	2	0	2	11
Lincoln	5	9	3	1	1	2	1	0	3	2
York	6	1	4	6	3	2	1	2	3	11
Durham	6	1	4	2	0	0	2	2	3	10
Northumberl.	5	8	4	1	3	0	2	1	4	2
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westmorl.	6	9	5	3	3	6	2	5	0	0
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	3
Cheshire	6	1	0	4	1	0	3	9	2	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0
Somerset	6	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	7	3	4
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	1	1	9	0	0
Dorset	6	8	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	5
Hants	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	7
Suffex	6	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	4
Kent	5	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1

WALES.

North Wales	6	7	4	7	3	5	2	0	0	0
South Wales	7	2	0	0	3	6	1	5	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

F E B R U A R Y.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
24-29 — 84	36	S. S. W.
25-29 — 96	38	E.
26-29 — 70	33	N.
27-29 — 95	35	N.
28-30 — 05	37	N.

M A R C H.

1-30 — 10	34	N.
2-30 — 20	34	N.
3-30 — 47	32	W.
4-30 — 46	42	W.
5-30 — 42	47	W.
6-30 — 35	38	N. W.
7-30 — 26	37	N.
8-30 — 52	35	N.
9-30 — 61	33	W.
10-30 — 55	34	W.
11-30 — 45	37	W.
12-30 — 22	43	W.
13-30 — 15	42	S. W.
14-30 — 15	47	W.
15-30 — 33	51	S. W.

16-30 — 42	52	S.
17-30 — 40	50	S. S. W.
18-30 — 36	48	W.
19-30 — 07	44	S. S. W.
20-30 — 01	39	W.
21-29 — 91	35	W.
22-29 — 77	41	W. N. W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

March 26, 1791.

Bank Stock, '184 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Scrip. —
183 $\frac{1}{2}$ open.	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. shut
New 4 per Cent. shut	India Bonds, 98s. a
5 per Cent. Ann. 178s.	99s. prem.
116 s 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ s 116	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. shut	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. 79 s	New S. S. Ann. —
77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	N. Navy & Vict. Bills
Long Ann. shut	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.
Ditto Short 1778, shut	Exchequer Bills
India Stock, shut 269	Tontine, —
s 162 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loyalists Debentures

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

L O N D O N R E V I E W,

For M A R C H 1791.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of MADEMOISELLE LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

CHARLOTTE, GENEVIEVE, LOUISA, AUGUSTA, ANDREA, TIMOTHEA, D'EON DU BEAUMONT, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, Censor General for Belles Lettres and History in that Metropolis, Captain of Dragoons, and Aid du Camp successively to the Count and Field Marshal Broglio, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Secretary of Embassy to the Marquis de l'Hospital, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, Secretary of Embassy to the Duc de Nivernois, Ambassador from the Court of France to that of England, and afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary herself at the same Court, was born August the 5th, 1728, at Tonnerre in Burgundy. Her family is mentioned as a very ancient and illustrious one, in the Genealogical Dictionary of De Bois de la Chesnaye. Her grandfather and father were successively Under-Intendants of the Generality of Paris, and her mother was Françoise du Charenton, daughter of M. du Charenton, Ecuyer, who was Commissaire Ordonnateur de Guerre to the French Armies in Spain and Italy. At a very early age, for reasons not yet divulged, her parents made her assume the dress of a boy. At six years of age she was sent to her aunt at Paris, where she began to receive an education suitable to her supposed sex. At fourteen years of age she was sent to the College Mazarin in that city, as a day-scholar, where she was no less distinguished for her proficiency in literature than for the regularity of her conduct. When she

had completed her education at that seminary, she learned to ride the great horse and to fence; which latter exercise has been always one of her favourite pursuits. She then became Doctor of Civil and of Canon Law; and was called to the bar of the Parliament of Paris. Her love of literature did not still forsake her, and she found time to publish many small miscellaneous pieces; as, the "Life of Langlet du Fresnoy," in the "Année Littéraire" of Freron; the "Funeral Eulogium of Marie d'Este, Duchess of Penthièvre;" and another on the Count d'Ons en Bray, President of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, both in Latin, and in the same periodical work. The late excellent Prince of Conti (who knew the secret of her sex, and who had long honoured her family with his protection) introduced her in 1755 to Louis XV. (to whom he communicated the secret) as a person very capable to conduct a business he had much at heart (a reconciliation between his Court and that of Russia). Mademoiselle D'Eon having succeeded in this very arduous undertaking (in which she was engaged as a woman*, and without any public character), was again sent to that Court, in 1757, in conjunction with the Chevalier Douglas, as a man, and in an open and avowed diplomatic situation. Their negotiations were so powerful, that they prevailed upon the Empress Elizabeth to join the armies of France and of Austria with fourscore thousand troops, which she had originally destined for the assistance of the King of Prussia. In her return to

* She was sent to Petersburg as Reader of the French Language and Secretaire to the wife of the great Chancellor Woronzoff, who had married a Russian Princess nearly related to the Empress Elizabeth.

Paris the same year, she was commissioned to communicate the plan of the Russian military campaigns to the Court of Vienna; and whilst she was at that Court, the news arrived of the famous battle of Prague. The Count de Broglio entrusted her with dispatches to the Court of France, giving an account of the victory obtained over the King of Prussia. Charged with these dispatches, and with the treaty concluded between Russia and France, Mademoiselle D'Eon set out in a post-waggon for Paris. She had not, however, proceeded above fifteen leagues on her journey, when at the famous mountain of Melch in Lower Austria (two hundred and fifty leagues from Paris), and late at night, her carriage was overturned, and she broke one of the bones of her ankle. She stopped merely to have it set, and pushed her journey with such expedition, that she reached Versailles six-and-thirty hours sooner than the courier dispatched from the Court of Vienna to that of France; and without getting out of her carriage she delivered her dispatches into the hands of M. de Rouillé, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. They were immediately taken to Louis XV. who ordered a lodging to be prepared for her, and sent one of his surgeons to attend her. She was confined to her bed for three months, and on her recovery was presented by her Sovereign with a Lieutenancy of Dragoons (a situation he had been long anxious to obtain), and was sent a third time to Petersburg, as Secretary of Embassy to the Marquis de l'Hospital. She returned from that Court in 1759; and, being desirous to distinguish herself in her military profession, she was permitted to join her regiment in Germany, as Capitaine des Dragons et des Volontiers de l'Armée, and as Aid-du-Camp to the Count and Marshal de Broglio. At the battle of Ultop our heroine was twice wounded. At that of Ostervich, at the head of fourscore dragoons and forty hussars, she charged the Franc Bataillon Pussen de Rhées, which she completely routed, and took the Commanding Officer prisoner. In 1762 her Sovereign intended to have sent her Ambassador to Russia, to replace le Baron de Breteuil; but the death of the Emperor Peter the Third having occasioned some change in the politics of that Court, this appointment did not take place. In September, however, of the same year she was sent to London, as Secretary of Embassy to the Duc de Nivernois, Ambassador from France to that Court, to conclude the Peace of 1763. Her conduct in this business was so agreeable to the King of

England, that he desired (contrary to the usual etiquette on these occasions) that she might carry to France the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded between his Court and that of Versailles; and her own Sovereign, as a mark of his approbation, honoured her with the Order of St. Louis. When M. de Nivernois quitted his Embassy, Mademoiselle D'Eon was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of London. Her disputes with M. de Guerchy, who succeeded M. de Nivernois, are told with great spirit (and with the "Pieces Justificatives" appended), in one large volume 4to. entitled, "Lectres, Memoires, & Negotiations particulieres du Chevalier D'Eon, Londres, 1764." Whatever part the French Ministry might chuse to take in these disputes, her Sovereign still continued to honour her with his protection and confidence, and she remained in epistolary correspondence with him till the time of his death. Louis XV. had from time to time given her pensions of different values: one of three thousand livres in 1757; another of two thousand livres in 1760; and in 1766 a third, from his own privy purse, of twelve thousand livres, thus stated in the warrant:

"En reconnaissance des services que le Sieur D'Eon m'a rendus, tant en Russie que dans mes armées, et d'autres commissions que je lui ai données, Je veux bien lui assurer un traitement annuel de douze mille livres, que je lui ferai payer exactement tous les six mois, dans quelque pays qu'il soit, hormis en temps de guerre chez mes ennemis, et ce jusqu'à ce que je juge à propos de lui donner quelque poste, dont les appointements soient plus considerables que le present traitement.

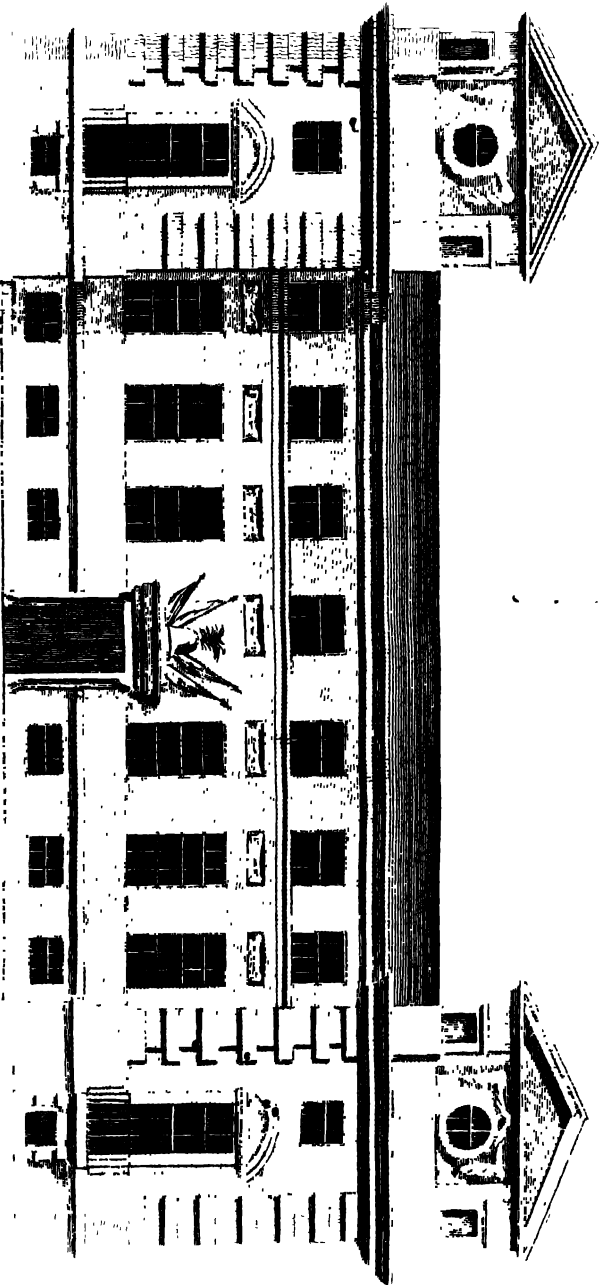
"LOUIS.

"A Versailles, le 1 Avril, 1766."

This pension was continued to Mademoiselle D'Eon by the present King of France, with an express order for the resumption of her sex, and on condition that she wears the dress of a woman. He permitted her, at her own particular requisition, to retain the Cross of St. Louis. Since the peace of 1763 Mademoiselle D'Eon has resided chiefly in London, where the sprightliness of her wit, the variety of her information, and the openness and *franchise* of her character, have procured her many very respectable friends. To one of them, Mr. Peter Gaussen (one of the Directors of the Bank of England for upwards of thirty years), she paid her

tribute

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



*The House of the 'Fleming' Deas at 'Touneret'.
On the banks of the 'Sommone', in the borders of Champagne & Burgundy.*

Public & Private Collections

tribute of regard in a Latin Epitaph which she wrote, and which was published in our Magazine.

In November 1788 Mademoiselle D'Eon published a *brochure* with this title, "Épître aux Anglois dans leurs tristes Circonstances," in which she thus describes his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: "Dans la première fleur de ses années capable de parler toutes les langues avec autant d'élégance que de facilité, d'entendre les auteurs anciens et modernes, et d'apprécier le mérite de tous les arts, et de toutes les sciences; déjà connaissant les loix et les mœurs des nations; pénétrant la politique, les intérêts, et les secrets de tous les princes, comme s'il eut été Ambassadeur du Roi son père à toutes les Cours d'Europe; enfin né avec des inclinations toutes Royales, equitable, humain, généraux; ce Prince nous montre des vertus dans un âge qui pour l'ordinaire ne présente que des passions." In 1789 Mademoiselle D'Eon presented the Earl of Stanhope, then President of the Revolution Society, with a stone taken from the Bastille when that horrid fortress was demolished. She accompanied it with a letter, which appeared in the papers of the

The Chevalier D'Eon is now about to quit England for ever, and, with that honour and spirit she has ever manifested during the course of a very eventful life, intends to dispose of her curious and well-chosen library of MSS. as well as of printed books, to satisfy some pecuniary demands, which have been occasioned by no fault or imprudence of her own. Her Sovereign, to enable her to pay some debts she had contracted during the time she had the honour to serve him in her diplomatic character in England, sent over to that country an agent with a very considerable sum of money for that purpose. This he intrusted to an English Nobleman, who died soon afterwards; and with the heirs of him she has long been at law for the money thus deposited. The particulars of the transaction are told in the Preface to the Catalogue Raisonnée of her books and MSS. which concludes in the following manner:

"Mademoiselle D'Eon, ne voulant pas que ses créanciers de Londres puissent souffrir de cet acte d'injustice, donne avis qu'elle fera un sacrifice général de tout ce quelle possède à Londres, et sera vendre prochainement, les 10 d'Avril prochain 1791, chez le Sieur CHRISTIE, Auctionneur, dans sa Grande Salle en Pall-Mall, à Londres, tous ses Livres et Manuscrits

dont les Catalogues sont ci-joints, ainsi que ses Estampes, Meubles, Effets, Habits, Uniformes, Robes Jupons et Saniers, Pistolets, Fusils, Bayonnettes, Sabres, Epées, Cuirasses, Coqs, Casques, Dentelles, Diamans, Bijoux, et généralement tout ce qui compose la Garderobe d'un ancien Capitaine de Dragons, et celle d'une Demoiselle, qui ne veut rien emporter de cette île que son honneur et le regret de la quitter.

"Elle ne pourra se consoler de l'injustice des hommes, que par le passage suivant de l'Écriture:

"Ce que les hommes retiennent injustement aux hommes, Dieu leur rendra dix fois la valeur. Ce que les hommes retiennent injustement aux filles, Dieu le leur rendra au centuple."

Of the history of her own very singular and interesting life she has written the Memoirs, which, for the instruction and amusement of mankind, will, we hope, be very soon published.

The PRINT of the HOUSE of MAD. D'EON annexed is taken from a drawing in her possession. It was built by her father M. Louis D'Eon, Under-Intendant of the Generality of Paris, and is situated near one of the gates of Tonnerre in Burgundy (a town, according to the Geographical Dictionary of Voisgien, famous for the excellence of the wines of its environs), and on the banks of the Armençon, a small river that separates Burgundy from Champagne.

CATALOGUE OF THE PRINCIPAL LITERARY PERFORMANCES OF THE CHEVALIER D'EON.

"ESSAI Historique sur les différentes Situations de la France, par Rapport aux Finances sous le Règne de Louis XIV. et la Régence du Duc d'Orléans." 1754. 12mo.

"Considérations Historiques sur les Impôts des Égyptiens, des Babylo niens, des Perses, des Grecs, des Romains, et sur les différentes Situations de la France, par Rapport aux Finances, depuis l'Établissement des Francs dans la Gaule jusqu'à Présent." 2 tomes, 12mo. 1758.

"Les Espérances d'un Bon Patriote dans l'Année Littéraire de Freron;" in which, amongst other patriotic wishes, is the following:

"J'espère qu'à la paix on pourra prendre des mesures sages pour diminuer ce grand nombre de Religieux et des Religieuses, qui depouillent l'état pour peupler les Couvents; et qu'on pourra venir à bout de

de persuader aux hommes, qu'il est plus heureux d'être utile au Roi et à sa patrie que d'être un Castrat volontaire, inutile au monde, et souvent même à la Religion."

"Note remise à son Excellence M. de Guerchy, par le Chevalier D'Eon." Londres. 1763.

"Lettres, Memoires, &c. du Chevalier D'Eon." Quarto. Londres. 1764.

"Pièces Authentiques pour servir aux Procès Criminel Intenté au Tribunal du Roi d'Angleterre par le Chevalier D'Eon contre le Comte de Guerchy." 1765.

"Derniere Lettre du Chevalier D'Eon à M. de Guerchy." 4to. 1767. with this motto: "Le sacrifice de ma Vie a été et sera toujours pour mon Roi et ma Patrie; celui de mon Honneur pour personne."

"Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon en Angleterre." 13 vols. 8vo. with this motto:

"Eruditio inter prospera ornamentum, inter adversa refugium. L. CTANTIUS."

"Pièces relatives aux Demêlés de Mademoiselle D'Eon avec M. Caron dit le Beaumarchais." 8vo. 1778.

"Épître aux Anglois dans leurs tristes Circonstances." 1788. 8vo.

INSTANCES of LIVING ANIMALS FOUND ENCLOSED in SOLID BODIES.

THE more a fact is singular, and varies from the ordinary laws of nature, the more it merits the attention of the philosopher and amateur. When once sufficiently confirmed, however contrary it may be to prevailing opinions, it is intitled to a place in the rank of knowledge. The most obstinate scepticism cannot destroy its certainty, and can only afford a proof of the presumption and pride which lead us to deny whatever we are incompetent to explain. The following phenomena are of this kind. They are such as have occurred to us in the course of our reading; and we have collected them from the hope that some one, whose studies may have been directed to such objects, will enlarge the list. The more they are multiplied, the greater light will probably be thrown upon them; and it will perhaps one day be matter of surprize that we have been so long ignorant of their cause.

In 1683, Mr. Blondel reported to the Academy, that at Toulon, oysters, good to eat, were frequently found inclosed in pieces of stone.

In 1685, M. de Cassini mentions a similar fact, from the testimony of M. Duraffe, Ambassador at the Court of Constantinople, who assured him, that stones were frequently found there, in which were inclosed little animals called *daEyles*.

The following instances are not less curious, and are more recent.

Some workmen in a quarry at Boursire, in Gotha, having detached a large piece of stone from the mass, found, on breaking it, a live toad. They were desirous of separating the part that bore the shape of the animal, but it crumbled into sand. The toad was of a dark grey, its back a little speckled. The colour of its belly was brighter. Its eyes, small and circumscribed, emitted fire from beneath a tender

membrane which covered them. They were of the colour of pale gold. When touched on the head with a stick, it closed its eyes, as if asleep, and gradually opened them again when the stick was taken away. It was incapable of any other motion.—The aperture of the mouth was closed by means of a yellowish membrane. Upon pressing it on the back, it discharged some clear water, and died. Under the membrane which covered the mouth, were found, both in the upper and lower jaw, two sharp teeth, which were stained with a little blood. How long it had been inclosed in this stone, is a question that cannot be solved.

Mr. le Prince, a celebrated sculptor, afferts in like manner, that he saw in 1756, in the house of M. de la Riviere, at Ecretteville, a living toad in the center of a hard stone, with which it was as it were incrufted; and facts of this kind are less rare than is imagined.

In 1764, some workmen in a quarry in Lorraine, informed Mr. Grignon, that they had found a toad in a mass of stone forty-five feet below the surface of the earth. This celebrated naturalist went immediately to the spot, but could not perceive, as he assures us in his "*Treatise on the Fabrication of Iron*," any vestige of the prison of this animal. A small cavity was visible in the stone, but it bore no impression of the body of the toad. The toad that was shewn him was of a middling size, of a grey colour, and seemed to be in its natural state. The workmen informed Mr. Grignon, that this was the sixth that had been found in these mines within the space of thirty years. Mr. Grignon considered the circumstance as worthy a more particular attention, and he promised therefore a reward to any person who should find him another instance of a toad fo

inclosed

inclosed in a stone that it had no means of getting out.

In 1770 a toad was brought to him inclosed in two hollow shells of stone, in which it was said to have been found; but on examining it nicely, Mr. Grignon perceived that the cavity bore the impression of a shell-fish, and of consequence he concluded it to be apocryphal. In 1771, however, another instance occurred, and was the subject of a curious memoir read by Mr. Guettard to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. It was thus related by that famous naturalist:

In pulling down a wall, which was known to have existed upwards of a hundred years, a toad was found, without the smallest aperture being discoverable by which it could have entered. Upon inspecting the animal, it was apparent that it had been dead but a very little time; and in this state it was presented to the Academy, which induced M. Guettard to make repeated enquiries into this subject, the particulars of which will be read with pleasure in the excellent memoir we have just cited.

These phenomena remind us of others of a similar nature, and equally certain. In the trunk of an elm, about the size of a man's body, three or four feet above the root, and precisely in the center, was found, in 1719, a live toad, of a moderate size, thin, and which occupied but a very small space. As soon as the wood was cut, it came out, and skipped away very alertly. No tree could be more found. No place could be discovered through which it was possible for the animal to have penetrated; which led the recorder of the fact to suppose, that the spawn, from which it originated, must by some unaccountable accident have been in the tree from the very first moment of its vegetation. The toad had lived in the tree without air, and what is still more surprising, had subsisted on the substance of the wood, and had grown in proportion as the tree had grown. This fact was attested by Mr. Hebert, an ancient professor of philosophy at Caen.

In 1731, Mr. Seigne wrote to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, an account of a phenomenon exactly similar to the preceding one, except that the tree was larger, and was an oak instead of an elm, which makes the instance more surprising.—From the size of the oak, Mr. Seigne judged that the toad must have existed in it, without air or any external nourishment, for the space of eighty or a hundred years.

We shall cite a third instance, related in a letter, of the 5th of February 1780, written from the neighbourhood of Saint Mexent, of which the following is a copy:

“A few days ago I ordered an oak-tree of a tolerable size to be cut down, and converted into a beam that was wanted for a building which I was then constructing. Having separated the head from the trunk, three men were employed in squaring it to the proper size. About four inches were to be cut away on each side. I was present during the transaction. Conceive what was my astonishment, when I saw them throw aside their tools, start back from the tree, and fix their eyes on the same point with a kind of amazement and terror! I instantly approached, and looked at the part of the tree which had fixed their attention. My surprise equalled theirs, on seeing a toad, about the size of a large pullet's egg, incrufted in a manner in the tree, at the distance of four inches from the diameter, and fifteen from the root. It was cut and mangled by the axe, but it still moved. I drew it with difficulty from its abode, or rather prison, which it filled so completely, that it seemed to have been compressed. I placed it on the grafts: it appeared old, thin, languishing, decrepid. We afterwards examined the tree with the nicest care, to discover how it had glided in; but the tree was perfectly whole and sound.”

These facts, but particularly the memoir of M. Guettard, induced M. Herissan to make experiments, calculated to ascertain their certainty.

February 21, 1771, he inclosed three live toads in so many cases of plaster, and shut them up in a deal box, which he also covered with a thick plaster. On the 8th of April 1774, having taken away the plaster, he opened the box, and found the cases whole, and two of the toads alive.—The one that died was larger than the others, and had been more compressed in its case. A careful examination of this experiment convinced those who had witnessed it, that the animals were so inclosed that they could have no possible communication with the external air, and that they must have existed during this lapse of time without the smallest nourishment.

The Academy prevailed on Mr. Herissan to repeat the experiment. He inclosed again the two surviving toads, and placed the box in the hands of the Secretary, that the Society might open it whenever they should think proper. But this celebrated naturalist was too strongly interested in the subject to be satisfied with a single experiment; he made therefore the two following:

1. He placed, 15 April in the same year, two live toads in a basin of plaster, which he covered with a glass case, that he might observe them frequently. On the ninth of the following month, he presented

this apparatus to the Academy. One of the toads was still living; the other had died the preceding night.

2. The same day, 15 April, he inclosed another toad in a glass bottle, which he buried in sand, that it might have no communication with the external air. This animal, which he presented to the Academy at the same time, was perfectly well, and even croaked whenever the bottle was shook in which he was confined. It is to be lamented that the death of Mr. Herissant put a stop to these experiments.

We beg leave to observe upon this subject, that the power which these animals appear to possess of supporting abstinence for so long a time, may result from a very slow digestion, and perhaps from the singular nourishment which they derive from themselves. M. Gagnon observes, that this animal sheds its skin several times in the course of a year, and that it always swallows it. He has known, he says, a large toad shed its skin six times in one winter. In short, those which, from the facts we have related, may be supposed to have existed for many centuries without nourishment, have been in a total inaction, in a suspension of life, in a temperature that has admitted of no dissolution; so that it was not necessary to repair any loss, the humidity of the surrounding matter preserving that of the animal, who wanted only the component parts not to be dried up to preserve it from destruction.

But toads are not the only animals which have the privilege of living for a considerable period without nourishment and communication with the external air. The instances of the oylters and dactyles mentioned in the beginning of this article may be advanced in proof of it. But there are other examples.

Two living worms were found in Spain, in the middle of a block of marble which a sculptor was carving into a lion of the natural colour for the royal family. These worms occupied two small cavities, to which there was no inlet that could possibly admit the air. They subsisted probably on the substance of the marble, as they were of the same colour. This fact is verified by Captain Ulloa, a famous Spaniard who accompanied the French Academicians in their voyage to Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth. He asserts that he saw these two worms.

A beetle, of the species called capricorn, was found in a piece of wood in the hold of a ship at Plymouth. The wood had no external mark of any aperture.

We read in the *Affiches de Province*, 17 June 1772, that an adder was found alive in the center of a block of marble thirty feet in diameter. It was folded nine times round in a spiral line; it was incapable of supporting the air, and died a few minutes after. Upon examining the stone, not the smallest trace was to be found by which it could have glided in, or received air.

Misson, in his Travels through Italy, mentions a craw-fish that was found alive in the middle of a marble in the environs of Tivoli.

M. Peyssonel, King's physician at Guadaloupe, having ordered a pit to be dug in the back part of his house, live frogs were found by the workmen in beds of petrification. M. Peyssonel, suspecting some deceit, descended into the pit, dug the bed of rock and petrifications, and drew out himself green frogs, which were alive, and perfectly similar to what we see every day.

A METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION, APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

VIOLENT temperatures, as storms, or great rains, occasion a sort of crisis in the atmosphere, which produces a constant temperature for some months, or good, or bad. Thus the winter of 1779, which was extraordinarily mild, and during which the barometer was very high, was preceded by a furious tempest, which happened the 31st of December 1778. The temperature singularly hot and dry of the spring and of the summer of 1781, with the elevation of the barometer which took place during that time, succeeded the memorable tempest of the 27th of February preceding. The great colds which happened the middle of February 1782, after two

were preceded by many days of violent wind, the end of January, and by a prodigious variation of the barometer. The present winter has been nearly a counterpart to those here described; violent storms, succeeded by a settled mildness of temperature. Is it also to be followed by severe cold? I may add, that among the *Aforismi Meteorologici* of the celebrated Professor Toaldo, are these: "If it thunders in December, we may expect a good and temperate season.—A rainy winter predicts a sterile year.—A serene autumn announces a windy winter.—A wet autumn and a mild winter are commonly followed by a dry and cold spring, which retards vegetation

ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

NUMBER II.

(Continued from Page 13.)

IN our preceding Essay we endeavour'd to prove, from the ordinary life of various animals, that they possess in common the faculty of feeling; and that this faculty, which is greater or less according to their wants and the circumstances in which they are plac'd, produces the different degrees of intelligence observable in species or in individuals. What is frequently considered as the natural sagacity of mankind, is merely a development of that self-love necessarily the result of feeling. Every being that feels, is, in consequence, susceptible of pleasure and pain: he desires the one, he is importuned by the other: his sensations give the consciousness of his actual, his memory of his past existence; and it is from the nature of the affection he experiences or reflects, that he derives enjoyment or suffering that gives being to his desires or fears, and thereby determines his actions. What belongs properly to instinct depends entirely upon organization: thus it is by instinct that the stag eats grass, and that the fox feeds on flesh. But it is not instinct, it is to the faculty of feeling and its effects, that the means belong which these animals employ to satisfy the cravings of their natural appetite. Instinct determines the object of desire, desire begets attention, attention occasions an observation of circumstances and engraves the facts on the memory, the remembrance of facts gives experience, experience indicates the means. If the means are successful, they constitute knowledge; if they are not, they produce reflection, which combines new facts and invents new means. Actions which are common to all the individuals of any species, and which appear to distinguish it from every other species, are not always the result of instinct, that is, of a blind inclination, independent of experience and reflection. The disposition, for example, which leads rabbits to dig themselves burrows, is not purely mechanical, since such as have been domesticated for a considerable time cease to do this. They are led to it only when the necessity of guarding against cold and danger obliges them to reflect on some remedy. If they suffered no more inconvenience from the cold than a hare does, they would save themselves the trouble of digging burrows. We ascribe perhaps to their industry, what is the consequence of their weakness. But when experience has led a species of animals to a dis-

covery of this nature, the first step executed, a crowd of successive ideas must spring from it, which raise this species of creatures considerably above others. The labouring in concert to lodge and live together, is a new order of things very productive in sensible beings who wandered before without habitation. The idea of property must spring from the pain occasioned by their labour, joined to the consciousness of its utility; and the idea of property certainly exists among rabbits.

The same fondness occupies the same burrows without change, and their habitations are enlarged as the family encreases. At the same time their interest does not centre in their own families, but extends to the whole fabric of the republic, to all the individuals of the species that are connected with one another as neighbours. When they come out of their burrows to feed, these among them who from experience have been accustomed to disturbance, always claim their attention to see their retreat and the dangers that may surprize them. When terrified, they sound the alarm through the neighbourhood, by flapping the ground with their hind feet, and the burrows around ring with the noise of these repeated strokes. The whole tribe are eager to save themselves; but if some individuals, young or impudent, yield not to the first warnings, the elders continue without, still flapping their feet, and expose themselves to danger for the public safety. From these circumstances it is probable, that if we were able to judge of the domestic economy of these animals, we should find as much order among them as we observe among bees.

Though animals owe principally to their wants the greater part of their inventions, it is to be supposed that those who are most happily organized must have more sagacity relatively to such of their senses as are of a superior nature. It is probable that the eagle derives more ideas from the sense of sight than the hare, whose eyes are very indifferent. Metaphysicians agree that it is necessary to correct the judgments of the eye by the touch; they are our hands, say they, which teach us to distinguish forms, and our feet that give us the power of judging, by means of the eye, of distances. With respect to distances, quadrupedes have, as well as we, the power of judging by the touch. They have in general also, in their exqui-

site smell, a very delicate kind of touch that makes sure the judgments of the eye; but it appears to me that, without the touch, they can distinguish forms, and that if false ones are presented to them, the illusion does not continue long, though they touch not the objects. Birds, for instance, calculate distances acutely without any such means. A falcon, who darts from the sky upon a partridge that is on the wing, must estimate the distance he is at from his prey, the time it will take him to descend, and the space the partridge will pass during that time; for if any one of these circumstances were left out of the calculation, he would not fall on the exact point, and would miss his aim. It is probable that those animals who lose an advantage respecting one sense, gain it as to another, as blind men feel and hear better than those who see, either because Nature has proportioned the contents of the senses to the interest of the animal, or that this interest itself renders the sense superior by frequent exercise.

Be this, however, as it may, if we stop not at a first view, but examine attentively, we shall see reason to believe, that the fundamental inequality of intelligence in the different species of animals is not considerable. The faculty of feeling, which is common to all, is more habitually developed in him; but there are others which appear to stand in need only of circumstances and necessity to call forth this development. Organization, without doubt, limits, in certain respects, the exercise of the natural intelligence of animals, and determines the effects of their faculty of feeling. It is in consequence of his wants and the means afforded by his organization, that one animal acquires a propensity to fight, and another to prey. If vegetables fail to a frugivorous animal, the conformation of his teeth, and his repugnance to flesh, leave him without resource, and the highest degree of intelligence will not prevent him from dying of hunger. Industry is then bounded by impossibility. To decide the question of the fundamental inequality of intelligence in the different species of animals, it is necessary to ascertain whether the faculty of feeling is capable of degrees; whether the oyster, for example, is in its nature less sensible than any other species of animal to heat and pain. It is not possible to do this, because sensations are not communicable, and because, though actions may rightly indicate their character, it is not possible to represent their degree of acuteness. Meanwhile we cannot doubt that

there is an inequality in the manner in which a being may feel at different periods, because the action of the same objects upon ourselves is different on account of our dispositions.

But let us proceed to another branch of our subject. From the facts we have stated, we ought to perceive in brute animals some general progress in intelligence. Perfectibility, which is the necessary attribute of every being that has senses and memory, ought to develop itself when circumstances are favourable, and gradually raise some species to a state of superiority. We should then see them, civilized in one place, more or less savage in another, exhibit in their manners the different signs of it; but this we do not see. In the mean time the least reflection must convince us, that we are incompetent judges of the progress of beings so different in many respects from ourselves, and that they may have made considerable improvement, though we are incapable of perceiving it. It should be considered also, that the natural power of advancing in intelligence ought to be seconded by so many circumstances and external means, which do not combine in animals, that though they possess it, they can derive from it but little advantage. That we are not competent judges of the progress of brutes is incontestable. In observing some of their actions, we can perceive what course their intelligence pursued to arrive at the determination that produced them; we can distinguish what belongs to simple perception, to judgment, to reflection; we can unravel some of their designs, and penetrate into the motives which decide their conduct. We can see clearly the intention of the swallow in building a nest, but we cannot know whether time has not improved its architecture, whether experience adds no elegance or commodiousness to this building; we have no means of judging what is graceful or what is commodious to this bird. In general, respecting all works which have a common object, and with which we are so little familiar, we are struck with a considerable resemblance, which leads us to infer an absolute uniformity.

It is probable that animals, in like manner, perceive no difference between our palaces and our huts; that the eagle does not distinguish, in the motions of the various people above whom he soars, the degrees of polity and civilization to which they may have arrived: a horde of savages wandering about their cottages, and a corps of licenti in a well-built town,

must equally appear to be beings who walk on two feet, and act almost exactly alike. It is indeed impossible that, in observing ever so attentively the different species of brute animals, we should be able to judge of all the intellectual improvement individuals among them may have made. The principal instruments by which they acquire their ideas, are precisely those to which we are the least indebted for ours. We cannot, therefore, ascertain the elements which, as to them, enter into the composition of a complex idea, because we possess not in a similar degree the predominant sensations of which it is formed. Hence must result an entire difference between the whole system of their knowledge and that of ours. For example, ideas acquired by the smell have scarcely any influence on our habits or our progress. But if we reflect what this sense is as to animals, that it is in a manner a principal organ, a very exquisite touch, which informs them, at very considerable distances; of the relations objects have with their preservation, we shall perceive that it is impossible to ascertain all the information which these animals may acquire by means of their nose. If we were to attempt to decide in this case, we should be as absurd as a blind man attempting to judge of the progress of painting.

It is certain then that brute animals may have made some progress in improvement, without its having been possible for us to perceive it. It is probable, however, that this progress is trifling, and that it will never be very considerable. They want an interest sufficiently active, as well as various other circumstances, without which the power of advancing in improvement is almost useless.

In the first place, animals have not an interest sufficiently active to enable them to make considerable progress. In the preceding Essay we have seen, that their habitual manner of living consists in the repetition of a small number of very simple actions which are adequate to all their wants. Those whose inclination to rapine keeps industry awake, or whom multiplied dangers force to an almost uninterrupted attention, acquire indeed a more extensive knowledge than others; but, as they live not in society, this knowledge, which is almost individual, is transmitted but to a very small number of the species. They are also obliged to divide their life between agitation and sleep. Animals who might appear to live in society, or who are associated through fear, a sentiment but little fruitful in pro-

gress, either have but a transient intercourse, or are of no utility to each other in providing for the wants of life: or rather, placed in continual danger by man, their association is precarious, always disturbed, or on the point of being so, and can avail them in no project but that of acting together for the instant, without any relation to the future. Meanwhile, though animals do not appear to us to make any sensible progress, let us not hastily conclude that they are not endowed with perfectibility. A man who should be born without eyes and without hands, would have within him the power of acquiring new ideas, though deprived of the external means. Even with the aid of all their senses, some men, continually occupied in providing for their indispensable wants, remain within the narrow circle of knowledge that immediately relates to those wants. They acquire but a small number of ideas, fewer perhaps than many individuals in certain species of brute animals.

In the second place, many requisites are necessary to aid perfectibility, without which, being capable of the greatest progress would never realize it. Society; leisure; the facilitous passions resulting from both; *amour*, which is the produce of the passions and of leisure; language; writing, which supposes the use of hands; these are so many necessary means, without which no very considerable progress can be expected from the most intelligent beings. But let us examine whether brute animals possess all these requisites, and of what importance are those in which they fail.

There are, doubtless, many species that appear to live in society; but if we examine the nature of their association, we shall see that it cannot be very fertile in progress. All frugivorous animals who live thus, assemble solely from fear, which obliges them to keep together mutually to embolden one another. But the common treatment which unites them establishes among them no active relation that is of reciprocal utility: if they are less timid when they are together, they are not more formidable to their enemies. A single dog will disperse this timorous association, whose union cannot augment their strength. The other details of their life tend to dissolve rather than bind the ties that may be formed between them. They bite the grass together; but this simple act may produce a competition in case of dearth, and can never lead to mutual succour. A stag can expect nothing from his neighbour, and may

apprehend the being deprived by him of half his provision. There is therefore no society, in the proper sense of the word, between these animals. Such even as appear to unite for their common defence, and who from the mutual succour of their strength and courage, as wild boars for example, feel the advantage of associating, feel at the same time how disadvantageous it is to them individually in their pursuit of food. As soon as the males have attained the age of three years, and their tusks are become such as to enable them to depend upon themselves, they separate and live alone: the females only, who are less happily armed, herd together, with the young males. Rabbits live in society; but if these feeble and timid animals were to require, as to their safety, all the knowledge which their organization will admit, they are under the influence of a constant fear to have much time for reflection: meanwhile, if we examine the inside of their habitations, we shall observe the art of distribution in their apartments, and a variety of precautions that protect them from the accidents to which they are liable. The burrows are in general so situated, as not to be exposed to inundations; the entrance conceals in part the inside of their dwelling; the variety of apartments that communicate with one another, and the windings of the corridors, often puzzle and tire the hunter. The rabbit, who is sufficiently instructed to prevent the being persecuted in his burrow to the danger he would run by venturing to come out, finds an almost insurmountable asylum in this labyrinth.

Carnivorous animals can scarcely be said to live in society: their natural voraciousness and a scarcity of prey oblige them to prowl at a distance from one another. Two wolves, two birds of prey, always live with their respective families at a distance from each other, proportioned to the extent of country which is necessary for their subsistence. So far from living in a state of society, whenever they meet a bloody combat ensues, at the end of which the weaker is obliged to forsake the haunt.

There are some species of animals whose organization and instinct lead them to labour together for the common welfare: such are beavers. It is impossible to say with certainty to what degree their intelligence would rise, if they were permitted quietly to exert it, and enjoy the result of their association. But the advantage which man undoubtedly derives from them, leads him to hunt rather than observe their

actions. No sooner have they begun to build themselves habitations than they are pulsed to pieces. They have no leisure, being continually occupied by a fear that leaves no exercise for curiosity.

As brute animals have neither society nor a leisure, they have no feebler passions; none of those wants of convention, which become equally craving with natural wants, without being so easily satisfied, and which for that reason keep the interest, activity and attention of individuals in continual exercise. The necessity of being moved, of being made strongly conscious of our existence, which is most perceptibly experienced by us in a state of distress and quiet, is in a great measure the cause of our misfortunes, our crimes, and our improvement. It is a necessity that is ever acting, that is irritated by the relief that is given to it, because the remembrance of a strong emotion renders all those insipid which have not the same degree of force. Hence that ardour in the pursuit of scenes of activity, of every kind of spectacle calculated to make a strong and lively impression; hence also that restless curiosity, which forces us to seek within ourselves, by meditation, an employment that interests us. Brute animals know nothing of this state, which is the torment of the idle and civilized man. Their attention is only excited by the cravings of appetite and love, and the necessity of avoiding danger. These three objects employ the chief part of their time, and they pass the rest in a kind of half-sleep, which is the very reverse of the *ennui*, and the stimulating curiosity which we ourselves experience. Their means of procuring nourishment are limited by their organization. It is impossible for them to invent other means, because the power of fabricating instruments is denied them by nature. They have no resource but in their industry, and the arms with which they are provided; and we have seen, that when they are awakened and instructed by circumstances and difficulties, the man of greatest genius can communicate no skill that they do not already possess. Brute animals are besides clothed by nature; and this first and great want in man must, in its origin, have been a motive so interesting as to have led him to various researches. People who stand in no need of clothing are in general more stupid than others, because they want what soon becomes the source of a great number of inventions and arts.

I shall stop here, reserving for the subject of my next Essay, the Influence of Love on the Perfectibility of Animals.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

From a full conviction that the inclosed Letter from the late General VARNUM to his most amiable LADY (wrote a few days before his departure from this disempowered state of being) will give pleasure to every feeling heart, I have obtained leave to present it to your numerous readers. I am with respectful esteem,

Your's, &c.

J. M.

My dearest and most amiable Friend,

I NOW write to you from my sick chamber, and perhaps it will be the last letter you will ever receive from me. My lungs are so far affected that it is impossible for me to recover, but by a change of air, and warmer climate. I expect to leave this place on Sunday or Monday next, for the Falls of Ohio. If I feel myself mend by the tour, I shall go no further; but if not, and my strength shall continue, I expect to proceed on to New Orleans, and from thence by the West Indies to Rhode Island. My physicians, most of them, think the chance of recovery in my favour. However, I am neither elevated nor depressed by the force of opinion, but shall meet my fate with humility and fortitude.

I cannot, however, but indulge the hope, that I shall again embrace my lovely friend in this world; and that we may glide smoothly down the tide of time for a few years, and enjoy together the more substantial happiness and satisfaction, as we have already the desirable pleasures of life.

It is now almost nineteen years since Heaven connected us by the tenderest and most sacred ties, and it is the same length of time that our friendship hath been increased by every rational and every endearing motive; it is now stronger than death; and I am firmly persuaded will follow us into an existence of never-ending felicity. But, my lovely friend, the gloomy moment will arrive when we must part; and should it arrive during our present separation, my last and my only reluctant thoughts will be employed about my dearest Patty.

Life, my dearest friend, is but a bubble; it soon bursts, and is retired to eternity. When we look back to the earliest recollection of our youthful hours, it seems but the last period of our rest, and we appear to emerge from a night of slumbers to look forward to real existence. When we look forward, time appears as indeterminate as eternity, and we have no idea of its termination, but by the period of our dissolution.

What particular connection it bears to a future state, our general notions of reli-

gion cannot point out. We feel something constantly active within us, that is evidently beyond the reach of mortality; but whether it be a part of ourselves, or an emanation from the pure Source of Existence, or re-absorbed when Death shall have finished his work, human wisdom cannot determine. Whether the demolition of the body introduces only a change in the manner of our being, and leaves us to progress infinitely, alternately elevated or depressed according to the propriety of our conduct, or whether only we return into the common mass of unthinking matter, philosophy hesitates to decide.

I know, therefore, but one source from whence can be derived complete consolation in a dying hour; and that is, the divine system contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ. These life and immortality are brought to light; there we are taught that our existence is to be eternal, and, secure of an interest in the atoning merits of a bleeding Saviour, that we shall be inconceivably happy. A firm, unshaken faith in this doctrine must raise us above the doubts and fears that hang upon every other system, and enable us to view with calm serenity the approach of the King of Terrors, and to behold him as a kind indulgent friend, spending his shafts only to carry us the sooner to our everlasting home. But should there still be a more extensive religion beyond the veil, and without the reach of mortal observation, the Christian religion is by no means shaken thereby, as it is not opposed to any principle that admits the perfect benevolence of the Deity. My only doubt is, whether the punishments threatened in the New Testament are annexed to a state of unbelief, which may be removed hereafter, and to a restitution take place; or whether the state of the mind at death irrevocably fixes its doom for ever. I hope and pray that the divine spirit will give me such assurances of an acceptance with God, through the death and sufferings of his Son, as to brighten the way to immediate happiness.

Dry up your tears, my charming mourner; nor suffer this letter to give you too much inquietude. Consider the facts at present but as in theory, but the sentiments such

such as will apply whenever the great change shall come.

I know that humanity must and will be indulged in its keenest griefs, but there is no advantage in too deeply anticipating our inevitable sorrows.

If I did not persuade myself that you would conduct yourself with becoming prudence and fortitude upon this occasion, my own unhappiness would be greatly increased, and perhaps my disorder too; but I have so much confidence in your discretion, as to unboast my immortal soul.

You must not expect to hear from me again until the coming spring, as the ii-

ver will soon be shut up with ice, and there will be no communication from below, and, if in a situation for the purpose, will return as soon as practicable.

Give my sincerest love to all those you hold dear; I hope to see them again, and to love them more than ever. Adieu, my dearest, dearest friend! and while I fervently devote, in one undivided prayer, our immortal souls to the care, forgiveness, mercy, and all-prevailing grace of Heaven in time and through eternity, I must bid you a long, long, long farewell.

JAMES M. VARNUM.

Marietta, Dec. 18, 1788.

EDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

(Continued from Page 83.)

THE great utility of Mr. Winifranky's

Light-house had been sufficiently evident to those for whose use it was erected; and the loss of the Winchelsea Virginian, before-mentioned, proved a powerful incentive to such as were interested, to exert themselves in order for its restoration. It was not, however, begun so soon as might have been expected. In Spring of the year 1766, an Act of Parliament passed enabling the Trinity House to rebuild, but it was not earlier than July that it was begun. The undertaker was a Captain Lovell or Lovett, who took it for the term of ninety-nine years, commencing from the day that a light should be exhibited.

To enable him to fulfil his undertaking, Captain Lovett engaged Mr. John Ruydyrd to be his engineer or architect; and his choice, though Mr. Ruydyrd does not appear to have been bred to any mechanical business or technical profession, was not ill made. He at that time kept a linen-draper's shop upon Ludgate-Hill. His want of experience, however, was in a degree supplied by Mr. Smith and Mr. Not-

cutt, both ship-wrights from the King's yard at Woolwich, who worked with him the whole time he was building the light-house.

It is not very material in what way this gentleman became qualified for the execution of the work: it is sufficient that he directed the performance thereof in a masterly manner, and so as perfectly to answer the end for which it was intended. He saw the errors in the former building, and avoided them: instead of a polygon, he chose a circle for the outline of his building, and carried up the elevation in that form. His principal aim appears to have been use and simplicity; and indeed, in a building so situated, the former could hardly be acquire! in its full extent without the latter. He seems to have adopted ideas the very reverse of his predecessor; for all the unwieldy ornaments at top, the open gallery, the projecting cranes, and other contrivances, more for ornament and pleasure than use, Mr. Ruydyrd laid totally aside: he saw, that how beautiful soever ornaments might be in themselves, yet when they are improperly applied, and

* Of this gentleman Mr. Smeaton gives the following account from the information of Mr. Michell:

"Mr. Ruydyrd's father and mother were of the lowest rank of day-labourers, with a large family of children, and in low repute in all other respects, as in point of rank; being looked upon as a worthless set of ragged beggars, whom almost nobody would employ on account of the badness of their characters. This then son, however, was, from a child, of a very different disposition from the rest; born with a good head, and an honest and good heart, in short the very reverse of the family; so that he was considered by them as a fallen boy, as he would not associate with them in going out on their pilfering schemes; and probably on that account, as hath been supposed, he ran away from them, and by good luck, and from something promising in his aspect, got into the service of a gentleman, it is believed at Plymouth; and in this station he appeared to so much advantage to his master, and became so great a favourite with him, that he gave him the opportunity of reading, writing, accounts, and mathematics; in all which he made a very ready and great progress; and afterwards his master assisted him very greatly in life, by procuring him some employment that raised him above the rank of a servant, and laid the foundation of his future success in the world." The retolition of this gentleman in separating himself from his worthless parents, and avoiding the evil of their bad example, are circumstances indicating a strong

our

out of place, they shew a bad taste, and betray ignorance of its first principle, judgement.

The building was begun in July 1706, a light was put up in it the 29th July 1708, and it was completely finished in 1709. The quantity of materials expended in the construction, was 500 tons of stone, 1200 tons of timber, 80 tons of iron, and 35 tons of lead; of trenails, screws, and tack-bolts 2500 each.

Louis the XIVth. being at war with England during the proceeding with this building, a French privateer took the men at work upon it, together with their tools, and carried them to France; and the Captain was in expectation of a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction reached the ears of that Monarch. He immediately ordered them to be released, and the captives to be put in their place; declining, not though he was at war with England, he was not at war with mankind; he therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work with presents; observing, that the Edystone Light-house was so situated, as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the Channel that divide France from England.

In the year 1715 Captain Lovett being dead, his property in the Edystone Light-house was sold before a Master in Chancery to Robert Weston, Esq. — Noyes, Esq. of Gray's-Inn; and — Cheetham, Esq. an Alderman of Dublin, who divided the same into eight shares. After a few years some repairs were found wanting; and in 1723, Mr. Rudyerd being, we suppose, then dead, Mr. John Holland, foreman ship-wright in the Dock-yard at Plymouth, became overseer and director of the necessary reparations; which office he again executed in 1734. The latter end of 1744, after all the necessary repairs were finished, there happened a dreadful storm on the 26th Sept. in which the Victory was lost; which being from the East, tore away no less than thirty pieces of the uprights altogether, which in part made an opening into the stove-room. This disaster, however, was entirely repaired in December following, under the direction of Mr. Josias Jessop, a quartermaster in Plymouth Dock, who had been recommended by Mr. Holland, on his own promotion to be King's builder at Deptford-yard. Mr. Holland, however, continued his good offices until his death in 1752, when the whole superintendance devolved on Mr. Jessop.

The catastrophe of this Light-house soon

after took place. On the 2d December 1755, the light-keeper then upon watch, about two o'clock in the morning, went into the lantern as usual to stuff the candles; he found the whole in a smoke; and upon opening the door of the lantern into the balcony, a flame instantly burst from the inside of the cupola: he immediately endeavoured to alarm his companions; but they being in bed, and asleep, were not so ready in coming to his assistance as the occasion required. As there were always some leather buckets kept in the house, and a tub of water in the lantern, he attempted to extinguish the fire by throwing water from the balcony upon the outside cover of lead. By this time his companions arriving, he encouraged them to fetch up water with the buckets from the sea; but the height of the place, added to the conflagration which must attend such an unexpected event, rendered their efforts fruitless. The flames gathered strength every moment; the poor man with every exertion, having the water to throw four yards higher than himself, found himself unable to stop the progress of the conflagration, and was obliged to desert.

As he was looking upward with the utmost attention to see the effect of the water thrown, a portion which, physiognomists tell us, occasions the mouth naturally to be a little open, a quantity of lead dissolved by the heat of the flames suddenly rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell upon his head, face, and shoulders, and burnt him in a dreadful manner: from this moment he had a violent internal sensation, and imagined that a quantity of this lead had passed his throat, and got into his body. Under this violence of pain and anxiety, as every attempt had proved ineffectual, and the rage of the flames was increasing, it is not to be wondered that the terror and dismay of the three men increased in proportion; so that they all found themselves intimidated, and glad to make their retreat from the immediate scene of horror into one of the rooms below. They therefore descended as the fire approached, with no other prospect than of securing their immediate safety, with scarce any hopes of being saved from destruction.

How soon the flames were seen on the shore is uncertain; but early in the morning they were perceived by some of the Cawland fishermen, and intelligence thereof given to Mr. Edwards, of Rame, in that neighbourhood, a gentleman of some fortune, and more humanity, who immediately sent out a fishing-boat and men to the res-

lief of the distressed objects in the light-house*.

The boat and men got thither about ten o'clock, after the fire had been burning full eight hours; in which time the three light-keepers were not only driven from all the rooms and the staircase, but, to avoid the falling of the timber and red-hot bolts, &c. upon them, they were found sitting in the hole or cave on the east side of the rock under the iron ladder, almost in a state of stupefaction; it being then low water.

With much difficulty they were taken off; when finding it impossible to do any further service, they hastened to Plymouth. No sooner were they set on shore, than one of the men ran away, and was never afterwards heard of. This circumstance, though it might lead to suspicions unfavorable to the man, Mr. Smeaton is of opinion ought not to weigh any thing against him, as he supposes it to have arisen from a panic which sometimes seizes weak minds, and prevents their acting agreeable to the dictates of right reason.

It was not long before the dreadful news arrived at Plymouth. Alderman Tolcher and his son immediately went to sea, but found it impossible to do any thing with effect. Admiral West also, who then lay in Plymouth Sound, sent a sloop properly armed, with a boat and an engine therein, which also carried out Mr. Jellop the surveyor. This vessel arrived early in the day. Many attempts were made to play the engine, but the agitation of the sea prevented it from being employed with success. On the succeeding days the fire still continued, and about the 7th the destruction of the whole was completed.

The man who has been mentioned already was named Henry Hall, of Stone-

house, near Plymouth, and though aged 94 years, being of a good constitution, was remarkably active, considering his time of life. He invariably told the surgeon who attended him, Mr. Spry (now Dr. Spry) of Plymouth, that if he would do any thing effectual to his recovery, he must relieve his stomach from the lead which he was sure was within him; and this he not only told Dr. Spry, but all those about him, though in a very hoarse voice, and the same assertion he made to Mr. Jellop.—The reality of the assertion seemed, however, then incredible to Dr. Spry, who could scarcely suppose it possible that any human being could exist after receiving melted lead into the stomach; much less that he should afterwards be able to bear towing through the sea from the rock, and also the fatigue and inconvenience from the length of time he was in getting on shore before any remedies could be applied. The man, however, did not show any symptoms of being much worse or better until the sixth day after the accident, when he was thought to mend: he constantly took his medicines, and swallowed many things both liquid and solid, till the tenth or eleventh day; after which he suddenly grew worse; and on the twelfth, being seized with cold sweats and spasms, he soon after expired.

His body was opened by Dr. Spry, and in the stomach was found a solid piece of lead of a flat oval form, which weighed 7 ounces and 5 drachms. So extraordinary a circumstance appearing to deserve the notice of the philosophical world, an account of it was sent to the Royal Society, and printed in the 49th Volume of their Transactions, p. 477.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BULLFINCHES.

[We insert the following in the hope of preventing the destruction of many an innocent species of Birds:—]

THE facts are undoubted, that Bullfinches frequent the orchards (as they do the branches of the crab, wild cherry, &c.), and in appearance destroy the buds of the tree; yet their object appears to have been mistaken by even intelligent observers, as well as a very respectable authority† cited in support of the fact: for while they apparently destroy the yet unrolled blossom, they are in quest of the “worm in the bud;” and indeed this species, in conjunction with divers other species of small birds, are the frequent means of defending the embryo fruits,

and thence promoting their growth to maturity: for the warmth that swells the buds not only hatches nidus (eggs) of unnumbered tribes of insects, whose parent flies, by an unerring instinct, laid them there,—but brings forward a numerous race already in a caterpillar state, that now issue from their concealments, and make their excursion along the budding branches, and would probably destroy every hope of fruitage, but for these useful instruments for its preservation, whose young are principally fed by eating caterpillars.

* This benevolent Gentleman caught a cold on this occasion which cost him his life.

† Miller.

D R O S S I A N A.
N U M B E R X V I I I .

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

(Continued from Page 96.)

FREDERIC, KING OF PRUSSIA ;

OR FEDERIC, as he signed himself. Not being able to pronounce an *r*, when joined to another letter, he left it out when he wrote his name ; wishing, in the true spirit of a despot, to make a foreign language subservient to his caprice. The education of this Prince had been neglected by his brutal father, that he had not been taught the Latin tongue to any tolerable degree of competency ; so that the historians in that, as well as in the Greek language, he had read in French and Italian translations. He appears to have approached nearer to the character of Julius Cæsar than any modern hero. His strength of understanding, his various knowledge, his talent of writing, and his power of resource and great courage, render him, after that great man, the most extraordinary character the world has ever seen. In the Memoirs of Voltaire written by himself he says, that when he corrected the King of Prussia's Memoirs, he prevailed upon him to leave out the following passage, which relates to his expedition against Silesia : " L'ambition, l'intérêt, et le desir de faire parler de moi, l'emporrerent, et la guerre fût résolue. Que l'on soigne à ces considerations, des troupes toujours prêtes à agir, mon epargne bien remplie et la vivacité de mon caractère étoient la raison, que j'avois de faire la guerre à Marie Therese Reine d'Hongrie."

" Depuis qu'il y a au monde," adds Voltaire, " des conquerans, et des esprits ardent qui ont voulu l'être, je crois que le Roi de Prusse est le premier qui se soit ainsi rendu juste. Jamais homme peut-être n'a plus senti la raison, et n'a plus plaisanté ses passions. Ces attriblages de philosophie et de dereglements d'imagination ont toujours composé son caractère. C'est dommage que je lui ai fait retrancher ce passage quand je corrigeai depuis peu, tous ses ouvrages. Un aveu si rare devoit passer à la posterité, et servir à faire connoître sur quoi sont fondées presque toutes les guerres." But adds Voltaire, " Nous autres gens des lettres poetes, historiens, declamateurs de l'academie, nous celebrons ces beaux exploits, et voila

VOL. XIX.

un Roi qui les fait, et qui seul les condamne."

The King of Prussia was as great a despot in conversation as he was in politics, and would always endeavour to take the lead in it, and to keep it, not sparing his raillery upon any one who did not reply to him in his own manner. Signor — used to say, that there were three persons in Europe of whom you must immediately get the better, or they would triumph over you with the most supreme insolence. These were, the King of Prussia, Voltaire, and Abbé Galiani.

GANGANELLI, CLEMENT XIV.

Christian Europe must hear with pleasure, that the Cardinals created by this illustrious Pontiff have erected a magnificent Mausoleum to his memory at St. Peter's at Rome. It is the work of Casa Nuova, a Venetian sculptor, and is a production of art highly splendid, and is said to have cost three thousand pounds sterling. The Letters of Ganganelli, published some years ago, are now known to be forgeries, and are said to have been written by Marquis Carraccoli. Dr. Orsi, of Florence, to whom several of them were professed to have been written, assured Count M. that he had never the honour of receiving a single Letter from this Pope. Of the English he appeared to be very fond ; and told some English Gentlemen, who had the honour to be presented to him, that he had known the English nation long, and had never once met with an Englishman who was a rogue or a blockhead. He spoke much in the praises of our " Venerable Bede ;" and said, amongst other things, that himself was no politician ; and that when one of his Nuncios waited upon him, before his setting out for the Court of Portugal, and wished to have some political instructions, he said, he only recommended to him to read the Ten Commandments, and a small Treatise on Politeness, in Italian, called, " Il Galateo." He appeared to be much pleased with a compliment paid him by an Irish Baronet, who told him, that if Clement the VIIIth had been as open and

A a

undisguisèd

undisguised as himself, the English might still have been his children, and dutiful sons of the Romish Church. This Pontiff has been much blamed for consenting to the abolition of the Order of the Jesuits. But, harrassed as he was by the importunities, and even commands, of the Houses of Austria and Bourbon (who would submit to no modifications of that celebrated Institution), Could he with safety have continued the Papal protection to that persecuted Society?

JOSEPH II. EMPEROR OF GERMANY was early in life called by Voltaire, "le Singe du Roi de Prusse;" and perhaps with some reason. The King of Prussia, in one of his Letters, speaking of the Emperor, says, "I saw the Emperor a few days ago; he is a very agreeable and polished man; he appears to me to have a great desire to know, but I fear he will never take sufficient pains to be informed." A man very often gives the fault and most honest character of himself at moments when he is not particularly attentive to the splendor and consequence of it. Before the Emperor's successes in his last war with the Turks, he said, if any one were to write his Epitaph, he should say, "Here lies a man who, with the best intentions in the world, never brought a single project to bear." On the Hospital built by himself for insane persons at Vienna, some one wrote:

"Josephus ubique secundus,
 " Hic tantum primus
 "Ædes has
 " Sibi & amicis
 " Posuit."

THE PRETENDER,

latterly styled Count Albany, was most certainly in London in the year 1750, and lodged at Lady P.'s.

He told an English Gentleman at Rome, many years ago, that God had not preserved him through so many perils for nothing; and that he was convinced he should one day sit on the throne of England.

The papers belonging to this illustrious though unfortunate family are in the Scots

College at Paris. It is much to be wished, that our Ministry would apply to the National Assembly for leave to bring them from their present situation, and deposit them in our State Paper Office.

The Pretender, when he was at Rome, lived in the Palazzo Muti; in which Palace there was a cast of his father's face, taken off in wax after his death, which most completely resembled that of James the 11th. The Pretender married a Princess of the House of Stolberg, a lady as distinguished for the elegance of her manners as for the beauty of her person.

REV. GEORGE WHITFIELD.

This extraordinary man being one day asked, Why he occasionally made use of images and expressions nearly approaching to the ridiculous and burlesque in his Sermons? he replied, "To gain the attention of my hearers: when I have done that, I am sure of them."

Mr. Whitfield was a man of great wit in conversation as well as a man of great probity and disinterestedness. He always declared he would die poor, and was as good as his word. None of the imputations of gallantry* that have been thrown upon some of the founders of new sects in religion ever reached him. His character was above scandal, and his excursions, talents, and perseverance, as a Missionary, were wonderful. His success in civilizing the colliers at Ringwood near Bristol will ever be remembered with gratitude and astonishment by the inhabitants of that city.

PIUS VIth.

Braconi, the present Pope, was brought up to the profession of the Canon Law at Rome; and by the common and successive gradations rose to his present dignity. That ingenious and elegant writer Dr. Moore, in his "Travels into Italy," represents him as a Pontiff of great elegance in his manners, and officiating in all the religious functions at Rome with great dignity and seriousness. His journey to Vienna, to have a conference with the Emperor (though it seems he procured by it an assignment upon some Abbies in

* Sextus Quintus, no bad judge of mankind, having been for many years a Confessor in the Romish Church, on being told of the rise of a new Sect, asked, "Se in amore in questa religione?" He was answered, "Non." "Non fera fortuna dunque," replied the Pope; and our learned Bishop Lavington appeared to be nearly of the same opinion with his Holiness, in his "Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared."

Milan), does not appear consistent with the papal dignity and *retenue*. Pasquin said of it, in allusion to two parts of the Mass, "Il Papa est andato a Vienna senza la Gloria, per vedere un Imperatore, che non ha il Credo." His plan for draining the Pontine Marshes appears to be a glorious one, and to which every friend to mankind must wish that success with which it is apprehended it has not hitherto met. The Author of a very curious and entertaining book, called, "An Essay on the Temporal Government of the Pope," 8vo. 1788. and which is put in the Index at Rome (and forbidden to be read in the Papal State), says, with more spleen, perhaps, than truth, "The attempt of Pius VI. to drain the Pontine Marshes has already cost at least a million [he means, I suppose, of Roman Crowns]; and though this be the most profitable of all his projects, yet upon a close examination it will be found to proceed rather from bloated ambition than from solid and manly reasoning. There is not a sufficient declivity to carry away the water; so that, after ten years labour, not near so much land has been recovered as there was in the time of Augustus; and the air is so far from being meliorated, that it is become more pestiferous than ever.

"The only good," adds he, "that has resulted from this ridiculous and expensive enterprize is the recovery of the ancient Appian Way, which was impracticable for many ages; but this might have been effected at a tenth part of the expence."

This Pope published a few years ago, in Latin, a Diary of his Journey to Vienna.

This Pope has caused to be introduced, as ornaments to the capitals of the columns in the new Rotunda of the Vatican Museum, at Rome, stars, eagles, lilies, and a head of Zephyrus blowing, being his family arms.

Pasquin said of him :

- "Redde Aquilam Imperio; Gallorum lilia
" Regi;
- "Sidera redde Polo; cætera, Brasche,
" tibi."
- "Let heav'n's blue vault its shining
" glories bear;
- "From Gallia's King no more his lilies
" tear;
- "Give to proud Austria's House her
" plumed crest;
- "Then for thyself, good Braschi, keep
" the rest."

M. DE BRIENNE,

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

Talents and dignities appear almost hereditary in the illustrious family of this French Ex-Minister. His Great-Grand-father was Secretary of State to Louis XIV. in the early part of his reign. His Memoirs, in 3 vols. 12mo. are very entertaining and instructive. He says, he composed them for the use of his children. The Cardinal had always distinguished himself as a man of taste in the beaux arts and belles lettres. One of his Mandements, or Pastoral Letters, when he was Archbishop of Toulouse, against the buying in churches within his diocese, is very spirited and eloquent. In one part of it he says, "O vous, Nostres chers Freres, qui malgre les menagements dont notre condescendance cherchera à user, trouveziez notre Ordonnance trop rigoureuse, que les plaintes pourriez vous l'opposer? Les Eglises n'ont jamais été le lieu de la sepulture des Fideles. Elles y sont si peu destinées, que suivant le remarque d'un sçavant Canoniste, il n'y a dans leur consecration aucune priere qui y ait rapport, tandis qu'il y en d'expiement consacrées à la benediction des Cemetieres, et croyez-vous que des titres contre lesquels l'abus reclamera toujours, puissent prevaloir sur les dignites de nos temples, et la sainteté de nos autels?"

"Invoquez vous votre état, vos dignités le rang, que vous tenez dans la Société?"

"Une juste confiance nous porte à croire que ceux qui ont le plus de droit aux distinctions, seront les moins jaloux à les obtenir. Ce sont les exceptions qui sont odieuses et qui multiplient les pretentions. Qui osera se plaindre lorsque la loi sera generale? Et n'est ce pas au moins dans la tombe qu'elle doit l'être pour tous les hommes?"

We should do well in England to adopt many of the regulations proposed in this Mandement by the illustrious Prelate. His eldest brother, the Marquis of Brienne, at the fatal attack of Alette, by the French troops, in 1746, lost his arm by a cannon-ball. He was requested to retire to his tent. "No, no," replied he, "I have still another arm left for the service of my king." He persisted; and was very soon killed by another cannon-ball.

MR. LAVATER.

is a man of as much excellence in his moral as in his literary character. He is a very

a very fine public speaker as well as a very elegant writer. His discourses from the pulpit affect very much the passions of his audience.

When Dr. ———, some years ago, carried to him the prints of a certain great Law Officer, a celebrated English Anatomist, and of Mr. Fox; of the first he said, "Il faut que cet homme domine;" of the second, "This is, I am sure, the portrait of a person who thinks for himself;" and of the last he said, "C'est un homme de génie."

COUNT FLORIDA BLANCA,
the present Prime Minister of Spain, was the son of a notary in Madrid. He followed the profession of the law; and became, under the patronage of the Duke of Arcos, one of the Judges of Castile. He was very active in quelling the tumults that arose in Spain on the suppression of the Order of the Jesuits; and was, on their expulsion, sent Ambassador to the Court of Rome, where he acquired much reputation by the success with which he negotiated some matters of importance to his country with the Papal See. His Sovereign then sent for him to Spain, and made him Prime Minister. These honours, thus acquired from so low an origin, he appears to have deserved extremely well; he being, according to the account given of him in the ingenious Mr. Townsend's "Travels into Spain," "a man of singular abilities, of upright intentions, and of indefatigable industry." The "Cer so Espagnol;" or, A Register of the Inhabitants of Spain, done under his direction and approbation, will ever entitle him to the praises of all sensible and good politicians, who have before them a model well worthy the imitation of their respective countries. The motto to an engraving of the Count published at Madrid is, "Plura in summâ Fortunâ auspiciis et consiliis, quàm telis et manibus geruntur." This well applies to the late negotiations between his Court and that of England.

M. DE VERGENNES.

This active and indefatigable Minister used to boast, that having, by the American war, lopped off one arm of England, he hoped to be able to lop off another in the East Indies. But as Nemesis is very often on the watch, this directed arm from England has, like the serpent's tooth, produced armies of men, who have repeated in France the lesson he intended only for America. His Monarch is said,

however, in this business, to have been more sharp-sighted than the Minister, and to have predicted to him what we have seen lately happen in France. M. de Vergennes was (except when his short-sighted policy made him otherwise) a Minister fond of peace, and took great pains to accomplish the peace of Teichen between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and to settle the disputes that arose between the late Emperor of Germany and the Republic of Holland. This Minister was so beloved, both by his Sovereign and his Courtiers, that, by an express order of his Sovereign, the public amusements at Versailles were suspended on the day of his funeral; and though he had desired to be buried in the most private manner, yet many of the Ministers, and of the first Nobility, attended his body to the grave in their carriages. On his receiving the Sacrament, he said to one of his brother Ministers, who was by his bedside, "Je viens de remplir un devoir que nous devons tous remplir, mais que nous devons répéter plus souvent."

GENERAL LEE,

though he had really been of infinite use to the Americans, and had once brought off their army safe after a defeat, was, like every man who changes his country, by no means beloved or trusted by them. General Lee was indubitably a man of parts, and a very good school scholar, but occasionally *brusque* in conversation. When he was at Vienna he one day was abusing Sovereigns before the Emperor of Germany, and many of the Foreign Ministers. The Emperor said, "I wonder, Sir, how you can abuse us, as you know you have been in the service of three of us already." Mr. Lee was struck dumb, and had not the presence of mind to say, that he had changed so often in hopes of being able at last to find out a tolerable master. General Lee, it is said, had written Memoirs of his Life, and the history of the different engagements in which he had acted.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL. D.

This great man should have taken for his motto: "Virtus Fortunæ Sapientia;" no man having ever been so completely as himself the "sux Faber Fortunæ." From an inferior situation in life Dr. Franklin became Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to one of the most powerful Courts in Europe. No one appears so much as himself to have trusted to the resources of his own mind. On all subjects he thought for himself,

and never thought in vain. He appeared, as Dryden says of Shakespeare, not to have wanted the "spectacles of books" to look into men and nature. He does not, I believe, once quote Latin in his various productions. Into politics, natural philosophy, music, grammar, and navigation, he, with equal facility, threw his strong and vigorous understanding, and occasionally invented in them all. In electricity his merits as an inventor are, perhaps, the most conspicuous. As a politician, he, perhaps, was a successful one by the circumstances of the times; yet Envy herself must own, that he took every advantage of them.

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannum."

The Memoirs of his very extraordinary Life, written by himself, and written, as he used to say, for the benefit of the rising generation, are about to be published very soon. They unfortunately, however, reach only to the year 1771. It is to be hoped, that their deficiencies will be supplied by the Editor of them. Dr. Franklin wrote, "Instructions to a young Man with Respect to the Improvement of his Mind." This MS. has been unfortunately lost. Pains will undoubtedly be taken to endeavour to recover it. It will be curious to see what plan of study a man "abnormis sapiens," a man who did every thing by himself, will recommend to others who have been possessed of greater advantages than he had. This great man appears to have been equally prudent in small matters as in things of greater importance. When he lived in London he used to agree with a taylor for three suits of plain cloth clothes a year, at a certain sum, the taylor taking back the old clothes. White silk stockings, a friend of his used to say, he called foolish stockings, as being soon soiled. He used to say, that of all the friends a man could possibly make, he would find no one so sensible and so serviceable as a French woman of a certain age, who had no designs upon his person. His sagacity was so great, that when, after the American war, an English Gentleman who had the honour to be introduced to him observed, that he supposed he would now go to live in England, where many of his old friends would be glad to see him, he said, "Sir, some will be glad to see me, I dare say; but there are many persons in that country who will not receive me with great cordiality." This really happened; for when, by distress of weather, the French vessel

that was to convey Dr. Franklin to America was obliged to make the port of Southampton, the mob of that town treated the philosopher with great rudeness.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

This learned man and excellent physician, in travelling through France with the late Dr. Franklin, had a very violent dispute with him respecting the manner in which the complaint called catching-cold is produced; one of them persisting, that it arose from reptition; the other, from the application of cold air to the body. They agreed, therefore, each of them to make an experiment on himself. The one not used to eating suppers ate an extremely hearty one. The other sat up great part of the night near an open window. Neither of them was, however, so happy as to be able to maintain his own theory of the disorder by the experiment; neither of them caught cold.

DR. CAMPBELL,

when he wrote his "Hermippus Redivivus," had, it seems, suffered very much in his pursuit after the philosopher's stone. The work itself is a matter-piece of irony; no one hardly being able to tell, whether the Doctor wrote it in earnest or in jest. A very eminent bookseller, and a very respectable man, persists to say, that the "History of the European Settlements in America," in general attributed to Mr. Burke, was the production of this very honourable man as well as excellent writer.

MR. BROWN.

This very ingenious Composer of Ground is said to have had the earliest impressions of his art from a winding road and some natural clumps of trees in Needwood Forest, Staffordshire, on the borders of which he was born. So accident produces great effects upon the human mind; but on a mind only of natural raciness and vigour. A very ingenious naturalist of this kingdom had a very early fondness for his favourite science produced in him by an accidental present that was made him of Willoughby's "History of Birds" when he was quite a child. The Rev. Dr. —, who lived in a morassy country, requesting Mr. Brown to make him a lawn before his house, Mr. Brown archly replied, putting his hand upon one of his arms, "My good Doctor, I would much sooner put a lawn there." Sir J. Vanburgh appears

to have had very just ideas of the art in which Mr. Brown excelled, when he told Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough, who had consulted him respecting the person whom she ought to employ to lay out the grounds of Blenheim, "Your Grace should employ

the best landscape painter you can find." This is actually realised in the garden of Hestercombe, near Taunton, in Somersetshire, laid out by Colonel Bampfylde.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I MET the other day with a copy in manuscript of some Directions for the Study of Ancient and Modern History, written by a venerable Earl to a noble Duke many years ago. They abound so much with that sagacity and perspicuity which have ever, on all occasions, distinguished the mind of the eloquent and learned writer of them, that I think they cannot fail of proving an acceptable present to most of your readers. I should premise that *L.* always means the Tutor.

CURIOSUS.

P. S. I add a Course of Study in Law, recommended by the same venerable Earl, many years ago, to a young and noble relation of his.

LETTER I.

ON ANCIENT HISTORY;

With a short Plan for reading it.

BY the short plan I am going to propose to you as a course of real study, for about four months (with assistance), allowing for interruptions and avocations, I mean, in the easiest and most delightful manner, to introduce you to a slight acquaintance of some of the most shining parts of ancient history, policy, and eloquence, which, when once fixed in your mind and memory, will be serviceable to you as long as you live, and help to give, or at least improve in you the two great accomplishments which your friend Horace says your nurse wished you to attain, "*sapere & sari.*"

In the wide field of Ancient History, I have skipped over the rugged places, because I mean to lead you on carpet ground. I have passed over the unprofitable, because I would not give you the trouble of one step which does not go directly to useful knowledge, and prove useful to you. My plan means to carry you but to some of the most profitable parts, because I am afraid of fatiguing you with a long journey at first. I don't propose to you to read any history at large, because, for the present, I want to draw you on the shortest and nearest road. I chuse for your guide, as far as I can, Sir Walter Raleigh, who was a wit, a statesman, a courtier, and a scholar, to tinge you betimes with the natural to such a character; for a does not more certainly take its

colour from the different soils through which it runs, than the matter does from the cast of mind, profession, and manners of him who treats it.

Without plaguing you with Greek, I give you, from Demosthenes, a specimen of that true, manly eloquence fit for a senator, magistrate, and statesman, in public assemblies; which consists of strong sense methodically digested, and plainly expressed; not in laboured periods, antitheses, flowers, &c. with which all false eloquence, Greek, Roman, and modern, abounds, and which, from the beginning, has generally been taught as, and mistaken for, the true. I have a view to your keeping up and improving your knowledge of Latin; for the rest, I consider only your attaining the perfection of your own language, and laying in materials of eternal sense for thought and action. This plan will be a trial whether you have genius and resolution enough to persevere in a course of study for four months. An interruption of any length between this and another course, there is no objection to; but if you break the thread of this, the whole utility will be lost. An easier cannot be suggested; the subject is interesting, your helps are great,

"*Victor Olympiæce retulit qui præmia palmæ.*"

You know the rest, and feel the application.

My plan is as follows:

Read *Du Choix de la Conduite des Etudes, par l'Abbé Fleury, f. 26. Histoire, f. 31. Rhetorique.*

Read

Read and translate into your book *Tully de Cratore*, lib. 2. f. 51. "Age verè inquit Antonius, &c." to f. 63. "vità atque naturà."

Let *L.* be maſter beforehand of the apt conſtruction of this and every other book that *I.* deſire to be read and tranſlated.

Tully de Legibus, b. 1. f. 2. beginning "Populatur à te," to f. 8. "curà vacare et negotio."

Tranſlate *Tully de Offic.* "Sed cum plerique arbitrantur," lib. 1. 105. to "turbitudinique anteponenda."

Let *L.* give you a general account of theſe books of *Tully*.

In the hiſtory of the world four empires have ſucceſſively riſen, domineered, and fallen, and have given way to a fifth ſyſtem of policy and power, which continues to this day: 1ſt, Aſſyrian; 2d, Perſian; 3d, Grecian; 4th, Roman; 5th, Goths and Vandals; who, upon the deſtruction of the Roman empire, overſpread our world. The four fiſt are the ſubject of this plan: the fifth *I.* reſerve for another.

Let *L.* explain to you, in a few words, the duration and extent of theſe empires: there is a French chart which explains it mechanically.

Let *L.* tell you who *Sir Walter Raleigh* was, his ſtory, fate, &c. the circumſtances under which he wrote his *Hiſtory*. Then read for the origin of ſociety, *Sir W. R.* b. 1. c. 9. f. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Read and tranſlate into your book (which *I.* ſuppoſe you to uſe for your own remarks in this courſe), *Tully de Offic.* lib. 2. c. 12. from "Mibi quidem," to "arbitrantur."

I. paſs over all the Aſſyrian empire, applying, "Vixere fortes, ante Agamemnona, &c." * b. 3. c. 2. f. 3.

Let *L.* explain to you who *Xenophon* was, his ſtory, time, reputation as a philoſopher, hiſtorian, general, and author, and his famous retreat, * b. 3. c. 3. f. 3, 4, 5, 6. c. 5. f. 6, 7, 8. c. 6. throughout.

You now come to events and characters celebrated by poets, hiſtorians, orators, &c. &c. which it is a ſhame not to know, * c. 7. every ſeſſion except the 7th, c. 8. and c. 9. throughout.

Let *L.* inform you how the Peloponneſian war is memorable by having its hiſtory wrote by *Thucydides*. Let him turn you to the *Engliſh tranſlation* of *Thucydides*, which, though very ſtiff and

very bad, gives the ſenſe, which you may vary into better words. Let him ſhew you the *Speeches*, ſuch as *The Funeral Oration made by Pericles*; likewise ſome of the moſt ſhining paſſages, which (mending the *Engliſh*), tranſcribe into your book, * b. 3. c. 12. throughout.

Read carefully the *Engliſh tranſlation* of *Monſ. Turreil's Hiſtorical Preface to Demosthenes*, printed at London the beginning of this century: * b. 4. c. 1. f. 2, f. 8. incluſive.

Read over and over, ſuch of the *Speeches* of *Demosthenes* as are tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *Earl Stanhope*, *Lord Lanſdown*, &c. &c. Printed at the beginning of this century, with *Turreil's Hiſtorical Preface* before-mentioned.

Write obſervations into your book; get places that ſtrike your imagination by heart. Reflect upon the nature of the Greek States, ſomething like thoſe of the Netherlands, Swiſs, &c. Let *L.* make himſelf maſter of *Turreil's Notes*, &c. &c. ſo as to be able off-hand to explain terms, alluſions, and facts referred to; * b. 4. c. 2. throughout.

Here take for granted, that *Alexander's* Captains divided the ſucceſſion; fought about the diviſion; in the courſe of generations deſtroyed ſeveral ſtates and kingdoms, which were all at laſt ſwallowed up by the Romans. *Roman Hiſtory*, * b. 2. c. 24. throughout; b. 4. c. 6, 7. f. 1, 2, 3; b. 5. c. 1. f. 2, 3. 8. Recollect the ſtory of *Regulus* celebrated by *Clasſic Writers*, the *Ode* of *Honace*, &c. *Tully de Offic.* B. P. 134. Tranſlate *S.* or $\frac{99}{9} \frac{100}{10} \frac{101}{11}$, * c. 2. f. 8. c. 3. throughout.

Take for granted, that after the *Second Punic War* the Romans fought or found occaſions by which they conquered the whole Grecian Empire. They learned letters and arts from Greece, grew polite and ſcholars.

"Græca capta—ſerum Victorem cepit, &c."

"Serus enim Græcis admovit acumine chartis."

"Et poſt Punica Bella quietus, &c."

* C. 6. f. 12.

End *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Vertot's Roman Revolution, b. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. throughout.

Reflect on the nature and conſtitution of the Roman republic, whether it was not founded for one town, or at moſt a little republic not bigger than that of *Florence*, but inconſiſtent with that of a large ſtate; whether it did not continue ſo long by accident,

accident, by personal characters in early time, and by foreign occupations, more than by their Constitution, which turned at last into anarchy.

Read *Bellum Jugurthinum*, by Sallust, beginning after the Introduction with "*Bellum scripturus sum*"—it is not one hundred short pages;—Sallust's Character of *Catiline, Cæsar, and Cato*; the Speeches by *Cæsar and Cato*; and *Cicero's Four Catiline Orations*. Study these, and write observations in your book.

De la Grandeur et de la Decadence des Romains, c. 2. [or, c. 11.] *Cicero's Fourteen Speeches against Mark Antony*; which, in imitation of Demosthenes, are called the *Philippics*. Write observations, &c. into your book. The second, which is the finest, and which cost him his life, is the only speech of length.

When you have finished the above course, in the manner proposed, go over the whole a second time, which, if you make yourself master of it the first time, need not cost you many days.

The next thing in order is, that you should have some notion of the history of the Roman Empire, from Julius Cæsar to the end of the fifth century.

But I am at a loss to direct you how to get an intelligible idea in so short a time as my plan would at present allow for that subject.

The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars by Suetonius is well written; but the advantages to you from reading of it would not be equal to the time it must take. That part which Tacitus has written is admirable, and may one day well deserve your attention; but you will understand him better hereafter; and I am in haste to carry you through a general plan of Modern History.

When you have once laid your foundation in general knowledge, you may afterwards follow your genius and inclination in applying to particular parts and particular authors. I have, upon this occasion, read *Eutropius*; but I am afraid he is too concise to give you any idea. He gives little more than a muster-roll of the names of the Emperors. Reading in that manner, I doubt, will to the memory be like the way of a ship in the sea. The best proposal I can make is, that L. should take 6. 12. to 18. inclusive, *De la Grandeur*

des Romains, & de leur Decadence; adding the chronology, and throwing upon paper enlargements in particular parts, especially the grand epochs. As for instance, let him throw upon paper strokes of the character of Tiberius, and some remarkable parts of his reign (which he may easily take from Tacitus). The same as to Nero, &c. &c. Let him dwell a little at large upon Trajan, M. Antoninus, the five excellent princes who succeeded the Twelve Cæsars, the investing more than one with the Imperial authority at once, the removing to Constantinople; the *Code of Laws* by Justinian, *Military Check* by Belisarius, *Code of Laws* by Dioclesian, the division of the Empire into two, and the general idea and consequences of that division. Let him point out famous writers in each reign. This will give some trouble, not a great deal. After this read *Bishop Meaux's Discourse on Universal History*, tit. *De l'Empire Romain, to the end*. This will give you a small map, sufficient at present.—Reflect on Roman imperial government, military, tyrannical like the Turk and Russian.

I propose for my second plan, the fifth system of policy and power, to lead you through the most useful and interesting parts of modern history and policy; but the sketching such a plan will give me a good deal of trouble: short explanations not to be got from books, observations by way of key to transactions of ages, hints from whence to judge of characters, contrasts by comparison of men, times, works, and systems, &c. &c. may be serviceable, and must require time. You will therefore excuse my not thinking of it until I see, by this trial, whether you have genius and resolution enough to go through with what is necessary to raise you above the common level.

"Victorque virum volitare per ora."

N. B. The references in this Letter marked *, are to Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*, first printed in 1614, with his life by Oldys, 1736. 2. vol. fo. His trial 17 Nov. 1603. 1. Jac. 1. Executed October 29, 1618. Ætat. 66. Popham, Chief Justice, with other Commissioners. Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General.

[To be continued in our next.]

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
, A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r M A R C H 1 7 9 1 .

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Travels through the Interior Parts of America. In a Series of Letters. By an Officer. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Lane.

THIS intelligent and accurate account of the country through which our Author travelled in consequence of his situation as a British Officer, during the civil war between Great Britain and her American Colonists, communicates information that may be of great use to merchants and tradesmen connected with North America, under its new form of government. But the major part of the work is more peculiarly adapted to the military, and is, in fact, a kind of journal of the proceedings of the Northern British army. It is therefore with great propriety, and no small share of elegance, dedicated to the Earl of Harrington, Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, under whom our Officer had the honour to serve. The marks of truth and candour which are discernible in the historical narrative of the transactions of the army; give us reason to believe that the writer is not addicted to flattery: presuming therefore on the striking resemblance of the portrait to the original, we shall exhibit his character of the Earl of Harrington, as a perfect model for young British Officers to study, and to form themselves upon it; that they may rise to the highest pitch of military glory, and acquire immortal fame.

“ In laying before the public uncommon scenes of difficulty, danger, and distress, I might be further tempted, had I talents for the undertaking, to particularize the unremitting fortitude which, in several of the most trying instances, distinguished your Lordship’s conduct: but examples of bravery, though none can be more conspicuous than those your Lordship shewed, abound in every class of a British army: more rare, though not less

worthy of imitation, is the sort of attachment your Lordship has always shewn to your corps.

“ It has been your praise, my Lord, when out of the field, to forego the pleasures which high rank, fortune, youth, and accomplishments opened to your view, and to brave the severity of climate, through tedious winters, in mere military fellowship.

“ In retired quarters, you found the care of your men to be at once the true preparation for your country’s service, and a most gratifying enjoyment to your own benevolence: while on their parts, they considered their leader as their best friend and benefactor. Discipline was thus placed upon a basis that mechanical valour can never establish; upon a principle worthy of troops who can think and feel, *confidence and gratitude.*”

From motives, we suppose, of delicacy, the Author has not thought proper to let his name adorn the title-page of his Travels, but we find it at the foot of the dedication to be THOMAS ANBUREY, but of what rank in the army we are not informed.

An Irish bull of the first order renders the first section of the Preface truly laughable, and as many errors of style in the composition might induce a severe critic to shut the book before he discovered its real merits, we shall, once for all, request that the very admissible apology of the writer may be candidly received.

“ The style and manner of these Letters will clearly evince them to be the actual result of a familiar correspondence, and by no means void of those inaccuracies necessarily arising from the rapid effusions.

fusions of a confessedly inexperienced writer, which will scarcely be wondered at by those who consider how widely different are the qualifications necessary to form the soldier and the author."

Inferrible, however, of his own defects, our military author humourously enough entertains his readers with two anecdotes of characteristic blunders, which we shall take leave to borrow for the amusement of ours. "There were continually some little disputes among the Hibernian recruits of whom I had the care for the 47th regiment. One day, on hearing a more than usual noise upon deck, I went up to enquire the occasion of it, and learnt it was a quarrel between two of them. Upon asking the cause, of him who appeared the transgressor, he exclaimed,—“Oh! and praise your Honour, I did nothing to him at all at all.” When the other hastily replied, “Oh! yes, and praise your Honour, he said as how he would take up a stick and blow my brains out.”

“At this time (during a heavy storm) one of my recruits coming upon deck, not observing any one there, and the sea so tremendous, immediately went below, and cried out to his companions—“Oh! by my soul, Honeyes, the sea is very dreadful, and we are all sure to be drowned, for the ship’s a sinking. However, I have this consolation, that if she goes to the bottom, the Captain must be accountable for us, when we get to Quebec.”

Our author’s first voyage was from Cork, in a transport destined for Quebec, where the 47th regiment was in garrison. His description of the banks of Newfoundland, and of the process of fishing for cod, is concise and entertaining. Arrived at Quebec, he gives us first in England by Letter IV. an idea of the river St. Lawrence, by way of comparison informing him that the Rhine, the Danube, and the Thames, are but mere rivulets when put in competition with this American river: for the amplified description of its Islands, Bays, &c. we recommend the reader itself; it will be found in Vol. I. and it is followed by a satisfactory account of the city of Quebec. Amongst other descriptions of the plantations, and of the extensive forests of Canada, we find an account of the Maple-tree, a subject at present of much conversation, as there seems to be a prospect opened thereby, for lowering the price of sugar; an article of luxury, by the force of long habit, now become almost a necessary of life, yet rendered exorbitantly dear, by the additional Excise duties.

“The maple tree,” says our author, “yields in *great quantities* a liquor which is cool and refreshing, with an agreeable flavour. The Canadians make a sugar of it, a very good pectoral, and used for coughs. There are many trees that yield a liquor they can convert into sugar, but none in such abundance as the maple. You will, no doubt, be surprised to find in Canada, what Virgil predicted of the golden age: *Et dura quercus sudabunt rosida mella.*”

From Quebec, after a tedious march of three weeks, he arrived at Montreal, and remaining there from the month of November 1776 to June 1777, his correspondence with his friend in England contains an accurate and interesting description of that city and the adjacent country. The following extract we give as the most singular:

“When we gained possession of the Province of Canada, Montreal was nearly as large as Quebec, but since that time, it has suffered much by fire; it is greatly to be wondered at, that it has not, one time or other, been totally destroyed: for in the winter, when the inhabitants go to bed, they make great fires in their stoves, and leave them burning all night, by which means they are frequently red-hot before morning. Imagine how very dangerous they must have been when their houses were constructed of wood; few of those are now remaining, except in the outskirts of the city, the greatest part of them being built of stone. They now construct their buildings in such a manner here, and at Quebec, that they are not only perfectly secure against that element, but even against house-breakers. The house consists of one lofty floor, built with stone, and the apartments are divided by such thick walls, that should a fire happen in one of them, it cannot communicate to any other: the top of the house being covered with a strong arch, if the roof which is over it should catch fire, it cannot damage the interior part of the house. Each apartment has a double door, the inner one of wood, and the outer one of iron, which is only shut when the family retire to rest; the windows have double shutters of the same materials, and they have not only taken this precaution with the doors that lead out of the house, but added an iron one, which is fixed on the outside. These doors and shutters are made of plate iron, near half an inch thick, which perhaps you will imagine must give the house a very disagreeable appearance; but it is far
other-

otherwise, for, being mostly painted green, they afford a pleasing contrast to the white-neis of the house."

An ample account of the fur trade from Canada, carried on by traders with the Indians, among nations in the remotest parts of America, occupies some of the subsequent letters in the first volume.

"These traders are generally absent from their families about three years: before their departure they make a will, and settle all their affairs; many of them, with their whole party, having been put to death by the Indians, either for the stores they carry with them, or to revenge the death of some of their nation who have been killed by the bursting of a gun that has been sold by them, which is frequently the case, they being by no means *proof*. The Indians do not wait for those traders who sold the gun, but take their revenge upon the first they meet with. Here I must observe to you, that the guns which are sold to the Indians are fitted up in a very neat manner, to attract the notice of these poor creatures, and frequently, after having been fired five or six times, they burst, and the unfortunate purchaser is either killed, or loses an hand or arm."

The remainder of the volume may be called a journal of the progress of the British army under the command of General Burgoyne, from the commencement of the fatal campaign of 1777, to the final surrender to General Gates at Saratoga; a detail which in our humble opinion had been better buried in oblivion.

But a defence of General Burgoyne seems to have been the chief object in view. This indeed is laudable in a young officer serving under him; however, as it involves an important contest, and necessarily includes severe strictures on the conduct of the Commander in Chief, and of the Administration at home, we shall pass it over, only observing that great part of the second volume is taken up with this subject, and the trial of an American Officer for insolence, cruelty, and other ill treatment of the British troops when prisoners of war. The hardships which not only the privates, but the officers of this unfortunate army suffered in their route from Saratoga to Cambridge in New England are almost beyond example, and the bare reading of them cannot but excite the warmest indignation against their brutal oppressors. The States of Massachusetts Bay having complained to Congress of the heavy expence of maintaining them, they were ordered to Virginia, that by stationing them in the back settlements, all fears of a rescue by a de-

tachment from the British army at New-York might be removed. Indeed, after Congress had passed a Resolution to detain General Burgoyne and the forces under his command until the King and Parliament should ratify the Convention the General had made, they were so confessor, that this was a direct violation on their part of the specific article of that Convention which stipulated an exchange of prisoners as far as circumstances would admit, and that the rest should be sent to England when ships should arrive for that purpose, that their suspicions of attempts to join the main army at New-York, and thus to recover lost liberty, induced them to be doubly vigilant and severe. And in addition to their other misfortunes, our author complains of the perplexity they were thrown into by the paper money; not only that issued by Congress, but various other species of it fabricated by different Provinces, and counterfeited in all, to such a degree, that the Congress's paper money was in part useless, and that of Virginia totally stopped, so that new impressions were issued by the Governor and Assembly not to certify to be counterfeited, being made upon paper difficult to be obtained in those parts; but still our officers suffered much by this new emission, as likewise by the great depreciation of the Congress's money, the exchange being after the rate of five hundred paper dollars for one guinea.

When it is considered, that without this fictitious money it would have been impossible for the Americans to have supported the war, or to have carried their great point of becoming independent; and also that by the circulation of it to a vast amount, and the use they made of it after the bloody contest was over, they avoided entailing an immense load of national debt on the new-established government, it must be a matter of no small curiosity to see and possess exact representations of these historical documents of so extraordinary a Revolution. For this reason, having been kindly favoured by the proprietor of the work with leave to take impressions from his moulds of different specimens of these dollars, we propose in a future Number to exhibit them for the information and entertainment of our numerous friends, more especially of those who reside in the country; where it is to be feared there is too much English accommodation paper, in the form of bills and drafts in circulation, of which the honest farmers and factors cannot be too much upon their guard.

Besides the American dollars, these entertainments

tertainment Travels are decorated with a View of the town of St. John, upon the river Sorell in Canada, forming a beautiful landscape: A whole length portrait of an Indian Warrior: A View of the West Bank of the Hudson's river, three miles above Still Water, with the encampment of General Burgoyne's army, and the procession at General Frazer's funeral;

a very picturesque perspective: and a View of a Saw-mill, at Blockhouse, upon Fort-Ann Creek, as it appeared when set on fire by the Americans, upon the approach of General Burgoyne's army. A Chart explaining the march of that army towards the South, is likewise prefixed, which only serves to record its disgrace more pointedly.

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Page 39.)

AFTER bringing the History of the *secular musical drama*, or OPERA, to the end of the last century, Dr. B. Chap. II. gives us an account of the rise and progress of the *sacred musical drama*, or ORATORIO. As this species of music has been better composed and better performed in this country, perhaps, than in any other where it has ever been attempted, the pains which our author has bestowed on its history must be peculiarly interesting to his English readers, who are true believers in the miraculous powers of the divine HANDEL.

Dr. B. very ingeniously styles an ORATORIO, a *mystery*, or *morality in music*, (p. 82.) and has informed us of the precise time when these religious dramas are recorded to have had their beginnings in the several parts of Europe. For this purpose he seems to have collected and consulted innumerable ancient sacred dramas, in the examination of which he found that none of them were *entirely sung*, but declaimed, and no otherwise entitled to the name of *musical drama*, than by having now and then a hymn, psalm, or chorus, occasionally introduced, till the year 1600; when "The Representation of Soul and Body, *La Rappresentazione di Anima e di Corpo*," by Emilio del Cavaliere, in musical recitation, *per recitar cantando*, was performed and printed at Rome. Dr. B. having found a printed copy of the words and music of this primitive Oratorio, has given us specimens both of the *Recitatives*, and *Air-styles*: but as to *Airs*, in these early dramas, there seem to have been none. The extracts from the author's preface, and instructions for the performance of this sacred representation, are curious. It was performed for a church, where it was decorated with *doncus analogous*, and every

the next Oratorio which Dr. B. found, *Il Gran Natale di Cristo Salvatore*

Nostro, written by Cicognini, and printed at Florence 1625, there seems a great resemblance to the personifications and sentiments of Milton in his *Paradise Lost*. Lucifer speaks the Prologue in the daring language of Satan. *Sin and Death* are personified, as is *Human Nature*, who opens the first act with a speech much resembling the complaint of Adam at the end of the 10th book of *Paradise Lost*. "It is worthy of remark (says Dr. B.), that this piece was written, executed, and printed at Florence 13 years before Milton was in Italy, and probably suggested to him the resemblances; "for it appears," says Dr. Johnson (page 70 of Milton's Life), "that he had digested his thoughts on *Paradise Lost* into one of those wild dramas which were anciently called *Mysteries*."—Of the Tragedy or *Mystery of Paradise Lost* there are two plans. In the *Dramatis Personæ* of the first, most of the characters and personifications appear that are to be found in the Oratorio by Cicognini mentioned by Dr. Burney.

After an account of several other early Oratorios, we have the history of the celebrated and unfortunate STRADELLA, an admirable composer, who began to flourish about the middle of the last century, and was assassinated at Genoa in 1676. The magical story is extremely curious and interesting, but too long to be inserted here. Our author's account of his Oratorio of St. John the Baptist, and other compositions, must make lovers of music sorry for his fate; particularly as Dr. B. imagines Purcell to have made his works the models of some of his best secular productions. The specimens given from Stradella, and other composers of Oratorios, with an account of two sacred dramas of that kind, which our author found at Rome, by Alessandro Scarlatti and John Bononcini, finish the second chapter of this volume.

Chap. III. contains an account of the

OPERA BUFFA, or Comic Opera, and Intermezzi, or Interludes, during the 17th Century. The most curious part of this short chapter is the account of a singular kind of Musical Drama, called *L'Anfiparnaso*, written and set by ORAZIO VECCHI, and acted at Venice 1597. Muratori has erroneously supposed this to have been the first *Opera Buffa*; but Dr. B. has proved that many pieces much more ancient were called *Musical Representations*, "before the invention of narrative melody, or recitative, which in his opinion can only constitute an Opera either serious or comic." Every scene of the *Anfiparnaso*, (of one of which he has inserted a specimen) was entirely sung in measure, and in five parts, like a madrigal; even when only one or two of the characters appear on the stage, the rest are singing behind the scenes.

According to Dr. B. few regular Comic Operas had existence till the present century. Indeed many of the musical dramas of the last century were Tragicomedies, and the comic characters in them had a lighter kind of music assigned to them than the serious; "but as these characters were not so farcical as those of modern *Burlettas*, they were less likely to suggest such gay, grotesque, and frivolous measures."

INTERMEZZI, or Musical Interludes between the acts of plays and mysticities, are of greater antiquity in Italy than either Operas or Oratorios. But these interludes, at first, were only hymns, madrigals, or canzonets. However, "Buffoon Intermezzi," says Dr. B. "were in high favour during the early part of the present century, at which time few Operas would go down without this coarse sauce." About the year 1734, the success of Pergolelli's *Serva Padrona*, seems to have suggested the idea of lengthening Intermezzi into two or three acts; since which period they have been stiled *Burlettas*, and supplied a whole evening's entertainment.

The next chapter on **CANTATAS, or narrative chamber music**, is rendered interesting by the characters of several of the greatest vocal composers of the last, and beginning of the present century.

"Cantatas," says Dr. B. "were first suggested by the Musical Recitation of the Opera, in which the chief events were related in recitative; in like manner they received several progressive changes previous to their perfection. First, they consisted, like Opera scenes, of little more than recitative, with frequent formal closes, at which the singer, either accompanied by

himself or another performer on a single instrument, was left at liberty to shew his taste and talents."

Our author, with all his diligence, has not been able to find the term *Cantata*, applied to secular music, earlier than the year 1638. It was then used by BENEDETTO FERRARI, and TARQUINIO MERULA. But this term was used in the church, as high up as the 14th century, to express what we now mean by *Anthem*; a sense in which it is still used in Germany. Carissimi, Giacomini, and Bassani, composed many admirable Cantatas for the Romish Church.

"The Secular Cantata," Dr. B. very justly observes, "is a species of composition extremely well suited to the chamber, in which fewer parts and great effects; and less light and shade, are necessary than in Ecclesiastic or dramatic music; for the performance being in still life, and the poet and musician without an orchestra or choir to assist in painting the strong passions, composers aimed, for a long time, at no effects out of the power of a single voice and a single instrument to produce."

After this, we have an admirable character of the compositions of CARISSIMI, of which several beautiful fragments are inserted as specimens, with judicious remarks on each.

OF CESTI, and LUIGI ROSSI, we have likewise curious fragments; but we have met with few things which we less expected to find in this instructive as well as entertaining work, than the account of SALVATOR ROSA the celebrated painter's musical abilities. We knew that he had written satires, but were even unacquainted with his lyric poetry. Dr. B. having purchased his music-book, of one of his descendants at Rome, has given examples both of the poetry and music of this eminent painter, that are as bold and original as the productions of his pencil.

"Salvator," says Dr. B. "was either the most miserable, or most discontented of men. Most of his Cantatas are filled with the bitterest complaints, either against his mistress, or mankind in general. In one of them he says, that he has had more misfortunes than there are stars in the firmament, and that he has lived six lustres (thirty years) without the enjoyment of one happy day.

"The eleventh Cantata in this MS. is a gloomy, grumbling history of this poet, painter, and musician's life, in which the comic exaggeration is not unpleasant; but it is rather a satire on the times

times in which he lived, than a lyric composition."

It is too long for insertion here, or we should present it to our readers; as the puerile humour in which these complaints are made, has been well preserved in the translation.

"The music of the Cantatas and Songs in Salvatori's MS. that are of his own writing and setting, amounting to eight, is not only admirable for a *Dilettante*, but in point of melody, superior to that of most of the masters of his time."

Refinements in singing, besides *tone* and *voice*, seem never to have been thought of till the Opera had cultivated us for a *single voice*, and diminished the favour of madrigals and songs of many parts. Dr. B. enables us to judge of the low state of melody, by the specimens he has given of *Solo airs* at the beginning of the last century; and his remarks on the mere extracts from Salvatori's musical compositions which he has inserted, do no less honour to his diligence in finding, and candour in commenting on them, than to the composer's genius who produced them.

The character of Alessandro Scarlatti's Cantatas, and remarks on the specimens from them, are equally curious and masterly. According to our author, "he was the most voluminous and most original composer of Cantatas that has ever existed. Indeed, this matter's genius was truly creative; and part of his property is to be found among the stolen goods of all the best composers of the first forty or fifty years of the present century."

Gasparini, a very pleasing and elegant composer of Cantatas, comes next: and here we have an account of a *Cantata correspondence* between this master and Aless. Scarlatti.

Next we have a character of the celebrated John Bononcini's Cantatas, as well as of those by Lotti, Marcello, the Baron d'Astorga, Caldara, Vivaldi, Porpora, and Pergolesi, the last good composer of Cantatas, "till this species of vocal music was revived by Sarti, who has set, in the manner of cantatas, several of Metastasio's charming Italian poems, which he calls *Consonette*."

This Chapter is terminated by some admirable reflections on *Cantatas*, and on the present neglect of their cultivation and use in Concerts.

Chap. V. describes the attempts at *DRAMATIC MUSIC in England*, previous to the establishment of the *London Opera*.

This Chapter, which contains much historical animosity, is rendered entertain-

ing both by the materials, and the manner in which they are digested.

Sir William D'Avenant's "*Entertainment of Declamation and Music after the manner of the Ancients*, in 1656," which has erroneously been called an *Opera* by Anthony Wood, is here accurately described. Pope seems to have been equally mistaken in calling "*The Siege of Rhodes*" an *Opera*.

Early in the reign of Charles the Second, Dr. D'Avenant, the son and imitator of Sir William, as the Laureate of a Theatre, finding the comedies at his new Play-house in Dorset Gardens less in favour than those at Drury Lane, "had recourse to a new species of Entertainments, which were afterwards called *Dramatic Operas*, and of which kind were the *Tempest*, *Macbeth*, *Psyche*, *Curio*, and some others; "all set off," say Cibber, "with the most expensive decorations of scenes and habits, and with the best voices and dancers."

Dr. B. has here stoutly defended these *Semi-Operas* from the contempt with which they have been treated by Colley Cibber and others, who, receiving no pleasure from music, think their ill-constructed organs entitle them to reverence, and that every lover of music is a fool."

Of "*Psyche*," written by Shadwell as a *Semi-Opera*, and set by Matthew Lock, Dr. B. has given an ample account.—"Lock," he says, "had genius and fire, but no refinement. The Operas of Cambert and Lulli, in France, seem to have been his models; but though his music was more nervous and original than that of the Gallic composers, it seems to have been worse performed, and less encouraged."

After this, we have an account of Dryden's Musical Dramas, particularly the Party Opera (as it was called) of *Albion and Albanus*; to set which, "to his disgrace and that of the nation, he employed *Grabat*, an obscure French musician, though Purcell had then distinguished himself, and was in such general favour, that his productions were heard with rapture in the church, theatre, and chamber."

"The great poet afterwards did justice to the talents of our great Musician, not only by bearing testimony to his superior genius in his writings, but by employing him only, as the composer of all the subsequent lyric poems which he produced during Purcell's too short life; and writing not only his Epitaph, but an Ode on his Death so full of enthusiasm as to border on bombast.

(To be continued.)

The History of the Bastille; with a concise Account of the late Revolution in France; To which is added An Appendix containing, among other Particulars, an Enquiry into the History of the Prisoner with the Mask. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 115.)

IN pursuance of the plan laid down in our last, we proceed now to a Review of the second division of this curious history. The author laments, and so must his readers, that the register of prisoners committed to the Bastille ends with the year 1742. But he observes, that upon reexamining the narrative at some future time, it will appear, that the number of persons confined in this and other prisons of state began to decrease after the death of the famous Cardinal de Fleury, which happened in the month of January 1743. "Since then, persecution on account of religion has neither been frequent nor severe; the government was no longer conducted by a bigot; for Lewis XV. instead of being guided by a Confessor, was constantly under the influence of mistresses, who were any thing but devout.

"Respect for the opinions of the Church of Rome fell rapidly into decline; the pens of the most brilliant writers of the age were constantly employed to destroy it, and a fall of wit was often sufficient to throw ridicule upon prejudices, that till then had been held in solemn reverence."

Many accounts of the Revolution itself have appeared in the world, but we do not remember to have seen any work before this, in which the causes that gradually contributed to bring it on, have been traced to their origin, and clearly stated: it may therefore be not only entertaining, but useful, to follow our author step by step in his investigation of so interesting a subject.

He represents France during the last twenty years of the reign of Lewis XV. as making a slow but essential progress in knowledge; for which that country stood indebted in some degree to their own enlightened writers of that period, but principally to the most eminent English authors; and though the liberty of the press was denied, their most free writings were translated, admired, and universally circulated throughout the kingdom: the idea of restraint excited zeal to obtain, and curiosity to read them.

In consequence of this introduction of English literature, "there soon arose a number of men, who born with genius, and undisturbed by the dissipation of Paris, gave themselves up in rural retirement to the studies of the age, and who, if less

polished, were perhaps more profound than their cotemporaries in the metropolis. In the course of their enquiries and reflections, they were naturally led to compare the state of their own country with that of a neighbouring kingdom; and it made the most sensible Frenchmen exclaim-- "What, are there such fiemen so near us?" until at Versailles, England was deared and detested more as an *example* than as a *model*."

These intelligent Patriots "saw the abuses that prevailed in their constitution; they traced them to their sources, and concluded: that until the evils were eradicated that existed in the government and laws, all that could be done to remedy them would be but temporary and ineffectual. They seemed to wait the shock that might produce a change; and in the mean time, their principles, though communicated with caution, spread their influence amongst the people, who now began to bear with impatience the grievances of which they had long, but in vain, complained."

A general spirit of discontent was likewise known to have pervaded all ranks of the people, except the nobility who were dependent upon the court; they were therefore the only supporters of the despotism of the crown, and in return were countenanced in their oppressions of their inferiors. The causes of this universal dissatisfaction are clearly stated by our author under different heads: "The grievances of the unbeneficed clergy; the sufferings of the army; the exhausted state of the finances; the public treasury being emptied to supply the extravagances of the Court, added to the national embarrassments in the reign of the present imbecile Sovereign." Great accuracy, a thorough knowledge of the internal administration of government in France, and uncommon candour, are the merited recommendations of our author's delineation of the derangement in every department of the State; and the following passages conduct us still nearer to the more immediate causes of the Revolution.

"The seeds of republican principles, that were imported from the western hemisphere, found here a fertile soil; and all the fruit reaped from breaches of public faith and private honour were notions of equality."

equality, a spirit of resistance to authority, disrespect for the national religion, an example of successful insurrection, and an immense load of debt, in addition to the burthens under which the kingdom already groaned.

“ The expenditure of the nation greatly exceeded the receipts; money borrowed on expensive terms, anticipations of the revenue, and other palliative expedients, though they removed the catastrophe for the moment, augmented the distress. Public credit was almost exhausted, the secret could no longer be concealed, and an assembly of *Notables*, or of persons selected from the different Orders of the State, was called, and met for the first time at Versailles on the 22d of February 1787, to advise the King—but in reality to sanction a plan of revenue, that had been prepared by M. de Calonne, then Minister of the Finances. As it affected the possessions of the Church, it was violently opposed by the Clergy. They were called upon to contribute to the exigencies of the State, in a regular and certain manner, like its other members. Such an interference with a property, which it was so much their wish to have thought sacred, they resisted as an impious encroachment upon their rights. But though all their arts and influence were employed to defeat the plan, it would have been adopted with some necessary alterations, and might probably have precluded the events that have since happened, or have postponed them to another century, had not the Minister, at the instant he stood in need of the support of the court, found himself defeated by his royal master.” And surely no King was ever guilty of a greater weakness than the French monarch, in putting the administration of the Finances into the hands of an Ecclesiastic at such a crisis. The Archbishop of Toulouse succeeding M. de Calonne undoubtedly hastened the disorderly Revolution which ensued. But in all ages and countries it has ever been the same. The clergy and the nobility, when pressed hard to relieve the distresses of the State, have obstinately refused as bodies of men, though individuals amongst them have been steady zealous Patriots, and have brought on the seizure and confiscation of their immense wealth, by refusing to part with a moderate portion of it, to save the whole. Had the Nobles in France, who knew very well that they enjoyed privileges and exemptions from contributions which fell the heavier on the order of the people; and the Clergy, were no less sensible that they like-

wife withheld that due proportion of taxes which they ought to have paid for their extensive domains, voluntarily offered a liberal sacrifice to the wants of the State, no Revolution like that which we have seen accomplished could have happened. Yet such was the infatuation of these two Orders of the kingdom, that, though every observing man amongst them perceived the gathering storm, and foresaw some great convulsion, or some important change, yet none could guess how far that change would go; and therefore they did not associate in time to ward off the blow. The misconduct of the Court exceeded every calculation that could be made; but the blindness or obstinacy of the Nobility and the Clergy was still matter of greater astonishment: and what have been the consequences? A total degradation of the former, too justly merited, and the absolute ruin of the latter. We have no occasion to follow our author in his narrative of the Revolution itself, having already given a faithful detail of every interesting and awful circumstance of that unprecedented event in our Magazines, in the order of time in which they happened: we shall therefore close this second division of the work with the following reflections of the candid and intelligent author:

“ In considering the Revolution impartially, the comparison will not lie between what France now is, or hereafter may be, and France under its late government; but we must consider what it would now have been, or might have shortly become on the principles of the reform proposed by the Sovereign, under the title of *Declaration des Intentions du Roi*, delivered to the Assembly of the States on the 23d of June 1789.

“ The periodical meeting of the States; their exclusive right of imposing the public burdens; the establishment of Provincial Assemblies; the equal taxation of the property of the Clergy and Nobles with that of other citizens; the equal right of all to serve their country in civil or military employments; the redemption of vexatious rights: the abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*; the liberty of the press; and the responsibility of Ministers, were in reality held out, and might most certainly have been obtained without any public commotion or private calamity. Nothing was wanting but to reduce these propositions into laws, and the Constitution was completed. The amendment of the judiciary code, and a variety of other matters, must naturally have followed. Here indeed would have been room for the admira-

miration

ration of this and future ages; to see the Sovereign and the subjects of an immense nation concur in establishing a system of Government for their mutual happiness, who could have said to posterity, "We transmit to you this work of peace and concord; a compact made with our free consents, without being disgraced by any act of injustice, or tinged with a drop of blood."

A Constitution formed under such hap-

py auspices, and founded on such wholesome principles, must naturally have grown into vigour, while internal tranquillity would have been undisturbed, and the revenue uninterrupted.

M.

* * * To be concluded, with the curious *Memoir of the Prisoner in the Mask*, and other *Anecdotes*, part of the APPENDIX, in our next.

Voyages made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America. To which are prefixed, an Introductory Narrative of a Voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the Ship Nootka: Observations on the Probable Existence of a North West Passage; and some Account of the Trade between the North West Coast of America and China; and the latter Country and Great Britain. By John Meares, Esq. 4to. 2l. 16s. J. Walter.

(Concluded from Page 110.)

IN our last account of this important work, we left our readers to their reflections on the tragic pillow of Callicum, one of the Chiefs of Nootka Sound: we are now to lay before them the relation of a curiosity nearly as singular.

"On the 10th of June 1788," says Mr. Meares, "we observed a general commotion throughout the village, and in a short time, as if by enchantment, the greater part of the houses disappeared. When we went on shore, Maquilla informed us, that his people were preparing to remove to a Bay which was at the distance of about two miles from the Sound, on account of the great quantities of fish which resorted thither; not only to procure a stock of whale and other fish, but to take the earliest opportunity to prepare for their winter subsistence.

"The manner in which the houses of Nootka are constructed renders the embarkations as well as debarkations a work of little time and ready execution, so that a large and populous village is entirely removed to a different station with as much ease as any other water carriage."

Captain Meares, in the *Felice*, put to sea soon after this sudden removal of the inhabitants of Nootka, designing to return thither after he had visited other islands in these parts; and leaving behind him a party who were employed in finishing the vessel they had put upon the stocks, and which was in great forwardness. Proper instructions were left with the commanding officer, should the *Felice* fail in her promised return, or any fatality happen to her, or the *Iphigenia*, who was expected in the Sound by the latter end of the au-

tumn. In case such an accumulated misfortune should befall the expedition, every necessary store was left to equip the new vessel for sea, with sufficient provisions to carry her to the Sandwich Islands, where she would be able to obtain sufficient refreshment to enable her to proceed to China.

But, independent of the vessel, they hoped to reap very considerable benefits from the party on shore; at least Mr. Meares had every reason to expect that they would collect all the furs taken by the inhabitants of King George's Sound during the summer months, which he knew must be considerable. He was likewise certain that the party would remain free from disturbance and molestation; for besides a piece of cannon mounted on the works, the little fort was well supplied with arms and ammunition; and the garrison, including the artificers, was fully sufficient to defend it against any power that could be brought against it: "so that if all the circumstances of erecting a comfortable and commodious house, ballasting and equipping the *Felice* for sea, and the laborious business of procuring timber and preparing materials for the new vessel, with some few necessary attentions to our commercial arrangements, be considered, the accumulation of idleness or negligence would be the last that the most unreflecting injustice could lay to their charge."

On putting to sea, it was determined to trace the Southern part of the coast from King George's Sound, as the *Iphigenia* was to trace the Northern part of it, from Cook's river to the same place, by which arrangement the whole of the American continent from 60° to 45° North latitude

would be explored, with various intermediate places which were not examined by Captain Cook.

In pursuing this course under an easy sail, on the 13th of June they discovered a high mountain over the entrance of a village, called Wicananish from its Chief, who had visited Maquilla at Nootka some days before the departure of the Felice. As they stood in for the shore, several canoes came off to them from a cluster of islands nearly abreast of the ship. In most of them (the canoes) there were upwards of twenty men of a pleasing appearance and brawny form, chiefly clothed in otter skins of great beauty. They paddled along with great velocity, and after some time two of the boats came along-side, and the people in them did not hesitate to come on board.

Amongst them there were two Chiefs, named Hanna and Detootche, who resided at a village abreast of the ship. "They were the handsomest men we had seen. Hanna was about forty, and carried in his looks all the exterior marks of pleasantry and good-humour. Detootche was a young man, who to the beauty of form added the graces of manner, and, as far as our penetration could discover, the better qualities of the mind. They appeared to be perfectly easy in our society, shook every person on board by the hand, and gave us very friendly invitations to receive the hospitality of their territory: they were very pressing to have the ship go in among the islands."

But having pre-determined to seek out the residence of Wicananish, which they were instructed was not far from King George's Sound, they stood along the shore to enter between this range of islands and the main, when they perceived another small fleet of canoes approaching them, in the foremost of which was Wicananish, who in a short time came on board, and undertook to pilot the ship into his harbour, distant about five miles.

"Boats were now sent a-head to sound, and we followed, under an easy sail; when, after rounding the extremity of the southernmost island, we entered the Roadstead, passing between several reefs of rocks. Our soundings were very regular; and about one o'clock we anchored between the main and the islands, being pretty well sheltered from the sea. Wicananish proved an excellent pilot, and was not only indefatigable in his own exertions, but equally attentive to the conduct of his canoes, in their attendance upon us."

The description of the village of Wica-

nanish and of its inhabitants is new, curious, and highly entertaining, and with this article we mean to take leave of a country, the discovery of which, if peaceable commercial intercourses can be established, must be very beneficial to Great Britain, by the employment of a number of merchantmen, to the increase of our trade and navigation, as well as contributing to the keeping up an additional number of seamen, able and willing to serve their country on board his Majesty's ships in time of war.

"The village of Wicananish is almost thrice as large as Nootka; and from every part of it, we now saw the people launching their canoes, and coming off in shoals to the ship, laden with fish, wild onions, and berries, which they disposed of to the sailors for small bits of iron, and other articles of similar attraction.

"The weather being very fine on the 14th of June, gave us an opportunity to observe the face of the country, which appeared on all sides to be an impenetrable forest, without any intervals of a clear country. Wicananish stands on a rising bank near the sea, and is backed by the woods. In consequence of a message from the Chief to invite us to a feast at his house, we landed about noon, when we were met by a large crowd of women and children, and conducted by the brother of Wicananish to the place of entertainment. On entering the house, we were absolutely astonished at the vast area it inclosed. It contained a large square, boarded up close on all sides to the height of twenty feet, with planks of an uncommon breadth and length. Three enormous trees, rudely carved and painted, formed the rafters, which were supported at the ends and in the middle by gigantic images, carved out of huge blocks of timber.—The same kind of broad planks covered the whole to keep out the rain; but they were to be placed as to be removed at pleasure, either to receive the air and light, or to let out the smoke. In the middle of this spacious room were several fires, and beside them large wooden vessels filled with fish-soup. Large slices of whales-flesh lay in a state of preparation to be put in similar machines filled with water, into which the women, with a kind of tongs, conveyed hot stones from very fierce fires to make it boil: heaps of fish were strewed about, and in this central part of the place, which might very properly be called the kitchen, stood large seal-skins filled with oil, from whence the guests were served with that delicious beverage.

"The

“ The trees that supported the roof were of a size which would render the mast of a first-rate man of war diminutive, on a comparison with them; indeed our curiosity as well as our astonishment was on its utmost stretch, when we considered the strength that must be necessary to raise these enormous beams to their present elevation; and how such strength could be found by a people wholly unacquainted with mechanic powers. The door by which we entered this extraordinary fabric was the mouth of one of these huge images, which, large as it may be supposed, was not disproportioned to the other features of this monstrous stage. We ascended by a few steps on the outside, and after passing this extraordinary kind of portal, descended down the chin into the house, where we found new matter for astonishment in the number of men, women, and children, who composed the family of the Chief; which consisted of at least eight hundred persons. These were divided into groupes, according to their respective offices, which had their distinct places assigned them. The whole of the building was surrounded by a bench, about two feet from the ground, on which the various inhabitants sat, eat, and slept. The Chief appeared at the upper end of the room, surrounded by natives of rank, on a small raised platform, round which were placed several chests, over which hung bladders of oil, large slices of whales-flesh, and proportionable gobbets of blubber.—Festoons of human skulls, arranged with some attention to uniformity, were disposed in almost every part where they could be placed, and were considered as a very splendid decoration of the royal apartment.

“ When we appeared, the guests had made a considerable advance in their banquet. Before each person was placed a large slice of boiled whale, which, with small wooden dishes filled with oil and fish soup, and a large mussel-shell by way of spoon, composed the economy of the table. The servants were busily employed in preparing to replenish the several dishes as they were emptied, and the women in picking and opening the bark of a tree, which served the purpose of towels. If the luxury of this entertainment is to be determined by the voraciousness with which it was eaten, and the quantity that was swallowed, we must consider it as the most luxurious feast we had ever beheld. Even the children, and some of them were not more than three years old, possessed the same rapacious appetite for oil and blubber as their fathers. The women, how-

ever, are forbidden from eating at these ceremonies.

“ Wicananish, with an air of hospitality which would have graced a more cultivated society, met us half way from the entrance and conducted us to a seat near his own, on which we placed ourselves, and indulged our curiosity, during the remainder of the banquet, in viewing the perspective of this singular habitation.

“ The feast being ended, we were desired to shew the presents which were intended for the Chief: a great variety of articles brought for that purpose were accordingly displayed, among which were several blankets, and two copper tea-kettles. The eyes of the whole assembly were riveted on these unusual objects, and a guardian was immediately assigned to the two tea-kettles, who, on account of their extraordinary value and beauty, was ordered to place them with great care in the royal coffers, which consisted of large chests rudely carved, and fancifully adorned with human teeth.

“ About fifty men now advanced in the middle of the area, each of them holding up before us a sea otter's skin of near six feet in length, and of the most jetty blackness. As they remained in this posture, the Chief made a speech, and giving his hand in token of friendship, informed us, that these skins were the return he proposed to make for our present, and accordingly ordered them to be immediately sent to the ship.” And so ended the visit.

“ On the 17th, Wicananish requested our attendance on shore to engage in a barter for furs. On our landing we were conducted as before to his house, where we found the number of his family to be rather increased than diminished. No form nor ceremony, however, was now employed; the whole family seemed to enjoy a sociable intercourse with each other; the women were permitted to eat with the men; and, greatly to our satisfaction, the whole company appeared with the familiarity of unbefined faces, so that we had an opportunity of examining the comeliness of one sex, and the beauty of the other. This circumstance led us to infer, that these people employ paint only on days of festivity and ceremony. The sea otter skins and other furs were now produced to the number of thirty, and of the most beautiful kind; which, after a considerable deal of negotiation, we at length purchased; for we found to our cost, that these people, like those of Nootka, possessed all the cunning necessary to the gains of mercantile life. The same

for presents prevailed here, as in the Sound; and even the ladies would interfere in making a bargain, and retard the conclusion of it, till they had been gratified with an added offering." Here we plainly discover one of those inaccuracies into which Mr. Meares was led either by hurry, or by mistaking his talents. It seems strange indeed to accule a people of hard dealing, and European or Chinese sharpening in traffic, in a negotiation for thirty ikins, when they had just before given away fifty of near six feet in length, and of the most jetty blackness. But such inconsistencies as these, and many errors in language, which we have occasionally corrected, must be excused in consideration of the great value of the matters of fact.

The further progress of the Felice, the adventures she met with, and the dangers she encountered till her return to Nootka Sound, are replete with useful information to future navigators, and afford rational entertainment for every reader who has a taste for acquiring a knowledge of remote, uncultivated regions. They had been absent one month and twenty-five days, and soon after their return the Princess Royal appeared in the offing, which determined them immediately to put to sea, and meeting with the said ship, a friendly visit and many good offices passed between Mr. Meares and her commander Captain Duncan. She had been out from England near twenty months, and was in want of many articles, without which it is astonishing she could have continued her voyage. Their stock of liquors had long been exhausted; and Mr. Meares thought himself extremely happy in being able to supply him with a small quantity. And this circumstance furnishes Mr. Meares an opportunity of reprobating the parsimony of Captain Dixon of the Queen Charlotte, who had likewise met Captain Duncan, and had refused him any part of his stores, though his ship was then on her return to China.

The contest between Captain Meares and Captain Dixon has already engaged too much of the public attention, and in our humble opinion their resentful pamphlets have done them both no small injury: it was our intention to have reviewed them; but upon a careful inspection, we think it an act of friendship to take no further notice of charges and counter-charges which rest upon the evidence of

the party, and are drawn up in the spirit of ill-humour and prejudice. The Felice arrived safe in the road of Macao on the 5th of December 1788; and here ends the voyage of Capt. Meares.

The following year, in the month of May, the Iphigenia and the North West America, on their return to Nootka Sound, after trading voyages to the Northward, were seized by the Spanish Commodore: this important event is related at large, and the correspondence of the Commanders with Mr. Meares in London, together with his Memorial upon the subject presented to the House of Commons, and tables of the route of the ships, form together a copious Appendix.

With respect to the memoir recommending the establishment of an extensive chain of trade between Hudson's Bay, Canada, and the North West Coast of America; and between that Coast and China; we think it merits the attention of Government, and of our great Commercial Companies. The observations on the probable existence of a North West Passage should engage the attention of the Royal Society, which seems of late years to have narrowed the objects of its discussion to such a degree, as to render it of little use to the Community; and indeed how should it be otherwise, when they meet only once in a week, sit only *one hour*, and waste part of that short space in formalities?

The plates which embellish and illustrate this elegant work are, A Portrait of the Author. A Chart of the North East and North West Coast of America. A Chart of the Interior part of North America. A View of Tyger Island. A View of the Entrance of the Bocca Tigris leading to Canton. A Chart of the North West Coast of America and the North East Coast of Asia. A Portrait of Tianna, a Prince of Atooi, Views of the Land on the Philippine Islands, to the Southward of Manilla. Portrait of Wyneca, a beautiful woman of Ohwyhee, View of a Rock called Lot's Wife. Sketch of Friendly Cove, in Nootka Sound. Portraits of Maquilla and Callicum, Chiefs of Nootka Sound. A Sketch of Port Cox. Entrance of the Strait of John De Fuca; and a View of the Country of New Albion. A Plan of Port Effingham. The Launch of the North West America at Nootka Sound. A View of the City of Macao. A Plan of Sea Otter Harbour. A View of Port Meares; and sundry Views of Islands, Rocks, &c. A Simple

A Simple Story : A Novel. By Mrs. Inchbald. In Four Volumes. 22s. Robinsons.

ACCUSTOMED, under the head Novel, to encounter every kind of disgust which inanity can inspire; inured to meet with the gleanings of memory, raked together by ignorant misses or their maukish sentimental mammas, instead of a knowledge of the human heart, its foibles, affections, and struggles; and repeatedly, as we are, the melancholy midwives of such abortions of mind, how happy are we to have an opportunity to proclaim a more fortunate birth; a child of vigour, health, and energy! Such is our present pleasure. If to guide us through the labyrinth of the passions with that skilful certainty which never misses its road; if to pourtray their various workings, in various well-defined characters, and under situations the most trying, with discrimination, accuracy, and effect; if this be simplicity, then has Mrs. Inchbald excellently told her Simple Story. Uninterrupted by digressions of every kind, the tale never stops, either to hunt after ornament, or to narrate impertinent episodes, unconnected with the plan, and only of use to swell the volume, and enrage the reader. The scene is continually occupied by those of the *dramatis*

persona for whom alone we are interested: they are never absent from our eyes, or thoughts; and in this respect, a more perfect whole was, perhaps, never exhibited. We confess indeed we are extremely sorry occasionally to observe the author's impatience to arrive at those affecting incidents which more powerfully excite our emotions: too much is sometimes left to the imagination. In consequence of this mistake, events in themselves highly probable, for want of being more minutely related, scarcely appear so. We likewise notice some faults of diction; and, indeed, some so glaring as to leave no doubt of their being *errata*. But, though errors, these are of so trifling a nature as scarcely to merit notice, when put as a counterpoise to the feeling, the imagination, and the genius which Mrs. Inchbald has displayed. To the mere reader of romances we announce novelty, which is much; and to the reader of the human heart, we announce, what is infinitely better, unexpected pleasure, the flow of reason, or rather of passion, and the feast of sense and soul.

A Review of the Medical Department of the Navy, with a Method of Reform proposed. By Thomas Trotter, M. D. Honorary Member of the Royal Physical and Medical Societies, and Surgeon of His Majesty's ship Royal William. 2s. Bew.

THE pamphlet now before us is the labour of a young Physician desirous to reform a department of the Naval service of the first importance. Many abuses herein narrated are severely reprobated by Dr. Trotter, as degrading to science and baneful to the interest of the public, viz. the health of seamen. That a reform is necessary, will be best expressed in the author's own words. "If I am allowed to affirm," says he, "that the improvements in medicine have kept pace with those of other sciences during the last thirty years;

that systems then prevailing are now changed or forgotten, and that the art may be said to have undergone a total revolution; the consequence must be, that forms of discipline sanctioned and appointed by these authorities ought in the present enlightened æra to be revised, corrected, and improved." On a work calculated to preserve the health of our seamen, and at the same time to support the honour of the medical profession, we bestow our warmest approbation, and sincerely wish success to the plan of the industrious author.

De Morbis Quibusdam Commentarii. Auctore Clifton Wintringham, Baronetto, M. D. Colleg. Medic. Londinens. et Parisiens. Socio, Societatis Regiæ Sodalit. Exercitus Britannici Medico Primario, et Medico Regio. Tom. II. 3s. 6d. Apud T. Cadell.

THE first volume of this work was published in the year 1782. The present is a continuation of the same plan, containing many excellent observations on

the symptoms and cure of innumerable diseases, expressed in clear and classical language.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The following LETTER is ascribed to the late Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

T O M A D A M E B * * .

YOU may perhaps recollect, Madam, when we lately spent so happy a day in the delightful gardens of *Moulin Joli*, with the amiable Society who reside there, that I stopped in one of our walks, and permitted the company to pass on without me.

We had been shewn an infinite number of dead flies of the Ephemeron species, the successive generations of which, it is said, are born and die on the same day. I happened to perceive on a leaf a living family engaged in conversation.

You know Madam, I understand the languages spoken by all the species inferior to our own. The very close application I give to the study of them, is perhaps the best excuse I can offer for the little proficiency I have made in your charming tongue.

Curiosity led me to listen to the conversation of these little creatures; but, from the vivacity peculiar to their nation, three or four of them spoke at once, and I could scarcely learn any thing from their discourse. I understood, however, from some broken sentences which I caught now and then, that they were warmly disputing about the merit of two foreign musicians, a *drone* and a *gnat*, and that they appeared to spend their time in these debates with as little concern for the brevity of life, as if they had been sure of living for a whole month. "Happy people!" said I to myself: "you certainly live under a wise, equitable, and moderate Government, since no public grievance calls forth your complaints, and your only source of dispute is, the perfection or imperfection of foreign music."

I left them, to observe an aged Ephemeron with gray hairs, who, perched solitarily on a leaf, was talking to himself. His soliloquy will, I believe, amuse that amiable friend to whom I am indebted for the most agreeable of my recreations, the charms of animated conversation, and the divine harmony of musical execution.

"It was the opinion," said he, "of the learned philosophers of our race, who lived and flourished before us, that this vast world itself could not subsist more than eighteen hours; and the opinion appears to me to have some foundation, since, by the motion of the great luminary that gives

life to the whole nation, and which, in my time, has in a perceptible manner declined considerably towards the ocean that bounds the earth, it must necessarily terminate its course at that period, be extinguished in the waters that surround us, and deliver up the world to cold and darkness, the infallible forerunners of death and universal destruction. I have lived seven hours in these eighteen. It is a great age, amounting to no less than four hundred and twenty minutes. How few of us live so long! I have seen generations spring up, flourish and disappear. My present friends are the children and grandchildren of the friends of my youth, who, alas! are no more, and whom I must soon follow: for in the ordinary course of nature I cannot expect, though in good health, to live more than seven or eight minutes longer. What avail at present all my labours, all my fatigues, to accumulate on a leaf a provision of sweet dew which I shall not live long enough to consume? What avail the political discussions in which I am engaged for the service of my countrymen, the inhabitants of this bush; or my philosophical enquiries, devoted to the welfare of the species in general? In politics, *what are laws without manners?* A course of minutes will render the present generation as corrupt as the ancient inhabitants of other bushes, and of consequence as unhappy. And in philosophy, how slow is our progress! Alas! *art is long and life is short!* My friends would console me with the name which, they say, I shall leave behind me. They tell me that I have lived enough for glory and nature. But what is fame to an Ephemeron that will be no longer in existence? What will history become, when at the eighteenth hour the world itself will be drawn to a close, and be no longer any thing but a heap of ruins?"

For myself, after having made so many busy researches, the only real blessing that remain to me are, the satisfaction of having spent my life with the view of being useful, the pleasing conversation of a small number of good Lady Ephemerias, and now and then the captivating smile of Madame B * * , and the sweet sounds of her forte piano.

METHOD of preserving FRUIT-TREES in BLOSSOM from the EFFECTS of FROST.

THE CHEVALIER DE BIENENBERG, of Prague, has discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blossom from the fatal effects of those frosts, which sometimes in the Spring destroy the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. His method is extremely simple. He surrounds the trunk of the tree in blossom with a wisp of straw, or hemp. The end of this he sinks, by means of a stone tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the cord may be lengthened so as to surround several, before its end is plunged into the water. It is necessary that the vessel be placed in an open situation, and by no means shaded by the branches of the neighbouring tree, that the frost may produce all its effect on the water, by means of the cord communicating with it.— This precaution is particularly necessary for those trees the flowers of which appear nearly at the same time as the leaves; which trees are peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the frost.

This method is unquestionably singular, and may exercise the sagacity of those philosophers who seek to explain every thing. But the plain man, who demands facts in preference, will be satisfied with knowing, that the Chevalier de Bienenberg has not published it, till he found it confirmed by repeated experience. The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the Spring of 1787, were remarkably striking. Seven apricot espaliers in his garden began to blossom in the month of March. Fearing that they would suffer from the late frosts, he surrounded

them with cords as above directed. In effect, pretty sharp frosts took place six or eight nights: the apricot-trees in the neighbouring gardens were all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit, whilst each of the Chevalier's produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

To satisfy himself of the effects of his preservative, the Chevalier de Bienenberg placed vessels of water here and there, in the neighbourhood of those which communicated with the cords surrounding the trees: the ice in the former was not thicker than a straw, whilst in the latter it was the thickness of a finger. Hence he infers, that the cords conveyed the cold from the trees to the water. Though this explanation may not be satisfactory to the philosopher, the fact is nevertheless incontestible.

Mr. Jeze, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the Academy of Liegnitz, has a high opinion of the method of the Chevalier de Bienenberg; which, however, he does not consider as absolutely new; something of the same kind, but in a more clumsy manner, and mingled with a spice of superstition, being practised in Lower Saxony. On Easter-eve the peasants make a particular kind of cakes, which they set to coal on straw. When the cakes are cold, they make cords of the straw, which they bind round the trunks of their fruit-trees, taking care to let one end hang down to the ground. This end they cover with the first snow that falls; and are firmly persuaded, that the virtue which the straw has received from their Easter-eve cakes will prove an effectual charm against the power of frost.

STATE OF ECCLESIASTICAL PARTIES IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

(Concluded from Page 99.)

AND now it were most passionately to be wished, that the Clergy of the Church of England, who ever since his Majesty's most happy return have enjoyed the honours and profits of that Church to a greater degree than any of their predecessors, had been but as industrious in a right and legal way, as the Non-Conformists have been in a wrong and unlawful way.

But, notwithstanding what has been said, it may be proved, that London, and the parts about it were never furnished with more able, pious, learned, ingenious, gentle Ministers, not since there was preaching, than before the Plague and the Fire.

Those two dreadful calamities separated

minister and people, not only in place but affection, and many of them are not yet returned to a good understanding of one another. The persons of greatest reputation, and that have the greatest interest among the people, are these that follow:

St. Andrew Underhaft, Mr. Grové; Allhallowe Steyning, Mr. Hoiland; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Dr. Bagshaw, a man of excellent learning, a most ingenious preacher, one that hath a very great congregation, and great command over them; St. Andrew, Holborn, Dr. Stillington, one that needs no character, only he is greatly admired by all learned men, and greatly beloved by all good Protestants.

St. Bartholomew the Great, Mr. Burgess; St. Olave's, Hart street, Mr. Mills; St. Bartholomew the Less, Mr. Oime. The three last are good scholars, good preachers, and have a good interest in their parishes. Dr. Arden, Minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, a very great parish. He is a genteel Clergyman, and well beloved by his people.

Dr. Mason, Minister of St. Peter's the Poor, an ingenious person, but not very popular. Dr. Lewis, of Allhallows the Wall, a sober honest Minister. Lothbury, Mr. Flower; St. Ethelburga, Mr. Clark; St. James, Duke's Place, Mr. Harrison: these are men of no reputation, neither in their parishes nor in London.

Dr. Tillotson preaches a lecture every Tuesday morning at St. Martin's Outwich, not far from the Exchange; a great number of the Clergy and of considerable Merchants resort to it: he is a person of very great esteem. Dr. Horton is Minister of St. Helen's: he hath a very great congregation of Half-Conformists, in whom he hath a very great interest. He is a man of very good learning, and a constant laborious preacher.

St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Dr. Wells; an excellent person, greatly valued by all sorts about him. St. Dunstan's in the West, Mr. Thomson; one highly consecrated of himself, but very many beside are so. The parishes fore-named escaped the Fire.

St. Christopher's, a church almost finished, Mr. John Hall; a good preacher. St. Dunstan's in the East, Mr. Giffard, Divinity Reader at Gresham College; an excellent Minister, a most laborious person in his work, by which he hath a very great audience, and but few Non-Conformists in his parish. From this person it may be observed, that learned, constant preaching would cure a great deal of non-conformity, and prevent a great deal more: his church was first finished since the Fire, and is adorned with a handsome organ. St. Mary Aldermanbury will be finished this year, Dr. Ford, Minister; a worthy man, an ingenious poet, and a very good preacher; a person of very good interest: he preaches yet in a Hall till his church be finished.

St. Stephen Coleman-street, Mr. Neath, Minister, very well beloved by his parish, unless by a few forward ill-conditioned Sawticks; a painful person in his employment; preaches in a tabernacle, as the people call it.

St. Sepulchre's, a very large church, built since the Fire, Dr. Bell, Minister, a person who, by his great charity and constant laborious preaching, hath very much gained the affections of that great people committed to him.

St. Margaret, Milk-street, annexed to St. Lawrence, Jewry, Dr. Whichcot, Minister, a man of great learning, and of very great interest among the considerable people of London. He preaches every Sunday in the afternoon to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in their chapel at the Guildhall.

St. Magnus, Mr. Ivory; St. Margaret Patten, Dr. Hicks; men of good repute with their people. St. Mary Woolnoth, a beautiful church with an organ, suddenly built after the Fire by the great bounty and care of Robert Vyner, Mr. Crispe, Parson; St. Maryhill, Mr. Thomas White: both these last, popular preachers and well beloved. St. Mildred's, Poultry, Dr. Perencheeff; a great scholar, very well approved of by his people. St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Mr. Duham; a most excellent preacher, constant among his people, one that hath a great power with them.

There are some others; persons that deserve for their parts, learning, and sober carriage, a very good esteem; but their churches not being built, they are strangers to their people, and their people hardly know them.

And there are some, by reason of their mean parts or no good behaviour, have no love in their parishes, unless among the worst and most inconsiderable.

There are others whose learning deserves honour and esteem, but their non-residency spoils their reputation and interest; as Dr. Bridoke, Parson of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, Prebend of Windsor, Dean of Salisbury, and Rector of Stands in Lincolnshire; Dr. Hodges, Parson of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Dean of Hereford, and Parson of Kensington in Middlesex; Dr. Cartwright, Parson of St. Thomas Apostle, Prebend of St. Paul's, and Parson of Barking in Essex; Dr. Pritchard, Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, one of the greatest parishes in England, Prebend of St. Paul's, and hath another Living by Uxbridge, which so takes him off from his very great charge at St. Giles, Cripplegate, that he preaches there but one sermon in three weeks, his church being then well filled.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the HISTORY and RELIGION of MANKIND.

[From " SKETCHES chiefly relating to the HISTORY, RELIGION, LEARNING, and MANNERS of the HINDOOS," lately published by T. CADELL.]

THESE is perhaps no subject which has given rise to more speculative enquiry, than the formation of the earth, and the origin of the human race; still the most ingenious systems are, in reality, philosophical romances; they have never risen above probable conjecture, unsubstantiated by proof. In but few instances we can trace the period when even those nations were formed, who, in their progress or their decline, have filled an important place in history; while the origin of the greatest part of the inhabitants of the earth is entirely hid in obscurity. Inquiry has in vain attempted to ascertain from whence the innumerable tribes and powerful nations came, that were found established in the western hemisphere; to find out who gave inhabitants to the many detached islands discovered in ancient and modern times, and to account for the difference of feature, of complexion, and of language existing between the European, the Hindoo, the Caffre, and the American.

We know that Manco Capac civilized a tribe of wild Peruvians, which afterwards became a numerous and happy nation; that this nation was subdued, its Princes and Nobles destroyed, its people massacred, with the ferocity of beasts of prey, by men who professed a religion, the chief characteristic of whose doctrines is meekness and humanity*.

Perhaps the origin of all nations, though their subsequent history may be different, is similar to that of the Peruvians. A number of persons, by accident or compact, associate and form a tribe; others unite with it, or are compelled to submit

to its increasing power: but how the individuals came into the country, is generally a problem which cannot be solved; and though philosophy may attempt to explain, and in the fruitfulness of imagination may find connexions and resemblances; after the most laborious research we must stop, and rest satisfied with this truth, that the Supreme Being, who created the universe, peopled our planet in a manner conformable to his wisdom, though hid from its short-sighted inhabitants.

In endeavouring to trace the rise and progress of religion and laws, of arts and sciences, we are likewise frequently stopped in our inquiries, or led into error, by the gloom that in general hides their first origin. We may sometimes imagine that we have discovered analogies, and may argue in consequence of them, when perhaps no other analogy exists, than that which arises from those innate faculties and principles which nature has implanted in the mind of man, and are common to every people and climate.

There is no nation, I believe, however barbarous it may be †, nor any individual, whatever for the sake of false celebrity he may pretend, who has not a sense, inseparable from his existence, of a supreme ruling power; and this internal evidence of the dependence of the human race upon a Superior Being, is a natural and sufficient basis to support a system of religious worship.

The necessity of established rules for the government of any society or class of people, is so evident, that the rudest tribes must have soon perceived, that they neither could enjoy internal peace and safety

* We cannot however attribute the enormities which were then committed, to the character of the nation, but to the reigning fanaticism of the time, and the avarice of particular leaders.

† Though some writers have mentioned nations so barbarous, as to have no idea of a Supreme Being, or of a future existence, yet I am inclined to believe that this opinion has arisen from a want of sufficient acquaintance with the nations they speak of; as I have myself known many instances, in which an opinion, hastily received, has, upon nearer connexion, been found to be erroneous. An eminent author has said, that Tribes have been discovered in America who have no idea of a Supreme Being, and no rites of religious worship; but he has afterwards also said, that "the idea of the immortality of the soul can be traced from one extremity of America to the other, and that the most uncivilized of its savage tribes do not apprehend death to be the extinction of being." Garcilasso de la Vega, who was born at Cuzco shortly after its conquest, who was of the family of the Incas, but brought up a Christian, says, that the Peruvians believed in the existence of a Supreme Being, and in a state of rewards and punishments. The same is asserted by many authors with respect to the Mexicans.

without them, nor be in a state to defend themselves against attacks from abroad: and hence the origin of laws and governments.

When tribes or societies are formed, and their immediate wants supplied, as men live and communicate with each other, the mode of providing for them is improved; less urgent and nicer wants succeed; thought is exerted; the faculties of the mind unfold by being employed; talents are awakened, by being called for and encouraged; and nations, from their real and imaginary wants, and exertions to supply them, gradually go on to luxury and to refinement. When the inventions that took their rise from necessity and convenience, have been carried so far, as to leave genius at leisure to gratify itself with subjects of curiosity and amusement, it takes a more exalted course; the liberal arts follow, and proceed on towards perfection, until some of those revolutions to which nations are subject arrest their progress, and again bury them in oblivion. Such was their fate in Egypt, in Greece, and in Italy.

All the religions we are acquainted with, lay claim to a divine origin: all that are found established in civilized nations obtain the adoration of God, and, with little other variation than such as may depend on climate or local circumstances, inculcate such duties of morality, as tend to preserve order in society, and procure happiness to the individual. It might be expected, that an institution in its nature so sacred, and so evidently necessary to the peace and welfare of mankind, would be less liable than any other to perversion or abuse: but though nothing can more strongly evince the dominion of our passions over our reason, we every where find that religion has, more or less, been made subservient to their gratification, and employed to impose on the credulous multitude. If we see the Brahman in Hindostan using the superstition he has created, to procure to himself and his order certain distinctions and privileges, we have seen the Christian, doing the same; and, however melancholy the reflection may be, the decline of religion for that religion, which in itself is so pure, may principally be ascribed to the pride and misconduct of its ministers.

The professors of the Christian, the Mahomedan, and the Hindoo religion*, are by far the greatest portion of the in-

habitants of the globe. In comparison with the number of the followers of any of these, every other religious denomination, as far as has been hitherto ascertained, may be looked upon as inconsiderable. History has recorded the origin, and marked the progress, of the two former; but the rise of the latter, and the changes it may have undergone, are placed at a period so remote, and we are yet so defective in materials, that it is impossible to follow its steps with the same precision that may be expected in treating of the others.

The effects of the doctrines of the Khoran are too well known to require a particular discussion. They were delivered to an unenlightened people, that scarcely enjoyed any regular worship or government, by a daring and artful man, who profanely affected to have an intercourse with the Deity, and to be particularly selected by him to convey his will to mankind. He supported this fabulous revelation with pretended visions and miracles, which, though despised by us for their grossness and absurdity, operated with great effect on the more ignorant Arabians. He commanded belief, punished disobedience, and every faithful Mussulman thought it a pious duty to subdue those by the sword who refused to embrace his religion. The leaders of the early Mahomedans, being active and intrepid warriors, at the head of a hardy race of men, whom they had inspired with fanatic courage, like a torrent bore down all who attempted to oppose them, and in an astonishingly short space of time carried their dominion and their faith into every quarter of the then known world.

Science, as far as the Mahomedan religion spread, felt its baneful influence; and still wherever we find the banner of the Crescent raised, we see it followed by an enslaved, ignorant and bigoted race of men, whose history, excepting where it is somewhat enlightened by a few Arabian writers, creeps through one continued gloom of cherished barbarism.

At a time when the Roman empire was at the height of its power, when learning and the arts were admired and encouraged, and the worship of the Gods in its utmost splendour, the Christian religion was ushered into the world in a remote and inconsiderable province, under the mildest and most humble aspect.

Those who were chosen to promulgate

* There are many reasons to suppose, that the inhabitants of Pegu, Siam, and even China, have derived religion from that of Brimha,

it to mankind were taken from the lowest classes of a people, who had scarcely excited the attention of their more polished conquerors, by any thing but their turbulence and obstinacy. The Apostles, now so justly held in high veneration by us, then unknown and undistinguished, except within the humble sphere of their Christian converts, were, with their opinions, little noticed, and are but barely mentioned by the writers of those times*. At first they seem to have been imprisoned and punished by the Magistrates, as men who, according to the then prevailing notions, were blasphemers of the Gods. Equally exposed to the aversion of their countrymen and their conquerors, no teachers of any new religion ever began their mission with less apparent probability of success. But, by their confidence in him they worshipped, and their unremitting perseverance, they gradually gained admittance among all ranks of men, from the cottage to the palace. Then, enemies to pride and violence, with the language of persuasion they taught duties that were agreeable to the soundest principles of morality; they recommended obedience, rather than opposition, to the established government; and by these mild means, their doctrines, in little more than three hundred years after the death of Christ, had made so great a progress, that they were embraced by the Roman Emperor himself. The system of heathen mythology, adorned with all the elegance in its rites that a refined and luxurious people could invent, and which had so much contributed to the perfection of the arts, fell before the gentle but prevailing force of Christianity; and the Eagle of Joye, under which the victorious legions had been led, through a series of ages, to unparalleled renown, was changed for the Cross, the symbol of the faith which their sovereign had adopted.

But besides the internal purity of the new doctrine, a variety of combined circumstances contributed to its rapid ad-

vancement; and I hope it will not be thought out of place cursorily to notice them here.

Mr. Gibbon, in his "*History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*," in following the course of human reasoning, and arguing from apparent causes, has observed, that the writings of Pagan sceptics had prepared the way, and the doctrine of the immortality of the soul principally contributed to the success, of the Christian religion.

If we examine the writings of the ancients on the subject of their theology, we shall find that polytheism was almost universally considered, by men of learning, as a fable, fabricated to amuse the superstitious multitude, and calculated to maintain the influence and authority of the priesthood. We find that many of the most celebrated philosophers, both before, during, and after the Augustan age, made it the subject of their animadversion; and, as Mr. Gibbon very justly remarks, the opinions and examples of men eminent for their rank and learning must have considerably influenced the opinions of the people. Few men either take the pains, or are possessed of sufficient knowledge, fairly to examine the religion in which they were born; they in general follow it, and believe it preferable to any other, from habit and education. But when it was known, that those who held the highest ranks in the state, and who, in consequence thereof, even officiated in the priesthood, in their hearts despised those ceremonies which they performed with apparent solemnity; and made devotion, and the devout, the objects of their wit and ridicule; others, from vanity, or deference to their judgment, imitated their example: respect for religion was gradually undermined; and the prejudice of education being removed, the mind, left without any fixed system, lay open to receive new opinions, and to embrace new doctrines.

(To be continued.)

* It appears, that the Christians, till the reign of Trajan, had been so little noticed, that no law had been established for their trial or punishment. When Pliny was Governor of Pontus, he applied to his friend and master for instructions how to proceed against them. The letter is curious, and the answer contains sentiments of justice that do honour to the great man who wrote it. They are the 97th and 98th in the collection of Pliny's *scenæ* pondence.

Tacitus mentions the Christians as having been accused of setting fire to Rome in the reign of Nero. He says, "*Ergo abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, et quæsitissimis poenis afflixit, quæ per flagitia invidios, vulgus Christianos appellabat.*"—And, after having recounted the excruciating tortures by which many of that religion were put to death, he proceeds, "*quæquam adversus fontis, et novissima exempla meritis, miseratio oriebatur, supplicium quæ publico, sed in servitium unius absumperentur.*" See Tacit. Ann. lib. XV.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.
BY THOMAS COWPER, ESQ.[From Vol. III. of "MEMOIRS of the MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY,"
just published.]

(Concluded from Page 126.)

NOR was Cicero singular, among the classic authors of Roman literature, in his attention to physiognomic observation. The extracts in the notes from Sallust, Suetonius, and Seneca, those already adduced from Pliny and Aulus Gellius, and the passages I could mention from Petronius, Plutarch and others, abundantly establish this remark.

Beside the attention paid to physiognomy as a science by authors of repute during the period of the Roman empire, it should seem also that it continued to be practised as a *profession*, as well then, as in the classic age of Grecian philosophy. Plutarch, in his Life of Anthony, tells us of an Egyptian physiognomist who bade Anthony beware of Octavius. Petronius Arbitrator in his *Satyricon* introduces a man saying *Vides me? nec auguria novi, nec mathematicorum cælum curare soleo, sed ex vultibus tamen hominum mores colligo, et quom spatiantem vidi, quid cogites scio. Quo enim incessus arte compositus, et ne vestigia quidem pedum extra mensuram aberrantia, nisi quod formam profuturus ut vendas.*

Suetonius, in the *Life of Titus*, says, that Narcissus sent a physiognomist to examine the features of Britannicus, who returned and predicted that Britannicus would not succeed, but the empire would devolve on Titus. Other instances of physiognomy being exercised as a profession might be adduced, but the preceding passages, however they may contain a mixture of fable with truth, render the general fact sufficiently probable.

When the Roman empire was overthrown by the incursions of the northern nations, this science shared the same fate with the others, and appears to have been unnoticed (except perhaps by the Arabian commentators on Aristotle, with whom I am unacquainted) till about the beginning of the sixteenth century; from which time to the latter end of the seventeenth it was greatly in vogue, and almost all the approved modern authors who have treated practically on the subject published within that space. I cannot help regarding it, however, as rather unfortunate for the science of physiognomy, that many opinions now justly exploded were holden

in high estimation, not only among the literati &c. general of the same period, but by the very persons who were authors on the subject of physiognomy, and patrons of the study. Nay, by some of these writers, physiognomy was regarded as essentially connected with doctrines which the literature of the present day would be ashamed to adopt, and treated accordingly in conjunction with them.

This remark appears to me so intimately connected with the literary history of the science in question, as to demand some further discussion.

The history of human learning has periods which are marked by the general prevalence of particular studies among the literati of the time. The philosophers of the early period of Grecian literature attended chiefly to *mythological morality*. Among the authors of the most flourishing period of Grecian and Roman literature, until the first Emperors, *poetry, history, and oratory* were the prevailing subjects of attention: under the latter Emperors, and for some time after, the works of the learned exhibit for the most part the history of *theological controversies*: to them succeeded *metaphysics and metaphysical theology*.—When these began to decline, the attention of the learned was awakened to *alchemy, magic, judicial astrology, the doctrine of signatures and sympathies, the Mystic, Theosophic and Rosicrucian theology and physiognomy*—then succeeded *classic philology*;—this gave way to *modern poetry and natural philosophy*—to which of late have been joined the studies of *rational theology, chemistry, the philosophy of history, the history of man, and the science of politics*.

This very brief and imperfect outline of the progress of human learning, will nevertheless sufficiently illustrate my meaning respecting the injury which physiognomy has suffered from a fortuitous connection with exploded literature. Nothing is more common among mankind than the hasty rejection of valuable opinions, from their artificial or accidental connection with other opinions untenable and absurd. The history of theology in particular, and the present complexion of theological opinions in Europe, furnish a pregnant

an instance of the truth of this remark. It will therefore be sufficient for me to observe at present, that during the space of about one hundred and fifty years from the commencement of the sixteenth century, the authors on the subject of physiognomy were very numerous; and that very many, if not the greatest part of them, treated expressly as subjects of importance either magic, alchemy, the doctrine of signatures, astrology, or the theosophic philosophy. Nor is it any wonder that physiognomy should fall into contempt, when the prevalence of more rational literature rejected its contemporary sciences. Some few facts and observations respecting this part of the literary history of physiognomy, illustrative of its temporary connection with the doctrines above-mentioned, I shall, with the permission of the Society, throw into the form of an illustration or Appendix to this Essay, because they are in my opinion not altogether unworthy of notice, but would form a digression too long for the paper itself.

Excepting that physiognomy was fashionable among the authors who treated on the abstruse sciences above-mentioned, I do not recollect any thing peculiar respecting this stage of its progress. There were some authors indeed, even during that period, who treated it free from the absurd conjunction of the prevailing subjects of the day, such as Pere Honorat Biequet and Clairmont. But the observations even of these writers are too general, indeterminate and concise, to be of considerable use; and appear rather as the conclusions of theoretic incubitation, than the well founded remarks of men conversant with the world. A sufficient specimen of the physiognomic writings of the time may be seen in the quotations which Lavater has selected.

About the commencement of the eighteenth century, and thenceforward, the occult sciences, as they are called, had declined considerably in estimation; and the authors who noticed the science of physiognomy forbore to dilige it by a connection with those branches of supposed knowledge which had formerly been its companions. Among us Dr. Gwithier noticed it with approbation in the eighteenth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Parsons also chose the same subject for the Croonean Lectures, published at first in the second supplement to the forty-fourth volume of the same Transactions, and afterwards (1747) republished in English: but these as well as the

curfory observations in Lancisus, Haller, and Buffon, relate rather to the transient physiognomy of the passions, than the permanent features of the face and body; the well known characters of Le Brun are also illustrative of the transient physiognomy.

Earlier however than these writers, our Evelyn had inserted a copious digression on the subject in his *Numismata*, a Discourse on Medals; in which there is a panegyric on the science, with several practical remarks and miscellaneous observations. Among the rest, is an analysis of the countenances of many great men whose characters were known. It does not appear, however, to contain upon the whole any thing worthy of peculiar notice.

The subject seems to have been attended to now and then during this century, but I do not find any thing remarkable concerning it, till the discussion already mentioned, in the Berlin Transactions, between M. Pernetty and M. Le Catt.

This controversy commenced with a Dissertation on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Physiognomy, by M. Le Catt. In the succeeding volume (the twenty-fifth) is an answer by M. Pernetty; to which follows a reply by M. Le Catt, and a supplementary reply by the same in the twenty-sixth volume. This contains also three more dissertations, by way of rejoinder on the part of M. Pernetty. I have already noticed this discussion so far as it relates to the definition of physiognomy. The rest of it turned upon these two questions.

First, Whether it would be advantageous or otherwise to society, if each individual carried in his appearance such marks of his character, disposition, and talents, as would enable others to collect with certainty these latter from the former.

Secondly, Whether, on the supposition that the science of physiognomy would enable us to discern a part only of the internal character, and mankind in general being but imperfect physiognomists, it would be advantageous to society to cultivate the study of physiognomy.

These questions were agitated with more proximity than their importance to the subject of physiognomy in my opinion deserved. No reasoning *a priori* can possibly determine them with any degree of certainty. Time and experience alone will ascertain what degree of influence any particular kind of knowledge will have upon the manners and characters of mankind. In the mean time it is reasonable to conclude, from the analogy

of every fact respecting human science, that the result upon the whole, of attaining any portion of knowledge heretofore unknown, will not be otherwise than beneficial. Nor is it likely, that mankind will be permitted to attain any branch of knowledge, not ultimately conducive to the happiness of the species. Indeed the same questions might have been agitated as preliminaries to every science already known: and if the affirmative in similar cases must be clearly established, before we proceed to the investigation of the science itself, the course of human improvement might be stopped for ever.

During this controversy, M. Pernetty laid it down as a principle, that no man can be a physiognomist, unless he receives a knowledge of the science originally as a gift from the Deity; and that the faculty of physiognomizing is not acquired, but innate. It is obvious to remark, that if M. Pernetty's opinion be well founded, it was mere waste of time to discuss either the questions before-mentioned or any others relating to the subject; for, whichever way they might be determined, the existence or non-existence of physiognomy as a species of knowledge, not being optional to the persons addressed, would not be affected by the determination. Such gratuitous and unphilosophical assertions from the supporters of physiognomy, cast a ridicule upon the science itself; and induce mankind to associate the idea of fallacy, even with the well founded arguments of those who advance them. This remark, however, is not applicable to M. Pernetty alone.

Soon after this controversy, appeared the great work of M. Lavater, Dean of Zurich, which has excited no inconsiderable degree of attention in the literary world. The magnificence of the work itself, and the supposed visionary nature of the subject treated, has contributed not a little to make it generally known. Indeed, so far as I am able to judge, it is (with all its faults) the most important book on the subject since the days of Aristotle. Sensible that the science is yet in its infancy, M. Lavater professes to give, not a complete synthetical treatise on physiognomy, but fragments only, illustrative of the different parts of this branch of knowledge; and it must be confessed that his performance, however desultory and unconnected, is in many particulars much superior to those that have preceded.

In conformity with his design, he has rejected the scholastic, systematic method so

common among the physiognomists of the last and preceding centuries, and with it he has elected also the frequently of writing dry, concise indeterminate, and general; the remarks of M. Lavater, on the contrary, are, for the most part, precise and particular, and frequently founded on distinctions, extremely acute.—He has omitted entirely (as indeed might reasonably be expected from a writer of the present day) the astrological and similar reveries, so disgraceful to the writings of the generality of his predecessors.—He has (with great good sense) very rarely deduced or confirmed his physiognomical remarks by anatomical or physiological reasonings; which, indeed, however important they may prove hereafter, seem even in this present advanced state of our knowledge respecting them, an insufficient foundation to support particular observations.—He has pursued the method first adopted, I believe, by J. Baptista Porta, of illustrating his remarks by engravings extremely numerous, oftentimes expressive, and, upon the whole, tolerably executed even for the taste of modern times.

Nor are these variations from the generality of the authors who have gone before him in the same track, the only particulars which justly entitle M. Lavater's work to a pre-eminence among the books on this subject. His opinions are more evidently the result of actual observation than those of preceding physiognomists. He appears also to have made the science more peculiarly his study than any other person; and (excepting, indeed, his profession as a divine) it seems to have been the grand pursuit of his life. His attention moreover to *osses* physiognomy, and the effect of *profiles* and *contours*, evince a comprehension of the subject, much superior to what appears in those who have treated it heretofore. And in addition to these, his style, though somewhat declamatory and digressive, yet forcible and lively; his expressions frequently precise and characteristic, and the spirit of piety and benevolence which pervades the whole of his performance, contribute not a little to render it highly interesting.

With all these good qualities, however, M. Lavater's work has faults that take away considerably from the deference which his physiognomical opinions would otherwise have claimed. And his imagination has in many instances so evidently gotten the better of his judgement, that a reader who should take up his volumes for the mere purpose of amusement, would be strongly

strongly tempted to reject the whole system, & the fanciful conceit of an ingenious but extravagant theorist.

Among the objectionable parts of his book are the following :

1. The mysterious air of importance with which (like many of his predecessors) he has clothed his favourite science, and described the whole of the material world as objects of her dominion.

2. The fanciful necessity which he proposes, that a physiognomist should be a well-shaped handsome man.

3. His language very frequently too preceptory and decisive; not warranted by the substance of his remarks, and disproportioned to the occasion*.

4. His remarks themselves, in numerous instances, unsupported by the illustrations, and sometimes apparently opposite to common observation*.

5. His too great reliance on single features as the foundation for deciding on a character †.

6. His premature opinions on the physiognomy of the ears, hands, nails, and feet of the human species; on hand-writing; on the physiognomy of birds, insects, reptiles, and fishes. On none of these can a sufficient number of accurate observations have been made to warrant the slightest conclusion ‡.

7. His introduction of objects such as the preceding, is the more singular, from the slight and inadequate attention he appears *hitherto* to have bestowed on gesture, voice, manner, and the important topic of national physiognomy: all of which he has indeed in some degree touched upon, but far less than facts might have warranted, or their importance demanded.

8. The repeated introduction of his own face throughout the course of the work, and the singular remarks he makes on it, although his character may fully justify

the truth of them, do not serve to prejudice the reader in favour of his judgement.

9. The same objection may be made on his singularly fanciful Theory of Appositions, which goes near to a revival of the old opinions of the sympathists.

10. To these may be added the general character of enthusiasm in favour of physiognomy which is stamped on every page of the work, and to which indeed a great part of the merit of it may be due. But it certainly has the salutary tendency of setting his readers on their guard against a too precipitate admission of his physiognomical decisions.

Such appears to me the character of a work, which all together does credit to the times as well as to the author.

M. Lavater's book produced an attack upon it from M. Formey, in the Berlin Transactions for the year 1775. M. Formey having discussed the propriety of the extensive signification given to the term Physiognomy by M. Pernetty and Lavater, adopts a definition nearly the same with that which I have taken. He allows that every fibre of the body influences and is intimately connected with the mental character; but he urges, as his principal argument, that our frame is liable to so many accidents by which it may be altered or modified, that have no connection with the disposition or talents of the person who may be exposed to them, that it far surpasses human skill to distinguish between such modifications of feature as are and such as are not connected with the mind; and therefore, although there may be truth in the science of physiognomy, the Deity alone can be a physiognomist. He observes moreover that our cast of features is liable to be determined by the temperaments of our ancestors lineal and collateral, by education, by diet, by climate, by sudden emo-

* Instances of these, I think, will occur frequently, especially on perusing his Physiognomical Remarks on the illustrative engravings; but of these each reader will be best enabled to judge for himself, until the science shall put on a more systematic form than the present collection of observations will permit.

† That there is such a thing as homogeneity and harmony of feature, there is no doubt; but the instances of exception are so numerous, and the illustrative cases so scattered and unarranged, that it appears to me injudicious presumption in most instances to decide positively on the observation of a single feature.

‡ The old physiognomists who (in the spirit of the times) would in no wise have omitted to treat the subject *systematically*, were on that account induced to take into consideration every part of the body in its turn. But the manner of M. Lavater, professedly desultory, did not lead him to this; and he has even exceeded the faults of his predecessors, by the introduction of physiognomical observations on the hand-writing, on insects, &c. which the present state of physiognomy is very short indeed of being so far advanced as to include.

tions, &c. so that the determination given to our features by our mental character, may be so involved with, or hid from by accidental circumstances, that it is in vain to attempt the study of a science whose limits are so confined. Their objections of M. Forney are worth noticing, although they do not strike me as conclusive on the points toward which he urges them.

Beside this Essay by M. Forney, I know of no other subsequent publication of any moment on the subject. From this historical deduction however of the literary progress of physiognomy, it appears, that in whatever dispute the science may now be fallen, there is scarcely a period to be mentioned wherein any thing of science was known, in which physiognomy had not its abettors and its professors among men of the greatest learning and most un-

doubted abilities; and that in all probability the chief reasons why so little attention is paid to the subject at present are,

First, That it has been treated in conjunction with subjects now properly exploded as unworthy of attention; and secondly, That it has been injured by the injudicious assertions and arguments of those who have undertaken its defence.

The learned and the wise, however, may sometimes be mistaken; nor should any decisive conclusion be drawn against the use of any thing, from its having been abused. The time therefore may not be far distant, when Physiognomy will be reinstated in its rank among the valuable branches of human knowledge, and be studied with that degree of attention and perseverance which a subject deserves to be essentially connected with the science of Man. [*The APPENDIX in our next.*]

PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 137.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

AFTER a debate in which the number and distresses of the poor, and of persons confined in the prisons in various parts of the kingdom, were stated in strong and affecting terms, the Assembly decreed that four Commissioners should be appointed to receive voluntary donations for the relief of the poor of Paris, and to collect materials for a general system of poor laws.

A letter from Lord George Gordon was read, expressing his admiration of the Assembly's labours, stating, that five months ago the Duke de la Rochefoucault had written to him, that his petition was referred to the Committee of Reports; and praying to be informed, whether any further notice had been taken of it.

After the usual time spent on the new division of the kingdom, a memorial was read from the Marquis de Spinola, Ambassador from Genoa at the Court of France, setting forth that certain rights over the island of Corsica having been reserved to the Republic by the treaty of 1768, the decree of the National Assembly, for uniting Corsica to France forever, was a manifest violation of those rights, which, having been solemnly ratified by treaty, could not be abrogated but by consent of the contracting parties.

On this remonstrance it was observed, that Corsica was not only united to France by conquest and by treaty, but by that which was paramount to both, the declared wish of its inhabitants; who, by the instructions to their Deputies, had testified the most earnest

desire of being incorporated with France; and the Assembly decreed that there was no ground for discussion.

In the evening three of the articles of criminal jurisprudence proposed by M. Guillemin were decreed, viz.

“That crimes being personal, the punishment of a criminal shall entail no disgrace on his family or connections; all of whom shall continue admissible to all professions, employments, and honours.

“That confiscation of the goods of a criminal shall never be pronounced in any case.

“That the dead body of a criminal shall be delivered to his family if required; that it shall be allowed the ordinary rites of sepulture; and that no mention shall be made in the register of the manner of his death.”

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

After deciding some points respecting the new division of the kingdom, with regard to which, it is to be observed, the Assembly has been uniformly guided by the Committee of Constitution, a Report was read from the Committee of Finance, and the following articles decreed:

“The National Assembly (considering that it is of essential importance to order and economy in the finances, to ascertain the debt of each department, and that this cannot be done without separating the current expence from the arrears) decrees, &c.

1. “That from the first of January 1790, the public Treasury shall pay, month by month,

month, the ordinary expences of the current year.

2. " That the pay of the sea and land forces shall be advanced in like manner.

3. " That the arrears of annuities shall continue to be paid in the order in which they fall due, and that every possible means shall be used to extinguish the arrears.

4. " That in like manner shall be paid the interest of all debts due by the public for money advanced for the purchase of corn, anticipations of the revenue of the year 1790, and all expences of the National Assembly.

5. " That the Decree of the 2d of January concerning Pensions shall be executed according to its form and tenor.

6. " That the payment of other arrearages shall be suspended, till the accounts respecting them can be settled.

7. " That a Committee of twelve Members shall be appointed from the Committee of Finance to settle these accounts.

8. " That within one month at farthest, the Comptrollers of each Department, and the Directors of every species of expeniture, shall before this Committee an account of the arrearages of their respective departments.

9. " That Contractors, and other persons, having bills of credit, shall also give in an account of them.

10. " That the Committee shall report to the Assembly, on each branch of the debt, in order as it shall be allowed; and submit to the decision of such parts as may admit of dispute.

11. " That the Assembly will consider of the readiest and most convenient means of discharging the debts that shall be thus allowed."

These articles did not pass without a debate in the course of which, the Abbé Marat having been betrayed into some disorderly expressions, a censure was passed upon him, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

The sitting concluded with a circumstance which requires some previous explanation:

For some time past, M. Marat, the author of a paper entitled *The Friend of the People*, had been complained of for interesting articles of an incendiary nature. An order to apprehend him was lately issued from the proper Tribunal. This order the District des Cordeliers, in which Marat resided, although they had been the first to condemn his conduct, would not suffer to be executed; because they had formerly resolved, that no judicial act should be executed within their jurisdiction, unless first examined and approved, by five Commissioners appointed for the purpose.

VOL. XIX.

This morning two Tipstaves, with a body of the National Guard, went to take Marat into custody: they were opposed by the Militia of the District; and both parties sent Deputies to state the matter to the National Assembly.

The Assembly decreed,

" That the President shall write to inform the District des Cordeliers, that they had misunderstood the principles that affect society; that sentences pronounced by the Courts of Law ought to be executed; and that the resolution of the District for revising sentences which direct any person to be taken into custody within their jurisdiction, tended, contrary to their intention, to disturb public order, and subvert its principles.

" That the Assembly expected from the patriotism of the District des Cordeliers, that they would instead of opposing the execution of the Law."

To this Decree the District instantly submitted, and Marat having made his escape, his papers and effects were put under seal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

A Report was read from the Committee of Finance, proposing the coinage of two millions of pieces of money de Bilon (copper with a small mixture of silver); no person to be obliged to receive more than six livres of this money in one payment.

A Report was also read from the same Committee, stating the reductions that may be made on the several heads of public expeniture. It stated, that the whole might be reduced from 287 to 193 millions of livres, allowing 84 millions for the expence of the army, and 18 for pensions.

The Assembly entered immediately on the proposed reductions, by suppressing the establishments for breeding horses, which cost the public 974,000 livres a year, and tended rather to injure than to improve the breed of horses.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

A Decree was passed, ordering the taxes comprehended under the name of *impositions directes* to be levied for the year 1790, according to the ancient form.

A Decree passed for appointing four Commissioners to draw up a form of punishment for such Members as shall at any time fail in the respect due to the Assembly.

A Decree was passed, respecting the taxes to be paid by the Clergy for the latter part of 1789; and another, directing the Committee of Church and Crown Lands to provide, with all possible expedition, the means of carrying into execution the former Decrees for the sale of those Lands; and appointing Thursday in every week to receive reports from these Committees,

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In the evening, in consequence of a representation by M. Males, that persons, formerly privileged, refused to contribute to the quartering of soldiers, the Assembly decreed, That all citizens having been declared subject to public burdens, in proportion to their means, were bound to contribute to the quartering of soldiers, till a new arrangement can be made.

The censure of the *Abbe' Murry*, voted on the former day, was formally pronounced by the President, after a very noisy opposition by the *Abbe's* friends, who contended that it was beneath the dignity of the Assembly to delay public business for a moment, by a matter of so little importance.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

A Deputation from the Militia of the district of St. Roch, gave an account at the bar, of the proceedings of their corps toward the uncle and the brother of the two *Agasses*, condemned to be executed for forging the notes of the *Caisse d'Escompte*.

M. *Agasse* the uncle had been elected President of the district, by the generous assent of his fellow-citizens, to eradicate the absurd prejudices which attended the infamy of a capital punishment to the family of the criminal.

The battalion of St. Honoré, in which he was enrolled, directed their commander to assure him, in the name of the whole body, that they felt his affliction as their own; and that, far from considering the crime of his nephews as fixing an incredible stigma on the family, they from that moment adopted their relations as brothers, to whom they vowed friendship, union, assistance, and all the sentiments which their virtue merited, rendered still more interesting by their misfortune.

The brother they promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of Grenadiers, as a mark of their esteem and affection.

To the relation of these particulars the President replied, that they had displayed more firmness and patriotism than the Assembly, inasmuch as, in contesting erroneous opinions, example was superior to law.

A decree was passed, directing certain taxes to be levied on all persons without distinction, according to the ancient form, unless otherwise provided for.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

M. *Goupil de Prefeln* called the attention of the Assembly to the appointment of certain Members to offices under the Executive Power; and the Assembly decreed, that, in conformity to the decree of November 3, no Member during the present Session shall accept of any place, gift, pension, salary, or employment from Government, even on condition of vacating his seat.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

In consequence of the last mentioned decree, several Members resigned offices which they had accepted, conceiving them not to come within the meaning of the decree of November 3.

The subdivision of the departments into districts goes on rapidly, the Assembly making it a rule to proceed on the reports from the Committee of Constitution on this important subject, as fast as they can be prepared, in preference to all other business.

It was lately proposed, that the Community of Paris should write circular letters, to request all the Municipalities to unite the several bodies of militia throughout the Kingdom, under the command of the *Marquis de la Fayette*. This proposition the *Marquis* rejected, with the moderation that has uniformly marked his conduct. "Let us wait," said he, "the decision of the National Assembly respecting the National troops. Demand as they are for the defence of Liberty, let us take care that the honour of commanding them affords no resource or pretext for ambition. As for me, when this article of our Constitution comes to be agitated, I shall contend, that no citizen ought to command the National Militia of more than one department."

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

will ever be considered as a memorable speech in the History of France.

Soon after the Assembly was met, the President read the following

NOTE FROM THE KING.

"I give you notice, Mr. President, that it is my intention to repair this morning to the National Assembly: I expect to be there about noon; and it is my wish to enter without ceremony.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Preparations were immediately made to receive his Majesty, and a deputation appointed to meet him. It was agreed that, the Assembly not being a deliberate body when the King is present, the President only should speak.

An officer of the Assembly having announced "The King!" his Majesty was received at the inner door of the hall by M. de *Puffe*, the President, and conducted to the Chair, where the President took his place on his right hand.

The King then saluted the Assembly, and in a speech of considerable length recapitulated all that they had done for the good of his subjects—the union of the three orders—the suppression of privileges—the organization of the municipalities—and the new division of the kingdom. He then touched, with modest dignity, on his own efforts to main-

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tain order and tranquillity throughout the Kingdom, and the respect due to the decrees of the Legislative Body; and to quiet the discontents produced by the Revolution among those who are losers by the change of Government. "I too," added his Majesty, "I too have made sacrifices; and I too should have cause to remonstrate, were I influenced by personal considerations; but for the happiness—the happiness of my people—I will do more. In concert with the Queen, I will early teach my son to imbibe the principles of the New Constitution; and endeavour, by useful lessons, to form him such as I desire him to be, for the good of the nation which he will be called to govern."

His Majesty, in pronouncing this part of his speech, was moved to tears, in which the whole audience sympathized with him.

The President made a sensible reply on behalf of the Assembly, and attended the King, on his exit, to the inner door of the Hall.

His Majesty returned to the Palace of the Tuilleries. The deputation appointed to meet him waited on him to the father of his apartment. On the way they were met by the Queen and the Dauphin. Her Majesty addressed them in the following terms:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I share the sentiments of the King, and join in heart and mind—I join in the proceeding which his love for his people has dictated to him. Look on my son! I will constantly sit before him the virtues of the best of fathers; and I will instruct him early to respect public liberty, and to maintain the laws, of which I hope he will be the firmest support."

The report of this Address was received in the Assembly with the loudest plaudits, and the Hall resounded with *Vive le Roi*, as it had done with *Vive le Roi* on the King's entrance.

An Address of Thanks to the King was moved, and agreed to by acclamation.

M. Goupil de Mesle then moved, That

Mr. BURKE'S LETTER.

AS every thing relating to the celebrated controversy occasioned by Mr. Burke's "Letter on the French Revolution" cannot but be highly gratifying to the Public, we take this opportunity of laying before our Readers a Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Edmund Burke to the Gentleman who translated his "Reflections" into French.

Mr. B.'s Friends will perhaps be pleased to observe, that he continues firm in his former opinions in regard to the Politics of a neighbouring Kingdom; and his Enemies will, no doubt, be delighted to find, that there are many objectionable Passages in the present Letter which will become the subject of such replication.

LETTER from the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE to the TRANSLATOR of his "REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE."

SIR,
YESTERDAY I had the honour of receiving your Letter, in which you de-

all the Members should instantly take the Civic Oath, which was also carried by acclamation; and an amendment was added, That no Member then absent should be allowed to vote before taking the same oath.

The President having first taken the Oath, the Members were called over by name, and each in his turn swore "To be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to maintain, to the utmost of his power, the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by the King."

The Bishop of Perpignan wished to take the Oath with a certain qualification; but was told, that he must either take it unconditionally or withdraw, and preferred the former.

The Abbé de Montequieu, who has been always so strenuous an advocate for the rights of the Church that he has frequently been called the Agent of the Clergy, behaved with more dignity. Having taken the Oath, "I promise moreover," added he, "to set the example of union, if there ever have been the seeds of division in this Assembly."

The Deputies on Commercial Affairs, and various Deputies Extraordinary from distant parts of the Kingdom, requested permission to take the same Oath, which was granted.

The Keeper of the Seals, M. Bailly, and the Marquis de la Fayette, also took the Oath.

The King, in going to the Assembly, was preceded by his equestrics, two officers of the National Guard, and some pages. He was dressed in a plain suit of black.

In the evening Paris was illuminated.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

The sitting of this evening was spent in debating on the conduct of M. de Beurnonville, President of the Council, charged of having exercised his judicial authority in an arbitrary and oppressive manner, and contrary to the decree of the National Assembly, for the prosecution and regulation of criminal jurisprudence. The affair was referred to the new Committee of Reports.

fire that I may revise and soften the expressions which I have made use of concerning
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Henry IV. King of France*. I am not at all surpris'd at your request, for since your childhood you have heard every one talk of the pleasing manners and mild temper of that Prince. Those qualities have faded, and almost obliterated, that vigilance and vigour, without which he would never have either wanted or enjoyed the title of Great. The intention of the is self-evident. The name of Henry IV. recalls the idea of his popularity; the sovereigns of France are proud to have descended from this hero, and are taught to look up to him as a model. It is under the shelter of his venerable name, that all the conspirators against the laws, against religion, and against good order, have dared to invade their king, that he ought to demand all the precautions of power to the danger of annihilation. After having thus declared they have resolved to deliver their sovereign, his nobility, and his magistrats (the natural supporters of his throne), into the hands of thieves, and of all sins.

It is a long time since this plot was first formed. It was resolved to put it into execution according to circumstances, and the mode adopted, of every where suspending the portraits of Henry IV. was one of the means employed for the success of the design. As to the execution, it would not have been so successful, had the same kind of plot been attempted.

Every time that this prince had occasion to deliver one of his manly harangues (which was very often), he took particular care not to be too liberal in his expressions. It was, I suppose, to a kind of Assembly of Notables, that he spoke of his design to free himself entirely from their restraint. But when he employed these courtly hints, of which, by the bye, he was very liberal, he advanced his right foot, and as he himself says, "always clapt his hand upon the hilt of his sword."

Those men whose power is envied, and against whom violent seditions are formed, cannot with safety be good in any other manner. Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and all others in similar situations, who have dared to be virtuous, could never have en-

joyed this odious and critical pre-eminence, but by invariably pursuing all means in their power, of attracting respect, and of sustaining their authority. Without this, they could not have exercised their benevolence.

In such a situation, a prince may with safety, and with as much dignity as glory, divide his authority with his people; because then he has the power to divide it at his discretion, and is not forced to abandon it.

Whatever may be the honour annexed to a voluntary division, whatever may be the political motive that can induce a sovereign to make such a sacrifice in certain cases, Henry IV. neither did the one nor the other: he never, in any manner whatever, parted with an atom of his authority. Did ever he leave in the judgment of the citizens of Paris, to determine the right to such the laws of the kingdom gave him, of being the king and the legislator? Did they ever enter into any treaty with him concerning his title to the throne? Where is there, in the long catalogue of the unlimited prerogatives of the kings of France (be they just or unjust) an article which he ever abandoned, limited, or even submitted to enquiry? He would have been still more illustrious, if, after having purchased and conquered his kingdom, he had done this, and if he had become the founder of a regular constitution.

Historical facts have not furnished me with the means of decaying in a proper manner, if ever he found himself in a situation to acquire the glory, or if he then could have made any attempt of that kind, with a greater degree of safety than I have done on a recent occasion. But it is very probable that he never had of this kind. If you read the Memoirs of Sully with attention (and I suppose that the opinion of the reader will be but little from those of his master) you will easily perceive that they were both royalists in all the extent of the expression, and, with some few exceptions, they constantly maintained that species of government.

As to the blood that Henry shed, he never shed one drop more than was necessary for the maintenance of his right, which he on no occasion would submit to

* The passage alluded to, by Mr. Burke's Translator is the following:—"Henry of Navarre was a polite and active prince. He possessed indeed great humanity and nobility, but an humanity and nobility that never stood in the way of his interests. He was never thought to be loved, without putting himself in a condition not to be feared. He used not to engage with determined conduct. He asserted and maintained his humanity in the great, and distributed his acts of concession only in the detail. He spent the pleasure of his prerogatives nobly, but he took care not to break in upon the capital; and, abandoning for a moment any of the claims which he made under the crown, he would never spring to shed the blood of those who opposed him, often in the field, sometimes upon the scaffold." Page 201.

any species of popular decision, he however could kill when it was necessary. How many bloody battles did he not fight against the majority of the French nation? How many cities did he not sack and pillage? Was his Minister ashamed of leaving the booty that fell into his hands? It is true, that while closely besieging his own capital, he relieved and protected the unfortunate families who, at the peril of their lives, flocked forth to purchase a security haven under the walls of this very capital. I approve this conduct, but it does not inspire me with an enthusiastic admiration. He would have almost been a monster in cruelty, and an idiot in politics, had he done otherwise. But while he was to compassionate to a few wretches dying of hunger, one cannot forget that it was he himself who famished them, by hundreds and by thousands, before he was in a situation to treat thus compassionately a few isolated individuals. It is true, indeed, that in starving Paris, he did nothing but what was conformable to the right of war: but that was a right which he entered in all its plenitude. He followed the dictates of his heart, and of his policy, in the acts of compassion attributed to him: as to the famine which he occasioned, it was in consequence of the position of his army. But can you support the pance, acts of Henry IV. in regard to this very siege of Paris, when you recollect the late miserable severity, and, above all, what has been done in consequence of that unhappy epoch? Of the occurrences that followed, I shall not speak at present, although I think that that ought to be done, to inspire every honest heart with horror and indignation!

As to the "scottish"—it is impossible to decide at this moment, whether it would not have been more prudent for Henry IV. to have saved the Marechal de Biron, instead of cutting off his head within the walls of the Bastille. He was under great obligations to this Marechal of France, as well as to his father; but Henry was less remarkable for his *gratitude* than for his *clemency*. As he never shed blood but for just reasons, I suppose that he thought himself obliged to do it then, on account of the good of his people, and the security of his Throne. It must be allowed, however, that if he had pardoned this rash and impetuous man, he would never have been reproached with this act of commiseration.

If he imagined that the Marechal de Biron was capable of some of those scenes which we have lately seen exhibited in your Kingdom; if he supposed that he might produce the same anarchy, the same confusion, and the same distress, as the preli-

minaries to a humiliating and vexatious tyranny, which we are on the point of beholding established in France under the name of a Constitution; it was right, very right, to cut, on its very formation, the first thread of to many treasons!

He would never have merited the Crown that he acquired, and which he wore with so much glory, if, interposing his compassion to defeat the preservative effects of a severe execution, he had scrupled to punish those traitors and enemies of their country and of the human race;—for, believe me, there can be no virtue where there is no wisdom.

Weakness only, that is to say, the parent and the ally of crimes, could have allowed itself to be affected by misdeeds which have a connection with power, and which aim at the usurpation of a certain degree of authority. To punish such enemies, is to do the same thing as those who attempt the destruction of religion, of the laws, of policy, of morality, of industry, of liberty, and of the prosperity of your country. If Henry IV. had such subjects as those who rule France at this very moment, he would do nothing more than his duty in punishing them.

The present Sovereign is in the situation of a victim, and not the avenger of rebellion. It is rather a misfortune than a crime, that he has not prevented this Revolution with that vigorous precaution, that activity, and that necessary decision which characterized Henry IV.

Louis XVI. according to what I hear and believe, has received from nature as perfect an understanding, and a heart as soft and humane, as his illustrious ancestor. These are indeed the elements of virtue; but he was born under the canopy of a Throne, and was not prepared by adversity for a situation, the trials of which the most perfect and the most absolute virtue could have scarce resisted.

As to the proceedings, the men, the means, the pretences, the projects, the consequences arising from false plans and false calculations of every nature and of every species, which have reduced this Sovereign to appear in no better light than an instrument for the ruin of his country—these are circumstances to be recorded and commented on by the Historian.

These remarks, Sir, have been occasioned by reading your Letter; you may print them as an Appendix to your work, or in whatever manner you please; or you may keep them for your own private satisfaction—I leave it entirely to your discretion.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
E. BURKE.

Beaconsfield, Jan. 2, 1791.

REMARKS

REMARKS on the MANUFACTURING of MAPLE SUGAR.

Published by a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN at PHILADELPHIA, for the GENERAL INFORMATION and BENEFIT of the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in JULY 1790.

HE who enables another to obtain any necessary of life either cheaper or more independently than heretofore, adds a new source of happiness to man; and becomes more or less useful, in proportion to the number of those who participate in the benefits of his discovery. The transitions, however, made from one stage of improvement to another, are not sudden, but gradual; which probably arises from that strong and almost universal disinclination in the mind, at departing from the beaten path, or from long established customs. Hence men, frequently, at first, treat with neglect or contempt, that which, afterwards, on better information, and a thorough knowledge of facts, they believe, and without reluctance adopt in their subsequent practice. What we introduce and embrace as a maxim,—"That every new proposition, merely on account of its novelty, must be rejected,"—our knowledge would no longer be progressive, and every kind of improvement must cease.

That the juice of the Sugar Maple would produce a saccharine substance answering the purposes of sugar, is well known many years, and particularly by the inhabitants of the Eastern States; but that there was a sufficient number of this kind of tree in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, only, to supply the whole of the United States with this article, is a fact which was not so well ascertained, or so fully and authentically, till within a year or two past; and that the sugar of this tree was capable of being *grained*, and produced, in quantity, equal to the best imported, was in some measure problematical till within even two or three months past, when the arrival of several chests in the city of Philadelphia, made last spring on the old way, removed every doubt, in the minds of those who have seen it, as to the truth of this last fact.

A person who had many years been acquainted with the usual way of making this article, having desirous of improving the method, obtained the instructions of a refiner of sugar in Philadelphia, and, with these before him, began his experiment in February last, at Stock-point, about three miles below the junction of the Mohock and Popocateunk branches of the Delaware. He soon discovered that the business was yet in its infancy, that great and even essential improvements might be made therein, which would require a departure from

the methods heretofore in general use, in boiling down the green sap, graining the Syrup, &c. and which, if attended to and adopted, would enable him to produce sugar, in colour, grain, and taste, equal, if not superior in reputation, to any imported. His sentiments and hopes on this head have been fully confirmed by the result of his experiments; for the sugar he has made and sent down to this city, in the opinion of well qualified judges, is equal to the best sugars imported from the West India islands.

The person above-mentioned, whose judgment on this subject is much to be relied on, as well from his experience in the business, as his established character for candour and integrity, is clearly of opinion, that four active industrious men, well provided with materials, and conveniences proper for carrying on the business, may turn out, in a common place, which lasts from four to six weeks, forty hundred weight of good sugar, that is, ten hundred to each man. If four men can erect this, how great must be the product of the separate or assorted labour.

It is not, or may not be, the immense trade of East India which abounds with the Sugar Maple! What a new and extensive field opens for the consideration! What an interesting and important object to the eyes of humanity, presents itself to our view! An object that deserves the countenance of every good citizen, and that highly merits even NATIONAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

[Then follows a detail and description of the daily utensils and material, with the process or mode of manufacturing the sap of the Maple.]

The Pamphlet concludes as follows:

"In all sugar plantations, it will be advantageous to cut out the different sorts of timber which grow intermixed with the Sugar Maple, and even those of that species which are not thriving, prunning trees. The timber so cut out will serve for fuel for the boilers, and leave greater openings for the rays of the sun to enter, which will have a tendency to improve and enrich the remaining trees. The ground so cleared of all except the Maple-tree, it has been observed, is particularly favourable for pasture and the growth of grass. "Whether this tree is injured or impoverished by repeated tappings," is an enquiry to be expected, and has been frequently made of late, by persons

who have anxiously wished for the success of this business. It has been before observed, that it will bear much hardship and abuse, and it may be added, that there are instances, particularly among the old planters on the North River, of trees which have been topped for fifty years or upwards, and continue to yield their sap in the season, equal to any brought into use of later time; indeed it is affixed with confidence, by persons who have had to be years experience, that these trees, by use, become more valuable, yielding a sap of a better quality. However a careful cultivation of them, the sifting and manuring the soil in which they stand, may improve their value, remains to be ascertained in future, though it may be

expected, that this, like almost all other trees and plants, may from a natural state be greatly and essentially improved by the hand of art. Experiments, therefore, will not be unworthy the attention of those citizens situated in the more interior parts of the States, if it shall thereby be found that these trees can be readily propagated, either from the seed or young plants, and be brought to thrive, so as to be equal in their produce, if not superior to those which have been sowed over the country, without the aid of man. To what an extent of cultivation may not this lead! There will be no risk or disadvantage attending the experiment; and it certainly deserves encouragement.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AURORA BOREALIS.

AURORA BOREALIS, Northern Twilights, or Streamers; a kind of Meteor appearing in the northern part of the heavens, mostly in the winter-time, and in frosty weather. The ancients called them *Chasmata*, and *Trabis*, and *Bolides*, according to their forms or colours. In old times they were extremely rare, and on that account were the more taken notice of. The only thing that resembles a distinct history of this phenomenon, is what we have from the learned Dr. Halley (Phil. Trans. n. 343). The first account he gives, is of the appearance of what is called by the author *burning sparks*, and was seen at London on Jan. 30, 1560. This account is taken from a book entitled, "A Description of Meteors, by W. F. D. D." and reprinted at London in 1674. The next appearance, on the testimony of Stowe, was on Oct. 7, 1564. In 1574 an Aurora Borealis was observed two nights successively, viz. on the 13th and 25th of Nov. with much the same appearance as described by Dr. Halley in 1715, and which we now so frequently observe. Again, the same was twice seen in Brabant, in the year 1575; viz. on the 13th of Feb. and 28th of Sept. After this, Michel Vespelin, tutor to the great Kepler, assures us, that at Bakuang, in the county of Wurtemberg, in Germany, these phenomena, which he styles *Chasmata*, were seen by himself no less than seven times in 1580. In 1581 they again appeared in an extraordinary manner in April and Sept. and in a less degree at some other times of the same year. In 1621, Sept. 2d, this phenomenon was observed all over France, and described by Cassendus, who gave it the name of Aurora Borealis; yet neither this, nor any similar appearances posterior to 1574, are described by English writers till the year

1707; which, as Dr. Halley observes, shows the prodigious neglect of curious matters which at that time prevailed. From 1621 to 1707, indeed, there is no mention made of Aurora Borealis being seen by anybody; and considering the number of Astronomers, who during that period were in a manner continually poring on the heavens, we may very reasonably conclude, that no such thing did make its appearance till after an interval of eighty six years. In 1707 a small one was seen in November; and during that year and the next, the same appearances were repeated five times. The next on record is that mentioned by Dr. Halley in March 1715-16, the brilliancy of which attracted universal attention, and by the vulgar was considered as marking the introduction of a new race of Princes. Since that time these meteors have been so common, that no accounts have been kept of them.

It was for a long time a matter of doubt, whether this meteor made its appearance only in the Northern Hemisphere, or whether it was also to be observed near the South Pole. This is now ascertained by Mr. Forster; who in his late voyage round the world along with Captain Cook, assures us, that he observed them in the high southern fringes, though with phenomena somewhat different from those which are seen here.

With regard to the cause of the Aurora Borealis, many conjectures have been formed. The first which naturally occurred was, that it was occasioned by the ascent of inflammable sulphureous vapours from the earth.

Dr. Halley concluded that there was some connection between the poles of the earth and the Aurora Borealis; but, being unacquainted with

with the electric power, he supposed that this earth was hollow, having within it a magnetical sphere, which corresponded in virtue with all the natural and artificial magnets on the surface; and the magnetic effluvia passing through the earth, from one pole of the central magnet to another, might sometimes become visible in their course, which he thought was from North to South, and thus exhibit the beautiful confluences of the Aurora Borealis. S. Borealis accounts for the phenomena of magnetism and the Aurora Borealis in a manner perfectly similar to that of Dr. Halley, only changing the phrase *magnetic effluvia* for *electric fluid*. The first person that seems to have endeavoured to find any possible proof for the electrical quality of the Aurora Borealis, is Dr. Hamilton of Dublin. He brings as a proof the experiment of Mr. Hawksbee, by which the electrical fluid is shown to put on appearances somewhat like the Aurora Borealis, when it passes through a vacuum. This proof of the electricity of the Aurora Borealis consists entirely in the resemblance the two lights bear one to another; and if so there would, that during the time of an Aurora Borealis the magnetic needle hath been disturbed, electric fire obtained from the atmosphere in plenty, and at some times different kinds of rumbling and hissing sounds heard, we have the sum of all the positive evidence in favour of the electric hypothesis.

Was the Aurora Borealis the first natural phenomenon the solution of which had been attempted by electricity, no doubt the proofs just now adduced would be very insufficient; but when it is considered, that we have indisputable evidence of the identity of the phenomena of thunder and of electricity; when we also consider, that the higher parts of our atmosphere are continually in a strongly electrified state; the analogy becomes so strong, that we can scarce doubt of the Aurora Borealis arising from the same cause.

Aurora Borealis succeeded by South-west Winds.

Mr. Winn in 1772 presented a paper to the Royal Society, wherein he says, that the appearance of an Aurora Borealis is a certain sign of an hard gale of wind from the south or south-west. This he never found to fail in twenty-three instances; and even thinks, that from the splendor of the meteor, some judgment may be formed concerning the ensuing tempest. If the Aurora

is very bright, the gale will come on within twenty-four hours, but will be of no long duration; if the light is faint and dull, the gale will be less violent, and longer in coming on, but will also last longer. His observations were made in the English Channel, where such winds are very dangerous; and by attending to the Aurora, he says he often got safely out of it, when others narrowly escaped being wrecked.

This is an exceeding useful observation for sailors; but it cannot be expected that the winds succeeding these meteors should in all places blow from the south-west; though no doubt a careful observation of what winds succeed the Aurora Borealis, and other meteors in different parts of the world, might contribute in some measure to lessen the dangers of navigation.

Conjecture concerning the Reason.

If this phenomenon is occasioned by the vast quantity of electric matter conveyed to the equatorial parts of the earth, it is certain that the earth cannot receive any great quantity of this matter at one place without emitting it at another. The electricity, therefore, which is constantly received at the equator, must be emitted near the poles, in order to perform its course; otherwise there could not be a constant supply of it for the common operations of nature. It is observed, that electrified bodies are always surrounded by a blast of air, which is sent forth from them in all directions; hence, if the electric matter find a more ready passage through one part of the earth than another, a wind will be found to blow from that quarter. If therefore one of these places happens to be in the Atlantic Ocean, near the Coast of France, or in the Bay of Biscay, the electric matter which has been received at the equator during an Aurora Borealis will be discharged there some time after, and consequently a wind will blow from that quarter, which will be from the south-west to those ships which are in the English Channel. It cannot be imagined, however, that all the matter can be discharged from one place; and therefore according to the different situations of those electrical vents, winds may blow in different directions; and thus the same Aurora Borealis may produce a south-west wind in the English Channel, and a north-west one in Scotland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE only public business which has been brought before the Lords during the present month, has been the New Government of Canada, which was introduced on the twentieth of February by Lord Grenville in a message from the King, similar to that delivered by

Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons.

Since that time to the 24th of March, the attention of their Lordships has been solely engrossed in deciding on private Appeals, and hearing evidence on the petitions against some of the Scots Peers elections.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had promised, before the holidays, to bring forward, for the investigation of a Committee to be appointed for that purpose, the state of the income and expenditure of the country; as a preparatory step to which, he had now to move for such papers as would state to the House the whole income and expenditure from the 1st of January 1786, to the 1st day of January 1791, by which he was confident that it would be proved to the satisfaction of the House, that the income was considerably superior to the revenue. He then made a long string of motions for the necessary papers from the Treasury, which were all agreed to.

The Speaker gave notice of the death of G. A. Selwyn, Esq. against whose return for Luggershall several petitions had been presented.

Mr. Hobart presented a petition for the Hon. J. A. Townshend, to be admitted a party in the said contested election, instead of the late Mr. Selwyn; with the prayer of which the House agreed, and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Bodmin Election.

Mr. Francis, after some observations on the insufficiency of the information produced to the House relative to the conduct of the Madras Government, moved for copies of letters from Earl Cornwallis, and the Council of Bengal, to the Presidency of Fort St. George, under date of the 29th of August, 9th of September, and 13th of November, 1789, or of such paragraphs thereof as contained any orders issued by that Presidency respecting the disputes between Tippoo Sultan and the Rajah of Travancore.

Mr. Dundas rose not for the purpose of opposing the motion, but of offering a remark on the number of papers moved for daily, and of enquiring when it was probable that any motion would be made on the subject.

Mr. Francis in reply asserted, that it was not possible to ascertain what number of papers would be necessary previous to any motion, because many which were produced might, on inspection, be found to contain insufficient information. With regard to the enquiry made by Mr. Dundas, he informed him, that he had just received a letter from Mr. Hipplesley, stating that he should be ready to attend on Monday, or on any open

day, to offer some motion to the consideration of the House.

The paper moved for by Mr. Francis was ordered to be presented.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Ordered out a writ for the election of a Burgess to serve for Dunwich, vacated by Barne Barne's having accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition from the Middlesex Justices against the Offenders' Employment or Penitentiary bill.

The Committee of the whole House on the African Slave Trade was deferred till this day fortnight.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. D. P. Coke, Chairman of the Bodmin Committee, reported the sitting Members, Sir John Mordaunt and Roger Wilbraham, Esq. to be duly elected; and the petitions of Sir James Laroche, John Sullivan, Esq. and John Pomeroy, with five other electors, to be frivolous and vexatious.

LIBELS.

Mr. Fox gave notice of his intention of bringing speedily before the House, two questions of law; the first, with respect to the King's Bench, in judging of, and giving sentence on libels; and, secondly, with respect to *Quo Warranto Informations*.—He wished to be informed by Gentlemen of the law when the Circuits would end, as it was his intention to bring the questions before the House immediately upon their close. The motions, he said, would be, first, for the appointment of a grand Committee of Courts of Justice; and, secondly, for the interference of the Legislature upon the present proceedings.

Mr. Jekyll stated when the circuits would end.

Mr. Fox then gave notice, that he would bring the business forward on Wednesday, the 6th of April.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. Fox asked the Minister whether it was his intention, in the course of the present session, to move the giving notice to the East India Company of the extinction of their charter?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, it certainly was; but he had no intention of bringing forward, in the present situation of the affairs of the Company, any definitive plan.

BOTANY BAY.

Sir Charles Bunbury moved for copies of all letters from Governor Phillips, giving ar

of the nature and fertility of the land at Botany Bay and Port Jackson, with the probability of a sufficient produce being obtained for the maintenance of the settlement, and also an account of the behaviour of the convicts.

Col. Tarleton seconded this motion, and gave the House to understand, that from information he had received, the colony was in a melancholy and wretched state. He read part of a letter from an officer at Botany Bay, which, after noticing the loss of the *Sirius*, and the narrow escape of the crew, proceeded to show that the settlement was under the apprehensions of famine—that the country was extremely barren—that it could not produce anything serviceable for the mother country, or even for the maintenance of those who were unfortunately sent there; and that provisions were so scarce, that the allowance for officers weekly was no more than two pounds of pork, which had been fasted for more than four years, two pounds and a half of flour, one quart of rice, and one pint of peas. He concluded by reproaching the sending out of more convicts, or rather victims, to such a place, which he considered to be a measure repugnant to humanity and expedience.

The motion was put, and the papers ordered.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Mitford rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief of Protestant Catholics from the statutes now in force against them. The Hon. Gentleman entered into a state of the penal laws against Catholics, from the first of Elizabeth, downwards, and observed upon their excessive severity. He showed that the reasons which at first existed for those laws were now done away; that Roman Catholics held no opinion hostile to civil liberty, and that they acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope in spiritual matters only. He said, the indulgences granted to the Roman Catholics in Ireland had, from experience, shown, that no danger could arise from a similar indulgence in England; and in France that indulgence had been shown to Protestants, which he wished now to propose to have granted to his Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects. He concluded by moving "for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal, under certain conditions and restrictions, the penal laws now in force against protesting Roman Catholics."

Mr. Ker suggested the propriety of a resolution of 1774, for referring to a select committee all motions on Bills relative to

Mr. Wyndham seconded Mr. Mitford's

motion, which he considered to be founded on justice, humanity, and wisdom. He reprobated every punishment for religious opinions as persecution, which he gloried in seeing nearly exploded out of the world. The Catholics, he said, asked not to be admitted to any place of trust; they solicited alone to be permitted quietly to live in the country, and not to be subjected to the precarious tenure of co-existence.

Mr. Stanley was also for the motion; he sincerely hoped that our laws against the Roman Catholics might no longer be suffered to be a reproach to our national liberality. He said, he had narrowly watched the conduct of the Roman Catholics in that part of the country he represented (Lancashire), and he could, with truth, declare them to be zealously attached to the present illustrious family on the throne, and to our excellent free and happy constitution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he conceived abundantly enough had been offered in support of the Bill proposed to be brought in by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Mitford), and on which he hoped the House would be unanimous. He rose, however, to observe, that what had been suggested from the Chair was necessary to be adopted (the referring of the proposition for leave to bring in the Bill to a Committee of the whole House); thinking it to be advisable, therefore, to avoid any debate at present, and to bring forward the business again as speedily as possible. He should move, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the motion for a repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, to-morrow fortnight."

Mr. Fox understood that the relief intended by the Bill went only to those described as Protestant Catholics. Although there were many who had protested, there were still more who, though they had not yet protested, would have no objection to do it, and were in every respect as good citizens and faithful subjects as those who had; he therefore was averse to any exceptions whatever. He then introduced many of the arguments which he had used in the debate on the Test Act, and applied them successfully to the question before the House; he contended that all the different Christian religions that were tolerated in other countries in Europe, ought to have the same convenient toleration here. In support of his arguments, Mr. Fox adverted to the present state of toleration in different countries in Europe, and the advantages resulting to the government of each from that salutary regulation. In the King of Prussia's dominions, he said, all religions were tolerated,—

in the United Provinces all religions were tolerated;—in France, he was sure that universal toleration prevailed; and in the United States of America it was the same.—On the nature of their governments, he remarked, that the Prussian had enough of monarchy in it—that the United Provinces had enough of democracy,—France, till lately, a sufficiency of aristocracy—and both France and America, at present, sufficient notions of liberty. When it was thus found, and he believed the statement he had given was incontrovertible, that universal toleration, without any exception, was a wise and salutary measure in every different government, certainly it was particularly calculated and well adapted to the constitution of this country, one of the principal beauties of which had always been, and he hoped and trusted ever would remain to be, a mixed government, composed of parts from every species of government, happily blended to form a constitution and government so near to perfection, as to be at once the admiration and example of surrounding nations, as well as the glory and boast of every British subject that lived under its benign influence. He concluded by saying, that he would on a future stage of the business move, as an amendment, to leave out the word “protesting.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to explain. In what he had said before, he only spoke to the form of proceeding, and he moved for the Bill going into a Committee on a future day, that it might undergo a thorough discussion. The present stage of the business, he thought, was not the time for debating the principle of the Bill. Gentlemen would be better able to argue it, after having the intermediate time to consider it.—But this he would say, that he never would give his support to that Bill, or any other Bill, the object or principle of which was anywise similar to that proposed for the repeal of the Test Act, which had been already opposed, and successfully opposed, in that House, and which he should always think himself bound to resist by every opposition in his power; and had he not considered this Bill as completely distinct, and perfectly different in every respect from the other, he would not have shown the most distant favour to it, nor wished that it should go to a Committee.

The order of 1774 being read by the clerk, the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put from the Chair, and agreed to, *sem. con.*

Mr. Loveden put off his motion for a list of the names of the proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends, until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Fox mentioned a grievance under which the keepers of livery-stables suffered. He said, that public-houses only were liable to have soldiers quartered on them; but for some time back livery-stable keepers had had soldiers quartered upon them. He therefore, conceived, that a clause should be introduced into the Bill, to prevent such abuse in future.

Sir George Yonge said, that he never heard of such abuse before; but agreed that it should be prevented in future, if it did exist: the Bill went through the Committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday next.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Carlisle Petition.

Mr. Francis wished to know, if Government had the power of retaining in India the Hanoverian troops?

Mr. Dundas replied, that Government certainly had a discretionary power of retaining them for a few months, provided it should be found necessary so to do.

Mr. Loveden rose, and expressed himself ready to make his motion relative to the names of Proprietors of the Unclaimed Dividends. Mr. Pitt said, that the application was rather irregular. Mr. Fox was of a different opinion. The House then divided on the question, viz. Whether Mr. Loveden's motion or the Order of the Day should come on.

For Mr. Loveden's motion	69
Against it	81

Majority 21

Mr. Loveden then said, that on Friday next he should bring his motion forward.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for a Member to serve in Parliament for Tiverton, in the room of the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, who has vacated his seat in consequence of having accepted of the place of Joint-Paymaster of his Majesty's forces.—Also a new writ for Chichester—Mr. Steele having also accepted of the place of Joint-Paymaster of his Majesty's forces.

The Order of the Day being read, for the report on the Offenders' Bill being taken into consideration,

Mr. Powys observed, that as several Gentlemen imagined that the present Bill was identically the same as that presented last year, and as they had determined on this principle to give it opposition, he wished merely to state, that it had undergone several alterations and modifications in the Committee, agreeably to the suggestions of those

Gentlemen who had objected to it in its original state. However, as he wished that it might have as full and ample a discussion as was not incompatible with the pressure of the case, he would move, that the further consideration of the report should be deferred to this day fortnight.

The Order of the Day was postponed accordingly, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

The first business that stood for this day was, a ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Sterling Petition; and at half past three o'clock, there not being one hundred Members present, the Speaker declared the House adjourned to the next day.

FRIDAY, Feb 25.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Sterling Election petition; and received a report from the Chairman of the Poole Election Committee, that Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. was duly elected for Poole, and not the returned Member, the Hon. Charles Stuart, and the return was ordered to be amended accordingly.

Ordered, on the motion of Mr. Pitt (though Mr. Fox argued for deferring it to the 21st of June), to ballot on the 8th of April for a Committee on the Westminster Petition.

Mr. Pitt presented a message from the King; and the Members being all uncovered, the speaker read it.

GEORGE REX.

" His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that it appears to his Majesty, that it would be for the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in the province of Quebec, that the same should be divided into two separate Provinces, to be called the Province of the Upper Canada, and the Province of the Lower Canada; and that it is, accordingly, his Majesty's intention to divide the same, when his Majesty shall be enabled by an Act of Parliament to establish the necessary regulations for the government of the said Provinces; his Majesty therefore recommends this object to the consideration of this House.

" His Majesty also recommends it to this House, to consider of such provisions as may be necessary to enable his Majesty to make a permanent appropriation of lands in the said Provinces for the support and maintenance of a protestant clergy within the same, in proportion to such lands as have been already granted within the same by his Majesty. And it is his Majesty's desire, that such provisions may be made with respect to all future grants of lands within the said

Provinces respectively, as may best conduce to the same object, in proportion to such increase as may happen in the population and cultivation of the said Provinces:— And for this purpose, his Majesty consents that such provision or regulations may be made by this House, respecting all future grants of land to be made by his Majesty within the said Provinces, as this House shall think fit."

The Message was ordered to be considered on Wednesday next.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

Mr. Loveden made his motion, " That a list be laid before the House of the persons entitled to dividends unpaid in the public funds, on or before Dec. 31, 1780, stating the number of dividends due, and giving such a description of the true proprietors, as may be entered in the Bank books."

Mr. Hesselty said, that as the motion was to acquaint those who knew not the property they were entitled to in the funds, he saw no reason why the account should not be brought down to the year 1785, and moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Thornton said, the list already moved for could not be ready in less than three weeks, that it would contain 7600 names, and occupy 500 sheets of paper. He then remarked, that many persons who had money in the funds, were in the habit of leaving their dividends six or seven years unclaimed, for reasons best known to themselves, who would be hurt were it made public that they were in possession of such property; he would therefore oppose the amendment, which, upon a division, being lost, the original motion was put and carried.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the appropriation of the unclaimed dividends, which after a few words from Mr. Fox, intimating that he could not consent to a Bill so radically and fundamentally calculated for a breach of public faith, was granted, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

The House in a Committee to consider of enabling the Lords of the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills, for securing the payment of unclaimed dividends, it was resolved, That the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose.

The House was then resumed, and the report ordered to be made.

Mr. Hipplesley moved the reading of the Act of the 24th of George III. which Act prohibited the entering into any war in India for the purpose of extension of territory, or unless hostilities were actually commenced against

against us, or our allies. He next moved the reading of several resolutions of the House, entered into in May 1782 to the same purpose. He read a letter he had received by the Houghton, stating the impolicy of the war entered into, and of the melancholy prospect of our affairs; after which he adverted to several resolutions of the Company, entered into in the years 1768, 69, and 70, which turned upon the impolicy of aiding the Maharras against the only barrier between them and us, the Mysore country. The Honourable Gentleman was so extremely indisposed as scarcely to be heard, and was unable to proceed further.

Mr. Francis lamented that, from the Hon. Gentleman's indisposition, the talk had unexpectedly fallen on him to state to the House his opinion of the war into which this country was plunged in India. He reprobated, as impolitic, the extension of our territory by any means, and asserted, that even were the present war just, and ultimately successful, we ought not to retain a single foot of territory in addition to what we are already possessed of, for in such case we ought to take money; and if that was not to be had in sufficient quantities in proportion to the aggression, we ought to make the Prince of the conquered country tributary, until the sum deemed necessary was discharged. He judged it expedient for the safety of India, and for the good of this country, that an end should be put to the war as speedily as possible, but if it should be continued, and successfully, it would be prudent to send out orders immediately to restore to Tippoo every inch of territory, and to take money as an equivalent for our conquests; for by an increased territory, we should labour under the inconvenience of having a larger frontier to maintain, and a greater army to support. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the war with Tippoo Sultan appears to have originated in the purchase of the forts of Cranganore and Jacottah from the Dutch by the Rajah of Travancore."

Mr. Hipplesey seconded the motion.

Mr. Dundas contended, that the war was founded in justice, policy, and a sacred regard to alliances. That the forts of Cranganore and Jacottah being transferred to the Rajah from the Dutch, had given rise to the war, was not true; nor could it be so stated by any man who would give himself the trouble of looking carefully to the papers upon the table; for it would there be found, that Tippoo's movements and designs on the Cranganore country had been notorious long before the purchase of those forts; for

he had come down in force, amounting to 100,000 men, to the lines of the Travancore country, at the time those forts were in possession of the Dutch.

Major Matland said, that if he could bring himself to consider the war to be just, he would give it his support; but if it was unjust, as he considered it to be, from every thing he had learned in India, and from every thing he had heard in England, the House could not reprobate it in too strong terms.

Mr. Witherforce supported the war against Tippoo Sab as politic and just.

Mr. Fox ridiculed the idea of supposing, that according to the spirit of a treaty of alliance, we were bound to support an ally in any quarrel that such an ally may have with a third power, with or without our express consent, which was the case between us and the Rajah of Travancore.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the system adopted in pursuing the war was founded in strict justice and policy. He insisted that the hostilities commenced by Tippoo Sultan against the Rajah of Travancore were unprovoked; and that we could not, without the violation of a solemn treaty, desist from acting in the manner at present pursued by the Government in India.

The question was then put on Mr. Francis's motion, and negatived without a division.

TUESDAY, March 1.

The House ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Pontefract Election Petitions.

A new Writ was ordered for Heytesbury, in the room of M. A. Taylor, Esq. who has made his election for Poole.

Mr. Wilberforce reported progress from the Committee on the Slave Trade, and presented Minutes of the Evidence taken by the Committee.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Mitford rose to resume the subject upon which he had made the motion before the Committee on a former day. He took a view of the Penal Laws, which the Statute Books of this country contained, against Roman Catholics; most of which were, in their nature and form, sanguinary, severe, and unjust; and recurred to the different periods in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, when these oppressive laws had been enacted, and required by the State policy of those times. That cause being now long since done away, he could not foresee that any objection was to be made to his motion; and concluded by asking the Chairman to move the House to grant leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief

of a certain class of his Majesty's faithful subjects, called the Protecting Roman Catholics, by the Repeal of several Penal Laws against them now in existence.

Mr. Fox rose, not, he said, to oppose the Bill from any objections he had to the principle of it, but he could not assent to it without his amendment: he entered into a severe declamation against affording partial indulgence to any sect, and introduced the Dissenters, for whom he avowed himself an advocate, as a sect deserving every indulgence and toleration that could be given. After making many other observations, he concluded with moving, "That after the words 'Protecting Catholics,' the words *and others* should be added."

Mr. Burke seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt perfectly coincided with Mr. Fox in his general principle, but only doubted as to the mode of putting it in execution.

The Attorney General wished that the relief should be extended upon a broad basis, to comprehend even those Catholics who did not protest, as well as those who did.

After some further conversation, it was agreed, that leave should be given to bring in the Bill.

The House being refused, Mr. Stanley, the Chairman of the Committee, moved for leave to bring in the Bill; which was accordingly granted. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Mr. Dundas said, having on a former day given his opinion upon the war in India, it was unnecessary for him to do more than to move, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the attacks made by Tippoo Sultan on the Lines of Travancore, on the 29th of December 1789, the 6th of March and 15th of March 1790, were unwarranted and unprovoked, and an infraction of the Treaty entered into at Mangalore on the 10th of March 1784."

General Smith concurred fully in this motion. He considered the attack upon the Travancore country to be a clear breach of the Treaty of Mangalore, and hoped that such an insult in India might never go unpunished.

Mr. St. John wished to be informed, whether the Hon Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) intended to suffer this motion to stand alone, or to follow it up by others?

Mr. Dundas said, he intended to follow it up by two others; the 1st, approving the conduct of Lord Cornwallis as highly meritorious; and the 2d, approving the Treaties.

Mr. St. John again rose, and declared his opinion to be, that the whole transactions

intended to be approved of by the Hon. Gentleman's motions were blameable; and that the war was impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust.

Mr. Hoppesley, being too unwell to attend the House, had sent his sentiments in writing, which were read by Mr. M. A. Taylor, in condemnation of the war; and in which sentiments Mr. Taylor coincided.

Col. McLeod spoke in justification of the war; after which the motion was put, and carried without a division.

Mr. Dundas next moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of the Governor General of Bengal, in his determination to support the Rajah of Travancore, is highly meritorious."

Mr. Fox moved the previous question, which was negatived, and the motion carried without a division.

Mr. Dundas then made his last motion, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the Treaties entered into by the Governor General of Bengal, between the East India Company, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, are calculated to carry on the war with vigour, and to maintain tranquillity in India; and that the faith of the British Empire is pledged to support the same."

Mr. St. John opposed this motion, by observing, that they were called on to approve of a Treaty, the whole of which was not yet before them.

Mr. Dundas considered it necessary, now the war in India had been discussed, for the House to declare whether they did or did not give their approbation to its commencement.

Mr. Fox said, that time ought to be given to consider the Treaties, before they were called upon to give them their approbation; to obtain which he should move an adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this motion.

Col. Hartley was for the adjournment.

The Question, "That this House do now adjourn," was put, and negatived.

The original motion was then put, and carried without a division.

THURSDAY, March 3.

At four o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the contested election for Exeter; when, after a due examination, it was declared, that a sufficient number of qualified Members were not present.

The Speaker, in consequence, adjourned the House.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Exeter Petition.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message relative to the Government of Quebec,

Mr. Pitt said, he did not think it necessary now to offer more than the general outlines of his motion, to repeal the Act of the 14th of the King, and to bring in a Bill for the future Government of the Province of Canada.

These outlines we shall state generally and shortly.—In the first place he proposed that it should be divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada; the one comprising the Old Canadian Settlers, which made the greatest part; the other consisting of the new settlers from Great Britain and America.—They are to have a Council and a House of Assembly.—The Members not to be, as heretofore, at the will of the Crown, but to be for life, and hereditary, according to some distinctions which shall be made in the province.—In all articles of Taxation, &c. they shall be regulated by their own Assembly, except in matters which concern Trade. Regulations of Trade are referred for the decision of the British Parliament, but the Assembly and Council of Canada shall have liberty to direct and model them as may be most conducive to the interests of the province.—The Criminal Laws of this country, which at present, by an ordinance of the province, take place there, shall continue.—All the advantages of the British Jurisprudence shall extend to them—such as the Trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, &c. but all subject to the local regulations of the Assembly.—In Upper Canada, though the most religious attention should be paid to rights of every kind, yet as an object of convenience and regulation, the possessions are to be as much as possible reduced to Socage Tenures.—Some matters of Religion and Trade are to be placed under such restrictions, that they cannot be valid without the sanction of the British Parliament.

He professed himself ready to give any further explanation required, even in the present stage, and concluded by making his motion.

Mr. Fox expressed much satisfaction in the principles of the measure, as far as they were now explained, and rejoiced that a selection was made in a foreign Government, of those regulations by which the people were allowed to govern themselves.

The motion was put, leave granted, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dundas, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

A new writ was ordered for Poole, in the room of Benjamin Lister, Esq. who had accepted the office of Steward of the Cuthbert Hundreds.

MONDAY, March 7.

The Hon. Mr. Dudley Ryder, and Thomas Steele, Esq. took the oath and their seats, being re-elected, since their acceptance of the Joint-Paymastership of his Majesty's forces.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House the Bill to repeal certain parts of an Act of the 14th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America," and to make further provision for the government of the said province. The same was read a first time, ordered to be read a second on that day's night, and to be printed.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Fowey election, made the following report:

"That the said Committee having considered the several statements and evidence touching the right of choosing, nominating, or appointing the Returning Officer for the Borough, have determined,

"That the Portreeve of the Borough of Fowey is the Returning Officer for the said Borough; and that it is necessary that such Returning Officer should be chosen or presented by a Homage or Jury of Princes' tenants duly admitted on the Court Rolls of the Manor of the said Borough; and that Princes' Tenants admitted by the Steward at a Court holden in the said Manor, are duly admitted; and that the presentment of the said Homage is not necessary to such admission,

"That the Right Hon. Lord Stultham and Sir Ralph Payne are not duly returned to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Fowey in the County of Cornwall; but that the Right Hon. Lord Valletort and Philip Railleigh, Esq. are duly returned.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown was upon motion ordered to attend to alter the said return.

Lord Viscount Downe (Chairman of the Committee to try the petitions against Steynning Election)

Reported, that Henry Howard, Esq. and J. M. Lloyd, Esq. the sitting Members, were not duly elected;

And that Sir John Honeywood, Bart. and W. Curtis, Esq. the petitioners, were duly elected.

Ordered the Deputy-Clerk of the Crown to attend to amend the writ.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, March 8.

This day the House met for the purpose of electing a Committee to try the merits of Barnstable Election, but a sufficient number of Members not attending, they were obliged to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Ballotted for a Committee on the Barnstable Election Petition.

The Earl of Carysfort reported from the Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Petition against the Pontefract Election, "That the Right of Election for the Borough of Pontefract is in the Inhabitants Householders Resiants," and "That John Smyth, Esq. and William Sotherton, Esq. the fitting Members, are duly elected to serve in Parliament for the said Borough."

Mr. Pitt brought in the Bill for transferring the trust of the Unclaimed Dividends from the Directors of the Bank to the Exchequer.—The Bill went through its first reading without any comment, and was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the 15th.

Colonel M'Leod, advertising to the speech read lately in the House by Mr. M. A. Taylor, and supposed to be the composition of Mr. Hippisley, remarked, that it contained a set of calumnies on the characters of worthy men, some of whom had already died in the service of their country, and others were at present exposing their lives in its defence. The article to which he particularly referred, was the one charging the army of General Matthews with most savage cruelties at the siege of Anampore, in the war against Rajah Tippoo Sultan; amongst other things, of the massacre of 300 beautiful women, who were made to expire amidst every species of violence that could be offered to the sex.—These calumnies he could declare from his own knowledge, not to have the smallest foundation in fact. They had, however, another foundation—in the gaiety of a young gentleman much addicted to that species of wit called *Humbug*. This gentleman (*whose name we understand to be Captain Nugent*), amongst other whimsical fallies in this way, but certainly innocent of any mischievous intention, took it into his head to fabricate this extravagant story, and transmitted it to a Mr. Sheen, who was particularly fond of publishing and circulating reports of this nature, with further embellishments. It was very readily adopted by gentlemen desirous to seize upon any thing likely to scandalize the conduct of East India Officers.

Since coming down to the House, he had received a letter from Mr. Hippisley, mentioning his intention, if not prevented by indisposition, of attending this day, to assist in doing away the imputation which misinfor-

mation had induced him thus inadvertently to make. He also made no doubt but Mr. Taylor would be equally ready to disclaim any intention on his part to propagate or encourage this unfounded aspersions on the honour of his country. The speech, however, and this part in particular, had appeared already in all the News papers, which made it the more necessary to give it a complete and immediate contradiction. For this purpose, if the House were so disposed, he was ready to produce an Officer now in attendance, who would give evidence of the story having had no other origin than in the *Humbug* upon Mr. Sheen, which he had already stated. Having consulted with some friends, he was informed, that the most regular proceeding he could now take, was the following motion—“That there be laid before the House, copies of the correspondence of the Bombay army employed in the war against Tippoo Sultan, dated the 15th of February 1787, and addressed to the Members of the Bombay Government; also, copies of the papers transmitted in vindication of the proceedings of the officers.”

The motion being seconded,

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, that he had quoted the particulars of the transaction from the Annual Register, in which it was stated on the authority of a private letter from an officer in General Matthews's army, that 400 women were, after the engagement was over, inhumanly butchered, and their dead bodies thrown into a tank.

Major Scott said, that this misrepresentation of the conduct of General Matthews and his army had appeared in two publications entitled Annual Registers; and that one of them, called The New Annual Register, had, in the volume of the subsequent year, contradicted its former statement, and acknowledged that the conductors had been imposed on.

A conversation of unusual length, for a matter of private concern, took place on the second reading of a Bill brought in by Mr. Wüderforce, for making a Turnpike Road, for the space of nine miles, in a part of Yorkshire between Newark and London. At length Lord George Cavendish moved, “That, instead of this day, the second reading should stand for this day six months.” This motion was carried on a division, the numbers being, Ayes 59, Noes 34. The Bill was therefore lost.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Newark Election Petition.

A new writ was ordered for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, in the room of Lord Villetort, who has made his election for Fowey.

Mr.

Mr. Mitford brought up a Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects; the same was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on that day se'nnight.

Mr. Hobart appeared at the Bar with the report of the Mutiny Bill, which being presented, upon putting that clause which subjects Officers holding Brevet rank to Court-Martials,

Colonel Fitzpatrick opposed it. He refrained from recapitulating the arguments he had adduced in a former session in support of a similar conduct, but holding it as a principle, that the Mutiny Bill, being a necessary deviation from the spirit of a British Constitution, should not be extended beyond what was necessary; still, therefore, holding the late extension of them to Brevet Officers as unnecessary, he moved that certain words be left out of the clause, for the purpose of proposing others, excluding Brevet Officers, not serving, from Courts-Martial.

The Secretary at War forbore entering into the arguments. The House having repeatedly decided in favour of the Bill as it now stood, and he not hearing any new argument offered for changing his opinion, he should certainly oppose the motion.

Sir Charles Gould contended, that the last alteration was not introductory of new matter, but merely declaratory of what the law was from the beginning.

Mr. Adam spoke in favour of Colonel Fitzpatrick's proposition.

The House divided, upon the Speaker putting the question, "That the original words stand part of the bill."

Ayes,	—	70
Noes,	—	24
		—
Majority,		46

Upon the clause for billeting the soldiers, Mr. Fox moved, to add, in favour of certain Livery Stable Keepers, that the words *not keeping public houses*, be added.

Sir George Yonge said, that not having heard any further explanation of this business since a former day, and not himself seeing the force of the objection, he could not agree, without some better grounds, to an alteration in the terms of an Act which had remained the same since the Revolution.

Mr. Fox declared he had not troubled the Hon. Secretary farther, because he had conceived he had been satisfied on the subject. He, however, would take care that those interested should afford necessary information, and he would move his amendment on the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was negatived without a division.

FRIDAY, March 12.

Mr. Sheridan presented a petition from the Traders House of Glasgow against the Corn Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from certain citizens of Westminster, complaining of the great evils that arise from a trade that was carried on by certain persons, in forging characters for servants; that, by this means, the worthy part of the servants were discouraged, and many robberies had been committed by the introduction of infamous characters into families. Praying that the House in their wisdom would find a remedy for this evil. Ordered to lie on the table.

CORN BILL.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the Committee on the Corn Bill, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Bramston took his seat as Chairman of the Committee.

A long and desultory conversation ensued on almost every clause of the Bill.

On the clause for warehousing corn, in order to provide against scarcity, a very singular division took place, the numbers being equal on both sides,

Ayes	62
Noes	62

The Chairman gave his casting vote for the Noes, by which the clause was lost.

The next clause being of a relative nature to the preceding, it was moved to leave out the words "to warehouse."

Mr. Pitt, on the question being put, proposed again to take the sense of the House, and another division ensued, when the numbers were,

Ayes	55
Noes	67

Majority against the amendment 12

The relative clause, therefore, stands without its antecedent, and consequently that part of the bill is rendered unintelligible; it must, therefore, be recommitted, or amended on the report.

The clause for dividing Scotland into certain districts was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Ferguson.

The Committee then proceeded to go through other clauses; after which the Chairman reported progress, and the Committee was ordered to sit again.

The list of the persons entitled to the Unclaimed Dividends was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 14.

Mr. Tudway brought up the report from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Stirlingshire Election Petition; which

1791, "That Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. is duly elected, and that the petitions of Archibald Campbell and others, against the said return, was frivolous and vexatious, &c."

The Order of the Day being read for it into a Committee of Supply, accordingly the House resolved itself into said Committee which resolved that a supply be granted to his Majesty, for paying and clothing the Militia for the year 1791.

TUESDAY, March 15.

A petition from Plymouth, praying a tax on dogs, was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that on the 12th of April he would submit to the House a motion on the Slave Trade; and seconded a motion made by Sir W. Yonge, for a Call of the House on that day, which, at the request of Mr. Fox, was altered to Tuesday the 5th of April.

The Bill for appropriating 500,000*l.* of the floating balance in the hands of the Bank arising from Unclaimed Dividends, was read a second time.

Mr. Thornton presented a petition from the Bank of England against the Bill, as a violation of public faith, an infringement of private right, and establishing a dangerous precedent. The petition was ordered to lie on the table; and a motion from Mr. Fox, for adjourning the debate, was negatived by a majority of 97.

The question being then put, that the Bill be committed, Mr. Fox said, he had two distinct objections to the Bill, the first of which was, that it was unjust to the public creditors at large, and weakening to the vital strength of public credit;—the second, that it was unjust to the Bank, as a trading company. In support of his second objection he argued, that the Bank, having property in their hands belonging to individuals, had a right to make profit of it, and that such profit was the fair profit of a banker. That the floating balance proposed to be taken out of their hands, had been inserted to them by those individuals, who might not think proper to call for their dividends. That from the moment the money was issued from the Exchequer to the Bank, who were the trustees to the public for the payment of their dividends, Government ceased to be security for their payment, and the Bank became security. That the major part of the sum proposed to be taken was not Unclaimed Dividends; but a floating balance left in the hands of the Bank, in the name of Dividends, for the convenience of some individuals who preferred the Bank to other banking-houses. That the use of

such property was the indisputable right of the Bank, and that the revenue arising therefrom was as much the property of the Bank, as the principal was the property of the public creditor. He next proceeded to argue in support of his first objection to the Bill, namely, the injury it would occasion to public credit, and the injustice of it with respect to the public creditor. The contract between the Public Creditor and Government stated particularly when, how, and where their Dividends were to be paid; and the Bank by that contract was made the trustee; this Bill however would break that contract, and take from the Bank the trust before reposed in them; and it would be idle to say that a better security was given, for even were a better security given, the contract ought not to be deviated from, unless with the consent of all parties. The Bank he again said was the trustee for the public, and could not, without a breach of public faith, have the trust taken away. It was computed that the public creditors amounted to 129,000*l.* and he contended that if 129,999 of those creditors agreed to the Bill, and but one obstinate man opposed it, the contract ought not to be deviated from.—He conjured Gentlemen to compare the danger of the measure, of injustice to the Bank, and of the blow to public credit, with the paltry sum of 500,000*l.* proposed to be obtained, which would yield not more than 20,000*l.* *per annum*; and concluded by declaring his determination to oppose the Bill in every stage, unless dropped by Ministers, which he sincerely hoped it might be.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should on the present question give the House very little trouble, considering the whole business to lie in a very small compass. He wished his proposition to be correctly understood by the House, and by the country; what he proposed by the Bill before them was, to appropriate for the public service a certain sum of the floating balance in the Bank arising from the issues not called for when due, which balance had been gradually and uniformly increasing to 700,000*l.*: This sum, in every fair point of view, was wholly useless, either to the public creditor, for whom it was issued, or to the public, and serviceable alone to the Bank, who received it, specifically not for their own benefit, but were paid 100,000*l.* a year for this agency. The sum of 500,000*l.* proposed to be taken from this great balance for the use of the public, and for the relief of the burdens of the country, he conceived neither to be unfit, nor unjust, as provision would be made to pay upon demand every public creditor: the Bank had, therefore, no right whatever

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



JOHN WESLEY, A.M.

to interfere, with their interest, against the appropriation of such sum for the use of the country. To prove that the Bank had no right to retain this money, he said, they always received the issues upon imprest and account, and were forced by law yearly to present their accounts to the public; the Directors however disclaimed all interest in such floating balance. He entered into proof that the contract with the public creditor would by no means be broken, and shewed that he would be paid when, where, and in the same manner that he had ever been paid.—He shewed that in substance the Bill provided for every possible case that could happen, and that the whole sum would be forthcoming for payment on any day it might be demanded. He quoted the price of stocks, and the increase of the floating balance since the time of his first stating his intention of appropriation, as a proof that the persons concerned were not hostile or averse to the measure, and doubted not but the whole revenue of the country, and the people of England, would be considered by every stockholder to be as

good security for property as the Bank, however respectable that security might be. He shewed that the Consolidation Act, and other Acts, had changed the security of the public creditor, without even the time that would be given for their consent in the present Bill; and concluded by asserting, that it was neither unjust, impolitic, nor tending to a breach of the public faith.

Mr. Fox spoke in explanation.

Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Francis were against the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, Mr. Gregor, and Mr. Grosvenor, were for it.

Mr. Taylor said, he would take a future opportunity of stating his sentiments against the Bill.

The question was then put, and the House dividing, it was carried by a division,

Ayes	—	—	192
Noes	—	—	83

Majority for the Minister 108

The Bill was committed for Tuesday next.

At twelve o'clock the House adjourned.

JOHN WESLEY.

[With a Portrait.]

AFTER a very long, a very laborious, and, we believe it may be added, a very useful life, Death has fixed his seal on the character of this very extraordinary person. He died on the 2d day of March 1791. In our Magazine for July, August, and September 1789, our readers will

find an Account of him; but of a man so eminent we are inclined to think some further Memoirs will be acceptable. We have been already favoured with some materials for that purpose, which we intend to arrange and publish in our next Magazine.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 17.

THE new Opera-house in the Pantheon was opened with *Armida*, in which Pacchierotti, Mara, Lazzarini, &c. distinguished themselves. Afterwards the Ballet of *Ambion and Thalía* was performed with applause, by Nidelot, Theodore, &c.

26. *The Woodman*, a Comic Opera by Mr. Dudley Bate, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir Walter Waring,	Mr. Quick.
Fairlop,	Mr. Bannister.
Wilford,	Mr. Inledon.
Capt. O'Donnel,	Mr. Johnstone.
Matt Medley,	Mr. Blanchard.
Bob the Miller,	Mr. Williamson.
Filbert,	Mr. Crofs.
Emily,	Madam Pieltain.
Dolly,	Mrs. Martyr.
Miss Di Clackit,	Mrs. Webb.
Folly,	Miss Huntley.
Bridget,	Mrs. Crofs.

The plot is as follows:

Fairlop, the Woodman, plain, honest, and independent in his sentiments, possesses a cottage on the skirts of a wood, and rents a farm from Sir Walter Waring. He has two daughters, and had received under his protection Emily, whom adverse fortune had driven from her love and her home. Wilford is her lover, and he, accompanied by his friend, Capt. O'Donnel, comes in quest of his mistress to the forest.

Medley is a country attorney, and a lad of spirit, who is in love with Dolly, the daughter of Fairlop; and Bob the Miller, who is his brother, is enamoured of Emily.

The Woodman is accused by Medley of *keeping* Emily. The honest man, who had received her under his roof from motives of compassion and hospitality, acknowledges that he *keeps* her, taking the word in its genuine and unprofessed acceptation. Med-

ley reports this to Sir Walter Waring, a Justice of the Peace, who, having seen and admired her, has a mind to *keep her himself*, and *so forth*. He sends for the Woodman, and threatens to dispossess him of his farm, unless he will discard Emily; which he peremptorily refuses to do. Emily, afflicted at the misfortunes which she was likely to bring upon her benefactor, repairs to the Justice to deprecate his anger, which she does by explaining her real situation.

O'Donnel, in search of his friend's mistresses, is sent by Medley to Miss Di Clackit, Sir Walter's cousin, who, an old maid, is happy to receive any thing in the shape of a man. She, at first sight, conceives an affection for O'Donnel, and mistakes the services which he is performing for his friend, as overtures from himself. He makes an appointment with her to meet her lover in a neighbouring hop-ground, to which the Justice at the same time repairs in the hope of seeing Emily, and, meeting there, the discovery is equally unsatisfactory to both.

A troop of Female Archers, marshalled by Medley, march to the field, and shoot at a target for a prize, which is awarded to Emily. Willford, who is present, now discovers his mistresses; and the piece concludes with their union, and that of Medley and Dolly. The Woodman is rewarded for his honesty and generosity, and all parties are made happy, excepting poor Miss Di Clackit.

Such is the rude outline of the plot. If there is nothing very interesting, there is nothing but what is pleasing, and perfectly consonant to those rules of *simplicity* which the Author seems to have prescribed to himself.

The music of this piece was by Mr. Shield, and deserved the applause it received. The performers also were excellent in their several parts.

March 7. *The Busy Body* was acted at the Haymarket, for the Benefit of Mr. Lee Lewes; after which was presented a Farce, by Mr. Fennell, never acted before, called, *The Advertisement*. The equivocal on which it is founded is recommended by some whim, though not sustained with much probability.

A young widow advertises for a husband, and the relic of a tailor, in whose house she lodges, announces her wish at the same time for a partner in trade. A French tailor, in consequence, prefers his suit to the former, and the latter is addressed by a young gentleman on honourable terms.

There is in this piece more of the *jeu de mots* of the modern school than of character or humour, and more indelicacy than wit. As the production of a young Author it deserves some, though but a small degree of notice.

10. Miss Dall, on the resignation of the part of Emily in *The Woodman* by Madame Pieltain, performed that character with much diffidence and modesty, and no inconsiderable share of effect. Her voice, person, and elocution are good; and when she has acquired courage and ease of manner, she will represent the character in a manner to deserve applause.

14. *Modern Antiques; or, The Merry Mourners*, a Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Dr. Cockletop,	Mr. Quick.
Frank,	Mr. Munden.
Steward,	Mr. Powell.
Napkin,	Mr. Wilson.
Coachman,	Mr. Thompson.
Joey,	Mr. Blanchard.
Mrs. Cockletop,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Mrs. Camomile,	Miss Chapman.
Nanny,	Mrs. Crofs.

Broad humour, coarse but pleasant, characterise this like most of Mr. O'Keefe's pieces. It turns on two points; the ridiculing an old dupe for his passion for antiques, without possessing either taste to distinguish or judgement to decide between what is valuable and the reverse, and the raising a laugh at the affectation of grief on the loss either of a husband or a wife, when the circumstance is really the cause of comfort and exultation. In the management of this double purpose, Mr. O'Keefe has introduced some whimsical and pleasant situations, which irresistibly provoke laughter, and were received with applause. The principal characters were extremely well performed.

P O E T R Y.

T O H O P E.

By MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens! HOR.

USPICIOUS Queen, who calm'st the
mind, [heart,
And send'st soft blandishments to heal the
That, bleeding, owns the smart
ck Despair and worthless friends unkind;

O! let me view thy soul-reviving face,
For once behold the lustre of thine eye,
Celestial beauties in an Angel trace,
And, wrapt in awe, the all of Heav'n's
descrie:
On cherub wing O take thy flight,
Borne by Elysian gales, for once descend,
O! let me call thee, goddess, friend,
My only true delight!

By

By thy transcendent rays divine, [the day
Swift speeds the murky clouds, and shews
In radiance to shine,

Whilt grisly Horror, sullen, bends his way
To trace the plains of Death! Terrific forms
No longer fright the mind, but all retire
To dreary caves, where hurricanes and storms
Continual war, 'midst elemental fire!

Gay Nature shows her flow'ry head,
And Animation wakes the latent tear,
Bright Joy defies the monster Dread,
And Pleasure glads the ear!

Come all ye downcast! let afflictive Care
Subside! nor more be mute,
Since Pleasure with her silver flute

Sends notes that float in air!
Lo! hand in hand

The festive band

Trip to soft music o'er the plain,
And hail the charmed train,
Whose burnish'd lyres divinely strung
Sound to the sweetest Lydian measure,

And greet the Queen of Paebos, Pleasure,
Who songs of transport sung!

O haste, and catch from eye ethereal bright,
The vivid glance that beams translucent light!

Chaste Hope, whole placid dimpling smiles
Can cheer the weary wand'rer on his way,
Soothe him o'er envious wilds,

And glad his soul with everlasting day.
He feels thy glow: smit with thy mellow song,

He dauntless plods the melancholy round,
And gaily joying as he goes along,

Lulls to thy cordial vivifying sound:
His heart disdains the treacher Fear,
Nor shrinks, tho' muttering ghosts from
tombs arise,

Tho' shapeless forms to fright appear,
But on thy pow'r relies.

So steers old Ocean's son to climes afar, [breeze;
And the white canvas stretches to the
Confiding in his leading star,

To guide him safe o'er the tempestuous seas:
Should lightnings flash,

And thunders clash
Peal after peal, and winds incessant roar,

E'en should the vessel feel the shock
Of some unseen sharp-pointed rock,

Far shelving from the shore;
Thy form, imprinted on his mind,

Drives far away the haggard fiend Despair,
Nor aught he heeds the howling wind,
But thinks on thee, and all is fair.

So the bold youth to valour bred, [plain,
Undaunted, dares to brave the ensanguin'd

With heart devoid of dread,— [slain:
Tho' Death be musing o'er the hapless

He hurls the glittering lance with sinewy arm,
And aims the winged jav'lin at his foe;

His breast inspir'd by Homer's resistless charm,
Which shields him from the sad indignant
blow,

Adds strength to his athletic form, [array;
And joys him midst the battle's proud
While calmness curbs the raging storm,
And vict'ry crowns the day.

O Heav'nly Queen, serenely meek,
Let me for ever live retir'd with thee,

The hawthorn valley seek, [lea:
Or trace with mind compos'd the flow'ry

Where'er I be, may'st thou my thoughts
engage, [die;

Learn me to live, and teach me how to
To view that feat beyond the tempest's rage,

And bear affliction, with unalter'd eye.
In vain is all the world bestows, [light,

If thou disdain'st to shed thy cheering
For 'midst innumerable woes

Thou giv'st supreme delight.

Of thy propitious smiles bereft, [horn,
Man wanders in a maze with breast for-

For what then is there left? [storm:
O what can shield him from the howling

Then wave, blest Hope, thy magic wand,
Attend me thro' this wilderness of care,

And to the happy land
My joyful soul on wings celestial bear.

We trace thee to the blissful shore,
Implore thee in the last important hour,

O let me feel thy sacred influence more,
And in the trying moment own thy

pow'r: [aid,
For man looks forward and invokes thy

Whether on earth, or hov'ring in the sky;
But if thou smilest not, enchanting Maid,

We droop, we languish, and distress'd we
die!

FROM PETER PINDAR, on seeing a recent
MUSICAL PRODUCTION by Dr. HARR-
INGTON, of BATH.

“WHEN people borrow, it should be their
“care

“To send things back again—it is but fair;
“To gratitude and manners this is due,

“Therefore, good Doctor, to the God of
“Song

“Return his lyre—you've really had it long;
“Others must be oblig'd as well as

“you.”

THE RETORT COURTEOUS;
OR, INNOCENCE DEFENDED.

By Dr. HARRINGTON, to PETER
PINDAR, Esq.

A LYRE, indeed! he borrow'd no such thing,
But sports a stick, with bladders and a
string;

—A lousy hedge nymph's *hurdy gurd*;
Sculking about from door to door,

Squalls beggars ballads by the score, [heard.
But not a penny gets—as ever yet was

'Twas *thieving Pindar*—'tis well known,
Swindled his Godship's old *Cremator*;

But so vamp'd up—he scruples not to
 show it; [string—
 For what with varnish, sound-post, silver
 'Tis so improv'd—he plays before the King
 In tone so sweet—his Godship does not
 know it.

By PETER PINDAR, on reading a LITERARY PRODUCTION of Dr. HARRINGTON'S.

“ DOCTOR, I much your principles ad-
 mire.

“ Apollo very kindly lent his Lyre !

“ And you, the most reñ'd of grateful men,

“ To quit the obligation—roke his Pen.”

IMPORTATION OF HAYDN ; OR,
 THE COMMERCE OF THE ARTS.

THE Sages of the Turf have long agreed
 To augment the courser's vigour, force,
 and speed,

By frequent mixture of *Arabian blood*—

More pow'ful far than training, rest or food.

TUSQUIN, who choral laws from Flanders
 brought,

His polyphonic art Italia taught ;
 Mellifluous tones he first arrang'd, combin'd,
 And kindred sounds in harmony entwin'd ;
 Then bad them mount, and run the sacred race
 With curling incense to the throne of Grace.

LULLI from Italy to France convey'd
 The first rude sketches of the Lyric trade ;
 He furnish'd measures for each dance and song,
 With which the nation was enraptur'd long.

HANDL' the mighty Saxon chief sublime,
 Britannia's sons subdu'd a second time ;
 His name is still religion through the land,
 Nor had great *Woden* such supreme command.

And now, to ease us of a useless toil,
 And fertilize our cold and barren soil,
 HAYDN celestial fire and *compost* brings,
 And seeds of Genius o'er each fallow sings ;
 Plants fruits of sweetest flavour through the
 land,

Which (if allow'd to thrive and wide expand)
 May well enrich us for an age at least,
 And furnish out desserts for ev'ry feast.

Thus in *The Commerce of the Arts* we find
 Resources for our wants of ev'ry kind :

If we are furnish'd with the graceful dance,
 And draw Apicius' sensual art from France ;
 If sculpture, architecture, painting come
 From Venice, Naples, Tuscany, and Rome ;
 If we are indebted to Italian climes
 For all the skill which *vocal sound* sublimes ;
 If Germany our *instruments* supplies,
 And HAYDN from all mortals bears the prize ;
 Our Bacons, Newtons, Lockes, can Science
 teach,

Poets write, and Theologians preach ;

Our Arts and Industry in times of need [lead—
 Can proud and distant empires clothe and
 Parents and friends we find in ev'ry nation,
 Where all subsist alike by COMMUTATION.

VERSES written by the late JOHN THORNTON, Esq. a short time before his death, on his receiving a MOURNING RING for a RELATION of his NAME.

WELCOME, thou presage of my certain
 doom !

I too must sink into the darksome tomb,
 Yes, little Prophet, thus my name shall stand
 A mournful record on some friendly hand.
 My name ! 'tis here, the characters agree,
 And every faithful letter speaks to me ;
 Bids me prepare to meet my Nature's foe
 Serene to feel the Monster's fatal blow ;
 Without a sigh to quit the joys of time,
 Secure of glory in an happier clime ;
 Then mount the skies, forsake my old abode,
 And gain the plaudit of a smiling God,
 Receive, Lord Jesus ! Body, Soul, and Spirit !
 Behold my plea !—Thy suff' rings and thy merit,

E L E G Y,

By a YOUTH of Fifteen Years old.

A MID these much lov'd, well-known
 scenes I'll stray

(Which once have witness'd many a joyful
 hour), [1ay

While Cynthia faintly shoots her glimmering
 Atlwart the abbey's ivy-mantled tower.

Sad Autumn's gloomy veil o'ercasts the day,
 Dims ev'ry flower, and stains the vivid
 green ;

No more the warblers trill the melting lay,
 But mournful silence fills the faded scene.

Far different 'twas when last I view'd this
 place,

Far different thoughts then warm'd my
 joyful heart ; [trac'd,

With Lucy then these lovely scenes I
 Alas ! we little thought so soon to part.

“ Ah, she was all my solace with could
 frame,”— [partake ;

'Twas she that did my woes and joys
 'Twas she that lov'd me with the purest flame,
 And left each fond connection for my sake.

Oft as I have return'd from evening walk,
 I've clasp'd my smiling infant in my arms ;

Oft have I listen'd to its prattling talk,
 Or in its face have trac'd its mother's
 charms.

But when to distant shores I took my way,
 With her I bid farewell to each delight ;

Her absence I deplor'd the live-long day,
 Her mem'ry ne'er was banish'd from my
 sight.

My

My thoughts forever dwelt on my return,
 When I should press my Lucy to my heart;
 But now, alas! that Lucy's loss I mourn,
 And with each hope and every joy I part.
 And ah! my charming infant too is dead,
 Her spotless soul has wing'd to Heav'n its flight;
 "Alas! it languish'd for a mother's aid;"
 Thus vanish'd all my hope and sole delight.
 Full often o'er my Lucy's tomb I'll weep,
 And stretch'd along the clay-cold ground
 I'll lie,
 With scalding tears the sated turf I'll steep,
 And pay the tribute of a heart-felt sigh.
 Ah! let the earth lie light on Lucy's breast,
 And let the turf be green that folds her tomb;
 The hallow'd sod with sweetest flow'rs
 be dress'd,
 And springing myrtles never-fading bloom.
 My friends, adieu! I haste to my long home,
 Where the pale ashes of my love are laid,
 I haste to join my Lucy in her tomb,
 And wrap my woes in Death's oblivious shade. S. D.

S O N N E T
 To the PRIMROSE.

PALE emblem of neglected worth,
 Come, tender PRIMROSE, to my breast!
 Misfortunes meet thee at thy birth,
 And tinge with yellow care thy vest.
 Deep howls the angry Northern blast,
 And bends the elm above thy head;
 The snow and sleet come driving fast,
 And chill with cold thy mossy bed!
 But when the genial LORD of DAY
 Sheds forth his influence benign,
 Thou spread'st thy bosom to his ray,
 And breath'st around perfume divine!
 So 'tis with me—obscure, unknown,
 A slave to Love and MARY's charms;
 I pine and languish in her frown,
 And only live—within her arms!

TO THE EDITOR,
 SIR,

THE small degree of merit which the following production may boast, will be certainly entitled to more regard, from the consideration of its being the "*first attempt of a youthful admirer of the Muses*;" and its innumerable blemishes may claim more indulgence from candid criticism, through the reflection, that time and experience may enable its Author to write more correctly. D. S. F.

Αἰ, αἰ, αἰ, αἰ, Δουμῶν, Δουμῶν!

SOPH. PHILOCTETES.

NIGH where the Thames rolls on in silent pomp,
 And laves the great Augusta's haughty towers,
 A lofty mansion rears its front inelegant,
 No sculptur'd marble swells upon the sight,
 Nor has the painter tried his gaudy art
 To grace its simple walls, save where the God
 Of rosy wine, high't Bacchus, sits triumphant,
 Astride on pendent tuft, and high displays
 The tempting clusters of the gilded grape.
 Here oft at ev'n, releas'd from dally toil,
 Repairs the weary'd cit; to quaff at ease
 Or buxom porter, or more generous wine,
 Or bathe his soul in deep delicious draughts
 Of well-made punch, to all by me prefer'd.
 'Twas twelve o'clock, and fast approach'd
 the morn
 Of Sabbath, when, in weekly club assembled,
 Appear'd a motly group. Tir'd with debate,
 One stor'd recumbent in his elbow-chair;
 Others the drowsy God had vanquish'd dominant,
 And chain'd in leaden fetters to the floor,
 Amidst the fragments of dismember'd pots,
 Of prostrate caxons, and the wreck of pipes.
 Some, whom the hopes of mistress kind, or
 dread
 Of curtain-lecture from impatient spouse
 Induc'd, had long withdrawn: There yet
 remain'd,
 Awake in high dispute, the Doctor grave,
 The cause-protracting Lawyer, the Justice
 With fat, round belly, and the Statesman
 deep.
 With noise discordant, imprecations horrid,
 And many a belch harsh-rumbling, long
 they rag'd,
 Contending (rivals in iniquity!) [ease
 Which led the happiest life, with greatest
 Deceiv'd the world, and was the greatest
 knave.
 'Till, breathless, stunn'd with jargon, all
 agreed, [his worth.
 That each should singly speak, and prove—
 The Doctor first, with solemn length of phiz,
 And cane, grand prop of all his consequence,
 Join'd to the summit of carbuncled nose,
 Hemm'd thrice—and thus his eloquence display'd:
 "For Falshood, mask'd in Truth's un-
 spotted garb, [knack
 "For well-dissembled knavery, and the
 "Of gaining fees unmerited, compar'd
 "To mine, professions all are impotent.—
 "Say, can [black,
 "The Lawyer's jargon, and his sheep-skins
 "With deeds prolix, with mortgages and
 "wills, [proofs
 "His tedious war with sense (all glaring
 "Of abject servitude)—Say, can the grave
 And

“ And overbearing Bench of Magistrates,
 “ With all their dignity, commitments,
 “ warrants— [scheme,
 “ Or can the Politician’s high-wrought
 “ His warm disputes and party prejudice,
 “ E’er boast of useful fallacies, to thine,
 “ Concise prescription! adequate? Blest
 “ source

“ Of all my smiling guineas! Oh, how oft
 “ For this have invalids with trembling hand
 “ Held out the purse—expanding free;
 “ whilst I, [torting

“ The screw’d-up muscles of my face dif-
 “ And big with frowning majesty, like one
 “ That looks disdain on little folks below,
 “ Have from Parisian box my nose regal’d
 “ With Scotch, Cephalic, Straßburgh, or
 “ Rappee.

“ But, as a brief, consolidating proof
 “ Of our superior practice in the art
 “ Of well mask’d knavery, let each produce
 “ His gold al-argumentative.”—He said,
 And, as triumphant, shook his pond’rous
 purse.

The Justice next arose, with wig awry,
 And thunder’d hoarse from lungs of adamant;
 Such as, when wily Reynard’s craft misled
 The doubting pack, had thro’ the plains re-
 sponfive

Oft echo’d loudly; nor was action wanting
 To grace his words sonorous; oft his arm
 With rapid force bethumbs the table solid.
 His was the boast of youthful virgins ruin’d;
 Of constitution vig’rous to withstand
 Unhurt the shock of draughts inebrious;—
 Of juries brib’d, to gain the doubtful cause,
 And sanction base injustice: his the boast
 Of feasts luxurious, when the pump’d tribe,
 Church-wardens, Aldermen, Officers, as-
 sembling

For pious end and purpose charitable,
 Ingorg’d with many a haunch of sav’ry
 ven’ison,

Or turtle more delicious, swallow down
 A sea of wine,—to benefit the poor.
 With clamour loud and long he vaunted ar-
 rogant, [expressiv

Nor fail’d to deck his speech with words
 And rustic phrases quaint: The room re-
 sounds [hurza!”
 With “ Damme, Gemmen! zounds! hoix!
 Breathless at last, he ceas’d, and grasping
 firm

The bowl’s expanse, imbib’d the rosy flood.
 Now, vers’d in wiles and well dissembling
 modesty,

With elbow leaning on contiguous table,
 The Politician speaks, smiling complacent:
 “ Mine is the art insidious to beguile

“ The place-expecting suppliant, and to gull
 “ With bubble promises; ’till one by one
 “ I’ve pluck’d his golden plumes, and left
 “ him bare,

“ Mine is the art to form the close cabal,
 “ And fix the fate of nations with intrigue
 “ Mysterious. Gods! how my swelling
 “ heart exults,

“ What pleasure undulates thro’ all my soul,
 “ When Ministers off cap, with look moist
 “ affable, [bow,

“ With soften’d voice, and with benignant
 “ In attitude submissive, ask my vote!

“ Much might I urge; me proofs in-
 “ num’rous mark [tion.

“ Superior far, which need not demonstra-
 “ But here I pause.—Convicted, yield the
 “ palm.”

He spake; then self-collected rais’d his head
 With conscious dignity; and looking round
 He seem’d to wait reply.— [nific,
 Nor waited long; for (proud of phrase mag-
 And Stentorian lungs) the solemn Barrister
 Uprear’d his stately form. Full well he spake,
 And ever and anon with nod accordant
 He shook his pompous pate; his pate, alas!
 Stripp’d of the honours of that globous wig,
 Whose ev’ry curl, with rich pomatum stor’d,
 And law profound, betrew’d the powder’d
 floor.

Not now in legislative stole array’d,
 With formal band and fable-construct’d gown,
 Nor fenc’d with mouldy tomes of law vo-
 luminous;

Yet low’ring on the penthouse of his brow
 Sat dark Dissimulation; Wisdom’s self
 In twang sonorous echo’d thro’ his nose.

“ And shall your petty policies compare
 “ With my capacious frauds? In ev’ry art
 “ Of impudent chicanery own’d supreme,
 “ I know each quick conceit, each quibble
 “ quaint, [Courts,

“ And quirk evasive. Witness! O ye
 “ How oft in argumentative legality,
 “ In replication, pleas multiloquent,
 “ And deep insinuation, all the schemes
 “ That ask a Pleader’s care, I rul’d the
 “ Bench

“ Of rev’rend Judges, and, with equal ease
 “ Could cheat the very Devil!”—Hapless
 boast!

And dearly purchas’d!—
 For lo! a dread convulsion shakes the room!
 The taper twinkles blue with sulph’rous
 smell!

The table totters, and the trembling fluid
 Quakes in the nodding vessels! Those whom
 sleep [moist souls.
 Had stretch’d supine, sigh’d from their in-
 Straight

Straight in the floor was op'd a dreadful
 chafin,
 Deep, discontinuous : Satan appear'd to view,
 In all his black infernal horrors clad !
 His nostrils, breathing fire, extended wide ;
 His eyes shone terrible : nor aught he spake,
 But seiz'd with iron grasp the crew blasphemous,
 Dumb with surprise, with terror motionless ;
 Then o'er his shoulders slung, and quick convey'd
 To Hell's abyss, to groan amongst the damn'd.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Further Particulars relative to the Taking of
 Ismail.*

THE town had been fortified by a Spaniard.

Its battions were all strongly faced with stone; and a triple wall, each surrounded by a ditch of very considerable depth and wideness, environed the whole. To defend these, more than three hundred cannon were placed on the ramparts, besides bombs, howitzers, &c. &c. Without the walls were several little forts, redoubts, and other fortifications, all constructed with loop-holes for the discharge of musquetry, and further strengthened with palliades, draw-bridges, and covered ways, for the retreat of the soldiery. Within the town, besides the usual garrison, the Grand Vizir had planted thirteen thousand of his best troops, all under the direction of European Engineers, and the principal of them said to be an Englishman. The last gentleman is reported to have perished in the place.

On the morning of the assault, Gen. Suwarrow ordered every cannon and mortar in his batteries to play, without intermission, upon the town. Their thundering commenced at day-break; and under this horrid discharge of bombs, carcasses, &c. the Russians marched up to the attack. The Turks defended themselves with a gallantry scarce equalled. Eight different times were the Muscovites repulsed, with the slaughter of hundreds of their bravest soldiers. At the ninth General Suwarrow put himself at their head, and snatching a standard out of an officer's hand, he ran with it directly towards the town, passed the trenches, and, clambering up the wall, planted it himself on the rampart: "There (cried he) my fellow-soldiers! behold there your standard in the power of the enemy, unless you will pre-

serve it. But I know you are brave, and will not suffer it to remain in their hands." This short speech had the desired effect. They followed him by multitudes, and a most dreadful carnage ensued, and continued for three days.

During these transactions on the land-side, the Russian galleys were ordered to make an attack on that part next the water. On board them several hundreds of Cossacks were stationed, who landed under the fire of the shipping, and, after a stout resistance, forced their way into the weakest part of the town much about the same time that the Russians were entering it at the other. Here, however, a most affecting scene ensued—about two hundred and twenty ladies, belonging to some Bashaws, early in the attack had endeavoured to escape by water. The fair part of our readers will sympathize with us, when they hear of so many beautiful young women falling into the hands of Cossacks, a set of fellows serving without pay, and delighting in nothing so much as blood and plunder, and therefore justly reckoned the most savage troops in the world. The Seraskier's body was found covered with wounds. Twenty-four thousand of the garrison and inhabitants were killed, and near ten thousand of the Russians. The horse belonging to the latter were obliged to dismount, in order to assist at the assault. The Turks have ever since been filled with consternation.

The attack at Ismail lasted twelve hours. It began before five in the morning, and lasted till five in the afternoon. The poor ladies, who endeavoured to escape by the river, were made prisoners at the commencement of the attack.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

LATELY was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Baron, an action brought by John Travers Esq. against Denis M'Carthy, for criminal conversation with the Hon. Grace Travers (formerly Lyfaght), the wife of the plaintiff.

VOL. XIX.

A fiat was some time ago granted by the learned Judge who tried this action, whereon M'Carthy was taken into custody. The damages laid in the declaration were 5000l. It appeared that the defendant was postillion to the plaintiff, and had been found in bed

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with

with the plaintiff's wife; and frequent acts of criminal intercourse were proved. The learned Judge felt the offence to be of the most heinous and aggravated nature; as did the jury, who gave a verdict for 5000l. the whole of the damages in the declaration, without quitting the box.

FEB. 22. The felloes ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed upon James John on, who was convicted of a burglary; one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years, 28 for seven years, five to be imprisoned in Newgate, nine in Cludenwell Bridewell, six to be publicly and two privately whipped, and 17 were discharged by proclamation.

MARCH 3 This morning, soon after six o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the Albion Mills on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, which raged with such unobscuring fury, that in about half an hour the whole of that extensive edifice, together with an immense quantity of flour and grain, was reduced to ashes; the corner wing, occupied as the house and offices of the superintendent, only escaping the sad calamity from the thickness of the party-wall. It was low water at the time the fire was first discovered, and before the engines were collected their assistance was ineffectual; for the flames burnt out in to many different directions, and with such incredible fury and intolerable heat, that it was impossible to approach on any side, till the roof and interior part of the building tumbling in completed the general conflagration in a column of fire, to wit: a grand as to illuminate for a while the whole horizon. The wind being easterly, the flames were blown across Albion-Place, the houses on the west side of which were considerably scorched, and the inhabitants greatly alarmed. In the lane adjoining the Mills one house was burnt to the ground, and others considerably damaged.

Fortunately no lives have been lost; but the property consumed is very great; four thousand sacks of corn were on the premises, of which only thirty are not destroyed.

Extraordinary as it may appear, yet we are authorized to state it as a fact, that several pieces of cinders, &c. from the Mills, fell in King-street, Westminster, yesterday morning; a considerable quantity of chaff, likewise, fell in Privy Garden.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the respite which was granted to William Gadsby having expired, the sentence of the law was of course put in execution. At the place of execution he addressed himself in an audible voice to the multitude, and gave a history of his life, which seems to have been one continued scene of depredation and plunder; and, though only 28 years of age, his criminal ex-

ploits appear, both in variety and number, to equal, if not exceed, the achievements of the most dexterous grey-haired offender.

With his last breath he declared Falconer, Bruce, and Dick, innocent of the robbery of the Dundee Bank, and acknowledged his own guilt.

In a history of his life, wrote by himself, the following, among many other robberies, are mentioned: At 14 years of age he committed his first crime, which was stealing a pocket-book from a stationer's shop—from his master in France 300gs.—two gentlemen in Stafford, one of 9 and the other 15—a gentleman in London 70—a stage coach near Bath 60—a gentleman at Carlisle 46—at Newmarket Races 80—Litchfield Races 33—Leeds Fair 60—Derby 6 dozen of handkerchiefs—from a silvermith at Gloucester. 80gs. value in plate—a gentleman and lady at Banbury 60gs and two watches.

In Dublin, Bath, and in the north and west of Scotland, he committed many robberies, by which he obtained considerable sums of money.

A gentleman has offered a prize of 20l. to the student of Oxford, for the best English poem on the following subject:—"The state of the *Aborigines* of this island before the time of the Romans." A most unpoetical theme!

Remedy for extirpating Cock Roaches. Take a small quantity of white ash finely pulverized, strew it on some small crumbs of bread, and lay it the last thing at night on the hearth stone or any other place where they principally haunt. Repeating it a few nights will have the desired effect.

3. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; the principal business of which was, to vote the Chamberlain 600l. in lieu of money he had advanced to the City's estate for the last three years, which the Chamberlain and his friends contended was his just right.

After much argument it was carried in favour of the allowance to the Chamberlain, there being a majority of twenty-nine in his favour.

The gold coined during the present reign amounts to 45 638,269l. 8s. 6d. the silver coined in the same time, to 68,609l. 9s. 2d.

4. Giles Freeman Covington, charged as an accomplice with Shury and Castle, in the murder of David Chartoris, near Nuneham Wood in 1787 (for which offence the two latter were executed at the Oxford affizes before last), was convicted at Oxford and afterwards executed.

The most daring robbery that has been attempted for several years, was committed on the 29th of January last, at Blackheath near

near Holwood, in Kent. On the afternoon of that day, two men, who had the appearance of country labourers, went to the stables of Mr. Whiffin, and asked the young man who was feeding the horse if he could recommend them to any work, or if his master would hire them. The young man told them that his master was not at home; on which they seized him, and with cords which they brought with them, bound him to a post in the stable. Being then joined by five other men they proceeded to Mr. Whiffin's house, which was at a small distance from the stable; and meeting with Mrs. Whiffin, they gave her several violent blows with their bludgeons, wounded her very severely, seized two maid-servants, who were the only persons at that time in the house with Mrs. Whiffin, and tied cloths over their faces.— Two men remained with them, armed with pistols, with which they threatened to shoot them, if they cried out, or threatened to stir. Two others also, armed, kept watch at the door. The other three, riddled the house, and, after remaining in it upwards of an hour, went away, carrying with them a great quantity of plate and other articles of value to a considerable amount.

7. This evening, a few minutes before seven o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Turner's, grocer, in Newgate street, at the back of Newgate-market, which burnt with great fury for near two hours: but the engines being extremely well supplied with water, and the firemen very ready in giving their assistance, the fire was extinguished without doing any further damage than consuming the grocer's house and a butcher's shop at the back of it.

A melancholy accident lately happened in the neighbourhood of Plymouth: Mr. W. Good and his daughter, crossing a ford in the parish of Buckland, on one horse, the water being deep, the horse lost his legs, by which means the young woman fell off the horse, and the father, endeavouring to save his daughter, fell into the ford, and both were unfortunately drowned.

9. This morning Mr. Walter was liberated from his confinement in Newgate, in consequence of receiving his Majesty's most gracious pardon at the instance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, after an imprisonment of near sixteen months; of which period one year was the sentence of the Court on the prosecution of the Duke of York.

The full term of his sentence was *two* years with *fines* and *securities*.

10. The Court of Common Council confirmed the appointment of Joseph Busman, Esq. to transact the business of the Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-house estates.

The Court next took into consideration the printed report of the Thames Navigation Committee, respecting the water-bailiff, who had been suspended by a former Court for mal-practice in his office.

Mr. Dornford rose and moved, "That William Saxby, Esq. having behaved unworthily in the office of water bailiff, be dismissed."

Mr. Sutherland seconded the same.

This produced a very long debate, in which the question was frequently called for, and at last upon being put, the Lord Mayor declared the same to be carried in the affirmative; a division was demanded, and, several of the Members having withdrawn, it became a question whether the Lord Mayor should grant the same. His Lordship submitted it to the Court, who being of opinion he might, a division took place, when there appeared

9 Aldermen,

54 Commoners,

2 Tellers,

—

65 For the Motion;

—

And 34 Commoners,

2 Tellers,

—

36 Against the same.

—

Majority 29

—

—

I R E L A N D.

IN the House of Commons of Ireland, on the 3d of February, Mr. Ponsonby moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed, consisting of Members who hold neither place, pension, nor employment under his Majesty, in order to enquire how far the public revenues, and the interest of the country, have been benefited by the creation of two additional Commissioners of Revenue, by creation of the additional Commissioners of Stamp Duties, by granting several additional salaries (which he specified) in the ordnance department, and the allowance of 500*l.* a year to General Hild; and to report their opinions to the House." On which the House divided, for the question 55, against it 117. Mr. Ponsonby then renewed his motion in another form, when the question of adjournment, moved by the Prime Seijeant, being put, the House again divided, and there appeared, for the motion 135, against it 72.

Mr. Grattan made the following motion on the 8th of Feb.—"Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire,

in the most solemn manner, whether the late or present Administration have entered into any corrupt agreement with any person or persons, to recommend such person or persons to his Majesty, for the purpose of being created Peers of this Kingdom, in consideration of their paying certain sums of money, to be laid out in the purchase of seats for Members to serve in Parliament, contrary to the rights of the people, inconsistent with the independence of Parliament, and in direct violation of the fundamental laws of the Land." The motion was lost by a majority of 54, the Members for it being 81, and against it 135.

Mr. Grattan afterwards moved, on Tuesday the 15th of Feb. for a Committee to enquire, "What legislative provisions were necessary to be adopted by that Kingdom with respect to the stipulations in behalf of his Majesty's subjects in the late Convention with Spain?" The motion was negatived by a majority of 137 to 80.

On the 18th of Feb. Mr. Curran renewed the business, and moved for a Committee, "To enquire, whether the late or present Administration had, directly or indirectly, entered into any corrupt agreement with any person or persons, to recommend such person or persons to his Majesty, for the purpose of being created Peers of that Kingdom, on consideration of their paying certain sums of money, to be laid out in the purchase of seats for Members to serve in Parliament, contrary to the rights of the People, inconsistent with the independence of Parliament, and in direct violation of the fundamental Laws of the Land."

Mr. Curran preface'd this motion with a very able and energetic speech. He said, "I stand here in my place, a Member of your House, subject to the vengeance which your justice shall let fall upon my head, the accuser of that which you confess to be a crime of the basest and blackest enormity. I stand forth, and I repeat to you, that there have been very lately direct contracts entered into for selling the honours of the Peerage for money, in order that the money so obtained should be employed in buying seats for persons to vote for the sellers of those honours. I

"assert the fact, and I offer, at the expence of every thing that can be dear to man, to prove the charge. Will the accused dare to stand the trial, or will they admit the charge by their silence, or will this House abandon every pretence to justice, to honour, or to shame, by becoming their abettors?"

Mr. Grattan seconded the motion.

The Solicitor General answered Mr. Curran; retorted the charge of purchasing seats on certain Members of the Opposition, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Tighe at length moved the question of adjournment; and at two o'clock in the morning it was carried in the affirmative, the House dividing,

Ayes	—	147
Noes	—	85

On the 4th of March, Mr. Grattan's motion for the Abolition of the Police was, after a long debate, negatived by a majority of 135 to 87.

Another motion of the same Gentleman, "Whether that Kingdom had a Right to unrestrained Commerce with every Quarter of the Globe?" was negatived by a majority of 146 to 85.

On Tuesday, March 15, Mr. Forbes moved for the second reading of the Place Bill; which being read, he observed, that as the principle of this Bill had received the sanction of Great Britain, and from the recent creation of a great number of places the Bill was now become more necessary than ever, he should say not a word in support of it, but move, "That it be committed."

On this motion, however, a debate of considerable length ensued.

On a division there were for the motion 84
Against it — — — — — 144

Mr. Grattan said, that as the principles of the Revenue Officers Bill had been so often debated, he thought it would be superfluous at this late hour (twelve o'clock) to enter into any discussion on it; he should only take the sense of the House on it, and therefore moved, "That it be committed."

A division took place, when there appeared,
Ayes 77
Noes 139.

P R O M O T I O N S.

ALEXANDER M'KONOHIE, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, vice Adam Smith, LL. D. dec.

Richard Burn, of Duke-street, Westminster, esq. to be Secretary to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.
Richard

Richard Richards, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to the office of Collector or Receiver of the Perpetual Yearly Tenths of all Dignities, Offices, Benefices, and Promotions Spiritual whatsoever, vice Robert Chester, esq. dec.

John Watfon, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Venice, vice Robert Richie, esq. dec.

Sir Robert Chambers, knight, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, vice Sir Elijah Impey, knt. resigned.

William Dunkin, esq. to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, vice Sir Robert Chambers, Knight.

The dignity of Baron of the kingdom of Ireland to the Right Hon. Alleyn Fitz-Herbert, by the name, stile, and title of Baron St. Helena's.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Charles Waire Malet, esq. Resident at Poonah, in the East Indies;

As also to John Kennaway, esq. Captain of Infantry in the service of the East India Company, and Resident at Hydrabad.

Mr. Steele and the Hon. Mr. Ryder to the office of Joint Paymaster, vice Duke of Montrose and Lord Mulgrave, resigned; and Mr. Charles Long to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Steele.

Thomas Steele, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

The Rev. Charles Manners Sutton to the Deanship of Peterborough, vice the Rev. Dr. Charles Tarrant, dec.

The Hon. Spencer Percival to the offices of Clerk of the Irons, and Surveyor of Melting-houses in the Tower of London, vice George Selwyn, sr. dec.

W. Dunkin, esq. lately appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal, to the honour of knighthood.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland to Thomas Lighton, of Meriville, in the county of Dublin, esq. and his heirs male.

Mr. William Long, of Chancery-lane, to be senior Assistant Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, vice Mr. Edmund Pitts, dec. And

Mr. Thomas Ramsden, of Warwick-lane, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mr. Long.

Alterations in the LIST of SHERIFFS since our last.

Sir Stephen Nash, of Leweston, knt. to be sheriff of the county of Dorset, vice John Caicraft, of Kempton, esq.

Thomas Padoe, of Fairtree, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Salop. And

John Williams, of Penarth uchaf, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Merioneth, vice Buckeley Hatchet the younger, of Tyn-y-pwll, esq.

Griffith Roberts, of Bodynllin, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Merioneth, vice John Williams, esq.

MARRIAGES.

CAPT. CLARK, of Durham, to Miss Hebert, daughter of T. Hebert, esq. of Great Portland-street.

Mr. Daniel Mildred, banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss Harman, of Clapton.

In Dublin, Sir Edward William Crosbie, bart. to Mrs. Dodd, daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Hester Westmor.

The Rev. John Young, LL. B. Rector of Akeley, Buckinghamshire, to Miss Mary Wood, of Amyswell, Herts.

Jacob Yallowley, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Urwick, of the same place.

William Mansel, esq. eldest son of Sir William Mansel, bart. of Isochoed, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Bell, daughter of John Bell, esq. of Harefield.

James Allan Park, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Lucy Atherton, of Preston, Lancashire.

Mr. Clark, son of Dr. Clark, to Miss Duff, daughter of the late Admiral Duff.

The Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, and Member for Dartmouth, to Miss Mary Forbes, second daughter of the Hon. Admiral John Forbes.

Henry Earl Fauconberg, to Miss Chesfhyre, eldest daughter of the late John Chesfhyre, esq. of Bennington, in the county of Hertford.

The Rev. Mr. Plymley, of Longnor, in Shropshire, to Miss Daufey, of Binulop, in Herefordshire.

John Brereton Birch, esq. of Northfleet-Lodge, in Kent, to Miss Rous, daughter of the late Sir John Rous, bart.

The Rev. Charles Proby, eldest son of Commissioner Proby, at Chatham, to Miss Cherry, the eldest daughter; and the Rev. Henry Sawbridge, to Mrs. Blachford, widow of the late Thomas Blachford, of Northaw, esq. second daughter of George Cherry, esq. one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy.

Simon Lucas, esq. his Majesty's Interpreter of the Oriental Languages, to Mrs. Eliza Griffith.

The Right Hon. Lord Ducie, of Tortworth-court, to Mrs. Child, of Otterley-park.

Sir John Roger Palmer, of the kingdom of Ireland, bart. to Miss Altham, of Essex.

Capt. Pigot, who lately commanded the *Alexander*, to Miss Proby, a daughter of Commissioners Proby.

Sir Henry Tempest, bart. to Miss S. Pritchard Lambert, only daughter of Henry Lambert, esq.

Right Hon. Viscount Stopford, eldest son of the Earl of Courtown, to Lady Mary Montague Scott, eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

James Feilde, esq. of his Majesty's 33d regiment, to Miss Jane Cuzack, of Abbey-street, Bath.

John Haughton James, esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Habon, daughter of Sir William Halton, bart. of Huntingdonshire.

William Augustus Kellett, esq. Captain of the 30th regiment of foot, to Miss Janet McDowall Napier, daughter of the late Colonel Napier, of Kilsraith.

Henry Jackson, esq. of Forechurch-street, to Miss Sarah Papillon, younger daughter of David Papillon, esq.

Peter Latoffer, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Goodhew, of Deptford: and on the same day Lieutenant Archer, of the 16th regiment of Light Dragoons, to Miss Anne Goodhew.

Henry Augustus Leicester, esq. brother to Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. to Miss Letitia Sophia Smyth, of Conover, Saop.

Rawson Hart Biddam, esq. late Governor of Bombay, to Miss Tabor, of St. James's-street.

Capt. Foxall, of the General Goddard East-Indiaman, to Miss Eliz. Dathwood, of Harley-street.

At Edinburgh, Samuel Anderson, esq. banker, to Miss Jane Hay, daughter of Dr. James Hay, of Haytown.

At Stow on the Wild, Gloucestershire, John Hawkey Ackerley, esq. of his Majesty's fourth regiment of dragoons, to Miss Chamberlayne, only daughter of the

late Rev. J. Chamberlayne, of Mangerbury in the same county.

Anthony Aufrice, esq. to Miss Lockhart, only daughter of the late General Lockhart.

Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. of Painshill, Surrey, to Miss Knight, eldest sister of Robert Knight, esq. of Bartels, in Warwickshire.

At Lisbon, Capt. Charles Henry Lane, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Paminter, daughter of D. Paminter, esq.

In Dublin, Marcus Beresford, esq. M. P. son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, to Lady Frances Leeson, sister to the present Earl of Millown.

At Edinbrough, George Ramsay, esq. principal banker, to Miss Jean Hamilton, second daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, esq. of Whaw.

Nathaniel Lee Acton, of Livermore park, Suffolk, esq. to Miss Rycroft, eldest daughter of the late Sir Richard Rycroft, bart.

Robert Lynn, esq. banker, Cornhill, to Miss Cannon, of Lincoln's-in-fields.

The Rev. John Dampier, of Watchem, Norfolk, to Miss Browne, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

John Townsend, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Herberta Bullstrode, daughter of the late Richard Bullstrode, esq. of Homlow.

Captain Philip Gidley King, Lieutenant-Governor of New-ick Island, to Miss Anna Josepha Coemec, second daughter of Mr. Coemec, Surveyor of the Customs at Bidford.

The Rev. Henry Alien Lagden, Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, to Miss Dowle, of Melmas-lane, Bedford-row.

Robert Birk, of Farley, in Staffordshire, esq. to Miss Horsfall, of Southwell in Yorkshire.

The Rev. Miles Bevor, son of St. Thomas Bevor, bart. to Miss Bevor, daughter of James Bevor, esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEB. and MARCH 1791.

FEBRUARY 3.

AT Greenock, James Weir, esq.
10. At Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Jones Pritchard B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Minister of the Protestant Congregation at Oxford.

12. At Erithelmston, aged 71, the Rev. Ebenzer Johnson, M. A. upwards of forty years Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Lewes, which he resigned about ten years since.

The Duke de Richelieu, in France.

14. At Reims, in Gloucestershire, the Rev. John Grant, M. A. Rector of that place and

At York, Joseph Ceppe, M. D. eldest son of the Rev. Newcome Ceppe, Dissenting Minister of that City. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and London, and took his degree last year at Leyden. His thesis was *De Morborum quorundam Ortu*.

The Rev. Edward White, M. A. Rector of Bayfield and Tregby, in the county of Norfolk, and many years Senior Chapel Minister of Great Yarmouth, aged 85.

Lady Mitchell, daughter of John Bruce Stewart, esq. of Simbister, and widow of Sir John Bruce Mitchell, of Wellshore, bart.

15. At Whitchurch, Mr. William Greenwollers.

16. Mr. Maltby, of New Court, Swithin's-lane.

Mr. John Hainworth, silk manufacturer, of the Old Jewry.

J. B. B. Middleton, esq. late surgeon of the General Hospital of the Island of St. Kitts.

Richard Dickson Strine, esq. of Warley. 17. Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of Mr. Griffith, of Pall Mall, wine merchant.

18. Mr. Andrew Robertson, formerly a merchant in Charl's Town, South Carolina. James Ward, esq. Crown Street, Westminster, in his 80th year.

Samuel Clay Harvey, esq. of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

19. John Manwaring, esq. of Ilington. The Rev. Thomas Hirth, M. A. Rector of Boxworth and Shefford Parva, in Cambridgeshire, formerly of Peter House, Cambridge.

Lately, Mrs. Fox, formerly of the Royalty and since of Drury Lane Theatre.

20. Mr. Thomas Settle, son of Bridg's-street, Covent Garden, aged 76.

21. The Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. aged 70, an eminent Dissenting Minister.

Mr. Daniel Ayrey, of Toley-street, distiller.

Robert Swyer, esq. at Shaftesbury Head, distributor of stamps for Dorsetshire.

Thomas Pittman, esq. of Loxford Hall, Barking, Essex.

Mrs. Cull, relict of Dr. Cull, Dean of Lincoln.

22. The Rev. Charles Tarrant, D. D. Dean of Peterborough Sub-dean, Sub-chantor, and Prebendary of Salisbury, Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of St. George's, Bloombury, Middlesex, Vicar of Wotham in Kent, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

At Chislehurst, Kent. G. Lewis, esq. Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Thomas Bush, esq. of Air-street, Piccadilly.

At Rochdale, Frances Crosley, widow, in her 109th year.

23. A Welthamflow, in Essex, the Rev. Adam Askew, of Middleton-hall, in the county of Wiltshire.

John Plumtree, esq. formerly representative for Nottingham, aged 81.

Lately, in Canada, Captain Phipps Wharton, of the 26th regiment of foot, second son of Commodore Wharton, of Edinburgh.

24. Mr. Isaac Wilson, packer, Bush-lane. At Bath, Mr. Daniel Sprungall, of London, merchant.

Lately, at Glasgow, Mr. James Sims.

25. Mr. Philip Castile, Old Palace Yard.

Thomas Patton, esq. Alderman of Cheshire and a banker.

Andrew Johnston, esq. Tavistock street, Bedford-square

Arthur Maister, esq. of Hull. Lately, at Cork, Samuel Maylor, esq. Alderman of that City.

26. Charles Stuart, esq. aged 64 years, Drum-Major-General of his Majesty's forces, and Drum-Major of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

At Wrington, Somersetshire, Mrs. Albinea Gwynn, daughter of Colonel Leonard Gwynn, and Authoress of a novel called "The History of the Hon. Edward Mortimer."

Mr. Jeremy Dylon, of Upper Willow Hall, near Halifax.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Greenough, master of the Free Grammar School at Bingley, Yorkshire.

27. Mr. Henry Saffory, surgeon to the City Dispensary.

Thomas Drane, esq. Woodford, Essex, aged 77.

Mr. George Ringrose, woollen-draper, Cor. hill.

The Rev. Edward Nelson, Curate of Halifax.

Lately, Mrs. Newmarsh, wife of Major Newmarsh, of Browbernes, near Leeds, and daughter of General Trapaud.

Lately, at Cheller, Lady Mary Cunliffe, relict of Sir Robert Cunliffe, bart. formerly merchant at Liverpool.

28. William Clarke, esq. at Ipswich, many years Postman, and several times Chief Magistrate of that Borough.

John Fordall, esq. surgeon of Gloucester. The Countess Dowager of Tankerville, mother of the present Earl. She was daughter of Sir John Ashley, bart. of Patehall, Staffordshire.

Mr. Griford, many years steward to Peter Legh, esq. of Lime-hall, Cheshire.

MARCH 1. John Booole, esq. Chipping Ongar, Essex.

2. The Rev. John Wesley, M. A. (See p. 227.)

Mr. Samuel Napper, merchant, Old-street square.

Budget Player. in Old-street workhouse, aged 102.

Lately, at Great Bardfield, Mrs. Bernard, relict of the Rev. Thomas Bernard.

3. Mr. John Lyndley, bookseller, Pomfret.

Mr. Robert Pardee, of Lincoln's Inn, aged 80, an eminent attorney.

At Ether, Surrey, Mr. James Fynmore, formerly of Pall Mall.

David Ferguson, esq. Collector of the Customs at Avy.

Henry Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, in the county of Cheshire.

Mrs. Hasted, mother of Edward Hasted, esq. the Historian of Kent.

Mr. Abraham Godirez, surgeon at Croydon.

Lately, at Valleyfield, the seat of Sir Charles Preston, bart. Colonel Robert Preston.

4. Francis Bonham, esq. formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the third Regiment of Dragoons.

Mr. Calder, apothecary, Hot-wells, Bristol.

Lately, at Crofton-hall, Lancashire, Lady Jane Clifton, relict of Thomas Clifton, esq. and sister to the Earl of Abingdon.

5. Henry Spences, esq. Dulwich Common. Mr. John Bursfield, Turnmill-street, aged 79. He submitted latterly on charity from his neighbours who had been his tenants.

Lady Mary Palk, wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. and sister to the Earl of Darnley.

At Carlby, near Stamford, the Rev. William Purkis. D. D. F. S. A. late one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, and formerly Tutor and Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Lately, Miss Silver, of Margate, and three days after her father, many years an apothecary in that town.

6. Sir Robert Carr, bart. at Hampton, Middlesex, aged 84.

George Whatley, esq. Treasurer of the Foundling-hospital. In 1769, he published "Reflections on the Principle of Trade in general," 12mo.

Richard Butler, esq. one of the Aldermen of Nottingham.

Mr. Turpin, bookfeller, Holborn.

Ann Green, at Sprotbro', in Yorkshire, aged 113 years, being baptized the 5th of Nov. 1677.

Mr. Emmerson, Temple Sowerby, Yorkshire, aged 72.

The Rev. Dr. Kimber, of Winslow, Shropshire

At Edinburgh. Mr. Duncan Hanson. General Supervisor of Excise.

7. Richard Paton, esq. General Accountant at the Excise Office, and an eminent painter of sea-pieces.

At Osbaldwick, near York, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Thurnham, a quaker.

8. Thomas Whalley Partington, esq. Commissioner of the Lottery.

At Edinburgh, Capt. William Martin, of the late Royal North Carolina Highland Regiment.

Lately, Mr. Boyes, who appeared one night last season at Drury Lane Theatre.

9. Mrs. Thompson, of Coley, near Reading.

Mr. G. A. Gibbon, Solicitor, in Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn.

Peter Coates, esq. of Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, Commissioner of the Land Tax.

The Rev. Mr. William Wotv, at Luttrell, in Leicestershire; author of several well known poems. He was bred to the Law, which profession he exercised when he published his last pieces, called "Shrubs of Parnassus," under the name of "J. Copywell."

10. Mr. James Allen, of Great Towets wine-merchant.

The Right Hon. William Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, F. R. S. aged 78. He married April 28, 1741, Ann Campbell, second daughter of John Duke of Argyll. She died February 7, 1785.

Lately, Sir Alexander Sterling, bart. of Glenat.

11. Mr. John Livett, apothecary, Albemarle-street.

Mr. John Willis, engraver, accountant in Sermon-lane, Doctors Commons, aged 78.

Nathaniel Cholmley, esq. at Kew.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hames, Graydon, Surrey.

Lately at Barnborough Grange, near Doncaster, James Farrer, esq.

12. Benjamin Collier, esq. Red Lion-square.

Mr. John Carr, Alderman of Windsor, aged 78.

Mr. John Hough, attorney, of White Friers Wharf, and vestry clerk of that parish.

Edward Wyvil, esq. at York, in his 82d year.

At Bristol, Mr. Hodgson, leatherfeller, Aldgate.

13. Mr. Samuel Barlow.

Miss Penelope Boothby, only child of Sir Brook Boothby, bart.

Mr. Richardson, surgeon, of Birmingham, author of the "Chemical Principles of the Metallic Arts."

Lately, at York, Alexander Gerrard, esq. of Essex-street, Strand, Barrister at Law, and one of the Secondaries of the Common Pleas.

14. Mrs. Caswell, aged 81 years, mother of Timothy Caswell, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. William Greenly, formerly master of the Crown and Rolls Tavern.

Lately, at Stoney Close House, near Bedale, in Yorkshire, Christopher Clarke, esq. in his 42d year.

15. Benjamin Hunter, esq. late Master Attendant of his Majesty's Yard at Deptford, aged 78.

Mr. Graham, surgeon. Farnington, Berks. At Mortlake, Mr. Thomas Wheadon, of Doctors Commons, Junior Clerk in the Record Office, Westminster Abbey.

The Rev. John Towne, M. A. Rector of Little Ponton in Lincolnshire.

16. Pinson Bonham, esq. of Aldborough Haugh, Essex, formerly a Commander in the service of the East India Company.

17. Mrs. Littler, wife of Thomas Littler, esq. of Berners-street, and youngest daughter of Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Mrs. Sparkes, wife of Robert Sparkes, esq. late one of the Council of Bombay.

18. At Bulford in Wiltshire, Richard Southey, esq.

19. James Walker, esq. Marshal of the King's Bench.



European Magazine,

For A P R I L 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. WILLIAM THOMAS LEWIS. And 2. VIEW of the ENFRANCE into the GRANDE CHARTREUSE on the SIDE of SAVOY.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Account of Mr. William Thomas Lewis	243	A Volume of Letters from Dr. Berkenhout to his Son, at the University of Cambridge [concluded]	278
Some Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Richard Price; with a List of his Works	— 244	General Reflections on the History and Religion of Mankind [continued]	282
Letter on the Utility of Balloons in New South Wales	— 246	Account of the Grande Chartreuse	285
Letter to a Friend, by the late Mrs. Mary Jones, of Oxford	— 247	Account of the Edystone Light-House [concluded]	286
The Funeral of M. de Mirabeau	— 248	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain: including Lords Debates on His Majesty's Message of March 28, on the Prussian Treaty, and War in India	288
On the Intelligence of Animals, No. III. [continued]	— 249	—Commons: including Debates on Bill for appropriating the Unclaimed Dividends—His Majesty's Message of March 28—Corn Bill—Mr. Grey's Propositions relative to the State of the Nation—Mr. Baker's Motion on the State of the Nation—Mr. Wilberforce's Motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, which was rejected; and various other public Business	293
An Account of Bridge Frodsham, the Rofcius of York. By Mr. Tate Wilkinson	— 252	Theatrical Journal: including Epilogue, written by Henry Bunbury, Esq. (spoken by Mrs. Jordan at her Benefit—Plan and Character of Mr. Merry's Tragedy, "Lorenzo;" with Prologue to it, by Mr. Taylor—Fable of O'Keefe's "Wild Oats; or, The Strolling Gentleman," a Comedy; with the Epilogue to it, by Mr. Colman, jun.	307
Parallels. The civilized Man and the Savage	— 256	Poetry—Ode to Oblivion—Ode to Fame—A View of Westminster Abbey, by Master Drewitt	311
Directions for the Study of Ancient and Modern History, written by Earl Mansfield to the Duke of P. [contin.]	257	East-India Intelligence	313
On the Comparative-Excellence of the Sciences and Arts. By Mr. William Roscoe	— 260	Foreign Intelligence	316
Drolliana, No. XIX. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued]	— 263	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Marriages, Obituary, &c.	
Anecdotes of the Creek and Cherokee Ambassadors who have lately quitted the Kingdom	— 268		
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Mrs. M. Graham's Letters on Education, With Observations on Religious and Metaphysical Subjects	— 269		
A Law Grammar; or, an Introduction to the Theory and Practice of English Jurisprudence	— 272		
The Indians: a Tragedy, performed at the Theatre Royal, Richmond	— 273		
The History of the Bastille [concluded]	274		

L O N D O N :

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And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

An accident, at which we can only express our concern, has again prevented the insertion of *E. W.*'s favour. If he desires it, it shall be returned. We are ready to engrave his drawing, but cannot tie ourselves down to a month for its insertion.

If we knew our Correspondent *Anglicanus*, as we think we do, we are certain he had no other design in his publication than to present the public with a curious paper. As to the arguments and examples *Vindicator* calls for, we should decline to insert them were they sent to us.

We shall be glad to receive *J. L.*'s MSS. They shall be carefully returned.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 11, to April 16, 1791.

	COUNTIES INLAND.					COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans.
	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
London		4 2	11 2	3	1					
Middlesex	1 0	0 2	10 2	6 3		11 0	0 2	9 2	3 3	0
Surry	4 3	3 3	0 2	6 3		11 3	3 2	9 2	3 2	9
Hertford	1 0	0 2	11 2	5 3		9 3	0 2	7 2	2 3	0
Bedford	0 3	7 2	11 2	4 3		10 3	10 2	11 2	1 3	2
Cambridge	8 2	11 2	9 2	0 3		3 4	4 3	2 2	3 4	0
Huntingdon	7 0	0 3	0 2	11 2		Dunham	3 3	9 0	0 2	3 0
Northampton 6	5 3	9 3	0 2			Northampton	9 4	0 3	3 2	2 4
Rutland	3 0	0 3	3 2	3 3		Cumberland	7 3	8 3	0 2	3 3
Leicester	7 3	9 3	6 2	4 4		Westmorl.	2 5	9 3	7 2	6 0
Nottingham	3 4	3 3	4 2	3 4		Lancashire	8 3	7 3	6 2	7 4
Derby	11 0	0 3	7 2	5 4		Cheshire	10 0	0 3	8 2	9 0
Stafford	10 0	0 3	10 2	9 4		Monmouth	3 0	0 3	3 2	0 0
Salop	4 4	9 3	7 2	4 4		Somerset	7 0	0 3	0 2	2 3
Hereford	7 0	0 3	5 2	3 0		Devon	2 0	0 3	0 1	9 3
Worcester	7 3	9 3	7 2	8 3		Cornwall	1 1 0	0 2	11 1	8 0
Warwick	6 0	0 3	6 2	7 4		Dorset	8 0	0 2	11 2	0 0
Gloucester	8 0	0 3	0 2	5 3		Hants	4 0	0 1	10 2	4 3
Wilts	6 0	0 3	1 2	5 4		Suffex	0 0	0 2	10 2	2 3
Berks	4 0	0 2	9 2	5 3		Kent	1 1 0	0 2	11 2	4 2
Oxford	7 0	0 2	9 2	4 3						
Bucks	1 0	0 2	9 2	4 3	3					

WALES.

North Wales 6	5 4	7 3	1 10 3	8
South Wales 7	11 0	0 4	1 7 0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A R C H.			WIND.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		
23-29	96	52	W.
24-30	58	45	N. N. W.
25-30	37	44	S. W.
26-29	75	48	S.
27-29	95	45	W.
28-30	05	46	W.
29-30	00	48	W.
30-29	97	44	E.
31-30	03	44	E.

16-30	05	52	E.
17-29	91	56	E. S. E.
18-29	70	57	S. S. W.
19-29	63	57	S.
20-29	45	56	S.
21-29	35	54	W.
22-29	09	53	S. W.
23-29	11	53	W.
24-29	21	53	S.
25-29	81	52	W.
26-29	96	53	E.
27-29	77	52	E.

A P R I L.			WIND.
1-29	95	47	S. S.
2-29	73	50	S. S. E.
3-30	69	42	E.
4-29	82	48	E.
5-29	65	46	E.
6-29	35	45	N.
7-29	70	47	W.
8-29	87	49	E.
9-29	85	51	S. W.
10-29	97	58	W. S. W.
11-29	91	55	E. S. E.
12-29	92	50	W. S. W.
13-29	93	50	E.
14-29	95	55	W.
15-30	03	56	S.

PRICES of STOCKS,

April 28, 1791.	
Bank Stock, shut 185 1/2	13 16ths
India Stock, shut 166	3/4
New 4 per Cent. 100	1/2 a 165 3/4 a 166
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785	3 per Cent. Ind. Ann. —
119 3/4	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. red. 79 3/4	Old S. S. Ann. —
80 a 79 3/4	New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent Conf. 80 3/4	3 per Cent. 1751, 80 3/4
7 3/4	N. Navy & Vict. Bills
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Irish Lot. Tick. —
Long Ann. shut 23 1/2	Exchequer Bills —
Ditto Short 1778, 12	

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W,

For A P R I L 1791.

ACCOUNT of Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS LEWIS.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE Gentleman whose Portrait forms one of the ornamental parts of the present Magazine, has resided in England long enough to secure the patronage of the public, and the respect of a very numerous and valuable set of private friends. His grandfather was a Clergyman, Rector of Trahere, in Carmarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, Esq. (private Secretary to Mr. Harley, Minister to Queen Anne) the confidential friend of Pope and Swift, whose name appears to often in their correspondence. His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper on Tower-hill, but quitted business for the stage. He performed at Dublin at the same time with Mr. Garrick, under the direction of the late Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Lewis, the subject of our present consideration, was born at Ormirk, in Lancashire, in the year 1748. The year following he went to Ireland, and was educated at a Grammar-school at Armagh, kept by Mr. Heaphy, whose son lost a leg in the service of the East India Company, and now holds a considerable post in the India House.

Mr. Lewis went on the stage very young, and early distinguished himself. In the year 1771 he was at Dublin, and by his performance of Belcour, in "The West Indian," drew the Town to the Theatre in which he was engaged, in opposition to Mr. Moflop, who attempted and failed in the same part. It was Mr. Lewis's good fortune at that time that Mr. Macklin was in Dublin, who, on his return to England, made so favourable a report of Mr. Lewis to Mr. Colman, then Manager of

Covent Garden, that he immediately sent for him. His first appearance was on the 13th of October 1773, in his favourite character of Belcour; in which he fully answered the expectation of his employer, who the same season allotted him a principal part in his then new Comedy of "The Man of Business." From this time he has been gradually rising in the estimation of the public, succeeding by the indisposition first, and afterwards the deaths of Mr. Barry and Mr. Woodward to their principal characters, which he performed from the year 1776 to 1782. Mr. Lewis has the modesty to ascribe his success only to his unemitting attention to his profession. To this much may be ascribed, but more we think to the efforts of genius.

In the year 1782, Mr. Lewis became Deputy Manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and one of his first acts shewed his good sense, in quitting the Bulkin for the Sock, in which latter his superiority was very apparent. As a Comic actor, in many characters, as Vapid, Twineall, Belcour, Ranger, Tom, Copper Captain, Marplot, and others, he has certainly no superior, perhaps not an equal. To his praise we may add, that having gained the situation and height he ever aspired to, he hopes to maintain them, with the reputation (to use his own words among his friends) of a tolerable actor, and an honest, independent man.

Mr. Lewis has now five children at home: his eldest son went out to India, with recommendations equal to any ever sent from this country; and which being voluntarily offered and given, reflect credit on both father and son.

Mr. Lewis is particularly fortunate in his

his domestic connections, the confidence of the public, the friendship of Mr. Harris the proprietor, the regard of his brethren of the stage, and is (to use his

own words again) happy to acknowledge, though with proper humility, that he at present deems himself one of the happiest of men living.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr. RICHARD PRICE.

THIS gentleman, whose works have in a very singular manner attracted the attention of the public, was of a respectable family from Wales. His uncle was assistant, and afterwards successor to the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, at the Meeting-house in Mark-lane, for the term of 45 years, and died the 21st of April 1756. The Doctor was born about the year 1723, and early devoted himself to the Ministry, to which all his studies were directed and his whole industry applied. At the usual period he was ordained, and early began to preach at Newington. Though in the latter part of his life so multifarious a writer, it appears that he was near 40 years of age before he exhibited himself to the public as an author. On the application of the Dissenting Ministers for a more extensive toleration, about the year 1774, the Doctor conceiving that the Committee for conducting it departed from the general and first principle of the Protestant Dissenters, though one of the number withstood them in the body, and divided with those who were against any test of a religious nature as the condition of enjoying the protection of the Magistrate. On this occasion he repeatedly insisted, that the relief prayed for in the Bill, ought to include not merely some, but all his brethren, by the repeal of the penal laws against them, on their giving such civil security to Government as is required of other subjects.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society sometime about 1764, and was a frequent contributor to the Transactions published by that body. A few years after, he was created a Doctor of Divinity. In 1772, he commenced his political career by his "Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt;" and in 1776 produced his celebrated "Observations on the Nature of Civil Government," the principles of which have received a variety of opinions, being both extravagantly praised and censured; by some esteemed without fault; while by others they are deemed visionary and chimerical, mischievous in their theory, and tending in their effect to the unfixing of all government. That their influence was very great cannot be denied; but that their author was firmly persuaded of their utility, seems to be generally believed by those who have had the best opportunities

of knowing his sentiments.

afterwards he asserted that he took a warm part in favour of the British Colonies during the late war from pure conviction, and in consequence of this was exposed to much abuse and some danger. Of the abuse we do not recollect that he had more than a successful political writer usually experience; and of the danger we do not remember any occurrence to justify the apprehension.

For writing this pamphlet, however, he had the honour of receiving the Thanks of the Court of Common Council the 14th of March 1776, as having therein laid down those sure principles upon which alone the supreme legislative authority of Great Britain over her Colonies could be justly or beneficially maintained, and for holding forth those public objects without which it must be totally indifferent to the kingdom who were in or who were out of power.

With this he also received a gold box of the value of fifty pounds. To the notice given him of the Resolution he sent the following letter, which was ordered to be entered in the City Journals:

To WILLIAM RIX, Esq. TOWN CLERK.

SIR,

I REQUEST the favour of you to convey to the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, my warmest acknowledgments for the very condescending Resolution of Thanks with which they have honoured my "Observations on Civil Liberty." Those Observations were written with no other intention than to plead the cause of Liberty and Justice, and to remind this Country of the dreadful danger of its present situation. The testimony of approbation which they have received from a body so respectable, annually elected by the first city in the world, and so distinguished for giving an example of zeal in the cause of liberty, will, it may be hoped, lead the public to fix their views more on such measures as shall live a sinking constitution, and preserve us from impending calamities.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Yours, &c.

RICHARD PRICE.

By

By the list of his works it will appear, that Politic did not entirely engage his attention. The duties of his station were not neglected. He constantly preached to his congregation, and joined to his political zeal an irreproachable private life. His character, by the testimony of his friends, by whom he is much lamented, was very amiable; but as it has been drawn by the pen of a Lady* near twenty years ago, we shall conclude with her representation of him, the truth of which one of our correspondents assures us is no more than strictly just.

“WHILE the vain man is painfully striving to outshine all the company and to attract their admiration by false wit, forced compliments, and studied graces, he must surely be mortified to observe how constantly *Simplicius* engages their attention, respect, and complacency, without having once thought of himself as a person of any consequence amongst them.—*Simplicius* imparts his superior knowledge, when called upon, as easily and naturally as he would tell you what it is o'clock; and with the same readiness and good-will informs the most ignorant, or confers with the most learned. He is as willing to receive information, as to give it, and to join the company, so far as he is able, in the most trifling conversation into which they may happen to fall, as in the most serious or sublime. If he disputes, it is with as much candour on the most important and interesting, as on the most insignificant subjects; and he is not less patient in hearing than in answering his antagonist. If you talk to him of himself, or his works, he accepts praise, or acknowledges defects, with equal meekness, and it is impossible to suspect him of affectation in either. We are more obliged and gratified by the plain, unexaggerated expressions of his regard, than by the compliments and attentions of the most accomplished pattern of high breeding, because his benevolence and sincerity are so strongly marked in every look, word, and action, that we are convinced his civilities are offered for our sakes, not for his own; and are the natural effects of real kindness, not the studied ornaments of behaviour. Every one is desirous to shew him kindness in return, which we know will be accepted just as it is meant. All are ready to pay him that deference which he does not desire, and to give him credit for more than he assumes, or even for more

than he possesses. With a person ungrateful, and with manners unpolished by the world, his behaviour is always proper, easy, and respectable; as free from constraint and fervidity in the highest company, as from haughtiness and insolence in the lowest. His dignity arises from his humility; and the sweetness, gentleness, and frankness of his manners, from the real goodness and rectitude of his heart, which lies open to inspection in all the fearlessness of truth, without any need of disguise or ornament.”

A LIST OF DR. PRICE'S WORKS.

1. “A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals; particularly those relating to the Original of our Ideas of Virtue, its Nature, Foundation, Reference to the Deity, Obligation, Subject Matter, and Sanctions.” 8vo. 1758.

2. “Butam's Happiness and the Proper Improvement of It, Represented in a Sermon preached at Navington Green, Middlesex, on Nov. 29, 1759, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving.” 8vo. 1759.

3. “The Nature and Dignity of the Human Soul. A Sermon preached at St. Thom's, Jun. 1, 1766, for the Benefit of the Charity-school in Gravel-lane, Southwark.” 8vo. 1766.

4. “Four Dissertations. 1. On Providence. 2. On Prayer. 3. On the Reason for expecting that Virtuous Men shall meet after Death in a State of Happiness. 4. On the Importance of Christianity, the Nature of Historical Evidence and Miracles.” 8vo. 1767.

5. “The Vanity, Misery, and Infamy of Knowledge without suitable Practice. A Sermon preached at Hackney, Nov. 4, 1770.” 8vo. 1770.

6 “Observations on Revisionary Payments, Annuities, &c.” 8vo. 1771.

7. “An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt.” 8vo. 1772.

8. The same Pamphlet, the Third Edition, with a Preface, containing several Observations on the National Debt, &c. Also a Postscript, containing an Account of the Influence of the different States of Civil Society on Population, &c. 8vo. 1773.

9. “Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America. To which is added,

* MRS. CHAPONE. See her Miscellanies, p. 89.

an Appendix, containing a State of the National Debt, an Estimate of the Money drawn from the Public by the Taxes, and an Account of the National Income and Expenditure since the last War." 8vo. 1776.

10. "Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty, and the War with America, &c." 8vo. 1777.

11. "Introduction and Supplement to the above two Tracts on Civil Liberty, &c." 8vo. 1778.

12. "A Free Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Philosophical Necessity, in a Correspondence between Dr. Price and Dr. Priestley." 8vo. 1778.

13. "A Sermon delivered to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, at Hackney, on the 16th of February 1779, being the Day appointed for a General Fast." 8vo. 1779.

14. "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships stated and explained. By William Morgan. To which is added, an Introduction addressed to the Society for Equitable Assurances on Lives. Also an Essay on the present State of Population in England and Wales. By the Rev. Dr. Price." 8vo. 1779.

15. "An Essay on the Population of England, from the Revolution to the present Time. With an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Account of the Population, Trade, and Resources of the Kingdom, in Mr. Eden's Letters to Lord Curzon." 8vo. 1780.

16. "A Discourse addressed to a Congregation at Hackney, Feb. 21, 1781.

Being the Day appointed for a Public Fast." 8vo. 1781.

17. "The State of the Public Debts and Finances at Signing the Preliminary Articles of Peace in January 1783.—With a Plan for raising Money by Public Loans, and for Redeeming the Public Debts." 8vo. 1783.

18. "Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c. Fourth Edition, enlarged into Two Volumes by additional Notes and Essays, a Collection of new Tables, a History of the Sinking Fund, a State of the Public Debts in January 1783, and a Postscript on the Population of the Kingdom." 8vo. 1783.

19. "Postscript to a Pamphlet by Dr. Price, on the State of the Public Debts and Finances at Signing the Preliminary Articles of Peace in January 1783." 8vo. 1784.

20. "Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of making it a Benefit to the World." 8vo. 1785.

21. "Sermons on the Christian Doctrine as received by the different Denominations of Christians: to which are added, Sermons on the Security and Happiness of a Virtuous Course, on the Goodness of God, and on the Resurrection of Lazarus." 8vo. 1787.

22. "A Discourse on the Love of our Country. Delivered, Nov. 4, 1789, at the Old Jewry to the Revolution Society." 8vo. 1789.

23. "A Postscript occasioned by Mr. Burke's Reflections." 8vo. 1790.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

RADING in "Governor Philip's Letter to Lord Sydney," of Feb. 13, 1791, from Sydney Cove, that a party who crossed a river at Port Jackson (which he named Nepean), in order to reach a mountain to discover the river's source, was prevented after the first day's march by meeting such a continual succession of deep ravines, the sides of many of which were so inaccessible, that they returned, having been able to go but sixteen miles in five days, and were never nearer than twelve miles from the foot of the mountain; it struck me, that had there been in the settlement a balloon, and one who knew how to fill it, with what facility the rivers, woods, and country, so far as the eye or glasses could reach, might be surveyed: for I will suppose the balloon to be kept

stationary both as to place and height, and which might be effected by having three lines, such as are used in the wharfs by the ropemakers, fixed to the sides of the balloon, and extended below to three anchors, or strong posts, set in the ground at equal distances, the wider the better; and they would keep the balloon steady in one place, and even prevent its turning round on its axis. Their hands should be attended, to take in or let out each rope; and the observer should have a very small peg go from his basket to each of these stations, which one below should always hold loose in his hand, that by signals agreed, as to go higher the observer gives one jerk, the line to be let out from that station; or if two jerks, to haul in and lower it a little; if repeated ones, to haul him quite down; and

and if these signal lines were coloured, or any ways distinguished, the observer could therefore give signal to this or that station, or all together. Thus could an observer go just so high as was necessary, and remain no longer than he chose, and be certain of being hauled down to the place from which he ascended; and if provided with a small compass, a quadrant, and a telescope, he might, by comparing angles, judge of distances, and make a tolerable map of a great part of the county, and direct future excursions. Nor can I think the danger of ascending 300 or 400 fathom from the earth in a balloon, equal to the descending 30 or 40 fathom into the sea (as is often done) in a diving-bell; and I should suppose the expence of a balloon much less than that of a diving-bell. As to the expence of filling, that I am no judge of; but if thought too great an expence, perhaps one constructed as the *Mongolfier*, which was raised by rarefied air through fire, might answer the purpose better, as it is to be kept so under direction, as in case of accident from the fire it might be instantly brought down; and I believe such carried up greater weight than those balloons filled with gas. I remember read of a gentleman, lately, who went up a balloon by filling it with gas from a muddy ditch, or standing water;

and about six months past I procured some, by thrusting a stick in the mud and catching the bubbles in a small phial, which I coiled under the water and brought home; and letting the gas out, and holding the flame of a candle near the mouth of the phial, the gas fired, and went off with a small explosion and blue flame. If this gentleman would say how he got so large a quantity as to fill a balloon, where there are a number of persons ready to be employed, a balloon might be quickly filled without any expence; and that made useful, which has hitherto been only matter of wonder, rîque, and curiosity, though at great expence. If my thoughts should be in any way a means of stimulating others to improve upon them, I shall be happy; if they are not, I have to ask your pardon for taking up so much of your valuable publication, and am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Essex, April 6.

II.

P. S. This can only be done in calm weather, and if wind comes on can be hauled down; and persons used to the sea can judge how the wind is best by the motion of the small clouds, commonly called by them the flying of the scud.

LETTER to a FRIEND, by the late Mrs. MARY JONES*, of OXFORD.

SIR,

I SINCERELY rejoice that you have recovered your goods, but am sorry for the poor *thief*—Save him if you can, if he is poor though misfortune, but if through idleness or extravagance, the principle must have been originally bad, and there I must own I want compassion. I can, however, of your own, that some of our laws are great hardships, particularly this, that the person who has been wronged in his property should be obliged to suffer still farther, by prosecuting the robber at his *private* expence.—This is certainly hard, but must proceed from that unerring maxim, that every individual is concerned to protect the common rights of the society.—Here, however, the burthen seems to fall too heavy on the individual, who has already suffered in his private capacity, perhaps from some neglect in that society, which is equally bound to protect him; and yet is required to suffer still farther for the common benefit. But then it should

be considered, that the greatest share of the suffering, the expence, trouble, loss of time, &c. in apprehending the thief, he would undertake for his own sake, in order to recover his property by the terror of bringing him to justice; but the subsequent expence, that which regards *the trial*, I should think, should either be sustained by the legislature, or be made a common cause, as it now respects the common good. I am, therefore, for having this subsequent expence levied on the parish or district where the robbery was committed; or, if you will, on the magistrates of that district, for not keeping better order at the time, or for previous remissness in certain laws regarding vagrants, gamblers, &c. which would prevent idleness and debauchery, and of course their consequences. This seems to coincide too with that old law which obliges *the county* to make good the whole loss of those who have been robbed on the road between sun

* *Authoress of a Volume of Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 8vo. 1750.* She died in February 1778, being at that time Post-mistress of Oxford.

and fun. You'll laugh at me for setting up for a *law-mender* (though it is notorious that you stand indebted for some of your best laws to the *coif*); but surely this law wants mending, because there are cases where the common good would be the total ruin of the individual. As, if a person worth but twenty pounds in the world is robbed of ten, it would probably cost him the rest to bring the criminal to justice. And what would the punishment or the

public gain by that, except a fresh burthen? Hence it appears, that either the parish (on account of its vicinage) or the public is ultimately concerned in the expence of the *prosecution*, because while it afflicts the individual, it co-operates with, and connects the common interest; and consequently the law *I have provided* concludes right, and as it should be.

Oxford, I am, &c. &c.
Feb 20, 1760. MARY JONES.

THE FUNERAL of M. de MIRABEAU.

THE Citizens of Paris, as if desirous to rival each other in their attachment, assembled on Monday the 4th of April, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their last respects to a patriot, whose memory they had already embalmed with their tears!

No ceremony was ever so mournful, or so majestic: the procession was as follows:

A Detachment of National Parisian Cavalry;

A Deputation of the Matrosses and Miners of the 60 Battalions; with

A Deputation of Invalids on the right and left;

M. De La FAYETTE;

The Field Officers of the National Guard;

A Deputation of the 60 Battalions of the National Guard, 60 deep;

The Music of the National Guard;

(The Fifes muffled, the Drums, Kettle-drums, Cymbals, and other warlike Instruments, covered with black crape, and playing a Dead March.)

One Hundred Swiss Guards;

The Guards of the Prévôte;

The CLERGY;

The COFFIN,

Surmounted by a Crown of Laurel, and surrounded by the National Guards with their arms reversed.

(A Hearse was provided for the occasion; but the Soldiers of the Battalion of Grange Bateliere, of which M. de Mirabeau had been Colonel, insisted on the honour of carrying him to his grave, which was performed by sixteen Citizen-soldiers, who were relieved in rotation.)

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
Escorted by a Battalion of Veterans, and
of Children, dressed in the
of the National Guards.

: ELECTORS;

The Deputies of the 48 Sections;

The Department,

The Municipality,

The Judges of the Tribunals of Paris;

The Municipal Officers of Neighbouring Towns;

The Society of the Friends of the Constitution;

The Ministers of State;

The Society of 1789;

The JACOBINS;

A Detachment of Infantry;

And an Escort of Cavalry.

The Funeral Procession, marshalled in the manner as above detailed, occupied a space of more than three miles, and proceeded through a double line of National Guards, and an innumerable concourse of Citizens of both sexes, all of whom evinced the sense of the great calamity that had befallen the Empire with their tears.

After a march of three hours, during which the most solemn silence prevailed, the procession arrived at St. Eustache.

A Sarcophagus was erected in the Choir, and all the Church was hung with black. After the usual prayers, M. Cerutti ascended the Tribune, and pronounced a discourse, in which he considered M. de Mirabeau as a Politician and a Legislator.—When recapitulating his civic virtues, and the services he had rendered to his Country, not only the Orator himself but the whole Audience was melted into tears!—At the conclusion of his speech, the procession set out in the same order for the Church of St. Genevieve. Having arrived there at midnight, they deposited the body of Honore Riquetti Mirabeau in the same tomb with that of the illustrious Descartes, where they will both remain till the new Church is prepared to receive those great men whom France has reckoned worthy of National Honours!

ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

NUMBER III.

(Continued from Page 172.)

POWERFUL as the passion of love is, and active as is the disposition that accompanies it, love can never, in brute animals, be a principle of considerable intellectual improvement. Where the males mix indiscriminately with the females, we perceive, at the season when the desire of enjoyment is strongly felt by the whole species, a reciprocal and general rivalry. But force quickly decides the question. The weak can only fly, and leave the vanquisher in possession of his conquest.

In the species that couple, on whatever motives the choice of the two individuals is founded, it is certain that a choice takes place: the idea of reciprocal property is established, morality is introduced into their love, and jealousy becomes deep and grounded. The females, who are always absolute in affairs of love, because the complance is on their part, acquire in a superior degree the art of irritating the desires of the male, by fawning, by caressing, by refusing, by multiplying their attentions, sometimes secretly, sometimes openly. They learn to dissemble their own inclinations, or at least to conceal the warmth of them: at the very time when they yield with eagerness to their own desires, they give an air of complaisance and sacrifice to their favours. Coquetry is not an invention peculiar to the human species; it belongs to all animals who show a preference in the choice of a mate. But this art of love cannot be very productive of intellectual progress, as the passion itself exists but during a small part of the year. The propensity soon ceases, and its annihilation occasions a total forgetfulness of all the ideas to which it had given rise. It is in man only that love can become the principle of an incessant activity, and consequently a source of extensive progress. It occupies his attention during the whole year, because the idea of convention, added to the natural sentiment, gives it a degree of force which it would not otherwise attain, and which perpetuates its existence. Reciprocal attraction and choice not only establish the idea of property; vanity comes in aid, and leaves us to exaggerate whatever we regard as our own. A profound esteem for a beloved object adds also to that

which we have for ourselves. It gives to the system of ideas and sentiments combined, a lustre of excellence and dignity which renders it more captivating even to the being by whom it is felt. Hence result a variety of motions, the force and permanence of which give energy to the soul, and render it capable of the greatest efforts. Brute animals are deprived of this ever active spring; neither their appetites, nor their society, nor their natural passions, furnish sufficient means or motives to enable them to make any considerable improvement. With regard to factitious passions, we have already observed, that they must be supposed ignorant of them; and in reality they possess none, if we except avarice, which is apparent in some species. But as this passion can in them have none but perishable objects, its accumulation and parsimony must necessarily be restricted to a certain time. It supposes only a simple foresight; it implies no profound reflections on the means of acquiring; it is merely the consequence of hunger heretofore felt. The slightest reflection on the inconveniences of this appetite produces a provident care, common in all animals who are liable to a failure of provision. Carnivorous animals conceal and bury the remains of their prey, that they may have recourse to them in case of necessity. This care might be honoured with the appellation of prudence, if these animals did not exceed all the bounds of possible want whenever an opportunity offers. It is this useless profusion that gives to their forecast the character of avarice. Among the frugivorous species, those who are so organized as to remove the grain from which they derive their subsistence, hoard up a stock to which they do not resort till other resources fail them. Such are the field rats and mice; but as they provide only for a few months in the year, their foresight resembles not that character of perpetuity exhibited by the misers of our own species, who, constantly busied in the same object, accustom themselves to regard the future as if it had no limits. If these animals affix the idea of property to the heaps they have accumulated, the idea is not durable. Presently a new fund of wealth, which has cost them no care,

presenting itself to them, banishes the remembrance of what they had hoarded up.

Of all the passions of brute animals, that which appears to leave the deepest traces in their memory is parental affection. This must necessarily be the case, because it affects them very powerfully, and continues for a considerable period. They acquire, relatively to the education of their family, ideas which become as familiar to them as those which regard their own individual preservation. A female partridge of any experience never chooses indifferently the place of her nest. She fixes on an elevated spot, to keep it from inundation; she takes care to surround it with thorns and briars, which render the view and access to it difficult. She covers her eggs with leaves when she goes to feed. In short, the dittoes in various ways an anxious concern for an offspring that she does not yet know. When the young ones have burst the shell, we perceive, both in the father and mother, a restless activity, a painful shuddery, and a courageous defence if the family is in danger. From this interest, so lively and so tender, results a knowledge of those places where the family will find the greatest plenty of provision, a knowledge that supposes previous observations, without which the choice of place could not have been made. This passion, which discovers itself in a sensible degree in all mothers, and which the male parent experiences also in those species that contract, that have a flat of marriage, is of a character deserving our attention. It seems to excite in the animal a more lively interest than it is capable of feeling for its own preservation. We see birds, when the lives of their little ones are in danger from cold or rain, constantly cover them with their wings, and so perseveringly, that they forget their own want of nourishment, and sometimes die in this posture. Hunger produces not in them an activity to be at all compensated with that which springs from the care of whatever is necessary for their young. The succour which takes feeble creatures stand in need of, seems to double the courage of the parents, and produce that character of zeal and enthusiasm, which either thinks not of danger or despises it. Mean while it is true, that, if in this case all the species appear to carry their boldness beyond the means they have of escaping from danger, this boldness has in reality the degrees which are proportional to these very means. The mallow and the wild sow, who are

endowed with strength and provided with formidable arms, become terrible when they are obliged to defend their offspring. They attack, with a fury that is generally successful, those who attempt to carry away their young, and from whom they would instantly fly, if they had only their provision to defend, however extreme were their hunger. Of all pains, the greatest and most acute seems to be that of a mother when she hears the cries of her offspring. A hind, naturally weak and timid, exposes herself in this case courageously to danger; but, soon betrayed by her imbecility, her rashness yields to the necessity of flight.

In almost every species, the courage of the mother extends considerably beyond the care of self-preservation. Hence we may infer, that the passions, carried to the highest degree of activity, produce excess; and that the rapidity of the movements they excite in sensible beings, lead them beyond what appears to be the natural limit of sentiment. To a certain point the passions inform and enlighten: for example, the impetuous rage of the mothers is the best means they have of saving their family, because it frequently avers the beings from whom the danger arises; but carried a little higher it exposes their own safety, without benefiting their young. It is certain, however, that sensibility is not boundless, and that even its excess has its limits. In those species of brute animals where parental affection is strongly concentrated in the interests of the family, we see no regard for the species in general; on the contrary, we observe a decided hatred for those of the species who belong not to the family. In places where abundance of game makes provision scarce, the partridge, who is very careful and assiduous for the welfare of its young, persecutes and kills without mercy all those who do not belong to its covey, whenever they come in the way of its pursuit of food. The hen pleases has much less anxiety to assemble her young; and keep them near her. She abandons, without much concern, those who stray and quit her; but at the same time she is endowed with a more general regard for all the young ones of the species: to follow her is sufficient to obtain a right to her cares, and she becomes the common mother of all those who have need of her. Among ourselves, we ought not to expect sentiments so warm, an attention so unremitted, details of affection so interesting on the part of those cosmopolitan souls, whose vast sensibility embraces

embraces the whole universe. Parental and filial affection, friendship, love itself, all those ties so strong in men more contracted, relax in proportion as the affections expand.

Though brute animals in general assiduously interest themselves in the care of their families, and the ideas they acquire relative to this object leave proportionate traces in the memory, yet no great intellectual progress can be expected to result from it, because these cares last no longer than necessity requires, because the new race soon becomes adult, and the affection expires at the end of a few months, to give birth to other families. Brute animals, therefore, have not in their strongest passions, motives of interest sufficiently durable to allow of considerable improvement. They can, as to this object, derive no succour either from the nature of their society, where society exists; or from the motives which cause them to assemble; or from leisure, which they have not; or from *ennui*, which is a consequence of leisure. They are deficient, therefore, in the chief requisites that aid perfectibility. Let us examine whether they are able to communicate their ideas, and have an articulate language, when it is so necessary for that purpose.

We remark only in brute animals cries which appear to us inarticulate; we hear only an almost invariable repetition of the same sounds. We can besides scarcely represent to ourselves how a conversation can be kept up between animals who have a long snout or a bill. From these prejudices we conclude pretty generally, that brute animals have no language in the proper sense of the word, that speech is an advantage peculiar to ourselves, and the privileged expression of human reason. We are so superior to animals, that we need not overlook or be wilfully blind to the qualities they possess; and the apparent infinity of sounds that strike us, ought not to mislead our judgment. When a foreign language is spoken in our presence, we conceive that we hear only a repetition of the same sounds. Habit, and even a knowledge of the language, can only enable us to distinguish the difference. The organs of animals are so dissimilar to ours, that this difficulty must be increased, and it must be almost impossible for us to observe and discerninate the accents, the expressions, the inflexions of their language. Do brute animals speak or not? The question is to be answered by the solution of two others. Have they what is necessary to enable them to speak? Can

they, without speaking, execute what we see them execute? Language supposes only a train of ideas and a power of articulation. In the preceding essays it is proved, that brute animals feel, compare, judge, reflect, conclude; they have therefore, in fact, a train of ideas, all that is in this respect necessary to enable them to speak. With regard to the power of articulation, the majority of them appear to have nothing in their organization that should deprive them of it. We even see birds, whose conformation is so different from ours, arrive at the pronunciation of words entirely similar to what we articulate. Thus animals possess all the requisites necessary to language. But if we examine more closely the detail of their actions, we shall see that they must necessarily communicate a part of their ideas, and that it must be by the aid of words. It is certain that, between themselves, they never conceal the cry of fear with that which expresses love. Their various agitations have different intonations that characterize them. If a mother alarmed for her family had but one cry to warn them of the danger, the family would, on hearing this cry, always make the same movements. But on the contrary, these movements vary according to circumstances. Sometimes it is to hasten their flight, sometimes to conceal themselves, and sometimes to make resistance. Since then, in consequence of the orders given by the mother, the actions are different, it is impossible but that the language must be different. Can the expressions between the male and female, while a commerce exists between them, be the same, when we perceive so clearly a thousand movements of a different nature? an eagerness more or less marked on the part of the male; a coyness mixed with allurement on the part of the female; affected rebuffs, caprice, jealousy, quarrels, reconciliations. Can we suppose that the sounds which accompany all these movements, are not varied, as well as the situations which they express? It is true, that the language of action is of great use with brute animals, and that they can communicate by means of it a considerable part of their ideas. This language, familiar to beings who feel more strongly than they think, makes a very quick impression, and produces almost instantaneously the communication of the sentiments it expresses; but it cannot suffice for all the combined actions of animals, which suppose concert, convention, designation of place, &c. &c. Two wolves, who, to hunt with the

greatest ease, divide the task between them, the one attacking the prey, while the other waits in a convenient place to pursue it with fresh strength, could not act together with so much concert without communicating their project, and it is impossible they should communicate it without the aid of an articulate language.

The education of brute animals is effected in a great measure by the language of action. It is imitation which accustoms them to the movements necessary for the preservation of the natural life of the animal. But when cruels, when the objects of forethought and fear increase with the dangers to which they are exposed, this language is no longer sufficient; instruction becomes complicated, and words are necessary to transmit it. Without an articulate language how, for example, can the education of a fox be completed? Fact proves, that before they have had time to instruct themselves by their own experience, the young foxes, when they come out of the kennel for the first time, are more mistrustful and cautious in places where they are much persecuted, than the old ones are where no snare is laid for them. This observation, which is incontestable, affords absolute demonstration of

the necessity of language. For how can they otherwise acquire that science of precautions, which supposes a series of facts known, of comparisons made, of judgments formed? It is absurd then to doubt, that brute animals have a language, by means of which they transmit the ideas that must necessarily be communicated. But the invention of words being limited by the need they have of them, the language must of course be very concise among beings who are always in a state of action, of fear, or of sleep. There exists between them but a very limited number of relations; and from their mode of living, they are absolute strangers to those numerous refinements which are the fruit of factitious passions, of society, of leisure, and of *amour*. It is probable, that the language of carnivorous animals is more copious, that of frugivorous animals much less exuberant, and that in all the species it would improve as well as their intelligence, if they enjoyed the extension requisite necessary to improvement. But want, the principle of activity in every sentient being, will ever retain each species within the limits assigned to it by Nature.

AN ACCOUNT OF BRIDGE FRODSHAM, the ROSCIUS of YORK.

BRIDGE FRODSHAM was the son of an ancient family in Cheshire, of the town of Frodsham, ten miles from Chester, being the half way between Wigan, and that city. He had a quick genius aided by a liberal education, which was begun at Westminster, though inauspiciously interrupted by youthful imprudence. He was born in the year 1734, and entered at Westminster school in the year 1746, at the same time that that seminary received the present Bishop of Peterborough, George Colman, Esq. and the late unfortunate and dissipated Robert Lloyd. Mr. Frodsham remained but a few years at Westminster, before he ran away and joined a company of players at Leicester, where he was noticed and encouraged by John Gilbert Cooper, jun. Esq. who then resided at that town. From thence in a short time he removed to York, in which company he continued during the rest of his life. "He was," says Mr. Wilkinson, from whose Memoirs the chief part of the remainder of this article is taken, "naturally a good actor in spite of himself; for though London improves and matures, and is the most enviable theatrical situation, yet genius

will be found in every bank, soil and station. But his mind, his understanding, and superabundant good qualities, were all warped and undermined by nocturnal habits, which failings unfortunately were supplied by refreshing pulls at the brandy-bottle in the morning, to take off all qualms from the stomach, till the certain consequence ensued of being enfeebled, disordered, mad, dropsical, and dead at the age of thirty-five.—With proper cultivation, he would have been a good substitute for Barry—I do not say that would have done in his latter state, but it would have been the case had he encountered London some years before he fell into such poisonous conduct to himself; and then he was the idol, which the remembrance of was the support of his fame on his latter years performance. He was awkward merely from the want of modelling, and worse, by being told, from his drunken inferiors, off the stage, that all he did was right: but had he been caught at a proper time, while wild, by such a man as Mr. Garrick, and that Mr. G. would have really taken pains with him, the York hero would have done honour to London. In my experience and best observation,

servation his Hamlet (and Jaffier still better), with all his eccentricity, I never saw equalled but by Mr. Garrick and Mr. Barry at that time (and of that period I am speaking, not of the present day); though Mr. Kemble's judgement may challenge what I say; as, besides his various excellencies in that character, where the play is performed in the third act, the execution is not only spirited, and possesses great feeling and fire, but the manner of conceiving those passages, and conveying them to the audience, is superior by Mr. Kemble to that of any other actor's whatever in my remembrance. But I am now speaking of an exuberant and flower of the drama, possessed of voice, with melody and merit, all carried to an eminent degree: he had strong feelings, and tears at will; and had he been a few years under the correction of a London audience, and attentive to his good advisers, he would in all probability, long before this, have been in his meridian, and at this time a setting sun. There is a coarse picture at York in the print-shops, of which portrait I cannot say the same of more expensive ones; for it not only is very like his person, attitude, &c. but is what a picture of real worth should be—it is a strong convulsion without giving elegance, which he by no means ever attained, though his admirers allowed him certainly what he had not; and the sidling trilling print does not make him *outré* as to awkwardness, but it just conveys him in Frodsham's manner and mode as an actor.

“Mr. Powell of London, who the stage had cause to lament, is the nearest assimilation I can give of Frodsham. Mr. Powell had the opportunity of steadily observing red artists, Garrick and Barry, in all their modes and shapes of grief—Inattentive Frodsham unhappily was his own master, and a careless one; for though he set himself difficult tasks, he only now and then pursued the trumpet of fame with ardency or alacrity, but lagged, and never reached the goal, though a very little spinning and jockeyship would have made him come in first, and won many a theatrical plate. The public were so infatuated (and indeed he was so superior) that he cast all others at a distance in his York situation; and the audience too blindly and too partially (for his good) approved all he did beyond comparison; and when in full pride, before he wilfully sunk himself, I do not think any actor but Garrick

would have been liked so well; and even Garrick not without some old maids' opinions at a secret cabal, where Frodsham would have been voted superior, and under the rose appointed the man for the ladies; nor would that decision in favour of Frodsham have been from elderly ladies only, as he had often melted the youthful fair ones of the tenderest moulds, whose hearts have been susceptible whenever Frodsham was the lover. It was by no means a fortunate circumstance for that young gentleman to be so much superior to all the rest of the York company: no actors of high degree were at that time ever known those beards to tread, nor was he ever more than ten days in London. Thus situated at 21. 2s. per week salary, Frodsham had not any opportunity for oblietation or improvement:—no intingement was suffered, or change of characters. Nay, so tenacious was old Mr. Crisp*, that it was some time, I believe, before he could be prevailed upon to resign Hamlet to Frodsham and act the Ghost. Crisp kept Richard, Frodsham acted Richmond—Crisp, Sir John Brute, Frodsham merely Colonel Balby. Frodsham, besides his tragic abilities, acted some such parts as Lord Hardy, Young Bevil, Lord Townly, Sir George Ainy, sung very tolerably, and was a very decent Macheath. About thirty-two years ago he obtained a fortnight for holidays, which occasioned great lamentations at York; for they were certain if Mr. Garrick saw Frodsham, it would be a woeful day for the York stage. He not only was young and vain, but self opinionated to a superabundant degree. When in London, he left a card at Mr. Garrick's house, “Mr. Frodsham of York,” with the same ease and facility as if it had been the first gentleman from Yorkshire. Mr. Garrick judged this card of a *country stroller* very easy and very extraordinary, and from the sample wished to see the York actor, who had accordingly admittance the ensuing day; and after a slight conversation, during which Garrick was astonished at the young man's being so very free and affable, particularly on any subject pertaining to Shakespeare's plays, &c. and still with a procrastination that Garrick was not accustomed to, or by any means relished a compliance with, he delayed every minute expecting that Frodsham would present his petition to be heard, and receive his *commendation* from Garrick's eye of

* An old actor at York.

favour: but this obsequious request not being made, Garrick urged present business, and presented the York Romeo with an order for the pit, desiring him that night to favour him with attendance to see him perform Sir John Brute, accompanied with an invitation to breakfast the ensuing morning—at the same time asking him, “Pray now, have you seen a play since your arrival in London?” “O yes,” quickly answered Mr Frodsham, “I saw you play Hamlet two nights ago;” to which he added it was his own favourite character. “Well,” says Garrick, “pray now, how did you approve, Frodsham? I hope I pleased you:” for that night he had judged his performance a lucky hit. Frodsham replied, “O yes, certainly, my dear Sir, vastly clever in several passages; but I cannot so far subjoin mine to the public opinion of London, as to say, I was equally struck with your whole performance in that part”—I do not conjecture that any actor who spoke to Garrick ever so amazed him.—Garrick stammered, and said, “Why—why now, to be sure now, why I suppose you in the country—Pray now, Mr Frodsham, what sort of a place do you act in at York? Is it in a room, or tiling-haule occasionally fitted up?”—“O no, Sir, a theatre, upon my honour.”—“O how, why my Lord Burlington has said that. Why will you breakfast to-morrow, and we will have a trial of skill, and Mrs. Garrick shall judge between us, ha, ha, ha, now, I say.—Good day, Mr York, for I must be at the theatre, so now I pray remember breakfast.” Frodsham promised he would, and made his exit. And though Garrick himself told me the circumstance, and truly laughed at it, yet I am certain at the time it had been greatly pressed, astonished, and surprised at to strange at visit from a country actor; yet, wishing to satisfy his curiosity, he did so: it for once at the expense of his pride and dignity. The following day arrived the York hero at *Palais Royal* in Southampton-street, according to appointment.—Breakfast finished with Madam Garrick as good supper, waiting with impatience, and full of various conjectures why the poor man from the country did not take courage, and prostrate before the foot of majesty, humbly requesting a trial, engagement, &c; but as freedom did not, as expected, break the ice, Garrick did.—“Well, Mr Frodsham, why now, well, that is, I suppose you saw my Brute last night?—Now no compliment, but tell Mrs. Garrick. Well now,

was it right?—Do you think it would have pleased at York? Now speak what you think!”—“O!” says Frodsham, “certainly, certainly; and upon my honour, without compliment, I never was so highly delighted and entertained—it was beyond my comprehension. But having seen you play Hamlet first, your Sir John Brute exceeded my belief; for I have been told, Hamlet, Mr. Garrick, is one of your first characters; but I must say, I flatter myself I play it almost as well; for comedy, my good Sir, is your forte.—But your Brute, d—n it, Mr. Garrick, your Brute was excellence itself! You stood on the stage in the drunken scene flourishing your sword; you placed yourself in an attitude—I am sure you saw me in the pit at the same time, and with your eyes you seemed to say, “Damn it, Frodsham, did you ever see any thing like that at York? Could you do that, Frodsham?” (and it is possible that last remark was a just one.) The latter part of this harangue of Frodsham’s possibly went not so glibly down as the tea at breakfast; and the ease and familiarity with which it was accompanied and delivered, not only surprised, but mortified Garrick, who expected adulation and the bended knee—

Where the staff might follow fawning.

Mr. Garrick not only loved, but eagerly swallowed flattery with a composer’s avidity, with hey! puts and be gone; and had it duly seized up, not only by musicians, equis, and de cadents, but by persons of higher rank: therefore to hear a country actor speak slightly “touching his Lord Hamlet,” was too much to bear, and, as Sir Archy says, “was vray new.” After much adieu of laughter, and warmly approving all Frodsham had uttered—“Well now, hey! for a taste of your quality—now a speech, Mr. Frodsham, from Hamlet; and, Mrs. Garrick, “bear a wavy eye.” Frodsham, with the utmost composure, spoke Hamlet’s first soliloquy without any idea of fear or terror, or indeed allowing Garrick, as a tragedian, a better Hamlet, or superior to himself, Garrick all the while during his fiery eyes into the soul of Frodsham; a custom of Garrick’s to all whom he deemed subservient, as if he meant to alarm and convey from those eyes an idea of intelligence to the beholder of his own amazing intellects. Garrick certainly possessed most extraordinary powers of eye, as they contained not only the fire and austerity he meant to convey, but his simplicity

plicity in Scrub, and archness of eye in Don John, was equally excellent and as various.—On Frodsham, the eye of terror had no such effect; for if he had noticed and thought Mr. Garrick's eyes were penetrating, he would inwardly have comforted himself his own were equally brilliant, if not superiorly so. When Frodsham had finished Hamlet's first speech, and without stop, *To be or not to be*, &c. Garrick said, "Well, hey now! hey! you have a smattering, but you want a little of my forming; and really in some passages you have acquired tones I do not by any means approve." Frodsham tartly replied, "Tones? Mr. Garrick! to be sure I have tones, but you are not familiarized to them. I have seen you act twice, Hamlet the first, and I thought you had odd tones, and Mrs. Cibber strange tones, and they were not quite agreeable to me on the first hearing, but I dare say I should soon be reconciled to them." "Why now," says the much-astonished wondering Garrick, "nay, now that is—why now really Frodsham, you are a d—d queer fellow—but for a fair and full trial of your genius my stage shall be open, and you shall act any part you please, and if you succeed we will then talk of terms." "O!" says Frodsham, in the same flighty flow of spirits, "you are mistaken, my dear Mr. Garrick, if you think I came here to solicit an engagement; I am a Roman at my own quarters! I came to London purpotedly to see a few plays, and looking on myself as a man not destitute of talents, I judged it a proper compliment to wait on a brother genius: I thought it indispensable to see you, and have half an hour's conversation with you.—I neither want nor wish for an engagement; for I would not abandon or relinquish the happiness I enjoy in Yorkshire for the best terms your great and grand city of London could afford;" and with a negligent wild bow made his exit, and left the gazing Garrick following his shade, like Shakspeare's ghost, himself standing in an attitude of surprize, to ruminate and reflect, and to relate this account of the strangest madactor he had ever seen, or ever after did see. Mr. Garrick told me these particulars himself, and a narrative much of the same purpose I had from Mr. Frodsham, when I became acquainted with him in Yorkshire. Mr. Garrick declared he never beheld such a strange mixture of merit and genius, as in that eccentric Frodsham; and Frodsham, without any idea of offence, weakly judged that his fame was equally known with the other great man's;

and he was determined such an established actor as the York idol should not be deemed rude by being in London and not visiting his brother Hamlet's altar. Frodsham's remarks were rude, and not true, relative to tones; for Mr. Garrick spoke Hamlet as naturally and void of particular tones as ever was heard, his voice being remarkably harmonious, strong, and pleasing, though in his hesitation and repetition, off the stage, he threw it into an affected manner, which habit had formed into nature.

Before I quit Mr. Frodsham's mode of behaviour at London, I must inform the reader, that the said horum-securum young gentleman, unless he waited on Johnny Rich of Covent Garden theatre, that manager he feared would arraign him of being deficient in point of good-breeding; otherwise he had not the least inclination to be-

gentleman; as he had been informed Mr. Rich's genius was superficial, and supposing he neither understood plays, Greek, nor Latin, but encouraged pantomime only, he held him in the greatest contempt. Indeed, the applause at York he commanded and received from every alehouse had intoxicated his brain as much as the plentiful potations of *York burgundy*, with which, and other pleasant spirited draughts, he too soon finished his early days of life and fame. He had by the lower people been so loaded with more tawney honours than he could carry, that he had not a serious after-reflection or thought to inform him he had acted wrong in his disposition, manners, and behaviour to Mr. Garrick: he knew Garrick's great fortune, and his own *no fortune at all*, but allowed no professional superiority in talents, &c.; and when he spoke to Mr. Garrick, he said, he of course supposed that Mr. Garrick knew he was speaking to as good a gentleman as himself, and an actor on much the same footing of merit: for the bravos and encouragement he received in his best days at York were certainly flattering; and from those causes, combined with his own self-opinion, had confirmed to him that he was secure of the highest opinion from all the Nobility of England, because a few saw him in a York race-week. With Rich he met with a very different reception from that of the Dairy Lane patentee: he found him teaching a young lady to act, with three or four cats about him. After his being some time in the room, when announced, Rich viewed him through a very large reading-glass, took his snuff, and said, "Well, Mr. Frogsham, I suppose you are come from York

York to be taught, and that I should give you an engagement: did you ever act Richard, Mr. Frogmire?"—"Yes, Sir."—"Why then you shall hear me act," says Rich;—when he spoke a speech in a most ridiculous manner: and on its being concluded, Frodsham petulently told him, he did not visit him nor come from York to be taught, nor to hear him act; he came (like Lord Chalkstone) merely for a little conversation, and to view his Elyhan fields. But as Mr. Rich loved leisure, and had little curiosity, he replied, that unless *Master Frogmire* would with humble attention hear his Richard, he would not hear Mr. Frogmire at all. Frodsham was preparing to make an exit, while Rich was ruminating and proceeding with—

"'Twas an excuse to avoid me!
"Alas, she keeps no bed!"

When he was suddenly interrupted by Mr. Frodsham with, "I wish you good morning!" and so ended unthinking Frodsham's second managerial visit. He returned to Ebor's plans, and was joyfully received there.—He was not forgotten by Garrick, as he often to his performers related the story of that *mad York actor*, as he termed him: and Rich,

P A R A L L E L S.

THE CIVILIZED MAN AND THE SAVAGE.

THE Savage rises in the morning, takes his bow, runs through the forest, and returns loaded with animal food for his family: vegetables spring up spontaneously under his feet.

The Peasant gets up with the sun to serve his master's cattle, waters the soil with the sweat of his brow, and reflects that all this is not for himself.

The Savage has in abundance the viands that please him, the drink which he prefers, and receives every thing as it is prepared by the hands of Nature.

The Civilized Man has but a scanty pittance of unfavourable food, is obliged to struggle with his wants, and to quench his thirst with an unwholesome beverage.

The Inhabitant of the Woods considers his desires as the blessings of nature, since he can chuse and vary his pleasures at his will.

The Civilized Man is obliged to concentrate his happiness in one object; if sickness or accidents incapacitate him, there remains to him nothing but uneasiness and wretchedness.

The one depends only upon the ordinary progress of events, which carries us along with it.

The other is encompassed with chains.

without thinking of any such trifling occurrence, continued teaching young pupils to act, stroked his cats, and the York Roscius was never more by him remembered.

The last night Frodsham ever spoke on the stage was in October 1768. After playing *Lord Townly*, and though in apparent great spirits, he died within three days after. "Ladies and Gentlemen, on Monday evening *Coriolanus*: To which will be added (looking seriously, and laying his hand on his heart),

"*What We Must All Come To.*"

Mr. Frodsham's death happened the 26th Oct. 1768, about a month after his old school-fellow Mr. Colman entered on the management of Covent Garden Theatre.

He married a person belonging to the Theatre, who never rose to any excellence as an actress. By her he had two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Riley, an inferior actor of the Haymarket Theatre, where she performed several seasons, particularly the Quaker in Mr. O'Keefe's piece of that title. She is yet living, has since belonged to the Norwich Company, and is now somewhere in the midland part of the kingdom.

Kings, government, laws, society, prejudices, act every instant even upon his very thoughts.

The former feels no anxiety for the future welfare of a family, however numerous it may be, is tormented by no tributes, no burthens, the appendages of social life.

The latter has continually before his eyes the wretchedness that threatens his family, hears every instant the voice of the tax-gatherer at his door, and is frequently at a loss how to provide cloathing which contentions have rendered necessary.

The one feels no fatal effects from storms, droughts, or inundations; his house is a tree, his field is every where, and nature is his country.

The other, a victim to the inclemency of seasons, sees his provisions consumed by the burning sun, or carried away by impetuous torrents.

The being whose destiny we lament, is cheerful, alert, courageous by nature, lives contentedly, and dies without regret, because he conceives he shall soon revive.

The being whose lot we boast of, hears in his emaciated and furrowed visage the traces of misery, is never sure of tomorrow, and dies in the midst of troubles and fears.

DIRECTIONS for the STUDY of ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY.

WRITTEN BY THE EARL OF M——. TO THE DUKE OF P——.

(Continued from Page 184.)

LETTER II.

ON MODERN HISTORY;

With a short Plan for reading it.

THE best and most profitable manner of studying Modern History appears to me to be this—First, to take a succinct view of the whole, and get a general idea of the several States of Europe, with their rise, progress, principal revolutions, connections and interests; and when you have once got this general knowledge, then to descend to particulars, and study the periods which most deserve closer examination. The best way of getting this general knowledge is by reading the history of one or two of the principal States of Europe, and taking that of the lesser States occasionally as you go along, so far as it happens to be connected with the history of those leading powers which you will naturally make your principal objects, and consider the others only as accessaries.

Though the history of England is certainly that which you will study most, yet I think you would do well at present to give the preference to that of France; therefore the short plan which I shall endeavour to sketch for you shall be chiefly with a view to the history of that country.

The reigns of the first race of French Kings are so little known, and so little worth knowing, that I think it scarce worth your while to read them, even in the shortest abridgement.

L. will be able to tell you in half an hour's conversation, as much about them as ever you will want to know.

As to all those disputes about the foundation of the French monarchy, upon which volumes have been wrote; as whether Clovis was a great Prince or a Chef d'Avanturiers, whether he owed the crown to force of arms or the consent of the people, or both; they may do to employ the leisure of idle speculative men, but can never deserve the attention of a man who intends for active life, and feels the value of time.

The victories and conquests of Charlemagne, his great power, and immense extent of Empire, are too striking objects to be entirely overlooked. I think it would be proper for you to *begin with the reign of his father Pepin, the founder of the second race of French Kings.* For that race, and for the third as far as Louis the XIth, it will be perhaps sufficient to read care-

fully and slowly (for there is no other way of reading to advantage a book wherein so much matter is crowded into so small a compass) *Henault's Chronological Abridgement*, which is a capital book of the kind. When you meet there with any remarkable events which you wish to know more particularly, such as the battle of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, you may turn to *Mezerai* or *Kapin*; and I would advise you, when you have read in *Henault* the reign of any King, to read his character in *Mezerai*; for though nothing is left to be depended upon than such ideal characters, yet they are at least helps to the memory, and leave upon the mind pretty much the same kind of impression that is made by seeing the pictures of eminent men: when we have examined any such picture, no matter whether like or not, we grow as it were better acquainted with the original, and form to ourselves an idea of his person, which helps to fix in our memory whatever we hear or read about him.

This superficial knowledge of the history of France, is as much as you will want till you come to the reign of Louis the XIth, when that history comes to be really interesting, and consequently must be read more at large, and with much greater attention. I should be tempted to doubt whether the common method of abridging history, as you read it, has all the advantage that is generally imagin'd.—If you enter into a detail, the work is endless; if you content yourself with short dry epitomes, they are, if I may judge by my own experience, of little or no use, scarce any help to the memory, and forgot almost as soon as made.

What I should recommend as a much more useful exercise, is, to set down in a few words the most striking and interesting events, with such observations upon them as occurred to you at the time.

To explain what I mean by an example.—I would observe in the reign of Louis the XIth the advantages with which he came to the crown; the manner in which he improved those advantages, by fomenting divisions in England, by corrupting the English Government, and even the King himself; the foundations he laid for the future greatness of France, by adding to his dominions such rich and powerful provinces, and by lowering and humbling

the Nobles (who before his time were so many petty tyrants), and by that means giving a solidity and consistency to the French Government which it never had before. I would likewise remark, the inconsistency of his character, the strange blunders he committed; such as putting himself into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy, and that too at the very time he was betraying him; missing the opportunity of marrying his son to the Duchess of Burgundy, and adding to France, without the least expence or bloodshed, those provinces which, by this neglect, fell into the hands of her rival, and have been ever since the object of her ambition, and the cause of so many ruinous wars. These are far from being all the memorable events in this reign; many things I have forgot; some that occur to me I purposely pass over, that I may leave them for your observation: what I have said, is sufficient to explain my idea, and give you a hint which you will easily improve.

The Memoirs of *Philip de Comines*, who was Louis the XIth's contemporary and favourite, deserve to be read with attention some time or other; but I think you should not meddle with them now; the style and language is so different from the present, that it would only puzzle and confound: besides, you will find all the material facts in *Duclos's History of Louis the XIth*, which is certainly the work of a man of parts, and is wrote with purity, though there is a stiffness and affectation in the style.

As I imagine you will neither have leisure nor inclination to drudge through the early part of Modern History again, I think you would do well to stop a moment in order to run over in your mind the most remarkable events in that period, and fix them in your memory once for all. What those events are, you are now better able to judge for yourself than I am to tell you; such of them as relate more immediately to the History of England (and many such there are), you need not so much attend to at present, as you will certainly, some time or other, make them the subject of a particular enquiry.

But there are two great objects in which the general history of Europe is concerned, which, from their importance and singularity, must have struck you, and will well deserve a more particular examination, as they certainly make the most interesting part of the history you have just been reading: the two objects I mean are, the rise and progress of the Papal power, and the Crusades or Holy Wars.

The origin and growth of the Pope's temporal power, the continued series of fraud and artifice on which it was built, and by which it was maintained and gradually improved, is no where, that I know of, more clearly and fully stated, than in Giannone's History of Naples; but that is a book which cannot enter into your present plan, but will deserve to be read sometime or other with the utmost care, as one of the most masterly and instructive books any country ever produced. That part of *Lord Bolingbroke's fourth Essay* in which he treats this subject, contains, I think, as much as you will want to know of it at present, §. 31. to 34. and §. 35. to 38. and will give you a pretty general idea; though it should be read with that caution with which whoever desires not to be misled, will always read the works of a man who wrote with a strong bias on his mind, and had too much accustomed himself to the language of passion.

The Holy Wars are such a continued series of superstition and madness, as is not to be paralleled in history, and as cannot but appear astonishing even to those who see the furthest into, and make the greatest allowances for, the weakness and folly of mankind. If, during the time of this epidemic madness, there had been any Prince wise and great enough to preserve himself from the contagion, and to take advantage of the folly of his neighbours, he might have made such conquests as would have enabled him to give law to the rest of Europe; but *not one man in ten thousand is able to rise above the level of the age he lives in*. All the Princes in Europe caught the infection, and strove only to outdo each other in all the extravagance of enthusiasm. There are several particular histories of the Holy Wars, but the short sketch in *Voltaire* is sufficient for your present purpose.

As a taste for letters naturally gives a curiosity to know the history of them, the rise and progress of literature will of course be one of the favourite objects of your attention, and will well deserve to be so; for there is no history more interesting nor more instructive than that of *l'Esprit Humain*.

You will have observed that Charlemagne, though illiterate himself, endeavoured to spread learning in Europe; and with that view ordered the best Arabic books to be translated: but the confusion that arose after his death soon ended the little he had been able to do for the encouragement of letters, and plunged the Western part of Europe into the darkest ignorance; which lasted, almost without interruption,

interruption, till the reign of Charles V. of France, whose reign may be reckoned the first dawn of letters. He was the founder of the famous royal library at Paris; and the French reckon a continued series of Poets from his time to the present, though till the reign of Louis XIVth there was not one that deserved that name.

The true restorers of arts and literature were the Italians (particularly the Florentines) in the fourteenth century. The Greeks who, when drove from Constantinople by Mahomet the Second, took refuge in Italy, were not (as is commonly imagined) the first authors of this restoration, though they contributed greatly towards it by teaching Greek, &c. and opening to them, by that means, the truest and purest sources of all taste and knowledge. This you will see explained in *Voltaire's Dissertation upon the Arts and Manners of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*, Vol. 2. c. 69. of his works. It deserves to be read, though he has treated his subject superficially, and not made it what it ought to have been made in such hands.

You are now come to that period where Modern History begins to be really interesting, and where, consequently, it will deserve much greater attention.—This period is divided by my Lord Bolingbroke into three particular periods: First, From about the middle of the fifteenth century to the end of the sixteenth.—Second, From thence to the Pyrenean treaty.—The Third, From thence to the present time.

The first of these periods (which is the only one I shall consider at present) abounds with such variety of great and astonishing objects, that no eye is strong enough to take a distinct and accurate survey of them at once. A man finds his attention so divided among his multiplicity of objects, that he scarce knows how to fix it: and these objects present themselves under so many different aspects, and may be viewed in so many different lights, that he is at a loss which to choose. New ideas flow upon him so fast, that he is hardly able to separate and range them in order enough to take that general view of them, which is all you wish to do at present. To know Modern History thoroughly, a man must make it the study of his life. Indeed, it is a science of so vast an extent, that I should much doubt whether a thorough knowledge

is within the reach of the greatest abilities and most indefatigable application.

It is of great advantage in all branches of learning, but particularly in one of so extensive and intricate a nature, to have a proper clue to your studies; and you cannot, I think, find a better than that which Lord Bolingbroke has given in his *Sixth Letter on the Study of History*. I certainly shall not think of meddling with a subject he has treated so ably, but shall only endeavour to supply what he has purposely omitted, and point out, as far as I am able, the books where you are most likely to find what he directs you to look for.

The history of Germany is so interwoven with, and makes so considerable a part of that of Europe, that it is absolutely necessary to have a general idea of the constitution of the Empire. The best short books that I know of upon this subject are, a *French Essay called Description du Gouvernement present du Corps Germanique*, printed in 1741, and *Masou Jus Publicum*; but perhaps *Campbell's Chapter*, read with attention, will be enough for your present purpose. If hereafter you wish to know more of the history and constitution of it, you must make it the object of particular enquiry.

You will find in *Voltaire*, in the *Chapters I have crossed in the Table des Chapitres**, a succinct account of three great events, that particularly distinguish the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, viz. the discoveries made by the Portuguese; those still more important ones made by Columbus; and the Reformation. These are some of those great and complicated objects I alluded to above. It is scarce possible to view them in all their lights, and trace them in all their causes and consequences; but all you need think of at present is, to fix a general idea of them in your memory, and lay them up there as an inexhaustible fund for future reflection.

The League of Cambray is so interesting an event, that you will do well to read *Dabos's famous History of it*. And for a short account of the rise and growth of the republic of Holland, read *Voltaire*, 135 c. and the first Chapter of *Sir W. Temple*.

Though the history of the civil wars of France is admirably wrote by *Tuanus* and *Davila*, you may, I think, at present content yourself with *Mazerai* and *Henault*, adding to them *Sully's Memoirs*, and *Peresux's Life of Henry the Fourth*;

* See the end of this Letter,

which two books you will read with infinite pleasur.; as they give the best idea that is any where to be found of the true character of Henry the Fourth, which, with all its blemishes, is certainly one of the most striking and amiable characters to be met with in history.

At the same time that you admire Sully's fidelity, and the unshaken steadiness and resolution with which he struggled against and checked the scandalous abuses that had crept into the administration of the finances, you will observe that the same austerity of manners, and stiffness in opinion, betrayed him into fallacious and narrow notions about government; and particularly about trade and manufactures; and Henry the Fourth had much larger views, and, in general, judged better than his minister, whenever his passions were not concerned.

Chapters crossed in Voltaire and referred to in the Letter.

- C. 106. *De Leon X. et de l'Eglise.*
 C. 7 & 8. *De Luther, & de Zuingle.*
 C. 9. *Progrès du Luthéranisme en Suède, en Danemarck, & en Allemagne.*
 C. 12. *De Genève & de Calvin.*
 C. 13. *De Henry VIII. d'Angleterre, & de la Revolution de la Religion d'Angleterre.*
 C. 14. *Suite de la Religion en Angleterre.*
 C. 15. *De la Religion en Ecosse.*
 C. 16. *De la Religion en France sous Francois I.*
 C. 19. *Des Decouvertes des Portugais.*
 C. 20. *De Japan.*
 C. 22. *De Columbe, & de l'Amerique.*
 C. 23. *De Ferdinand Cortez.*
 C. 24. *De la Conquête du Perou.*
 C. 25. *Du premier Voyage autour de Monde.**
 [Course of Study in Law, in our next.]

On the COMPARATIVE EXCELLENCE of the SCIENCES and ARTS.

BY MR. WILLIAM ROSCOE.

[From Vol. III. of "MEMOIRS of the MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY."]

THERE is perhaps no circumstance more injurious both to our improvement and happiness, than a propensity to engage and persevere in the study of particular branches of science, without first taking that enlarged and general view of our nature and destination, by which we ought to ascertain, and arrange in due succession, the proper objects of our pursuit. For want of attention to this important subject, learning and industry have frequently been exerted on unworthy objects; and genius and taste trifled away, without either affording advantage to mankind, or obtaining reputation to their possessor.

If, from the time of our entrance on the world, we were enabled fully to exercise those powers of mind which are but gradually unfolded, this would be the first consideration which would suggest itself to

a rational being; and though those powers are developed only by degrees, yet there is a period in the life of every man, when, collecting together those ideas which have been suffered to wander almost unrestrained over the fields of amusement, it behoves him to consider with serious attention that tablet which is to contain, in eternal colours, the picture of his future life; and, like a skilful artist, to observe what requires his first attention, and what are only secondary objects of his regard.

As it is the first aim of the painter to produce on his canvas some great and striking effect; and by a proper arrangement of parts, to form a beautiful and consistent whole; so it is the business of every man in the conduct of life, to exhibit to the world a great and consistent character. In order to accomplish this

* NOTES by R. S.

The edition of Cicero referred to in this Letter is Gronovius, 4to. The title of Henault is, *Nouvel Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France* (best Edit.—à Paris 1775), in 3 vols. 12mo. Dubos's title is, *Histoire de la Ligue fait à Cambrai entre, &c. &c. contre la République de Venise*, 2 vols. in five books—both scarce books. The Chapter of Campbell referred to in the Letter is the 9th Chapter of a book called *The Present State of Europe*, printed in 1 vol. 8vo. The Chapters crossed in Voltaire have the same titles, but not the same number, *new* as they had in the edition which Lord M——d had.

The book of Fleury's is better known by the title of *L'Histoire des Euxdes*, than by that he has given to it. In a speech delivered by his Lordship on the Dissenters' case, he has to the impolicy of persecution, any man who peruses the admirable things the President De Thou, though a Papist, hath advanced (and which I never read in any capture) in the Dedication of his History to Henry the Fourth of France, will meet with the fullest conviction.

end,

end, it is necessary to keep one grand object in view, and never suffer ourselves to be drawn from it by too minute an attention to less important parts; for though these may be in themselves commendable, yet, if the principal object has been neglected, in order to bestow more assiduity on these inferior parts, it betrays a deficiency in judgment and true taste, which it will be impossible any other merit can fully compensate.

It is, however, much to be apprehended, that many persons have passed through the world, not only without discovering, but without once reflecting on the proper objects of their pursuit; and the number is not less, perhaps, of those who, having formed clear and determinate ideas of their duty, have in the course of their conduct lost sight of them; and suffered those things which required their immediate exertions totally to supersede the higher ends, to which they ought only to have been auxiliary.

In general life, what is more common than to suffer the laudable desire of acquiring independence to degenerate into an eagerness for accumulating riches, without a reference to any further end. But can we avoid pitying the man who employs his time in gilding the frame when he should be finishing the picture?

In the pursuits of science, this error continually occurs; we suffer some particular study, which, perhaps, accident rather than choice first suggested, to claim the continual sacrifice of our time, and the full exertion of our talents; whilst subjects remain neglected of far more importance, and, perhaps, in fact more suited to our tempers and abilities.

The difficulty of diverting ourselves of particulars, and looking on things in a general view, will, however, decrease in proportion as we habituate ourselves to such employment; and it is rather for the purpose of illustrating the propriety of the practice, than with the expectation of facilitating it, that I beg the attention of this respectable Society, whilst I enter more fully into the subject.

Man, in his original constitution, is endowed with a variety of faculties, different in their ends and nature; but, I conceive, they may be reduced to the three following, viz. the moral sense, or that which distinguishes virtue and vice; the rational faculty, distinguishing truth and falsehood; and the sentimental faculty, or, as it is usually called, taste, which distinguishes beauty from deformity. To the acquisitions made in improving the rational and

moral powers we give the name of Science; whilst the sentimental faculty is the foundation of the pleasures we receive from the study of the polite arts.

As these faculties may be improved by exercise, so they may be injured and decay by neglect, and become totally inapplicable to any good and useful purpose; and it is therefore the duty of every rational being to make this improvement the first object of his attainment. But in doing this, we should first enquire by what means we may best answer this good end; for as these original endowments can only be cultivated by means of the sciences and arts, and as these are much diversified in themselves, disclose to us different views, and lead to different ends; it becomes a business of much importance to inquire what particular branch of science or of art is most deserving of our attention, before we suffer ourselves to be attracted by such other less important, though not useless, investigations, as may accidentally come across our way.

Now it may certainly be taken for granted, that as beings accountable for our moral conduct, and influencing by that conduct not only our own happiness, but, in a great degree, the happiness of others, those studies which have an immediate reference to the moral duties of life are of the first importance.

The study of the works of nature may next be allowed to engage our attention—a study, on the knowledge of which depend many of the conveniences and pleasures of life; and which has, perhaps, a still higher claim to our notice, as inducing us to form to ourselves proper ideas of the attributes and perfections of the great Creator; who has opened before us his extensive volume, and endowed us with abilities to judge of, and taste to enjoy the beauties it affords.

Science, then, is either moral or natural: the first, immediately connected with the conduct of human life; the second, more remotely so through the medium of the works of nature. With respect to the former, as it is the indispensable duty of every man to be as fully acquainted with it as his abilities and situation will permit, so it is disgraceful and dangerous to neglect it; whilst the latter, though honourable and useful in the acquisition, may be postponed, or omitted, till a proficiency be made in more important studies.

Notwithstanding this, it has been observed of late, and experience seems to justify the observation, that the present age is more attached to the study of natural philo-

philosophy, than to that of morals : which may possibly arise from an idea, that the latter affords but a small scope for the exercise of the mind, and consists chiefly of propositions either self-evident, or capable of a simple and decided demonstration. Admitting for a moment this to be the case ; yet it by no means precludes the necessity of transferring to our own use the result of other men's labours ; which can only be done by a diligent application to the same studies and pursuits. It is not whether the science be known, but whether I know it, about which I ought to be solicitous.

It will however appear, upon a nearer view, that the science of morals affords a much wider field than may at first sight be imagined. The great variety of circumstances and combinations which arise in a polished and commercial state, open, to an accurate observer, a perpetual source of speculation. It is, however, my province to sketch the outline only ; to fill it up properly, would require higher abilities, and more accurate research.

The duties of life are immediately derived from the different relations in which mankind are placed. As a simple existing being, detached from any other of his species, there is a connection between man and his Creator which subjects him to certain duties, prior in point of obligation to every other claim.

As individuals connected with other individuals, all entitled to the same rights as ourselves ; as members of the particular state from which we derive protection ; and from the other social and domestic relations of life, many duties are incumbent on us, which require no small degree of accuracy, care and attention, to perform in such a manner, as to merit the approbation of those with whom we are connected, and of our own mind.

Nor let it be thought beneath the dignity of the philosopher, to examine the laws that subsist between man and the inferior animals of the creation ; a subject yet but slightly touched on, though highly deserving of further enquiry. That acts of injustice may be, and too frequently are exercised upon them, cannot be doubted ; and if so, the necessity of some regulations, in this respect, is the immediate consequence of such concession. A right of property, according to the present system of things, includes also a right to torment, to mutilate, and to kill ; to weary out nature by repeated sufferings ; or to destroy at once that vital spark, the immediate gift of the Divinity, which, when once

extinguished, no human power can restore : but, it is to be hoped, this may not arise so much from a ferocity and wanton propensity to cruelty in the human mind, as from a too prevalent idea, that there are no mutual rights between man and the brute creation ; absolute property being vested in the one, and unlimited resignation the lot of the other. To counteract this false and injurious opinion, neither moral injunctions nor political regulations should be wanting ; nor can the powers of the mind be more honourably exerted, than in preventing the unnecessary extension of actual pain in the universe ; or in pleading the cause of that class of beings, to whom nature, though she gave capacity of pain, denied the power of remonstrating against their sufferings.

These then are of all others the studies

Quæ magis ad nos

Pertinent, et necesse malum est.

On the cultivation of these depends not only our present, but our future welfare ; and shall we, with the ill-timed application of the pretended philosopher, persist in the solution of a mathematical problem, whilst the house burns around us ; or suffer shells and feathers to attract our notice, whilst our happiness and our misery hang yet in the balance, and it remains in the power of our utmost exertion to throw an atom into the scale ?

Impressed with the idea that these studies are of the first importance to us, and conscious that we are not uninformed with respect to them ; it may then be allowed us, to engage in the acquisition of other branches of science, which unite with the gratification of an innocent and natural passion, the expectation of being enabled to render our employment of essential service to the happiness of mankind.

To these studies we may give the name of Natural Philosophy, though, perhaps, in a more general acceptation than that in which it has been, of late, understood : but I am not aware of any impropriety in the use of this term, applied to the study of the whole system of nature, as well intellectual as material. The faculties of the human mind are as much a part of that system as the form of our bodies, and seem therefore equally to be included under the study of natural philosophy.

In pursuing the subject, it will however be necessary to advert to the different channels, into which this great branch of science is divided. These are, first, the knowledge of intellect, called metaphysics ; secondly, the knowledge of the extent and quantity of substances, called mathematics ;

and thirdly, the knowledge of particular properties of substances, usually called physics:

“The mind of man,” says a late excellent writer, “is the noblest work of God which nature discovers to us, and therefore on account of its dignity deserves our study.” That this is the primary and most important branch of natural philosophy, must be evident to any one who considers that, before we apply ourselves to acquire extraneous knowledge, we ought to ascertain what particular kind our faculties are adapted to attain; and having seen what is, and what is not, in our power, we may then be enabled to pursue such subjects as are within our reach; and not imprudently lavish our time on those which come not within the scope of the faculties with which we are endowed.

The science of mathematics is conversant with the extent and quantity of substances; and teaches the unchangeable and universal properties of visible objects. It therefore precedes the study of physics, whose province it is to enquire into the particular nature and laws of such objects. If the pleasures received from scientific pursuits depend on the investigation and acquisition of truth, the study of the mathematics is of all others the most capable of affording enjoyment; its conclusions not depending on the subtlety of argument or the fallacy of language, but being capable either of sensible demonstration, or immediately referring to the first principles of human reason. It may also be added, that this science seems more complete and perfect than any other, as it generally attains the full end it aims at; whereas in all other sciences we expect to improve, rather than to perfect knowledge.

Under the comprehensive denomination of physics are included many particular studies, each of which affords ample materials for investigation. The professed subject of its enquiry is the whole system of material nature: in the pursuit of which branch of learning it seems proper, in the first place, to acquire a general know-

ledge of the Universe, as far as it is discoverable either by our natural endowments, or the artificial assistance with which human invention has supplied us; and from thence to proceed, in our enquiries, through the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; which employment, as it includes all we know of the earth we inhabit, has acquired the name of Natural History.

It is by no means my intention to enter into a detail of the several studies which properly arrange themselves under these different heads: it is sufficient to have indicated the pre-eminence and subordination which seem to subsist between the different objects of science, and to have shewn the necessity of adopting similar distinctions.

It must however be remarked, that it is not perhaps in our power to pursue the sciences in the precise order here pointed out; for there is a connection throughout the whole system of human knowledge, which renders it impossible to arrive at excellence in any one branch, whilst we remain totally ignorant of the rest. The tendency of natural philosophy to promote the interests of morality, has already been hinted at; and the science of mathematics is in like manner intimately connected with other branches of natural philosophy.

I must also remark, that though under the general heads before-mentioned, I mean to comprehend all human science; yet they by no means include every literary attainment, in the pursuit of which mankind are busied; many of which are acquired only for the purpose of being again employed in the attainment of further knowledge. But, as a skilful artificer, before he commences an important work, will bestow great attention in providing the implements necessary for his purpose; so it will behave us to be diligent in attaining these preliminary endowments, without which our labours may either be partially frustrated, or may entirely fail of success.

(To be concluded in our next.)

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R X I X.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

(Continued from Page 22.)

LANGLET DU FRESNOY

WAS an universal writer. He wrote in favour of history against romances; and in favour of romances against history.

His motto was, “*Libertas, libertas!*” which, as he occasionally meddled in politics, by writing against the Court and Ministers of Louis XV. did not very much avail

avail him, as he was often sent to the Bastille; for which indeed he was always prepared, having his snuff-box and a small box of clothes in readiness against the arrival of his old friend M. Tapin, the Exempt of the Police, with whom he used to get into a *fiacre* without the least complaining. His mind was, however, independent; he having refused the patronage of that eminent lover of letters Cardinal Passionei, and of the French War Minister M. d'Argenton. He was a believer in the transmutation of metal, and wrote several books on alchemy; that science, as some one says, "cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicari." "Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique," written by him, is a very entertaining and informing book. Many Papers in MSS. relative to alchemy are in the Library of the celebrated Chevaliere D'Eon, and will be sold with the rest of her very curious and valuable MSS. and printed books the beginning of next May. Mademoiselle D'Eon published, in Freron's "Année Literaire" for 1756, a very entertaining account of the life and writings of this singular character.

M. Michant, who a few years ago published a life of Langlet du Fresnoy, promised a "Langletiana" compiled from his writings and conversation, which would have been a very learned and entertaining work; as Du Fresnoy, in addition to his multifarious knowledge, possessed a strong and singular method of expression most completely his own. His "Methode d'Etudier l'Histoire," a very excellent work, has been translated into English by Dr. Rawlinson.

BARON.

This famous French Actor has been much celebrated for repeating the following lines with such power of expression as to turn pale at *palir*, and to redden at *rougir*:

"Soudain vous eussiez vu, par un effet
" contraire,
" Leur front *palir* d'horreur, et *rougir*
" de colere."

This is most probably exaggerated; and indeed had he been able to have effected it, he would not have repeated them well, as they were merely recitatory. Baron used to say, "Les regles peut-être descendent d'élever les bras au dessus de la tête; mais si la passion les y porte, ils seront en la passion en sçait plus que les regles." A good account of the manner of acting of this great comedian, and of the famous Mademoiselle la Couvreur, is

to be met with in "Lettres sur Baron et la Couvreur. Par l'Abbé Allainval."

LOUIS D'EON,

Father to the celebrated Chevaliere of that name, was one of the Under-Intendants of the Generality of Paris; in which situation he rendered himself so beloved by the poor of his district, that for some time after his death they used to resort in crowds to his grave in one of the churches of Tonnerre in Burgundy to weep over it, and to lament the loss of their friend and protector. His family is mentioned as a very noble and ancient one, in the "Dictionnaire Genealogique de la Chesnaye du Bois," who gives the following very curious account of his behaviour in his last illness. On finding himself in the agonies of death, after having received the last sacrament, he sent for his daughter, Mademoiselle la Chevaliere D'Eon; and on her approaching the bed, to take her final leave of him, he took her by the hand, and said, in a most tender accent of voice, "Ne vous inquietez point, ma fille; il est aussi naturel de mourir que de vivre. Je quitte une mauvaise patrie pour aller dans une bonne. J'ai donné tous mes soins pour vous apprendre à bien vivre, il faut que je vous apprenne à bien mourir." He then gave her his blessing, and expired.

M. DUCLOS,

the historiographer of France to Louis XV. was the only person to whom Rousseau ever dedicated any work of his. He paid him that compliment when he published his "Devin du Village." In his situation as historiographer of France, he was much pressed to publish a history of the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. He used to say, "Je ne veux ni me pendre par la verite, ne m'avilir par l'adulation." He was an honest as well as a prudent man. Some one said of him, "Duclos est droit et adroit." His "Considerations sur les Mœurs de Siecle" is a very excellent book, and is one of the few quoted by Rousseau in his "Emile." His Sovereign, Louis XV. no incompetent judge of men and of books, used to say of it, that it was the work of a completely honest man. His History of Louis XI. with the Appendix, is a very curious and entertaining piece of history, and was ever spoken of in the highest terms by a venerable Nobleman now living, who to the most exquisite sagacity and the most insinuating eloquence adds correct taste and great judgement. Duclos's "Considerations

sur

Our *les Mœurs de Siecle* are an excellent antidote to that pernicious book "Lord Chesterfield's Letters." He labours to prove, that if we have the virtues and the talents of our situation, the graces will either come of themselves, or we can do very well without them. "Ou nous les aurons, ou nous n'en aurons, pas besoin." Since his death, his "Mémoires sur les Regnes de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV." have been published. He had access to papers, in right of his office, of which other writers of history were not permitted to avail themselves; and he seems to have made an extremely good use of them. He appears to be no flatterer of Princes and of the Great; the characters of some of whom he draws with great freedom, and we may suppose with great truth, as he was in the secret of many of the Court intrigues of his time. Throughout his work he seems entitled to that praise which his Sovereign gave him respecting his other work, that of being an honest man. His *Mémoires* are in two volumes octavo. The character of Cardinal de Bernis he has treated with that respect to which his talents, his virtues, and his sweetness of temper, well entitle him. Ducloux hints plainly, that Voltaire received some presents from the Empress Elizabeth to soften the character of Peter the Great, in his "History of Russia," as well as some papers in MSS. The Chevalier D'Eon was charged with this packet from the Empress Elizabeth; and when, some time afterwards, a packet containing medals and MSS. papers was sent by another hand, the last of which articles alone reached M. de Voltaire, he laughingly said, "Whenever the Empress of Russia does me the honour to make me another present, I hope she will always put them into the hands of M. D'Eon."

LANGUET DE GERGY,
RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. SUL-
PICE IN PARIS.

This illustrious Parish Priest is a striking instance of the power of perseverance and assiduity.

M. Languet, on coming to his rectory, found the Choir only of his parish-church finished, the rest of the building being very much out of repair, and by no means corresponding to the magnificence of that hallowed part of the fabric. Resolving, however, to complete the whole properly, and to build a church worthy of the extent and consequence of his parish, he began to raise money for the purpose by buying

some free-stones with the fund that remained (about one hundred pounds), and exposing them about the streets of Paris, with inscriptions announcing his plan to the public. By this manœuvre, and by requesting the persons whom he attended in their last moments (as Rector of the Parish) to leave something to his church, and with the assistance of a lottery which the Regent permitted him to make, he got money enough to build one of the most splendid Christian temples in Europe. He was the author of many charitable establishments in his parish; and by his assiduity in procuring money for the relief of the poor was supposed every year to have at least thirty thousand pounds sterling pass through his hands.

In 1725, when bread became excessively dear at Paris, he sold his furniture, and his very fine collection of pictures, to purchase it for the poor of his parish. In the plague of Marseilles, in 1720, he sent considerable sums of money for the relief of those who were afflicted with it in that city. The whole tenor of his life was one continued exertion of charity and of piety; which virtues he exercised in so supreme a degree as to render him even eminent for them amongst one of the most excellent and illustrious bodies of priests that any country has ever produced, the Rectors of the parishes of Paris. He refused the Bishoprics of Conserans and of Poitiers, accepting only of one benefice, that of the Abbey of Bernay, at which place he died, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in his own church of St. Sulpice, where a mausoleum, one of the finest specimens of modern art, was erected to his memory.

The following lines (which are very characteristic of his various virtues) appeared soon after his death.*

"Il repandoit en Roi, travailloit en
" Apôtre,
" Zélé pour son troupeau, zélé pour son
" Seigneur;
" Il fût de l'un le bon Pasteur,
" Le second Salomon de l'autre."

This M. Languet added the graces of politeness and courtesy to the virtues of piety and benevolence; and was no less an excellent judge than a liberal rewarder of the polite arts.

The following Letter* from M. Languet, and that from M. D'Eon, Censeur Royal, are, by the kindness of the niece of the latter, the Chevaliere D'Eon, permitted to enrich these Anecdotes:

* Now first printed.

Exacte Copie de l'Original de la Lettre de M. Languet De Gergy, fameux Curé de St. Sulpice, en date de Paris, du 16. Fevrier 1736, à M. D'Eon de Tiffé, Doyen des Secretaires des seus Ducs d'Orleans, et Censeur Royal à Paris, Oncle de la Chevalere D'Eon.

Contenant les sentimens de ce célèbre Curé sur la Tragedie d'Alvire par Voltaire, jouée pour la première fois en Fevrier 1736 sur le Théâtre de la Comedie Françoisé à Paris, avec un extrait de l'opinion de M. D'Eon, en forme d'analyse, sur la dite Tragedie, dans son rapport à M. le Comte de Mauvencas, alors Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat à Versailles.

Paris, 16. Fevrier 1736.

“ MONSIEUR,

“ J'AI exécuté vos ordres avec la plus exacte obéissance. J'ai lu cette piece, j'y ai beaucoup réfléchi, je ne l'ai laissé voir à personne. J'ai l'honneur de vous la renvoyer et de vous marquer ce que je pense.

“ Il seroit à désirer que cette Tragédie n'eut jamais paru, surtout dans ce tems malheureux ou l'incrédulité a trop de sectateurs parmi nos prétendus esprits forts, et trop d'appui dans plusieurs de nos jeunes seigneurs. Les premiers méprisent notre sainte religion parce qu'ils ont de l'orgueil et quelques foibleses, et les autres parce qu'ils veulent se rejour sans gêne. Ces deux especes de gens triomphent de cette piece et en font triompher l'auteur. On diroit qu'elle est faite pour contenter tout le monde ; les gens de bien à cause de la mort de Gulinan, tiran, avare, jaloux ; mais converti à ce fatal moment. C'est dit-on le triomphe de la religion. Les Athées, les Déistes, y trouvent aussi leur compte. Presque toute la piece est pour eux. Elle est remplie de leurs maximes. Il n'y a qu'à la lire, ou l'entendre prononcer. Des traits piquants contre la religion Chrétienne n'y manquent point. En voici quelques-uns qui me reviennent dans le moment et qui sont déjà dans les conversations, où l'on dit en vers, et en beaux vers ce qu'ils disoient autrefois en prose :

“ Quitte un vain préjugé l'ouvrage de nos prêtres

“ Qu'à nos peuples grossiers ont transmis nos ancêtres.” Act. 1.

“ Ici tout se pardonne à qui se fait Chrétien.” Act. 4. Sc. 4.

“ Mourons, mais en mourant fois digne de moi. [“ velle,

“ Et si Dieu ne te donne une clarté nouvelle Ta probité te parle, il faut n'écouter que elle.” Act. 5. Sc. 5.

“ Je reconnu son Dieu, tu peux de ma jeunesse.

“ Accuser si tu veux l'erreur et la foiblesse.” Act. 5. Sc. 4.

“ Ne serois tu le Dieu que d'un seul unigers ?” (l'Europe.)

Sc. 7.

“ Les plus vifs mouvemens de cette Tragédie, ceux qui doivent faire le plus d'impression, sont contre la religion des Espagnols, sans la distinguer des défauts dont on a accusé cette nation. Ils présentent à l'esprit tout le système des Déistes, et rien n'est omis pour le faire valoir ou l'insinuer. Le discours d'Alvarez exhortant Zamore à sauver sa vie en se faisant Chrétien, est un discours très foible et même un peu plat, et ensuite sans réplique ; mais les réponses de Zamore ont toute la force et la noblesse dont l'auteur est capable. Cette tragédie et son succès seront donc plus de mal que de bien, parce qu'ils feront plus d'incrédules que de Chrétiens. D'ailleurs qu'elle est la réputation de M. de Voltaire sur le fait de religion ? Ne s'est il pas plaint plus d'une fois que dès que quelqu'un veut élever son esprit au dessus de la crédulité commune, nécessaire dit-il à la populace et non aux philosophes, on le persécute aussitôt. Le cas d'Alvire d'un auteur connu et si bien connu ne peut-il pas nous donner un légitime préjugé contre un de ses ouvrages, qui est au moins suspect et équivoque ? Enfin, je ne puis convenir qu'une piece composée en cinq actes, dont les quatre premiers et les trois quarts du cinquième contiennent ouvertement, et insinuent délicatement des blasphèmes contre la religion Chrétienne soit le triomphe de la religion, sinon des Déistes qui est nulle ou arbitraire.

“ Je ne puis aussi me repentir de vous avoir obéi, en vous ouvrant ainsi mon cœur affligé. Je le suis sensiblement non seulement comme prêtre, mais comme citoyen qui aime ma religion, mon Roi, ma patrie, M. de Voltaire, et vous, Monsieur, de tout mon cœur. J'ai l'honneur d'être,

“ MONSIEUR,

“ Votre très-humble et très obeissant

“ serviteur,

(Signé)

“ LANGUET DE GERGY,

“ Curé de St. Sulpice.”

EXTRAIT de la LETTRE de M. D'EON à

M. le COMTE LE MAUREPAS.

“ A Paris, le 20. Fevrier, 1736.

“ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

“ IL est de mon devoir de vous envoyer plutôt une exacte copie de la Lettre ci-

jointe

jointe du respectable Curé de St. Sulpice, contenant les sentimens sur la Tragédie d'Alzire de M. de Voltaire que de vous en faire un extrait, qui affoiblirait infiniment la force de ses raisons Chrétiennes, quant à moi, comme homme des Lettres et Censeur Royal, la seule analyse que je puisse vous en faire d'acte par actes, est de vous dire que,

“ Dans le 1^{er} acte Alzire est fille.

“ Dans le 2^{de} femme.

“ Dans le 3^{me} putain.

“ Dans le 4^{me} cause le meurtre de son mari.

“ Dans le 5^{me} épouse l'assassin de son mari, de son consentement même et avec l'applaudissement de tout le monde.

“ Ce n'est point une Tragédie

“ Que la piece tant applaudie,

“ Sous ce titre Arouët la donne inappropriement,

“ C'est du mari jaloux, cocu, battu content

“ Une assez bonne comédie.

“ D'ailleurs attaquer le Culte reçu et consacré par les loix, c'est détruire les fortifications de la Ville qu'on habite, c'est appeler à son secours l'anarchie et la licence mere de tous les vices et de tous les crimes.

“ J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec respect,

“ MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

“ Votre tres humble,” &c.

DR. YOUNG

was originally intended for the Civil Law, and was a great friend of the Duke of Wharton, who sent him down to Chanceler to canvass that Borough upon his interest, to oppose that of the first Lord Bathurst. Dr. Young, however, was so unfortunate a canvasser that he was attacked very soon by Lord Bathurst's mob, and obliged to fly for refuge to his Lordship's house. On his preparing himself for Holy Orders, he asked Mr. Pope's opinion respecting the books he should read. Mr. Pope, out of freak, recommended “Thomas Aquinas,” and Young went down to the country to study him very hard. Mr. Pope, finding that the Doctor had literally complied with his advice, wrote him a letter to tell him, that he was not in earnest when he recommended that acute metaphysical writer to him.

“ Resignation,” addressed to Mrs. B—, was the last poem that Dr. Young wrote. According to Dr. Johnson, it was

falsely represented as a proof of decaying faculties. “ There is Young,” says he, “ in every stanza, such as he often was in his highest vigour.” Mrs. B. the Lady to whom it is addressed, is the Hon. Mrs. BOSCAWEN, to whom he recommended perhaps the only Christian virtue she could ever have practised with difficulty, resignation under her affliction on the death of her husband, the celebrated Naval Commander; a loss no less to his country than to herself and her family.

DAVID HUME

appears to have been consistent with himself to the very last moment of his life;

“ Such in those moments as in all the
“ past.”

In the letter that he wrote two or three days before his death he appears very anxious about some corrections, to his “History of England.” A very sensible man, a friend of his, in answer to this letter, wrote to him to ask him, whether then, on the verge of the grave, he thought on some subjects of great importance as he had been used to do. David Hume died before the letter reached him.

MR. JOHN BROWN,

OF EDINBURGH, PAINTER.

This ingenious Writer of the “Letters on the Italian Opera,” addressed to Lord Monboddo, was no less a great artist than a fine and elegant writer. His “Letters on the Opera” shew him to be a most excellent judge of music, and to have had a very just and refined taste in that very elaborate art. The great scholar and learned Judge Lord Monboddo, to whom they are addressed, did them the honour of writing the Introduction to them. Mr. Brown's taste in painting, no less than in music, was extremely correct. Not long before he died he intended to have written a series of letters on Art to a very ingenious young gentleman, who was a pupil of his; of which the following extract is a fragment: “I will endeavour,” says he, “to assist you in forming your taste, though I think you even now far above that deplorable state of criticism common to the bulk of those despicable animals called “Dilettanti,” or, “Connoisseurs;” who, when they are not guided by a name, or by some partial mark or other, find themselves like mariners in an unknown sea without star or compass. But natural taste, however genuine, is not

the worse for being well and early directed ; nay, that very taste, which is, in other words, a sensibility of beauty of every kind, when backed by strong talents, is, perhaps, the most apt to go astray, or to be warped and biased by prejudice, and particularly by being in a situation to imbibe false notions, from the habit of admiring improper models, or erroneous principles ; from wrong example, and from improper instruction. How many artists do we daily find, who, far from being destitute of taste, and who, possessing a great deal of professional merit, are, for want of just principles to direct them, totally at a loss either to give an account of their own judgment respecting the works of art, or to regulate their conduct in the execution of their own works by any thing else than by a vague habit of opinion, or perhaps by a partial mode of working, equally the effect of casual juxtaposition to things or men * * * * *

It is much to be regretted, that the ingenious writer of the fragment did not

live to finish the whole of his plan, as his learning, his taste, his sagacity, and his knowledge of art, completely fitted him for giving the most excellent instruction on the subject ; and we should have let's reason, perhaps, to lament what the President of the Royal Academy said, in his most excellent speech in delivering the prizes of the last year, "My age, and my infirmities still more than my age, make it probable, that this will be the last time I shall have the honour of addressing you from this place." This, however, we trust, is the suggestion of melancholy for the time ; and we hope he will continue to teach, by his precepts, that art which he has so wonderfully well demonstrated by his example. The President's Discourses have been translated into the French, the Italian, and the German Languages, and will remain in our own as long as a great knowledge of a very elegant art, delivered in a very excellent and beautiful style, shall continue to find admirers.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Public curiosity having been of late much excited respecting the Creek and Cherokee Ambassadors who have just now quitted the kingdom, I send you the following notices respecting them and their nation, which were picked up in some conversations I had the pleasure to have with them.

Your humble servant,
CURIOSUS.

THE Ambassadors consisted of two Creeks, and of Mr. Bowles (a native of Maryland, who is a Creek by adoption, and the present General of that nation), and three Cherokees. The Creeks and Cherokees are now united together in a league offensive and defensive, and have made alliances with the Chactaws and Chickasaws their allies. The Creeks can bring twenty thousand fighting men into the field. They are governed by a Chief, or General, who is chosen annually by the Grand Council of the Nation, which consists of seventy-two persons, the heads of the principal or noble families amongst them. They are hereditary. They occasionally meet in council at four o'clock in the morning, and talk down whole days together. An infusion of a herb of a black colour, which is not intoxicating, is carried about during the time of council. Adultery is punished amongst the Creeks by clipping the ears of both the offenders close to the head, and by expelling them

from society. They have no priests, nor any national established religion amongst them. With respect to religious opinions and ceremonies, they say, that "every one must paddle his canoe in his own way." The Spaniards sent some Missionaries amongst them ; but it was decided in council, that if they did not quit the country by a certain time they should have their heads cut off. The Creeks believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call, in their language, the "Giver of Breath;" and believe, that in a future state they shall be rewarded or punished in proportion to their behaviour in this. They believe themselves Aborigines of the country which they inhabit. The Creeks have a national music. The sound *th* occurs very often in their language (between which and that of the Cherokees there is not the least affinity). *Dalbecq* is the number two in the Cherokee ; *Collogee* the same number in that of the Creeks. *Mogogee* is the name of the Creek

Creek country in their language : *Coitrus*, the name of their principal town. The Creeks have physicians amongst them, or at least pretenders to physic. The venereal disease is known amongst them, and is cured by herbs of the country. Ipecacuanha grows amongst them in great plenty, as well as indigo, arnotto, and many other drugs. Rice they cultivate as well as wheat with great success; and there are immense herds of black cattle feeding all over the woods of the Creek country. The dogs have not erect ears, like the rest of the American ones, and bark. General Bowles has introduced amongst the Creeks the use of spears, sabres, and rifled barrel guns. Like the antient Romans, in their marches they pass rivers *à la nage*. They carry no tents with them in their marches; and in rainy weather they make coverings for themselves from the bark of trees. The importation of spirituous liquors into their country is prohibited under very severe

penalties. They appear to have seen the depopulation occasioned by these liquors amongst their neighbours, and to have made provision against it by the advice of General Bowles. They possess five hundred miles of sea-coast; to which, however, they have no sea-port of their own; San Marco, belonging to the Spaniards, a small sea-port, with a garrison of fifty men, being, perhaps, the only one on the coast. Their rivers produce great quantity of fish, particularly that from which the tingslas is made, and which we are obliged at present to get from our good friend the Empress of Russia. It should seem an object worth the attention of this country to settle a trade with the Creeks for this commodity; a commodity of such indispensable use and necessity to us. The principal business of the Ambassadors from the Creek Country to England was to procure a remission of some of the articles of the late Free Port Act. In this they have been successful,

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r A P R I L 1 7 9 1.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Letters on Education. With Observations on Religious and Metaphysical Subjects.
By Catharine Macaulay Graham. 8vo. 6s. in boards. Dilly.

THE education of youth is of such high importance not only to the private happiness of the individual, but to the public interests of society, that it has of course become a subject of anxious contemplation to every feeling heart and patriotic mind. To erect, however, one uniform practicable system has defied the talents of the ablest men of all ages, and, considering the different circumstances of the various orders of society, is perhaps impossible.—And indeed, even upon general principles, the culture of that artificial being a *social man* is in its nature so complex, there are so many evils to be avoided, so many

important ends to be pursued—there is such a delicate machine to work upon, and so much to be apprehended from external causes, that the invention of the learned may be employed for ages, before such a system of education can be framed as will admit of no improvement. Mrs. Macaulay Graham therefore contends, that every work published on Education containing one *new idea* which may be found useful in practice, is worthy of the attention of the public; and modestly declines every other merit than that of *offering*, in these Letters, a few *new hints* on the subject, and throwing some illustration

tration on those which have been already given*.

The Introductory Letter contains arguments in favour of the future existence of brute animals; and although this may appear, at first sight, to be foreign to her subject, she very ingeniously introduces by this means the position, that "The human faculties rise, by practice and education, from mere capacity to an excellence and an energy which enables man to become the carver of his own happiness."

In the Second Letter the great question of *public* and *private* education is considered. "A public education may be formed," says Mrs. M. G. "on the very best plan; may be conducted by the wisest rules; and yet, in many points, it may fall short of what may be effected by domestic instruction. The one cannot, in the nature of things, be so elaborate as the other: besides, what tutorage can equal that which proceeds from the attentive zeal of an enlightened parent? what instruction less warm and intense will prescribe and follow such rules of self-denial, as is necessary to preserve the pupil from receiving any impression which may be mischievous to his future innocence and peace? When the object is viewed in this light, it would be folly to give up the privilege of forming our offspring according to the brightest model of virtue which our imagination can conceive. Indeed, so forcible and so important appears in my eyes this last urged reason for the preference of domestic education, that to those opulent idlers, who have neither the capacity nor the inclination to fulfil in their own persons this most important of the parental duties, and who consign their children over to the care of school masters, I would recommend them to be very liberal of their treasures to those enlightened persons who are every way qualified for the education of youth, and to insist on the limiting their pupils to a small number; for though the languages may be very well taught in large schools, yet the morals must necessarily be totally neglected."

The three succeeding Letters point out the superiority of *reason* over *instinct*; shew, with great ingenuity, that climate has a very subordinate share in forming the character; that bodily strength is necessary to the practice of the higher virtues; and that nurses, who should always possess a lively disposition, ought carefully to avoid exciting the passions of *resentment*

and *terror* in the minds of the children they may have under their care. The necessity of acquiring hardy habits in the earlier periods of life, and of inspiring the mind with notions of independence, are strongly inculcated.

After giving some rules respecting the use of animal food, Mrs. M. G. proceeds to treat of the books proper for amusing children: "The lowest niche in the temple of Fame, Hortensia, has been an object sufficiently desirable to stimulate human ambition; but as the meaner honours of literature, with every consideration merely lucrative, are overlooked by those whose views extend to eminence, the task of amusing the fancy of children, has in general fallen into the hands of persons contemptible both in their judgment and abilities.

"So great a share has experience in forming the difference in point of taste between the child and the adult, that it will be difficult for any person not well versed in the progress of the arts, to conceive an adequate idea of the meanness and rudeness of every first attempt in any of its branches; and were such a person to read the productions of some of our first bards, who wrote before the revival of Roman and Grecian literature, he would be at a loss to determine which was the greater dunce, the author or the reader. However, I make no doubt that Bateman's Ghost, and even many inferior compositions, have conferred on their authors the advantages of fame and fortune. But as the honours of Parnassus are of all sublunary blessings the most transitory, the triumph was short-lived, and was succeeded by a degradation to the circle of the nursery. Here, though the popularity of the band was less honourable, it was more permanent; and ghosts and hobgoblins, giants and dwarfs, sorcerers and witches, with many strange tales of unaccountable acts of human prowess and human atrocity, have afforded such constant delight to children and their attendants, that parents, to induce habits of reading, have in general indulged their offspring with lectures so well calculated to gratify a childish imagination. What were the baneful effects, which raising commotions in the tender brains of young children produced, I shall not in this place notice, but proceed to observe, that as every kind of truth calculated for the circle of a nursery was a saleable commodity, authors without number enlisted in

* This Volume is in some measure a republication of a Metaphysical Work entitled, "An Essay on the Immutability of MORAL TRUTH," before published by Mrs. M. G.

the service. Among the foremost of these we may place the Countess D'Anois; her Fairy Tales are told with a little more imagination and taste, than is common to most of these performances; and there are no representations in them of so frightful a nature, as to leave any very deep impression on the mind. But though I would in general reprobate almost every composition written in the last century for the use of nurseries, yet there are some of them which I greatly prefer to the vast catalogue of books which have been written since; and which, with a view of giving sentiment to children, have misled their judgment in almost every capital point in morals and religion. Tom Thumb, Jack Hicathrift, Jack the Giant Killer, and some few more histories of this kind, may be regarded as mere negatives as to their effects on the mind; but those tales which endeavour to recommend virtue, not from its intrinsic value; not from that tranquillity of soul, which ever attends it; not from that mental enjoyment which God has annexed to the practice and cultivation of the benign affections; but from some carnal advantage with which its votaries are to be constantly rewarded, ought to be exploded from every system of education. Yes; you will agree with me, *Hortensia*, when you consider that they hold out an imaginary bribe, which must corrupt the young mind; which must give it an erroneous idea of the ways of Providence; which must sicken it of a service which disappoints its languid expectations; which must incline it to tax God with injustice; and to seek in the vices and pleasures of the world for that good which it has been taught to consider as its due.

“ There is another deception which runs through the whole of these works, and which is, perhaps, as baneful in its consequences as the former; this is the constant union of virtue with personal charms. This teaches the young mind always to look for virtue where it is, perhaps, for very obvious reasons the seldomest to be met with. This confounds the superior with the inferior excellence; and, as sensible objects strike the most forcibly on the imagination, must occasion youth and inexperience to lose every idea of the one, in the attractions of the other.

“ But besides these gross mistakes, the sentiments which are to be found in these books do not always correspond with the best morality; and if they did, they affect duties and relations which are beyond the sphere of a child's knowledge and understanding.

“ But the task of writing books for children, has not always been confined to the dunces among the literati. Fontaine and Gay have added laurels to the poet's crown, by condescending to exert their eminent abilities for the purpose of amusing and forming the infant mind; but, as Rousseau well observes, the morals of Fontaine's Fables are so complicated and disproportionate to the capacities of children, that they might rather induce them to vice than virtue. The same may be said of Ætop's Fables, which, though they were certainly written for the advantage of grown children, have in modern days been universally consigned to the use of nurseries. The morals of Gay's Fables are not complicated, as the morals of Fontaine's; but, like the little histories before mentioned, they respect duties and relations which lie out of the sphere of a child's understanding; and being read before they can either be tasted or comprehended, they are neglected at an age when the poet's harmonious lay would captivate the fancy, and draw attention to his instructive tale.

“ Madame Genlis, whose charming and elegant pen has justly merited and obtained general approbation, has, in the conducting of her drama, avoided the objections that lay against almost every previous work which has been published for the use of children. Her moral is pure and simple; her composition well adapted to the understanding of her readers; and though written in a style and taste which might gratify a mature judgment, it is calculated to give pleasure and instruction to the most youthful mind. Madame Genlis's useful walk of literature has been very successfully followed by succeeding writers; and I can venture to pronounce a decided judgment on the merits of a work entitled *L'Ami des Enfants*. Such indeed is the value of this publication, that it must afford both pleasure and instruction to children from the period previous to their having acquired the art of reading, to the time when their taste and judgment is sufficiently matured to enter into a high line of literature.

“ The indulgent Fenelon has pointed out many ways of enticing the fancy of children to an attention to their books, by decorations on the outside, and ornamenting the inside with pictures. The last of these arts is at this day practised on the vulgar, and is found to be the only bait which can induce them to make purchases in the literary way. They may have the effect which Fenelon proposes; but the

making

making children fond of reading will not be found a matter of much difficulty, when we consider what an unlimited power we have over their imaginations. I would advise the tutor, however, not to press his young pupil to give attendance when he is eagerly engage with some other favourite pursuit. I would advise him to furnish himself with an entertaining story; but above all, to put on the appearance of conferring a great favour, when he is bestowing his attention and instruction. By this means he may be certain that his pupil will earnestly solicit that, as an indulgence, which he would with a contrary management regard as an evil.

“The vanity of parents is much foothed by hearing the applauses given their

children when they recite speeches out of plays, and practise other arts of declamation; but as Nature does not at this age give the language of the passions, a child, when he thus declaims, must be as merely imitative as a parrot; and as he can only give an affected tone to words he does not understand, and to sentiments he never felt, he can afford no real satisfaction to any auditor of taste. Let it be therefore the sole care of the tutor, to teach his pupil to speak plainly, clearly, articulately, and without affectation; to know and to practise the grammatical accent; to speak loud enough to be heard; but never to raise his voice higher than the occasion requires.

(To be continued.)

A Law Grammar; or, an Introduction to the Theory and Practice of English Jurisprudence. 8vo. 9s.

to the Theory and Practice of English bound. Robinsons, &c.

SIR EDWARD COKE, in his celebrated Commentary upon LITTLETON*, hopes that his labours will “open some windows of the law to let in more light to the student by diligent search to see the secrets contained in the multitude of conclusions, the manifold diversities, and the variety almost infinite of the law,” that he may thereby be enabled and *owed* to set upon the Year Books and the Reports, and to attend, with greater advantage, to the transactions of *W. in Inner Hall*; for,” continues this Great Oracle, “there are two things to be avoided by the student as enemies to learning, *præpostera lectio* and *præpostera Praxis*]. The light, however, which Sir Edward Coke speaks upon the science of law, is so meteor-like and irregular in its rays, that until the eye of the student is strengthened by some previous knowledge of the grounds and principles upon which this complicated fabric is erected, his learning does but dazzle the sight without informing the understanding; and it is recommended by FORESCUE first to study THE GRAMMAR of Law, which is *genus omnium artium*, and to proceed regularly through the definitions, grounds, principles, maxims, and general rules, before their application to particular cases is attempted to be investigated. Notwithstanding the high authority of these opinions, no work containing a regular system of law appeared, until the inestimable Commentaries by Sir William Blackstone, to whose labours every student is so highly indebted; but even this pro-

duction is perhaps of too abstracted and elementary a nature, to answer all the purposes of A GRAMMAR, which in this, as in every other science, should be simple in its form, and made level to every capacity. This appears to be the object of the work at present before us; which opens with the following Introduction as descriptive of the general design:

“The Laws of England, like those of every other civilized community, are established upon the *primitive relations* which subsisted among mankind in a state of nature, independent of human institutions.

“The general foundation of the system from which these primitive relations arise, is the nature of MAN considered under three several circumstances of his existence. FIRST, With respect to God, as the creature of an all-wise, all-powerful, and beneficent Creator, from whom he has received his life, his reason, his liberty, and every other advantage which he enjoys. SECONDLY, With respect to himself, as a being composed of an organized body and a rational soul, endowed with many different faculties, prone to self-love, and necessarily desiring his own felicity. THIRDLY, With respect to society, as forming part of the species, and placed on earth near several other beings of a similar nature, with whom he is not only inclined, but obliged, by the condition of his nature, to live in continual intercourse. These three modes of existence embrace all the particular relations of man; and impose upon his conduct, through

* Co. Lit. 305. a.

† Co. Lit. 71. a. & b.

every part of life, three great and essential duties, towards his God, himself, and his fellow-creatures.

“ But human institutions modify the precepts of nature, and introduce *secondary relations* among mankind. These new relations arise from viewing the whole race of mankind, as divided into many separate states, commonwealths, and nations, and considering them with respect to each other; or from viewing the aggregate body of individuals of which each community is composed, and considering them with respect to the governors and the governed.”

It then proceeds to *define*, the Laws of Nature, Religion, and Nations; the political and Civil Laws of Society in general; and, having thus prepared the way, enters upon the discussion of The Laws of England, which are comprehended under the following heads: 1st, THE COMMON LAW, with the Laws of God and Nature; the general and local Customs of the Realm; the Established Maxims, one hundred and fifty-eight in number; and the particular Laws, as the Civil, Canon, Marine, Military, Forest, and Game Laws, on which it is founded.—2dly, THE STATUTE LAW.—3dly, The particular Places to which these Laws extend.—4thly, The se-

veral Objects they embrace; in which are considered every private and public injury, with their modes of redress and punishment.—3thly, The several Courts of Justice; with their respective Modes of Proceeding.—And, 6thly, A short *Vocabulary* of those Words of Art, or Technical Expressions, peculiar to the Science of THE LAW. These are the general outlines of this comprehensive work, which, considering the difficulty of compressing so great a variety of matter within the compass of one octavo volume, appears to be executed with great success. The *Established Maxims* are well selected, and are illustrated by Cases from both the ancient and modern Reporters. The abstract of the History of the Roman Civil Law also is well executed. The Compiler has judiciously made the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone in some measure the basis of his arrangement; and, exclusive of the consideration that it was impossible to adopt a more perfect system, it thereby possesses the advantage of better preparing the mind of the reader for the study of that work. On the whole, we can recommend the perusal of it to every person who is inclined to attain a knowledge of *the Rudiments* on which the Theory and Practice of English Jurisprudence are founded.

The Indians. A Tragedy, performed at the Theatre Royal, Richmond. Dilly.

WE have seldom met with any performance having pretensions to elegance, that seems worse executed than the one now before us. We must be understood, however, to confine our censure to the work of the Printer, which is indeed very careless, and not to that of the Poet. As a dramatic performance, candour obliges us to acknowledge, that this tragedy is indeed very interesting; and this effect seems to us to have been produced by the happy structure of the fable. One incident and event leads to another, from the beginning to the end, in a series so closely connected, that not a scene could be omitted, or much curtailed. The narrative and descriptive parts, by their justness and propriety, contribute to the same effect. This might be illustrated by many passages; such as the description of the battle of Québec; the account given by Sidney and Maraino of the massacre of their parents; the dreams of Maraino; the moon-light scene; and the following account by Sidney of his encounter with Onaiyo; which we give as a specimen:

VOL. XIX.

“ Amid the tumult and the rage of battle,
An Indian leader, and of valour rare,
Among th’ undisciplin’d and roaming
tribes
That range the forest, charg’d me, and
became
My captive. Tho’ our time could not
admit
Of tedious parley; yet in brief he told
me,
“ He had an aged father and a spouse;
“ And that their lives were knit with his.”
His valour
Had claim’d my admiration; and the
freedom,
The manly confidence of his discourse,
Won my sincere affection. “ Go,” I said,
“ Comfort thy parent, and protect thy
“ spouse.”
I thought no more of him; but kept this
belt,
Given me as he departed.”

We have also to remark, that the natural ease of the dialogue, together with correct and elegant simplicity of diction, have
N n great.

great influence in promoting the general tendency of the poem. Of this our readers will be somewhat enabled to judge by the preceding and by the following passages, which we select chiefly as specimens of the writer's sentiments and imagery.—The image in the fifth of the following lines from the death-song, is strongly, and peculiarly featured :

“ Bend th' elastic bough to fly
With his hairy scalp on high.—
Hither, from the waste of war,
Areekoui *, roll thy car ;
Grim with horrible delight,
Hallow the tremendous rite.”

Who, that has ever seen a beautiful and ingenuous child shedding its penitentiary tears on the breast of a forgiving and consoling mother, will refuse approbation to the following picture ?

“ Sweet reconciliation ! beauteous child
Of rashness and of love ! that weeps delighted,
And on the gentle bosom of forgiveness
Covers its blushing face ; and weeps, and sheds
The kindly dew that nourishes affection.”

We hope the Poet does not mean the following lines as deprecatory :

The History of the Bastile ; with a concise Account of the late Revolution in France :
To which is added, An Appendix ; containing, among other Particulars, an Enquiry into the History of the Prisoner with the Mask. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

(Concluded from Page 193.)

WE are now to finish the pleasing task assigned to us, by a review of the Appendix to this entertaining and very curious work. It contains fundry papers, some of them official, which are referred to in the body of the History, but more especially in the records or registers of the prisoners confined at various periods in the Bastile.

In the year 1663, fifty-four prisoners were sent to the Bastile, the chief of whom was Monsieur de Fouquet, Surintendant des Finances ; in other words *First Minister of the Finances*, or Chancellor of the Exchequer. No. 1. of the Appendix furnishes the particulars of his crime and punishment. He was a gentleman of Brittany, brought up to the law, in which profession he first became a *Maitre des Requêtes*, and afterwards purchased of the Crown the pre-eminent office of Attorney

“ Envy ! foul fiend, whose dusky wings
distil

Corrosive dews on the shy, fearful bud
Of merit unassur'd, that scarcely dares
Unfold its delicately-tintur'd hue
Even to the vernal ray ; far be thy flight
And baneful intercourse from those I love.”

Here the tragedy ought to have ended. Why did the author add six unnecessary rhymes ? We could also have wished that the jealousy of Onaiyo had been avoided. We are apprehensive the jealousy of Othello will for ever render the representation of that passion in other tragedies unsuccessful. It might also be suggested, that Onaiyo seems too easily convinced of the perfidy of his pretended friend. In some places, what appeared to us at first faults in the language, are probably errors of the press ; for, as we formerly mentioned, the work is very carelessly printed.—Upon the whole, the characteristic merit of this tragedy seems to consist in its being interesting : and this effect is produced by the ingenious structure of the story, distinctness and propriety in the narrative and descriptive parts, appropriated dialogue, and suitable diction.

General ; and in this character having frequent opportunities of rendering important services to Cardinal Mazarin, Prime Minister of France in the early part of the reign of Louis XIV. soon after the Cardinal's death information was privately given to the King of the disordered state of the Finances. His Majesty demanded an account of them ; and it is said, that Fouquet, trusting securely to the King's youth and inexperience, made out false statements. The King gave them privately to the celebrated Colbert, who pointed out the deception. He, however, seemed satisfied, called for other accounts, and for some months kept up this scene of dissimulation so well, that Fouquet imagined he had completely duped him. Colbert, however, at last succeeded in convincing the King of the infidelity of his Minister ; but he still felt a partiality for

the man. Besides the dissipation of the public money, his enemies accused him of other traitorous designs, that in reality were absurd and totally void of foundation. He had purchased the Island of *Belle-isle*, and it was said he was fortifying it, with an intention of retiring thither, and putting himself under the protection of a foreign power.

After his ruin had been determined on, the King accepted an entertainment from Fouquet at his house at Vaux, which with the furniture and gardens had cost near eighteen millions of *livres*. The King was astonished at the magnificence of the place and of the entertainment, and Fouquet was not less surprised at his astonishment. It was intended to have arrested him in the midst of the music and dancing; but the queen-mother, with more magnanimity of soul than her son, opposed and prevented this indelicate breach of hospitality. During the entertainment, he received a note from his friend Madame du Pleffis Belliere, apprising him of his danger; and throughout the rest of the evening, the King and his minister affected what neither of them felt, the one to be highly pleased, the other to be perfectly tranquil. But his enemies daily increased the young monarch's suspicions; and the precautions that were taken to arrest him, as they were unnecessary, became ridiculous. Troops were under different pretences sent into Brittany; the King took a journey on purpose; his ministers accompanied him; and after a variety of arrangements, Fouquet was arrested on the 5th of September 1661, as he was going out of the Castle, where he had assisted at a council.

As soon as the news arrived at Paris, the Abbé Fouquet his brother was going to set fire to his house, that he might be certain that all his private papers were destroyed; but Madame du Pleffis opposed it, imagining that, as he was informed of all the intrigues of his enemies, he could not be so impudent as to leave any of importance behind him; yet some were found that were produced against him at his trial, and others, that affected many persons at court, were kept by the King. Here our author inserts the sentiments of an elegant female writer, Madame de Motteville, upon the occasion; they are given in French; but as the Reviewer is most sincerely of opinion, that the Ministers of the Finances, and the women who figure in the first circles, in the modern courts of Europe, hold such an affinity to each other, that one common

description will suit them all, he thinks it just, right, and expedient to translate Madame de Motteville's letter into plain English. "His papers and his letters were read; several were found from persons belonging to the court; some full of political intrigues, others of gallantries. By them it was discovered that wives and single ladies who passed for virtuous and discreet characters were quite the reverse; and it was made manifest, that ambition did not prevail in a greater degree than the passion of sensuality. Very few of the courtiers were found exempted from having sacrificed to the golden calf: and as, through a very singular misfortune to them, the Minister of the Finances preserved carefully all the letters that had been written to him; the King, and the Queen-mother, after having read them, saw things in a light that did much injury to sundry persons."

Would not a similar inspection of the private papers of most Statesmen and Royal favourites produce similar discoveries and consequences?—The trial of Fouquet lasted two years. The Judges were divided in their opinions, and the ministry were accused of using improper influence with them. Some persons, talking on the subject before the famous Marshal Turenne, blamed the violence of Colbert his successor in office, and commended the moderation of Le Tellier. The Marshal, who in general spoke little, said, "I verily believe that Monsieur Colbert wishes most to have him hanged, and Le Tellier is under the greatest dread that he will not." At length he was condemned to perpetual banishment, but the King changed it to imprisonment for life. He died in 1681, having been a prisoner twenty years, in the prisons of the Bastille and of Pignerol. In the register of his burial he is styled, *The most high and most puissant Lord Nicholas Fouquet, Surintendant of the Finances, and Minister of State*. Some politicians may probably lament that no punishment whatever is attached in our days to a deceptionary statement of the finances of great kingdoms.

We shall now present to our readers the best abridgment we could possibly make from No. VI. on that mysterious subject of universal curiosity and repeated investigation—the prisoner usually called *The Man with the Iron Mask*. The simple question is, Who was he? The answer, as far as it can be collected from circumstantial evidence, must be sought for in the following documents; and our judicious author has taken care not to relate any thing concerning him which does not appear to be well authenticated.

" *Extracts from a Journal of M. de Jonca, who was many years the King's Lieutenant at the Bastille* :—On Thursday the 18th of September 1698, at three o'clock in the afternoon M. de Saint Mars, Governor of the Bastille, arrived from the Island of St. Marguerite. He brought with him in a litter one of his former prisoners at Pignerol, whose name is not mentioned, and who is constantly masked. On his arrival he was put into the Tower de la Basiniere till dark. At nine in the evening I conducted him myself to the third room in the Tower de la Bertaudiere, which I had taken care to furnish properly before his arrival, according to an order received by me from Monsieur de Saint Mars. In conducting him, I was accompanied by M. de Rosanges, who came with M. de Saint Mars, and took care of and attended the prisoner, whose table was furnished by the Governor."

" Monday the 19th of November 1703, the unknown prisoner, whom M. de Saint Mars brought with him from the Island of Saint Marguerite, where he had been a long time under his care, and who has always been masked with a *mask of black velvet* *, found himself worse yesterday in coming from mass, and died this evening at ten o'clock without any great illness. The smell, however, is not the less offensive. Monsieur Girault our chaplain confessed him yesterday: his death being sudden, he had not an opportunity of taking the sacrament, but our chaplain exhorted him a few minutes before he expired. He was buried on Tuesday the 20th of November, in the burying-place of our parish of Saint Paul. His burial cost forty livres. Father Griffet, in his treatise on the proofs which are requisite to establish the truth of history, observes, That nothing can exceed the dependance that may be placed on the journal of De Jonca; being the authentic writing of a man in office, an eye-witness, who daily wrote with his own hand, in his journal, events exactly as they happened. He adds, that a great many circumstances relating to this prisoner were known to the officers and servants of the Bastille, when M. de Launay was appointed Governor in 1781. and that Launay told him he was informed by them, that immediately after the prisoner's death, his apparel, linen, clothes, mattresses, and in short every thing that had

been used by him, were burnt; that the walls of his room were scraped; the floor taken up, evidently from an apprehension that he might have found means to write any thing that would have discovered who he was; that M. D' Aigenion, who often came to the Bastille, when Lieutenant General of the Police, hearing that the garrison still talked of this prisoner, asked one day what was said about him, and, after hearing some of the conjectures, answered—*they will never know*. It is related by others, that beside the precautions mentioned by M. de Launay, the glass was taken out of the window of his room, and pounded to dust; the window frame and doors burnt, and the ceiling and the plaster of the inside of the chimney taken down. Several persons have affirmed, that the body was buried without a lead; and Monsieur de Saint Foix informs us, that a gentleman, having bribed the sexton, had the body taken up in the night, and found a stone instead of the head. Several other testimonials prove that he was always treated with the greatest respect by the Governor; that he was served on silver plate, and furnished with the richest clothes he desired, of which he was very fond, but more particularly of fine lace and linen; whenever he had occasion to see a physician or surgeon, he was threatened with instant death if he attempted to remove his mask; but when he was alone, he was allowed to pull it off. He was once heard to say to M. de Saint Mars,—“ Has the King any intention against my life?” To which he replied; “ No, PRINCE, your life is in safety, but you must suffer yourself to be conducted.”

This little word, great in its import, will serve as a guide in developing the plot of this state-tragedy; our readers are therefore requested to give it a due attention, as we do not mean to take our leave of this interesting subject, without giving a decided opinion upon the main question.

Monsieur de la Boiffe, still living at Paris, was first valet de chambre to Louis XV. who frequently conversed with him. Relating to the King one day an anecdote of the *Masque de Fer*, his Majesty said, “ I see you wish me to tell you something on that subject. You will never know it, but you may be assured that the confinement of that unhappy person did no injury to any one but himself, nor had he ever either wife or child.”

* Though he has generally been called the Prisoner with the *Iron Mask*, it is mentioned by several writers, that the mask was of black velvet, but probably with ribs of steel, as it was made to fasten behind with a small padlock.

The Abbé Soulavie, author of the Memoirs of the celebrated Marechal Duke de Richlieu, says, that he asked the Duke in conversation, whether the Masque de Fer was not the elder brother of Louis XIV. born without the knowledge of Louis XIII. The Duke seemed embarrassed, but afterwards said, that he was neither the *bastard* brother of Louis XIV. nor the Count de Vermandois, nor the Duke of Beaufort, as different authors had advanced; that their conjectures were nothing more than reveries, yet they had related many facts that were true; particularly the order that was given to put the prisoner to death if ever he discovered himself; and he finished the conversation by adding, *that the prisoner was not of so much consequence when he died at the beginning of the present century, as he had been at the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV.*

Our author, after these observations, enters into a detail of the different opinions entertained about this Man with the Iron Mask; and he begins with memoirs of the Duke of Beaufort, who during the minority of Louis XIV. was one of the chiefs of the party called the *Frondeurs*, who openly opposed the measures of the Court under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin; and being accused of a design to kill that minister, was arrested and shut up in the castle of Vincennes; from whence, however, he made his escape. He was afterwards reconciled to the Court, and in 1669 went with succours to Candy, then besieged by the Turks, and was slain in an attack on the enemy: his body having never been found, and curiosity being unable to discover who the Prisoner with the Mask was, some persons imagined it might be the Duke of Beaufort; but it is certain that his head was sent by the Grand Vizir to Constantinople, where it was carried three days successively through the streets on the end of a lance, as a mark of the defeat of the Christians.

The next great personage on whom conjecture fixed the identity of the Mask, was the Count de Vermandois, a natural son of Louis XIV. by the celebrated Duchesse de la Valiere. A rupture between the Count and his Royal Father; his being ordered to join the army at the siege of Courtray in Flanders; his sudden illness there, death, and pompous funeral at Arras instead of having the body brought to the Royal Mausoleum, gave rise to the romances that have been circulated; in which another corpse is said to have been deposited in the Cathedral of Arras, whilst this young

Prince, against whom the King's resentment had been increased by the jealousy of Madame de Montespan, was privately conveyed from the army in a litter, safely lodged in the Bastille, and was the real person called the Prisoner with the Mask. But this is contradicted by the respectable testimony of Monsieur de Saint Foix, who wrote purposely to Arras, that he might gain certain information of what passed with respect to the burial of the Count de Vermandois, and in answer received from the Chapter an authentic copy of the King's letter to the Bishop, requiring his attendance at the ceremony.

The next story, which, incredible as it may appear, says our historian, to an English reader, gained considerable belief at Paris, and was maintained by Monsieur de St. Foix, was, that the famous Mask was no other than the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. "It seems to have taken its rise from reports of some of those who followed King James II. to St. Germain's. They said, that Charles II. aware of his son's ambition and imprudence, demanded, on his death-bed, a solemn promise from his successor, that, whatever might be the offence of the Duke of Monmouth, James II. should never consent to his being put to death: that the King complied, and after his unsuccessful rebellion resolved to save him; but, thinking it necessary that he should for ever after be prevented from disturbing the peace of his kingdom, applied to Louis XIV. to have him secretly confined in France: that Monmouth was accordingly sent thither, and that a person, who had likewise been condemned for that rebellion, suffered in his stead, and represented him on the scaffold. Much circumstantial evidence is adduced to support this pretty fiction, which, together with the preceding stories, compose several very entertaining pages in the Appendix before us; but it is not our province to follow him through the extensive regions of fancy: a short refutation of the whole is more to the purpose. Independent therefore of the public notoriety of the Duke of Monmouth's execution, we shall only notice the absurdity of the conjecture, by reminding the reader of the date of the arrival of Saint Mars, with his prisoner, at the Battle, which was 1698, thirteen years at least after Monmouth's rebellion: neither, as our author observes, could there have been any motive for the Court of France to conceal such a secret after the death of the Prisoner with the Mask, which happened when Queen Anne sat on the British throne.

A Minister of the Empire at the Court of Turin was suddenly seized and suddenly carried off, on his entering the territories of France in 1685, and this event furnishes a plausible argument that he was the mysterious prisoner.

We have yet another Pretender, not to a Crown, but to the Mask. The Duke of Buckingham, who went Ambassador Extraordinary to France in 1625, to conduct the Princess Henrietta, wife of Charles I. to England, was suspected of a criminal intercourse with the Queen of France at Amiens, and the Prisoner with the Mask was the reputed spurious issue.

But, after all, the following opinion appears to be the best elucidation of the matter, most conformable to reason and court policy, and the best authenticated—that he was the twin-brother of Louis XIV. born some hours after him.

“ I first saw this assertion in a short anonymous work published without a date, and without the name of place or printer. It is therein said, that Louis XIV. was born at *St. Germain's en Laye*, on the 5th of September 1638, about noon; and the illustrious prisoner known by the appellation of the *Iren Mask*, was born the same day, while Louis XIII. was at supper. The King and his Minister, fearing that the pretensions of a twin-brother might one day be employed to renew those civil wars with which France had been to often afflicted, cautiously concealed his birth, and sent him away to be brought up privately. Another account given by the Abbé *Boulaie* agrees with this, adding further, that the birth of the prisoner was in the presence of the Chancellor, the Bishop of Meaux, the author of the manuscript from which this is extracted, a midwife named *Péronette*, and a Sicur Honorat. This cir-

cumstance greatly disturbed the King's mind; he observed, that the Salique law had made no provision for such a case; and that it was even the opinion of some, that the last born was the first conceived, and therefore had a prior right to the other. By the advice of Cardinal de Richlieu, it was therefore resolved to conceal his birth, but to preserve his life, in case, by the death of his brother at a tender age, it should be necessary to avow him. The remainder of this historical anecdote is curious and diffuse; and the entire volume merits an attentive perusal.

Here then we stop, fully convinced, from a careful comparison of every fact and evidence, that the Mask was actually this legitimate twin-brother of Louis XIV. We see therefore to what a singular extent the *Grand Monarque* owed all his greatness; and whoever is conversant in the political history of the age of Louis XIV. will want no farther explanation of *Marechal Richlieu's* words: for, if it be considered that the ambition and bigotry of Louis XIV. urged him to an unjust war with the protestant Princes of Europe, there can be no doubt, that those Princes who were leagued in a confederacy against him, would have rejoiced to have found a competitor to his throne, whose cause they would espouse: here therefore was a strong reason for keeping muskets and pistols ready loaded, to dispatch him, if ever he revealed who he was; which, it appears from other documents, he very well knew. His being served and treated as a Prince is another proof; and his being, according to Richlieu, of less consequence at the time of his death, than in the early part of the reign of Louis XIV. ratifies this most rational of all the opinions hitherto given.

A Volume of Letters from Dr. Burkenhout to his Son, at the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

(Concluded from Page 117.)

THE instruction communicated to young gentlemen in these Letters will now rise in value proportioned to their importance, from a recent melancholy circumstance;—the liberal-minded writer is no more. Since our last review of his excellent work, he has finished his mortal career, after a moderately long life, in which he was actively useful in various capacities; having distinguished himself as a skilful Physician and Medical writer; an intelligent Natural Philosopher; a candid Biographe; an able Chemist and Botanist;

and, above all, as a truly good man; consequently, he lived honoured and respected, and died extensively lamented, for he was more generally known than most private individuals. He was introduced to the circles of men of taste and science by *Garrick* and *Dr. Johnson*; his patrons in the higher ranks of life were numerous; through their protection he was appointed to some station under the unsuccessful commission for negotiating a reconciliation with the North American Colonies, now the United States, and accompanied the Earl of Car-

life and Mr. Eden, the present Lord Auckland, in that romantic expedition. His political race was short indeed; but for a service in America, not clearly explained, which exposed him to great personal danger (for he was imprisoned by Congress, and nearly escaped the fate of the ever-to-be-lamented Major André), he enjoyed a comfortable pension from Government, on which he retired into the country, and devoted most of his time to the superintendance of the education of his son; for which purpose he fixed his residence as mentioned in our former review of his Letters: but a change of air being judged necessary, in the declining state of his health, he removed a few months since to Buskellsleigh, near Oxford, where he died.

Having paid this short tribute to his memory, we shall proceed to the further investigation of his improving correspondence with his son. We have already observed, that the great merit of this volume consists in a reduction of the most valuable branches of human science to the most simple, precise, and intelligent elements, or first principles: having done this, Dr. Berkenhout points out the best and easiest mode of inculcating them, and of deriving from them a clear and accurate knowledge of each. Thus logic, arithmetic, geography, and music, are delineated in a masterly manner, and the means of acquiring as much knowledge of them as is necessary for an accomplished gentleman, comprized in a very few Letters of moderate length. Logic is dismissed in one, which, however, includes four excellent tables, which he justly calls the outline of this "Art of Reasoning," and it certainly conveys to the mind the best general idea of the subject that language and method could convey. Arithmetic, treated in the same familiar manner, extends to four Letters; and "a science which school-boys learn only as a mechanical art, being taught by certain rules to pile up numbers and pull them down again, as, by way of amusement, they would the *men* of a Backgammon-table, without the least comprehension of the reason for the rules, the powers of the numbers with which they work, or the nature of the operation,"—he converts into a rational system; and conducts us through its several classes and divisions, including Algebra, with half the labour and attention which is required in pursuing the various operations of Arithmetic as they are commonly taught in schools, and dilated in heavy treatises, wherein the whole

system is mechanical. His plan for teaching Geography, shut up as it were in a nut-shell, for he ranges through the whole globe in two short Letters, we cannot recommend too strongly; it is so truly valuable, that it would be an act of injustice to borrow it. Of Music we do not pretend to be such accurate judges; but as we can discern great ingenuity in his instructions upon a subject which it is the fashion not to be totally ignorant of; we should imagine it will attract the notice of all persons of taste, especially as there are now but few families in the kingdom, wherein instrumental or vocal music is not practised by some of the younger persons belonging to them. His reason for giving the preference to vocal music is forcible. "The learner may practise whenever he is alone, walking or riding; so that there is no loss of time; whilst one of the strongest objections to the practice of instrumental music is, that it requires more time than a studious young man can spare;" and he might have added, than most young ladies ought to spare from useful employments, and more essential attainments.

If his method be a just one, the art of fingering at sight, so as to be able, without being a professed singer, to join in a catch or a glee, which of all music he thinks is the most generally pleasing, may be acquired in less than a fortnight.

It is impossible to suggest new plans of any kind, without conveying a strong idea of the deficiency of the old; as every innovation or proposed reformation must be founded upon the supposed or demonstrated ignorance or errors of our predecessors: the reader will therefore naturally expect a severe reprobation of the mode of education which has been followed for a long succession of years, and still prevails in our public schools and Universities: the most striking defects and abuses, such as all candid and sensible men wish to see corrected, we think it our duty to lay before the public, for the benefit of the rising generation; in the fond hope, that the public guardians of youth, as well as their private friends and relations, will one day exert themselves, and promote a reform more suitable to our national improvements in other respects.

"The three material *epochs* in the life of a man liberally educated," says our author, "are, his admission at a grammar-school, his matriculation at the University, and his departure thence. These three periods, like the three primitive colours, are distinctly marked. Shakespeare's *seven ages* resemble Sir Isaac Newton's *seven*

ven prismatic tincts, four of which are intermediate shades, produced by the mixture of the primitive red, blue, and yellow.

“ You, my dear boy, have played your part in the first of these three acts of the drama of life; and I hope your performance hath been such as to be no disgrace to the stage on which you appeared. In *this act* you have spent eight years of your terrestrial existence, with all the advantages of a public-school. If it be true, that from the age of *ten to eighteen*, the mind is most capable of permanent impressions, it were rational to expect that a young gentleman thus educated should enter the University possessed of all the learning necessary to constitute the foundation of his future studies.” Yet it should seem that this was not the case; otherwise, the Doctor could not have been led to make the following remarks:

“ The public-schools in this kingdom professedly teach nothing but the Greek and Latin languages; and even of these, at the expiration of seven or eight years, many of the lads have acquired a very superficial knowledge. They may perhaps be able to construe a few pages in the books that have been put into their hands; but are totally lost, if you try them in a Greek or Latin author they have never seen before. Would not one be hence naturally led to imagine, that these two dead languages are very difficult to learn?—Yet you have the pleasure to know a young lady to whom Latin and Greek are perfectly familiar; who is likewise an arithmetician, an algebraist, a geometrician; plays the harpsichord very finely, sings well, dances in a superior style, and is, in short, with all her learning, mistress of every female accomplishment.

“ The question, Why boys learn so little during seven or eight years continuance at a public-school? is not difficult of investigation. Half that period is consumed in vacations and single holidays. It should seem, therefore, that in our estimate of the quantity of learning, we must reduce the eight years to four; but this were a false estimate, for from these four years we must subtract the time required to regain what has been absolutely forgotten and lost during the several cessations from learning; and, on a very fair computation, this consideration will deduct two years from the four; so that our eight years are reduced to two; and I will venture to affirm, that under a better system, boys might, in two years, be taught

all they usually learn at any of our public-schools in eight.”

This observation is so just, that the writer of this Review was witness for some years to the mode of education pursued in the public-schools of Flanders, before the expulsion of the Jesuits, by which boys not only translated well from the Latin and Greek in less than two years, but before the end of three conversed familiarly and fluently in Latin. Saints days, it is true, were religiously observed, but these were no vacations of three or four weeks at Easter, Whituntide, Bartholomew-tide, and Christmas; no doctors days to add ten more in the year to the calendar of idleness; nor any visits to parents and relations more than a day, except once a year for the Christmas vacation. It is really astonishing that parents and guardians have not the spirit to unite, and break through the imposing custom that prevails in our public-schools, on public foundations, and at our boarding-schools. Boys are boarded and lodged at an extravagant rate by the year, and are sent home to be maintained near *four* months out of the *twelve*. This is a gross imposition in the masters of academies, and in those masters belonging to our public-schools in London and Westminster, who set up boarding-houses for the scholars attending such schools: from thirty guineas a year deduct *ten* for vacations, and, in fact, you pay that sum for *eight* months board; few parents sending their boys back on the very day the allotted holidays expire.

The trustees of schools on public and charitable foundations are highly reprehensible for assenting to the shameful indulgencies in point of holidays and vacations to the masters.

Another abuse complained of by Dr. Berkenhout is, the strange custom in our public schools, which constitutes the under boys servants to the upper: it is so cruel and unjust, that one cannot help being surprised at its continuance to the present enlightened period of human society, when so many of the absurdities of our progenitors have been abolished. “ A boy, who, from the age of ten to fourteen, hath been compelled to submit to a degree of servitude more inkhome and humiliating than that of his father’s lowest domestic; who is taught, by example, that he must suffer every species of imposition and cruelty without complaint; that his books, his play-things, and even his apparel, are the property of the boy he calls his master: such debasement, I say, by
thus

thus early bending the mind below the dignity of an English gentleman, must infallibly prepare him for submissions inimical to the constitution of his country. He gradually rises to the upper-school. He then becomes a tyrant in his turn, and their habits of tamely submitting to the mandates of his superiors, and of capriciously tyrannizing over those beneath him, can hardly fail to form a truly detestable character. But mark the consequence of the subserviency of the under boys with respect to learning. Regardless of the cruelty of subjecting a child to the irrational caprice of a lad of fifteen; regardless of the injury he must sustain in being constantly deprived, by the mandates of his tyrannical master, of the sleep which nature, at that age particularly, requires, independent of these considerations, the menial services to which custom obliges him to attend, leave him little or no time for application to his book—and thus he is frequently flogged (a punishment which is an opprobrium to decency and civilization) for neglect of that which it was not in his power to execute."

It would occupy too many pages to enumerate the defects pointed out in the system of education at our two famous Universities, Oxford and Cambridge: but to demonstrate the close attention paid by our author to this important subject, it will be expedient to give two or three instances in which reformation is loudly called for, and ought no longer to be delayed.

"Foreigners are astonished to find, that our professorships are commonly sinecures; that there is no continued series of public lectures in arts or sciences; and that college tutors are almost the only sources of information. This naturally creates surprise, because in all other Universities the students have the advantage of daily lectures, without vacation or interruption, during the greatest part of every year. What is the cause of such laborious attention of the professors in those Universities? The answer is obvious. They are paid by their auditors, who are under no obligation to attend them; consequently their emoluments depend upon their reputation.

"A principal cause, which operates alike at Oxford and Cambridge, is a positive adherence to statutes and customs, which, not according with the present improved state of learning, nor with the manners of the present times, fatigue and disgust the students immediately on their admission. Extreme early rising and constant attendance in the chapel are hard-

ships in which they perceive no utility.— They comply with reluctance. They are disgusted with an academical life. They reside no longer than is absolutely necessary; and they look with impatience to the day of their release. In such a temper little improvement can be expected. No young man will apply to learning heartily in a disagreeable situation. A revision of ancient popish statutes, and the abolition of many absurd customs, is strongly recommended."

With the following observations and admonitions, which ought to be published and circulated in every periodical work and in our newspapers for the benefit of young gentlemen in general, we shall close our review of this ingenious and useful performance.

"One would not imagine, that hunting and horse-racing could be an admissible part of University education. The vicinity of Newmarket, and its frequent meetings, now constantly attended by the first personages in the kingdom, are doubtless irresistible temptations to young gentlemen who are not sent to the University in pursuit of knowledge; but alas! the example is inevitable destruction to those students, who, without the means, are seduced to imitate their superiors in rank and fortune; to those students who were sent to the University for the only rational purpose for which Universities were originally instituted.

"I do not presume to arraign the conduct of royal personages. Horse-racing, unconnected with gambling, may be an innocent amusement; but, having always conceived that money is the sole object of wagers, I cannot imagine why persons who can never want money should become gamesters. But, allowing that young princes find some amusement in throwing handfuls of counters—to princes, guineas are mere counters—upon the turf, for blacklegs to scramble for, the consequences to princes are imperceptible; whether they win or lose, they can never be distressed. Not so with those who are seduced by illustrious example.

"*Mantua, vae misere nimum vicina Cremonæ!*

"Cambridge is indeed unfortunately too near Newmarket: not because it is the scene of perpetual horse-racing, but because it is the centre of illegal gambling of every denomination; the vortex of the most dishonest and most contemptible members of society. That young men of family and fortune should condescend to mix with such miscreants, for the paltry pur-

pose of winning a few guineas, is so glaring a reflection on the character of a gentleman, that nothing short of ocular demonstration could render it credible.

"You have, I believe, heard me say, that I think mankind not only the least amiable, but the most irrational part of the creation. The celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's has been frequently abused for this opinion. Let those who think otherwise compare the *horses* at Newmarket with the *men*. Let them first observe them on the course. Let them follow the horses into the stable, and the men to that *Pandemonium* in which gentlemen spend the evening at Newmarket. E O-tables—hazard-tables—card-tables—Lords, Commoners, Fellow-commoners, Pensioners, Black-legs, Highwaymen, and Pickpockets; lying, currying, sweating, cheating, blaspheming!—Can you possibly contemplate such a picture without horror? I hope you cannot.

"Let us now suppose that a choir of Angels were to look down upon Newmarket (this being their first view of the inhabitants of this planet), and that they were asked, whether, if they were obliged to sojourn a while upon earth, they would be men or horses? is there a spirit among them who would not prefer the latter mode of existence?"

"It has been frequently observed, and I think justly, that individuals generally act more rationally than aggregate bodies of men: how shall we otherwise account for that legislative supineness which continues to postpone the total suppression of these licentious seminaries of vice; when there is hardly an individual in the kingdom who is not perfectly convinced, that all race-grounds, and particularly Newmarket, are the nurseries of sharpers, the schools of highwaymen, and the graves of morality?"

GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the HISTORY and RELIGION of MANKIND.

[From "SKETCHES chiefly relating to the HISTORY, RELIGION, LEARNING, and MANNERS of the HINDOOS."]

(Continued from Page 203.)

IN tracing the progress of a more rational and pure idea of the Supreme Ruler of the universe than was adopted from the earliest times by the *Greeks*, we shall find, that the East shed the first light, under whose influence the variety of systems that afterwards prevailed, grew up. Pherecides, who had been in Egypt, seems to have been the first who introduced into Greece a regular notion of a state of rewards and punishments, in the doctrine of the metempsychosis, which many ages previous to his time prevailed, not only in Egypt, but among several more Eastern nations.

Pythagoras, the disciple of Pherecides, travelled into Egypt and Chaldea, and, on his return from Babylon, extended and improved the doctrines of his predecessor. It is a doubt among ancient writers, whether he left any works behind him, or not; but by what may be collected from the writings of his disciples, it appears that he taught the existence of a Supreme Being, by whom the universe was created, and by whose providence it is preserved; that the souls of mankind are emanations of the Divine Being: that, on their separation from the body, they go to places destined for their reception; the souls of the

virtuous, after having been purified from every propensity to the things of this world, being re-admitted into the divine source from whence they flowed; and the souls of the wicked sent back to animate other bodies of men or beasts, according to the degree and nature of their vices, until, in a course perhaps of many transmigration, they had expiated their crimes. Abstinence from animal food was a natural consequence of these doctrines; but the Pythagoreans refrained likewise from every sort of intoxicating liquor, and from eating beans, for which they seem to have entertained a superstitious respect. Besides theology, Pythagoras is said to have instructed his scholars in arithmetic, mathematics, natural history, and music. His school formed a kind of community into which he admitted the women and children of his followers. He exacted from his disciples a voluntary poverty, or rather that they should divest themselves of property individually, and live upon one common stock. He imposed secrecy; and, in order to teach them patience and perseverance, they were prohibited from speaking for a greater or less space of time, as he thought they stood in need of trial and exertion

The

They were divided into two classes. Those who had made a certain progress were admitted about his person, and with them he used plain and natural language but to the rest, who were separated from him by a curtain, he spoke in metaphors and symbols. His doctrines made a considerable progress in Greece and Italy, and gave perhaps birth to many of the more rational systems of philosophy that succeeded them.

Socrates, who was perhaps the wisest of all the ancient philosophers, confined his doctrines chiefly to maxims of morality. He endeavoured to bring men back from the wild and speculative notions which characterized the learning of his countrymen at that time, and to confine the studies of his disciples to their own breasts, in which purity and virtue could not fail of producing happiness.

His opinions, as handed down to us by those who constantly attended him, declare his belief in the unity of God, and the immortality of the soul. He taught, that though God has not revealed to us in what manner he exists, his power, his wisdom, and never-ceasing providence, are exhibited in all we see: that the order and harmony which reign throughout the universe announce a Supreme Being, by which every thing is conducted and preserved: that the religion of every country ordains his worship, let it be in ever so varied a manner; and that it is the duty of every one to respect the national religion, except in such points as may be contrary to the laws of nature, or may divert the attention from God to any other objects. He seems to have believed that the soul existed before the body*; and that death relieves it from those seeming contrarieties to which it is subject by its union with our material part. He taught, that the souls of the virtuous then returned to their former state of happiness, while those of the wicked were doomed to punishments proportionate to their crimes; that happiness, both in this and in a future state of existence, depends on the practice of virtue, and that the basis of virtue is justice. He comprised his idea of virtue in this maxim: "Adore God, honour your parents, and do good to all men. Such is the law of nature and reason." In society, he thought that every private consideration ought to yield to what could promote the good and safety of the com-

munity to which we belong; and notwithstanding the mildness of his disposition, his love of tranquillity, and general good will to mankind, he entered into the bustle of arms, and served during three years in the Lacedæmonian war, with distinguished reputation. Although he thought it not only weakness, but even impiety, to be afraid of death, he condemned suicide as a proof of cowardice rather than of courage, as we certainly must act contrary to our duty to desert the post assigned to us by Providence. He strongly recommended perseverance, sedateness, and modesty; and of the last of these virtues he was himself a distinguished example, often declaring, that the utmost extent of his researches had only taught him, "that he knew nothing." He opposed the corruption of the magistrates, and the superstition and hypocrisy of the priesthood: and at last fell a victim to their machinations, for practising virtues which have rendered his name sacred to posterity.

Plato, a disciple of Socrates, travelled into Egypt and Italy, and upon his return established his school at the Academy. Like Socrates, he believed in the unity of the Supreme Being, without beginning or end; but afflicted at the same time the eternity of matter. He taught, that the elements being mixed together in chaos, were by the will of God separated, reduced into order, and that thus the world was formed: that God infused into matter a portion of his divine spirit, which animates and moves it; and that he committed the care of this world, and the creation of mankind, to beings who are constantly subject to his will.

It was further his opinion, that mankind have two souls, of separate and different natures, the one corruptible, the other immortal: that the latter is a portion of the divine spirit, resides in the brain, and is the source of reason: that the former, the mortal soul, is divided into two portions, one of which residing in the heart, produces passions and desires; the other, between the diaphragm and navel, governs the animal functions of life: that the mortal soul ceases to exist with the life of the body, but that the divine soul, no longer clogged by its union with matter, continues its existence, either in a state of happiness or of punishment: that the souls of the virtuous—of those

* This idea seems evidently to have been borrowed from Pythagoras, who supposed the souls of men to have pre-existed in the divine soul, into which they at last returned.

whose actions are guided by their reason—return after death into the source from whence they flowed, while the souls of those who submitted to the government of the passions, after being for a certain time confined to a place destined for their reception, are sent back to earth, to animate other bodies.

The above idea of a future state appears to be the most prevalent in the works of this philosopher, and to form what may be called his *system*. But at the same time it must be confessed, that throughout his works he broaches so many notions of a different or contrary nature, that we are frequently left at large in regard to his real sentiments. A passion for brilliant and novel doctrines, and too great a desire to acquire fame, even at the expence of truth, seems to have been the cause of this inconsistency in so great and wise a man*.

Aristotle, who studied at the Academy, has been perhaps unjustly accused of ingratitude to his master Plato. He undoubtedly used the privilege of every philosopher, in advancing his own opinions, and differing from those of others, but yet he always admired the talents, and did justice to the merits of Plato. He even pronounced an oration to his praise, and erected an altar to his memory.

Aristotle opened his school at the Lyceum; and, from his manner of teaching, his disciples became known by the name of Peripatetics. He has by some been charged with atheism; but I am at a loss upon what grounds, as a firm belief in the existence of a Supreme Being is clearly asserted by him, and not any where contradicted †.

He taught, that the universe and motion are eternal, having for ever existed, and being without end; and although this world may have undergone, and be still

subject to, convulsions arising from extraordinary causes, yet motion, being regular in its operation, brings back the elements into their proper relative situations, and preserves the whole: that even these convulsions have their source in nature: that the idea of a *Chaos*, or the existence of the elements without form or order, is contrary to her laws which we every where see established, and which, constantly unding the principle of motion, must from eternity have produced, and to eternity preserve, the present harmony of the world. In every thing, we are able to discover a train of *motive* principles, an uninterrupted chain of causes and effects; and that as nothing can happen without a cause, the word *accident* is an unmeaning explication, employed in speaking of effects, of whose causes we are ignorant †.

That in following this chain we are led up to the primitive cause, the Supreme Being, the universal Soul, who, as the will moves the body, moves the whole system of the universe.

Upon these principles it was natural for him to suppose the souls of mankind to be portions or emanations of the divine spirit, which at death quit the body, and, like a drop of water falling into the ocean, are absorbed in the Divinity. Though he therefore taught the immortality of human souls, yet, as he did not suppose them to exist individually, he consequently denied a future state of rewards and punishments. “Of all things,” says he, “the most terrible is death, after which we have neither to hope for good, nor to dread evil.”

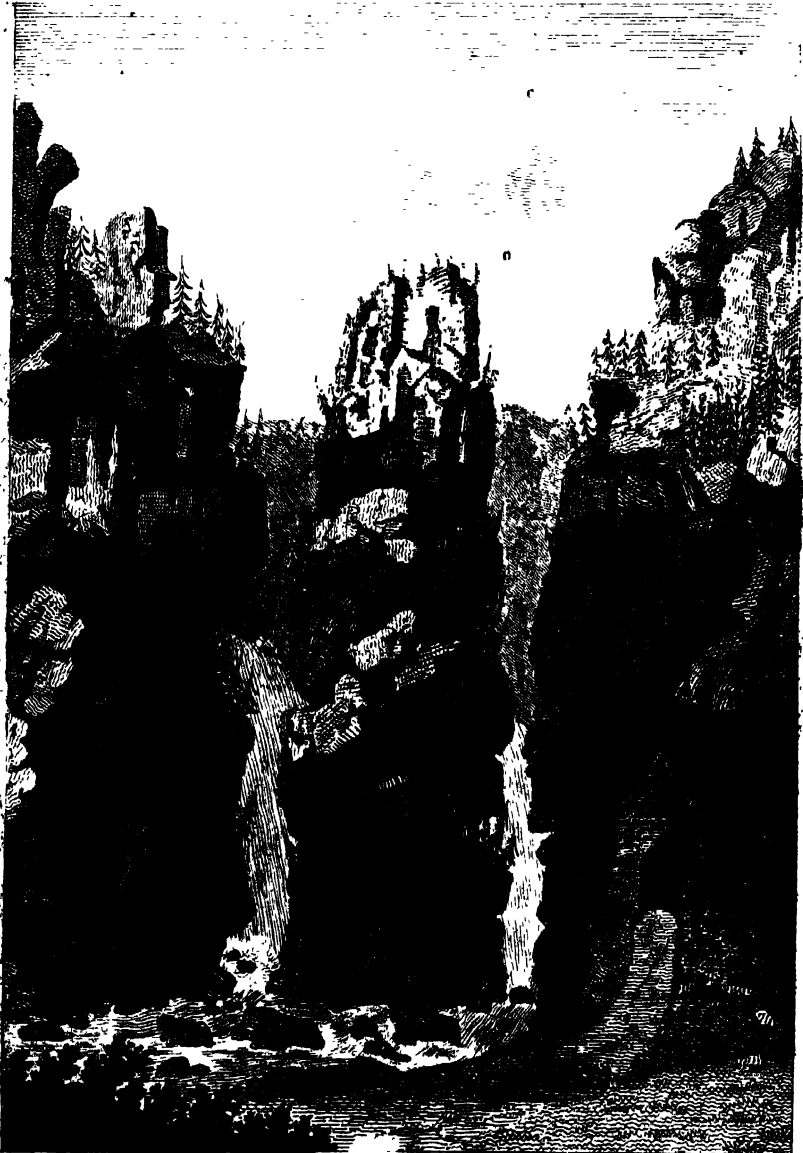
His maxims of morality were of the purest kind. “The great end of philosophy,” he taught, “is to engage men to do that by choice, which the legislature would obtain from them by

* The learned Monsieur Freret, in speaking of Plato, observes :

Il dit si souvent, et à si peu de distance, le pour et le contre lorsqu'il parle de l'état de l'ame après cette vie, que ceux qui regardent les sentimens de ce philosophe avec respect, ne peuvent s'empêcher d'être choqués et scandalisés. Tantôt il est de l'opinion de la metempsychose, tantôt de celle des enfers, et tantôt de toutes les deux il en compose une troisième. Ailleurs il avoit imaginé une maniere de faire revivre les hommes, qui n'a nul rapport avec aucun autre de ses systèmes. Dans un endroit il condamne les scelerats à rester dans le Tartare pendant toute l'éternité, dans un autre il les en tire au bout de mille ans, pour les faire passer dans d'autres corps. En un mot, tout est traité chez lui d'une maniere problematique, incertaine, peu décidée, et qui laisse à ses lecteurs un juste sujet de douter, qu'il ait été lui-même persuadé de la vérité de ce qu'il avançoit.

† Aristotle n'a pas hésité à reconnoître Dieu comme première cause de mouvement, et Platon comme l'un-que ordonnateur de l'univers. *Voyage du Jeune Anacbarès en Grèce.*

‡ See *Hindoo Philosophy*, page 202.



W. Thomas sc.

View of the Entrance (on the Savoy Side) to the Grande Chartreuse.

"Fear. It is our duty to honour our parents, to love our children, and to do good to all men. Societies, or states, are an aggregation of individual families, bound together by compacts and laws for their mutual interests; and it

is the duty of every member of society, not only to be obedient to their regulations, but to neglect no opportunity of contributing to the general welfare of the society or state to which he belongs." (To be continued.)

The GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

[With a VIEW of the ENTRANCE into it on the Side of SAVOY.]

THE Plate annexed represents one of the entrances into that venerable Monastery. It is called "La Leuillette," and is on the Savoy side of the domains of the Convent. An Englishman some years ago wrote with his pencil on the gate the following lines from Lucretius:

" Nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
 " Edita doctrina Sapientum templa
 " serena;
 " Despicere unde queas alios, passimque
 " videre
 " Errare, atque viam palanteis querere
 " vitæ,
 " Cætare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
 " Noctis atque dies niti præstante labore
 " Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque
 " potiri."

IMITATED.

" Ye happy few, who from the world,
 " elate,
 " In Wisdom's temple mock man's common fate;
 " Who from your blest abodes with pity
 " view
 " The laggard herd their trifling toils
 " pursue;
 " Contending talents who unmov'd behold,
 " Ambitious struggles and the strife for
 " gold;
 " Whose strong "affections fixed on
 " things above,
 " Nor mortal cares nor mortal passions
 " prove."

Mr. Gray, deeply penetrated with the grandeur and the solemnity of the scenery that surrounds the Convent, left the following Latin Ode in the Album of the Fathers:

" O TU, severi Religio loci,
 " Quocunque gaudes nomine (non loyæ
 " Nativa nam certè fluenta
 " Numen habet, veteresque sylvas;
 " Præsentiorum et conspicimus Deum
 " Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
 " Clivofque præruptos, sonantes

Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem;
 " Quàm si repõitus sub trabe citreâ
 " Fulgret auro, et Phidiacâ manu)
 Salve vocanti ritè, fesso et
 Da placidam juveni quietem.
 Quod si invidendis felibus, et frui
 Fortuna sacrâ lege silentii
 Vetat volentem, me refovens
 In medios violenta succus."

IMITATED.

" OH, Genius of this hallow'd place
 " (The seat of sanctity and grace),
 " Whatever name shall greet thy ear,
 " Or holy, reverend, or severe,
 " (For ah! no common power pervades
 " These sacred streams, these antiqu
 " "glades");
 " And sure we more conspicuous see
 " The presence of the Deity
 " In rocks abrupt, in foaming floods,
 " In the meridian night of woods
 " Than if, on throne of ivory plac'd,
 " With gold and gems profusely grac'd,
 " In robe of Tyrian purple dress'd,
 " He Phidias' magic hand confess'd.
 " Q! thus involk'd, propitious Power,
 " The rest of one, one short-liv'd hour
 " On thy poor suppliant bestow,
 " A wand'rer through this wild of woe
 " For, ah! him cruel fate impels
 " To quit thy calm and peaceful cells,
 " Where Solitude and Silence reign,
 " With all the Virtues in their train
 " (Where Contemplation, nymph even
 " With gentle step and placid mien,
 " With Saints and Confessors of old
 " High sacred converse seem to hold;
 " Where Piety, with up-cast eyes,
 " Dissolves in holy extasies;
 " And scornful aught of this vile world,
 " That Heaven seeks thus to sever and
 " Where Charity, above the rest,
 " E'en in the desert spreads a feast);
 " But ah! stern Fate, with ruthless
 " Impels him thro' life's rapid course,
 " Where his frail bark, by tempests toss'd
 " May in the vast abyss be lost;
 " And thro' the winds' and waters' r
 " Some pitying port in vain implore."

In our next Magazine will be given, A GENERAL VIEW of the CONVENT of the GRANDE CHARTREUSE, accompanied with an Account of it, taken from the MS. journal of a late traveller.

ERRATA.

THERE having crept into the MEMOIRS of the CHEVALIERE D'ÉON some faults of

typography and of chronology, they will be remedied in a SUPPLEMENT to the MEMOIRS, which will soon appear in our Magazine.—In the mean time, for *Ceſſar General* (p. 163. l. 5.) read *Ceſſar Royal*; and, for *Reader to the Counteſs Woronzoff* (p. 163. note) read *Lectrice to the Empreſs Elizabeth*.

EDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

(Concluded from Page 176.)

THE Light House being thus demolished, the Proprietors immediately turned their thoughts to the rebuilding of it. They had in it a term of near half a century, but some shares being settled by the marriage articles of one of the parties, some impediments arose which could not be overcome without the aid of Parliament, which was soon obtained. To one of the partners, Robert Weston, Esq. the management of the business was committed, and he thought it requisite to apply to the Earl of Macclesfield, then President of the Royal Society, to recommend a proper person to superintend the work. On communicating the object of his visit, Lord Macclesfield told him, that there was one of the Royal Society whom he could venture to recommend to the business; yet that the most material part of what he knew of him was, his having within the compass of the last seven years recommended himself to the Society by the communication of several mechanical inventions and improvements; and though he had at first made it his business to execute things in the instrument way (without having been bred to the trade) yet on account of the merit of his performances, he had been chosen a member of the Society, and that for about three years past, having found the business of a philosophical instrument-maker not likely to afford an adequate recompence, he had wholly applied himself to such branches of mechanics as were wanted by the Proprietors; that he was then somewhere in the North of England, executing a work; and that as he had always satisfied his employers, he would not be

likely to undertake what he could not perform.

The person thus described was Mr. SMEATON, who was written to by Mr. Benjamin Wilson the painter, laconically informing him, that he was the person fixed upon to rebuild the Edystone Lighthouse. But this intimation conveying to his mind no more than a mere notice that he might, in common with others, deliver in proposals to repair it, not knowing then that it was entirely destroyed, it afforded but little satisfaction, and he returned only a cool answer. Mr. Wilson's reply was still more laconic: That the demolition was total, and that as Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man."

Mr. Smeaton immediately divested himself of his engagements in the North, and arrived in London the 23d of Feb. 1756, and had an interview next day with the principal Proprietor. The mode of rebuilding then became the subject of their deliberations, which at length ended in a determination to rebuild it with stone.

On the 5th of April Mr. Smeaton first set his foot on the Edystone Rock. He immediately began to take his measures for proceeding on the work. He made all the necessary inquiries on the spot, and in the neighbourhood. He considered the nature and quality of the stone proper to be used, and from whence it might be obtained at the best and cheapest rates. He visited the quarries at Beare in Devonshire, and the Isle of Portland, and from the latter of these places he at length determined to be supplied with his materials.

Having

* The following custom at Portland is worthy of notice. "While I was looking over the quarries at Portland," says Mr. Smeaton, "and attentive, considering the operation, observing how soon the quartermen would cut half a ton of spalls from an unformed block, and what large pieces flew off at every stroke; how speedily their blows followed one another, and how incessantly they pursued this labour with a tool of from 18 to 20 pound weight; I was naturally led to view and consider the figure of the operative agent; and after hav-

ing

Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and had a meeting with the Proprietors, who, for reasons highly honourable to them, confirmed their determination to rebuild with stone. He accordingly prepared his models and designs, which were approved by his employers, and directed to be exhibited to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Masters of the Trinity House. To the former they were shewn; but the latter having fixed their time for viewing them at so distant a day as to hazard the progress of the work, he determined to set off for Plymouth without their inspection.

He arrived at Plymouth the 23d of July 1756, and immediately began his operations. He appointed his assistants,

hired his men, settled their wages, and drew up rules for their conduct. He also hired a piece of ground for a work-yard. On the 3d of August they went off to the Rock, and continued to work as long as the weather would permit. The next winter Mr. Smeaton determined to continue at Plymouth, to go through a course of experiments on cements. On the 3d of June 1757, the works were resumed, and on the 12th the first stone was fixed. From this time the erection proceeded with regularity and dispatch, and with no other interruptions than what might be expected from the nature of the work, until the 9th of Oct. 1759, when, after innumerable difficulties and dangers, a happy period was put to the undertaking, with-

ing observed, that by far the greatest number of the quarrymen were of a very robust hardy form, in whose hands the tool I have mentioned seemed a mere play-thing, I at last broke out with surprize, and enquired of my guide. Mr. Roper, where they could possibly pick up such a set of stout fellows to handle the *kernel*, which in their hands seemed nothing: for I observed, that in the space of 15 minutes, they would knock off as much waste matter from a mass of stone, as any of that occupation I had ever seen before would do in an hour. Says Roper, "We do not go to fetch those men from a distance, they are all born upon the island, and many of them have never been further upon the main land than to Weymouth." I told him, I thought the air of that island must be very propitious, to furnish a breed of men so particularly formed for the business they followed. "The air," he replied, "though very sharp from our elevated situation, is certainly very healthy to working men; yet if you knew how these men are produced, you would wonder the less; for all our marriages here are productive of children." On desiring an explanation how this happened, he proceeded: "Our people here, as they are bred to hard labour, are very early in a condition to marry and provide for a family; they intermarry with one another, very rarely going to the main land to seek a wife; and it has been the custom of the island, from time immemorial, that they never marry till the woman is pregnant." But pray, says I, does not this subject you to a great number of bastards? Have not your Portlanders the same kind of fickleness in their attachments that Englishmen are subject to? and, in consequence, does not this produce many inconveniences? "None at all," replies Roper; "for previous to my arrival here, there was but one child on record of the parish register, that had been born a bastard in the compass of 150 years. The mode of courtship here is, that a young woman never admits of the serious addresses of a young man, but on supposition of a thorough probation. When she becomes with child, she tells her mother; the mother tells her father; her father tells his father, and he tells his son, that it is then proper time to be married." But suppose, Mr. Roper, she does not prove to be with child, what happens then? Do they live together without marriage? or if they separate, is not this such an imputation upon her, as to prevent her getting another suitor? "The case is thus managed," answered my friend: "If the woman does not prove with child, after a competent time of courtship, they conclude they are not destined by Providence for each other; they therefore separate; and as it is an established maxim, which the Portland women observe with great strictness, never to admit a plurality of lovers at one time, their honour is no way tarnished: she just as soon (after the affair is declared to be broke off) gets another suitor, as if she had been left a widow, or that nothing had ever happened, but that she had remained an immaculate virgin." But pray, Sir, did nothing particular happen upon your men coming down from London? "Yes," says he, "our men were much struck and mightily pleased with the facility of the Portland ladies, and it was not long before several of the women proved with child; but the men being called upon to marry them, this part of the lesson they were uninstructed in; and on their refusal, the Portland women arose to stone them out of the island; inasmuch that those few who did not chuse to take their sweethearts for better or for worse, after so fair a trial, were in reality obliged to decamp; and on this occasion some few bastards were born; but since then, matters have gone on according to the ancient custom."

out the loss of life or limb to any one concerned in it, or accident by which the work could be said to be materially retarded.

It now remained only to wait for a storm to try the durability of the building. The hard weather of 1759, 1760, and 1761, appeared to make no impression. The year 1762 was ushered in by a tempest of the first magnitude, the rage of which was so great, that one of those who had been used to predict its downfall was heard to say, "If the Edystone Lighthouse is now standing, it will stand to the DAY OF JUDGMENT;" and in reality, from this time its existence has been so entirely laid out of men's minds, that whatever storms have happened since, no enquiry has ever been made concerning it. So confident was a very intelligent friend of Mr. Smeaton's of its durability, that he wrote to him, that he might for ever rid himself of any uneasy thought of the house as to its danger from wind and sea.

The Lighthouse is attended by three men, who receive 25l. a year each, with an occasional absence in summer. Formerly there were only two, who watched alternately four hours and four hours; but one being taken ill and dying, the necessity of an additional hand became apparent. In this dilemma, the living man found himself in an awkward situation. Being apprehensive if he tumbled the dead body into the sea, which was the only way in his power to dispose of it, he might be charged with murder, he was induced for some time to let the dead body lie, in hopes that the boat might be able to land, and relieve him from the distress he was in. By degrees the body became so offensive, that it was not in his power to get quit of it without help; for it was near a month before the attending boat could effect a landing; and then it was

not without the greatest difficulty that it could be done, when they did land. To such a degree was the whole building filled with the stench of the corpse, that it was all they could do to get the dead body disposed of and thrown into the sea, and it was some time after that before the rooms could be freed from the noxious stench that was left.

It is said, that while two light-keepers only were employed, on some day they forbore to speak to each other. A person observing to one of them how happy they might live in their state of retirement, "Yes," says the man, "very comfortably; if we could have the use of our tongues; but it is now a full month since my partner and I have spoke to each other."

To these anecdotes we shall add one more, and conclude. A shoe-maker was carrying out to the Lighthouse in order to be light-keeper. In the way, says the skipper to him, "How happens it, friend Jacob, that you should chuse to go out to be a light-keeper, when you can on shore (as I am told) earn half a crown and three shillings a day in making leathern hose (leathern pipes so called); whereas the light-keeper's salary is but 25l. a year, which is scarce ten shillings a week." Says the shoe-maker, "I go to be a light-keeper, because I don't like confinement." After this answer had produced its share of merriment, he at last explained himself by saying, that he did not like to be confined to work.

The whole time between the first stroke upon the Rock and leaving the Lighthouse complete, was 3 years 9 weeks and 3 days; from the 5th of Dec. 1755, to exhibiting the light Oct. 1759, was 3 years 10 months and 16 days; and the whole time of working on the Rock 112 days 10 hours.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 17.

THE papers moved for to be brought up from Scotland, were presented at the bar, and ordered to lie upon the table; among these was the record where the qualifying Lords subscribed their names, and where Lord Kinross signed himself *Kinnoul*.—This mistake created much laughing, and most of the Peers in the House went into the outer chamber before the papers were brought up, to see it.

Lord Porchester moved a string of Resolu-

tions for certain papers relative to India affairs and the conduct of Lord Cornwallis, all which were agreed to; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Leeds, gave the Royal Assent, by Commission, to the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, the Land-Tax Commissioners, the East India Annuitants, the India Army, the American Intercourse,

and the Indemnity Bill; and to Parlour's Divorce and other Private Bills.

MONDAY, March 28.

Lord Grenville delivered his Majesty's Message, which was ordered to be taken into consideration next day.

TUESDAY, March 29.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message to the House,

Lord Grenville, in a short and pertinent speech, stated to their Lordships, that the Message from his Majesty was of that nature which he was confident needed but very little explanation. His object manifestly appeared to tend, if possible, to the prevention of further hostilities between the Turks and the Empress of Russia, and thereby ensure that lasting tranquillity to Europe, which must be of such beneficial and happy consequences to this country. In the matter now before the House, there was nothing unexpected; nothing that could take their Lordships by surprize. His Majesty in his most gracious Speech from the Throne on opening the present Session of Parliament, had declared, that "all his influence, all his weight, and all his power, should be exerted to bring about a general peace in Europe;"—and to this Speech there was an Address from their Lordships, most heartily concurring in the rectitude of these sentiments, and promising the full assistance of Parliament. This was in fact an anticipated approbation of the very measure which the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils meant to pursue in the present instance; and therefore in an unanimous concurrence with the tenor of the Message now under consideration, their Lordships would only ratify what they had already approved.—To enter into any discussion of the merits of our interference in bringing about this pacification, was not at this moment proper. The prerogative of making war and concluding a peace rested in the Crown. There was no man could deny that constitutional fact; and it was equally true, that its Ministers were responsible to Parliament, and answerable to their country for the consequences. He begged their Lordships to understand, that from the nature of this business, and from the result of the negotiation with the Empress, it was found impossible to bring about that pacification which our own interest and the interest of our Allies required, by either the justice of the cause, or the force of reason. In such a case it was necessary to resort to another kind of argument, which should prove to our Allies, that we meant to fulfil our Treaties, and convince Russia that we were in earnest in what we demanded. The

Vol. XIX.

concurrence of Parliament on this occasion, acting in concert with the humane views of the Sovereign, would, no doubt, have the desired effect, and secure to this country the permanent blessings of peace. He should therefore take the liberty of moving, That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communications to the House, and promising to support him in every measure which could add weight to the measures he had proposed for the benefit of his kingdom, and the prosperity and happiness of his subjects.

Earl Fitzwilliam reproached the conduct of Administration in plunging the country into its present melancholy situation. He asserted, that the war we were now about to enter into, would be a war, the burden of which must be sustained by Great Britain, already borne down by taxes, and already involved in war in India, brought about by the misconduct of those Ministers who now called upon their Lordships to agree to a war which he conceived to be highly improper and unjust in every point of view.—His Lordship said, he could not agree to the Address as now moved; he should therefore take the liberty of moving as an amendment, after those words expressive of their Lordships' regret in his Majesty's Negotiations not having procured the desired effect, "but that, uninformed as the House now is, their Lordships can only promise their support to any increase of an armament, when the circumstances of such Negotiation shall be laid before them."

Lord Stormont wished to ask his Majesty's Ministers, whether it was really intended to leave the question as it now stood before their Lordships, wholly unexplained?—for, he said, if total silence upon any measure was explanation, the present had been explained; but if a total silence was no explanation, this had not received the shadow of an explanation. He again asked Ministers whether they meant to try the patience of their Lordships upon a matter of the greatest magnitude and moment to the nation, without any explanation whatever?

Lord Porchester condemned in strong terms the extraordinary silence of Ministers, at the moment they were attempting to plunge the country into an expensive war, for countries whose affairs could not in the most distant way concern us. His Lordship said, he should not only resist the measure in its present shape, but pledged himself to oppose the supplies moved to carry it into effect, and in every other shape it might hereafter come again before that House.

Lord Carlisle said, it was impossible for
P P their

their Lordships, by what was as yet before them, to know whether they were now called upon to provide for an armament to aid Prussia in any of her schemes, or to support the Turks: If they voted for the Address, as it was proposed, they must vote it upon confidence, and upon confidence merely. He wished therefore to ask Ministers, upon what ground they asked this confidence?—His Lordship said, we had made an enemy where we ought to have had an ally, the Great Princess of Russia; and were pursuing a conduct which, he feared, would be ruinous to the interests of the British Empire.—He concluded for the amendment.

Lord Grenville again rose to declare, that consistent with his duty to his Sovereign he could enter into no further explanation than the House had in the Message before them.

The Duke of Richmond said, Noble Lords by voting the Address now submitted to them, would not be pledged to any future measure that might be proposed, as the discussion of every such measure would be as free and open as if the Address had not been voted. The Noble Duke said, he would not enter into a detail of any of the circumstances of the Negotiation, not considering such discussion proper until the Negotiation should be laid before the House. He justified the measure, as was articulated to obtain a general peace for Europe, and said he should certainly resist the amendment.

The Lord Chancellor asserted, that were his Majesty's Ministers to state what measures were intended to be adopted, they would be guilty of the blindest folly that could be imputed to any Administration.—He ridiculed, as absurd in the extreme, the assertion that Turkey was the aggressor, and observed, that if Russia, as a Noble Viscount had stated, was the natural ally of this country, she had for a long time most unnaturally conducted herself. France, he said, instead of supporting Turkey against Russia, had been, more than a century, selling Turkey piecemeal to Russia for an old song. He considered France to have conducted herself with great treachery to the Porte, and was of opinion that a people so tenacious of good faith as the Turks were, might be rendered of more service to a nation that would maintain an inviolate faith with them, than they had ever been to France. In all that had been advanced against our taking part in favour of the Porte, he had not heard a single statesman say, that this country would not be materially injured were Russia to be successful in driving the Turks from Europe; nor had he heard it laid down, that if, by the advances of the Poles, Poland should be surrounded,

such an event would be immaterial to England and Prussia.—He justified our Continental Alliances, and contended, that we were not only bound by our defensive treaties to maintain our allies in case of an attack, but that we were bound also to counteract any attempts that might tend to overwhelm them when attacked.—He said, a Noble Lord had mentioned that Sweden had made peace without us; but he had not noticed the peace between Vienna and the Porte; and if it was wise in his Majesty to mediate so far, it certainly would be wise to mediate still further; for if Turkey was to be conquered, it would have been less dangerous for Austria to have had a part than Russia to have the whole.—His Lordship, after many strong arguments for the Address, concluded against the amendment.

Viscount Stormont spoke in reply.

The Marquis of Londown began a very long and animated speech. He looked upon the mode of proceeding the Ministry had now adopted, to be a curious stratagem, in order to draw the Legislature imperceptibly to the approbation of a measure, with the contents of which they were no ways acquainted.—To be sure, Ministers were responsible for their conduct; but he would ask, Of what avail would that responsibility be? A Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolpack, said, that the secrets of the Cabinet were and ought to be held most sacred; but he thought it his duty to ask, Why the Navy was to be augmented? It was certain that Great Britain might attack Peterburgh; but it could not attack it with men of war, it must have galleys; and where was Great Britain to procure them? Why, to apply to the King of Sweden, and to pay pretty dear for them. With respect to the Black Sea, a Noble Lord on the Woolpack seemed, as it were, to lead then Lordships on to Turkey; but he would remind their Lordships to beware of the House of Austria. We have mortally wounded Spain, and she, no doubt, will take the first opportunity to obtain revenge. It is the conjecture of Ministry, that the Empress will humiliate herself the moment the British flag is displayed in the Baltic! It was not the characteristic of her people, or of her Councils; France and Spain are lying by: he had no doubt but France would in a short time invigorate, and become a very prosperous and flourishing nation. He concluded with expressing his hearty disapprobation of sending a fleet into the Baltic, which directly tended to involve this country in endless calamity.

The Duke of Leeds conjured their Lordships not to press for any explanations at present, as the servants of the Crown could not give it without betraying their trust, shewing

à want of discretion, and injuring the interests of the country.

Lords Carlisle and Townshend said each a few words in favour of the amendment. The question was then loudly called for, when the House dividing on the question of the amendment, the numbers were,

Contents	33
Proxies	1
	34
Non Contents	87
Proxies	9
	96
Majority	62

The main question was then put, and carried of course.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, as the treaty entered into between this country and Prussia had been a considerable time before their Lordships, but never discussed, he would move, “ That it be taken into consideration on Friday next, and that the Lords be summoned.”

Lord Grenville said, as no ground whatever had been stated by the Noble Earl in support of his motion, he gave that early notice, that he would oppose it, as soon as the forms of the House would admit him so to do.

Lord Loughborough wished their Lordships to recollect what had been yesterday stated upon the subject of defensive treaties, and from which he conceived it to be highly necessary that the treaty should be discussed, for the purpose of clearing up every doubt entertained by any of their Lordships.

The Lord Chancellor said, what he had advanced yesterday on the subject of defensive treaties, was not pointed to the treaty between this country and Prussia; he argued upon general principles, and upon the theory of defensive treaties.

Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Grenville again spoke, after which, the motion for summoning their Lordships for Friday was put and agreed to.

The Order of the Day having been read, for the consideration of Lord Rawdon’s adjourned motion from Monday, on the public receipt and expenditure for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

Lord Rawdon rose to move the appointment of a Committee to take the same into their consideration, and report to the House.

Lord Grenville resisted the motion, contending, that in fact every part of the expenditure had been answered, and the million a year provided during the three years in question, out of the public receipts, the public having availed itself of such resources as the monies remaining in the Exchequer at the end of the year 1786, the balances taken out of the hands of public accountants, &c. inclusive of the loan of a million, which had been

publicly stated, and an increase of the unfunded debt of the navy.

A defulatory and tedious conversation ensued, in which the two Noble Lords were several times on their legs; and in which the Duke of Richmond, Lord Hawkebury, and Lord Coventry spoke against the motion, and Lord Stormont for it.

The question was then put; on which their Lordships dividing, there appeared,

Contents	21
Proxies	2
	23
Non Contents	50
Proxies	5
	55
Majority	32

Lord Rawdon’s motion was consequently lost, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to take into consideration the Prussian Treaty, Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and after contending for some time, that by the treaty Great Britain was not bound to assist Prussia in offensive conduct, moved the following resolutions:

“ That Great Britain had not become bound, either by the express or implied engagement of the treaty of defensive alliance entered into between the King of Great Britain and his Prussian Majesty, to take hostile measures to compel the Empress of Russia to relinquish the advantages she had gained by her arms over the Turks.

“ That the progress of the arms of the Empress of Russia was not an adequate or just cause to induce Great Britain to make war against Russia.”

Lord Grenville moved the previous question. Lord Darby, Lord Porchester, Earl of Guildford, Viscount Stormont, and Lord Rawdon, were for the resolution.

The Duke of Leeds, Lord Hardwicke, and the Lord Chancellor, were for the previous question.

The House then divided on the previous question, when the numbers were, including proxies, Contents 94, Non Contents, 34. Majority against Lord Fitzwilliam’s motion 60. Their Lordships then adjourned.

MONDAY, April 11.

Lord Porchester, pursuant to his notice on a former day, rose to make several motions relative to the war in India. His Lordship reprobated the treaties entered into between the East-India Company and the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, for the destruction of Tippoo Saib; and justified that Prince’s conduct in attacking the Rajah of Travancore, for his unjustly possessing himself of the fortresses of Cranganore and Icoottah. His Lordship concluded by moving three Resolutions, the first of which was,

“ That schemes of conquest and extension of dominion were measures repugnant

to the wish, the honour, and policy of the nation."

Secondly, "That the present war was unjust, and ought not to have been undertaken, though it might be attended with success."

And, Thirdly, "That it was the duty of the Directors to send out orders to India, desiring their servants to make peace on reasonable and moderate terms."

The Lord Chancellor having read the first motion,

Lord Rawdon spoke in support of the first resolution, but objected to the second and third, considering them to be premature.

Lord Grenville defended the war; and, for the purpose of holding out encouragement to merit, he said he should, as soon as the Noble Lord's motions were disposed of, move others, giving their Lordships' approbation to the conduct of Earl Cornwallis in his commencement of the war, to the same effect with those which had been moved and carried in another place [the House of Commons].

The Marquis of Lansdowne, not considering the House to be in possession of documents sufficient to enter into a full discussion of the war, moved the previous question.

The previous question was opposed by Lord Grenville and other Noble Lords, and the motion being put, it was negatived by a division, Contents 19,—Not Contents 94,—Majority 75.

Lord Porchester's motions were then severally put, and negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville immediately moved three Resolutions similar to those moved by Mr. Dundas, as we have stated them in page 222.

Lord Loughborough moved the previous question upon those Resolutions, and the House dividing, there were for the previous question, Contents 12,—Not Contents 62,—Majority against it 50.

The Resolutions in approbation of the war, and the conduct of Earl Cornwallis, were then put, and carried without a division.

SATURDAY, April 9.

SCOTTS APPEAL.

James Ogilvie, Collector of Excise for the county of Fife, Appellant; and Thomas Wingate, of Footies Mill, Respondent.

This case is of very considerable importance to the landed interest of Scotland. It is briefly as follows:—By the law of Scotland, the landlord has a *real* right in the fruits of the ground, and in the cattle brought up upon it by the tenant; and this real right, under the name of *Hypothec*, is considered most ancient right in that kingdom.

Respondent, Wingate, sequestrated the growing corn on the lands rented of him by James Burgess, distiller at Minshalloch, for rent then due. On the other hand, the Ap-

pellant, being Collector of Excise, had arrested the corn and other effects, in his Majesty's name, for arrears of duties upon malt.

The contest between the Crown and the Lord in Chief of the soil, was decided in favour of the latter by the Sheriff of Fife-shire. The cause was removed to the Court of Session, (where the following judgment was given: "That the landlord's right of Hypothec over the crop and stock of his tenant cannot be defeated by the prerogative process of the Crown.") Judgment being given for Wingate, the Collector on behalf of the Crown brought the present appeal.

Mr. Adam and Mr. Wight were heard; after which the Lord Chancellor postponed the further hearing to Wednesday next.

Afterwards, however, upon the petition of the Appellant, the Appeal was discharged with costs.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

An appeal was made from a decree of the Court of Judiciary in Scotland, wherein Thomas Livingstone, Esq. was Appellant; and John Earl of Bredalbane, Respondent.

In September 1788, it seems, Mr. Livingstone, without licence from Lord Bredalbane, fixed his quarters on that nobleman's estate for the purpose of killing muir and other game.

For this trespass, the noble Lord brought his action, to which a defence was set up, that, by the law of Scotland, any person possessed of a ploughgate of land had a right to kill game wherever he found it, even against the express order of the proprietor of the land on which such game was found.

This case having passed through several Courts in Scotland with appeals and repeals, at last came before the Lords of Session, who decreed, "That according to law, one man had no right to come on another man's grounds without his consent, nor to kill or destroy any game thereon—and that this was the law of reason and justice, as well as the law of the land."—They, therefore, made Mr. Livingstone liable to the costs, and interdicted him, unless he had consent from the landholder, from sporting, upon any grounds but his own.

Affirmed the decree of the Lords of Session with costs.

Earl Fitzwilliam gave notice, that he had a motion of the highest importance to the welfare of this country to make on Friday; and he therefore moved, "That all the Lords be summoned;" and it was ordered accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Lord Stormont said, that as some papers necessary to the motion of his noble Friend (Earl Fitzwilliam) were not ready, he therefore moved, That the order for summoning the House for to-morrow, be discharged. Ordered.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

SIR M. W. Ridley, the Chairman of the Committee to try the Barnstaple election, reported the following Resolutions:

“That John Cleveland, Esq. is duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon.”

“That the petition of Richard Wilfon, Esq. was frivolous and vexatious.”

“That the opposition to the said petition was not frivolous or vexatious.”

CORN BILL. 3

The House in a Committee, Mr. Brampton in the Chair, went through the remainder of the clauses.

Mr. Ryder proposed to leave for the consideration of the Committee on a future day, the postponed clauses.

Mr. Ryder, by way of notice, stated the regulation he intended to submit in the Bill for the importation of corn from Ireland, from Canada, and from the British Colonies in America, upon lower duties than corn from foreign countries, to be as follows: Corn so imported, when the average price shall be from 46s. to 48s. the quarter, to pay a duty of 2s. 6d.—and from 48s. to 50s. a duty of 6d. merely as a duty of regulation. These propositions, he said, would be of considerable advantage to Ireland, as it would enable them to import corn into this country at a duty of 2s. 6d. when foreign corn was prohibited; and at 6d. per quarter when foreign corn paid 2s. 6d.

The House at eight o'clock was resumed, progress reported, and the Committee ordered to sit again.

THURSDAY, March 17.

The House met to ballot for a Committee to try and determine the merits of the Purgis of Lauder Election Petition; but a sufficient number of Members not attending to form a ballot, the House was obliged to adjourn.

FRIDAY, March 18.

The Committee appointed to try the Exeter Contested Election, made a report to the House, that a witness, Tho. S. had grossly prevaricated, in giving his testimony before the said Committee, and that they had just ground to suspect that the said witness had been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and recommended to the House to direct the Attorney General to prosecute him for the said offence.

The witness was, in pursuance of the Speaker's warrant, committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate.

There not being a sufficient number of

Members to form a Committee to try the merits of the Lauder Burghs Election Petition, the Speaker adjourned the House.

MONDAY, March 21.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Haddington and Lauder, &c. Burghs Election Petition.

CANADA CONSTITUTION BILL.

Mr. Powys presented a petition from the Agent of the Protestant Inhabitants of Canada, praying to be heard by himself, or Counsel, against certain clauses of the said Bill.

Mr. Alderman Watson presented a petition from the Merchants trading to Quebec, praying to be heard by Counsel against certain parts of the said Bill.

The petitions were ordered to be laid upon the table, and Counsel to be heard.

The Bill was afterwards gone through in a Committee, and the blanks filled up.

CONTESTED ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested, for the accommodation of public business, to defer the ballot which stood for the morrow, until Thursday, and made a motion accordingly.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion, as contrary to the principle of the Election Act, which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had himself supported, when a motion was made on a former day for deferring a ballot. He sincerely hoped the House would not agree to such a dereliction of their duty.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Grey, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Baker, each spoke in opposition to the motion.

The question being put, the House divided, Ayes 57—Noes 31—Majority 26.

The ballot was of course deferred till Thursday.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Bill for the relief of Protestant Roman Catholic Dissenters from the penalties of certain laws was read a second time.

Upon the motion that the Bill should be committed,

The Master of the Rolls was desirous of suggesting to the Hon. and learned Mover, whether it would not be more advisable to specify the Acts, from the penalties of which the present Bill proposed to relieve the Catholics, than to name them in the general manner they were by the Bill. It would be, he said, to him, more satisfactory to have them enumerated.

Mr. Mitford was inclined to think that his Right Hon. and Learned Friend, upon a full consideration of the business, would be with him

him convinced, that the general wording of the Bill would be found the clearest way, and less objectionable than to enumerate the Acts, which he believed amounted to twenty-six.

The Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 22.

Mr. Hobart, the Chairman of the Newark Contested Election Committee, reported, That the right of election for the said borough was in the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the inhabitants paying foot and lot.—That John Manners Sutton, Esq. and William Crosbie, Esq. the sitting Members, were declared duly elected.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

The Order of the Day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Unclaimed Dividends, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved, That the Speaker should leave the Chair,

Mr. Whitbread rose to oppose the motion, feeling it to be his indispensable duty, in every stage of the Bill, to resist it, considering its principle to be highly dangerous to the public credit of the country. He had, he said, entertained a hope, from the symptoms of alarm which had gone forth against the measure, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would have been induced to abandon his project, in which violence, evasion, and fallacy, were combined: violence, in striking at the root of public credit—evasion, in putting off the evil day of providing for expenses incurred—and fallacy, in holding it out to the public as a measure calculated to relieve them from additional burthens, which, on the contrary, would ultimately occasion far heavier burthens to be thrown upon them than if no such impolitic and unjust measure had been adopted.—The Bill he considered to be a proposition to break a solemn compact entered into between Government and the Public Creditors, and contended, that to follow up the same principle upon which it was founded, the Minister might as well plunder the bureaux of Gentlemen for the use of the State.—He argued, that the Bank was the security for the payment of the Public Creditor, and that it was a preferable security to the security offered in its stead.—He asked why the surplus of 500,000*l.* stated on a former day to be in the Exchequer, was not taken for the use of the public, instead of that from the Bank, and instead of being made the security for the payment, on demand, of the sum now proposed to be taken from the Bank?—He remarked, that the change of security reminded him of the story of an Heathen Philosopher, who taught his scho-

lars that the world was supported by an elephant, and being asked on what the elephant stood, answered, On a tortoise. This answer, however, gave rise to another question. On what did the tortoise stand? The Philosopher, being unable to reply, was forced to abandon his whole system.—The public security attempted to be maintained by the present Bill, was upon a system equally unfounded, for it was to stand upon the 100,000*l.* surplus to be left in the Bank; that was to stand upon the 500,000*l.* in the Exchequer; that upon Exchequer Bills; and they, like the tortoise, upon nothing.—He argued for the right of the Bank to make use of the money entrusted to them, in the same way money was made use of by Bankers, when entrusted to them, and insisted that the public had no right whatever to interfere with respect to the money, after it was issued from the Exchequer for the payment of dividends due.

Mr. Steele replied to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman; he considered that the principle of the Bill went to no breach of contract, but that, on the contrary, it contained every provision to secure the payment of the public creditor as before.

Sir Benjamin Hammet entreated Mr. Pitt to consent to an adjournment of the consideration of the present Bill for a few days, as a meeting of the Bank Proprietors would take place in a day or two, and he was confident that they would offer to lend Government the sum of 500,000*l.* free of all interest, as long as the balance now stated to be in their hands should remain unclaimed. Sincerely hoping that the Right Hon. Gentleman, and the House, would acquiesce in his proposition, he moved the adjournment.

Mr. Hussey seconded this motion, and was inclined to hope that the proposition might be accepted. He said, when he attended the meeting at the Bank, he understood that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had, upon an interview with the Right Hon. Gentleman upon the business, offered to negotiate Exchequer Bills to the amount of 500,000*l.* without interest, and he doubted not but the Proprietary at large, for the sake of the preservation of the public credit, would make the proposition of advancing the sum in such a way as might do away the necessity of the Bill before the House, which he could consider in no other view than as a breach of public faith.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the proposition stated as likely to be made from the Bank, was not yet made; but if a proposition was intended to be brought forward fit for the public to accept, there existed no necessity whatever for an adjournment;

ment, as that proposition could hereafter be made, prior to other stages of the Bill. He said, it was true, that a conversation had taken place between him and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Bank, at which time, as at the present, though he saw no difficulty in his proposition, it would certainly have been far more acceptable to him for the public to have the benefit he wished, unanimously, than otherwise; and for that reason he certainly would not have objected to the proposal of a loan for the time the balance might remain unclaimed; but he stated to those Gentlemen, that the loan of a sum for a limited number of years, was wholly inconsistent with the principle of his proposition, which went upon the probability of the 500,000*l.* balance never being called for. He stated clearly and explicitly to them, as he now stated to the House, that if the Bank were willing to advance 500,000*l.* without interest, not to be claimed during the time the floating balance remaining in their hands amounted to 600,000*l.* he should be perfectly satisfied; and, though in this late stage of the Bill, he would close with the proposition, and think himself justified in recommending it to the House.

Mr. Grey reprobated the principles of the Bill as destructive of public faith, and contended, that the Act stating the Bank to receive the issues by way of interest and account by no means warranted the seizure of any balance remaining in their hands, any more than it would the stoppage of such issues as might be deemed unnecessary, which every one he was confident would admit to be a breach of the faith of government to the public creditors.

Mr. Rose shewed it to be the opinion, some time back, of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, that the balances unclaimed in the hands of the Cashier or Cashiers of the Bank, as agents to the public, were disposable of by the public. He had not a doubt but the Exchequer could issue a process for the balance in the hands of the Bank, and recover.

Mr. Fox said, he was at issue with Mr. Rose, who had declared that an Exchequer process might recover the balances: he was perfectly sure that no process would answer; and that if one was issued, the Bank would be triumphant in resisting it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) should be successful in proving that no process could be maintained, it would be no argument against the present Bill.

Mr. Thornton could not, as an individual, say, that the Bank would agree to the proposition of advancing 500,000*l.* for a time

not to be limited. He wished Gentlemen not to be impressed with an idea that the Bank were enormously paid for their agency; he wished the House to recollect, that they not only paid the dividends on the different stocks for the 100,000*l.* per annum, but they made all the transfers at their own risk, they were answerable for all forgeries, they kept in employ about 400 clerks, and were by other means liable to much expence. He accounted for the preference given to have money deposited in the Bank, by the speed with which it was always paid when demanded. To give Gentlemen an idea of the rapid mode of paying all demands, he stated, that on the first day of the last payment of dividends, no less a sum than 500,000*l.* was delivered out.

The question was then put, that the House do adjourn, which was negatived without a division.—And on the original question, “That the Speaker do now leave the Chair,” the House divided,

Ayes	—	155
Noes	—	54

Majority for the Bill 101

The Bill was then gone through, and the blanks filled up.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

LAUDER ELECTION.

Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Committee, reported, That the Hon. Thomas Maitland was duly elected and returned—and that Mr. Fullarton's petition was frivolous and vexatious.

EXETER ELECTION.

Colonel Phipps, the Chairman of the Exeter Committee, reported, That John Baring, Esq. was duly elected and returned, and that the petition against the said election was not frivolous or vexatious.

Colonel Phipps also reported, That the Committee having ordered the attendance of a John Siret, as an evidence before the said Committee, and he having disobeyed the order, they had committed him to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, in whose custody he then was. He moved, That the said John Siret do stand committed by the House to the Serjeant at Arms for the said offence.—Ordered.

Colonel Phipps presented a petition from Thomas Smith, who was now in his Majesty's goal of Newgate, for prevarication before the Committee to try the Exeter Election, and against whom the Committee had recommended a prosecution by the Attorney General for perjury.

That his presentation of this petition might not appear to be in any manner opposite to the

the Resolutions of the Committee which he had reported to the House on a former day, he begged to state, that the commitment of Thomas Smith was upon two distinct points; namely, for prevarication in one instance, and on account of strong suspicions of gross perjury in another. It was not, however, his wish, nor the wish of any of the Committee, that these two charges should be blended, nor was their wish in any degree diminished to have him prosecuted for the perjury; he should therefore only propose to have the prayer of the petition complied with, in moving to have him enlarged from his present confinement on account of his prevarication before the Select Committee of that House.

This motion being agreed to, the Speaker's warrant was ordered to be issued, to bring the body of the said Thomas Smith to the Bar of that House on Friday next, in order that he may be discharged.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that understanding Gentlemen had something to offer on particular clauses of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which might meet with some opposition, though the principle of the Bill had a general concurrence, he should to-morrow move to have the Committee postponed for a few days.

QUEBEC CONSTITUTION BILL.

The Right Hon. Mr. Steele brought up the report of the Committee of the whole House on the said Bill.

The order of the day being read for hearing Counsel against certain clauses of the Bill, Counsel were called in, and heard in support of the petition from the merchants trading to Quebec, and in support of the petition from the agent of the Protestant inhabitants of Canada.

The Counsel having concluded, and being withdrawn,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That the consideration of the report be adjourned to this day fortnight."

Mr. Fox was desirous that the Bill might be recommitted, to give Gentlemen sufficient time and opportunity for discussing the clauses.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that sufficient time had been given in the progress of the Bill, for every Gentleman to have made himself acquainted with it.—He could not, therefore, consent to the delay proposed.

The motion for adjourning the consideration of the report was then put, and carried without a division.

THURSDAY, March 24.

A sufficient number of members not being assembled this day to form a House to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of Sir James Johnstone's petition against the Dumfries Election, the Speaker adjourned all business until to-morrow at four o'clock.

Lord North reported from the Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election for Leominster, that Lord William Russell, a Member of the Committee, was prevented from attending by a fall from his horse, and leave was given to the Committee to adjourn over till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, March 25.

Thomas Smith, who was committed for prevarication before the Exeter Election Committee, was brought to the Bar, and after a severe reprimand from the Speaker, dismissed on paying the fees, as was John Siret, on petition, who did not attend a summons of the Committee; but Mr. Smith was told he would yet be prosecuted for perjury.

Balloted for a Committee on the Dumfries, &c. Burghs Election petition, and deferred the Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Pitt moved, "That formal notice be given to the East-India Company of the expiration of their charter;" and the Speaker was ordered to give notice to the Company accordingly.

Sir B. Hammet having presented a petition of a number of stock holders against the Unclaimed Dividend Bill, and Mr. Rose having brought up the report upon the above Bill,

Mr. Chiswell objected strongly to the principle of the Bill, and moved the insertion of a clause to open book at the Bank, for the signatures of those who might dissent, and upon such signatures being made, the Bill not to be enforced.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Hufsey warmly contended for this motion; but Mr. Pitt, Mr. Steele, and others, opposed it; as they said, those who dissented from the Bill had it in their power to withdraw themselves from its operation, by receiving their dividends; and on a division, there appeared,

Ayes — 45

Noes — 136

Majority for the —
Minority 91

The word *speedy* being then inserted, on the motion of Mr. Fox, throughout the Bill, instead of *immediate*, it was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 28.

Lord North, the Chairman of the Committee to try the Leominster Election, reported

ported the Resolutions of the said Committee to be, that John Sawyer, Esq. was not duly elected; that Richard Beckford, Esq. was duly elected, and ought to have been returned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought the following Message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker, the Members standing uncovered :

“ GEORGE REX.

“ His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that the endeavours which his Majesty has used, in conjunction with his Allies, to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte, having hitherto been unsuccessful, and the consequences which may arise from the further progress of the war being highly important to the interests of his Majesty and his Allies, and to those of Europe in general, his Majesty judges it requisite, in order to add weight to his representations, to make some further augmentation of his Naval Force; and his Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of the House of Commons, that they will be ready to make good such additional expence as may be required by these preparations, to the purpose of supporting the interests of his Majesty's kingdom, and of contributing to the restoration of general tranquillity on a secure and lasting foundation.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, “ That this message be taken into consideration on the morrow.”

Mr. Fox wished to know, whether they were to do any thing more on the morrow than merely to thank his Majesty for his communication? If so, he saw nothing exceptionable to such a motion, either the next day, or even at that moment, for he was ready to vote such an Address. He wished also to know, whether there was not to be laid before the House some further information than what was now before them?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on all occasions of that nature it had been usual to take his Majesty's Message into consideration the day after it was delivered; and he was sure that there were on the present occasion many reasons why they should take the earliest opportunity of considering his Majesty's Message; and he hoped in the vote of thanks to his Majesty would be included the unanimous resolution of the House, that they would be ready to grant such supplies to defray the expences likely to be incurred, as should be necessary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not mean to enter at all into any debate then, but there was no ground for expecting any further information than that contained in the Message itself.

VOL. XIX.

The Secretary at War rose and moved, “ That 155,217*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* be granted to his Majesty on account of his reduced Land Forces and Marines;” which was agreed to. After which it was resolved to grant to his Majesty, 10,000*l.* on account of reduced Officers of Independent Companies.—212*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for allowances to reduced Horse-Guards.—53,092*l.* 10*s.* for account of reduced Officers of American Forces.—4,907*l.* 10*s.* for allowances of reduced Officers.—3,161*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for Officers late in the service of the States General.—9,710*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for Pensions to Widows of Commissioned Officers.—174,167*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for Pensions of Chelsea Hospital.—5,911*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for Scotch Bonds.—335,234*l.* 18*s.* for Extraordinary Expences of Land Forces.—56,095*l.* for Subsidy to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

TUESDAY, March 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

Having been read from the Chair, the Members uncovered,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said, Gentlemen, much lament that his Majesty's exertions to bring about a pacification between Russia and the Porte had proved unsuccessful; it was also to be lamented that some additional expence would of course follow, as an addition must be made to our naval force, for the purpose of giving weight and efficacy to such future representations as might be found necessary.—He was sorry that this country should be compelled to take any step which might wear the appearance of a departure from that system of peace on which it had been contemplating. There was, however, a comfort left, that if we agreed, it was not with a design to engage in a war, but to induce other powers to lay by their arms, and, by thus ending all hostilities, secure to this country and to Europe a firm peace. Gentlemen, he said, must be convinced, that the Turkish Empire had its weight in the general balance of power in Europe. Should that Empire be destroyed, a totally new order of things might appear, and a new system be established in Europe, which would destroy those very alliances which Great Britain had been so long effecting. He said, the first power to be affected by the destruction of the Turkish Empire would be Prussia, to whom this country was attached by the most solemn treaties.—Taking all the circumstances of the war into a general view, a peace between Russia and the Porte would appear highly necessary to Prussia and to us, as well as to the Turkish Empire; and he trusted that this salutary end might be attained without any interruption of public tranquillity, and

Q 9

and at a temporary expence. Under all these circumstances, it must appear, he conceived, to the House, necessary for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and for the support of that alliance which is allowed to be of the highest importance to this country, that our mediation ought to be interposed. Having spoken at some length to this point, he concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, the substance of which went to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would make provision for the expence of the addition which he had found expedient to make to his naval forces.

Mr. Dundas, in a speech of some length, seconded the motion.

Lord Weymouth opposed the motion, and entered at length into the political state of things throughout Europe. He thought that too much confidence was placed in the Minister, and warned the House not to go rashly into the business.

Mr. Coke opposed the motion, and moved, as an Amendment, "to leave out all that part of the Address which followed the declaration of thanks to his Majesty, and to insert as follows:—"That it not appearing to his faithful Commons, that the dominions of his Majesty, or of his allies, had been attacked, or that their interests were at all affected by the war between Russia and the Porte, they were not able to see any necessity for arming, or adding to the burdens of his subjects, which were already greater than they could bear."

Mr. Lambton seconded the Amendment, in a speech in which confidence in the Minister was particularly inveighed against.

Mr. Steele was well aware that there were Gentlemen on the other side of the House, who, on this occasion as well as on every other, would inveigh against confidence in the Minister, and who would omit no opportunity or no means of attempting to spread dismay or alarms, and who perhaps would not recommend confidence in his Majesty himself; but in great and difficult situations a considerable degree of confidence must ever be reposed in the executive officers of Government; otherwise its functions must be retarded, and cramped in a manner that was never in the contemplation of the British Constitution.

Mr. Fox would not have presented himself at so early a period of the debate, had he not been particularly desirous of being heard while the charge of general and indiscriminate opposition, made on him and his friends by Mr. Steele, was fresh in the recollection of the House. The aspersions cast undoubtedly

be meant particularly towards him, or else it could have no meaning at all; but whether it applied justly or not, would appear by referring to the two former armaments in the present Administration. The honour of the country was at the time insulted; and he was always of opinion, that the support of the national honour was a better ground for going to war, than motives either of acquisition or resentment. Confidence, he allowed, must always be placed to a certain extent in the executive officers of the Crown; but that blind confidence which would call upon the House to vote away the public money upon no information whatever, he could never agree to; nor could the House agree to it consistent with its duty and independence. To shew that it was an unjust war we were about to be involved in, he stated, that it was rumoured to be the opinions of the different Courts of Europe, and from his own knowledge he could say that it was the opinion of many great men, that the Porte was influenced to commit this aggression upon Russia by the intrigues and with the encouragement of the British Government. Present power and influence was no apology, and should be no inducement to such insolence. Having said so much for the justice of the measure, he next examined what was the policy to justify it.

Taking the subject in every point of view, Russia was that power in Europe with which upon every account we should be desirous of having an alliance.—True, that at present the balance of the Russian trade was considerably against us; our exports thither being two millions and a half, and our imports not half a million. But when it was considered that the imports consisted of implements of war, naval stores, and raw materials, it might safely be affirmed, that we should suffer more by the loss of that trade, than we could gain by any other trade, with a balance to an equal amount in our favour. Thus, in defiance of all justice and policy, did this Ministry come with a claim on the confidence of the House; a claim which in no case should be admitted beyond a moderate extent, but less to this Ministry than any other, who, through the whole of the transaction, had displayed the grossest incapacity, and total want of dexterity. If it was wise to stop the progress of the war, why did they excite the Turk to an aggression? or, Why did they not mediate to stop it in the commencement? Why did they induce the King of Sweden to commence, and afterwards prevail upon him to continue the war, without coming forward at the time when his aid might be useful in the contest? Why did they afterwards suffer

suffer him to slip through their hands, and put him under the necessity of making a separate peace for himself? Why did they not interfere by force with Russia, at the time when they obliged the Emperor to desist from his conquests? It was, however, the third time that great armaments had been made for the purpose, as it appeared, of inspiring terror. He concluded by moving the House against the measure, as ruinous to the country, and as justifiable upon no pretence whatever.

Mr. Pitt was willing, though it was not yet certain that his Majesty's mediation would not be effectual in the restoration of tranquillity, to join issue with Mr. Fox, on the supposition of the war proceeding; and on that ground to shew the justice, policy, and expediency of the line of conduct which his Majesty's Ministers proposed to pursue. But first he thought it necessary to repel the insinuation made, that these naval armaments may be every year renewed, in striking awe into different powers who it may be our price to quarrel with. Without dwelling on the extravagances of the supposition, he would only observe, that when it was considered that the two former armaments were allowed to have met with the most general approbation, and that their objects were accomplished, it would be needless to argue any farther on the propriety of having recourse to them. The motives of the present armament were in a variety of ways attempted to be misrepresented; to obviate which he must declare, that the cause of it was not any suggestion from the King of Prussia, nor were they for the purpose only of restoring Ochakow to the Turk, but with intention to preserve the balance in the relative situation of the Princes of Europe, so essential to the interests of this country and its allies. He admitted, that it became the wisdom of Parliament to prescribe certain bounds to their confidence in any Minister. That was the sort of confidence which he required, and as soon as he testified it by any misconduct, it was then their duty to withdraw it. But as the prerogatives of making war and peace, and of concluding treaties, were very properly vested in the Crown, there was a national confidence which the Constitution, on such occasions, reposed in Ministers, which the House could not dispute with. Independent, however, of any confidence whatever, it was from the obvious policy and propriety of the measure, that he called upon the House for their assent to the motion he had the honour to make them.

Mr. Burke said, that as in all probability this would be the last time he should ever

speak upon a political question in that House, he begged leave to intrude upon their patience a few minutes. It might arise from the prejudices of an old man, that he could not help feeling an alarm at any new principles of policy; but since he had sat in that House, he solemnly declared, he had never heard any thing so new as what he had heard advanced that evening. The confidence claimed by his Majesty's Ministers was *new*. The considering the Turkish Empire as any part of the balance of power in Europe was *new*. The principle of alliance, and the doctrines drawn from thence, were entirely *new*. He hoped that whatever he said in condemning the whole of the present measures, would not be considered, in any respect, as containing any personal recrimination on the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) opposite to him. That Right Hon. Gentleman had acted so honourably upon a great constitutional question (the Impeachment) in which he himself and his reputation, and in which *responsibility* was immediately concerned, that it had done away all acrimony from his mind, and he should never, while he remained in that House, make use of any personal asperity, upon any occasion, to that Right Hon. Gentleman; and it was his desire to discuss this important subject with all the candour and coolness that was possible. He then entered into a general condemnation of the confidence now asked, and reproached the conduct of this country to Russia, as insulting, cruel, unjust and impolitic. He adverted to the alliance with Prussia being a Defensive Alliance including in it an Offensive System. He said, such an alliance was *treachery* to the nation, and concluded by giving his solemn and hearty concurrence to the amendment.

The question being then put on Mr. Coke's amendment, which produced a division, the numbers were,

For the Amendment,	-	135
Against it,	-	228

Majority for the Minister 93

Mr. Pitt's original motion was then put and carried—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 1.

Lord Carysfort, Chairman of the Dumfries Contested Election Committee, reported, That Patrick Miller, jun. Esq. the sitting Member, was duly elected and returned.

The House in a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill, Lord Beauchamp in the Chair, went through the same, after receiving several additional Cl. uses.—The report was received, ordered to be taken into further consideration, and the Bill to be printed.

The report upon the Birmingham Canal

Bill being ordered to be taken into further consideration, Counsel were called to the Bar, and heard for and against the Bill, and several witnesses examined.

At half an hour after ten o'clock, the Counsel and witnesses being withdrawn, Mr. Lygon moved, "That the report of the Bill be agreed to;" on which motion the House divided (100 members on each side having withdrawn), Ayes 51—Noes 32.

The Bill was afterwards ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, April 4.

New writs were ordered to be made out for the election of Members of Parliament for Bucks and Laverknob, in the room of Lord Verney and Sir A. Campbell, deceased.

COLCHESTER ELECTION.

Mr. Hobart, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Colchester Election Petition, reported to the House, that the Committee had determined that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Jackson were duly elected, and that the Petition of Mr. Tierney was frivolous and vexatious.

Mr. Burke presented a petition from Mr. Fowke, who had been upwards of fifty years in the service of the East India Company, in which he had been one of the senior Merchants, and who, though entitled by the rules of the Company to 1000l. per annum, he having come home with less than 10,000l. had, after an application of fourteen months, been refused any other advantage than to return to his situation at Calcutta. Mr. Burke urged in strong terms the inhumanity of proposing to an infirm gentleman of 74 years old, the commencement of his fortune by a return to India, instead of paying him what was his right; and concluded by moving to have the petition referred to a select Committee to examine and report.

Alderman Le Mesurier attempted to defend the conduct of the Directors of the Company; and said, the petitioner was far from being in want, as his son had acquired a handsome fortune in the Indies, and made him a considerable annual allowance.

"What then?" hastily replied Mr. Burke, "if a man has the good fortune to have an affectionate brother, or a son attentive to the duties of filial piety, are the Company, therefore, absolved from their engagements?" He contended, however, that Mr. Fowke was really a poor man, and that he had actually known him living at a small village, on an annuity of forty-eight pounds.

Such was the reward which the Company had conferred on the petitioner for fifty-six years faithful service! They told him

"The world was all before him, where

"to chuse
His place of rest, and Providence his
"guide."

Mr. Burke's motion was then put and carried.

CORN BILL.

The House next went into a Committee on the Corn Bill, and Mr. Alderman Curtis having moved an amendment to the clause confiscating vessels having on board a certain quantity of corn or grain more than is allowed by law, it was rejected upon a division; but on the reading of the importation clause, Mr. Powys contended against the admission of foreign wheat, until the produce of this country should be at the average price of 52s. 6d. a bushel of 33. and said, he would take the lead of the Committee for the insertion of the highest prices. He was supported by Lord Sheffield, Lord Carysfort, Mr. Pelham, and Mr. Pulteney; but Mr. Ryder argued in support of the table in the Bill, which, he said, was calculated to prevent an artificial scarcity, and to keep wheat at a price not too low for the grower, nor too high for the consumer; 48s. he conceived to be the fair medium, and could not consent to the alteration proposed by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pitt was also for the table; being convinced, that a system upon which it went fixed the price high enough for the encouragement of tillage, and at the same time guarded the consumer against any serious inconvenience.

The question being then put, the table was negatived by a division.—Ayes 53—Noes 29—Majority 6.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which Mr. Pitt intimated, that tho' the division had gone against him in the Committee, he should, if it appeared convenient, take the sense of the House upon the business. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 5.

The Speaker came down at the usual hour, and at four o'clock proceeded to court the House in order to proceed to a ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Downton petition, when it was found that there were not a sufficient number of eligible Members to ballot for a Committee for that purpose; of course the ballot and the Call of the House are put off.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

There were this day at four o'clock ninety-five Members only assembled, and they not being competent to ballot for the Downton Election Committee, an immediate adjournment, of course, took place.

THURSDAY, April 7.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the House to a circumstance, which on a former day he intimated—his intention of moving for some regulations in the trying of election petitions. Having

expiated on the very great inconveniences arising from the delay of important public business by the consideration of these petitions, he first adverted to the Order which stood for to-morrow—the appointment of a Committee to try the petition relative to certain rights of the electors of Westminster. This petition, he observed, was not of that consequence, nor of so urgent a nature as those by which the returns to Parliament were undecided: he therefore was of opinion, that this petition might be postponed until those of the above kind which stood in early order were dismissed.

Mr. Fox declared himself perfectly of this opinion, and after a few words between him and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the order for considering it to-morrow was discharged, and a new order made for taking the Westminster petition into consideration on the 3th of June.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated his reasons for wishing to postpone the consideration of the other petitions which stood in early order, and which would materially impede business of the most important nature. He wished that there should be deferred till after the Easter recess, and flattered himself the House would be unanimous in the opinion. One, however, from its peculiar nature as to local circumstances, he thought should be decided as early as possible—he meant the Orkney Election, which, from its immense distance from the capital, must cause very much additional inconvenience to those interested in the decision; he therefore should move, That this petition should be taken into consideration on the 13th of this month.

The present order respecting it was therefore discharged, and a new one made agreeable to the motion.

After some more observations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a few words from Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and other Members, new orders were made to consider the under-mentioned election petitions in the following order:

Newcastle-under-Lyne,	May 17
Hornham, ————	24
Plymouth, ————	26
Honiton, ————	31

FRIDAY, April 8.

A Committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Minchin, to consider the subject of the culture of hemp in Great Britain. He shewed the importance of the culture of this article in our own country, as we every year paid foreigners a million and a half in specie for it. The plan he had an intention to propose was not, he said, to have an operation to check the culture of corn, but to bring

into cultivation those large tracts of common land unproductive to the public and to individuals.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he should on Monday the 13th, make a motion for the general Abolition of the Slave Trade, and not offer distinct propositions, as he had done before.

Lord Cathampton said, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had now distinctly stated his intention, he conceived that the House, and the Public, ought to be made acquainted with what had already passed in Dominica, which he attributed to the agitation of the present business. His Lordship then mentioned the insurrections which had taken place, and which, he said, had arisen from a report, that the Governor had received orders, which he was afraid to make public in the island, from the Parliament of Great Britain, and from Master King Wilberforce, for the freedom of the negroes; in consequence of which reports, insurrections had taken place, the Blacks had resolved not to work more than three days in a week, and to be paid for each day two shillings, and that they had resolved, on a fixed night, to cut the throats of all the Whites on the island. His Lordship stated, that these insurrections had fortunately been suppressed by the regiments which happened to be at the island, after the destruction of many negroes, and the wounding and killing many of the military, one of whom, being taken by the Blacks, was cut into pound pieces while alive. His Lordship said, he felt it his duty to state these facts to his country, that the blessed effects already procured by the Right Hon. Gentleman's *Black humanity* might be well understood, and generally known.

Mr. Wilberforce replied, it was very unfair to attribute the insurrections to his measures; it was a mistaken opinion, that he meant entirely to emancipate the Blacks on the island; his object was, to put an end to the trade in future.

On the motion of Col. Tarleton, a Call of the House was then ordered on the 19th instant.

REVENUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Pitt moved a Committee on the state of the Revenue of this country, to consist of nine, and to be chosen by ballot on Monday next. To the manner of choosing the Committee by ballot, Mr. Fox objected, preferring an appointment openly by the House, as the Members would thereby be less secretly nominated; but Mr. Pitt's motion, after a few words on his part, was agreed to.

CANADA CONSTITUTION BILL.

The order of the day being read for the consideration of the report of this Bill, Mr. Hufsey, conceiving many of the clauses to be extremely objectionable, was desirous the Bill should undergo a more considerable discussion, and moved to have it recommitted.

Mr. Fox seconded this motion, noticing the clauses which he conceived necessary for the more full and mature consideration of the House, and stating a few of the most prominent objections he had to the Bill.

Mr. Pitt readily assented to the re-commitment of the Bill; anxious on the one hand, that in so momentous a concern as giving a constitution to a country, every possible consideration should be paid to it, and also confident that the parts of the Bill would be found to answer all the objects proposed. The Bill was then recommitted for Wednesday.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Fox, being desirous that the Roman Catholic Relief Bill should pass, if possible, before Easter, proposed the consideration of the report of the Committee to be taken up immediately.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiescing, the consideration of the report was immediately gone into.

The blank for the time from whence the Bill is to take effect was filled up with the words, "twenty-fourth day of June 1791."

Upon the clause being read to empower Roman Catholics, taking the oath prescribed by the Bill, to prevent to livings,

The Master of the Rolls objected to it, and moved to have it omitted.

Mr. Fox, not wishing to risk the Bill by persisting to support the clause, agreed to its being negatived.

The other clauses were then gone through, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time next week, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 11.

CORN BILL.

On the clause being read for the purpose of establishing warehouses at the public expence, for such Corn as should be imported into the kingdom, Mr. Powys, Lord Sheffield, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Baker, opposed the clause. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dudley Ryder, and several other Gentlemen, defended it as an encouragement to navigation, and as a clause strictly consonant to the principles of the Bill.

Lord Sheffield moved an amendment, to the effect of exempting the public from the burthen of erecting public granaries; which was carried in the affirmative, without a division.

The House then divided on the clause for

continuing warehouses on the same principle of the warehouse clause in the old Bill, when there appeared, Ayes 56, Noes 70; by which division the clause was lost, and the Minister left in the minority.

On the clause being read for dividing the kingdom into districts, to ascertain the average price of corn, Mr. Powys recommended, as the standard for regulating the importation, the general average through the country. Ayes for the clause 65, Noes 58.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Committee to enquire into the State of the Finances, agreeable to Mr. Pitt's motion on Friday last; and the lists being examined, the following nine gentlemen's names being found in the greater number of lists, as will appear by the figures to each name, were appointed: W. Hufsey, Esq. 315—W. Pulteney, Esq. 313—Sir C. Bunbury, 243—S. Thornton, Esq. 223—Hon. D. Ryder, 218—D. Coke, Esq. 209—J. Sargent, Esq. 199—A. Stewart, Esq. 199—M. Montagu, Esq. 139.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Grey rose to make the propositions of which he had given notice relative to the state of the nation. He contended, that the principles on which war should be maintained, were only those which originated in the principle of self-defence. He reprobated the latitude given to the construction of defensive treaties, and asserted, that if such latitude was given, the country might be eternally involved in wars, termed wars of expediency, but which might be in reality unjust wars, and wars ruinous to the interest of the country. He trusted the House were not to be told, that the armament was for the support of the Prussian treaty, that being merely a defensive, and not an offensive treaty. He agreed in the policy of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, but ridiculed, as chimerical, the hunting out of an enemy, to contend for a port in the Black Sea, for the purpose of adding taxes to the country, and an assist to their oppression; but he must be shown that the projects of the Russians against the Turks, and the claim of the former upon Oczakow, were injurious to that balance of power, before he would enter into an agreement to saddle the people with additional taxes. He justified the claims of Russia upon Oczakow and the Nistler for her boundary, as calculated alone for the purpose of defending her possessions from attack. He contended, that the war was neither politic nor just, and challenged the Minister to come forward openly in its support, and not to shelter himself under the veil of state secrecy, and evade by a previous question what he could not negotiate by argument. He condemned as un-constitutional

constitutional the implicit confidence called for by Ministers, and concluded by moving a string of motions as follow: viz.

1. "That it is at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country to preserve peace."

2. "That it is neither reasonable nor just to take up arms for the purpose of dictating terms of peace between nations engaged in hostilities, without any reference either to the cause of the disputes, or the circumstances of the war."

3. "That the refusal of our offer of a mediation is no just cause of war."

4. "That during the progress of the war between Russia and the Porte, and since the taking of Oczakow, this House has received repeated assurances from the Throne, that the situation of affairs continued to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace."

5. "That, convinced of the truth of the assurances which we have received from the Throne, this House has hitherto considered the interests of Great Britain as not likely to be affected by the progress of the Russian arms on the borders of the Black Sea."

6. "That we are not bound by any treaty to furnish assistance to any of our allies, except in the case of an attack upon them."

7. "That none of the possessions of this country, or of any of its allies, appear to be threatened with an hostile attack from any foreign nation."

8. "That the expence of an armament must be burthenfome to the country, and is, under the present circumstances, as far as this House is informed, highly inexpedient and unnecessary."

Major Maitland seconded the motions. The Minister, he said, might, by his present conduct, intimidate Russia, and every power in Europe; but such conduct would alone tend to render her, and every power so intimidated, our eternal enemies. He asserted the main prop to the Right Hon. Gentleman's administration to be a prop of darkness, and that all his measures were involved in a system of obscurity. He alluded to the conduct of Mr. Pitt in his negotiations with Holland and Spain, and touching particularly upon the treaty with Prussia, he said, it had its origin in equity and moderation, but that the system which had arisen out of it, had for its principal parts, insolence, tyranny, and impolicy; and he doubted not but the system would be found as rotten, as the measures to carry it on were weak and wicked. He compared our going to war with Russia to men attacking and destroying their dearest interests—~~for~~ we were, he said, about to employ

British seamen to ruin British commerce, and British ships to destroy the strength and resource of the British navy. The Hon. Gentleman noticed and condemned the war in India, and made several observations upon the late negotiations respecting Nooka Sound. He concluded by condemning the silence of Administration as a proof of the weakness and iniquity of their cause.

Lord Bolgrave contended, that from the general character of his Majesty's Ministers, and from the experience the House had had of their conduct, they highly merited the confidence necessary upon the present occasion; to prove which assertion, his Lordship shortly stated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the affairs of Holland and Spain. He contended, that it was impossible for the House to form any full and fair opinion of the business now before them, having only partial documents to decide upon: he exhibited the danger, in several points of view, of exposing, during a negotiation, the progress of such negotiation; and could not avoid thinking it criminal in any man to press for such information. He argued in support of an implicit confidence, in the present stage of the business, to be reposed in Ministers, who were responsible for their conduct; and concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Pybus was strenuous in support of the conduct of Administration, and asserted the policy of the country in checking the progress of the Russian arms, independent of the treaty with Prussia. Entering into the ambitious views of the Empress, he exhibited the danger that would arise by suffering her to possess herself of the Turkish ports, by which means she would not only render herself an object of jealousy in her marine to this country, but would become formidable to every power in Europe. He concluded by seconding the previous question.

Lord North was of opinion that the war about to be entered into was unjust, unnecessary, and impolitic.

Mr. Powys hoped the House would not agree to pass the motions by the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan, in a speech of uncommon energy and intelligence, entered on a general survey of the question.

After a short review of affairs on the Continent, Mr. Sheridan observed, that we had misused the leisure which was afforded us by the present situation of affairs in France.—We had not only overlooked the lesson, but we had in fact adopted a conduct which made the enmity of France appear wholesome. We had taken up the cast-off robes of despotism, and assumed the garb which

we had formerly regarded with disdain. When we were called on in other instances, when it was found that an insult had been offered to the country, there was no doubt, no hesitation—all were eager to fulfil the compact, even when they did not know the condition of the bond!

The case was at present wholly different. No insult was offered—no resentment was excited—no feeling was raised but that of astonishment on a business so unprecident. Every man who wished well to his country would therefore vote in this case against the Minister. Those who had voted heretofore from personal friendships, should now vote from the same impression. "Let those gentlemen (said Mr. Sheridan) intrust themselves between his rashness and his fate—Let them interfere for the safety of the Minister. It will be our superior pride that we are interested for the cause of the people."

Mr. Dundas, in a speech of some length, admitted the "vantage ground" which was at present occupied by his opponents. He said, that he and the other Ministers could by no means depart from the silence and the duty which they owed to their Sovereign and their station. The negotiation was now pending with Russia, and it would therefore be impossible that a proper information could be given without impeding the progress which was so much to be desired, and depriving his Majesty's Ministers of that power which was necessary in the conduct of every negotiation.

Mr. Sheridan spoke a few words in explanation.

Mr. Horriſon attempted to speak, but the character for the question was too loud to permit us to hear the tenor of his argument. A division then took place on Lord Bel-

For the previous question - 252
Against it - - - - - 172

Majority 80

THURSDAY, April 14.

Sir Gilbert Elliot reported from the Post-office Election Committee, "That the right of Election for the said boroughs is in the inhabitants paying to church and poor in respect of their personal estates; and in such persons as pay to church and poor in respect of their real estates within the said borough, though not inhabitants or occupiers, and although their names do not appear upon the Poor's Rate."

"That the Hon. George Damer, the sitting Member, is not duly qualified. And

"That the Hon. Charles Addley, the petitioner, is only elected a burgess to have a seat in Parliament for the said borough."

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend and amend the return.

There not being a sufficient number of Members to ballot for a Committee on the Grenney and Zetland Election, no other business was done.

FRIDAY, April 15.

The Chairman of the Lurgesshall Election Committee reported, that W. A. Harbord and George Augustus Selwyn (deceased) Esqrs. were duly declared, and a writ was then ordered to be issued for a member to be returned in the room of G. A. Selwyn, Esq.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Brough moved to make his promised motion, and remarked, that the very ample discussion this important subject had undergone, relieved him from the necessity of saying much upon it. He contended, that the war we were now about to be plunged into was a war not only unpopular within that House, as was evidently proved by the respectable and growing minority, but was a war repudiated by the majority of the country. He hoped that Gentlemen would exert themselves to compel the Minister to an explanation; and, until such an explanation was made, or until the project was abandoned, he entreated Gentlemen to bring the business forward upon every occasion. He concluded by moving—

"That it is at all times the right and duty of this House, before they consent to lay any new burdens on their constituents, to enquire into the justice and necessity of the objects on the prosecution of which such burthens are to be incurred."

The motion, if successful, he meant, he had, to resolve by motion (viz.), "That no motion should be taken in that House which could imply the idea, that the expenses to be incurred by the present armament were necessary to support the interests of this country."

Mr. St. John having seconded the motion, Mr. Cocks rose, and addressing himself particularly to Country Gentlemen, and to every independent Member of the House, conjured them to consider seriously what they were about to do, in voting for a war for which not a single reason had been advanced: he conjured these Gentlemen, and he exhorted the House, against adding to the burthens of the nation for the purpose of speculation, or merely on account of the Ministers being the necessary of paying for war. The present conduct of Administration, he contended, was not only wrong, but was unconstitutional, and tending to the ruin of the country:—the inconvenience was great, alarming, and obvious, the ad-

vantage merely speculative; it was big with ruin to our Constitution; because if Parliament were ever induced to pledge their countenance to a war, without enquiring into the reasons on which it was founded, they would acknowledge their own want of consequence, and admit themselves to be merely an assembly to register the edicts of the Crown; and if such only were their object, they had far better cease to sit; for to their country, in that place, could they render no service. The present constitution of France, he said, had laid it down as a principle, that no war was to be entered into, but such as might arise from the most urgent reasons; such a principle was founded in wisdom, and ought to be adopted by all nations. Not conceiving the present war to be justified by any such reasons, he was determined to give it every opposition in his power.

Mr. Carew, considering the motion just submitted to the House to be merely an attempt to enforce the propositions before submitted, though in a different shape, felt it to be his duty to move on them the previous question; which being seconded by Mr. J. Elliot, brought up several gentlemen, both for and against it. At length

Mr. Pitt rose and said, as he never would withhold any fair communication from the public, so never would he betray the duty he owed to his sovereign and his country, which he should do were he to state the various circumstances which influenced his Majesty's Council in the measures that had been adopted. The address that had been voted, he said, did not pledge the House to support the war, if they did not approve of it; for he was as ready to admit as any man, that the House had the privilege of withholding the supplies to carry on any war the principle of which they condemned. Gentlemen on the other side had argued as if they were in possession of the whole progress of the mediation. Were they sure that the fortress of Ochokow was all that Russia demanded; or did they believe, if the present armament had not taken place, that she would have been equally moderate in her demands? He defended the system of alliance with Prussia; and said, though the *Casus Fœderis* did not call on us to interfere, yet expediency required it; and it was on that ground that his Majesty's message was founded.

Mr. Fox said, if the reasons of the Minister and his friends were ever to prevail in a like manner, and to be universally admitted, the House had lost one of their best privileges. If they had surrendered every thing but their inquisitorial power, it would be better for them to resign the public purse at once to his Majesty's Ministers; and to meet one day in a year, just to examine what crimes had been committed. He ridiculed

the secrecy of the Minister about the Empress's claims, which, he said, had been known upwards of a year to every politician in Europe. From what he heard, the object of the armament might be merely to bully the Empress; as he understood it had been industriously whispered to some very respectable Gentlemen who had voted against the Minister on a former day, not to be afraid; "for if the Empress did not comply with our terms, we were determined to comply with hers." Mr. Fox said, that he had been accused of using harsh words;—it might be so—but he was not disposed to retract any of them; for in whatever light the conduct of the Minister, with regard to the Empress, was viewed, it betrayed equal incapacity, folly, and arrogance. In the course of his speech Mr. Fox warmly applauded the conduct of the National Assembly in many of the regulations which they had adopted in favour of the people; and drew a pleasing contrast between the dawn of their liberty, and the splendid misery of the reign of Lewis XIV.

At three o'clock the House divided on the previous question, Ayes 254. Noes 162. Majority for the Minister 92. Mr. Fox, however, gave notice, that the business should be brought forward in another shape immediately after the holidays.

MONDAY, April 13.

Mr. Minchin moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the cultivation of Hemp in Great-Britain, which was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday the 10th of May.

Sir Gilbert Elliot presented a petition from the Committee of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, for relief to officers in the British service professing the doctrine of the established church of Scotland, from the penalties to which they are now liable by the Test Act, which was ordered to lie on the Table; and Sir Gilbert said he would on Wednesday the 4th of May make a motion on the said Petition.

SLAVE TRADE.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the African Slave trade, Sir William Dolben took the Chair, and Mr. Wilberforce rose to open the business. He said, that notwithstanding his attention for upwards of two years had been to an abolition of the Slave Trade, he still felt himself unequal to the task of doing justice to the cause; he wished to have solicited further time, but as he had been pressed by Gentlemen who were in opposition to his opinion, to give no further delay, he should give it every degree of weight in his power. He then reviewed the evidence before the House, commencing with that part which treated

of the manner in which Slaves were obtained from the continent of Africa. He instanced many acts of the most dreadful barbarity, and asserted, that wars were promoted among the natives for the purpose of making a prey of them. He quoted Governor Parry's letter, who condemned the trade, as having been too long a disgrace to the country, and urged the necessity of its abolition. The administration of justice in every part of Africa was, he said, made an engine of oppression, and subservient to procuring Slaves; the smallest offences were punished by Slavery; and every fraud and violence practised by the Slave Ship Captains upon the poor Savages, to make them their prey. They were obtained, even according to the admission of Mr. Edwards, of the Jamaica Assembly, who was averse to the abolition, by desolation and war; their kings were rendered their destroyers instead of their protectors, and the whole traffick was carried on in one scene of blood and wickedness. He fed, from several proofs of the depredations made up the Coasts by the Captains of the Slave Ships, he had not a doubt, could the House see the misery occasioned by this bloody trade, from the obtaining of the Slaves to their carriage in the Middle Passage, and to their treatment in the Islands, that there would be an unanimous vote for its abolition, and that the most strenuous defenders of the trade would abandon it in despair. He went at length into a proof of the morality it occasioned among our seamen, and, after endeavouring to prove it would not be finally of any great loss to the nation at large, moved for a total Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Colonel Tarleton, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Barden, were against the Abolition. Mr. Martin and Mr. Francis were for the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to adjourn the debate till the next day, which, after a few words between him, Mr. Castlereagh, and Colonel Tarleton, was agreed to; and the House rose at half an hour after eleven.

TUESDAY, April 19.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Dorset, in the room of William Murray Pitt, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Abolition of the Slave Trade, the House resolved itself into a Committee, Sir William Dolben in the Chair.

Sir William Young then rose in opposition to the motion; he urged the necessity for the question to be well discussed, and willingly allowed to the Hon. Gentleman who brought it forward the best motives; but he would maintain that his philanthropy was mistaken, and his good-will to mankind only

The House, if they abandoned the

trade by an abolition, would abandon it to other countries, which, instead of bettering the miseries we desired to remedy, would render them ten times more severe and aggravating; upon those grounds he was determined to give his negative to unqualified abolition, though no man was more desirous to see the object of abolition obtained in a moderate way.

Lord John Russell considered the plan proposed to abolish the Slave Trade as visionary, chimerical, and dangerous; he was informed that other countries would carry it on, and that the general interests of humanity and liberty would not be advanced by abolishing it.

Mr. Stanley (Agent for the Planters) commenced his speech by entering into the general defence of their character, and in support of their trade, contending, that slavery and christianity were not incompatible.

Mr. W. Smith entered into a long and animated speech in support of the motion, first reproaching the idea of the Hon. Gentleman, of christianity and slavery not being incompatible: he would not enter, he said, into any further reiteration of the perverted meaning given by the Hon. Gentleman to the passages he had quoted from holy writ, than by stating, what all knew, that the whole tenor of the scriptures was, that we should do unto others as we wished to be done unto, and that the Christian doctrines were diametrically opposite to the commerce of blood. He observed upon the disadvantage the opposers of the motion laboured under, and accounted for it, not on account of a deficiency of ability, but because they could not bring forward one argument, consistently with the principles in which they had been all bred, to the support of so wicked a commerce. The Hon. Gentleman, turning to the Evidence taken before his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, controverted the reported value and importance of the African trade, by showing that the exports amounted to not more than 600,000*l.* upon an average for several years, from which was to be deducted for returns yearly 180,000*l.* He could not avoid remarking, while on the exports, one of the articles, which was gunpowder, of which was annually exported to all parts of the world 2,730,000*lb.* of which 1,300,000*lb.* was sent to Africa, doubtless, he said, for the promotion of peace, and for the promotion of that christianity which was not incompatible with slavery.

Several other Members spoke upon the question, amongst whom were Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, both in favour of the Abolition, when the House divided, Ayes 88, Noes 163, majority against the Abolition 75.—The House then, it being four o'clock in the morning, adjourned.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 22.

THE *Greek Slave*; or, *The School for Couvards*; a play altered from Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, by Mrs. Jordan, as it is said, was acted at Drury Lane, for that lady's benefit. The part of Celia, which formerly used to be performed by Mrs. Woffington, was represented by Mrs. Jordan, and though somewhat different from the cast of characters which she has usually performed, she acquitted herself much to the satisfaction of her audience. The *Humorous Lieutenant* by Mr. Bannister, jun. also was entitled to applause. After the following Epilogue, written by HENRY BUNBURY, Esq. was spoken by Mrs. Jordan:

HOW strange! methinks I hear a Critic say,
What! She—the serious Heroine of a Play!
The Manager his want of sense evinces,
To pitch on *Heydens* for the love of Princes—
To trick out chambermaids in awkward pomp—
Horrid! to make a Princess of a *Romp*.

“Depend upon't,” replies indulgent JOHN,
“Some damn'd good-natur'd friend has set her on.”

“Poh,” says Old Sully, “I shall now
“expect

“To see *Jack Pudding* treated with respect;
“Coblers in *carrioles* alarm the Strand,
“Or my Lord Chancellor drive six in hand!”

But I've a precedent—can quote the book—
Czar Peter made an Empress—of a cook.
There—now you're dumb, Sir—nothing
left to say;

Why, changing is the fashion of the day—
Far wilder changes Paris can display!
There Monsieur Bowkitt leaves—ha, ha!
the dance,

To read Ma'm'selle a lecture on finance.
The nation's debts—each hair-dresser can
state 'em,

*And fixes in WAYS and MEANS with bard-
pomatum:*

Beaux lay down lap-dogs to take up the pen,
And *Patriot Misses* urge the *Rights of Men*.
Squat o'er their coals sage Fishwomen debate,
Dealing at once in *politics* and *scats*;
And threwdly mixing to each taste the dish,
With fresh and stale—*fish-fopp* and *fish*.

If such odd changes you can gravely see,
Why not allow a transient change in me?
The charms that Mirth despotic makes to-night,
In grief may shine more eminently bright—

More killing still the gaudy maid be seen,
Black as a crow—all love and bombazine.

Say, my fair friends, what change has
more success,
In catching lovers, than a change of drefs?
Caps, hats, and bonnets, Fashion's pack of
hounds,

Each in its turn the trembling wretch sur-
rounds,

One day you wound him with a Civic Crown;
Another—with a tucker knock him down.
In cruel pink, to-night your game pursue—
To-morrow—pommel him—in black and
blue.

Now in a *turque*—now *en chemise*—affail him,
Till the poor devil flounders—and you nail
him.

If I my *frock* have chang'd with some
success,

And gain'd admirers in this regal drefs;
If faithful Celia should your favour prove;
If pleas'd you listen to her constant love;
If tir'd with laugh—a sigh of pity ease you,
I'll be a very weathercock to please you:
The grave, the gay, alternately pursue,
Fix'd but in this—*my gratitude* to you.

APRIL 4. Mrs. Siddons performed Mrs. Beveley, in *The Gamester*, for her own benefit, and the actual receipt of the house, according to some of the newspapers, amounted to 4121.

5. *Lorenzo*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Merry, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters were as follow:

Fabio,	Mr. Harley.
Guzman,	Mr. Farren.
Lorenzo,	Mr. Holman.
Garcia,	Mr. Davies.
Gaspero,	Mr. Thompson.
Seraphina,	Mrs. Pope.
Zorina,	Miss Brunton.

The plot is Spanish, of which the following is a sketch:—Lorenzo, contracted to Seraphina, daughter of Fabio, is by command of his Sovereign ordered upon foreign service. On his return, the ship in which he had taken his passage is captured by the Moors, and himself carried into slavery.—On the receipt of this news, Fabio, imagining the utter impossibility of the escape of Lorenzo from confinement, reports his death, and insists on his daughter, Seraphina, consenting to a marriage with Guzman, a wealthy nobleman, for whom she has no peculiar regard. In consequence of her father's command,

mand, the marriage is solemnized, and the piece opens with Guzman's reproaching Seraphina with a want of affection for which he is unable to account. She acknowledges her want of love, and begs to be permitted to retire to one of his castles on the sea-coast, the better to enjoy her grief on the supposed death of Lorenzo. To this Guzman, after consulting with Fabio, consents; at the same time he determines to watch her conduct narrowly, believing her affection placed on another. Zoriana, acquainted with the real situation of Lorenzo, purchases his liberty, who on his arrival learning from Fabio and Zoriana that Seraphina had immediately yielded to a marriage with Guzman, in a fit of rage consents to an union with Zoriana, by whom he is beloved. Soon after the nuptials, Guzman calls to congratulate Lorenzo on the happy event, when an explanation takes place of Guzman's marriage with Seraphina. A duel is the consequence, in which Guzman is disabled. Lorenzo then avows his intention of seeing Seraphina, and is informed of the place of her residence by Fabio. An interview takes place, in which the mutual misunderstanding which had arisen is cleared up, and Fabio informs them, the King, at his intercession, had written to beg the Pope would order the respective marriages to be dissolved, and that in consequence any further obstacle to their union would be removed. A plan, however, is concerted by Fabio, to murder Lorenzo on his return from the castle; which his daughter overhearing, she intercedes for his life. Fabio, finding his plot discovered, charges Seraphina, on pain of instant death, not to reveal the secret; but love predominating over fear, on the instant of Lorenzo's departure, she forewarns him of his danger, which prevents Fabio from putting his threat into execution. Lorenzo, afterwards falling into the hands of Fabio, is cast into a dungeon, loaded with chains; in which place he is visited by his wife Zoriana, who finding him on the floor, apparently lifeless, poisons herself. Lorenzo arising from the situation into which he had thrown himself in a fit of despair, Zoriana addresses him; but, finding she is mistaken for Seraphina, retires to the back of the prison; when Fabio makes his appearance, and, in the act of murdering Lorenzo, is stabbed by Zoriana; and the piece concludes with the death of Fabio, Zoriana, and Guzman, the latter of whom fell by assassins placed by himself for the destruction of Lorenzo.

The language of the tragedy, though occasionally high flown, is in general classically elegant and poetical, and bears evident marks

of coming from the pen of a person possessed of a fervid imagination.

It, however, occasionally reminded us of Isabella, and Romeo and Juliet. The speech of Lorenzo in the dungeon on life, was a paraphrase of Shakespeare's Seven Ages.

The tragedy was extremely well acted throughout, and the performers much more correct than is usual on a first representation.

The following Prologue by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Mr. Holman:

'TIS held, that Pleasure rules this laughing age,
And Mirth has so monopoliz'd the Stage,
That poor Melpomene in vain may swell
With tending woes, and direful stories tell;
No drops of kindred Grief resistless start—
No sob responsive soothes her bursting heart;
Her sportive sister reigns despotis here,
And if ye weep, joy claims th' ecstatic tear.
If so, our Bard, alas! in luckless hour
Has rashly try'd the Scene's pathetic pow'r.
Critics perchance will fowl with fierce disdain,
Or giddy Fashion mock the tender strain:
But sure 'tis slander—Britons *still can feel*—
Still judge our efforts with impartial zeal;
Whether we frolic with the jocund Muse,
Or nobler strains of sacred Sorrow chuse.
Let kindling Genius spread its magic beam,
Or on the sprightly, or the mournful theme;
And British sympathy shall still supply
Mirth's loudest roar, or Pity's tenderest sigh.
Whether one spark of this transcendent fire
Has touch'd our timid Poet's trembling lyre—
Whether he faintly gleam with borrow'd rays,

Or burst effulgent forth with native blaze,
From your august award will soon appear,
Which he, alas! awaits with boding fear:—
Yet sure no harsh decree he need preface,
From taunting Fashion, or from Critic rage;
For since his cause by Englishmen is try'd,
The sentence must incline to Mercy's side.
And if the dooping minstrel of to-night
Has struck the melancholy chords aught,
If while he fondly pours the plaintive line,
He aims to sadden only to refine;
If, true to Nature, Nature must prevail—
Each heart will soften at the melting tale,
And own, as once the sage enthusiast sung,
Whose moral harp th' enraptur'd Mutes
strung,

“The broadest mirth unfeeling Folly wears,
“Less pleasing far than Virtue's very tears.”

16. *Wild Oats*; or, *The Strolling Gentlemen*, a Comedy, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted

at Covent Garden the first time for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The characters were as follow :

Sir George Thunder, an old Admiral,	} Mr. Quick.
His Son,	
His eldest Son, who appears under the assumed name of Jack Rover,	} Mr. Lewis.
Lady Maria, his Niece, a Quaker,	
Mrs. Seymour, his abandoned Wite,	} Miss Chapman.
Farmer Banks, her Brother,	
Farmer Gammon, his Neighbour,	} Mr. Cubit.
Sim, his Son,	
Jane, his Daughter,	} Mrs. Wells.
Ephraim Smooth, a Quaker, Executor of the Will which binds Lady Maria to Quakerism,	
John Dory, a Jack Tar,	Mr. Wilson.

FABLE.

Sir George Thunder imagining, by a counterfeit marriage, he had deceived a young lady, is followed by her to the East Indies, who fruitlessly endeavours to obtain sight of her truant husband, and travelling far into the country in pursuit of him, leaves their infant son in one of our settlements; when after an unsuccessful search, she returns and finds, during her absence, his residence had suffered the ravages of war, and he had been conveyed to Calcutta under the patronage of an officer, whose favourite amusement was the Drama. Jack Rover, which name her son assumes, imbibes from his patron an equal partiality for performing; but when arrived to maturity, determines to visit England in search of his parents; though on his arrival his circumstances oblige him to subsist in a strolling company, on the profits of his labours as a comedian. Sir George, conceiving the young lady to be no more, by the command of his father marries another, by whom he has a son, who is placed at an academy at Portsmouth, preparing himself for his father's profession, the navy. From this he elopes, and forms an intimacy with Rover, who happens at that period to be the Hampshire Theatrical Hero; but, on reflection, determines once more to visit school, and not thinking himself so nearly related to Rover, affectionately bids him adieu; at the same time, conscious of his poverty, unknown to him slips a purse of twenty guineas into his pocket, which furnishes Rover

with an opportunity of some time after displaying his benevolence. Sir George, though retired from the bustle of a naval life, still is partial to it, and in pursuit of some deserters accidentally arrives at the house of his niece Lady Amaranth, who, on account of an estate, has adopted the tenets and habits of a Quaker. Here Sir George gains information of his son's elopement, and sends his valet, John Dory, formerly his boatswain, in pursuit of him, who, meeting Rover at an inn, by a whimsical mistake introduces him to Lady Amaranth as young Squire Harry. She, previously impressed with a favourable opinion of him, is in this interview highly delighted, and, contrary to the inclination of her Quaker guardian, permits Rover, for a charitable purpose, to get up a private play at her house. This exactly accords with his humour. The whole household are employed in studying characters in *As You Like It*, and in the height of their amusements Sir George, having found out the real Harry, forces him into the house.— This unexpected meeting of the two friends produces a declaration from Rover of his love for Lady Amaranth, but a fixed determination not to marry her in an assumed character. This induces Harry to concert a plan (unknown to him) to unite them, and passes his father on Rover for a strolling son of the Sock, who has compelled him (Harry) to personate the Squire in order to obtain Lady Amaranth and her fortune. In consequence Sir George is looked on as an impostor, and, irritated at the treatment he receives, strikes not only the servants, who continually plague him, but Rover, who resents the insult by a challenge. At the period they are preparing to discharge their pistols, three deserters, enemies to Sir George, attempt his life, but are frustrated by Rover, who pursues them, and Sir George is forced off by his honest valet. Rover, in his pursuit, is overpowered, and takes refuge in the cottage of Banks, to whom he had formerly been a benefactor. He finds an execution in his house, and affords Banks's sister a protection from the rudeness of the bailiffs, who are placed there by a malicious neighbour, to whom Banks had refused the hand of his sister. He aids Banks of his disagreeable visitors, but, in following them, falls once more into the hands of the merciless deserters, who, impelled by revenge, and the hope of reward, accuse him of theft, and carry him to Lady Amaranth's, to which place likewise Banks and his sister Amelia repair to plead his innocence. On this happy meeting Amelia is discovered to be the lady Sir George had formerly been married to; and Rover, brought before him as a culprit, appears to be his eldest son, and

show his heir. Harry with satisfaction re-signs his birthright, Sir George is blest in the conjugal embraces of his Amelia, and the benevolence of his son rewarded with the hand of Lady Amaranth.

Of this piece a favourable report ought to be given. Though there is not much originality of character, there is great variety, and the situations are such as do credit to the Author's Knowledge of the stage. The performers were excellent, particularly Lewis, Blanchard, and Mrs. Pope; and the whole performance was so well received as to promise to be a favourite one with the public.

A Prologue written by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Mr. Harley; and the following Epilogue by Mr. Colman, by Mrs. Pope:

'Twas Epilogue's tame task, in ancient days,
With trembling step advanc'd to court
your praise,
And mercy beg for guilty Poets' plays.
Like a spoilt Miss, now pet and forward
grown,

She chatters—on all business but her own:
The Play, the Poet, Actors, all forgot,
Epilogue prates about—she knows not what:
Lugs head and shoulders in—a jumble
all!

Box-Lobby Bobbys, Lady Mayorcets' ball;
Thick neckcloths, City frumps, cork rumps,
and hops at Pewterers' Hall!

Let us for once, however fashion sway,
Speak somewhat of the Poet and his Play.—
How like ye our *Wild Drama*?—Would ye
know

Our "certain fower who comes forth to
sow,"

Sprinkling his *Oats*—that's characters—his
Quakers,

His *sailors, players*, o'er five acts—that's
ACRES?

Or, rather *here* his field:—'tis you who
nourish

The seeds of Genius, and make Merit
flourish.

Hence springs the harvest of the labourer's
toil;

From hence this genial air, this generous soil
If such the land, secure our Poet then—

Safe his *Wild Oats*, his *Strolling Gentrymen*.

And let no Stroller, who our Drama sees
(For Strollers now there are of *all degrees*),

Think we mean satire when we mean to
please.

We would not "wring their withers," whose
sad curse

It is, in barns to bellow forth blank verse;
Where hungry Richard deals forth death and
grief,

And stokes a kingdom for a stick of beef:

Where crook-back'd Glos'ter plays the
bloody glutton,
And cuts up Kings—but never cuts up
mutton!

Where Romeo too, that billing turtle-dove,
Feeds with his Juliet upon any love;

While Hamlet vainly sighs for boil'd and
roast,

'Till Hamlet's self appears like Hamlet's
Ghost;

Where Denmark's King, his murderous ends
fulfilling,

Soon gains a Crown—the actor—not a shil-
ling!

These would not offend:—Our Bard reveres
Our strolling actors, and our acting Peers;
Nor would he glance, like some invidious
elves,

At those who act—to entertain themselves.
He is not one of those same traic'rous fellows,
To vex Right Honourable *some* Othellos.

If our wise Commons in a sapient mood
Act plays thro' Christmas for the country's
good—

If Pierre plans treason through a black De-
cember,

And votes at last—an honest Country Mem-
ber;

If *four-foot* Lords will gay Lothario roar,
And *round-squab* Lady Bettys act Jane Shore—

If this be true as *Holy Writ* or *Bible*,
*Tho' 'tis a Truth, our Author means no
LIBEL!*

WARGRAVE THEATRICALS.

THE following was the arrangement of
the Dramatis Personæ at this Theatre April
13, when was presented a Comedy called
The Rivals:

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Edwin.
Captain Absolute,	Mr. Wade.
Faulkland,	Mr. Blackstone.
Acres,	Lord Barrymore.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Capt. Watient.
Fag,	Capt. Davies.
David,	Mr. Angelo.
Coachman,	Mr. Norford.
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Maddox.
Lydia Languish,	Miss Richards.
Julia,	Mrs. Hall.
Lucy,	Mrs. Norton.
Servants, &c. &c.	

End of the play was performed the histo-
rical part of *Robinson Crusoe*.

Robinson Crusoe,	Mr. Delpini.
Friday,	Capt. Wathen.

After which an entire new Serio-comic
Pantomime (never performed before), called
Le Boud. The principal characters by
Mr.

Mr. Delpini, Capt. Wathen, Mr. Edwin,
Mr. Wade, Mr. H. Barry, Mr. A. Barry,
Mr. Norford, Capt. Taylor, Miss Richards,
and Mr. Anthony Pasquin.

A Divertisement, by Lord Barrymore and

Mr. Delpini in the characters of Pluto and
Proserpine, in the Shades below.

And concluded with *A Pas De Deux* by
Messrs. Veffris and Madam. Hillberg, of the
King's Theatre in the Haymarket.

P O E T R Y.

ODE TO OBLIVION.

— *Lethæi ad fluminis undam
Securus lateas et longa obivota petant.*

VIRG. *Æn. lib. vi.*

I.

O THOU! whose balm alone can ease
Man's worst of ills—the Mind's Disease,
And soothe the soul distress'd,
Should'st thou near shadowy Lethe stray,
Or with old solemn Night delay,
Or awful Silence rest;—

II.

O come!—Thy soporific flower
Fall on my throbbing temples shower
With lenifying art;
O'er all my senses softly glide,
And calm this wild tumultuous tide
Swift rushing from my heart.

III.

When bitter Grief's heart rending sigh,
And Jealousy with fullen eye,
Pale Dread, and restless Care,
And dire Revenge desil'd with gore,
Remorse with ever-rankling sore,
And gnathing black Despair—

IV.

When these—the fiends of human kind,
When these—"the vultures of the mind *,"
Seize on unhappy man,
What anodyne such wounds can heal?
Ah! what can make him cease to feel?
Oblivion only can.

V.

So when the lulling zephyr breathes
O'er hoarse rough tempest raging feasts,
The stormy uproar ceases,
Serene the azure billow glides,
While slow the swelling surge subsides,
And murmurs into peace.

VI.

Then haste! my fever'd bosom cool,
And with thy own oblivious pool
Wash clear from off my brain
All records of transactions past
Which thought surveys with shame o'ercastr'd,
Till not a trace remain.

VII.

But spare those lives, more dear than life,
Which mark a parent, brother, wife,
Or all in one—a friend;

So may I then begin to live,
Then keep what Truth alone can give,
And to her voice attend.

E. W.

Edinburgh, March 17, 1791.

E P I T A P H,

Designed for a STONE in the CHURCH-YARD
of HADDINGTON, upon a YOUTH who
died of a DECLINE.

BY W. HAMILTON REID.

READER! if e'er you priz'd a fav'rite
flower,
That droop'd untimely from some latent
power;

If oft with pleasure you its form survey'd,
And blest the tree that lent its friendly shade;
Or watch'd the sunny ray, or morning dew
That on its face a flatt'ring lustre threw;
Then here again recall the tender strife,
This flower faded in the spring of life;
As your's admir'd, lamented, and belov'd,
It left this earth to happier climes remov'd.

ODE TO FAME.

UNEQUAL'D Muse! who erst the dar-
ing lyre
Of Theban Pindar strung with matchless
force,
To humbler regions wheel thy rapid course,
And o'er my harp diffuse celestial fire;
While in poetic strains that smoothly flow,
I paint those pleasures I must never know.

II.

Say from what source those tides of rapture
roll,

On Fancy's magic pinions borne on high,
When, scorning earth, th' enthusiastic soul
sublimely soars, and seeks her native sky?
In fancied sounds the Muse replies:
When youthful minds aspiring rise
'bove sublunary things,
From Glory rolls the rapid stream,
From her descends th' æthereal beam,
From her their pleasure springs;
She gives its lustre to the trophæus car,
With living wreaths adorns the poet's brow,
And bids the patriot's praise from grateful
nations flow.

* "These shall the fury passions tear,
The vultures of the Mind."

III.

Are these the mighty gifts of Fame?
 Her splendid toils I envy not;
 Contented with my humbler lot,
 Nor laurel-leaves nor flowers I claim.
 But free from all the cares that wait
 On treasure'd heaps, or sceptred state,
 I'll daily seek the laughing mead,
 Or by the murmuring river tread,
 And on the grassy couch recline'd,
 Where yellow cowslips bloom,
 I'll eager kiss the balmy wind
 That wafts the fragrant Spring's perfume.

IV.

When, Sol's meridian summit past,
 He darts a fiercer ray,
 To brown o'er-arching groves I'll haste,
 And in their mingling mazes stray;
 There rove, where Health and Peace serene
 And silent Contemplation reign;
 Or in the azure tide my body lave,
 And cleave the yielding stream, and bound
 above the wave.

V.

When Sol's last glories tinge the western
 skies.

I'll muse within some amaranthine bower,
 Or by the ruins of some mouldering tower
 On Fancy's visionary pinnons rise.
 But nobler subjects ask my willing lay—
 For, to behold before my captiv'd eyes
 Such scenes of fury glory rise,
 As every mortal pleasure melt away,
 So when sweet Phœbe melts her throat,
 The strains of music that around her float,
 O'erpower the warbling Thrush, and drown
 the Lark's note.

VI.

And, O Muse! inspire the nervous song,
 And speak those forms that glide in rich
 array,
 Where every hollow rock and hill prolong
 the sounding notes, and still renew the lay!
 And their brows what lambent glories
 play!
 What emanations fire my panting soul!
 What forms angelic wing their destin'd way,
 Earth's dimmish'd realms beneath them
 roll!
 Where'er the zephyrs all around them fly,
 Shake their balmy plumes that teem with
 life and joy.

VII.

Patrons and hands conduct the awful hand,
 He succeeds, the growth of every land.
 The Spartan King who for his country bled,
 Brought here, exalts his laurel'd head:
 Above the great, he steps with haughty
 stride,
 Bends to earth his eyes, nor stoops his
 trusted pride.

VIII.

Oh! had I Milton's force, or Dryden's ire,
 In equal numbers to record their praise,
 The trembling soul should hang upon my
 lyre,

And live or die as order'd by my lays.
 Fainting now, and now reviving,
 Now she gasps with doubtful breath;
 See the soul alternate striving,
 Or to yield to life or death,
 Haste, descend, O God of day,
 Crown me with the circling bay!
 But hold, presumptuous Muse, thy course
 restrain;

Nor, rash, attempt such numbers to rehearse.
 Say! canst thou count each sand that bounds
 the main?

They mock thy toils, & scorn the feeble verse.
 Turn thy thoughts to hostile cares;
 To others leave the Muse's fame;
 Plunge thee deep in blood and wars;
 Thus acquire an easy flame.

Adieu, ye Nine! O Muses, to thee I'll fly!
 Ere vernal youth be past and chilling age be
 nigh!

A sudden warmth my fancy heats,
 My bosom big with transport beats;
 Then lead to where Hispan's naval towers,
 With bulk immense, oppress the heaving
 main,
 Where, breathing death, the gloomy chiefs in
 lowers, [illegible]

Nor views with soften'd look the myriads
 There place me mid the thick embattled
 foes,

With hostile spears my uncover'd breast
 surround,
 (While dying groans from side to side re-
 sound)

Yet shall the well-earn'd laurel crown my
 brow:

At thy command I'll tread Rhodope's snows;
 Or when the sultry Sirius hottest glows,
 And boils the blood within the bursting veins,
 Unmov'd, I'll march o'er arid Africa's plains,
 Or o'er her wilds, where fiercest monsters
 prey;

By thee inspir'd, with heart undaunted fray,
 Though Death's most hideous forms obstruct
 my hated way. G. D.

A VIEW OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By MASTER DREWITT,

OF THE GRAMMARSCHOOL IN PLYMOUTH.

HAIL holy pile, Devotion's blest abode!
 Sacred to Virtue, Piety, and God,
 Where Hope and Fear with Contemplation
 dwell,
 And every proud ambitious thought dispel.

This silent gloom a reverend awe inspires,
Calms all mad passions and all wild desires :
No vain delusions here attract the eye,
No cares or wishes prompt the worldly sigh ;
A heav'nly fervour glows thro' all my frame,
While here Devotion lights the purest flame,

Where'er I look tombs rise on every side,
To tell who greatly liv'd or bravely died ;
Kings who once rul'd and Statesmen who
obey'd, [cay'd,

Warriors and once-fam'd beauties now de-
Their toils, their conquests, and their tri-
umphs past,

Gain'd a secure asylum here at last.

Living, they taught us how to merit praise,
And gave example to succeeding days ; [save
Dying, they prov'd no pow'r, no worth, can
The great or good from the spacious grave.

Each Muse resigns her best lov'd sons to
death,

Vain is all art to stay the fleeting breath.
Tho' brightest genius kindle all its fires,
Or soon or late the lamp of life expires.

Oft must we think on Shakespeare, wrapt in
sleep, [weep ;

Who taught the heart to feel, the eye to
His wit like lightning pierc'd the cloud of
care, [there.

And when his humour sparkled joy was
In the cold grave repose the learn'd and wife,
And there the mortal part of Handel lies.

His powers unrival'd Fame has widely
spread,

His soul of melody to Heav'n is fled ;
But a rich treasure he has left behind,
A precious banquet for th' harmonic mind.

What fine morality would statues preach,
How great a lesson might cold marble teach,
If, while contemplating these sculptur'd lays,
And these long lines of monumental praise,
We felt the wish, and form'd the bold
design,

To act like those whose acts were most divine ;
To mark their steps whose pilgrimage is o'er,
And rival those who rival us no more.

Yet born with no bright talents, no high
name, [fame,

Which may command the wreath of publick
'Midst a small circle some secure that praise
Which justice ever to mild Virtue pays.

And tho' no nich of triumph, no proud bust
Should show how once appear'd our mould-
ring dust,

Kind friends to merit will due tribute give,
Still in their faithful mem'ry we shall live,
And ev'ry pious thought or act or word
Angels in Heaven's high annals will record.

Who can preserve with all a sculptor's art
The perfect image of an honest heart ?

Tho' the rais'd statue boasts a polish'd grace,
No passions, no desires illumine the face ;
No fire the eye can dart, no soul can warm
The lifeless picture of a lifeless form. [scene,
—Blest was the day, and awful was the
Which gave to Britons here a King and
Queen ;

When Heav'n's high delegate, by Wisdom led,
Fix'd the bright diadem on George's head ;
When the blest royal pair, with hearts re-
sign'd,

Paid Heav'n the tribute of a grateful mind,
And with the sacrifice of solemn pray'rs
Knelt at His throne who has establish'd
theirs ;

Then circling joy in ev'ry face appear'd,
From ev'ry tongue the song of joy was heard :

' Far distant be the hour that shall behold
Britannia's crown another brow enfold ;
Unshaken may this prosp'rous empire stand,
And long our Sov'reign rule this happy land !'
Oft has this hallow'd pile, these arches rung
Loud with the strains immortal Handel sung,
The tone of sympathy, the note of praise,
The fire of pure and elevated lays,

And all the wond'rous power to music giv'd
Attun'd the soul and lifted it to Heav'n ;

Celestial choirs seem'd op'ning on the sight ;
And ev'ry nerve then trembled with delight ;

The heart inspir'd was cold and had no more,
It throbb'd with pleasures never felt before ;

Discordant passions were compell'd to die,
The tear of rapture flow'd from every eye ;

Extatic moments ! when no sorrows pain'd,
When all was transport, and all concord
reign'd.

Oft may the melody of sacred song [along ;
Breathe thro' this dome, and float this roof

May Music's chosen sons here oft again
Raise ev'ry sweet and animating strain ;

Till our souls wrapt in bliss divine arise, [skies.
Quit their dull frames, and soar above the

E A S T I N D I A I N T E L L I G E N C E .

Copy of a LETTER from COLONEL FLOYD to an OFFICER of RANK in the ARMY
under GENERAL MEDDOWS.

" Camp at Patchipolliam, Sept. 21, 1791.

" To COLONEL STUART.

" My Dear Colonel,

AS you will have many relations, with
little exactness, of some late occur-
rences during my command of a detachment
VOL. XIX.

of the army on the Bowanni, I am desirous
of stating the principal ones to you myself, that
a just opinion of them may be formed by an
officer I so much esteem and respect.

" My corps was augmented after the for-
cing of Sattemungulum, so that it consisted of
S f the

the King's regiment, and 16 squadrons of native cavalry, his Majesty's 36th regiment, and four battalions of native infantry, with the eleven pieces of cannon served by the Bengal artillery. One of these battalions of Sepoys garrisoned Sattenmunglum, the rest of my corps was encamped near it, on the south-side of the Bowanni.

"For some days I had many vague reports of reinforcements to Seid Saib, who was stationed at Grudzelhetty, the bottom of the pass; his force consisted entirely of horse, as they said of 6000, but of very little merit: several cavalry skirmishes took place, in which the enemy was always beaten with great loss, and almost none on our part. At length some prisoners affirmed that Tippoo had descended the Ghaut in considerable force, and indeed we observed a much better cavalry than we had been used to.

"In the night of the 12th instant, I sent Captain Child, with three squadrons, up the south-side of the river, to reconnoitre; and early on the 13th instant, Major Darley, with his regiment, to support him. About an hour and a half afterwards, I received information that Major Darley was surrounded by a large body of horse: I moved out with the remainder of the cavalry to his relief, beat the enemy, killed about 400 of them on the spot, and returned to camp—Capt Child joined me just before the attack, after having beat a body of the enemy's cavalry at Pongar, forcing them into the river, where many were killed and drowned: the prisoners affirmed that Tippoo was at Damanah.

"About ten the same morning a large body of horse and foot, with four guns, moved down the north-side of the river, and cannonaded the ground guard; the corps were soon formed in order of battle, and took a position in front of the camp, with the cavalry in the second line: a large body of the enemy now appeared in front, and began to open guns, first on my right wing, and successively on my center and left. I imagined they fired from about fifteen guns, but deserters and others say there were nineteen. Lieutenant Colonel Deare, who commanded the Bengal Artillery, was killed early in the day, and his next officer, Captain Sampson, was soon disabled by a severe wound in the head; Lieutenant Armstrong of the 36th regiment was killed; Surgeon Assistant Morris, of the native cavalry, was severely wounded, and died in the night. The axle-trees of my two twelve pounders soon gave way, and a six pounder was disabled; the rest fired with excellent aim, but sparingly, as the stock of ammunition was not great. Our guns stood on the shoulder of a rising ground right on its summit; it was stoney, and fired from bushes. The enemy was on

strong ground among enclosures and villages, and at a considerable distance, so that most of the shot struck the ground short of our line, though some went an incredible distance beyond it. The cannonade was kept up until perfectly dark; nothing on earth could exceed the bravery and firmness of every man in our whole line.

"When it was dark I determined to join the Commander in Chief, and to take the shortest route to Coombatoor. Captain Dallas, who is always active and fertile in expedients, got timbers from the fort, and new axle-trees were made during the night for both twelve-pounders, but one of them only could move with the corps the next morning. The 16th battalion was withdrawn from the fort, and we marched off in two columns, one of infantry, and the other of cavalry, about day-break; the baggage forming a third column more remote from the enemy. The slaughter of the gun-bullocks had been so great, that we could not move the eighteen pounder, and it was left on the ground, with one disabled six pounder, and one of the twelve pounders.

"Early on the 14th, as soon as the enemy saw the troops in march, a large body of cavalry crossed the Bowanni, and fell upon the baggage, so that great part of it was thrown down, and left to the enemy; Surgeon's mate Sutherland was killed here: the country growing more confined at Oucara, the corps proceeded in one column, the cavalry leading, and from this time the infantry was entirely conducted, and most judiciously managed, by Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, my second. Major Cuppage, whose experience and gallantry are well known to you, commanded one of the brigades.

"The troops had hitherto marched unmolested by the enemy; but from the high grounds between Oucara and Coombampollum we saw large bodies of horse moving towards the line. The number of bullocks that had been killed and the exhausted state of the remainder, though every one had the usually supplied his own private bullocks, obliged us to abandon the twelve pounder and two sixes—five six pounders were now left.—The enemy brought guns to bear on the line of march, their cavalry began to press upon it, and our infantry was annoyed from musquetry and rockets.

"About five in the evening Col. Oldham formed his infantry on strong ground, broken by hedges. The enemy's infantry occupied the hedges also. This was about two miles and an half short of Showoor—Col. Oldham had reloaded his fire till now. The enemy seemed to imagine the moment arrived for the destruction of the corps; they shouted from all quarters, fired hotly from all their guns

guns and musquetry, and plied their rockets : a body of their cavalry moving down to charge our infantry, other large bodies cutting in among our baggage, our cavalry instantly faced about, formed, attacked, and beat theirs off the field, killing many of them and several of their horses, with scarce any loss on our part. Their attack on our infantry was bold but injudicious ; they suffered heavily in man and horse, and were completely beaten off without doing any injury to our infantry. Some of their principal leaders fell close to our ranks. Captain Hartley, of the 36th regiment, was killed here in a gallant attempt to storm a gun, and our infantry suffered loss from their guns and musquetry, but their firmness remained unshaken.

“ Nothing could be more instantaneous and judicious than the position taken by Majors Darley and Stevenfen, and Captains Pater and Child, each at the head of their respective corps. Major Asick was unfortunately ill at Coimbatoor, and still is extremely weak. I had only to wish, and the cavalry performed. Nothing could be more evident than that the enemy’s cavalry, his stable horse, was held in most complete check by our cavalry. One of our guns was laid for an howlered elephant, and struck the howler : the enemy now retired beaten from the field. We took up our ground near Showoor about seven at night, and fired three signal guns.

“ We marched before day on the 15th ; we heard and returned three signal guns.— We reached Valladay at eight at night, having fasted three days without eating, but not a murmur was heard from any one. General Medows had pushed beyond this place with a view to relieve us.

“ On the 16th General Medows joined us at Valladay, and I thought myself happy in having brought him my corps, without other accidents than the usual casualties of the service.

“ On the 13th and 14th, our loss was as follows :

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
42 Europeans,	85 Europeans,
114 Natives,	194 Natives,
23 horses,	11 horses.

“ Of the wounded officers none are severe cases, but Captain Sampson’s in the head, and Lieutenant Valancy, who has lost a foot.

“ I can ascertain nothing of the enemy’s loss ; but many stragglers, whom we have picked up, all say it was extremely heavy, and their three principal men were killed : most of them say, Burhan ud Deim Cawn, a brother-in-law of Tippoo’s, was killed.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My dear Colonel,

“ Your’s most faithfully,

(Signed). “ J. FLOYD.

“ P. S. I should like to dwell on the exemplary good conduct of the Seapoys, horse and foot ; all I can write cannot exceed their merits. His Majesty’s regiments and the artillery did themselves justice, with their accustomed valour and conduct.”

The following is a Narrative of what passed after the Junction of General Medows and Colonel Floyd’s armies, which includes the very latest date from India.

Tippoo, immediately after the battle at Showoor, disencumbered himself of his heavy baggage, by sending it up the Guzzlehattypass, and had been so correct in his information, and so active in his movements, as totally to elude the most vigorous pursuit of our army.

In consequence, therefore, of the Bowanni having suddenly risen on the 2^d ult. which prevented his retreating towards the Ghauts, the Sultan had moved with his whole force to Errode, which place he plundered of all the arrack, and about 2,000 bags of rice, which had been there deposited.

On the 2^d October ; however, a little after the troops had come to their ground, a party of cavalry advancing about a mile in front, happened to fall in near Gopalgatty with a party of the enemy, under the command of Arurfbeg (or the Master of the Ceremonies), on his return from Seengapatnam, where he had been to see the last solemnities paid to the corpse of Burhan ud Deim Cawn, Tippoo’s brother-in-law, who was killed at Showoor, on the 14th of September. They were immediately charged by our horse, who easily routed them, killing Arurfbeg, and driving a nephew of Moratee Row into the rapid Bowanni upon a camel, where he was drowned.

Two elephants, two camels, and twenty fine bullocks loaded with rockets, were captured, and about twenty-five horses were unavoidably driven into the river, where they perished. On the 7th the grand army arrived at, and encamped upon the same ground which the enemy had occupied the preceding day, at Cuddi Mady, fifteen miles North of Batoor ; and Major Younge, with his detachment and a large supply of grain and bullocks, there effected a junction with the General. Tippoo, it seem, had suddenly taken a westerly direction, inclining towards Coimbatoor, and the army was to march at twelve o’clock the same night towards Daraporam, on their way to Coimbatoor.

Colonel Hartley, with the detachment under his command, arrived at Pallicaudsherry on the 30th of September, and shortly after detached three battalions of Sepoys, to reinforce Coimbatoor.

Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, of the 74th regiment,

regiment, took the command of the center army on the death of Colonel Kelly; and Lord Cornwallis had resolved to proceed to Madras in the Vestal frigate, with a detachment of 3000 men; his Lordship having assured the Country Powers, that he should

not leave India before the conclusion of the war.

Col. Ross, Capt. Apfley, Capt. Kyd, Dr. Fleming, and Mr. Cherry were to accompany him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Florence, March 8.

YESTERDAY a proclamation was issued, notifying the Emperor's entire cession of Tuscany to his Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Ferdinand; and, at the same time, the first order of his Royal Highness, as Great Duke of Tuscany, confirming all the laws and regulations now existing, and continuing the Regency, and all persons civil and military,

in their employments. Upon this occasion there was a discharge of all the guns of the citadel.

Vienna, March 12. The King of Naples, accompanied by his Ambassador at this Court, left this capital on Thursday morning, and arrived the same evening at Newstadt, where he staid the 11th, and proceeded the next day on his journey to Venice.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

March 22.

A GENTEEL man went into the shop of Messrs. Willetton and Green, the corner of Conduit-street, New Bond-street; he looked at several articles of jewellery, and saying that he was recommended by his friend the Marquis of Salisbury, who actually dined at that shop, he ordered a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond necklace, and a gold watch set round with brilliants, to be sent to Lord Maffey, at half past four, in St. James's Place.

Mr. Green carried the articles, which in value amounted to upwards of seven hundred pounds. The pretended Lord Maffey agreed to take them, and presented for payment a draught for 1200*l.* purporting to be drawn by Lord Tankerville on Messrs. Courts and Co. bankers. The balance, Mr. Green said, he had not about him, and Lord Maffey observed, that it was of no consequence, as he must have proper cases for the jewels before he could present them to the lady; he therefore begged Mr. Green to bring such cases, and the difference of the bill as soon as convenient, saying he might leave the jewels.

When Mr. Green went from St. James's Place, it was too late to go to Courts's, but as he had no doubts of the bill, he went home and prepared the cases immediately.

On Wednesday morning he called again, but no Lord Maffey was to be found. Mr. Green then began to entertain some fears, and went to the house of Messrs. Courts, where he was informed that Lord Tankerville kept no money, and that the bill might be presumed to be a forgery. He then went to Lord Tankerville, who assured him that it was a forgery.

APP. 16. The following letters appear in News papers:

in Scymour-sheet, April 15, 1791.

request you to insert in your paper the

subjoined Copies of Letters, which we reciprocally present to each other on the parts of his Grace the Duke of NORFOLK and SIR JOHN HONEYWOOD, and which brought to an amicable termination the difference that had subsisted.

SUFFOLK,
J. STUART.

(COPY.)

To Sir JOHN HONEYWOOD, Bart.

April 13, 1791.

I Do not recollect that I ever made you a promise that I would inform you previously to my presenting a petition against the determination of the Stuyving Committee; but if I did, I am ready to acknowledge that I ought to make you an apology for not having acquainted you of my intentions, and beg your pardon for this supposed injury.

(Signed) NORFOLK.
(COPY)

To his Grace The DUKE of NORFOLK.

MY LORD, *April 13, 1791.*

In consequence of your Grace's apology, and the explanation that has been given me, I am ready to make an apology for the expressions made use of by me, in the House of Commons or elsewhere; and do therefore say that nothing but an idea of having been deceived could have induced me to use such language to a person whom I now consider as a man of strict honour and veracity; and beg your Grace's pardon for those expressions, and believe you had no intentions to deceive me.

(Signed) JOHN HONEYWOOD.

18. Edward Pritchard and Charles Taylor, for the wilful murder of their wives, Martha Pritchard and Winifred Taylor, were executed, according to their sentences, opposite the Debtors' door of Newgate, and afterwards carried to Surgeons'-Hall for dissection.

fection. Pritchard declared the Surgeons and Women who appeared against him had sworn false. He owned the justness of his sentence.

A person, who desires to remain unknown, has, through the medium of Mr. Hawkins Brown, M. P. given Ten Thousand Pounds five per cents. to the Society for propagating the Gospel in the Highlands.

In the House of Lords of Ireland it has been unanimously resolved, "That John Butler, Esq. has clearly proved his claim to the title of Earl of Ormond and Ossory and Viscount Thurles:" Whereupon it was ordered, that the Lord Chancellor, attended by the House, do present the Resolution of the

House to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order that the same be transmitted to his Majesty; who in consequence has been graciously pleased to direct his writ to be issued, summoning the Earl of Ormond to Parliament.

A very warm debate took place in the Irish House of Commons, on the 26th March, on the second reading of the Responsibility Bill, which continued till three o'clock on Sunday morning, when, the question being called, there appeared, Ayes 64, Noes 131.

The object of this bill, which was brought in by Mr. Forbes, was to render the Officers of the Crown responsible to Parliament for the disbursements and application of money issued from the Treasury for the purpose of the Crown.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS HARLEY to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Radnorshire, vice his late brother the Earl of Oxford, dec.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Stephen Lushington, of South-Hill-Parke, in Berks, Esq. Chairman of the East India Company, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Right Hon. Thomas Ord to be Governor of the Isle of Wight, vice the Duke of Bolton, resigned.

Major General O'Hara to the command of the 74th regiment of foot, vice Sir Archibald Campbell, dec.

Baine Baine, Esq. to be a Commissioner of Taxes, vice Daniel Bull, Esq. dec.

William Jones, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

to be Marshal of the Marshalsea of the Court of King's Bench, vice the late James Walker, Esq. dec.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews to be one of the Magdalen Hospital evening preachers, vice the Rev. Mr. Sedon, dec.

Right Hon. George Viscount Parker to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

John Lewis, of Harpton-court, Radnorshire, Esq. to be Clerk of the Bills of His Majesty's Customs throughout England and Wales.

Edward Boodle, Esq. of Lower-Brook-street, Grosvenor square, to be His Majesty's Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, vice Thomas Walley Partington, Esq. dec.

MARRIAGES.

AT Yarmouth, Daniel Durrent Scot, Gent. of Ingham, to Miss Sarah Burton, daughter of John Burton, Esq.

At Mackworth, near Derby. Sacheverell Pole, of Radborne, Esq. to Miss Mary Ware, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ware.

John Grosvenor, Esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Parsons, relict of the late Dr. Parsons.

The Rev. T. Gregorv, Vicar of Hendon, Bedfordshire, to Miss Pritchard, daughter of C. Pritchard, Esq. of Greenwich.

F. I. Browne, Esq. Member for Dorsetshire, to Miss Baring, daughter of John Baring, Esq.

Charles Thomson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Daiziel Thomson, only daughter of Robert Thomson, Esq. of St. Christopher's.

Edward Greaves, Esq. of Culcheath, Lancashire, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Bower, second daughter of the late T. Bower, Esq. of Ewerne, Dorset.

William Adams, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to

Miss Harwood, of Sckville-street, Piccadilly.

In Ireland. J. O. Hamilton, Esq. of Crebilly of Antrim, to Miss Jackson, sister to George Jackson, Esq. M. P. for Colerain, Ireland.

The Rev. Samuel Ingl, Rector of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Susannah Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, Esq. of Aubertes, in Bulmer.

John Ogle, Esq. Captain in the 61st regiment of foot, to Miss Barton, only daughter of Mrs. Barton, sister and heir of the late Richard Jackson, Esq. of Forkil, Armagh, Ireland.

William Lee, Esq. of Alton in Hampshire, banker and brewer, to Miss Ann Pedley, of Reading, Berks.

The Right Hon. Lord Strathaven, eldest son to the Earl of Aboyn, to Miss Cope, second daughter to Lady Hawkebury.

Lieutenant Col. Gould, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Stoney, of Downing-street.

Arthur

Arthur Henry Daly, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Arran, to Miss Ogle, second daughter of the late General Ogle.

Mr. John Christian, of Dunkirk, to Miss Charlotte Gurcham, daughter to the late Major General Joseph Gurcham, Governor of Placentia.

Dr. Pegge, of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Confe, eldest daughter of Kenton Confe, Esq. dec.

Walter F. Skeirett, Esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, to Miss Albina Mathias, of Scotland-yard.

Benjamin Stow, Esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Wagon, eldest dau. of the late Captain Martin Wagon, of the Royal Navy.

John Sutton, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Hotam, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron Hotham.

William Richardson, Esq. Accomptant-General to the East India Company, to the Countess Winterton.

Charles Smith, of Bromley, Middlesex, Esq. to Miss Sarah Devall, daughter of Mr. John Devall, of Mary-le-Bone.

At Inverness, Mr. Roy, surgeon to the garrison at Fort George, to Miss Campbell.

Benjamin Cherry, Esq. eldest son of the late Alderman Cherry, of Hertford, to Miss Frances Orme, sister to the Rev. Robert Orme, Rector of All Saints, Hertford.

The Rev. Dr. Somers, of Charlotte-street, to Miss Newton, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Earl of Gholmondeley to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bertie, daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Ancaster.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH and APRIL 1791.

ABOUT September 1790. Mrs. Celisia, daughter of David Mellet, Esq. and wife of Signor Celisia, Senator of Genoa. She was Author of *Almida*, a Tragedy, acted at Drury-lane in 1771, and of a Poem on Indolence.

MARCH 11. The Rev. Richard Maunfell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Limerick.

15. Dr. Barrow, of Lancaster. He lost his life by an accidental fall from his bed-chamber window, in looking for the hour on the town clock.

James Farrer, Esq. of Bamborough-Grange, near Doncaster.

In the Barracks, Dublin, Lieut. Edward Lofus, of the Royal Dragoon Guards.

18. At Birwick upon Tweed, Mr. John Amey, of Greenwich.

19. At Lexden, near Colchester, Mr. Nathaniel Wendle, Gun-Surveyor.

Mr. John Rowe, Surgeon, Colchester.

20. Richard Budworth, Esq. Lamb's Conduitt-street.

Richard Praison, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

The Rev. Robert Hall, at Arnby, Leicestershire, thirty-seven years Minister of the Baptist Dissenters there.

At Paris. Lord Spencer Hamilton, uncle to the present Duke of Hamilton, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Lady Barclay, relict of the late Sir William, and mother of the present Sir James, Barclay.

21. The Rev. John Mills, M. A. late Rector of Batford and Oxhill, in the county of Warwick, aged 78.

22. Mrs. Umberville, relict of Edward Umberville, Esq. late Coroner of Middlesex.

23. The Rev. Edward Aston, Rector of Buntingford, Hants

At Leicester, the Rev. Mr. Lambert, forty years Rector of Foles in Leicestershire.

Mr. John Chalmers, Putney.

Mr. Edward Denham, Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden.

24. Lady Harris, at Finchley.

Mr. Richard Munday, of Gray's Inn.

24. In Harvey's Buildings, in the Strand, John Frederic Bryant (See Vol. II. p. 247.) By the liberality of Sir Archibald Macdonald he had set up as a stationer, but not succeeding obtained a place in the office, which his ill health obliged him to give up.

25. Timothy Mackarel, Esq. late Major in the Earl of Leoburg's regiment, and Captain of a Company of Invalids at Jersey.

Edward Buller, Esq. of Port Looe, Cornwall, brother of Judge Buller.

26. Mr. Henry Whitfield, eldest son of Dr. Whitfield, Rector of St. Margaret, Lambury.

Mr. Duncan, Bridge-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Joseph Armytage, late of Charter-house-square.

27. The Rev. Humphrey Tamberlain, rector of Langynew in Montgomeryshire, also of Llancarfan in Merionethshire, and brother-in-law to Sir Richard Peto, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer.—On the morning of his death he addressed his audience with an uncommon—a foreboding energy; and to all appearance quite well; but in the afternoon, when catching his little flock, he was struck dead upon the spot!!!

—His father was cut off in a similar manner, when delivering a Sermon upon these words; —“It is appointed for all men once to die, and then cometh the judgment.”

28. Samuel Phipps, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent Conveyancer

In Mary-le-Bone Infirmary, the Rev. Joseph

Joseph Thomas Chorley, late of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

The Rev. Joshua Symonds, A. B. of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Surman, late of Tower-hill.

29. D Bull, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Tax Office, and formerly Representative for Calne.

Thomas Rhodes, Esq. at Battersea.

30. Mr. Rutter, calendar, of Bartholomew close.

The Countess Dowager Ferrers, widow of Washington Earl Ferrers.

The Rev. Richard King, M. A. many years Vicar of Wiberwell, in Hampshire.

Lastly, at Dursley, near Gloucester, Mr. Bondal, aged 70, famous in 1781 for riding one thousand miles, on the same horse, in one thousand successive hours, on Sturcombe-hill.

31. Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. late Governor and Commander in Chief on the Coast of Comorandel, Colonel of his Majesty's 7th regiment of foot, and Member for the borough of Inverkeithing.

On the 12th of April his remains were interred in Westminster-Abbey, near the monument of John Duke of Argyll.

The procession consisted of twelve porters on horseback, a plume of feathers, a hearse drawn by six horses, and fourteen mourning coaches, drawn each by four horses, and the choir of the deceased.

The pall-bearers were, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Stanhope, Lord Viscount Stormont, Lord F. Campbell, Sir W. Fawcett, and Mr. C. Campbell.

Sir Archibald Campbell was the second son of James Campbell, Esq. Commissary of the Western Isles of Scotland. As soon as he had finished his education at the University of Glasgow, he was removed to the Royal Academy at Woolwich, where he obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. He distinguished himself in various services during the war before the last; and after the peace was appointed Chief Engineer at Bengal, from whence he returned in 1773, having executed the services on which he had been employed.

In 1775 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's late 71st regiment of foot, and went with his regiment to America. He was captured at Boston, in consequence of its having been evacuated by his Majesty's troops; and soon after his release he commanded the expedition against Georgia, which Province he effectually reduced to obedience.

After that service he was appointed to the Government of Jamaica, which he resigned on the peace. He then went to the East Indies, as Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief of the Army on that Establishment. He returned in the year 1789, in a very bad state of health.

APRIL 1. The Right Hon. Ralph Verney, Earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland, Representative in Parliament for the county of Bucks.

Mr. Kirk, seal-engraver, St. Paul's Church Yard.

At Kair, in Kircardineshire, Captain James Leffell, of the 15th regiment of foot.

Mr. Isaac Tuttedale, merchant, at Croft, near Whitehaven.

2. Mrs. Diummond, wife of Robert Diummond, Esq. of King-street, St. James's-square.

At Paris, the celebrated Count de Mirabeau.

The body was opened on Sunday, in the court-yard of his hotel, in the presence of M. Vig d'Azir, physician to the King.—Every session of Paris sent a surgeon to be present on the occasion.—On each of the *effera* being opened, the report was given to the populace who surrounded the hotel.

M. Bailly ordered the playhouses, and all the places of amusement, to be shut up for three days, on account of Mirabeau's death.

M. Mirabeau, perceiving death approach with hasty strides, called the Abbe Taleyrand, late Bishop of Autun, to his bed-side, and presented him with a paper to be delivered to the National Assembly.—“It is my legacy,” says he; “for it contains my opinion on the law they are now employed in discussing relative to testamentary devises: I confide it to your friendship, and desire that you will read it from the Tribune—Renember, too, that it is my dying words, “that nothing is to likely to maintain an odious and a dangerous aristocracy, as an *inequality in regard to property.*”

M. de Mirabeau soon after requested the key of his bureau, and the wife of his porter having gone to his Secretary's apartment for that purpose, found the door locked. Some suspicious circumstances having occurred, the servants broke open the door, and found the Secretary stabbed with several wounds, which he had given himself with a pen-knife.—As none of these were mortal, he was instantly carried before a Commissary of the Police; and from his answers to the various interrogatories put to him, his mind seemed to be deranged.—Two packets were found in his chamber: the one with a label, on which was written, “This belongs to M. de Mirabeau;” and on the other, “This belongs to myself.” The first of these contained 22,000 livres, and the second 80.

The Rev. Thomas Hewitt, Rector of Piddington, with East Rushton annexed, and also Vicar of Witton, in Norfolk.

3. At Bedfordshire, near Oxford, where he had gone for the change of air, in his 61st year, Dr. John Berkenhout (See Vol. XIV. p. 155, an Account of this Gentleman, and a Portrait of him).

Mr. Robert Harding, Deputy of Portfoken Ward.

Mr. Richard Spranger, second son of John Spranger, Esq. Master in Chancery.

Mr. Henry Lightfoot, hop merchant, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lately, at Eckington, Derbyshire, in his 70th year, Jonathan Bromhead, Esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants for that county.

Lately, at Richmond in Yorkshire, Christopher Wayne, Esq.

5. Matthew Purling, Esq. Wimpole-Street.

James Young, Esq. Provost of Sterling.

A. Deane, Esq. of Ebbw, in Gloucestershire.

6. Mr. Henry Brown, cornfactor, of Savage-gardens.

Philipps Dashwood, Esq. second son of Charles Vere Dashwood, of Stamford-hill, Nottinghamshire.

Lately, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, Arthur H. fringe, Esq.

Lately, at Vienna, Francis Englefield, Esq. Major in the Imperial service, and Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty.

7. In the 80th year of his age the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Rector of High Roding, in Essex, and St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London.

Lady Viscountess St. Asaph, daughter to the Marquis of Bath.

John Shapleigh, of New Court, near Exeter, Esq.

8. At Matlock Path, the Rev. Leonard Beridge, D. D. Vicar of Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, upwards of thity-six years Minister of Deventer Chapel, near Birmingham.

At W. Hall, Mr. John Alcock, aged 51, several years Organist of that place.

William Macfarlane, Esq. of Macfarlane, in his 91st year.

10. Mr. Samuel Malbon, aged 77, late an eminent apothecary of Oxford.

11. At Salisbury, in his 82d year, Mr. John Galt.

Lately, at Chester, Mrs. O'Donnell, niece to the late Earl Nugent.

12. At Walthampton, near Lymington, Haits, Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. aged 79.

The Rev. Dr. Turner, of Loughborough-house, in his 70th year. He was Rector of Cumberston, Vicar of Elmley, and Minister of Noron, all in the Diocese of Worcester.

Mr. Paine, of Wood's Close, Clerkenwell, who from the lowest beginnings, with credit to himself, accumulated not less than 20,000*l*.

Lady Charlotte Rich, aged 78, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

13. Mrs. Wright, of the City Coffee-house.

Mr. John Evans, Clerk to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Nathan Birkinshaw, Gunner of the Imregnable, at Plymouth-dock.

14. At Wood Ditton, near New-market, Mary Smith, widow, aged 100.

14. At Highbury-place, John Ward, Esq. formerly of Gibraltar, Paymaster of the Troops in that Garrison.

Mrs. Langford, Southwood-lane, Highgate.

Lately, ——— Ellifon, M. D. of Woollay, near Wakefield.

Lately, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Charles fourth Earl of Traquair, and aunt to the present Earl.

15. Mr. Bateclou, of Hackney.

Dr. Alexander Garden, of Cecil street in the Strand, late of Charlestown.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Dabrie, of Oxford-street.

16. Mr. Bowden, a German Gentleman in Craven-street.

Penoyer Watkins, Esq. Justice of Peace for the county of Carmarthen.

Mr. Marant, an American, several years distinguished among the Dissenters by the appellation of the Black Preacher. He was originally a Trumpeter.

Lately, Hugh Higgins, Esq. Oxford-street.

17. Mr. Francis Woodhouse, attorney, Old B. twelv-court, Carey-street.

Lately, at Charlborough, in Dorsetshire, Edward Drax, Esq.

18. Mr. Russell, shoemaker, Cornhill.

William Dickinson, Esq. at Hadley.

19. At Newton-green, the Rev. Dr. Price (See p. 244.)

Mrs. Cresswell, relict of the late Thomas Escount Cresswell, Esq.

The Rev. John Ryder, LL. D. Dean of Lismore, in Ireland.

Lately, at Froditham, John Latham, Esq. thirty-five years Surveyor of the Customs in Chester.

Lately, at Chester, Thomas Cotgrave, Esq. senior Alderman of that Corporation.

Lately, at Inch Keith, a small Island on the North-West Coast of the Highlands of Scotland, without pain, proan, or previous sickness, one Archibald Cameron, in the 122d year of his age. He had served seven Lords of the Isle as dramatick piper, during the course of ninety-four years.

22. William Rogers, Esq. formerly Deputy of Bishopsgate Ward, and one of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for the City of London.

Samuel Baynton, Esq. of the Bank.

23. Mrs. Crowder, wife of Mr. Stanley Crowder, bookseller, in Paternoster-row.

Mr. Lockyer Davis, bookseller, Holborn.



THE European Magazine,

For M A 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. And 2. VIEW of ELGIN CATHEDRAL.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Memoirs of James Boswell, Esq. —	323	A Statement of Facts, in Answer to Mrs. Gunning's Letter. Addressed to his Grace the Duke of Argyll. By Capt. Bowen —	358
Sketch of the Life of Dr. Price, by Dr. Priestley —	326	Parallels.—A Chinese and a Parisian	363
Original Letter of James Duke of Hamilton	328	General Reflections on the History and Religion of Mankind [continued]	364
On the Intelligence of Animals, No. IV. [continued]	329	On the Comparative Excellence of the Sciences and Arts. By Mr. William Roscoe [concluded]	367
Reflections on Sepulchral Monuments, by the Marquis of Lansdown —	333	Particulars of the last Sickness and Death of M. De Mirabeau, by J. P. G. Cabanis, the Physician who attended him	369
Supplement to the Memoirs of the Chevaliere d'Eon in our Magazine for March —	335	Description of Elgin Cathedral —	376
Drossiana, No. XX. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued]	337	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain.—Commons: including Debates on the Quebec Constitution Bill—Ways and Means, and Minister's Budget for 1791	377
Account of La Grande Chartreuse. Extracted from the MS. Journals of a late Traveller —	342	Theatrical Journal: including Account of "The Cave of Trophonius," an Opera—	
Copy of a Letter from Fanny Morgan to Miss Dyer when a Child —	345	"The Dreamer Awake; or, The Pugilist Matched"—"National Prejudice," a Comedy—"Hue and Cry," a Farce—	
Anecdote respecting the Death of Gustavus Adolphus —	346	"The Union; or, St. Andrew's Day," a Divertissement; with Variety of New Prologues and Epilogues.	386
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.		Poetry—Sonnet on Intemperance—and another addressed to the Author of the Brunoniad—Ode to Music—Verses by T. C. Rickman, &c. &c. —	390
Hamilton's Transactions during the Reign of Queen Anne, from the Union to the Death of that Princess —	347	Foreign and East India Intelligence from the London Gazette —	392
Popular Tales of the Germans —	350	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Marriages, Obituary, &c.	
Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs of Great-Britain, from the Year 1727 to the present Time —	353		
Burney's General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period, Vol. IV. [continued]	354		
A Letter from Mrs. Gunning. Addressed to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.	358		

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible for us to give a decided answer to *Llewellyn's* inquiries, without seeing the pieces he refers to.

The *Bromley Theatricals* in our next.

Also, the Remarks on *Paley*.

The ribaldry against Mr. *Burke* from two Correspondents is inadmissible.

The same answer to the invective against the memory of Dr. *Price*.

The *Verfes* to Captain *Bligh* were unfortunately received too late for this Number; but shall certainly appear next Month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 6, to May 14, 1791.																			
	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.										
London	5	10	3	11	2	4	3	0											
Middlesex			0	2	10	2	7	3	4	Essex	6	0	7	2	2	3	1		
Surry			3	3	0	2	6	3	11	Suffolk			8	2	3	2	11		
Hertford		0	0	2	11	2	5	3	11	Norfolk	2	10	6	2	2	3	0		
Bedford		3	8	9	2	5	3	5		Lincoln	3	9	10	2	1	3	3		
Cambridge	6	3		5	2	0	3	0		York	3	4	7	2	2	3	11		
Huntingdon	8	0	3	0	2	2	3	0		Durham	4	0	0	2	4	4	6		
Northampton	6	4	9	3	1	2	3	3		Northumberland	8	4	2	2	2	3	4	2	
Rutland	6		0	3	1	2	4	3	8	Cumberland	6	3	9	2	2	5	3	3	
Leicester	6	4	3	9	3	5	2	3	4	Westmorl.	11	5	10	3	11	2	7	0	0
Nottingham	6	0	4	2	3	2	3	3	9	Lancashire	6	0	0	3	5	2	7	4	2
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	2	6	4	5	Cheeshire	7	5	5	3	8	2	4	0	0
Stafford	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	9	4	Monmouth	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Salop	6	5	4	7	3	8	2	3	4	Somerfet	0	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	3
Hereford	6	4	0	3	5	2	3	0	0	Devon	0	2	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
Worcester	6	3	3	8	3	2	7	3	8	Cornwall	0	2	1	1	9	0	0	0	0
Warwick	6	5	0		6	2	8	4	2	Dorset	0		9		1	3	9	0	0
Gloucester	6	3	0	0	3	1	2	3	7	Hants	0		9	2	4	3	9	0	0
Wilts	6	2	0		11	2	4	4	1	Suffex	0	2	9	2	3	0	0	0	0
Berks	6	2	0		11	2	4	3	2	Kent	10	0		11	2	4	2	11	0
Oxford	6	2	0		0	2	3	3	7										
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	10	2	4	3										

WALES.

North Wales	6	8	4	7	3	12	0	0
South Wales	7	6	0	0	3	11	7	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—29 — 75	52	N. N. W.
29—29 — 80	51	N.
30—29 — 89	47	N.

M A Y.

1—29 — 82	48	N. N. E.
2—29 — 81	49	N.
3—29 — 95	46	N. N. E.
4—29 — 95	45	N.
5—29 — 93	46	N.
6—29 — 97	46	N. N. E.
7—30 — 25	47	N. N. E.
8—30 — 30	50	N. W.
9—30 — 11	52	W.
10—30 — 00	56	W.
11—30 — 03	52	E.
12—29 — 65	51	W.
13—29 — 55	56	S.
14—29 — 93	57	S. S. W.
15—30 — 06	58	S. W.
16—29 — 90	57	W.
17—29 — 81	57	W.
18—29 — 83	55	W.

19—29 — 50	57	S.
20—29 — 92	55	W.
21—30 — 00	58	S. S. W.
22—29 — 88	56	S. W.
23—29 — 75	57	S.
24—29 — 90	55	W.
25—30 — 07	53	N.
26—30 — 27	57	E.

PRICES of STOCKS,

May 26, 1791.

Bank Stock, 186 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock, —
New 7 per Cent. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.—
5 per Cent. Ann. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 89s. pr.
120 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock,
3 per Cent. red. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann.
3 per Cent. Conf. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$,
3 per Cent. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$,	N. Navy & Vi&. Bills
Long Ann. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-	Lot. Tick.
16ths	Irish Lot. Tick. —
Ditto Short 177 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12	Exchequer Bills —
12-16ths	Tontine, —

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

For M A Y 1791.

MEMOIRS of JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.*

[With a PORTRAIT.]

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. was born at Edinburgh on the 29th of October, N.S. 1740, being the eldest son of Alexander Boswell, Esq. an eminent Judge in the Supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary in Scotland, by the title of Lord Auchinleck, from the Barony of that name in Ayrshire, which has been the property of the family for almost three centuries. His mother was Mrs. Euphemia Erskine, descended in the line of Alva from the noble House of Mar, a lady of distinguished piety.

He received his early education at the school of Mr. James Mundell, in Edinburgh, a teacher of great reputation; amongst whose scholars were, Mr. Ilay Campbell, now Lord President of the Court of Session, and many others who do honour to his memory. He went through the regular course of the College of Edinburgh, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Temple, of Allardeen in Northumberland, some time Rector of Mamhead in Devonshire, and now Vicar of St. Gluvias in Cornwall; an intimacy which has continued without interruption, and has probably contributed to keep alive that love of literature and of English manners which has ever marked Mr. Boswell's character. He very early began to shew a propensity to distinguish himself in literary composition, in which he was encouraged by the late Lord Somerville, to whose memory he pays a grateful tribute. While he was at Edinburgh College,

Lady Honston, sister of the late Lord Cathcart, put under his care a comedy, entitled, "*The Coquettes; or, The Gallant in the Closet;*" with a strict injunction that its author should be concealed. Mr. Boswell, who was then very fond of the drama, and associated much with the players, got this comedy brought upon the stage, and wrote the prologue to it, which was spoken by Mr. Parsons. But it was not successful, being in truth *damned* the third night, and not unjustly; for it was found to be chiefly a translation of one of the bad plays of Thomas Corneille. Such, however, was the fidelity of Mr. Boswell, that although from his attending the rehearsals, and other circumstances, he was generally supposed to be the author of it himself, and consequently had the laugh and sneer of his country against him, he never mentioned by whom it was written; nor was it known till the discovery was made by the lady herself.

Having studied civil law for some time at Edinburgh, Mr. Boswell went for one winter to continue it at the University of Glasgow, where he also attended the lectures of Dr. Adam Smith on moral philosophy and rhetoric.

At this early period he was flattered by being held forth as a Patron of Literature; for Mr. Francis Gentleman published at the elegant press of the *Foulis's* the tragedy of *Oronoko*, altered from Southerne, and inscribed it to him in a poetical epistle, concluding thus in the person of his Muse

* In giving an account of this Gentleman, there is little occasion to make private inquiries, as from a certain peculiarity, frank, open, and ostentatious, which he avows, his history, like that of the old Seigneur Michael de Montaigne, is to be traced in his writings.

But where with honest pleasure she can find
Sense, taste, religion, and good-nature join'd,
There gladly will she raise her feeble voice,
Nor fear to tell that Boswell is her choice.

He had acquired, from reading and conversation, an almost enthusiastic notion of the felicity of London, which he visited, for the first time, early in the year 1760, and his ardent expectations were not disappointed. He had already given some specimens of a talent for writing in several occasional essays, both in prose and verse, without a name, and he soon obtained the acquaintance of many of the wits of the metropolis, having the late Mr. Derrick as his introducer into "many-colour'd life," or, as he has pleasantly expressed it, his *governor*. But his views of the world were chiefly opened by the late Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, one of the most amiable and accomplished noblemen of his time, who being of the same county, and from his earliest years acquainted with the family of Auchinleck, insisted that young Boswell should have an apartment of his house, and introduced him into the circles of the great, the gay, and the ingenious. He in particular carried him to Newmarket, the history of which Mr. Boswell related in a poem written upon the spot, entitled, "*The Cub at Newmarket, A Tale*;" which he published next year in quarto, with a dedication to Edward Duke of York, to whom the author had been allowed to read it in manuscript, and had been honoured with his Royal Highness's approbation.

Captivated with the variety and animation of the metropolis, Mr. Boswell was now earnest to have a commission as an Officer of the Guards; but his father prevailed with him to return to Scotland, and take some time to consider of it. Wishing that his son should apply to the law, which his family had done for two generations with great advantage, Lord Auchinleck took the trouble himself to give him a regular course of instruction in that science; a circumstance of singular benefit, and of which Mr. Boswell has ever expressed a strong and grateful sense. Mr. Boswell at this time, but still without putting his name, only the initials, contributed several pieces to "*A Collection of Poems by Gentlemen of Scotland*," published by Mr. Alexander Donaldson. Several of these were particularly distinguished in "*The Critical Review*." In one of them he pleasantly draws his own character. It appears that he was very intimate with the Reverend Edward Colquet, one of the

ministers of the Church of England Chapel at Edinburgh, a man who had lived much in the world, and, with other qualities, was eminent for gay society. Mr. Boswell thus speaks of him:

And he owns that Ned Colquet the priest
May to something of humour pretend;
And he swears that he is not in jest,
When he calls this same Colquet his friend.

We cannot but observe, that these are traits in it which time has not yet altered. As for instance:

Boswell does women adore,
And never, once means to deceive;
He's in love with at least half a score,
If they're serious he smiles in his sleeve.

And that egotism and self-applause which he is still displaying, yet it would seem with a conscious smile;

— Boswell is modest enough,
Himself not quite *PHŒNUS* he thinks.

And,

He has all the bright fancy of youth,
With the judgement of forty and five;
In short, to declare the plain truth,
There is no better fellow alive.

Having an uncommon desire for the company of men distinguished for talents and literature, he was fortunate enough to get himself received into that of those who were considerably his superiors in age; such as Lord Elibank, Lord Kaimes, Sir David Dalrymple, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Mr. David Hume, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. Andrew Stuart, and others; and was admitted a member of the *Select Society* of Edinburgh. He then passed his trials as a Civilian, before a Committee of the Faculty of Advocates. Persisting, however, in his fondness for the Guards, or rather, in truth, for the metropolis, he again repaired to London, in the end of the year 1762, recommended to the late Duke of Queensberry, the patron of Gay, who, he believed, was to obtain for him what he wished; but, perhaps from a secret understanding with Lord Auchinleck, it was delayed from time to time till, in summer 1763, a compromise was made, that if he would relinquish his favourite project, and resume the study of the civil law, for one winter, at Utrecht, he should afterwards have the indulgence of travelling upon the Continent, provided that on his return he should become an advocate at the Scotch Bar.

This year he, for the first time, appeared as an author with his *name*, in a little

little volume of "Letters between the Honourable Andrew Erskine and James Boswell," Esq. a publication in which he and his friend, a brother of the Earl of Kelly, indulged themselves in a vein of singular, and sometimes extravagant humour. During his residence in London at this time, Mr. Boswell cultivated the acquaintance of literary men, and particularly obtained that of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, from which so much instruction and entertainment has been derived.

He fulfilled his additional winter's study of civil law at Utrecht, in which that of Holland was intermixed, under the very able German professor TRAAR, and made excursions to other parts of the Seven Provinces, particularly the Hague, where he had the great advantage of being treated with all the kindness of relationship by M. Van Sommelsdyck, one of the nobles of Holland, from whose family he had the honour of being descended; a daughter of that illustrious house having married Alexander Earl of Kincardine, whose daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, was Mr. Boswell's grandmother by the father's side.

He then accompanied the late Earl Marischal of Scotland into Germany; and, being well recommended, passed some time at many of the Courts; proceeded through Switzerland to Geneva; visited Rouleau and Voltaire; crossed the Alps into Italy, and not only saw the parts of that delightful country which are commonly surveyed in the course of what is called the *Grand Tour*, but others worthy of a classical traveller's curiosity. During a part of the time which he passed in Italy he had the happiness of being along with Lord Mount Stuart, to whose merits he has done justice in a Latin Dedication of his *Theses Juridicae*. Nor was it a circumstance of small moment in the pleasant and social scale that he met at Turin, Rome, and Naples, the celebrated John Wilkes, Esq. with whom he had always maintained an acquaintance upon the most liberal terms, and with whom he enjoyed many classical scenes with peculiar relish.

But Mr. Boswell's travels were principally marked by his visiting the island of Corsica, the internal part of which no native of Britain had ever seen. Undismayed by the reports of danger which were circulated, he penetrated into its wildest districts, and was amply rewarded by the knowledge which he acquired, and by obtaining the acquaintance of its illustrious Chief General Paoli. Miss Aitken, now Mrs. Baird, has thus de-

scribed Mr. Boswell's singular happiness, in her beautiful Poem entitled "CORSIKA." After decanting on the blessings of liberty, she proceeds:

Such were the working thoughts which
swell'd the breast

Of generous BOSWELL, when with nobler
aim

And views beyond the narrow beaten track
By trivial fancy trode, he turn'd his course
From polish'd Gallia's soft delicious vales,
From the grey reliques of imperial Rome,
From her long galleries of laurel'd stone,
Her chissel'd heroes, and her marble Gods
(Whose dumb majestic pomp yet awes the
world),

To animated forms of patriot zeal;
Warm in the living majesty of virtue;
Elate with fearless spirit; firm; resolv'd;
By fortune unsubdued; unaw'd by power.

On the same account he was celebrated by the late Edward Burnaby Green, Esq. in "Corsica, an Ode;" and by Capel Loft, Esq. in his "Praides of Poetry."

When Mr. Boswell was at Paris, in January 1766, where he intended to pass the winter, he received accounts of the death of his mother, which obliged him to hasten home to his father. In his way, however, through London, he had an interview with Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, with whom he corresponded concerning the affairs of Corsica. Some of the particulars of this interview, all of which he committed to writing, he has been heard to mention in a very interesting manner. Soon after his return to Scotland he was admitted an Advocate in the Court of Session, and practised there for some years with good success.

In 1767 the great DOUGLAS CAUSE being an object of universal attention and interest, Mr. Boswell generously volunteered in favour of Mr. Douglas, against whose filiation the Court of Session had decided by the casting vote of the Lord President Dundas. With a labour of which few are capable, he compressed the substance of the immense volumes of proofs and arguments into an octavo pamphlet, which he published with the title of "The Essence of the Douglas Cause;" and as it was thus made intelligible without a tedious study, we may ascribe to this pamphlet a great share of the popularity on Mr. Douglas's side, which was of infinite consequence when a division of the House of Lords upon an appeal was apprehended; not to mention that its effect was said to be considerable in a certain important quarter. He also took care to keep the newspapers and other publica-

tions incessantly warm with various writings, both in prose and verse, all tending to touch the heart and rouse the parental and sympathetic feelings. His aid upon this occasion was acknowledged in some very well written letters by the "worthy Queenberry *." It is well known that the hard decree was reversed, and that he whom Mr Boswell thus supported now enjoys the large property of his family, and his is also been raised to the Peerage.

In 1768 Mr. Boswell published "An Account of Corsica, with the Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Pascale Paoli," in one vol. 8vo. This work is universally known, it having not only passed through several editions in English, but been translated into Dutch, German, Italian, and twice into French. Even the stern Johnson, we find, thus praises it in a letter to the Author: "Your Journal is in a very high degree curious and delightful. You express images which operated strongly upon yourself, and you have impressed them with great force upon your readers. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified."

In the following winter, Mr. Boswell, ever ready to take the part of the injured, was (though personally unknown to him) solicited by the late David Rofs, Esq. to favour him with a Prologue for the opening of a Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, for which Rofs had obtained his Majesty's patent, but found a violent and oppressive party formed in opposition to him. Mr. Boswell complied, and produced what one of Mr. Rofs's great patrons, the Earl of Mansfield, well characterised as "a very good copy of verses, very conciliating." This Prologue was spoken by Mr. Rofs himself, and was as follows :

SCOTLAND, for learning and for arms renowned,
In ancient annals is with lustre crown'd ;
And still she shares whatever the world can yield
Of letter'd fame, or glory in the field.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. PRICE,

BY DR. PRIESTLEY.

RICHARD PRICE was born the 23d of February, 1723, at Tynton in Glamorganshire, being the son of the Rev. Rice Price, who was for many years the pastor of a congregation of Dissenters at Bridgend, in the same county.

At the age of about eight years he was sent to school to the Rev. Mr. Joseph Simons, at Neath, and having been conti-

In every distant land Great Britain knows
The Thistle springs promiscuous with the Rose.

While in all points with other lands she vies,

The stage alone to Scotland was denied ;
Mistaken Zeal, in times of darkness bred,
O'er the best minds its gloomy vapours
(spread ;
Taste and Religion were supposed at strife ;
And 'twas a sin—to view this glass of life !

When the Muse ventur'd the ungracious
task,

To play elusive with unlicens'd mask,
Mute was restrain'd by statutory awe,
And tragick greatness fear'd the scourge of
law.

Illustrious heroes arrant vagrants seem'd,
And gentlest nymphs were sturdy beggars
deem'd.

This night lov'd GEORGE'S free enlighten'd
age

Bids ROYAL FAVOUR shield the Scottish
stage ;

HIS ROYAL FAVOUR every bosom cheers ;
The drama now with dignity appears !
Hard is my fate, if murmurs there be
Because that favour is announc'd by me.

Anxious, alarm'd, and aw'd by every
frown,

May I entreat the candour of the TOWN :
You see me here by no unworthy art ;
My ALL I venture where I've fix'd my
heart.

Fondly ambitious of an honest fame,
My humble labours your indulgence claim ;
I wish to hold no RIGHT but by YOUR CHOICE ;
I'll trust my patent to the PUBLICK VOICE.

The effect of it, aided by friends properly planted in different parts of the Theatre, was instantaneous and effectual ; the tide was turned, the loudest plaudits were given, and Mr. Rofs was allowed ever after to enjoy his patent with all its advantages.

[To be continued.]

*The epithet by which THOMSON in his "Seasons" characterises the late DUKES of
1255A-1817.

to the Rev. Vavasor Griffith's academy, at Talgarth in Breconshire. In the month of June 1739 his father died; and in the beginning of the following year he also lost his mother. Immediately after this last event he quitted Mr. Griffith's academy and came to London. Here he was settled at the academy of which Mr. Eames was the principal tutor, under the patronage of his uncle the Rev. Samuel Price, who was co-pastor with Dr. Watts upwards of 40 years. At the end of four years he left this academy, and resided with Mr. Streatfield, of Stoke Newington. At the commencement of his residence here, he assisted Dr. Chandler at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry. He afterwards occasionally preached at Edmonton; and after having lived near thirteen years in this family, he was induced, in consequence of the death of his uncle and of Mr. Streatfield, which had lately happened, to change his situation of life. In the year 1757, therefore, he was married to Miss Sarah Blundell, originally of Belgrave in Leicestershire, but who had, previous to her marriage, resided for some time at Hackney.

In this place he lived for the first year after his marriage; but upon being chosen pastor of the Dissenting Congregation at Newington-Green, he removed thither in the following year, where he continued till the death of his wife, which happened in Sept. 1786, and induced him once more to exchange his residence for Hackney in the succeeding March.

After having officiated for some time at Newington-Green, he was chosen afternoon preacher at Mr. Radcliffe's Meeting-house in Poor Jewry. But in the year 1770, upon being elected pastor of the Congregation at the Gravel-Pit in Hackney, he resigned the afternoon service at Poor Jewry in favour of the same service at Newington-Green, which he continued till within about two years of the death of Mrs. Price.

During the last six years of his life he

confined himself to the morning service at Hackney, which he regularly performed till the 20th of February, when he preached his last sermon. On Wednesday the 23d of that month he was taken ill of a slow nervous fever, occasioned by his attending the funeral of a friend at Bunhill-fields. He languished under that disorder for a fortnight, and then seemed to be recovering; but on Saturday the 17th of March (when every symptom of the fever had disappeared) he was violently attacked by a disorder in his bladder, which had been gradually coming on for ten or twelve years. This, though accompanied with the most excruciating pain, never excited a murmur or a groan from him.

In the intervals of ease he was placid and even cheerful; but, in consequence of the long continuance of the disorder, his strength and spirits were at last so reduced that he could not speak without difficulty. On Saturday the 16th of April the violence of his disorder increased exceedingly; his pains became more and more frequent, and he was rendered totally incapable of taking any nourishment. At length worn out with agony and disease, but still in the full enjoyment of his understanding, he expired without a groan at half past one in the morning of Tuesday the 19th.

To the list of his Works printed in our last, may be added the following:

1. A Method of Calculating the Exact Probability of all Conclusions founded on Induction. By the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Baynes, F. R. S.; with an Appendix by R. Price. Read at the Royal Society the 23d December, 1763. Also a Supplement to the Essay read the 6th December, 1764.

2. Discourse on the Evidence for a future Period of Improvement in the State of Mankind, delivered on Wednesday the 25th of April 1787, to the Supporters of a new Academical Institution among Protestant Dissenters, 8vo. 1787.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO your list of Dr. PRICE's Works given in April, be pleased to add a *Publication in the Massachusetts Spy*, sent over by General Gage from Bolton, which was spoken of in the House of Commons as a Philippic, and would have been attended with danger to the Doctor, could the Ministry of that day have prov-

ed him to have been the author; but they had not the opportunity of doing it. So cautious was the Doctor, that a particular friend of his, who wished to possess it, and was trusted with the secret, wrote over to America in order to procure a printed copy. Yours,

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.
JAMES

May 3, 1791.

JAMES DUKE OF HAMILTON*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The inclosed original Letter of James Duke of Hamilton I found pasted to a leaf of Burnet's Memoirs of that Nobleman which fell into my hands in a library I lately purchas'd; and as it bears every mark of authenticity, if you choose you may allot a place for it in your valuable Magazine.

Chifavell street,
April 25, 1791.

I am, Sir,
Your's,
J. LACKINGTON.

MOST SACRED SOUVERAIGNE

IT is an exceeding greate griefe unto me that your Majesties matters suffers for greate delays through the interruption of this unhappie butineis, which occasioned my removall from Court upon those grounds I have by my former letters humbly represented to your Majestie but seeing the effects there of have been for far contrary to my intentions I doe with all humillite begg your Ma'eties pardon for the same. Nor am I able to expresse my reall trouble for that heavy aspection I am informed is layd upon me as if I could have admitted a thought of your Mjestic being privy to any such base act which I heard was intended against me. A Crime

greater in me to have believed then in any els living who hath had the honour and happines for long to know your Majestie and of whose goodnesse and favours I have had for many and reall testimonies which at all tymes I shal be ready to declare unto the world and make appear by my carriage that I shall ever prefer the good of your Majesties service before any thing that can concerne

Your Majesties .
humblest Servant and most
faithfull and loyall Subjecte
HAMILTON.

Keneill,
the 23^d. of October 1641.

* James Duke of Hamilton beheaded March 9, 1649. Bishop Burnet, in his *Life of the Duke*, sub anno 1641, p. 186, says, "About the middle of October an odd passage fell in, which for its not being expected was called *the Incident*. A gentleman not known to the Marquis (afterwards Duke of Hamilton) brought him and the Earl of Argyle the discovery of a plot he said was laid for their Lives, and the Earl of Lanerk's; which he said he could justify by one witness, who was invited to the execution of it. He told also a long formal story of the persons who were to be actors, of time, place, and manner, and said it was to be executed that very night. Thus the Marquis carried to the King without naming particulars, which could not be done safely by the law of Scotland, since he had but one witness to prove them by. The King desired him to examine the thing to the bottom, and bring him what further evidence he could find. In the evening other presumptions were brought to the Marquis, but no clear evidence, and the matter was got abroad and in every body's mouth; so that all who depended on these Lords came about them in great numbers; and those on whom the design was fastened, gave out it was a forgery to make them odious, and gathered all together. The Marquis, hearing this, did not stir out of doors, lest some of their too officious followers had raised tumults; and next day in the evening, he with the Earl of Argyle and his brother, and half a dozen servants, went out of town to his house of Keneill, twelve miles from Edinburgh, and sent his excuse to his Majesty, with the true account of the reasons that moved him to do what he had done. Upon this many discourses went about; people of all sides passing construction as they were affected; but the Parliament took the whole matter into consideration. Those who had given the information owned what they had said, and those on whom the plot was fixed did as positively deny all; so that no clear proof being brought, the Parliament could come to no other decision, but that the Lords had good reason to withdraw themselves; and so they were invited to return to their place in Parliament. This was a tedious butineis, and put a great stop to the settlement betwixt the King and the nation; but further particularities are thought needless to be set down, since the matter vanished, no effect following on it." EDITOR.

ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

NUMBER IV.

(Continued from Page 254.)

IN taking a cursory view of the life of certain savage animals, we have seen their knowledge increase with their wants, and their intelligence, when exercised by necessity, make every degree of progress consistent with their organization. We have remarked, that the perfectibility with which they appear to be endowed has scarcely any effect but on individuals; and have pointed out at the same time the exterior qualities in which they are deficient, and without which considerable improvement is not possible. We have thus seen that perfectibility, an indefinite quality in itself, is restricted by organization and want, that each species might remain in the place assigned it by nature.

Let us bestow a momentary attention to a few domestic animals, and we shall see reason to be confirmed in this opinion. Perfectibility is in all of them apparent, and in all of them confined within certain limits. Buffon justly remarks, that they acquire a knowledge which other animals have not, and that they derive it from their intercourse with the human species. Two observations naturally suggest themselves from this remark. Since they acquire, they must have the means of acquiring. We do not communicate to them our intelligence, we are merely instrumental in developing what they themselves possess; that is, we apply it to a greater number of objects. But the progress they thus make rests with the individual animals domesticated, as in instructing we deprive them of their liberty; it is also bounded by the nature of the relations that exist between them and us.

The interesting account which Buffon gives of the history of the elephant should be read by every one. This eloquent naturalist enters into the minutest particulars respecting this extraordinary animal, which is indeed entitled to particular attention. In the elephant we see intelligence, discernment, ideas of justice, and an appearance of virtues carried to a considerable degree of perfection. We cannot help admiring the proofs we perceive of docility accompanied with courage; of natural mildness, with strong resentment of injuries; of compassion, beneficence, gratitude. A number of authors have hence been led to say, that nothing is wanting to this animal but the adoration of a god, and some have even accorded to him this prerogative. The elephant appears to owe his superiority prin-

cipally to his trunk, which is an organ of exquisite sensation, and which he easily applies to a great variety of purposes.

Next to the elephant, the dog is the domestic animal most susceptible of relations with man. It is the animal also that derives the greatest knowledge from his intercourse with us. The dog is so well known, that this example alone ought for ever to destroy the idea of the automatism of brutes. How is it possible to ascribe to an instinct devoid of reflection, the various actions of this intelligent animal, formed by man to such various uses, and who, preserving even in his state of subjection a degree of liberty, excites in his master sentiments of interest and friendship by his voluntary docility?

From the different services in which the dog is employed, we perceive his intelligence make two kinds of progress. The one is derived from the instruction that is bestowed upon him, that is, from the habits to which we form him by means of caresses and punishment. The other is ascribable to the experience of the animal himself, to the reflections he makes on the facts that pass under his notice, and the sensations he derives from his feelings. But both are in proportion to the wants and the degree of interest that excite his attention. The *yard dog*, almost always chained up, and whose chief function is to bark at strangers, continues in a state of stupidity that would nearly be the same in every other animal whose intelligence had no greater scope for exercise. The *shepherd's dog*, continually engaged in an office that demands activity, discovers a superior understanding and discernment. All the requisite facts are stored up in his memory, and he derives from them a knowledge which modifies his actions and movements, and guides the minutest details of his conduct. If any of the flock break into a field of corn, you see the vigilant dog collect them together again, drive to a distance from the corn such as are most unmanageable, keep an eye on those who are disposed to pass the prohibited bounds, awe the rash by threats that terrify them, and chastise those who have not attended to the warning. If we refuse to acknowledge that reflection alone could be the origin of proceedings executed with so much discernment, they must be perfectly unaccountable. If the dog had not learned from his master to distinguish corn from the ordinary pasture, if he did not know

that his corn ought not to be eaten, if he were ignorant of the disposition of the sheep to trespass on it, his conduct would be without a motive, and there would be no sufficient reason for his acting.

But it is in the *chace* that we should chiefly follow this animal, to observe the development of his intelligence. The chace is natural to the dog, as being a carnivorous animal. By applying him to this exercise, man only modifies and turns to its use an aptitude and inclination which nature had given him for his self-preservation. Hence results in the actions of the dog a two-fold docility, acquired by the strokes of the whip, and from his natural propensity, each of which is perceptible in proportion to the circumstances that call forth his activity. Nature is left more freely to its own guidance in the hound, than in any other species of this animal. Habit renders him in some degree attentive to the voice of the huntsman; but as he is not always under his eye, or within his guidance, it is necessary that his intelligence should act of itself, and his own experience rectify sometimes the judgment of his master. The care that is taken to hunt the stag that is first dilapidated, and to correct the dogs when they follow a new scent, accustom them to distinguish by their nose the stag in question from every other. But the stag, tired of the pursuit, endeavours to detain the hounds by associating with a number of animals of his own species, and in this case a more exquisite discernment becomes necessary in the dog. From young dogs nothing of this can be expected; it belongs only to consummate experience to apply an instant and sure judgment in circumstances so embarrassing. Those, however, who have acquired but a small degree of experience afford to the attentive huntsman a spectacle worthy his attention. They waver, and give every mark of hesitation. They apply their nose very attentively to the ground, or rather they examine the hedges where the contact of the body of the animal leaves a stronger scent; and they are determined at last by the voice of the huntsman, whose confidence is itself derived from the countenance of the oldest and surest dogs. If in their ardour they run beyond the scent, the chiefs of the pack take of themselves, as inflexible means to recover it as man could employ, by tracing back their own footsteps till they have retrieved their error.

The *setting dog* has more continual and intimate relations with man. He hunts within his view, and almost under his hand. His master affords him pleasure;

for the pleasure is mutual when the *game* is taken in the net. The game is then shown to the dog; he is corrected if he has done wrong, caressed if he has done right; his grief or his joy is in each case apparent, and between him and his master a commerce of services, of gratitude and reciprocal attachment, is established. When the *setting-dog* is still young, but rendered docile by the application of the whip, he attends only to the voice of his master, and follows his directions invariably. But as he is guided, in the business he is pursuing, by a more acute and certain sensation than man can be; when age has given him sufficient experience, he does not always observe the same obedience, notwithstanding his acquired habit. If, for example, a partridge is wounded, and an old and experienced dog comes upon the trace of it, he will pursue it; nor will the voice and threats of his master produce any effect. He knows that he serves him by disobeying him; and the caresses that succeed soon tell him, that in reality he ought to disobey. Thus the practice of intelligent sportsmen is to instruct young dogs, and leave the old ones to themselves. I shall not dwell upon the other species of dogs: it is useless to adduce a multitude of facts which all lead to the same point, and of which a few are sufficient for our purpose.

It is probable that we are indebted for the extreme docility of the dog, and his aptitude to subjection, to a kind of degeneration that is very ancient. Fact at least prove, that many acquired qualities are transmitted by birth. The habit of existing and acting in a certain manner modifies, without doubt, organization itself, and perpetuates dispositions which thus become natural. But there is scarcely any animal that by means of pleasure and pain may not be made tame and docile. Those even who seem by nature to be the farthest removed from constraint, and endowed with the surest instruments of liberty, as birds of prey, submit to the yoke that necessity imposes on every being that feels, and they even acquire in a very short space of time an astonishing docility. We find them, however exalted in the air, attentive to the voice of the sportsman, and guided by his directions, when they have learned from experience that it likely conducts them to the prey. It is impossible to ascribe to instinct, that is, to a blind and unreflecting impulse, these actions of animals, in which their instinct is in a manner counteracted and put out of its way. No cause can be assigned for such actions, without supposing reflection upon preceding facts. The

education of brute creatures without reflection on their part, would be as incomprehensible as that of man without liberty. All education, however simple it may be, necessarily supposes a power of deliberating and choosing. But all this is denied by the advocates for the system of automatonism; a system that would be undeserving of a serious discussion, if it had not been supported by various able and worthy men, and whom it is therefore worth while to attempt to undeceive. I shall examine a few of their strongest objections.

“Facts,” say these gentlemen, “prove nothing. It is very true, that brute animals perform a series of actions that would imply very subtle and complicated views, were they capable of reasoning; actions which we, who reason, cannot perform without various comparisons, inferences, &c. but it is evident that we deceive ourselves by a very slight analogy, because there are other demonstrative analogies that destroy this slight one.”

I deny that it is a *slight analogy* which leads me to believe that brute animals compare, judge, &c. when they do things which I cannot do without comparing and judging. I have a direct certainty of it, a certainty that cannot be shaken without destroying at the same time every natural law of truth. I know that, strictly speaking, we have no absolute certainty but of our own sensations and conclusions. Fine arguments are made use of, and which it is difficult to answer, in order to demonstrate that we are sure of nothing out of ourselves. Meanwhile, that man must be considered as absurd who should carry his scepticism so far as to doubt the existence of things, of which we have the clearest knowledge by the exercise of our senses, and by our feelings. Among these is doubtless the certainty we have of the existence of our fellow-creatures; the certainty that, being provided with the same senses, they receive, from their use, the same impressions nearly as we do; the certainty that they feel, like ourselves, pain when they cry, joy when they exult, &c. Now I say, that the certainty that animals experience pleasure and pain, and that their conduct is regulated by the remembrance they have of these two sensations, is absolutely of the same nature as the other: We are only assured of it in our fellow-creatures by signs which accompany and characterize in ourselves these sensations; and we perceive in brute animals the very same signs. No analogy can destroy this assurance. Can it be supposed that God has afforded me the spectacle of an infinite variety of sensible affections, that he would have shewn me

in animals visible signs of the majority of impressions which I experience myself, and all this to keep me in a continual illusion, to trick me by an appearance of intelligence and sensibility in beings totally deprived of them? All the analogies in the world should not make me believe it. I have a right to believe, I must believe, that brute creatures feel, remember, &c. because I see in them all the sensible signs of these qualities, and because these signs are the same as those which assure me of such qualities in my fellow-men. When I see a man hesitate between two actions, deliberate, and choose, I say, that he has compared, that he has judged, and that his judgment has determined his choice: When I see a brute animal discover external marks of the same hesitation, I say also, and I have a right to say, that the animal has compared, judged, and chosen.

“But,” say they, “if brutes have this intelligence, and especially if it be capable of increasing;” that is, if to two or three ideas which they have at first, experience can add a fourth, a fifth, &c. “we should be able to instruct them in our arts, our sciences, and our sports; and since we can teach them nothing of these, it is demonstrated that they do not possess this intelligence.”

I could not refrain from laughing at such objections, if the persons who make them did not on other subjects discover very considerable understanding, and were not entitled to my esteem. What! we clearly perceive that experience instructs animals, that is to say, that their actions are modified according to the different situations and circumstances in which they are placed, in the same manner as ours would be modified; we see, that as to their wants and the dangers they have to avoid, they act as intelligent beings ought to act, and we reject this kind of evidence, because we cannot teach them every thing we might wish! And why should we be desirous of teaching them what they have no interest in knowing, what is foreign to their nature? Beside, who will say that we are not bad tutors? If we lived in society with casters, and, instead of destroying, protected their labours; if, beside, we placed under their eyes models suitable to their organization, perhaps at the end of a thousand years (for the arts make but a slow progress) we should have taught them to decorate the external part of their habitations, and render even the interior still more commodious. In the mean time, because animals learn what is necessary for them, we have no right to conclude, that they ought to acquire what is useless.

“ But animals certainly execute without reflection the most ingenious of their works. It is without reflection that swallows build their nests, and bees their hives. Now if the most ingenious works are executed without reflection, it is clear that other actions do not suppose any thing more.”

Supposing the principle were true, and that animals performed certain actions mechanically and without reflection, we should have no reason to conclude from thence against such of their actions as plainly discover the contrary. But nothing can be more false than this allegation. A certain proof that the works of which we speak are not done without reflection is, that experience sensibly improves them, and maturity of age corrects the ignorance of youth. It is impossible to observe the nests of birds with attention without perceiving that those of the young ones are badly shaped, and disadvantageously situated; frequently indeed the young females lay their eggs any where at random, without any forethought. These defects are afterwards rectified, when the animal, have been instructed by the inconveniences they have experienced. If they acted without intelligence, and without reflection, they would always act in the same manner. The impulse once given to the machine, no change would take place in the execution. But we see numberless changes happen, and always in proportion to the degree of experience which age and circumstances may have given them: reflection therefore prevails in the construction of these works. It would be curious, that, without memory, these beings should preserve from one year to another the remembrance of what accommodated them, and that, without reflection, they should act accordingly.

“ But how does it happen, that a bird who has never seen a nest foresees that she is going to lay, and that she has need of a nest of a particular construction in which to place her eggs?”

I have already said, that the advocates of automatism take it for granted, that these works are carried at once to the highest degree of perfection; whereas the fact is the very reverse. But the most ill-contrived nest still shews an assemblage of parts conspiring to form a whole; and it is a generally received principle, that every work, the parts of which are wisely ordained to concur to one end, necessarily bespeaks intelligence. It is even one of the arguments most commonly made use of to prove the existence of God. The partisans of automatism acknowledge the industrious sagacity perceptible in the

generality of the works of brute animals; we may then conclude that the authors are intelligent. When we see beside this intelligence, at first rude and simple, becomes improved and polished, that it corrects its early faults, and takes precautions against preceding inconveniences, we may infer that it is intentional in the weak beings whom it actuates, and not that God is in them an immediate agent, as some philosophers have imagined. How it happens that animals are so readily instructed to a certain degree, it is neither easy nor is it necessary to know; but I will beg leave to hazard a few conjectures upon this subject, and to reason from analogy; observing however, beforehand, that I do not consider what I shall advance as demonstrative.

In the first place, animals are not so circumstanced as absolutely to be destitute of experience respecting the works they construct. Nothing is more simple or more uncouth than the nests of such birds as do not stay long in them after their young are hatched. Those whose nests demand more attention and skill, inhabit them for a considerable time: beside, it is certain that organization transmits in all animals, and even in man, an aptitude and inclination to do certain things. What we regard as mechanical in animals, is perhaps nothing more than an ancient habit perpetuated from race to race. It is at least true, that this disposition becomes considerably obliterated and almost entirely lost in many species for want of exercise. Among birds that are rendered domestic, and whose eggs are taken away as often as they lay them, there are a great number that at last cease to build nests, though they have all the necessary materials. If we admit this organic disposition, which cannot, I think, be easily rejected, and if we add to it the revolution which a state of gestation most naturally produce in the female; if we reflect on the influence which these two causes may have on the imagination, we shall be convinced, perhaps, that they may produce the kind of foresight and reflection necessary for the preparations we see these animals make. If two children, thrown on a desert island and arrived at the age of puberty, yielded at last to the desire of nature, the result as to the girl would be, that she would certainly become a mother. Now I have no doubt, though we cannot refuse intelligence to these two beings, that the leaves and moss would furnish a kind of bed for the infant when it came into the world. I even think it probable, that if the experiment were repeated in a number of islands, where there were the same

same materials, there would be but little difference in the fabrication of these different beds.

What seems to puzzle most the advocates of automatonism is, the general uniformity which they perceive in the operations of individuals of the same species. They pretend, that if these animals were intelligent, their works would vary as ours do. I have already observed, that this uniformity is not so great as at first sight it appears to be, that we are bad judges from not observing attentively, and that perhaps we have not all that is requisite to enable us to judge. The operations and actions of animals have, however, considerably more uniformity than ours, and this must necessarily be the case from their organization and manner of living.

“All the individuals of the same species,” says the Abbé de Condillac, “being moved by the same principle, obeying the same wants, acting for the same end, and employing similar means, must necessarily contract the same habits, do the same things, and do them in the same manner.” This excellent philosopher remarks also, with great ingenuity and truth, that men are less uniform than animals precisely from the same reason of limitation. The factitious passions, which are the fruit of society and of leisure (a mode of life peculiar to the human species) vary the forms to infinity, and offer to our imitation models and combinations without number.

Such are the objections that are made against the Intelligence of Animals. I am far from being convinced by them. I am still more dissatisfied with the mode of explaining their operations, by giving them

material sensations, a material memory, and of conferring a material intelligence also. I dare say the philosophers who talk in this manner understand what they are saying; but for my own part, I think myself obliged in conscience to confess that I am totally ignorant of their meaning.

It is, I believe, an ignorance of facts that has produced these unnatural systems respecting the operations of brute animals. Men judge of them without knowing them. The sportsman who observes, because he has a thousand opportunities, has seldom leisure, or is not in the habit of reasoning; and the philosopher, who reasons as much as one could wish, has not commonly an opportunity of observing. Beside, some persons have supposed religion interested in the question of the Intelligence of Animals, and have foreseen consequences from it that have terrified them. But what has this question, purely philosophical, to do with the truths that religion teaches, and which are of a different order? Let animals possess an intelligence that applies to all their wants; let this intelligence advance in proportion to the circumstances that excite it; and let it have an indefinite principle of perfection relatively to these same wants; it prevents not the human species from soaring to the most sublime truths, the foundation of its duties and its hopes. The intelligence of brute animals will ever be restricted within the bounds of sensible objects, with which alone they have relation: ours, with a rapid wing, ascends to the very Being that produced the intelligence of every order, and who has fixed to each the bounds which it will never pass.

The following REFLECTIONS ON SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS have been privately circulated amongst the fashionable LITERATI during the last week, and are generally ascribed to the Pen of the MARQUIS of LANSDOWN.

IN complimenting or commemorating any great character, expence is a secondary consideration. All works of art please or displeasè in proportion as taste and judgement prevail over it. In architecture, the greatness of the mass sometimes imposes, even where the structure is barbarous; but in sculpture, the mass becomes an intolerable enormity, where it is not highly executed and imagined; which, in a groupe of figures, implies the arts to have attained the utmost degree of perfection. In the case of monuments this is the more true, as a mere massy monument, composed of common-place allegory, may be raised to anybody, whose will or whose posterity may direct the payment for it, without

creating any interest, and often without being at all understood. Besides, the public is in general grown cold to allegory, even in painting, where nevertheless it is much more supportable than in statuary. The great object, where a character admits of it, should be to produce those sensations which resemblances of exalted characters never fail to do, even in persons most experienced in the human character; and at the same time create an association of ideas, which may tell themselves in honour of the persons intended to be remembered.

The proposal for erecting a monument to the late Mr. HOWARD suggests these reflections. If they have any foundation, it will

will be difficult to find an occasion so proper, and so free from objection, to enforce and carry them into effect; as, besides continuing his likeness to posterity by a single statue, three public points may be obtained; which, combined all together, must reflect the highest honour on his memory; namely,

1st, To reserve St. Paul's, the second building in Europe, and the first in Great Britain, from being disguised or misapplied in the manner of Westminster Abbey.

2dly, To assist the arts most essentially, by advancing statuary, which may be considered as the first, because it is the most durable, amongst them.

3dly, To commence a selection of characters, which can alone answer the purpose of rewarding past or exciting future virtues; and the want of which selection makes a public monument scarcely any compliment.

It would be not only invidious, but unfair, to criticise the several monuments in Westminster Abbey; but let any person of the least feeling, not to mention taste or art, unprejudice his mind, and he must find himself more interested in viewing the single statue erected by Mr. Horace Walpole to his mother Lady Orford, than with any of the piles erected to great men. And if Mrs. Nightingale's monument captivates beyond many others, it is greatly on account of its simplicity, and its being very little more than a single figure. It may as well be supposed, that a young person can begin to write whole sentences without making single letters, as that statuary can make groupes with so little practice as they have in single figures. But if the example is once set, it will most likely become a general fashion to erect statues or busts to every person whose family can afford it, throughout the country. Fifty statues and a hundred busts will be bespoke where one groupe now is; since a statue will probably be to be had for 300*l.* and a bust for 50*l.* Besides which, simple tablets may be admitted into country churches, subject to some arrangement, which may answer the purpose of general ornament, and prevent churches from being disfigured, as they now universally are. The same reason which makes our chimney-pieces better worked, and sharper carved, than those which come from Rome, namely, the greatness of the demand, will gradually improve our artists in the more elevated line of their profession. Their numbers and their constant employment will give a

greater chance, if not a certainty, of genius discovering itself from time to time.

The selection might be made subject, in the first instance,

1. To the King's Sign Manual.
2. The vote of either House of Parliament.
3. The vote of the East India Company.
4. The bailet of the Royal Society.
5. The sense of any profession, taken under such regulations as may be deemed most unexceptionable.
6. The same as to artists, men of letters, or other descriptions, subject to proper regulations.

The subscription and the vote must be a sufficient check upon all the latter description.

The liberality shewn in first opening the door of St. Paul's to the monument of Mr. HOWARD, who was a Dissenter, already gives the assurance, that difference of religion will not deter from doing-honour to striking worth, without regard to the persuasion of those who may afford examples of it. All partaking in the good which they may have done, all are bound to acknowledge and encourage it.

Upon the same reasoning, some spot might be reserved for eminent foreigners, who are very properly, upon principles of the same general kind, while living, associated to the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

But none ought to be admitted in consequence of the with or sole opinion of families or individuals.

It might, perhaps, be thought proper to leave it to the Royal Academy to form a general plan; and they might class the several descriptions, allotting places to each.

It is surely of some consequence to whom the first monument in St. Paul's should be erected; and who can be so proper to begin this selection as Mr. HOWARD? He spent his life and fortune in services which were highly dangerous to himself, but beneficial to every country and every age. Though engaged in doing the most active good, he created no enemies, and excited no envy, even in his lifetime; the purity of his intentions leaving him superior to all pursuits of vanity or ambition. His merits were of such a general and fundamental nature, as to serve for an example to all ranks, professions, and nations.

It belongs to the Committee to determine, whether there is any thing in these reflections which can contribute to do that real justice to his memory which it deserves,

L.
SUP,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMOIRS OF THE CHEVALIERE D'EON,
IN OUR MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

CHARLOTTE, GENEVIEVE, LOUISE, AUGUSTE, ANDRÉE, TIMOTHÉE, D'EON DU BEAUMONT, was born at Tonnerre in Burgundy *October the fifth*, not August the fifth, 1728. Her family is mentioned as an ancient and noble one of that province in the Dictionnaire Oe-nologique de De Bois de Chefny. After a long series of ancestors, who were officers in the army, her grandfather and father became successively Under-Intendants of the Generality of Paris. The Chevalere D'Eon was received Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, not with any intention to follow the profession of the Law, but to enable her to enjoy some offices in politics and in finance, which in France could not be possessed by any one, unless that formality had been complied with. On her being sent to Russia as a woman, in 1755, she was sent as *Levitee to the Empress Elizabeth*, not, as was said by mistake in the Memoirs, *Levitee to the Countess Woronzoff*. In the year 1756, not 1757, she was first sent as a man to that Court, in conjunction with the Chevalier Douglas, in a Ministerial character. Of her spirited behaviour while she was in the army, the subjoined Certificate by her commanding Officers, the Field Marshal and the Count De Broglio, will give the best testimony.

CERTIFICATE from the MARESCHAL DUKE DE BROGLIO, and the COUNT DE BROGLIO, in favour of the CHEVALIERE D'EON.

"We, Victor Francois Duke de Broglio, Prince of the Holy Empire, Marshal of France, Knight of the Royal Order of the Holy Ghoit, &c. Governor of Alsace, the Town and Castle of Bethune, and General of the French army on the Upper Rhine:

"And Charles Comte de Broglio, Knight of the Royal Order of the Holy Ghoit, &c. Lieutenant-General and Quarter-Master-General of the army on the Upper Rhine:

"Do certify, that M. D'Eon de Beaumont, Captain of Dragoons in Aulrichamp's regiment, has served the last campaigns with us in quality of our aid de camp; and that during the course of the campaign he has often carried orders from the General; and that on many occasions he has exhibited proofs of great judgement and undaunted courage, and particularly at Hoexter, in the face of and under the enemy's fire, he executed the dangerous commission of transporting the King's magazine of powder and other effects from thence.

At a rencontre and engagement near Ul-trop, he was wounded both in the head and the thigh; and near Osteuic, being the second Captain of a troop of about eighty dragoons, under the orders of M. St. Victor, Commapder of the volunteers of the army, they charged *à-propos*, and with such resolution, a Prussian-Flanc bat-talion of Rhées's regiment, that in spite of the great superiority of numbers they were all taken prisoners. In testimony of which we grant this present Certificate, signed by our hand, and sealed with our arms,

"At Cassel, 24th December, 1761,
(Signed) "Marschal Duke de Broglio.

"The Count de Broglio.
And Counter-Signed by the Secretary,
"M. Drouet."

In June 1726, the Chevalere D'Eon was appointed to succeed Baron Breteuil, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; but the Emperor Peter the Third being suddenly deprived both of empire and life, the above appointment did not take place.

The September following, 1762, she was pitched upon by the Dukes de Choiseul and de Praslin to go to England, to conclude a general peace, as Secretary to the Duke de Nivernois, the French Am-bassador.

On her arrival in London, she was fortunate enough to prove of essential service to her Court in the following manner:

The Duke de Nivernois, over-zealous in support of his Court, changed several Articles in the *Ultimatum* of the Treaty, and which gave such umbrage to the Ministry at St James's, that Comte de Viry, who had a great share in the whole negotiation, sent for M D'Eon, and told her plainly, that if the Duke de Nivernois did not withdraw his *Ultimatum*, and replace it with that agreed upon between the two Courts, he might order his chaise to the door as soon as he pleased, and return to Paris. The Duke de Nivernois, both enraged and perplexed, said, that neither the dignity of his Court nor his own honour would allow him to withdraw an *Ultima-tum* given in the name of his King. An open coolness was the consequence between the British Ministry and the Duke de Nivernois.

The Chev. D'Eon, aware of the conse-quences, told the Duke, that if he pleased she would relieve both him and the English Ministry from their perplexity. "How is it possible?" demanded the Duke. "No-thing more plain or easy," replied the Chevaliers

Chevaliere D'Eon; "I will tell my Lord Bute and Lord Egremont, that, overzealous to serve my Court, and not aware of the consequences, I changed some words and phrases in the *Ultimatum* unknown to you, and that all this difficulty has been entirely owing to me. Every tongue will rail, every mouth open upon me. With all my heart. You may tell them too, that if they desire it, you will send me back to France."—The Duke de Nivernois, transported with joy, caught her in his arms, and approving of this *mezzo termine*, M. D'Eon immediately executed the plan as laid down, and harmony was instantly restored. The Duke de Nivernois had the generosity to give a particular account of the transaction to the King and the Duke de Praslin, and how essentially M. D'Eon had served the cause on this occasion, as the signing the Preliminaries of the Peace in 1763 soon followed.

We may add here with great truth, that in 1770 M. D'Eon saved England, France, and Spain, from a ruinous and expensive war, that was newly taking place on account of the dispute relative to Falkland's Islands. M. D'Eon, who since the year 1755 had held a private and constant correspondence with Lewis XV. represented to his Majesty in the strongest manner the little value of those barren Islands, scarce worth the powder and ball it would cost to take and keep them. The truth of this observation made to deep an impression on the head and the heart of the pacific Lewis, that he prevailed with the King of Spain to enter into peaceable measures with England.

In 1769 and 1770 an Englishman named Dr. Musgrave, of a reputable family, and an established character, eminent as a great scholar and an able physician, having dexterously seized the moment of a general election, caused to be printed and distributed among the people a Remonstrance, tending to persuade them, what in general they already believed, that the French Court had paid immense sums of money to the Princess of Wales, Lord Bute, the Duke of Bedford, the Lords Egremont and Halifax, and the Comte de Vintimille (without forgetting to join in the plot the Chev. D'Eon), towards bringing about a general peace.

This Remonstrance set the whole nation in a flame. The Court of St. James's, the Peace of 1763, and all those who had any hand therein, became the objects of universal hatred; and things went so far, that in 1770 the Parliament was forced to take the affair up very seriously.

The Chev. D'Eon, regardless of the expence, was not content to oppose the popular scandal advanced by Dr. Mus-

grave and a throng of writers, who without any proofs whatsoever attempted to support such rash and dishonourable reports, but also by her public depositions in a great measure contributed to the discrediting of the Doctor's virulence; and he was reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons as a disturber of the public tranquillity.

In short, the conduct of the Chev. D'Eon on this occasion met with the King's approbation, that of the Courts of St. James's and Versailles, as well as of an enlightened and impartial public.

In 1778 and 1779 Mad. D'Eon, during her long stay at Versailles, did all in her power to prevent the Comte de Vergennes from meddling in the American war, and undertook to prove that the reasons alledged in the Manifesto of the French Court were neither founded on philosophical or political arguments; and that the Court of France, in acknowledging a people free, had prepared a rod for herself, whenever her own people should attempt to declare themselves free.

The most conclusive and the strongest arguments were now to no purpose.—Lewis XV. Mad. D'Eon's secret protector, was no more. M. Beaumarchais, who alone could gain by the war, possessed himself of all the posts and avenues leading to the Cabinet of Versailles, and of the Comtes Maurepas and Vergennes. True, M. Vergennes indeed listened willingly to Mad. D'Eon, but M. Maurepas would neither listen to her, or let her see the King, whom she eagerly wished to see. On the contrary, he desired her to leave Paris, and retire to Tomierie, her country residence. Mad. D'Eon, on her return to Versailles to pack up her papers, fell sick, and remained twenty-one days without leaving her bed-chamber.

Comte de Maurepas now lost all patience, and had her forced away by night, and conveyed to the castle belonging to the old Dukes of Burgundy at Dijon. Thus began the war in America, and thus the war with Mad. D'Eon ended.

It was at this juncture M. de Maurepas, to amuse himself no doubt, wanted to marry M. de Beaumarchais to Mad. D'Eon, saying, "It was a certain way to enrich her, without proving any expence to the King; that in a short time after the marriage the might be divorced, without being guilty of any great violence to her husband; and that she might then distribute to the public a memorial against Peter Augustus Canon de Beaumarchais, who would answer it both in verse and in prose, and make some fun for the laughters of Paris."

[To be continued.] DROS-

D R O S S I A N A.
N U M B E R X X.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

(Continued from Page 268.)

DR. HARVEY.

HOW curious is the progress of discovery! Vesalius had found out the valves of the veins. Servetus, in the Preface to his Treatise upon the Trinity, appeared to have discovered the circulation of the blood through the lungs; and there they stopped. Our immortal Harvey traced it through its various mazes and meanders, and has really the honour of the discovery. In a late History of Kent this great man is said to have destroyed himself by opium, on finding that he was become blind. This report had been long prevalent, and is thus confuted by the late learned Dr. Lawrence, in his life of Harvey, prefixed to the edition of his works published by the College of Physicians: "Jam Harveus annum ætatis septuagesimum nonum agebat, ingravescente ætate à morbis passis. Hinc indies infirmiore valetudine utus, fatiscente tandem naturâ, die Junii tertio, anni subsequents, æquo animo cessit, animamque curæ, amicis desideratissimam cessavit."

"Sed, quia tumor sine auctore sparsus est, Harveium cum ad cumulum malorum quæ senectus adferre solet (id etenim accessisset ut oculis derепente captus esset), calamitate ferendæ impari, epoto veneno, sibi conscivisse. Ne tanti sceleris crimine premeretur viri optimi memoria, de ejus sine postremo ea, quæ Entias amicus ejus communissimus, narat, in oratione illâ, quam in laudem illorum, qui Medicinam Londinensium Collegio benefecerunt, conscripsit, Willonus, et quam paucis diebus, post Harven excessum in adibus Collegii, recitavit, exposuisse, haud abtulum erit.

"Sed ut nulla est felicitas, quam non aliquâ parte ægrotudo contaminet, ita vir summus, ingravescente jam ætate, variis morbis obsessus, præteractam vitæ fermitatem atis malorum nubibus conturbatam sensit præ cæteris aut in incommodis sævâ arthritide læpe lanciahabatur. Non quod liberalius Libero Patre aspergebatur (nam summâ et ad severam medicinæ normam vitam traduxerat) sed vcluti in vindictam, ut, qui cuticulam suam minime curaret,

VOL. XIX.

fed menti excolendæ operam omnem transferret, illius animo à corpore male esse, dirisque cruciatibus conficiaretur ipse, qui eodem in aliis felicissimè consopovisset. Fessâ tandem fractâque senectute funeri suo propinquæ rerumque aliarum omnium securus puitum suorum rythmos explorabat, ut qui vivus valensque vitæ exordia, eundemque progressus, alius docuisset, ipsemet, jam denascens, mortis præludia addidisset. Tandemque Oëtoagesimum Annum emensus, die qui tertius præteriti mensis erat, occubuo sole placidissimo animo mortalitatem exiit, fatique necessitatem implavit."

Dr. Harvey is buried in an obscure village in Essex, Hempstead. In the church there is a monument erected to him, with a long Latin inscription. It appears, by the size of his coffin now remaining in the vault under the church, that he was a man of a very short stature. The portraits of him all agree in representing him as a man of a very sagacious and penetrating countenance, and of a body much extenuated by mental labour and fatigue.

DR. CHEYNE,

after having made very free with his constitution when he was a young man, took fright, and lived in the latter part of his life entirely upon vegetables. Of these, however, he took so large a portion, that Dr. ——— remembered to have seen him with two quarts of raw milk before him, in which a great quantity of boiled French beans had been thrown, and a pound of bread beside it. His account of his own case is very curious; and his derision by his bouncing companions, as he calls them, on his becoming ill, is quite in nature. When a person was one day proving the dignity and excellence of human nature before him, he said, in his Scottish accent, "Pooh, mon, you are all wrong; human nature is a rogue and a rascal;" and were it not so indeed, Why stand we in need of laws and of religion? Dr. Cheyne's memory, independent of his mathematical and medical merit, should be held in the highest estimation by all wise and good men for the rule of conduct he laid

X x

laid

laid down to himself, mentioned by the ingenious Mr. Boswell, in his Tour through Scotland with the late Dr. Johnson: "I neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified I should die within the day, nor to mind any thing that my secular duties and obligations demanded of me less than if I had been ensured to live fifty years more." To the honour of the professors of the medical art, the greatest discoverers in it, and the most eminent practical physicians, have ever been no less renowned for their piety than for the general extent of their knowledge; and indeed it is no wonder, that those men who by their profession are permitted to pry into the more secret recesses of nature, should be more penetrated with the wisdom and goodness of the divine Author of it. Of physicians the celebrated Dr. Johnson used to say, that they did more for nothing than the professors of any other art or science. The medical art in England has perhaps produced a greater constellation of persons of genius, of wit, and of learning, than any other art or science. It has produced Garth and Arbuthnots, as well as Sydenhams and Harveys. A celebrated modern professor of the art in London having been called upon out of his town (whilst he was a student at Oxford) to perform an usual exercise in that University (the repeating by heart some passage of a classical author), and not having any passage ready, was fined by the Tutor, who happened to be a man much addicted to drinking. It being, however, really his turn the next day to repeat, he took from Tully that passage in the Second Philippic, in which he paints in the strongest colours the crapula of Marc Antony, and the effects of it upon him in a public situation. The Tutor having been excessively drunk the night before, felt the force of this reproof, and took off the fine.

MR. LOCKE

wrote some letters to his pupil Lord Shaftesbury on the evidences of the Christian religion. They have never been published. It is to be lamented that these letters are not at present to be found, as two Gentlemen who had read them were so affected by the strong and affecting terms in which they were written, that they could not obtain from tears on perusing them. This great philosopher is buried in the church-yard of Oates, near Ongar, in Essex, and the inscription on his monument (which is merely a piece of square

stone appended to the Church), by exposure to the inclemency of the seasons, is nearly obliterated. What a disgrace it is to this country, which has produced a man who has settled the system of human intellect as well as of government, that it should not have honoured him by a memorial in one of its public repositories of the illustrious dead!

MR. DRYDEN

has been said by some persons to have written his Tragic comedies upon his own judgment of the excellence of that neutral drama. In a MS. letter of his, however, he says, "I am afraid you discover not your own opinion concerning my irregular way of Tragic-comedy (or my *Doppia Favola*). I will never defend that practice, for I know it distracts the hearers: but I know withal, that it has hitherto pleased them for the sake of variety, and for the particular taste which they have to Low Comedy."

MR. SELDEN,

whom the great Crotius used to call the glory of England, was a man of such perfectly independent spirit, that he took for his motto, "Περί πάλω: ελευθερία," "Liberty above all things." Selden's "Table-Talk" is one of the few *Ana* we possess in the English language, and contains much more knowledge, learning, and wit, than any of the beated French books with that title. It reminds me of what the late King of Prussia used to say of Montaigne's "Essai des Loix," that it was the best book in the world to travel with in a post-chaise, as you might read enough of it in five minutes to let you a thinking for five hours. What he says under the article "Liturgy," in this little book, is excellent. "There is no church without a Liturgy, nor indeed can there be conveniently, as there is no school without a grammar. One scholar indeed may be taught otherwise, but not a whole school. One or two that are piously disposed may serve themselves their own way, but not a whole nation."

M. D'AGUESSEAU,

CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

No lawyer ever seems to have entertained higher notions of the dignity and honour of his profession than this illustrious Magistrate. His speeches are extremely eloquent; and in one of them, on the love of his profession, he says,

"Je

* Le plus précieux et le plus rare de tous les biens est l'amour de son état. Il n'y a rien que l'homme connoisse moins que le bonheur de sa condition. Heureux s'il croit l'être, et malheureux souvent parcequ'il veut être trop heureux. Transporté loin de lui-même par ses desirs, et vieux dans sa jeunesse, il méprise le présent, et courant après l'avenir il veut toujours vivre et ne vit jamais." The discourses of this great man on the duties and functions of his profession, are wonderfully eloquent, and may be perused with great advantage by all, in every country, who wish to make the profession of the law honourable to themselves and useful to their fellow-citizens. M. d'Aguesseau was a man of great erudition in the Hebrew as well as in the Greek and Latin languages. He was a great metaphysician; and so great a mathematician, that he was consulted by our men of learning in England on our alteration of the Style. When some one asked him, how he could contrive to know so many things, and unite in himself so many branches of science and learning, he replied, "La changement d'étude a toujours été pour moi un délassement." As an advocate, as a judge, and as a minister, he always acquitted himself with the highest honour and independence of mind. Though he was occasionally exiled for not complying with the directions of his Sovereign, he was soon recalled, and re-instated in his most honourable situation. To the learning of a great scholar, the science of a philosopher, the most consummate knowledge of his own profession, and to the most unrepachable conduct in it, he added the graces of a man of the world, and the piety and humility of a Christian. On his wife's tomb he inscribed this short but most excellent character of her :

" Hic jacet
 " MARIA D'AGUESSEAU,
 " Mulier Christianæ fortis,
 " Nunquam otiosa,
 " Semper quieta."

LITERALLY TRANSLATED.

" Here lies
 " MARIA D'AGUESSEAU,
 " a woman of true Christian fortitude,
 " who was always employed,
 " and always quiet."

ISAAC BARROW, D. D.

the præcurior of Sir Isaac Newton in mathematics, a great scholar, and a most

able Divine. Charles the Second (no mean critic when he let his understanding have fair play), before whom he often preached, used to say of him, that he exhausted every subject he treated. He was a most violent Cavalier; and on Charles the Second's return; nothing being done for him, he wrote this distich:

" Te magis optavit redituum, Carole,
 " nemo,
 " Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus."
 " O how my breast did ever burn
 " To see my lawful King return!
 " Yet, whilst his happy fate I bless,
 " No one has felt his influence less."

Mr. Williams, in a Letter addressed to Archbishop Tillotson, which is prefixed to the folio edition of Dr. Barrow's Works, says, " His first schooling was at the Charter-House, London, for two or three years; when his greatest recreation was, such sports as brought on fighting amongst the boys. In his after-time a very great courage remained, whereof many instances might be set down; yet he had perfectly subdued all inclination to quarrelling; but a negligence of cloaths did always continue with him. For his book, he minded it not, and his father had little hope of success in the profession of a scholar, to which he had designed him. Nay, there was then so little appearance of that comfort which his father afterward received from him, that he often solemnly wished, that if it pleased God to take away any of his children from him, it might be his son *Iaac*. So vain a thing is man's judgment, and our providence unfit to guide our own affairs!" When Charles the Second made him Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, he said, he had given that dignity to the best scholar in the kingdom. His Biographer says, " For our Plays, he was an enemy to them, as a principal cause of the debauchery of the times (the other causes he thought to be the French education, and the ill examples of great persons). He was very free in the use of tobacco, believing it did help to regulate his thinking."

In his person he was very thin and small, but had a mind of such courage, that " one morning going out of a friend's house, before a huge and fierce mastiff was chained up (as he used to be all the day), the dog flew at him, and he had that present courage to take him by the throat; and after much struggling bore him to the ground, and held him there till the people

could rise and part them, without any other hurt than the straining of his hands, which he felt some days after."

Dr. South,

one of the ablest and most forcible Divines of the English Church. His Sermons have great energy of thinking, and a nervousness of language, tainted however now and then by a vulgar expression, a ludicrous simile, and a play of words. Swift appears occasionally to have copied him; and Dr. Johnson always supposed, that Dr. Bentley had him in his mind when he wrote his famous Sermons against the Free-Thinkers. Dr. South, in early life, went into Poland, as Chaplain to our Ambassador at that Court, and has published a very entertaining account of that country, and of its King, the great John Sobiesky, in a Letter. Dr. South was a man of great spirit and vivacity of mind; was a good old Tory; and not many days before his death (which happened when he was turned of eighty), on being applied to for his vote for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, he cried out with great vehemence, "Hand and heart for the Earl of Arrian!" Dr. Busby used to treat South with unusual severity, when he was at Westminster-school, "I see," said the old man, "great talents in that sulky boy, and I will endeavour to bring them out."

Dr. Bentley

used to say of the famous Greek scholar Joshua Barnes, that he knew about as much Greek as an Athenian cobbler. Some wag however, who thought not much better of Dr. Barnes's critical acumen, made this quibbling Epitaph on him:

"Hic jacet

"Jos. Barnes, S. T. P.

"Felicis memoriae

"Expectans judicium."

When some one told Dr. Bentley, that he and his friends would write him down; "Sir," replied he, "no one is ever written down but by himself." A manuscript that had been consulted he used to call a squeezed orange.

When he was Master of Trinity, he quarrelled very much with the Fellows of his College. He used to make them pull off their caps to him, whilst he was in the Quadrangle; not, however, exacting that mark of respect from the young men of his College; and giving as a reason for it, that he knew the Fellows to be blackheads, but had some hopes of the rising generation.

Dr. Bentley used to ridicule Dr. Mid-

dleton very much for playing on the violin. Dr. Middleton was, however, even with him; for by his critique on Bentley's Proposals for a new Edition of the Greek Testament, he prevented the publication of it. The Bishop's Sermons at Boyle's Lectures are master-pieces of argument, and have great force of language. He was assisted in them by Sir Isaac Newton, whom he very wisely consulted on some particular arguments respecting the deification of a First Cause. Their correspondence on the subject was published.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

lost a considerable sum of money in the famous South Sea Bubble of 1720. He did not much like to talk of it. His patience in pain was so great, that one of his nieces who attended him in his last illness (which was the stone) used to say, that though his agony was so intense as to force drops of sweat through a thick night-cap, he never groaned or complained. The picture of him, by one of the Zeaman's, done two years before his death, represents him as a man of a most placid countenance, and with a complexion as delicate, and as well incunated, as that of a young woman. The modesty of this great man was as wonderful as his sagacity; all his inventions, all his immense combinations, he attributed not to genius, or to instinctive penetration, but to patient and laborious thinking. He was so completely absent in thought at times, that an old Lady, whose husband was his particular friend, used to say, that he often came to their house to dinner, and used to sit so wrapped in meditation by the fire-side, that they were obliged to remind him that the table was covered, when he would say, "Oh! what are you going to dinner?"

LORD BACON,

"the Prophet," as the ingenious Mr. Walpole beautifully styled him, "of those sciences that Sir Isaac Newton was afterwards to reveal." Dr. Johnson used to say, that he thought a Dictionary of the English Language might be compiled from the writings of this great man alone. He very often said, he should like to write his life, and make a complete collection of his English works. The Life prefixed to his works, by Mallet, is, though elegantly written, a very trifling and superficial performance; and contains so little of the history of learning and philosophy, that Bishop Warburton, in his strong way, said, that he supposed if Mr. Mallet were to write the Life of the Duke of Marlborough

rough (the Papers for which purpose had been lately put into his hands), he would not once mention the art military in it. A Life of this great man is a *desideratum* in our language; and, including in it the history and the fortunes of philosophy to his time, would be a very entertaining and instructive work. Lord Bacon's Essays, which, as he says, will be more read than his other works, "coming home to men's breasts and botoms," have been the text-book of myriads of Essay Writers, and comprehend such a condensation of wisdom and learning, that they may very fully be wire-drawn by succeeding writers. Dr. Rowley, his chaplain, gives the following account of his method of study, and of some of his domestic habits. "He was," says he, "no plodder upon works; for though he read much, and that with great judgment and rejection of impertinences incident to many authors, yet he would use some relaxation of mind with his studies; as gently walking, coaching, slow riding, playing at bowls, and other such like exercises. Yet he would lose no time; for upon his first return he would immediately fall to reading or thinking again; and so suffered no moment to be lost and pass by him unprofitably. You might call his table a refectory of the ear as well as of the stomach, like the *Nectar Attica*, or entertainments of the Deipnosophists, wherein a man might be refreshed in his mind and understanding no less than in his body. I have known some men of mean parts that have professed to make use of their note-books when they have risen from his table. He never took a pride (as is the humour of some) in putting any of his guests, or those that discoursed with him, to the blush, but was ever ready to countenance their abilities, whatever they were. Neither was he one that would appropriate the discourse to himself alone, but left a liberty to the rest to speak in their turns; and he took pleasure to hear a man speak in his own faculty, and would draw him on and allude him to discourse upon different subjects: and for himself, he despised no man's observations, but would light his torch at any man's candle."

Lord Bacon is buried in a small obscure church in St. Alban's, where the gratitude of one of his servants, Mr. Meays, has raised a monument to him; a gratitude which should be imitated on a larger scale, and in a more illustrious place of sepulture, by a great and opulent nation, who may well boast of the honour of

having had such an ornament to human nature born amongst them. In this age of liberality, distinguished no less by possessing lovers of the arts as well as great artists themselves, foreigners should no longer look for in vain, in our repositories of the illustrious dead, the just tribute of our veneration to the memory of this great man, and that of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Locke; and now indeed, by the opening of St. Paul's to a Monument for Dr. Johnson, and by the wise and liberal regulations entered into by the Chapter of that Cathedral, Gwynn's idea of a Temple of Fame to British Worthies may be realized.

GROTIUS.

The diligence of this learned man was indefatigable. His motto was, "Hora sunt," and he most religiously observed it. Du Maurier, who was personally acquainted with him, says, in his "Memoires," "Grotius etoit humaniste consommé, bon Poete Grec et Latin, parlant et sachant bien toutes les langues tant mortes que vivantes, grand Theologien, grand Jurisconsulte, et grand Historien. Sa memoire etoit si prodigieuse que tout ce qu'il avoit lu etoit present à son esprit sans qu'il en avoit oublié le moindre circonstance. J'ai souvent vu Grotius jeter la vue un moment sur une page d'un grand volume en folio, et savoir parfaitement ce qu'elle contenoit. Il etoit franc, veritable, et fidele; d'un vertu si solide, que toute sa vie il a fui et detesté les mechans, et recherché l'amitie des gens du bien."

DR. ROBINSON, BISHOP OF LONDON.

This Prelate was at the same time Bishop of London, Lord Privy Seal, and Plenipotentiary at the Peace of Utrecht. He travelled into Sweden in early life, and published his travels into that country, in a small volume*, in which there is this remarkable passage.

"Domestic quarrels rarely happen, and more seldom become public; the husbands being as apt to keep the authority in their own hands as the wives, by nature, custom, or necessity, are inclined to be obedient. If any Swedish subject change his religion he shall be banished the kingdom, and lose all right of inheritance, both for himself and his descendants. If any continue excommunicated above a year, he shall be imprisoned a month with bread and water, and then banished. If any bring into the country teachers of another religion, he shall be fined and banished."

* London, Svo. 1694.

AN ACCOUNT OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MS. JOURNALS OF A LATE TRAVELLER.

BEING determined not to leave this country without visiting the Grande Chartreuse, I left Grenoble at six o'clock in the morning of April 8th mounted on hired horses, and turned out of the great road to Chambery, about half a mile from Grenoble. I kept ascending the mountains in a very bad, narrow, and rocky way for above two hours, and observed on the right hand a torrent gushing out of the rock. These mountains were inhabited pretty high, the cottages in good condition, with some vineyards. The trees on this side of the mountain seemed stunted. From this place there was a fine view of the rich vale of Grenoble, and the Isère, which made large meanders.

In reflection I saw the army of Hannibal in full array pulling along its banks, hastening to the laborious ascent over the Alpes Cottæ, which lay before him.

Having reached the top of the mountain, I found snow on each side the path three feet deep. On descending, I travelled through large woods of fir and pines, which being in a state of nature, and clothed to the bottom with boughs, made a most beautiful appearance. Here I met several bands of mules, some drawing small firs, and others carrying plank. The badnets of the roads make these vast forests of firs of very little advantage.

The species that grow there are,

Le Sapin, or Silver Fir.

Le Suif, or Spruce Fir.

L'If, or Scotch Pine: the last was scarce.

Still descending through a very bad and dangerous road, I passed to the right La Combe Chaude, and soon after arrived at a small village consisting of a few scattered houses; passed by La Chapelle de St. Hugo, and reached one of the grand entrances to the Monastery. It lay between two rocks of a vast height mixed with firs, and very narrow. At the foot of one was a gateway, through which you passed on a bridge over a fierce torrent to another gateway, guarded by a porter to prevent the escape of the Monks, or the access of females to the hallowed retreat.

Turning on the right, after ascending a good road cut through a thick fir wood, I reached La Corerie, a large building where the cloth, &c. of the Religious are made. A few hundred yards further appears the Monastery, built on the side of

a long narrow piece of ground. It does not make an appearance equal to its size, being concealed by some projecting buildings: on one side is the garden, destined only for use.

On the back of the house is a vast rock that almost hangs over it. The upper part is a precipice; the lower is very steep, quite covered with firs: some firs too grow in lines, even in the fissures of the precipice; others fringe the top, which in some parts are even, in others tower into numbers of spires. Above all towers the great mountain Le Som, naked and of a surprising height. In front of the house is a dark forest of firs, shaded and bounded by a vast crag.

On the other side, opposite to the above-mentioned precipice, is a vast sloping rock covered with trees to the top.

Beneath is a vast range of mountains and precipices mostly covered with wood, some with snow, all which give an inexplicable gloom to the place.

At first entrance I was received by the porter, a lay brother, who conducted me to the house, and introduced me to Le Pere Coadjuteur, one of the fathers whose lot it is to do the honours of the place to strangers. He conducted me to a large room designed for their reception. In it were four cells, with a bed in each, in form of a cupboard, open on one side, on which there was a curtain: besides these was a chair, a table, a little press, and a religious print.

Dinner was served up, which was good but all maigre, no meat being ever touched within those walls. The wine at dinner was le Vin du Pais; but the General of the Order made me a present of a bottle of excellent Burgundy, and at night another of red Champagne. These were presents made to him, for the entertainment of strangers whom he chuses to favour.

After dinner the Coadjuteur shewed me the house.

The church is quite plain; the only ornaments are two rich silver lamps, finely embossed with the history of the Virgin.

In a large room called Salle de Chapitre are numbers of indifferent pictures of the several Priors or Generals. In a long gallery are pictures of most of the Houses of this Order in Europe.

The two great cloisters are narrow and low,

low, but six hundred feet long. I now and then met a meagre Monk, walking in the fulness of meditation, and in deep silence.

On the file are the cells of the Monks. My conductor introduced me to one, a German, Baron de Poult. He told me he had been a man of the world, enjoyed all its pleasures, hunted with the King of France, &c. &c. but talked with too much warmth of the content of his present state. He introduced a discourse of religion; expressed a concern at the dangerous state I was in; and used much sophistry to make me a convert. Finding me incorrigible, he begged my name, and promised to pray for me, then took leave in an affectionate manner.

This Order is very severe. The Monks wear nothing but flannel next their skins; never lie on any thing but straw beds; use no sheets; eat no flesh even in illness; dine alone except on Sundays and Holidays; never speak to each other in the Cloister, and only once a week elsewhere, when they are indulged with a walk out of doors for about two hours. One day in the week they eat nothing but bread, water, and salt. They go to bed at six o'clock; rise at ten to prayers, which last till half an hour past twelve; rise again at six to the same duties; they work also at stated times.

Their dining hall is neat and plain: each has two pewter cans, one for wine the other for water, a wooden cup, a spoon, and trencher, but no fork.

The Brothers or Freres dine in a room adjacent: each society has a portion of scripture read to them during meal, the Freres in Latin, the Freres in French, being illiterate.

There are forty-five Pores and fifty Freres, of which fifteen are called Freres Convers, who are bound to all the Rules of the House by vow, but act as inferior officers, and wear beards.

The other thirty-five are called Freres Donnés, are of all sorts of trades, are fed, clothed, and maintained by the Order, for whom they work. They have no wages, may eat meat, and quit when they please. They wear a dark sort of capuchin over their coats.

Besides these are fifteen Religious, who are superannuated. These live in two small houses in the Desert attended by servants. On the death of a General, these are called in to assist in the Chapter to elect another.

Each Monk has a small chapel to pray in at stated hours. Each has his cell, which

consists of a ground room and a small garden, a bed-chamber, a study stocked with books of devotion, and a room to work in by way of amusement; that which the Baron employed himself in was Turning. My friend the Conducateur made me a present of a snuff-box of olive wood neatly turned by one of the Monks.

In the afternoon he introduced me to the General, who received me with much civility, paid me many compliments, and told me, but for my religion I should be *tout à fait aimable*. His dress and way of life were full as hard as the common Monks; his chambers were larger, which made the only difference.

After a short visit I took leave, and was shewn the different places out of doors, such as the wash-house, mills, vast granaries and bake-houses, and the several shops for the Freres Donnés.

In the wood, in front of the house, about half a mile distant, is La Chapelle de la St Vierge, a plain small building with a portico. Within, its walls are covered with *Ora pro Nobis*: between each is an angel with ribbands coming out of his mouth.

A few hundred yards above is La Chapelle de St. Bruno, founder of the Order: it is on a rock. The figure of the saint is placed in a grotto like an altar, made of stone, he kneeling. This once was the seat of the House, but being crushed by the fall of some rocks, and six Monks killed, the seat was changed to where it is at present.

The House is well provided with an apothecary's shop, over which a Frere Convers presides, one who had been brought up to the profession.

The revenue of these Fathers is only 60,000 livres per annum; but I imagine they must have other aids, as the whole body, servants &c. amounts to 400.

My friend assured me they receive annually never less than 10,000 strangers and their train, and 3 or 4000 pilgrims, to each of whom they give sixpence French, a meal, and one night's lodging. The House buys all its fish, except some small trout, which the men they allow to fish in their lordship are obliged to hind. The corn is bought at Marseilles; most of the other things are manufactured within themselves.

As this is the chief House of the Order, numbers of Priors from all parts of Europe resort here; and each on a stated day, which they never fail. This was near the time, for in Savoy I soon after met several on their journey towards the Monastery.

At night when I went to bed, I found I was allowed a feather-bed, but no pillow. Besides the cells I mentioned, there are lodgings for 200 persons and their train.

When I consider this place and its gloomy environs, the Cloisters and several holy buildings, where silence and severity reign, I cannot help admiring and quoting the beautiful description of Mr. Pope, so applicable to this secluded spot :

- “ The darksome pines that o’er yon rocks
 “ reclin’d, [wind ;
 “ Wave high and murmur to the hollow
 “ The wand’ring streams that shine be-
 “ tween the hills,
 “ The grots that echo to the tinkling rills ;
 “ The dying gales that pant upon the
 “ trees, [breeze ;
 “ And lakes that quiver to the curving
 “ No more these scenes my meditation aid,
 “ Or lull to rest the visionary maid ;
 “ But o’er the twilight groves and dusky
 “ caves, [graves,
 “ Long-sounding ailes and intennungled
 “ Black Melancholy sits, and round her
 “ throws [pole.
 “ A death-like silence, and a dread re-
 “ He gloomy presence saddens all the
 “ scene, [green ;
 “ Shades ev’ry flow’r, and darkens ev’ry
 “ Deepens the murmur of the falling
 “ floods, [woods.”
 “ And breathes a browner horror on the

I must not omit, that the Good Father never omitted to bring to every stranger the **ALBUM** of the House, in order that he may write in it any thing he pleases. I saw among much rubbish some very elegant compositions, very worthy the view of the Public.

A Bond-street Bookseller raised my expectations by promising to put out a Collection extracted from the book, but disappointed my hopes. I have heard that a few years after the time I was there, the book was no longer produced ; some of our travelling fools having wrote in it such obscenity and such nonsense, the effusion of their weak heads and sad hearts, as to bring a stigma even on our national character.

About nine o’clock next morning, I took leave of the House ; and walked attended by Le Pere Coadjuteur, who did me the favor of his company for three miles.— This road which leads to Voiseppe was made by his direction ; it is not above nine feet broad, but exceeding fine. It is cut on the side of the hill in the midst of thick woods through the Desert. The whole

impends over a precipice of different depths. That on the spot called Le Pas d’Anc is 1000 feet deep : at the bottom the vast trees that grow there appear like ticks. Under all parts of this road, there is a raging torrent that roars among the ruins of the mountains, and the remains of trees that from time to time tumble into it.

Above, are rocks covered with trees of an immense height ; fragments of the former loosened by the rain often descend in vast masses.

The cascade called La Piperotte, which falls from the top of the hills, has a fine effect. Near this there is a steep zig-zag road, which lessens the precipice ; the torrent, though, became more horrid, as it was more distant.

Reached a pass where the rocks almost close. In the middle is an insulated taper rock, about three hundred feet high, and not forty thick at the base. At the very top are several large firs and a small cross. Crosses are works of art, or I could scarce have believed my worthy guide, that a soldier had ascended this spire and placed it there. Close by this work I passed through an arch gateway, the other entrance to the Monastery. The Monastery was burnt by the Huguenots in 1562. The good Monks were so terrified by the distant successes of the King of Prussia, in the Seven Years War, that they applied for aid and obtained a small body of soldiers to protect their retreat.

Under a rock, in a sort of cavern, are some wooden barracks for the soldiery, which the Government lend them in time of war. This pass is called Le Leulette ; beyond are vast mountains covered with firs ; formerly the marts for the French men of war were got from thence. The mountains are called Aupison. It is a warm spot. The trees were more in leaf here than elsewhere.

The next or the right, is called Le Bois Solitaire ; or, The Solitary Wood. Another place is styled Vallombre ; or, The Vale of Darkness ; and two of their rivers bears the name of Life and Death. Thus the natural gloom of the Desert is heightened by the very titles.

At Pont Parent, a bridge in the midst of the Desert, built on two high rocks over a deep and narrow chasm formed by the torrent, which foams here with vast violence, and shaded by numberless heights of trees, I took a last farewell of my worthy conductor : he parted with me with so much Christian charity, with such tender embraces, and pious wishes of our meet-
 ing

ing again in a better state, as moved me infinitely.

This Monastery was founded in 1086, by St. Bruno, a native of Cologne, at a place called La Chartreuse, from whence all the Houses of this Order afterwards took their name. He had retired with seven companions into these frightful mountains, where St. Hugo, or St. Hugues, Bishop of Grenoble, permitted him to make his retreat. St. Bruno was the disciple of a Doctor Diocle, a person of great reputed sanctity. The legends say, that when he died and was carried to his grave, he rose from his bier and pronounced these words, "*Vocatus sum, iudicatus sum, condemnatus sum.*" This so affected St. Bruno that he immediately resolved to retire from the world. The whole history of this Saint is finely painted by Le Sueur on the walls of the Chartreuse at Paris.

In England we had nine Houses of this Order, which was first brought into the kingdom in 1180 by Henry II. and their first House was at Witham, in Somersetshire. The Charterhouse-hospital, in London, was founded on the ruin of a rich Monastery of Carthusians, from which its present name was corrupted. They had besides other Houses at

When founded. Revenues.

London	1349	£.736
Epworth, Linc.	19 Rich. II.	290
Beauvale, Noting.	17 Edw. III.	227
Henton, Somerset.	1227	262
Sheen, Surry,	1414	962
Coventry, Warwick.	1381	161
Mountgrace, York.	1396	382
Hull, York.	1376	231

and in Scotland at Perth.

PEREGRINATOR.

REFLECTIONS,

BY THE SAME.

SINCE the late subversion of all things, right as well as wrong, in the kingdom of France, we hear that the innocent inmates of this Monastery have been turned out to starve on a beggarly pittance, in common with the Monks of other Orders, and their House converted into a foundery for cannon. The cloisters and vaulted aisles no longer resound with pious orisons. Execrations and ribaldry and blasphemies now astonish the poor tenantry with the novelty of the sounds, and dæmons hover over the antient domains, exulting over the undistinguishing destruction of religion, levelling their artillery against the Heaven itself, equally as against the idle superstitions of weak mortals. We would not be supposed to be friends to monastic life. But we wished it to be extinguished (for the honour of humanity) by degrees. The present Devotees should have been suffered to finish their days in peace; a prohibitory edict should have issued to prevent any person again from taking the vow. In a few years the whole of these mistaken zealots would have died away. They are now torn from their antient seats, driven into a scoffing world, amidst new manners, without friends and without support; for the pittance of a few livres (accustomed as they have been to austerities) will neither prevent them from starving with hunger, or clothe their bodies from the inclemency of the season. A few years would have passed away and left their ample domains to supply the necessities of the state, or to have been divided among such sons of rapine who should happen to be coeval with the hour of their extinction.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I send you a Copy of a Letter I met with the other day in MS. It is a striking instance of the operation of great natural powers of mind, without the assistance of cultivation.

Yours, CURIOSUS.

COPY of a LETTER from FANNY MORGAN* to Miss DYER when a CHILD.

May, 1782.

I HAVE been so accustomed to your Mamma's indolence, her extreme ease about breaking a promise when there is no sin in the case, that I was very little surpris'd at her not writing. But I knew not how to account for you, whom I expected to be more punctual. Has London such charms

as to make you forget Thisbe, Io, and Primrose? I will not believe it; and as it is the first fault I can charge you with, I shall pass it over with great indulgence and proceed to inform you of some particulars of your above friends in the country.— Thisbe, for the first week, was not to be comforted: she took possession of your chamber, where she indulg'd a kind of

* Fanny Morgan was a servant at a very mean ale-house, near Mr. Dyer's house in Crummarshshire, and had no other education than what she had acquired herself.—She died at the age of 22.

fullen grief, and could be prevailed with to drink nothing but a little warm milk prepared by Betty. The following week she gave birth to three sons and a daughter, of whom she was so excessively fond, that I have reason to believe your absence never occurred to her: but alas! she has been already deprived of her sons. Polly, who has the good of her country at heart, and from whom dear Thisbe could not appeal, thought proper to send them all to sea, leaving it entirely to their own choice what voyage to take and what course to steer. Whether they will be the better for the Spanish war, time only will discover. Thisbe's care is now confined to her daughter, with whom she passes her whole time; and of so little importance is she in this vulgar neighbourhood, that I am the only person who has visited her on this occasion. As for Io and Primrose, if they are under any concern for their absent mistress, they are prudent enough to conceal it: to me they seem to enjoy the green pasture with the most insulping pleasure. But of all your favourites none is in deeper distress or has your memory more at heart than poor Robin Red-breast. I was yesterday in the grove that ev'hangs Court Henry, and amongst a variety of exquisite musicians, I could observe Robin, at some distance, expressing himself as follows:

Ye birds who cheerful on the spray
Your wonted notes prolong!
No more shall Robin join your lay,
Or add his arlets song.

Distinguish'd lately o'er the plains
As Hebe's favourite bird,
When she to all your boasted strains
My simple notes prefer'd,

ANECDOTE respecting the DEATH of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

THE following anecdote is taken from a German Public Paper, and may serve to throw light upon the death of the great Gustavus Adolphus, or at least furnish matter for new conjectures respecting this event. It says, that the Keeper of the Archives of Stockholm has found a letter, dated the 29th of January 1725, and addressed by Andrew Gœdging, Prévôt of the Chapter of Wexico, to Nicholas Hawedson of Halle, at that time Keeper of the Archives. The following is a translation of the letter:

"Being in Saxony in 1687, chance directed me to the discovery of the circumstances that accompanied the death of the great and generous Gustavus Adolphus. This Monarch, attended only by a single

Of all the feather'd race, I thought
Not one so blest as I;
I envied not the Blackbird's note,
Nor Lark that soars to high.

When Winter o'er the barren land
His hoary form had spread,
Securely from her bounteous hand
Each happy day I fed.

That this was once my glorious lot,
Now fills me with despair;
For gentle Hebe has forgot
Her little pensioner.

You see, my dear, Robin is but an indifferent poet, which you must overlook in so simple a bird, and consider only his gratitude. He has not been at your window at all, which Polly thinks owing to the fine weather; but it is plain he disdains to feed from any hand but Hebe's. If you would know any thing of my family, Roebuck, Io, Columbine, Tulip, and the rest, are all very well; and if they knew of my writing, they, I believe, would beg to be remembered to you. My little garden makes a fine appearance; but you never saw any thing so improved as the sweet-briar upon poor Bell's grave, of gentle memory; and really the fields about Court-Henry, with the espaliers and flowers in the garden, flourish as gaily and breathe the same perfume as if you were there; which I think a great pity, for they blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air.

When you are at Vauxhall, Ranelagh, at the play, any where, even at prayers remember

Your
PASTORA.

* The Keeper of the Archives who wrote this letter, has deposited them in the Royal Museum at Stockholm.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r M A Y 1 7 9 1.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Transactions during the Reign of Queen Anne, from the Union to the Death of that Princess. By Charles Hamilton, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

THE wars by which the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene extended the military fame without advancing the civil prosperity of England, have been the subject of much historic speculation than any other of the sinister and mysterious transactions of that important period. SWIFT, who from his intimacy and connections with the leaders of the two great factions which then prevailed, had the opportunity of learning the political secrets of the day from the best authority, has, by general observations, transmitted to posterity many traits of the unbounded ambition, avarice, and rapacity, which distinguished the Duke's character; but such was the secret policy, the profound artifice, the refined address, and impenetrable delusion, with which this great General conducted his measures both at home and abroad, that the extent and particular nature of his intrigues eluded the detection of his adversaries, and during the weak though splendid reign of his Royal Mistress, left the whole of his character in a great degree unrevealed. The secret springs which at that time set in motion the unwieldy machine of government, were therefore not well understood by former writers; or they, withheld by tempering considerations, have refrained from disclosing their mysterious operation; "but," says Mr. Hamilton, "*le siècle de la vérité et de la justice est enfin arrivé*"; and, happily rescued from vain terrors, the historian finds himself no longer cramped in his investigations; his pen is left at liber-

ty to bestow praises or pass censures on men and measures as strict justice may require."

After candidly acknowledging that the object of the present publication is to vindicate, from unjust aspersions and gross misrepresentations, the conduct of a great progenitor* at the time the Union took place, as well as to avenge his cruel and untimely death, the Author gives the following account of the channel through which he obtained the authorities which form the basis of this work: "That the authenticity of my materials may not be questioned, I am reluctantly forced to point out the source from which they were drawn, and to give some account of my Father, by whom they were bequeathed. He was the son of James Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, and of Lady Barbara, third daughter of Charles the second by the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him birth at Cleveland House in March 1691, during that Lord's confinement in the Tower. The Queen † and the Duke of Hamilton, incensed at the discovery of this connection, made the retreat of Lady Barbara to the Continent the principal condition of Lord Arran's release from imprisonment, and from an impending prosecution. This Lady accordingly withdrew to the nunnery of Pontoise, where she pined away and died. My father having been reared up at Chiswick by the Duchess of Cleveland, was by Lord Arran, on his becoming Duke of Hamilton and marrying the Honourable Miss Elizabeth Gerard, sent over to France,

* James the fourth Duke of Hamilton, and first of Brandon.

† Queen Mary, on whom, during the absence of the King, the executive government had devolved.

where the care of his person and education was entrusted to the Earl of Middleton, at that time Secretary of State to James the Second. Brought up in that Minister's family, admitted to an unlimited share of his confidence, privy to a great part of his correspondence, he was held in great consideration at the Court of St. Germain, until the fatal catastrophe of the Duke of Hamilton in 1712. This cruel circumstance, followed by a train of other disappointments, drove him at length to Switzerland, where he divided his days between the pursuit of alchymy and a friendly intercourse to the last with the late Earl Marishal, who, in 1737, promoted an union between him and Antonietta my mother, a descendant from the well known family of Courtenay."

To render the substance of the materials which Mr. Hamilton is thus in possession of more intelligible, he introduces a succinct narrative of the state of England and Scotland from THE REVOLUTION to THE UNION. In this part of the work we find a delineation of the character of "*the dethroned King*," which, as it differs from the pictures drawn of him by other historians, we shall here insert: "He possessed many public and private virtues; he had proved himself zealously solicitous for the honour and prosperity of his country; he had neglected no means for extending and encouraging her commerce; he had supported and increased her navy, her great and natural bulwark; he was beloved by her brave seamen, in whose toils and dangers he had shared, at the head of whom he had conquered, and of whom he gloried to be called *The Friend*; he professed an affectionate regard for his subjects, and protested, that he had disbanded his army and removed his person, more to avoid shedding the blood of his people, and to avert the horrors of a civil war, than with a view of securing himself from the outrages which the conduct of his son-in-law towards him had given him cause to apprehend. In his private character, he was an indulgent parent, a tender husband, a generous and steady friend, a religious observer of his word, a lover of truth, and he possessed both bravery and magnanimity."

The accession of Queen Anne is accompanied by observations on the blind complaisance she paid to the directions of the Duke of Marlborough, under whose guidance she had long been accustomed to act; on the uncommon influence he obtained at Court; of the new arrangements he made in council. He removed every member

whom he deemed obnoxious to his ambitious views. He placed Lord Godolphin, his confessor, at the head of the Treasury, and promoted the Marquis of Normanby to the Privy-Seal; but his ablest assistant was his Countess, who closely watched every motion of the Queen, and ruled her timid mind with absolute sway. "To propitiate this General," says Mr. Hamilton, "LEWIS availed himself of the Court of St. Germain, to whom both Marlborough and Godolphin were daily pouring forth professions of dutecous attachment and of entire devotion;" and it indeed appears from several authentic memoirs interspersed throughout the work, that the intrigues of the ministry with the Court of the Pretender were of a nature sufficient, not only to awaken the suspicions, but justly to alarm the fears of the Whig party: it was, however, by deluding one party and tampering with the other, that private ends were to be attained and particular objects promoted. The first object which engaged the attention of the administration thus formed, was the Union of Scotland with England; and it appears, that although Marlborough, ever attached to his own interests, and too fond of the emoluments of war to listen to the offers of pacification then made by the Court of France, was nevertheless inclined to make the completion of the Union, through the influence of the Court of St. Germain's, the only terms upon which the French King could hope for peace. The commissioners appointed to treat of an Union met at Whitehall in the month of April 1706; but as the account given of this important period of our history contains some *novelty*, and introduces the character of *the Duke of Hamilton*, to vindicate whose conduct the work is professedly written, we shall transcribe it in the Author's own words:

"The political horizon of Scotland did not, however, wear so promising an aspect as that of England. The measures of government had met, in that country, with a constant and uniform opposition. Animosities against and jealousies of the English had long prevailed among the Scots, which this intended Union did not seem calculated to allay. The ratification of those articles by their Parliament was therefore little expected. The people were in general averse to a treaty which bereaved them of their favourite independence, and in a manner annihilated them as a nation. The adherents to the excluded family, in whom future hopes centered, and to whose pretensions that measure was deemed inimical, were there
both

both numerous and powerful. They had at their head the Duke of Hamilton, a nobleman whose untainted principles had withstood the persecutions of the late reign, and every practice of the present. Uniting in his person the unshaken loyalty of the Hamiltons with the undaunted bravery of the Douglasses, he was not to be seduced or intimidated. By birth-right first Prince of the blood-royal of Scotland, and next in succession to the Scottish throne, after the descendants of James VI. his weight in the country was justly considerable. Twice, during the late reign, he had been thrown into the Tower, on account of his bold adherence to King James, whose person he would not desert, although he abetted not his principles; and from whom no severity could force him to withdraw his allegiance. The fidelity which he conscientiously thought to have owed to the father, he had transferred unspotted to the son. He made no secret of his attachment to the cause of the excluded Prince, or of his correspondence with him. Although he had submitted to the Queen's government, yet he had hitherto uniformly rejected every tender of employment in administration. Of determined personal courage, of an upright and penetrating understanding, he was not to be terrified by dangers, or diverted from his purpose by specious pretences. Steady in his political conduct, warm and sincere in his professions, faithful to his engagements, judicious and clear in his conceptions, manly and persuasive in his expressions, in an uncommon degree graceful in his manner; with an aspect in which nobility was blended with benevolence; he was endowed by nature with the great requisites to win the hearts and rule the contending passions of the multitude. Both the Country-party and the Jacobites unanimously acknowledged as their leader a nobleman of such rare merit and solid talents, and with confidence they all looked up to him as their natural protector.*

* Such was the opponent whom the Queen's ministry had to encounter in their

projected Union. They had before deceived him with solemn assurances of their Mistress's intention to do justice to her brother, which their subsequent conduct had belied; they therefore had no resource left, but to win this very brother, and by flattering him with promises of peace to Lewis, his own and family's protector, as well as by reiterated protestations of effectual attention to his interests, induce him to further their scheme, by instructing the Duke of Hamilton not to oppose the Union."

While the parliament of Scotland were on the eve of acceding to the terms of the Union, the opposition to it was so great, and the ferment it had excited so universal, that "the chiefs of Scotland who, by the Act of Security, had been sanctioned to train up and discipline their clans, made an offer to the Duke of Hamilton, of marching to Edinburgh and dispossessing (to use the Laird of Ker's own expressions) "a wretched parliament, who, by suffering themselves to be purchased for betraying the honour, prosperity, and independence of their country, had forfeited their right to determine for their constituents."

"At that critical juncture, the Duke of Hamilton received a letter from Lord Middleton, Secretary of State to the Court of St. Germain, wherein, after acquainting him with the recent engagements which his master had just taken with the Queen's ministers, in order to procure a peace to the French King, to whom he stood so much indebted, he proceeds with telling him, that "he beseeched his Grace, in the behalf of his Master, to forbear giving any further opposition to the Union, as he had extremely at heart to give to his sister this proof of his ready compliance with her wishes; not doubting but he would one day have it in his power to restore to Scotland its ancient weight and independence." The letter concluded with recommending the business "to be kept a profound secret, as he must be sensible that a discovery might eventually materially prejudice their interests, both in Scotland and in England †."

"Thun-

* "For the authenticity of this character, reference is made to the Memoirs of Scotland."

† "To this hitherto unaccounted-for incident, is to be attributed the conduct of the Duke of Hamilton on this occasion; not to the inconsistent and invidious motives propagated by the partial Lockhart and the vain Colonel Hooke, the last of whom the Duke had disdained to admit to any share of his confidence. It is much to be regretted, that these authors should have gained such credit to their vague assertions, made against probability, as not to have been yet contradicted. Had the industrious Mr. Macpherson taken the pains to have placed their assertions in the scales of common sense, he would have found them destitute of any weight. He had it, moreover, in his power to have gained evidence of this letter having been written by Lord Middleton to the Duke of Hamilton, while the Union

"Thunderstruck at this extraordinary and unexpected sequel, wounded to the quick at not having had some previous notice of the negotiation were on foot, that he might have taken his measures accordingly, and debarred from consulting with any one on this sudden and momentous turn of affairs, the Duke abandoned himself to dependence. The conflicting struggle within his breast preyed visibly on his health, and at length produced a

violent fit of illness, which had nearly deprived his country of his future services, and his family of his protection.

"The Commissioners, in the meanwhile, availing himself of the consternation which he saw reigning among the oppositionists, hurried the remaining articles through the House; and thus, in the first days of January, the Act of Union received the final sanction of the Scottish Parliament."

(*To be continued.*)

Popular Tales of the Germans. Translated from the German. Two Vols. small 8vo. 6s. Boards. Murray.

AT a time when the Public so keenly relish those compositions which seem to be scarce from criticism when they come under the titles of Romances, Novels, and Tales, it is at least some consolation for us, who lie at the mercy of the Circulating Libraries, that sometimes a work appears, which by exciting in us a hearty laugh, or softening our wrinkled front with a tender tear, awakens us from that lethargic indifference to which our monthly labours so constantly reduce us.

The volumes before us are of a most original cast. The Translator has chosen the fairy enchantments, and the heroic

feats of chivalry, as a vehicle to convey to us much shrewd humour, laughing satire, and extensive learning.

Although we sometimes have suspected that the Author and the Translator formed but one individual, we are willing to give all credit to the writer's veracity. It appears, then, that a man of learning and genius has translated some Popular Tales of the German nation. These fanciful narratives he has adapted to our own times and to our own country; and if we are indebted for them to a foreign invention, it cannot be denied, that much of their arch wit, and many of their original

Union was pending. The intrigues of the Duke of Marlborough and of Lord Godolphin with the Court of St. Germain, were well known to him; yet is he silent on the subject of their manoeuvres at that period. Did he not feel some compunction, in attempting to explain the conduct of the Duke of Hamilton in a manner so dissonant with itself? After having paid to his integrity, his honour, his constancy, and his talents, the just homage they merited; after having said, "his undeviating adherence to the interests of James II. his industry and negotiations in that Prince's favour in England, till the affair of Darien had rendered Scotland a more promising field of intrigues, had gained the Duke an unbounded confidence from the Court of St. Germain; he conducted himself according to their instructions, and they paid the utmost deference to his advice;" he adds (mark!) "when the Country-party, in conjunction with the Jacobites, had carried repeated Resolutions in Parliament, That the successor to the crown of England should not mount the throne of Scotland, a gleam of royalty seems to have opened on the Duke of Hamilton's mind," &c. What is this but semblance and supposition, opposed to the clearest evidence of facts? of facts supported by his subsequent actions to his death? a fiction to combat a truth, finally stamped with his blood! Was he then, by withdrawing his opposition to the Union, and checking the fervour of his party, paving his own way to the throne? The assertion refutes itself. Left, however, any doubt should yet be entertained of the former existence of that letter, it behoves me to remove it; and I trust to be able to effect it, beyond the possibility of sceptics cavilling.

"The Duke of Hamilton, in one of his letters to his son at St. Germain, bearing date the 7th of March 1707, says, "I am very sensible of your unhappiness at my illness, and of your joy at my recovery. You have been very near losing a friend and a father: but, thank God! I am growing stronger every day, and I hope to live a few years longer for your sake. Tell my Lord Middleton not to be uneasy about his letter. I have been too sick to answer it; but I burnt it, with other papers, for fear of accident; so that his secret would have gone to the grave with me. He has been duped, as I expected; he might have known the men with whom he was dealing."

"The world will readily believe, that it affords me unspeakable gratification, to be enabled at last to clear the superior character of that great man from the single speck with which malevolence thought to have found an opening to tarnish its lustre."

similes

fables are at least our own native productions.

Having noticed the subjects of these Tales, we must add, that it is by a very singular display of the most risible absurdities of the Gothic Romance, a *bizarre* mixture of ancient with modern manners, frequently of lively sallies of wit, of a prevailing humour highly facetious, and of a profound erudition which the Author has found the art of rendering pleasant, that the reader is kept in a glow of spirits throughout these volumes. At the same time there are interspersed in this work some very beautiful descriptions, and several novel images and sentiments are expressed with great felicity.

The Author displays a singular versatility of talents; we allow his pen to be skilful, but its skill is not unrequently wantonly abused. He arrests the imagination in pouring forth his *specious miracles*; he suspends it betwixt astonishment and pleasure; but he hardly ever closes his page without extorting from us a smile or a laugh. It is thus that, in our opinion, the humorous and the pathetic encroach too frequently on each other; of consequence the diction is continually varying: sometimes it is polished into great beauty, and luminous with the rich ornaments of style; and sometimes it is colloquial and coarse, adapted in lead to the characters and incidents: in short, it forms an odd *melange*, which some will conceive to form a dark blemish; while others, entering into the spirit of the Author, will enjoy it with unwearied humour. We are willing at the same time to confess, that he whose adventurous multiplicity has opened a new route, and who has gratified us with a series of new objects, claims an exemption from these regulations by which it is very necessary to restrain inferior genius.

We will now enable the reader to judge by his own conceptions of this eccentric work.

The first tale with which we are presented is called, "*Richilda; or, The Progress from Vanity to Vice.*" To the young and beautiful Princess Richilda is assigned a Magic Mirror, which she was to consult on any emergent occasion, but not to trouble with frivolous enquiries.

"Hitherto she had not once thought of consulting the Magic Mirror; she used it only, like a common glass, to examine whether her maids had set off her head-dresses to advantage." Richilda, continually listening to the voice of adulation, resolved to enquire of the Mirror if there was truth in the rumour that she was the fairest

maid in Brabant. For this purpose, "she shut herself up one day in her apartment, and stepping close to the Magic Mirror, pronounced the proper words—

"Mirror, let thy burnished face
Give me instant here to trace
"The fairest maid of Brabant's race." }

"Trembling she drew the curtain, peeped up, and to her great satisfaction beheld her own form, such as the Mirror had often shewed her unquestioned. She was now highly rejoiced in her soul, her cheeks assumed a livelier tinge, and her eyes sparkled for joy; but her heart," continues our versatile Author, "became proud and arrogant, like the heart of Queen Vashti. The commendations of her beauty, which she had before heard with modesty and maiden blushes, she now exacted as a lawful tribute: she looked down with proud contempt on all the daughters of the land; and as often as the conversation turned upon foreign Princesses, and any one happened to be praised on account of her beauty, it went to her heart; she puffed up her mouth, and had an attack of the vapours. The courtiers, who were soon apprised of their mistress's weakness, flattered her in the grossest terms; they threw abuse over the whole female world: no quarter was allowed even to the illustrious fair of past ages, who have now too long been withered; and every one was obliged in her turn to pass the critical muster. The beautiful *Judith* was too muscular and square set, at least according to the tradition among painters, who have uniformly given her the robust make of a butcher's wife, as she is cutting off the shaggy-bearded Captain Holofernes' head. The charming *Esther* was too revengeful, in causing the ten fine boys of the Ex-minister Haman, who had committed no crime, to be hanged. Of *Helen* it was said, that she was very well considering her red hair, but in all probability she must have been shockingly freckled. Queen *Cleopatra's* small mouth was commended, but the thick negro lips and high Egyptian ears which Professor Blumenbach has lately discovered on the mummies, were unanimously scouted. Queen *Thalestris* was ordered to stand back on account of the loss of her right breast, which was cut off according to the fashions of the Amazons. None of the courtiers could relish her wry shape, nor could they imagine any means of concealing it: the stuffed jutting stays, that now hide so many female blemishes, not being yet invented."

It is in this manner these Tales are written,

ten. Although the incident of a Princess beholding herself in a Magic Mirror is by no means novel, the consequences which follow, and the manner in which the Author has introduced this learned yet playful criticism on some of the *Belles of Antiquity*, is perfectly so; while the character of a Princess who acts under the influence of enchantment, is contrived to display sentiments which must come home to the bosom of the modern fine lady.

The "*Chronicles of the Three Sisters*" are to be distinguished by the magnificence of the scenery; by the variegated charms which the aerial wand of Enchantment calls forth; and by an imagination which concurs with the fancy of an *ARIOSTO* or *SPENSER* the surrounding objects. The sportive vein of the Author, however, flows as liberally in this Tale as in the others.

"*The Stealing of the Veil; or, The Tale à la Montgolfier*," demands our peculiar attention. The metamorphosis of the females into twins, by bathing in the fountains of the Genii, has a very charming *Ovidian* effect. The stealing of the veil from the nymph, and her bashful tears on her entrance into the cave of the hermit, is fraught with uncommon delicacy, and all the parts which arise from this circumstance are beautifully fanciful. The life of father Bemio interested us, and we shall transcribe his sentiments. The Author for once feels all the dignity of his subject, and has written two pages without an attempt at humour or wit.

"Whenever I now cast a serious look upon the past, from the margin of my earthly pilgrimage, I feel an uncomfortable sensation at having squandered away my life, as a spendthrift his riches, without fruit or enjoyment. It is gone like the vision of a long winter's night, to which the fancy still clings with fondness, and which, when you awake, leaves fatigue rather than refreshment behind it. Yet I console myself with reflecting, that mine does not differ from the common lot of mortals, who, to dream away their lives, consecrate the better part of it to a phantom of the imagination, and spend upon this creature of the brain their whole activity. All enthusiasm, all castle-building in the air, whether it relate to Heaven or Earth, is idleness and folly; nor is a devout better than an amorous caprice. Every human being whose thoughts are turned inwards upon himself, whether immured in a cell, or wandering about the fields or forests, gazing at the Moon, tossing

straws and flowers in a melancholy mood into the brook that murmurs by him, or sighing out his elegy to rocks and rivers, or the listening Queen of Night, is a senseless dreamer. For the Spirit of Contemplation, let him be of what sort he may, if he does not walk behind the plough, or take the hoe or spade in his hand, is the vilest puppet upon the stage of human life. To have engrained young fruit-trees, planted vines, and reared melons, by which I could refresh the weary traveller, I esteem more meritorious than all the praying, fasting, and penance, that have raised the fame of my piety so high: these are works of mere worth than even the Romance of my Life."

Amongst many original similes, plentifully scattered throughout these Tales, our limits will not permit us to notice more than one, which, because it is addressed to the Ladies, we extract with great pleasure.

"The Princess's nunnery now changed to an Haram. She invited every beauty of the country, and placed them in her train. She attired them in splendid clothes, and attempted to exalt their natural charms by the unnatural appendage of tawdry tinsel, tortured and twisted according to the rules of fashion; for she was just as much mistaken as our fair contemporaries, who think the gilded frame, and not the painting, sells the picture; though daily experience evinces, that a court dress as little promotes love, as the stiff brocade of our Lady of Loretto inspires devotion. A plain decent *deshabille* is the proper uniform of love—it makes more conquests than a cuirass of jewels, or an head-piece of point and gauze, with the addition of triumph plumes, which gain no victory."

"*The Elf in Frock; or The Seven Legends of Number-nip*," are replete with amusement, and need not even dread a comparison with the arch malignant *Puck* of our immortal Shakespeare.

The volumes close with the Tale of "*The Nymph of the Fountain*," which breathes the same agreeable spirit of romance, enlivened by strokes of satire and humour.

Our approbation of these Tales has induced us to extend the limits we assign to ourselves on similar productions; but whenever an uncommon work appears in the Republic of Letters, it becomes the Reviewer to pay to it the same uncommon attention which Herchel would to a comet or meteor, that throws an unknown light in the tranquil expanse of the Heavens.

Naval

Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from the Year 1727 to the present Time, in Six Volumes. By R. BEATSON, Esq. Author of the "Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland" 8vo. 11. 16s. Strachan.

IT had often been complained, that we had no full and satisfactory history of British affairs from the period to which they are brought down by Mr. David Hume, that is, the accession of King William. Mr. Cunningham, whose merit as an historian is but just beginning to be known, has indeed carried on the thread of British story in a stream pure, copious, and fruitful. He is the best historian of modern times, Mr. Hume scarcely excepted. For, while Mr. Hume is sometimes biased by the prejudices of politics and the subtleties of philosophy, Mr. Cunningham, rising to a height from whence he surveys the whole world, both ancient and modern, views objects in a sound, candid, and manly manner; and while he breathes the sentiments of a Roman Citizen, writes with the freedom and manly vigour of a Roman Author. Mr. Cunningham, then, it must be allowed has given us a very pleasing as well as most instructive History of Great Britain and of Europe to the accession of George I. to the Throne of England. But from that era to the present we have little, if any thing, that deserves the name of English history.

With regard to the Histories, as they call themselves, and Sketches, and Views of the Reign, or Decads of the Reign of his present Majesty, they are as partial in their views as limited in their plans: and as to our Annual Registers, Magazines, and Files of Newspapers, they furnish naked, here and there, materials for history, but not any historical composition that is whole and entire: nor yet even the component parts, either completely, or such as might be resorted to without a considerable degree of research and trouble.

In these circumstances, under the acknowledged deficiency of any tolerable history of the last, or what has elapsed of the present reign, Mr. Beatson has composed the Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from the year 1727, to the present times: a work that cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public; being copious, well-arranged, candid, modest, and unaffected; anxious to record merit in every station, and to describe facts in their proper place, and according to their importance.

The manner in which Mr. Beatson conducts his very useful work is not unlike that of an Encyclopedia, if we have re-

spect to the course of the individual years only; which he surveys one by one, as much as possible; without, however, abruptly breaking the grand connection of cause and effect, or interrupting an interesting narrative once begun, though it should carry him beyond what a strict adherence to the method of annals would justify. It is the same kind of order or arrangement that is followed by the illustrious Mosheim, and of which he speaks in his preface to his "Commentarii de Rebus Christianarum ante Constantinum Magnum."—"Ordo narrationis medius vehit et in se formam annalium et continuatorum, cui Historiam in trusta coincidunt, eam subiecta, quæ singulis seculis gesta sunt, vocant. — Ut que hic in utroque modis has habet opportunitates: hoc vero incommodum, quod res divellit nec commentas, lectorique impedit, quoniam in his, progressus, finem, eventum suum ut videmus, et quibus ex causis magnæ conventionis profuerit, commode ac facile perspiciunt. Quoniam, utrumque, quantum quidem ad hoc potuit, sociavi: res immo in ista distributione, ut temporis quodammodo rationem haberem, at se junxit in a dissimilia et venas omnes inter se vinculo quodam colligavi, cujusque suis singulos connectere studui."—Yet it must be observed, that as Mr. Beatson's object is rather to collect materials for historical composition than to write history, he has been careful, as much as possible, to keep the occurrences of each year by themselves, and has never departed from the order of annals so far as many philosophical historians of great eminence and undisputed taste and judgment have done. We would class Mr. Beatson with Dr. Henry, Mr. Macpherson, and Sir John Dalrymple; not with Dr. Robertson, Mr. Gibbon, or Mr. Hume.—But while he writes in a purer style, free from all vulgarity and coarseness and buffoonery, than Dr. Henry, he is also free from pride than Macpherson, and vanity, than Dalrymple. He has been most assiduous in the collection of materials as well as in authenticating the truth. He is well acquainted with the great affairs of nations both foreign and domestic. He is copious and minute, but copious and minute for good purposes: nor does he ever give way, like many of our modern compilers, to an indistinct and tedious enumeration of all facts that come in the way. The republic of

letters is oppressed with antiquarians and mere compilers of facts assuming the name of Historians, who, like senseless ants, amass and carry to their nests wood and stones as well as grain. Mr. Beaton, with unwearied industry, enquires into truth and matter of fact: but truth and matter of fact in itself interesting, and such as may illustrate the British story, inflamed by examples to be imitated, or errors to be shunned, and reward the virtue and inflame the ambition of all ranks of men in the British navy and army.

The materials that form the comprehensive work before us, are arranged under the different heads of TRANSACTIONS AT and NEAR HOME. IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: NORTH-AMERICA. THE WEST-INDIES, sub-divided into the *Jamaica* and the *Leeward* stations: and the EAST INDIES, and CAPTURES by HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS. The King meets and makes a speech to Parliament; debates are carried on, but supplies are granted; the naval and military operations for which they are granted, are described.

An infinite variety of matter is arranged in clear order, and clothed in language easy, perspicuous, and adapted to the different subjects: though it must be observed by philosophical critics, that Mr. Beaton has not always attended to the precision and nicety of universal grammar. It might not be amiss if he should, in any future edition of his work, submit it to the revision of an accomplished scholar. Our limits will not permit us to extract any specimens of this valuable and entertaining work, which may be considered as a kind of historical dictionary for what, as being most recent, is the most interesting in the naval and military history of Great Britain. But before we dismiss Mr. Beaton's Naval and Military Memoirs, we must observe, that they are very agreeably seasoned with a great number of anecdotes, little known; and that, amidst the present multiplicity of books, which is still increasing, they are particularly useful in the way of an index and dictionary of History.

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robson.

[Continued from Page 170.]

WE are now arrived at the Sixth Chapter of our Volume, in which is minutely traced the "*Origin of the Italian Opera in England, and its Progress thence during the present Century.*" This Chapter, the most interesting and satisfactory, perhaps, in the whole work, and which extends from page 194 to 437, above 240 pages, contains to many anecdotes and characters of composers and performers, that by abridgement all the flowers will be shed, and only the stalks remain.

Our author begins by describing, *ad ozo*, the incipient taste for Italian music, vocal and instrumental, in this country.—

A few single performers of merit having found their way hither from Italy, during the latter end of the last century, were favourably heard at concerts 14 or 15 years before any singers from that country were employed on our stage in a regular drama. The advertisements of concerts which Dr. Burney has collected from 1692 to 1705, are curious and amusing. It was not till this last mentioned period that "a musical drama, wholly performed after the Italian manner, in recitative for the dialogue or narrative parts, and measured melody for the airs, was heard on our stage. This

was an Opera called *ARFINOE QUEEN OF CYPRUS*, translated from the Italian, written at Bologna, in 1677, and revived at Venice in 1678. The English version was set to music by THOMAS CLAYTON, one of the Royal Band of Music in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, who, having been in Italy, had not only persuaded himself, but had the address to persuade others, that he was equal to the task of reforming our taste in Music, and establishing Operas in our own language, not inferior to those which were then so much admired on the Continent."

"The singers were all English; consisting of Mess. Hughes, Levenidge, and Cook; with Mrs. Tofts, Mrs. Cross, and Miss Lindley. This Opera was first performed at Drury-lane, Jan. 16, 1705, by subscription; the pit and boxes were reserved for the subscribers, the rest of the Theatre was open as usual, at the *Subscription Musics*. In the *Daily Courant Arfinoe* is called, "A new Opera, after the Italian manner, all sung, being set by Master Clayton, with dances and singing before and after the Opera, by Signora F. Margarita de l'Epine." This singing was probably in Italian.

"Clayton (continues Dr. B.) is supposed

posed to have brought from Italy a collection of the favourite Opera Airs of the time, from which he pillaged passages, and adapted them to English words; but this is doing the music of Aristonoe too much honour. In the title-page of the music printed by Walth, we are assured, that it was wholly composed by Mr. Thomas Clayton; and in justice to the Masters of Italy at that time, it may be allowed to be his own, as nothing so mean in melody and incorrect in harmony was likely to have been produced by any of the reigning composers of that period. For not only the common rules of musical composition are violated in every song, but the prosody and accents of our language. The translation is wretched; but it is rendered much more absurd by the manner in which it is set to music. Indeed the English must have hungered and thirsted extremely after dramatic music at this time, to be attracted and amused by such trash. It is scarce credible, that in the course of the first year, this miserable performance, which neither deserved the name of a *Drama* by its poetry, nor an *Opera* by its music, should sustain twenty-four representations, and the second year eleven!"

After this, we have an account of the famous Opera of *Camilla*, 1706, *the Temple of Love*, and Duryey's *Wonders in the Sun*.

In 1707 Addison's *Relaxand* was brought on the stage, of which production we have a good critique. It was this year, during the run of the Opera of *Thomyris*, that VALENTINI, the first *castrato* who ever appeared on our stage, arrived; who with a female singer called the Baroness, and Margarita, performed their parts in Italian, while Mrs. Tofts, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Turner, Ramondou, and Leveridge, performed theirs in English.

In 1708 the celebrated NICOLINI arrived, and first appeared in the Opera of *Pyrrhus and Demetrius*. The Opera prices were raised on the arrival of this performer (the first truly great singer who had been heard in this country), to fifteen shillings for the boxes on the stage, half-a-guinea the pit and other boxes, and gallery five shillings. Here we have characters of the two singers Nicolini and Valentini, drawn up with critical skill and discrimination.

In 1709 this motley performance was continued, concerning the *confusion of tongues* in which Mr. Addison is so pleasant in the Spectator. It seems, however, to have been tolerated by the public; who," says our author, "in music as

well as poetry, seemed to care much less about what was sung, than how it was sung."

At length, in 1710, after performing Operas on the Italian plan entirely in English, and in half English and half Italian, during five years from the first attempt, the Opera of *Almabide* was performed wholly in Italian, and by Italian singers. This Opera was succeeded by *Hydastus*, "the combat with the lion in which," says Dr. B. "gave birth to several papers in the first volume of the Spectator, particularly No. 13, in which the humour is exquisite."

The singers of this period, English and Italian, are here characterised by our Musical Historian with uncommon intelligence and happiness of expression.

"The Italian Opera had now," says Dr. B. "obtained a settlement, and established a colony on our Island, which, having from time to time been renovated and supplied from the mother country, has subsisted ever since. The ancient Romans had the fine arts and eminent artists from Greece; and in their turn the modern Romans supply all the rest of Europe with painting, sculpture, and music. This last art is a manufacture in Italy, that feeds and enriches a large portion of the people; and it is no more disgraceful to a mercantile country to import it, than wine, tea, or any other production of remote parts of the world.—And as the vocal music of Italy can only be heard in perfection when sung to its own language and by its own natives, who give both the language of melody their true accents and explications, there is as much reason for wishing to hear Italian music performed in this genuine manner, as for the lovers of painting to prefer an original picture of Raphael to a copy."

Our author next relates an event which happened about the end of 1700, of great consequence to the Opera and to the music in general of this country. "This was the arrival of GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL."—Here we have an ample account of the opera of *Rinaldo*, the first which Handel set for our stage, and of which Dr. B. gives a masterly review, marking the specific merit and character of each air.

After this we have a defence of the musical drama against the ridicule and censures of Addison and Steele, with reflections which true lovers of music will think reasonable and ingenious, while the *αμύσοι* will pronounce them to be feeble and frivolous.

Mrs. *Baehier*, a stage singer, whom there are still living some who remember, furnishes an entertaining article, p. 229. and the subsequent account of Hughes's English Opera of *Calypto and Telemachus* is drawn up with knowledge and candour. This is followed by a minute account and review of Handel's second Opera, entitled *Paffor Fido*, 1712, which is terminated with the following just reflection on its little success. "This musical drama being a pastoral, simplicity was propriety; but *Nocchini* being absent, Handel had no great singers to compose for — and nothing but *miraculous powers* in the performers can long support an Opera, be the composition ever so excellent. Plain taste and good poetry are equally injured by singing, unless it is so exquisite as to make us forget every thing else. If performers are of the first class, an audience seems to care little about either the music or the poetry. Things to be heard or seen as exhibitions, must be extraordinary: people will never be at the trouble and expence of going to a public place for what they can hear or see at home."

In 1713, Handel's third Opera, *Thefeus*, was *out-run* by the Tragedy of *Cato*, which afforded the author some retribution for the ill-success of his *Rolando*. *Thefeus* had five acts. Dr. B. in his usual manner has pointed out the beauties of the composition, and given short specimens of some of the airs and recitatives of this drama.

In 1714, Mrs. *Anastasia Robinson*, afterwards Countess of Peterburgh, first appeared on the Opera stage. Dr. B. gives us a very curious and well authenticated account, not only of this Lady's musical abilities, but exaltation and private life, of which he was furnished with anecdotes "by the late venerable Mrs. Delany, her contemporary and intimate acquaintance."

In 1715, Handel's fourth Opera, *Amadis*, or *Amadis of Gaul*, was performed. Our author describes the musical merit of this production (which was never printed) from a MS. in his Majesty's possession, with great zeal and critical abilities; terminating his remarks, by declaring it to be "a production in which there is more invention, variety, and good composition, than in any one of the musical dramas of Handel, which he had then carefully and critically examined."

In the years 1716 and 1717, though Handel furnished no new Operas for our stage, yet his *Rinaldo* and *Amadis* seem

to have been its chief support. At this time *Castrucci* succeeded *Veracini* as leader of the band, and *Nicolini*, with the celebrated *Bernacchi*, who arrived here for the first time in 1716, and *Berensadt*, the *Filotti*, and Mrs. *Anastasia Robinson*, were the singers.

"No Italian Operas (says Dr. B.) were performed from this time till 1720, when a plan was formed for patronizing, supporting, and carrying them on; and a fund of 50,000*l.* raised by subscription among the first personages in the Kingdom; to which plan, as his Majesty King George I. had subscribed 1000*l.* the establishment was called the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Three of the most eminent composers in Europe, *Handel*, *Bononcini*, and *Attilio Ariosti*, were engaged by the directors, with the best singers and band of instruments that could be procured. The transactions of this Academy, which was supported during nine years at an enormous expence, constitute the most important events in Handel's musical life, and perhaps of the musical art in this country.

Dr. B. has reviewed the Operas of *Rolando*, *Muzio Scevola*, *Floridante*, *Ottone*, *Flavio*, *Julius Cesar*, *Tamerlane*, *Rodolinda*, *Scipio*, *Alessandro*, *Admetus*, *Richard the III*, *Siroe*, and *Ptolemy*, of Handel; *Astarto*, *Crysellida*, by Bononcini, and *Vesjaban* by Attilio; all which having been performed during this splendid period, furnish a body of musical criticism, as far as concerns the melodrama of the time, which does our historian great credit. Here the characters of the great singers *Senesino*, *Cuzzoni*, and *Fautina*, who so much divided the nation into factions, with the feuds occasioned by the rival powers of Handel and Bononcini, are traced and described with great spirit and knowledge of the subject; and as an episode, we are entertained with the eccentric character of *Rosengraeve*, the mad organist of St. George's Hanover-square.

The Italian Opera, which seems to have arrived at its acme of perfection in this country during the year 1728, appears to have been ruined not only by the factions into which the public was divided in favour of the two female singers *Cuzzoni* and *Fautina*, and by a quarrel between Handel and *Senesino*, but by the great success of the *Beggar's Opera*, which, by butleaving the Italian drama in the most ancient and vulgar tunes that were then extant, to which words full of wit and satire were admirably adapted, fixed their favour

in the national ear in such a manner as lids defiance to time or more elegant strains.

Dr. Arbuthnot, according to our author, described the declining state of Operas at this time, in a letter printed in the *Daily Journal*, March 3, where he says, "I take the *Beggar's Opera* to be the touch-stone to try British taste on; and it has accordingly proved effectual in discovering our true inclinations; which, how artfully soever they may be disguised by a childish fondness for Italian poetry and music in preference to our own, will in one way or other start up and disclose themselves."

After Dr. Bunney's account of the dissolution of *The Royal Academy of Music*, we have a detailed narration of the efforts which Handel made to carry on Operas as sole manager as well as composer. In 1729 he went to Italy to engage performers, and brought over *Bernacchi* for the second time, with *Annibale Pio Fabri*, a tenor, and the celebrated *Strada*, with other inferior singers of merit. These performers first appeared in the opera of *LOTHARIO*, of which Dr. B. gives a critical account, as well as of *PARTHENOPE*, composed for, and performed by, the same singers during this season.

Senesino returned to England the next season (1730 and 1731), when the opera of *Porus* was brought out; and in January 1732, *Ezio* and *Sofismes*.

"In the spring of this year Handel introduced a new species of exhibition at the Opera-house in the performance of *Esler*, a sacred drama, and *Aes and Galatea*, a pastoral drama, both in English, and in still life." Here the musical historian gives us a circumstantial and satisfactory account of the origin and progress of Handel's immortal ORATORIOS.

In 1733 this active and fertile composer produced his opera of *Orlando* (of which Dr. B. has pointed out several novelties in harmony, which have been since adapted universally), and his oratorio of *Deborah*.

About this time *Senesino*, having quitted Handel, united with *Cuzzoni*, just arrived in England a second time, in a plan for carrying on operas in opposition to Handel. "There were likewise," says Dr. B. "at this time in London several candidates for fame in theatrical and choral music:—AINE, Lampe, Smith, Desfach, and Greene, tried their strength against Handel; but it was the contention of infants with a giant. Yet though their attempts were not very successful, they contributed to diminish

the public attention to Italian operas, and by that means injured Handel, without essentially serving themselves."

"But Handel had a rival to contend with (says Dr. B.), whose reputation and patronage were far superior to those of any one already mentioned. The nobility and gentry, subscribers to the former operas, who had taken sides in the differences between him and the singers Senesino and Cuzzoni, and were offended at the advanced price for admission to the oratorios on opera nights, opened a subscription for Italian operas at Lincoln's-inn fields, inviting PORTORA thither to compose and conduct; and engaging Senesino, Cuzzoni, Montagnana, Segatti, Bertolli, and afterwards Farinelli, to perform there."

We have a history of this tuneful war, in which the contention between two Lyric powers ended in the ruin of both, as will probably be the case in the present contest of a musical kind.

Handel, to make head against such powerful opponents, brought over *Carestini* in 1734, who with the *Strada* and the *Durastanti* performed in his *Ariadne*, against an opera of the same name, composed by Porpora, and represented at Lincoln's-inn fields.

In the autumn of this year FARINELLI came over, and by his wonderful powers, which Dr. B. has forcibly and happily described, enchanted and astonished his hearers. Handel having now quitted the theatre in the Haymarket, the rival troop in Lincoln's-inn-fields took possession of it, and he went for a short time to that which they had evacuated. But in 1735 he removed from Lincoln's-inn-fields to the then new Theatre in Covent-garden, while his competitors remained in full possession of the Haymarket.

Ariodante, in which Farinelli first appeared, was performed forty times during his residence in London. Handel this year produced *Ariodante* and *Alcina*. This last opera, according to Dr. B. abounds with so many pleasing airs in different styles, that "if any one of this composer's dramatic works should now be brought on the stage entire, without a change or mixture of airs from his other operas, it seems as if this would well sustain such a revival."

In 1736 the conflict between the two Lyric theatres continued with redoubled violence. Carestini being returned to Italy, Handel was unable to make head against the powers that were united against him in the Haymarket, and began the season with *Alexander's Feast*, performed as an oratorio,

oratorio, till the arrival of *Canti*, afterwards better known by the name of *Gizziello*, who performed in *Ariocante*, and the new opera of *Atalanta*, composed on occasion of the marriage of the late Prince of Wales.

In 1737 the fire of both sides began to abate, as well as the public curiosity. Handel, besides reviving former operas, produced *Justin and Servilia* this year, and the rival theatre *Demetrio*, composed by Piccetti, and several *Pollicino*, or Operas of which the airs are selected from the works of different masters, or different operas of the same master.

Farinelli went to Spain during the summer of this year, with an intention to return to England by the next season, in order to sing in the opera supported by the Nobility against Handel, but to much pleased was his Catholic Majesty by his performance, that he fitted a pension on him for life of 5000l. sterling a year, on condition that he would reside in his Court and sing no where else. The history and anecdotes which Dr. B. gives of this wonderful singer are extremely curious and interesting.

In 1738 Handel brought out his new opera of *Farinondo*, in which *Cottarello* and *Franceschini* appeared for the first time. *Xerxes* was likewise a production of this season.

In 1739, no preparations having been made for the performance of operas at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, Han-

del hired that theatre of Heidegger, the patentee, in order to carry on oratorios. *Saul*, *Il Trionfo del Tempo & della Fortuna*, and *Israel in Egypt*, were first performed during this season.

In 1740 *Parnassa in Festa*, and *Hymen*, were performed as oratorios, with such singers as could be found on the stand in London, without fetching others from afar; by which economical plan Handel seems to have been a considerable loser.

In 1741, not totally discouraged by the failures of the preceding year, he brought out another new drama, *Druidana*, which was the last he ever composed for the stage. "We must now (says Dr. B.) take a melancholy leave of Handel's opera regency; for after this period, having no concern in the composition or conduct of Italian operas, he never set any other words than English, and those wholly confined to sacred subjects."

We have given a more connected sketch of this part of Dr. Bunsen's work than of any other, as he seems himself to have taken peculiar pains in drawing it up; and the reverence for Handel, instead of diminishing, seems duly to encrease throughout the kingdom; on which account our intelligent historian's reviews of all the great musician's operas, which are now so little known, must be particularly acceptable to his votaries, as they point out beauties in these classic productions with which many of his most enthusiastic admirers are probably wholly unacquainted. (To be continued.)

A Letter from M. S. Gunning. Addressed to his Grace the Duke of Argyll. Printed for the Author, &c. 8vo. 3s. Ridgeway, 1791.

A Statement of Facts, in Answer to M. S. Gunning's Letter, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Argyll. By Captain Bowen. 8vo. 2s. Debetts.

AS Captain Bowen, in the Reply which he has published to this Letter, has very properly confined himself to the facts and evidence which were necessary to refute the charges against himself and Mrs. Bowen, we shall think ourselves justified, for the sake of our readers, in entering a little more into detail in our remarks on a publication, the subject of which met the public eye in such a form of mystery, which excited to general curiosity, and afforded to much conversation to the fashionable circle.

A celebrated writer has lately remarked, that "the age of chivalry is gone." Recent experience would dispose us, however, to believe that the fact is not true. The present day is not without its share of extravagance and wonders; we have had monsters in different shapes, and we have now

a tale of a distressed damsel, which in absurdity of style, and improbability of narrative, yields not to any legend in the catalogue of ancient romance.

It is painful, even in reviewing the work of a woman, to be obliged to forget what is due to the sex; but it is necessary when she sets the example: He who accepts the office of critic must take up the performance in that point of view in which it is exhibited by the Author.

The noble person to whom the Letter is addressed is surrounded by the enemies of her cluid. In the true spirit of chivalry, there is nothing but dangers to encounter and obstacles to overcome; the whole world is joined in a conspiracy against innocence, and every windmill supplies a giant.

His letters before they reach the hands

of his Grace are inspected and altered. It is not very probable that altering a letter should escape detection; and perhaps it is rather a curious reason for publishing a Letter to the world, that it may escape the inspection of any except the person to whom it is addressed.

The circumstance of not finding the Duke at home is exceedingly curious; the porter is in possession of the key of this secret*.

The wonderful and monstrous arts and deceptions (words which we assure the reader do not want their application) which the world have believed were employed against her daughter, the plays, were formed as it by magic; and indeed it would be difficult to assign any other cause, if they took place in the manner in which they are here accounted for by the most moderate means and improbable incidents.

Certain letters of a certain play.

What is the reader to infer from this mode of expression? If these letters were connected with the mystery which the poet files to explain, why were they not more clearly mentioned? If they were not, why are they mentioned at all? But the truth is, Mrs. Gunning leaves a vast deal to be supplied by the imagination of her readers, and, like Lord Bunsen in the face of the Critic, shakes his head, but says nothing.

To what is laid of Mr. and Mrs. B. we shall not advert. The declamation is pretty strong, though not laid on with much adhesion. It is easy to see what motives guided the pencil, when they set for the picture. To a certain description of ladies we allow the unlimited privilege of changing names, without conceiving the poetics to whom they are applied at all injured.

Mrs. G. after having given us a specimen of her talents in abate, tells us, that her temper is not susceptible of strong resentment. She reminds us of Sir Anthony Absolute in the play, who in the paroxysms of his rage is continually assuring us that he is not in a passion.

There is every where though the Letter introduced much unmeaning cant, and much passionate declamation; but the reader will remember, that this is neither argument nor proof, and is most commonly apt to be retorted to in the absence of both.

Mrs. G. gives a specimen of her humanity in the manner in which she has mentioned Mrs. B.'s illness at Kenning-

ton. What a pity that feelings so exquisite as her's should be so limited in their operation, and seem not to extend beyond herself and her angelic daughter.

If Mrs. G. be not a skilful painter, she at least is not sparing of her colours; she contrives to blacken sufficiently all whom she would wish to have believed her enemies, and her daughter she represents as an Angel of Light.

Is not the extreme anxiety, contrary to the conclusion which she would wish to draw, which Mrs. G. shewed in examining the outside of the letter, suspicious? What but confidements could have suggested the idea of such an examination? Does not her minuteness with regard to particulars, and one want has really happened, that they would stand her in stead? And her memorandums indeed seem evidently to have been written to serve a purpose.

In professing to write to convince, she takes care to word every thing in the shape of a plot. Strange it is, that every letter addressed to Mr. G. should, before it come into his hands, have been cut across the back, as it were, by a wife. What purpose could be answered by this in the transactions of a private family, it is difficult to say; nor does she even attempt to explain any. Whether she was engaged to a man, and the enemy were desirous of destroying her relations, or was only desirous of carrying on a conspiracy, we are not to determine; we are only referred to the general head of mystery, and demerit to her husband and vendor.

Every most minute circumstance Mrs. G. attributes to plot, contrivance and design. She does not at all observe the maxim of Horace—only to employ extraneous means upon important occasions. Those people whom the accusers of folly, me at the same time supposes in the most common circumstances of their behaviour to have been acting upon a concerted plan, and regulated by the most profound art. Mrs. G. must either have a heart peculiarly tuned to the consideration of plots, or a heart extremely susceptible of suspicion.

Mrs. G.'s praise is very limited indeed, where she does not like: In bestowing a just tribute of approbation on Mrs. B.'s musical talents, she is careful to inform us, that they reside solely in the fingers.

The circumstance of General G. having sent for Mr. B. merely to borrow five guineas, occasions to Mrs. G. alarms

* Mrs. G. previously to her visit sent a note to the porter, requesting him to say that his Grace was not at home,

and fears of a very serious nature. Surely it will be granted, that her alarms were very easily excited, and that her fears of a very serious nature needed only a very slight foundation.

By attempting to give an exact picture of what was said, Mrs. G. certainly assumes to herself a privilege of misrepresentation, as the parties cannot be supposed to remember the expressions which they might have occasion to employ. Indeed, during the moments of distress and alarm which she mentions, she seems, with a coolness of attention and a promptitude of memory which are not always usual on such occasions, to have been employed in collecting materials for her publication.

Mrs. G. tells us, that the heart of her daughter was of her own forming. We now see the point in which all her overstrained panegyric terminates. The credit and admiration due to all those virtues and accomplishments must accrue to her from whom they were derived. If such be the daughter, what must be the mother? Happy pair, who thus give and reflect lustre! Born for one another, what subject could be more suitable to a mother, whose pen has been gilded by fiction, and whose tears have flowed over distresses of her own creating, than the story of such a heroine daughter? But as Mrs. G. has so clearly ascertained that the heart is of her own making, may she not be suspected of a species of finessè by no means uncommon, puffing her own manufactures?

Mrs. G. compares her work to a drama. As such indeed we are disposed to consider it; as a work of imagination; and we should have done honour to her powers of invention, if the plot had been less improbable, the characters more natural, and, allow us to add, if the conduct and catastrophe of the piece had been less mischievous in their moral tendency.

Mrs. G. expresses, that she would be extremely sorry to be forced upon still plainer language and plainer truths. Perhaps, however, the reader who is at all delirious of information may wish that such language and such truths had been adopted. In the present state of the narrative they are certainly much wanted. She cannot impute her silence either to any modesty on her own part, or regard to the character of others, as nothing has been spared on the score of panegyric and abuse. It would have been well therefore, if, amidst so much unmeaning

declamation and violent reproach, she had condescended to enlighten the mind of the reader with a little matter of fact. It was only from such matter of fact that her publication could derive any value. Those who have remarked the attention of Mrs. G. to every most minute circumstance, and her desire to exaggerate it into matter of suspicion and accusation, will be persuaded that she has omitted nothing which she could possibly lay hold of, nor failed to represent it in the most striking point of view. If facts therefore are not to be found, it may be presumed that it is only because facts are wanting.

Mrs. G. indeed seems willing to continue the same veil of mystery under which the story originally met the public eye. She alludes to persons whom she does not name, circumstances which she does not relate, and motives which she declines to explain. She assures us, that she is in possession of a dark and secret combination from which that has happened to her daughter was originated; but by whom this combination is composed, or by what principles it is actuated, we are left totally at a loss to account. All that we are allowed to know is, that there has been villainy somewhere. Her drama is not complete; for though there is a catastrophe, it is not preceded by any unavailing of the plot. As for the persons and agents who are brought forward, it is so improbable that they should be the contrivers and executors of such a villainy, that Mrs. G. while she wishes to fix upon them the charge, is sensible of the danger which she incurs by the accusation, and endeavours to represent them as connected with others. But the artifice of all this is so gross and palpable, that it is surprising that Mrs. G. herself, who has been accustomed to study that mode of deception which results from disguising fiction in the semblance of truth, should not have been able to see through it. Her desire of mystery is so obvious, that the need of it may be presumed. Mystery, though it may afford a screen to guilt, can never be employed as the shield of innocence. "Light," says Mrs. G., "is the enemy of vice, and the enemy of vice must ever be the friend of virtue." But while Mrs. G. assures us that she is in possession of the clearest light, she endeavours only to blind us with the most offensive smoke.

Mrs. G. confesses herself offended and exasperated. Though this may account for the violence with which she has written, it will not perhaps dispose the reader

to have more confidence in the candour and impartiality of her Narrative.

The appearance of Mrs. B. at St. James's-street seems to have produced no small alarm and confusion. "We all sprung from our seats, and fled from the room with such precipitation, that guilt itself could not have been winged with more swiftness." What at that moment became of the so much boasted confidence and courage of innocence? Did all forsake them at the appearance of one of their own sex, from whom certainly no great apprehensions were to be entertained? Never certainly was any thing managed with better success.

Enters Mrs. B. the poor, weak, foolish, contemptible woman, of whom we have heard so much in the course of the Narrative.

Exit abruptly three Heroines, screaming. "Had we seen a spectre we could not have been more shocked, or more terrified!"—Thus, we suppose, is the usual scene of the Tragedy, in which an imaginary ghost makes its appearance. It would certainly be a very easy task, if diversion could be extracted from the poor subtleties of guilt, to transplant the incidents of their Tragedy into an Comedy. But as we are inclined to believe that such a mixture of tragic and comic matter could not have taken place without design, we are rather apt to suppose that it was intended to be a mock tragedy, or a tragedy rehearsed; in which point of view the principal performers must no doubt claim a considerable share of merit from having contrived to place their supposed distress in so ludicrous a point of view. The truth is, that it was the wish as it was the interest of Mrs. G. and her daughter, to avoid all interview and explanation with Mrs. B.; they chose to fly, because they too well knew that, had they remained, that lady was in possession of facts and evidence which they could not resist. They acted upon the principle of Butler's Hudibras—

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

We only desire their conduct to be judged of upon their own principles. Compare this incident with the remark of Mrs. G. "How fearful is guilt! it starts at its own shadow;" and with the text which she has quoted from Scripture, "The wicked fleeeth when no man pursueth, but the righteous is bold as a lion."

Mrs. G. endeavours to discredit the affidavits of the witnesses, by mentioning

their connection with the General's family; and their dependent situation—a groom, a stable-keeper, two hostlers, a French footman, and an Irish chambermaid. No doubt their situation weighs much against them. They are servants, and therefore it must be supposed the tools of every villainy. The two last stand condemned alone by the circumstance of their country. Who ever knew of a native of France or Ireland who was capable of telling truth, or whose evidence was fit to be admitted in a Court of Justice? However liberal such reasoning may be, or whatever presumptive proof it may add to the cause which is forced to adopt it, it may perhaps be worth while to recollect, that the persons whose evidence is thus discredited from their situations, are the only persons who, in consequence of their situations, could have been in possession of the particulars to which their evidence refers. But perhaps it may be alledged, that from their ignorance they were more liable to be deceived: we believe that Mrs. G. does not even allow them this excuse. But it will be recollected that they could hardly be deceived with regard to particulars, for which they must have had the information of their ears, which were submitted to their eyes, and passed through their minds. To suppose that they had been admitted into the secret of the villainy, and were confederates of the conspiracy, the only supposition which is however left us, would be monstrous indeed. Mr. and Mrs. B. are reproached for having associated their evidence with such witnesses. Here let it be remarked, that at the time of the detection they were intimate in the family, and became parties in the transaction. As friends of the family, it was then duty to attempt to rescue any part of it from the disgrace of public detection, though they could have no wish to blast the fair fame of innocence: but when the story came abroad, when their names were in the mouths of the public as parties, and with Mrs. G. and her daughter as objects of accusation, they had no longer a choice of the part which they should act. It was necessary for them either to come forward with the proof of their innocence, or submit in silence to the imputation of guilt. As for the aspersions of their being influenced by supposed motives of interest or resentment of Mrs. G.'s opposition to their marriage, they are thrown out with such vulgarity of abuse, and so destitute of foundation in any thing like fact, that we do not think they are at all deserving of reply, or can be regarded

garded in any other light than as the weak resources of impotent malice. On the head of evidence, it will be considered how far the affidavit of Miss G. supported by the assertions of her mother, ought to weigh against the positive and concurring circumstances of proof sworn to by a numerous train of witnesses. On the first view of the case, a stranger might be misled by his feelings. Upon a more deliberate survey, it is hardly possible that he should be mistaken in his judgment.

Upon the style of this curious performance it may perhaps be worth while to remark. Other writers have contrived to communicate to their fictions the probability of truth; Mrs. G. has with singular felicity contrived to give her Narrative the air of fiction. If the body of her Narrative be true, at least it does not appear in the garb in which truth loves to be arrayed:

Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

The style in which it is written was introduced two or three years since: as it was calculated to make people stare, it at first had a run among other fashionable follies, but has since been laughed out on account of its extreme absurdity. It professes much, but performs little; it fills the ear with words, while it leaves the mind destitute of ideas. It suits exceedingly well with the novels of the day in which it is employed, as it is the object of the reader of those fungous productions of literature, not so much to procure knowledge as to avoid reflection; and the employment of turning over pages serves with them only like the whistling of the clown, to supply the want of thought. But strange it is that Mrs. G. should adopt it for a purpose for which, of all others, it is the most unfit, the explanation of a mystery: the mystery is only increased; the comment, like most comments, is attended with more difficulty than the text; and the story, with respect to the innocence of her daughter, appears now in a more questionable shape than it did even from the vague form in which the report at first met the public eye. Mrs. G. does not seem qualified to lay the scenes of her drama in real life; her performance consists entirely of ridiculous cant, offensive invective, and absurd panegyric, of unmeaning and passionate declamation; it carries with it the marks of a weak head and a heated imagination; there we could excuse, if we thought the heart was free from imputation. She can only will not by this last performance to add any thing to her reputation as

a novel writer; and we trust, that from the bad success of her first attempt, she will not again be tempted to try the effects of fiction in real life.

We apprehend that Miss G.'s account of the love adventures between herself and Lord B. would be infinitely more entertaining, both as the subject is more pleasing, and the young lady, with a liveliness of fancy peculiarly her own, is qualified not only to support the character of her own sex, but likewise do justice to the warmth of her lover's addresses, so that it is not likely that the reader should lose any thing in description. Nay, the lady's imagination is even formed to supply the defects of nature, and to impart to the picture an expression and a colouring that infinitely surpasses the original. We cannot help wishing that a lady of such talents for intrigue may be equally successful in the matrimonial catastrophe; yet we would seriously advise her, if she wishes to get a husband, an honour upon the bare supposition of which she professes herself happy and grateful, to lay no more plots, except upon the affections of a lover.

Mrs. G. says, that the Editors of the Papers offered her the inspection of every thing that might be sent against her daughter, with the permission, as she thought fit, of adding, diminishing, or entirely suppressing. If she would have this construed as a compliment, it was certainly rather suspicious that it should be deemed necessary for her to corrupt the channels of public information. Nor is it probable that these Gentlemen should on this occasion sacrifice to politeness, confidence, their first duty to the public. Indeed, we are authorized to contradict the fact.

Why Mr. and Mrs. B. should have been singled out as the objects of attack and abuse, it is not difficult to account. A sacrifice was necessary; the fire which they had kindled demanded a victim; it was necessary either that they should find a substitute in others, or perish themselves. Mr. and Mrs. B. were fixed upon, as relations of the General, and having been intimate in the family at the time of the detection. The charge against them was convenient, but unfortunately wanted all the circumstances of probability.

But the leading feature in the book, to which all the charges tend, is the abuse of General Gunning, the purpose indeed for which it would principally seem to have been written. It is wisely provided by the English law, that the evidence of the

wife shall not be admitted against the husband. This provision will in the present instance appear more necessary, when Mrs. G. declares, that of twenty-three years during which she has been the wife of General G. upon twenty-two she looks back with regret;—the reason she does not assign, and the circumstance she had perhaps better have concealed. Gentlemen will be cautious of marrying a novel-writer, lest, in consequence of a disagreement, they should appear as the villains of romance. That a father should by a studied plot attempt to blast the character and ruin the fortune of a daughter, is so incredible, that it requires a more than ordinary stretch of imagination even to conceive such a degree of wickedness. But in what light must the charge appear, when we are told that the father to whom it was applied, if faulty with respect to that daughter, erred only in excess of indulgence; yet upon that father is heaped every accusation which malice could invent, or resentment dictate. The crime of Mr. and Mrs. B. seems to have been, that they were his relations, for by that term they are characterised when Mrs. G. would wish to represent them in the blackest light. The groom is his servant, and not a servant of the family. But we shall not trace the progress of charges, which are too obvious to need to be pointed out, and too gross and

palpable to require to be refuted. General G. does not, it seems, always spend his evenings at home, and Mrs. G. feels all the resentment of slighted beauty.—*Hinc ille lacrymæ.*

Much stress is laid on the unconcern which Miss G. has manifested in her present situation. We are sorry for it. Divided from her father and friends, the object of suspicion and accusation to the world, it is not a situation under which she ought to feel herself easy. Her demeanour is no proof of innocence; it is not the demeanour which belongs to the sex, but most certainly indicates extreme levity and confidence. Her answer to her father's letter we desire only to be regarded in the light of a letter from a child to a father.

In these remarks the public must have anticipated us. They indeed will not fail to do justice to the several parties who have on this occasion been brought forward to their bar. Mrs. G. and her daughter will be dismissed with the imputation which they have chosen to fix upon themselves; Mr. and Mrs. B. will be honourably acquitted of the accusations which are laid to their charge in this transaction; and General G. from his situation will be universally pitied, who is condemned to feel that pang which is sharper than a serpent's tooth.

PARALLELS.

A CHINESE AND A PARISIAN.

THE Chinese is occupied with but one study, that of his language: he learns it from the moment he begins to lip, to the last instant of his life.

The Parisian learns Greek, Hebrew, Latin, German, English, Italian, but seldom his own language.

The Asiatic believes the frontiers of his country to be the bounds of the world; and never trusts himself to the sea or in a foreign country.

The European makes the tour of the globe, visits every country desert or inhabited, and does not always want the spur of commerce to animate him to brave whirlwinds and tempests.

At Peking, Custom, seated in an iron chair, forms the minds of the people, discards novelties, limits the progress of arts, and pronounces an eulogium on the good old times.

At Paris, the Genius of Discovery agitates every mind. The success of the evening is a good augury for the succeeding day, and never could it be said with more truth,

Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum.

In China, every sect is permitted, and none talked of.

In France, one only is professed; and quarrels, parties, errors, universally prevail.

The Chinese scarcely deign to consider us as of any account; and European publications are filled with the insipid praises of this pretended country of sages.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the HISTORY and RELIGION
of MANKIND.

[From " SKETCHES chiefly relating to the HISTORY, RELIGION, LEARNING,
and MANNERS of the HINDOOS."]

(Continued from Page 285.)

AFTER the death of Aristotle, the Peripatetics seem to have been divided in their opinions concerning the soul, some continuing to assert that it was a part of the divine and eternal Spirit, others contending, that, being united with the body, their existence mutually depended upon one another, and that both were mortal.

Zeno of Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic sect, had first studied under Crates the Cypriote, from whom he perhaps imbibed those notions of austerity which afterwards characterised his doctrines.

He believed in the unity of the Supreme Being, and that the names of the other deities of his countrymen were only symbols of his different attributes.

He taught, that throughout nature there are two eternal qualities; the one active, the other passive: that the former is a pure and subtle æther, the divine spirit; and that the latter is in itself entirely inert, until united with the active principle: that the divine spirit, acting upon matter, produced fire, air, water, and earth; or separated the elements from each other: that it cannot however be said, that God created the world by a voluntary determination, but by the effect of established principles, which have ever existed and will for ever continue: yet as the divine spirit is the efficient principle, the world could neither have been formed nor preserved without him, all nature being moved and conducted by him, while nothing can move or affect him. Matter may be divided, measured, calculated, and formed into innumerable shapes; but the divine spirit is indivisible, infinite, unchangeable, and omnipotent.

He supposed the universe, comprehending matter and space, to be without bounds; but that the world is confined to certain limits, and is suspended in infinite space: that the seeds of all things existed in the primitive elements, and that by means of the efficient principle they were brought forward and animated; that mankind came into the world without any innate ideas, the mind being like a smooth surface, upon which the objects of nature are gradually engraven by means of the senses: that the soul of man, being a portion of the Universal Soul, returns, after

death, to its first source, where it will remain until the destruction of the world, a period, in which the elements, being once more conjoined, will again be restored to their present state of order and harmony.

Zeno taught, that virtue alone is the source of happiness, and that vice, notwithstanding the temporary pleasures that it may afford, is the certain cause of pain, anxiety, and wretchedness: that as men have it in their power to be virtuous, happiness may be acquired by all, and that those who by vice and intemperance become miserable have no right to complain of their sufferings. "A virtuous man," continues he, "adores the Supreme Being, restrains his passions, and enjoys the goods of this world, as if nothing belonged particularly to himself. He considers all mankind with the same degree of affection, and having no strong partialities to individuals, he comforts indiscriminately those who are afflicted, receives such as want an asylum, and feeds those who hunger. All this he does undisturbed by strong emotion; he beholds the divine will in all things, and, amidst all the tumults of this world, preserves a mind serene and unmoved. Neither reproach nor praise affects him, nor does he indulge resentment on account of injuries. He is not afraid of death; but in the retirement and obscurity of the night he examines the actions of the day, avows his fault, and endeavours to amend them: and when he finds the hour of dissolution approaching, he either awaits his fate, or voluntarily meets it."

These seem to have been the principal outlines of the system of Zeno; although many of the Stoics carried the idea of the necessity of mortification and abstinence to a much greater length, than appears to have been the intention of their founder.

Epicurus, whose doctrines were so opposite to those of the Stoic philosophers, attempted to account for the various operations in nature, without having recourse to a Supreme Being. "There is no occasion," says he, "to ascribe to the gods what may be explained by philo-
"sophy."

“sophy.” But in this bold and positive assertion, he betrays only presumption and vanity; as in the place of a rational system, allowing the agency of the divine will, he has substituted an hypothesis too fanciful and imaginary to support any clear and decided opinion.

He sets out by observing, that before we can form any fit idea of a substance that is distinguished by any particular shape, or that possesses any particular qualities, we must first have an idea of its primitive constituent parts. He therefore establishes the following principle, as the basis upon which his whole system rests: That every thing is composed of atoms, differing in shape, but each indivisible, and possessing a natural tendency to unite, the exertion of which is the primary cause of motion in the whole system of nature, and of the first formation of all bodies. That matter enables us to conceive an idea of certain portions of space, as different events do of time; but it is impossible to imagine space to be bounded by any limits, or time to have had a beginning. That the universe, therefore, must from eternity have been the same in its nature, its extent, and quantity. That the world—our system—has its limits, and is suspended in infinite space, in which myriads of other worlds may exist. That when we confine our ideas to the world we inhabit, we may form distinct notions of its duration, and suppose it to have a beginning and an end; but if we extend them to the universe, and to eternity, we find no resting place, and they must necessarily be lost and confounded in the contemplation. That nothing can be properly said to be annihilated: for though things may be dissolved from their particular forms, and their component parts separated, then atoms remain what they were from eternity, their quantity being liable neither to increase nor diminution.

Of atoms he likewise supposes the soul of man to be composed, but these latter are *indescrivably* small, igneous, and volatile. Its principal seat is in the heart, and in it originate pleasure, pain, fear, and anger. The soul is moved to action by the objects conveyed to it by the outward senses, its chief affections being pain and pleasure, from whence arise aversion and desire. The soul being engendered with the body, grows up and declines with it; their mutual faculties depend upon their union; and upon their separation, action being at an end, thought and memory cease.

A total disbelief in a state of future rewards and punishments, was the natural consequence of these dogmas. Epicurus thought the notions entertained in this respect by his countrymen, of Tartarus, of Elysian fields, and of a future judge of human actions, very unworthy of philosophy, and very unnecessary to our happiness. He taught, that the study of nature, and of her laws, will produce tranquillity and peace, undisturbed by vain and imaginary terrors: that we must not however expect to be perfectly happy; we are men, and not gods, and should be contented with that degree of happiness our imperfect being will admit of: that nature doth not require to be corrected, but to be guided: that happiness and pleasure are synonymous; and that the practice of virtue affords the highest and most permanent pleasure, and which alone possesses this peculiar property, that it may be constantly enjoyed: that the good of society, and the love of mankind in general, ought to direct all our actions: that he who practises any one virtue to excess, neglecting his other duties, cannot be properly called virtuous:—our actions must be in harmony; as the musician does not content himself with tuning one particular string, all the tones must be in concord: that we may freely indulge those pleasures that are not likely to produce any ill: and that a temporary ill must be suffered, in order to ensure a greater and more lasting pleasure: but that it is the excess of weakness to yield to the temptation of any gratification, which may leave a greater or more permanent evil behind. To preserve to ourselves the power of enjoying sensual pleasures, we ought to be temperate in the use of them. That among civilized nations, and societies connected together, men, from consideration of the public good, ought to be decent in their conduct, and scrupulously observe such rules and customs, as are established to preserve order and harmony in the community to which they belong.

The doctrines of Epicurus were so popular, that the Athenians erected a statue to his memory. They made a very rapid progress, and soon found their way into Italy. They were greatly admired by the Romans, and suited perhaps the feelings of a refined and luxurious people better than those of Zeno. Lucretius, Celsus, Pliny the elder, Lucan, and many other distinguished Roman names, may be reckoned in the list of Epicureans; and the friend of Cicero, Pomponius

ponius Atticus, was a disciple of the Epicurean Zeno of Sidon.

Such are the principal features of those doctrines in philosophy which from the bosom of Athens spread themselves over Greece and Italy, and at last found their way into the remotest parts of the Roman empire. Though several Greeks had written in favour of atheism, yet it seems to have made but little progress: even most of the Epicureans so far modified the original tenets of the sect, as to acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being; and upon the whole we may venture to conclude, that, towards the time of the appearance of Christ, men of learning in general were *deists*, and that only the people, and the ignorant, retained any respect for the ancient theology.

But however unanimous they may have been in their belief of the existence and unity of one Supreme Being, they were exceedingly divided in their sentiments concerning the nature and immortality of the soul. Many of the most eminent philosophers treated the idea of a future state as a fable, and those who professed such a belief, disagreed so widely among themselves, that no *prevailing* opinion can be collected from their works. We find it a common maxim, that those could not suffer, who did not exist; and, taking consolation from an idea more shocking to nature than that of internal punishment itself, they compared death to a profound sleep, undisturbed by dreams, when we are unconscious of existence. Innumerable instances might be quoted, of the prevalence of these doubts among the philosophers that flourished shortly before, and soon after, the appearance of the Christian doctrine. A few instances may however suffice.

When Cæsar pleaded for some of the conspirators engaged in the plot with Catiline, he said, "that death was not, in fact, any punishment, as it put an end to thought and pain."

Even Cicero, after having shewn the errors and uncertainty of those who had treated that subject, says in an epistle to Torquatus, that "death puts an end to thought and sentiment;" in one to Terentius, "that death is the end of every thing:" in another place, that "a firm and elevated mind is free from care and uneasiness, and despises death, which only places us in the state in which we lay before we were born:" and publicly before the judges and people he asserted, that "by death, we lose all sense of pain."

Epictetus was of opinion, that after death we shall return to the source from whence we came, and be united with our primitive elements.

Strabo, in speaking of the Brachmanes, says, "Texere etiam fabulas quasdam, quemadmodum Plato, de immortalitate animæ, et de judiciis quæ apud inferos fiunt, et alia hujusmodi non pauca." STRABO, *lib. xv.*

Seneca writes in a letter to Marcia: "Cogita nullis defunctos malis affici illam quæ nobis inferos faciunt terribiles, fabulam esse, nullas imminere mortuis tenebras nec carcerem, nec flumina flugrantia igne, nec oblivionis amnem, nec tribunalia et reos. Luterunt ista poetæ, et vanis nos agitavere terroribus. Mors omnium dolorum et solutio est et finis, ultra quam mala nostræ non exeunt, quæ nos in illam tranquillitatem, in qua antequam nasceremur jacuimus reponit. Si mortuorum aliquis miseretur cur et non natorum miseretur cui et non natorum miseretur." SENECA, *de Consol. ad Marciam, cap. 19.*

The same philosopher, in one of his tragedies, publicly exhibited before the people, avows the opinion expressed above.

The sentiments of Pliny are very plainly expressed in the following passage: "Omnibus a suprema die eadem, quæ ante primum, nec magis a morte sentus ullus, aut corporis, aut animæ, quam ante natalem. Eadem enim vanitas in futurum etiam se propagat, et in mortis quoque tempora ipsa sibi vitam mentitur, alias immortalitatem animæ, alias transfigurationem, alias sentum inferis dando, & manes colendo: — ceu vera ullo modo spirandi ratio homini a ceteris animalibus distet." PLIN. *Hist. lib. 7. cap. 56.*

Many other instances might be brought, to prove that the belief of the mortality of the soul was very prevalent; and that the notions of those who professed a contrary opinion were often contradictory and confused, and always without rational proof. Yet every one who reflected, must have been conscious of an intelligent principle within him, anxious to explore this important but impenetrable secret, and in some measure intuitively convinced of its superiority to its present state, and of its existence in another. But though the very existence of such a principle, and the variety of reasons it discovered to prove its immortality, led him to believe it, other arguments offered doubt; he saw the mortal frame constantly exposed to
danger,

danger, its natural dissolution gradually approaching, and even the faculties of the mind partaking of the decay of the body; he saw the friend that he cherished, or the object he loved, consumed to ashes, or exposed to more humiliating corruption. Did they exist who were gone?—Was he yet to see them?—Was he to exist himself?—Or was the scene to be eternally closed, and all our affections, and those

mental powers, on which we vainly pride ourselves, to be dissolved in nothing? A variety of anxious thoughts pressed upon the mind; and, in the impatience of agonizing doubt, it seemed disposed to arraign the justice of the Supreme Being, for having given faculties to inquire into that awful question, yet insufficient to resolve it.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

On the COMPARATIVE EXCELLENCE of the SCIENCES and ARTS.

BY MR. WILLIAM ROSCOE.

[From Vol. III. of "MEMOIRS of the MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY."]

(*Concluded from Page 263.*)

OF real knowledge there are two sources, solitary observation or enquiry; and information derived from the previous knowledge of others; which last is by far the most copious of the two; but as this can only be communicated by the aid of language, either oral or written, so the certainty of the ideas we thus acquire, will depend on the skill we have attained in that language, by means of which the information is conveyed.

Thus the acquisition of different languages becomes necessary; but in this, as in other instances, care must be taken that we mistake not the means for the end; and whilst we are employed in preparing further materials, suffer not so much of the building as we have already erected to fall to decay.—To exert ourselves in attaining a knowledge of language, for the purpose of employing that knowledge in higher pursuits, is truly laudable; but to be conversant only with words, and suffer the science to center in itself, is absurd and improvident.

It is unnecessary to enter into an enquiry, how far translations may supply the deficiencies of classical learning; or to point out the many advantages of which such learning is productive; this having been already done, by an author* to whom the public are under many important obligations. On the result of his "Inquiry into the usefulness of Classical Learning," I shall take it for granted, that a knowledge of the ancient languages is of great advantage in many departments of science; from the exercise of the mind in the abstruse parts of grammatical study, it acquires a facility and accuracy of distinction which no other occupation can bestow; and by a proper selection of authors we may advance our real knowledge in any particular science, whilst we are procuring the means of applying ourselves with advantage to further studies.

If language be considered as an implement for the purpose of attaining, or improving knowledge, logic is that art which teaches us how to make a right use of such implement; whilst philology, or the science of criticism, maintains the purity of language, and guards it against those innovations which inattention, fashion, and habit, are too apt to introduce.

These studies, if they come not properly under the denomination of science, are essential to the due prosecution of it. Whilst they support their dignity, we may rest satisfied that true knowledge maintains its ground; but when these begin to be neglected, there is the greatest reason to believe that ignorance and barbarism are again aiming to establish their ancient empire, and to fear that their endeavours are not without success.

It has been before observed, that the pleasures we receive from the fine arts depend on an original or instinctive power of the mind, which I have chosen to call the sentimental faculty: meaning to infer, that, as the improvements we make in virtue and knowledge, are founded on the moral and rational powers; so the acquisitions we make in the arts, consist in the improvement of certain feelings intimately connected by some secret and inexplicable union with the effects of those arts.

Whether the improvement of this faculty be, like that of our other endowments, a duty incumbent on us; and if so, whether that duty ought to have a preference to any, and which, of those particular occupations we have before noticed; and again, which of those arts, employed in the cultivation of our feelings, is most powerful and efficacious in that respect, and ought more particularly to claim our regard, are questions which might admit of long enquiry, but which I shall touch upon as briefly as possible.

* Beattie.

The arts now alluded to, are those of poetry, music, and painting, or as they are called, in distinction from manual dexterity, the polite arts.

Although these arts seem on the first view to be contributory only to our gratification; yet it should seem that Providence, in endowing us with propensities and abilities to investigate and improve them, meant that they should become, in some degree, the objects of our enquiry: and indeed we see throughout the whole creation, that the ends of beauty, amusement, and pleasure, have never been neglected; otherwise we might ask, in the language of Shenstone,

- “ Why knows the nightingale to sing ?
 “ Why flows the pine’s declareous juice ?
 “ Why shines with paint the linnet’s
 “ wing ?
 “ For sustenance alone ? For use ?
 “ For preservation ? Every sphere
 “ Shall bid for pleasure’s rightful claim
 “ appear.
 “ And sure there seem of human kind,
 “ Some born to finish the solemn chime ;
 “ Some for amusive talks design’d
 “ To soothe the certain ills of life,
 “ Grace its lone paths with many a blush-
 “ ing rose,
 “ New founts of bliss disclose,
 “ Call forth refreshing shades, and decorate
 “ repose.”

The cultivation of the polite arts seems then to be conducive to the happiness of man, and consistent with the true end of his nature: but there is a still higher purpose to which they should be applied, the consideration of which will tend to ascertain the rank they ought to hold, and to determine their relative claims upon our time and abilities.

In admitting that the arts are intended for our gratification, it must not be understood that utility is exclusively the end of science, and amusement the end of the arts. From the study of the sciences, the understanding is enlarged, and the faculties strengthened; from that of the arts, the affections are exercised, and the heart is improved.

It would be superfluous, before the present audience, to enter into an explanation of this sentiment; for who has not experienced that delightful glow, that inexpressible sensation, favourable to virtue and humanity, which the labours of the genuine poet never fail to inspire? Who has not felt himself roused to action, or excited to pity, or affected with social sorrow, by the powerful effects of harmony, or the vivid representations of the pencil? After being conversant with these arts, the mind feels itself

foothed and softened, and is then capable of receiving more distinctly and deeply, and retaining to more effectual purpose, those finer impressions whence a very considerable share of human happiness is derived, and which either give rise to, or highly improve, all the charities of social life.

Let us not then conclude, that, because the fine arts are apparently calculated for the gratification of our feelings, therefore they are to be postponed to all the more serious avocations which have before been noticed. It is their province to act upon our affections and passions, the impulses of which have often as principal a share in the direction of our conduct, as the suggestions of our judgment; and to regulate, correct, and harmonize them by those means which Providence has afforded us, becomes therefore a part of our duty no less essential, than the improvement of many of the sciences, or the cultivation of our rational powers.

To ascertain the particular rank to which the arts are entitled, might perhaps be a matter of some difficulty. That they ought by no means to interfere with the attainment of moral science is certain; and perhaps several branches of natural philosophy, closely connected with the utility of mankind, may have a stronger claim on our time and abilities; but that they are invariably to be postponed to the study of nature in all its branches cannot be allowed. From the contemplation of heroic actions, whether commemorated by the pen or the pencil, feelings are incited, strongly connected with the first and leading object of our pursuit, and of great importance to the advancement of virtue, and the improvement of human life.

I must also remark, that as an unvaried application to one pursuit is not only irksome to us, but frequently defeats the end it aims at, those occupations, by whose assistance the mind can relax without debilitating, and amuse without degrading itself, must ever stand high in our estimation; and by being intermingled with our more serious labours, will afford a degree of cheerfulness, vigour, and activity, which will tend more than any other means to insure success in higher pursuits.

Of an endeavour to fix the comparative excellence of the polite arts with each other, the result would be of little use, nor is the subject susceptible of novelty. There is no great difficulty in influencing the judgment to the pursuit of any particular study; but the sentimental faculty chooses its own objects, and seldom makes a proficiency in any branch of art which it has not spontaneously adopted.

I have thus made a faint attempt to elucidate an idea which I conceive to be of considerable importance; and though I pretend not to have balanced with an accurate hand the comparative merit of the Sciences, it is enough for my purpose, if I induce others to reflect, that there is a considerable difference in the degree of attention that ought to be paid to them. And it will, I hope, sufficiently appear, that the cultivation of the moral sense ought to be the grand object of our endeavours, and that even the improvement of our intellect is laudable, principally, as it promotes this great end.

Let it however be permitted me to remark, that throughout this essay, I have considered every individual of mankind as engaged to improve his abilities, and thereby promote his own happiness to the utmost of his power; but that I by no means would be thought to detract from the characters of

those men who have employed their time and talents in the pursuit of particular sciences, even to the exclusion of others; and by arriving at eminence in them, have extended the bounds of human knowledge, and smoothed the way for future travellers. Infinite are the obligations mankind are under to the illustrious characters who have thus devoted themselves to the public good: but we may reasonably expect to stand excused, if, whilst we enjoy the fruits of such generous ardour, we aim at the security of our private happiness, and prefer the secret consciousness of a proper discharge of the duties of life, to the popular approbation, which deservedly waits upon those who have successfully exerted their abilities, on subjects which have little or no connection with the promotion of virtue and the advancement of moral rectitude.

PARTICULARS of the last SICKNESS and DEATH of M. DE MIRABEAU,
by J. P. G. CABANIS, the **PHYSICIAN** who attended him.

M. DE MIRABEAU had lately acquired a pleasant country-house situated at the entrance of Argenteuil, and called *Marais*. Thither he repaired every Saturday, sometimes in order to pass the whole Sunday, and sometimes for a few hours only, to breathe a refreshing air, enjoy the aspect of a fine sky, and inspect some works that constituted his amusement. To employ a great number of workmen he considered as a real public benefit; but at the same time his compassionate charity was not regardless of the poor who were incapable of labour. While he caused it to be given out that at *Marais* there were at all times employment and good wages for whoever were inclined to work, he authorised the vicar of Argenteuil to draw upon him for any expences incurred by providing bread, meat, coarse linen, and other articles, for such necessitous persons as were sick or infirm.

He was at his country-seat with some friends, and where my business would not permit me to attend him, as he had requested, when during the night of *Saturday 26th March* he had a new attack of the colick, less violent perhaps than the preceding ones, but very excruciating, and the more so as there was no remedy at hand. The next day, *Sunday 27*, the affair of the mines came under discussion in the National Assembly. He had already spoken once upon this subject, and his speech was ordered to be published. It was very desirable that his sentiments should be adopted. The public wealth was considerably

interested in the just regulation of the mines; nothing could be more important than to mark the precise limits that separate the rights of the proprietors from those of society, to respect the one in attending to the preservation of the other, and to take care that the law should not become the accomplice of odious vexations, nor heedlessly permit a considerable source of labour and wealth to be concealed. He strongly felt all this; and he listened neither to the persuasions of those about him, nor to the extreme and painful sensation of illness with which his whole being was overwhelmed. He went to the National Assembly, and, for the last time, he spoke at five different intervals, and with the same unvaried eloquence. It was the dying note of the swan. He treated the subject with the utmost perspicacity and the fullest conviction, and he had the satisfaction to see his efforts successful; but from that moment he felt that the blow of Death was struck.

Lacheze, my colleague and particular friend, met him on the terrace *des Feuillans*, where he desired to be conducted on the breaking up of the Assembly. Mirabeau described to him his physical situation, and how perfectly he was exhausted by the exertions he had just made. His countenance told it more forcibly.—“You kill yourself,” said Lacheze to him.—“Can one do less,” he replied, “for justice, and in so great a cause?”—A tumultuous crowd surrounded him. Twenty persons were desirous of speaking to him on public affairs;

airs; some presented memorials; others demanded a few minutes audience. "Tear me from hence," said he to Lacheze; "I have need of repose, and if you have no engagement for the day, do me the pleasure of going with me into the country."

I was not at Paris this day. It was several times proposed to him to send for me; but he refused. "Sunday," said he, "is the only day in which Cabanis can devote a few hours together to his friends; the arrangement is dear to him, and I will on no account break in upon it."

He took Lacheze with him in his carriage to Marais, where he was expected. It was near six o'clock in the evening when they sat down to dinner. Except some broth which had been given him in the morning before he went to Paris, he had taken nothing the whole day. At dinner he eat but little; he died however. The evening and the night were rather restless and painful than tormenting.

On my arrival at Paris, *Monday morning 28*, I went to his house, where he had appointed me to meet him, ignorant of what had passed since Saturday.

Saturday morning I had introduced to him two celebrated artists, M. Molinos and M. Legrand, to whom he proposed, in a long conversation, ideas and plans worthy of being collected and published. I left him not well, but calm; and never had he discovered more presence of mind, more exuberance of conception, or more brilliancy of language.

When I went to his house on Monday I was not much astonished to learn that he had been ill, as I knew the bad regimen he had followed the latter part of the preceding week; but I was very much astonished when his porter told me, and his secretary confirmed it, that he would stay at Marais to dinner, and would not return to Paris till the evening. From the importance of the business on which he had desired me to meet him, I was sure that there were serious reasons for his not keeping the engagement. I was alarmed, and I went immediately to Marais.

On my arrival I was told that he was gone. Uneasily about his situation, and fearful that in a few hours he might not be able to bear the motion of the carriage, he had set off for Paris with Mr. Froche, his very intimate friend, and who is justly entitled to the honour, M. de Champfort, and Lacheze. The persons who remained at Marais described to me what he had suffered.

They told me that Mirabeau, disordered as he was in his body, and his imagination

crowded with illness, had invariably displayed the most charming serenity, and sometimes even the most unaffected cheerfulness, to a number of guests who had come from Paris that they might see him make a case in his retirement. They told me the alterations he had ordered to be made, not in his house, which had been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, but in the two pavilions that ornamented the entrance, and in the garden, where the distribution of the ground afforded various situations for picturesque objects. One of these pavilions was destined for a small family that from long attachment was become dear to him; the other he meant to appropriate to the lectures of philosophers and literati, of whom he justly flattered himself he should successively possess a considerable number of extraordinary merit, as his company was eagerly sought after by men of the first abilities, who were every day more astonished to find him so qualified to speak the language of all minds. At the end of the garden, or rather at the end of the park, he had erected a temple to LIBERTY. The statue representing this first divinity of his heart, was to have one hand resting on a pillar, on which was to be inscribed: "EGALITE DES HOMMES," *Equality of Men*. In the other hand was to be a sword entwined by the volume of the law. The physiognomy of the statue was to have been severe, but calm. It was not Liberty stirring up the people against their oppressors that he wished to exhibit; this would have been the emblem of Liberty in its infant state: he was desirous of displaying it in its full maturity; of impressing the mind with the idea that it existed only by the laws; that their despotic execution was as essential as their popular formation; and that as government, as he said in one of his speeches that is still in manuscript, was, perhaps, more austere than the caprice of tyrants.

In returning to Paris, he called to mind the dangers which he had for some time escaped, and, to remove all apprehension on his account, his delicacy led him to regard them as totally dispersed. "I do not well know whether I ought to rejoice at it," said he to M. de Champfort. "Should I not have furnished you and Gerard Cabanis with an excellent subject for a biographical article?" Upon this, he took a rapid view of the different periods of his life. He judged himself without pride, and at the same time without an absurd and false modesty. He insisted principally on that impetuous youth, the errors of which had been so much

much exaggerated; and, from the very simple and faithful recital he made, the result was, that if Mirabeau did not discover every virtuous and upright propensity, if he had not been endowed with that goodness of heart which tempers the effects of extreme energy, the circumstances in which he had been placed by the caprices of men and the chance of events, had made him a being so much more out of the common bounds of nature, and even of morality, as he had a deeper sentiment of justice, and a greater repugnance to tyranny.

From an accident my wife had met with, and the difficulty of procuring another, it was half after eight before I returned to Paris. I hastened to the house of Mirabeau, where I was informed that he had been to the Clinique baths, accompanied by Lacheze, who had not quitted him a moment, that bathing had relieved his pains, that he had eat a little, and that they were gone to the Italian opera together, hoping that the music might divert his mind. Upon this intelligence, I returned to Anicet's, requesting that if any thing happened I might be sent for immediately.

About eleven o'clock Lacheze sent an express to inform me of what I was ignorant. After bathing he had really been better; but his intention to go to the opera put off that fortitude and ardour which characterized Mirabeau, and by which he shook off both his physical pains and his moral sufferings. The theatre did not divert him; meanwhile, always able to direct his mind as he pleased, his conversation turned upon the objects that were before him, upon theatres in general, music, actors; and each article furnished him with extensive views, or the most ingenious remarks. He was at all times himself.

The noise and the lights began to fatigue him. His pain returned, without, however, being insupportable. It seemed even disposed to leave him; when all at once, quitting the colon intestine, where it had a way fixed, it seized the os ilium, which covers the anterior part of the breast: but far from fixing there, it pervaded, in an instant, almost all the points of this cavity, almost all its appendages, the diaphragm, the region of the heart, the m. diaphragm, the breasts, the collar-bones. The sensation it every where occasioned was like an iron claw which pressed the tender parts with peculiar violence.

The anguish was extreme. It was with the utmost difficulty he could descend

from his box: his carriage was not in the way, and he dragged himself as far as his home, not without the most dreadful sufferings, supported by the aim of Lacheze. He experienced also violent shiverings.

His breath was so obstructed that he seemed almost stifled. Nothing could weaken his courage, nothing could diminish his patience. He was attentive to his fires in notwithstanding his torture, and apprehensive of incommoding them. He wished to avoid all noise and disturbance, and therefore refused to go into a coffee house until his carriage should arrive. The humane and good opinion of the public were infinitely dear to him; but, whatever may have been said, no man sought to attract attention in frequented places, or was more embarrassed when he became the object of public curiosity.

By methodical exertions he reached his house in a most lamentable situation. His porter and secretary informed him that I had returned from Marais, and was at Anicet expecting to hear from him. He had several times mentioned my name, and wished to see me; but he would not permit me to be called out of my bed. In the midst of the most excruciating torments he could think of the temporary inconvenience of a friend.

It was nearly one o'clock in the morning of *Tuesday the 29th*, when I arrived at Mirabeau's house. I found him almost suffocated, breathing with the utmost difficulty, his visage swelled by the stoppage of blood in the lungs, the pulse intermittent and convulsive, the extremities cold, and striving in vain to suppress the groans which his sufferings drew from him. His countenance already exhibited the symptoms of a fatal disease. I had never seen in a patient at first sight such evident marks of death. My emotion, which was extreme, and which it was impossible to conceal, told him too plainly what I thought of his situation. He said to me, "My friend, I feel very distinctly that it is impossible to live many hours in such severe anguish: be expeditious, this cannot last." He was right. I instantly resolved what to do. I ordered him to be bled in the foot, large blisters to be applied to the calves of his legs, and strong mustard cataplasms to the whole bottom of the lower extremity. The bleeding instantly rendered the pulse more regular, by enabling him to breathe more freely; and, as soon as the mustard and the cantharides began to operate, the pains gradually abated; the pulse returned to its natural state, a perspiration of a most salutary

salutary nature took place from head to foot. In short, the most complete and happy assemblage of concurring symptoms succeeded to a state the most painful and dangerous.

Mirabeau, his head full of the most sublime projects, endowed with an activity for the display of which he had at last found the proper theatre, enjoying life as much or more than any other mortal, placed in circumstances that promised an immense career of ambition and glory, cherished by friends who were worthy of constituting his felicity, and his own heart replete with those deep-rooted affections without which one must be ignorant of all real existence—Mirabeau must have wished to live; in dying he would lose more than life.

Tuesday evening, this recovery, or rather this settled calm, still continued, and he believed himself to be out of danger. He mildly expressed the pleasure he felt in being recovered from the brink of the grave; but what rendered his resurrection in a manner still dearer to him was the idea that he owed it to me. This sentiment had a greater share than can well be imagined in his affecting self-congratulations.—“Ah! it is indeed pleasant,” said he, “to owe one’s life to a friend!”

Wednesday 30, many journals speak of the danger in which he had been as of a public calamity; and of his speedy recovery as a source of universal exultation. The relations, the friends, the acquaintance of Mirabeau, filled his house, his court, his garden, and crowd after crowd succeeded every hour. In the evening, the society of Friends to the Constitution sent a deputation, at the head of which was M. Barnave. Mirabeau was very much affected by this proof of attachment to him on the part of a society whose important services he was well acquainted with, and which he regarded as not less fitted, by its formation and its weight to further the re-establishment of order and law, than it had originally been to animate the efforts and zeal of patriotism.

In public Mirabeau had been thought choleric and vindictive. The impetuosity of his feelings and his opinions exposed him, it must be confessed, readily to take fire. In the mean time this man, so easily irritated by provocation or by obstacles, best knew how to master his soul: this man, who, doubtless, was susceptible of deep resentments, since he possessed great force and dignity of character, always sacrificed his passions to the success of public affairs. In the forms of the

Assembly he never so far forgot himself as to lose the freedom of his judgment, and the invention of suitable remedies to the existing evil. When his intimacy with persons whom he least loved could be productive of public utility, he felt no great repugnance. I have seen him make sacrifices of this kind, which, though I admire them, I confess I could not easily have made. Frequently also he decried opinions and attacked measures without regarding persons; and, provided his generosity could be interested, there was no injury which he could not be made to forget. I have observed him closely, I have observed him for a long time, I have observed him in all situations; and I can aver, that no being was ever more a stranger to malignity, less capable of deliberate and cool revenge.

At midnight, when I quitted him, I thought I could perceive that a storm was gathering. There was a concentration in his pulse, and his breathing was painful and oppressed. I slept in the house, and I desired, that upon the least unfavourable alteration I might be informed.

At break of day, Thursday 31, I entered his chamber, and was informed, that for three hours past he had suffered considerably, but that he would not consent to my being disturbed. His pulse gradually became precisely what it had been in the attack of Monday and Tuesday; his pains began to return with the same violence; in short, the suffocations, the spasms, and other alarming symptoms, prefiged a dreadful day.

This new attack lasted a long time; it was very severe. His countenance contracted an aspect which it never lost. It was that of death, but a death, if I may so express myself, full of life. Hitherto his courage had kept within the bounds of firmness, resignation, and patience: it now assumed a character more striking and elevated. The view of his approaching end gave to his thoughts something more solemn, more profound, more extensive; to his sentiments, something more affectionate, more resigned, more sublime. As long as he had any hopes of a cure, he had kept aloof from his friends, that the remedies might operate quietly, and not be interrupted by lively emotions. When he saw, or rather when he felt, that there was no longer hope, he wished to have them incessantly about him, incessantly to converse with them, incessantly to have his hand in theirs, and to seize the remaining moments as if to con-

center in a short space all the enjoyments that a long life could perhaps find in friendship.

For many years M. de la Mark had been an admirer of his talents, and been attached to his person. Since the commencement of the National Assembly, a similarity of philosophical opinions, and a common desire of the freedom and happiness of the human species, admitted them still closer. In spite of the different formation of their minds and their characters, they were made for each other; or rather M. de la Mark, conscious of the extreme utility of which Mirabeau's talents might be productive to the public welfare, had made it his duty to become his invisible tutelary angel, to watch carefully for him over every thing of which great occupations might leave him ignorant, and to have an eye sometimes to his interest as well as his glory.

During the two or three first days of his illness, Mirabeau had scarcely seen M. de la Mark. Knowing that repose was necessary to his sick friend, and that his door was beset by a crowd of people who forced their way notwithstanding the positive orders of Mirabeau, he contented himself with coming several times a day to make enquiries at the house, with a reserve that proved his friendship more strongly than the most impetuous eagerness would have done. From Tuesday morning Mirabeau enquired for him every moment; and it being necessary he should see him, that he might acquit himself towards so noble and generous a friend by the expression, a thousand times repeated, of the sentiments he entertained for him.

I shall not describe all the warmth Mirabeau felt when I proposed other physicians to him; it was extreme. He persisted in his refusal, and said, "I cannot hinder you from saying and doing out of my chamber whatever you please; but let them not enter here, if you would not have me occasion you the greatest mortification. No," said he, "raising his voice, "I will see no one. You have had all the inconvenience; if I recover, you shall have all the merit; it shall not be divided."

When it was known in Paris, April 1, that we meant to give him bark, persons from all parts, who thought they had the choicest and most genuine, were eager to send it. The excellent M. Pilos, one of the most famous victims of the Inquisition under the name of *D'Ollavidez*, brought, himself, several ounces, which he had received directly from his native coun-

try, the place from whence we derive this valuable medicine.

When Mirabeau saw the little success of the bark, "You are a great physician," said he; "but he is a still greater who makes the wind overturn every thing, the water penetrate and fertilize every thing, the fire crackle and destroy every thing."

He is we called the profound emotion of M. de la Mark; he had seen him for the first time shed tears. "There is no fight more affecting," said he, "than that of a calm and firm man unable to conceal his grief, against which his struggles are vain."

M. Frochet bestowed upon him the most assiduous and affectionate attention. "No man," said Mirabeau, "moves me with so much skill. If I recover, I shall write an admirable treatise on the art of nursing the sick; he has furnished me with a great many ideas, and has suggested to my mind some modes of treatment that merit in my opinion be very advantageous."

He desired one of us to raise his head; "I will," added he, "I could leave it you as an inheritance."

He asked continually what was passing in the National Assembly; he spoke of foreign transactions, and particularly the secret views of England. "This Pitt," said he, "is the Minister of preparatives; he governs by what he threatens rather than by what he does. *If I had lived*, I should have given him, I believe, some mortification."

I spoke to him of the extraordinary interest the people took in his illness, how they crowded about his door to know how he was, and had stopped the entrance into the street, both above and below his house, that the noise of the carriages might not incommode him. "Ah! certainly," cried he, at this recital, "so good a people are entitled to all our services; it was my glory to consecrate to them my whole life, and I feel how sweet it is to die in the midst of them."

I had prevailed on Mirabeau to let me introduce Dr. Petit. He received him with his usual grace. "I am going," said he, "to speak frankly to a man who is said to love frankness. I have always thought that one ought to have no other physician than one's friend. Cabanis is my friend and my physician; but he has the highest esteem for your talents, and respect for your moral character. He has cited to me expressions of yours that contain, in a manner, the whole Revolution, and features that prove, that in the midst of social institutions, and notwithstanding the

the extraordinary cultivation of your mind, you are still the man of nature. If I had had the happiness to have met with such a man, he would have become, I think, my friend; and this, Sir, is the sole reason that has induced me to see you."

Mr. Petit examined the patient very attentively. Mirabeau was detestable of knowing what was his opinion: he asked it with the frankness of truth, assuring him that he was prepared to hear it. "I believe," answered Mr. Petit, "that we shall save you, but I will not answer for it."—We retired into another room. "He is lost irrevocably," said he to me. "Let us do, however, what his situation dictates."

When we returned to the apartment of our patient, "You see, Mr. Petit," said he, "all the persons who are about my bed; they are my friends, but they take care of me as if they were my servants. It is finely pardonable to love and regret life when one leaves such wealth behind one."

After dinner he wished to make his will. He sent for his notary, and in the mean time he talked with M. Frochet of the duties he had to fulfil. "I have debts," said he, "and I know not what is their exact amount, I am as little acquainted with the state of my fortune: yet I have many obligations important to my conscience and dear to my heart." Mr. Frochet repeated this to M. de la Mark, who replied, "Tell him, that if his fortune be not equal to the legacies he shall bequeath, I will take upon myself any that his friendship shall recommend to me: it is necessary to make his mind easy."—Mirabeau, worthy of this generous offer, felt all its value, but was not astonished at it; he accepted it like a man who would have done as much himself; and he used it without the excess of ungratitude, or the coldness of reserve.

The Bishop of Lyon and the late Bishop of Autun, both his particular friends, saw him this day, one in the morning, the other in the evening. The result of his conversation with the latter the public are already acquainted with. The visit of the Bishop of Lyon was short. Notwithstanding the accusations of certain Journals, these were the only divines he saw during his illness; and they were worthy of receiving his last sentiments.

I quitted him not during the whole night, but slept on a sofa by the side of his bed. His breath became worse and worse, and his misery was very great. Meanwhile his mind retained such activity, that his ideas made him forget his sufferings,

and his convulsive respiration seemed to be a disagreeable noise, to which he only attended as it interrupted his meditations. He frequently excited conversation to suspend the whirl of his ideas, fearing that it increased it might become a true delirium. Thoughts and images presented themselves with an astonishing rapidity, and his language had never perhaps been so precise, so energetic, and so brilliant.

As soon as day appeared (May 2), he ordered his windows to be opened, and with a firm voice and a calm tone he said to me, "To-day, my friend, I shall die. This being the case, nothing remains to be done but to be perfumed, adorned with flowers, and surrounded by music, that one may fall quietly into that slumber from which we shall no more awake." He called his valet: "Prepare my toilet that I may be shaved and dressed." I observed to him, that the crisis was not yet passed, that the last motion would be prejudicial, and might render it mortal, whereas a continued repose might produce a contrary effect. "It is mortal," he replied. His valet had been very ill the preceding day. "Well, my poor *Tyeb*, how are you to-day?"—"Ah! my dear master I wish with all my heart you were in my place."—After a moment's reflection he replied, "Hold, I would not have you in mine."

He called me to him, and holding out his hand to me, "My good friend," said he, "in a few hours I shall die, give me your word that you will not quit me; I would end life with pleasing sensations." I answered him by my sighs, which I could not suppress. "Show not," added he, "a weakness unworthy both of you and me; it is still a moment when we ought to know how to enjoy one another's society. Give me your promise that you will not let me suffer useless pains. I would taste without mixture the presence of all that is dear to me."

He asked for M. de la Mark. When he arrived, "I have things of importance," said he, addressing himself to me, "to communicate to both of you. You perceive that I speak with great difficulty; do you imagine I shall be better able to speak at any future moment?" I replied, "If you are too much fatigued, repose yourself; but if you can speak, let it be immediately." In reality he rapidly and visibly declined.

"I understand you. Sit down then upon my bed, you here, and you there;" then dividing what he had to say into three heads, he spoke to us for almost three quarters

quarters of an hour, first upon his own affairs, then about persons who were dear to him, and whom he should leave behind, and lastly upon public measures. He passed rapidly over the two first heads, and dwelt only on the last. This conversation has been accurately taken down, and will not be lost to history; but as it interests a great number of individuals, this is not the moment to give an account of it.

When he had done, he desired M. Frochet might be called. He took both his hands, gave one of them to M. de la Mark, and the other to me. "I beguile," said he, "to your friendship my friend Frochet; you have witnessed his attachment to me, he is worthy of yours."

Soon after he lost his speech; but he still answered by signs the marks of affection we showed him. Our most tender cares affected him, and he smiled upon us with a serenity and a grace that were inexplicable. When we inclined our faces on his, he made efforts to embrace us; and the motion of his lips told us the pleasure he derived from our caresses.

His frozen hands remained in ours for more than three hours. His pangs were calm during all this time, but about eight o'clock they returned. He then made me a sign as if to give him some drink: I offered in turn water, wine, or orangeade, and even ice; he refused them all, and made a motion as if he wished to write. We gave him a pen and some paper, and he wrote, very legibly, the word "*step*." I pretended not to understand him. He made a sign to give him the paper and pen again, and he wrote: "Do you believe that a sensation like death can bring with it the reality?" Perceiving that I complied not with his request, he continued to write: "While it was supposed that opium might fix the flying humour, it was right not to give it; but now that no chance can be derived but from an untimed experiment, why not make that experiment? Can we let a friend die on the wheel, perhaps, for many days together?"

His pains increased every moment; they were already so violent as to accelerate his death, and it became my duty to mitigate them. I wrote a prescription for a sleeping draft, and I told the patient that in a minute his desire should be satisfied. Meanwhile M. Petit arrived. As we passed into an adjoining closet, the pain became all at once so violent as to rouse him, and restore his speech. He called me with force, and said, "Sweat to me that you will not tell him what you are

going to do." Mr. Petit approved the sleeping draft, but thought it better that the *step* draught should be given in simple rather than in distilled water, as I had ordered. The apothecary lived in the same street; some little time, however, was necessary to go and return: the pains became outrageous.—"They deceive me," said the unhappy sufferer to M. de la Mark.—"No, they do not deceive you; the remedy will arrive instantly, we have all seen it ordered."—"Ah, Physicians! Physicians!" replied he; and turning towards me with a look of anger mixed with tenderness, "Are you not my physician and my friend? Have you not promised to give me the toments of a death like this? Would you have me as I die regret that I have given you my confidence?"—These words, which he uttered, found themselves in my ears. He turned himself upon his right side in a convulsive motion, and with his eyes lifted towards Heaven he expired in our arms about half after eight o'clock. It was nearly at the same hour the preceding evening that he exclaimed, as from an impulse of surprise, on hearing the firing of cannon, "Is not that the commencement of the funeral of Achilles?" Mr. Petit, sensible at the foot of his bed, told us that his sufferings were at an end.

It has been said, that Mirabeau, as he died, uttered this remarkable sentence, "I take with me in my heart the mourning of Monarchy, the wreck of which will become the prey of factions." It is the summary, but a very exaggerated one, of his words when speaking of the state of public affairs. He loved Monarchy, and trembled for the dangers it might experience. He conceived that liberty acquired by insurrection, should be preserved by a respect for the laws; that the laws could not be executed but by an active power; that in an Empire where the people were not yet enlightened, whose manners were corrupted by ages of slavery, this power ought to reside in the hands of an individual; in a word, that the alliance of true Democracy and of Monarchy was the natural form of Government, and that no other form could equally unite the vigilance of constant regulation to the inviolable security of national freedom. Those who think exactly like him are not the least zealous friends of the Revolution, or the persons least acquainted with the existing circumstances of the nation.

Having received his last sighs, I descended with Mr. Petit into the garden; we were walking about in a melancholy manner,

manner, scarcely able to utter a word, when a letter was delivered to me, the contents of which were nearly as follow:—"I have read in the public papers, that the transfusion of blood has been practised in England with success in violent disorders. If to save the life of Mirabeau his Physicians should think it may be of use, I offer a part of my blood, and I offer it with a good heart—they are both pure." At the bottom was a signature a little disguised—I believe the concealed name was *Mornais* or *Marnais*. The place of abode was *Rue Saint Eustache, No. 52*. I shall make no reflections on this letter: there are features in it which praise can only disfigure.

The body was opened the next day about noon, in the presence of a great number of Surgeons and Physicians. Many of them displayed a great degree of knowledge, particularly Mr. Petit and Mr. Vicq-d'Azis, whose opinions in every branch of physic, and particularly in anatomy, constitute authority. The stomach, the duodenum, a great part of the liver, the right kidney, the diaphragm, the pericardium, exhibited marks of inflammation, or rather, in my opinion, of congestion of blood. The pericardium contained a considerable quantity of thick,

yellowish, opaque matter; lymphatic coagulations covered the whole exterior surface of the heart, except the point.

During his whole life, that is, from the moment he appeared on the Theatre of Opinion, Mirabeau saw himself constantly pursued by hatred and blackened by calumny. His impetuous character had, it is true, drawn upon him many personal resentments, and some errors of his youth led superficial observers to infer the probable existence of more serious vices. But the faithful history of a life that displayed so many grand thoughts, so many generous sentiments, so many useful labours, will silence for ever, by the ebullitions of gratitude, those envious clamours, which his majestic death and the national sorrow have only perhaps suppressed for a short period. This is not, however, the place to vindicate his character, and paint the immortal image of his soul, which was truly great, truly worthy the apotheosis France has decreed him. Fatigued by the painful recollection of all the grievous scenes I have described, I can proceed no farther. I will only add one word more, but this word includes every thing,—Mirabeau died irreproachable to his country and to friendship.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

[With a VIEW.]

ELGIN is a good Town, says Mr. Pennant, with many of the houses built over piazzas; has little trade, but is remarkable for its Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

The Cathedral, founded by John, second son of the House of Innes, and Bishop of Murray, 1406, has been a magnificent pile, but is now in ruins. Jonston, in his *Encomia Urbium*, celebrates the beauty of Elgin, and laments the fate of the noble building:

*Arcibus heroum nitidis urbs cingitur; intus
Plebei radiant, nobiliumque Lares:
Omnia delectant, veteris sed ruderata templi
Dum spectas, lachrymis, Scotia tinge
genas.*

The west door is very elegant, and richly ornamented; the choir very beau-

tiful, and has a fine light gallery running round it; and at the east end are two rows of narrow windows in an excellent Gothic taste. The Chapter-house is an octagon, the roof supported by a fine single column, with neat carvings of coats of arms round the capital. There is still a great tower on each side of this cathedral; but that in the centre, with the spire and whole roof, are fallen in, and form most awful fragments, mixed with the battered monuments of Knights and Prelates. Boethius says, that Duncan, who was killed by Macbeth at Inverness, lies buried here. Numbers of modern tomb-stones also crowd the place; a proof how difficult it is to eradicate the opinion of local sanctity even in a religion that affects to despise it.

§ The great length to which the Article on the Death, &c. of M. MIRABEAU extends, has compelled us reluctantly to defer our JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of LORDS this Month. In our next NUMBER, however, we shall resume it, as well as the Account of the TRIAL of Mr HASTINGS, which recommenced on Monday the 23d of May, in consequence of the Lords having, on the preceding Monday, agreed, that the Impeachment was not abated by a Dissolution of Parliament, and sent a Message to the Commons announcing their intention to proceed on the Trial.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, April 21.

THE Report brought from the Committee for enquiring into the Buildings at Somerset Place was read, and the resolution agreed to for an additional allowance of 25,000*l*.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the Petition against the Orkney Election, brought up the Report of that Committee, stating, that John Balfour, Esq. is duly elected; that the British Petition of the Freeholders was neither frivolous nor vexatious; and that the Petition of Sir Thomas Dundas was frivolous, but not vexatious.

Mr. Hippisley, after some pretatory observations, moved, "That there be laid before this House a continuation of the Correspondence of the Government with the Presidents of Bengal and Madras respecting the War in India, down to those received respecting the War;" which being seconded, Mr. Dundas said, he should certainly oppose the present motion; for although there existed a War in India, and news had been received respecting transactions which had occurred, part whereof was not the most agreeable, yet there certainly were other parts which wore a more favourable aspect. He could not help observing, that the motion was premature, and such as could not, with the smallest degree of propriety, be complied with. As to any information on the subject of the engagement, a more authentic and accurate account could not be given than had appeared, and nothing more than the opinions and intentions of the officers (which were not proper to be promulgated) had been received. He therefore recommended the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Fox was glad the motion was made, as it afforded him an opportunity, with propriety, to ask, Whether, if this war continued, and the finances of the Company (which, he believed, were not in a very flourishing state) were unable to bear the expences, this House would not be called upon for supplies to defray the expences of it?

After a short reply from Mr. Dundas, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then adjourned to Monday the 2d of May.

MONDAY, May 2.

There not being a number of Members assembled sufficient to constitute a House, the Speaker of course adjourned them till

TUESDAY, May 3.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Sierra Leona Bill, Mr. Gascoyne rose and said, that he, on a for-

mer day, had presented a petition against the Bill, praying that Counsel might be heard against its passing into a law. There were several circumstances, he said, which prevented the party from being ready with their Counsel on this day; he would therefore make no specific motion, as the Counsel might be heard on the Report of the Bill. There were two other Petitions presented from such respectable bodies as required the most serious attention of the House. He wished to know if the subjects of Great Britain were to go there in the same manner as they did before; or whether there was, by the passing of this Bill any tax to be imposed upon them? He considered the Bill as tending to create a monopoly, every species of which should be considered as the bane of Commerce; for these motives he should strongly oppose the Bill.

Mr. Thornton said, that the Hon. Member (Mr. Gascoyne) would gain better information from reading the Bill and the several clauses, than he could afford him. He was not prepared to give him the information which he required, but he must conceive that no disadvantage whatever was likely to arise from the Bill's passing into a law, nor did it tend to create any species of monopoly; it only went to the encouragement of public spirit in trade, which was ever to be cherished.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

THURSDAY, May 5.

Upon the further consideration of the report of Turner's Patent Yellow Bill, Counsel was heard, and witnesses examined.

Mr. Erskine said a few words in favour of the patentee.

Alderman Watton spoke in favour of the petitioners, and moved, "That the Bill might be put off six months." The House divided upon the amendment. Ayes, 8.—Noes, 36.

The House were then proceeding in the amendments of the Bill, when, upon a motion for counting the Members, it was found that there were not forty present. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 6.

Mr. Smith took the oaths and his seat for the Borough of Luggershall.

A Petition was presented against the election and return, by Mr. Alderman Newnham. Ordered the said petition to be taken into consideration on Thursday the 25th of August.

QUEBEC BILL.

The Order of the Day being read for the

House going into a Committee upon the above Bill, Mr. Hobart took the chair.

Mr. Burke rose to deliver his promised opinion upon the Bill then before the Committee. He said, on a former night some Gentlemen had expressed an opinion that the debate might take a turn that would render it necessary for them to call other Gentlemen to order; he lamented this avowed readiness in some persons to call others to order for any supposed irregularities on a business that involved the most extensive topic of argument. The House was then about to exercise the highest possible act of sovereignty, in the formation of a constitution for the government of a considerable body of men; in doing of which they ought to be well assured of their competence. The first question, therefore, that arose was, had they, or had they not, the right to form such government? For if they had not, the forming a wise government would be equally an assumption with the formation of a bad government, and could only extend to a mitigation of that assumption. It was necessary then to enquire, where the right originated that we claimed to legislate for Canada. — If the right of legislation, and of forming governments, was to be guided in this country upon the foundation of the rights of men, as taught in another country, and as countenanced by many in this, that doctrine would go to give the right claimed by this House to be an usurpation, and would, if established, render the duty of Parliament short, for a letter would only then be necessary to send to Canada, for them to convoke the inhabitants of the Province to chuse what kind of government they might think proper. There was, however, another ground of right to form a Government, namely, the laws of nations; the question that would then arise was, Which of the two were the House to follow, the theoretical rights of men, or the known laws of nations? If the House proceeded, they must so proceed upon the latter ground; for having obtained Canada by conquest, we had a right, by the laws of nations, to form a Government for her, founded on justice, equity, and for the happiness and actual liberty of the people. — We had the cession of the former Sovereign, and the laws of prescription, another part of the laws of nations, to establish our right; on those grounds, or none, could we be warranted in the exercise of the power they were then about to exercise, and on which he was convinced we had a right to make laws for Canada. The next question, having established the right, would be, On what principles, and on what examples that law should be founded? The principle on which

we should act, he doubted not, would be readily admitted to be, that we were bound to give them the best government they were capable of receiving for the promotion of their internal happiness, and the external relation they had to this country. In doing of this, however, he was apprehensive that some Gentlemen might conceive it improper and unnecessary to resort to the experience of antiquity, and that they would give the preference of resort to the Academies of Paris, to the proceedings of London clubs, and to the Paris lanterns for illumination. It was not his intention neither to resort to antiquity; he would take, for the examples on which he should argue the constitution to be given to Canada, the example of the American Constitution, the example of the French Constitution, and the example of the British constitution. He said, the Constitution of America was fit to be considered upon the present subject, on account of the province for which we were about to provide a Constitution being in its neighbourhood, and as we were bound by policy to provide a Constitution that would give the Canadians no reason to envy their neighbours. He did not however suppose that other Gentlemen would resort to the American Constitution for an example, as nothing appeared now to be palatable but what was drawn from French Academies; but he warned the House against adopting or imitating their foolish, wicked, vicious, unhappy, and corrupt theories; he hoped we might be warned by their horrible monument of folly, not to force circumstances to laws, but to make laws for circumstances, on which principle the people of America had acted; — they however migrated to Canada, governed as it now is; there was then no danger to be apprehended of a migration from Canada to America when the present Government of Canada should be still further corrected. The Canadians had ever shown a strong adherence to the British government; to provide therefore a government for them founded on that basis, would not be considered as an offer of violence to their feelings, nor give them reason to envy a republican government when in possession of a checked monarchy. — The American Constitution was made as agreeable as the circumstances would admit to the British. — The difference between their Revolution and that of France would bear no comparison; the Americans had what was essentially necessary for freedom — they had the phlegm and the good temper of Englishmen — they were fitted for republicans by a republican education in the form of their governments, maintained by a vigilant and beneficent Monarch. — The formation of

of their present government was preceded by a long war, in which the military discipline they maintained prepared them for the civil discipline of a Republican Government—their Revolution was not brought about by base and degenerate crimes, nor did they overturn a government for the purposes of anarchy.—They had not the materials for a Monarchy or for an Aristocracy; but they raised a Republic as nearly representing the British Government as it was possible. They did not run into the absurdity of France, and, by seizing on the rights of men, declare that the nation was to govern the nation, and Prince Prettyman to govern Prince Prettyman. It was notorious that the British Colonies loved Monarchy, why then not give it them? They ought to have it as nearly to the Monarchy of Great Britain as it could practically be given them. There were, however, in Canada many of the ancient inhabitants; a question then arose, Whether it would or would not be proper to give to them the French Constitution? In his opinion, however, there was not a single circumstance that recommended the adoption of any part of it to be grounded on our Government, for the whole of the French Constitution was abominably bad; it was the production of folly, not wisdom—of vice, not virtue;—it contained nothing but extremes, as distant from each other as the Poles—the parts were in eternal opposition to each other. It was founded on what was termed the Rights of Men, but to his conviction it was founded on the Wrongs of Men, and he then held in his hand an example of its effects on the French Colonies.—Domingo, Guadaloupe, and the other French Islands, were rich, happy, and growing in strength and consequence, in spite of the three last distressing wars, before they heard of the new doctrines of the Rights of Men; but these Rights, of which certain persons were not niggardly of distribution in this and other countries, had no sooner arrived at those islands, than any spectator would have imagined that Pandora's Box had been opened, that the ground had been rent, and that Hell had yawned out discord, murder, and every mischief; the natives attacked each other; the troops mutinied, and attacked the Governor; the Governor attacked them; father attacked son, and the son the father; the blacks attacked the whites, and the whites the blacks; anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed raged; it was a general tum-

mons for

Black spirits and white,
 Blue spirits and grey,
 Mingle, mingle, mingle,
 You that mingle may.

When the Assembly heard of these disorders, they ordered troops to quell them; but by a statement of the French Marine Minister of the 25th of April it was declared, that the affairs of St. Domingo were become more alarming; for that the troops sent out against the insurgents had joined them, and murdered their Commander.—Were the House then prepared, with these effects before their eyes, to send out a cargo of the Rights of Men to our Colonies? For his own part, he would protest against the measure as much and as earnestly as he would against the sending a bale of cotton poisoned by the plague; for assassination of Governors and the murder of Generals appeared to be perfectly consistent with the French Rights of Men. If such a system was sent out to our Colonies by way of experiment, it would speedily recoil on us. He looked on the Revolution with horror and detestation; it was a Revolution of consummate folly, formed and maintained by every vice.—The House had been told by a Right Hon. Gentleman on a former day (Mr. Fox), that the Revolution was a memento of human integrity, and they had been told the same by others; but he would shew, before he sat down, from the last accounts from the National Assembly, what their proceedings had lately been in respect to their boasted memento.—They had formerly declared it to be an eternal Constitution, never to be shaken; they had made the whole nation swear to it, and when they had obtained every thing they appeared to wish, a King and no King—their Sovereign a prisoner on the Chief Gaoler of Paris—they were not content, but, wishing to shew what a degraded thing a King might be, the Chief Gaoler, M. de la Fayette, allowed his nominal Monarch a day's rule from Paris, to make an Easter holiday:—but against this the Magistrates of the municipality remonstrated, fearing an escape, though to him it appeared of very little consequence whether the unfortunate Louis was or was not among his people, unless it was for the purpose of insulting him, and of making him the channel of insult to every Kingdom in Europe. The remonstrance, however, was not attended to, and the King with his attendants set out for St. Cloud in a coach, which was stopped by a grenadier, with a presented bayonet, and a declaration that he (the King) should not proceed.

Mr. Baker spoke to order. He could not conceive, that upon a question for the Constitution of Canada the Right Hon. Gentleman was in order to characterise and satirise the constitution of another country.

Mr. Fox, to order, said, in the way his

Right Hon. Friend had taken up the business, he did not think him disorderly, for his own part, however, he saw no relation, whatever between the present Bill and the Constitution of France.

Mr. Burke, with some warmth, observed, that the introduction of the French Constitution upon the discussion of the Quebec Bill was at least as proper as the introduction by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) of his declaration during the consideration of the Russian Treaty, of the French Constitution being a beautiful and stupendous fabric. He said, he did not throw out general invective and unqualified abuse; he should leave that to his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox). What he had asserted he would prove.

Mr. Martin spoke also to order; he was of opinion, that Mr. Burke was not disorderly, and sincerely hoped he would proceed. A Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) declared on a former day, that the public had a right to the opinions of public men. He therefore wished that the Right Hon. Gentleman might experience no farther interruption.

The cry of *order! order!* became general through the House.

Lord Sheffield moved, "That dissertations on the French Constitution, and the narrative of the transactions in France, are not pertinent to the question before the House."

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the introduction of a discussion on the French Constitution to rest on discretion and order, and should give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Fox replied, that his Right Hon. friend had acted towards him with absolute injustice—he had, by irregularly and unfairly introducing general topics, prevented his entering into a refutation of the charge imputed against him by Mr. Pitt, on a former night, of having entertained republican principles; but though he entertained no such principles, he was not ashamed to declare his opinion: he considered *the Revolution in France to be the greatest event for the happiness of the world that had happened since the creation*. He considered Mr. Burke's conduct to be very inconsistent with his former principles; and said, that it was to the discredit of the mouth that declared, and to the pen that wrote, great events without sufficient information.—He lamented the present difference with his Right Hon. Friend the more deeply, because to him he owed the most of what he knew; from him he learnt the principles of a free government.

Mr. Burke contended, that he had neither

spoken nor written without sufficient information and considered the charge neither decent nor just. He had his information from the best authorities, but to name them in the present times would hazard the persons to allusion. The Right Hon. Gentleman knew, that there were persons attempting to persuade this country to prefer the French to the British Constitution. The Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct had extinguished all the friendship that formerly subsisted between them. He was so enamoured with the French Revolution, that at every touch he took fire. He warned the people against the example of France, which was destructive of liberty, subversive of property, and ruinous to that and other countries.—He again asserted the English Constitution to be in danger, and called for timely checks. When Clubs of men, Mr. Burke said, are suffered to meet and correspond with the National Assembly, when regular anniversaries are permitted to commemorate such events as have happened in France, then the country is in danger. When such plots and conspiracies are going on; when seditious and rebellious lemons are delivered from our pulpits, and when a bank of sedition is established in the heart of the country, then the House ought to take alarm and destroy them.

He concluded by moving an amendment to the motion, to omit the words after "dissertations," for the purpose of inserting, "tending to show that examples from the said Constitution of France, to prove it insufficient for every good purpose, and tending to aarchy, confusion, and the destruction of liberty and property, is applicable to the question before the Committee."

Mr. Fox rose extremely affected. He shed many tears, and with difficulty proceeded to declare, that notwithstanding what had passed that day, he could not give up a friendship that had existed for *twenty-five* years.—He replied to many parts of Mr. Burke's speech, and concluded by declaring, that unless their mutual friends exerted themselves to restore to him and the Right Hon. Gentleman their former friendship, he should not think they acted dissectionally to him.

Mr. Burke again spoke, and declared, that he should from that time withdraw himself from the party for ever.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox spoke, after which the question of order was withdrawn, and the debate on the clauses adjourned to Wednesday next.

At half past twelve the House adjourned.

Mon-

MONDAY, May 9.

Mr. Yorke moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Matter of the Roll, and the Twelve Judges, to receive and forward packets, letters, &c. free of postage.

Mr. Pitt seconded the motion.

Sir John Sinclair, the Lord Advocate, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Sir Adam Ferguson, and Mr. Paulet, showed that the principle would extend to Sheriffs, and to every other Magistrate in England and Scotland; they were all against the motion.

Mr. Baker thought that the privilege of franking should not be extended. Curtailed even as it was at present, he believed it to be exercised in the most shameful manner.

Mr. Pitt said, such scandalous proceedings as were adverted to, were by no means analogous to the question, Whether or not the Judges should be allowed the privilege of franking? He concluded with defending the motion.

Mr. Fox objected to the motion, on the ground that it was granting to the Judges a privilege not enjoyed by any other House of Parliament, as their privilege ceased for a certain number of days after a dissolution.

Mr. Martin thought franking, at the best, an indefensible privilege. It was, in fact, adding to the burthens of the post to favour the rich.

Mr. Hufley declared himself of the same opinion with Mr. Martin.

The motion was put and negatived by a majority of 14.

TUESDAY, May 10.

TEST ACT.

Sir Gilbert Elliot rose to bring before the House the petition from the Committee of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland to be relieved from the English Test. After endeavouring to prove that it was neither politic nor just to disfranchise, and disable from serving in military and other offices, a race of men, merely because they were attached to the religion in which they had been bred, and which was secured to them by law and treaty, he moved, "That the House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider how far the Test Act was fit to extend to the Members of the established Church of Scotland."

Mr. Pakeney seconded the motion. He said, the treaty of Union had established two churches, and he contended that the Parliaments of both countries had allowed the question of the Test to lie dormant.

Mr. Dundas said, that by being a Representative for North Britain, he thought himself bound to give his negative to the motion.

The question, he said, had been three times agitated in the Scotch Parliament, and negatived; those who opposed it were the friends to the Revolution, and to the treaty of Union, and those who proposed it were the inveterate enemies of the Revolution. No man, he said, could seriously come forward, and say, that the Church of Scotland was in danger. No, he said, great care had been taken of that, for the Church of Scotland was built on the rock of poverty, which no storm or tempest could injure; he concluded with expressing himself to be against the motion.

Mr. Fox now rose, and in a masterly speech declared his most hearty approbation of the motion that was made by his Hon. friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not wish to be called a violent opposer of the motion; but he considered it as his duty to oppose it, on account of its being interwoven with the Church Establishment. He should consider it very nearly related to the Test Act in England, unless the distinctions were pointed out. By repealing this Act, it would naturally lead to the repeal of the other.

Col. McLeod spoke next, and recommended the degree of toleration proposed.

The question was then called for, and, upon a division, there appeared

For the motion	-	-	62
Against it	-	-	149
			Majority
			87

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

QUEBEC CONSTITUTION.

The Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Quebec Bill being read, Mr. Hobart took the Chair.

Upon the clause being read for dividing the Province into Upper and Lower Canada, a conversation took place, in which Mr. Hufley, Mr. P. W. W. Mr. Fox, Lord Sheffield, Mr. Sheridan, Alderman Watson, and Mr. Francis, took a part against the division as injurious, particularly to the British settlers, who would be harassed in consequence thereof in Lower Canada, by an establishment of the Canada Commercial Law.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the division was a fundamental principle of the Bill, and calculated for the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Burke, and the Attorney General, were for the clause.

Sir John Sinclair was against it, and moved, as an amendment to the clause, to omit the words for the division.

The question being put on the amendment,

ment, it was negatived, and the original clause carried without a division.

The next clause on which a debate ensued, was that which established a legislative Council for each province.

Mr. Fox rose in opposition to this clause. He declared it to be his opinion, that no legislature was fit for any possession of Great Britain but such as contained a mixture of Monarchy, of Aristocracy, and Democracy. In the government of Canada he agreed, most fully, that there ought to be an Aristocracy of proper weight as a poize between the monarchical and the democratic parts of the government, but he was against a mere servile imitation of our aristocracy; he wished it to be as similar as possible, and to be independent either of the Governor or the House of Assembly.—The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a general defence of aristocracies, and considered them to be the great incentives to virtue; but aristocracies, he said, ought to have for their foundation either rank or property, or both, for though it was in the power of a King to make Lords, it was not in his power to create respect to those Lords.—The creation proposed by the present Bill would give an aristocracy who would have none of that influence, which an aristocracy ought to have, but on the contrary, it would be calculated alone to become an engine in the hands of the Governor.—His proposition was, that an aristocracy ought to be provided for Canada founded on property, and it was his wish that such a Council might be elected by the people, the electors having a certain considerable qualification, and the elected having also a considerable qualification, by which they would be rendered independent of the People or Crown, and act as a fair and impartial barrier between both.—After several other observations on the nature of aristocracies, in which he asserted himself to be warmly attached to the mixed government of this country, he concluded against the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had heard with great satisfaction a considerable part of what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and rejoiced with the utmost sincerity, since doubts had been entertained of the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinions, that he had now come forward with an explicit declaration of his cordial and sincere attachment to the principles laid down by our ancestors; and he hoped that whenever any attempts should be made hostile to our constitution, he should have the Rt Hon. Gentleman's support to resist them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer here delivered a most eloquent eulogium upon the

British Constitution, on the maintenance of which, he said, rested our present happiness, and all our future prospects. He contended, that the plan of election proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was a mode by which the poize would be rendered nearer to the people than to the Crown, as it was in this country. He shewed that the prospect for an hereditary council being completed was gradual, but that that council flowing from the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, would consequently strengthen the connection between this country and her Colonies. The want of those Honies in America, he said, accelerated the separation from this country. He was desirous, with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the Council should not be dependent either upon the Crown or the Assembly, and for that reason he wished to bring the aristocracy as nearly to the model of the aristocracy in this country, as possible.—He feared there were not enough persons to form a sufficient number of hereditary councillors, and he therefore endeavoured to come as nearly as possible to that constitution, by establishments for life, until, by the gradual increase of wealth, and other circumstances, it was to be expected that opportunities would arise for the gradual increase to the hereditary succession.

Mr. Burke next aroze, and after stating his being removed from the party with whom he had been accustomed to act, that he was no longer oppressed with their friendship, and that he looked for open but fair hostility, was proceeding upon the same subject, when he was called to order by

Mr. Taylor, who, after several attempts to speak to order, sat down.

Mr. Burke then again rose; and said, his opinions upon the Revolution in France had been made a pretence to exclude him from the party. He alluded to Mr. Fox's having asserted that he condemned his pamphlet, and all its essential parts; he entered into a general justification of his pamphlet, which when he wrote, he said, he was fully aware, exposed him to the attacks of a seditious and dangerous party; there was however nothing in his pamphlet which an honest man ought not to stand by—there was nothing in it which a senator ought to be ashamed to avow, nor any part of the principles for which a lover of his constitution ought not to die in defence of.—Alluding to a declaration of Mr. Fox's on a former night, that he (Mr. Burke) had taken upon himself to depreciate all Governments, he said, he had never so done, for he desired any man to say that he had attacked ancient or modern republics; he had observed only on the madnes of France, on which he had not said
one

one word too strong, for he considered it to be a pettulance that ought to be guarded against with the utmost activity and zeal.— He would again reprobate the proceedings of France, which he said were guided by infamy; they had neither a Republic, a Monarchy, nor an Aristocracy; they had a shape of Government,

“ If shape it could be call'd that shape had none

Distinguishable in member, joint or limb;
Or substance might be call'd that shew seem'd,

For each seem'd either: black it stood as night,

Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And look'd a dreadful dart: what seem'd his head,

The likeness of a crown had on.”

The Right Hon. Gentleman concurred with every thing that had been so eloquently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in approbation of our Constitution, and approved of the mode proposed by the Bill rather than of the mode suggested of election, by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox). He again alluded to the French Revolution, the origin of which, he said, was in an unnatural rebellion—supported by a perjured assumption of power, and ended by the worst of tyranny. He warned the House to guard against desperate factions who rejected in the French Revolution, and give their countenance to treasonable sermons, and seditious anniversaryes, and concluded by declaring that he had discharged his duty in what he had written and said, as a good and loyal subject; and if for such conduct he was discarded, and all was solitude without, he had a sun shine within which no one could deprive him of, and which to him was company sufficient.

Mr. Fox said, he would enter into no laboured eulogium on the British Constitution; he loved it and revered it, because he was happy under it. Those, however, who did not enter into unbounded applause, might be more ready, or equally so, to defend it, with those who had, and, like Lear's daughters, the greatest professors might be found the greatest hypocrites.—He was sorry to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman declare that he was separated from the party, but if he was, it was his own choice, and whenever he should think proper to repent, he would find his friends ready with open arms to receive him.

Mr. Burke replied, and declared that he never would again return to the party, for if he did, he must return as a degraded man. The Right Hon. Gentleman had imputed to

him hypocrisy in his interference of the Constitution; he might equally impute to him (Mr. Fox) hypocrisy in his professed attachment to the rights of the people.

Mr. Martin vindicated the Constitutional Society from the imputation that had been thrown upon it. The principles upon which that Society was formed tended rather to the support of the Constitution of England as it now stood, than to disseminate opinions dangerous to the Constitution.—Mr. Martin read an extract from “Locke on the Human Understanding,” to prove that a man might entertain sentiments that were perhaps novel, without being an encourager of innovation, or a bad man.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke in support of the clause.

The question was put on the clause, and carried; after which progress was reported, and the Committee ordered to sit again to-morrow.

At twelve o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Mr. Grey moved for a Committee to enquire into the present practice and effect of Imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Burke seconded the motion.

The Attorney General concurred with the motion, as the best mode of getting at that mass of evidence which was necessary to enable Gentlemen to form a proper and adequate idea of the subject.

Mr. Burke supported the motion on the ground of humanity, national honour, industry, and sound policy.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Powys brought up the report of the Felons Bill.

Mr. Manswaring objected to it on two grounds: first, by mixing felons with those who were less guilty, it would contaminate their morals. Secondly, it would prove an additional expence to the counties in which these Penitentiary Houses should be erected. He moved, therefore, that it should be taken into consideration on that day three months.

Sir W. Young, Mr. Baker, Mr. Van-sittart, &c. supported the amendment on the same grounds.

Mr. Powys and Mr. Jekyll combated these objections.

The amendment was put and carried; of course the Bill is lost.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon the further consideration of the Quebec Bill, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Fox proposed an amendment to the clause which regulates the representation of Upper Canada, namely, that 100 might be inserted instead of 16; which amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr.

Mr. Fox next moved an amendment to the clause which regulates the representation of the Province, namely, that 100 might be inserted instead of 30; which amendment was also negatived without a division.

Mr. Fox objected to the clause which permits the Crown to allow a seventh part of the Ind of Canada to the support of the Protestant Clergy. This was supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Ryder, and the Attorney General, and was carried.

The other clauses of the Bill were then gone through.

FRIDAY, May 13.

The order of the day for going into a Committee on the Bill for granting a reward in certain cases on the conviction of felons was put off to that day three months, on the motion of the Master of the Rolls, the Lords having made an alteration therein, it being a Money Bill.

The Master of the Rolls immediately moved for leave to bring in a *single Bill*, wherein he should introduce a clause for rendering persons convicted of petty larceny competent witnesses; but upon a suggestion of Lord Beauchamp, who was of opinion the subject should be separated, he moved for two Bills, which were accordingly ordered in.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, in which Mr. Pitt proposed the following Resolutions, which were all agreed to:

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding *three-pence* be laid upon every bill of exchange, or other note, or draft, or order, *payable on demand*, where the sum shall amount to *forty shillings* and not exceed *five pounds five shillings*, and which shall not be re-issuable after payment thereof, at any other place than where the same was first issued.

6d. from 5l. 5s. to 30l.

9d. from 30l. to 50l.

1s. from 50l. to 100l.

1s. 6d. from 100l. to 200l.

2s. from 200l. and upwards.

Upon Notes that shall be re-issuable,”

6d. for all under 5l. 5s.

1s. from 5l. 5s. to 20l.

DUTIES upon RECEIPTS,

2d. upon all receipts from 4s. to 20l.

4d. from 20l. to 50l.

6d. from 50l. and upwards.”

The report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

MONDAY, May 16.

Mr. Brook Watson brought up a proposal from the Governor and Directors of the

Bank, of the Loan of 500,000l. for the use of the public, on such conditions as would enable them to pay dividends, which was accepted.

Mr. Dundas moved, “That leave be given to bring in a Bill for establishing and confirming a certain resolution or order of the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and all acts done in virtue thereof; and for granting further powers to the said Governor General during his residence on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion, but was desirous of reserving any debate upon the question until the Bill should be before the House; he however entered into a short statement of the object meant to be obtained by the Bill, which, he said, was to give the noble Earl the same effect, wherever he might be, as if personally present at his Council in Bengal.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Dundas, Mr. Pitt, and the Attorney and Solicitor General ordered to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Canada Bill, when Mr. Fox said he should take the sense of the House on the Hereditary Nobility Clause; and the House having divided, there appeared in favour of the Clause 88, against 29.

The House then had a short debate on the Council for the Lower Province, when Mr. Pitt said it was his intention to propose 50; Mr. Fox proposed 100, and the House divided; for Mr. Pitt's motion 61, against it 40.

TUESDAY, May 17.

A message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House that they intended to proceed in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Monday next.

The report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton Election was brought up and received, which stated, that M. Bouverie, Esq. and Sir W. Scott, were duly elected, and that the Petitions against their return were neither frivolous nor vexatious.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty finding that the additional charges incurred on account of the establishment of the younger branches of the Royal Family, cannot be defrayed out of the moneys applicable to the purposes of his Majesty's civil Government, is under the necessity of desiring the assistance of Parliament for this purpose; his Majesty relies on the affection

affection of his faithful Commons, that they will make such provision as the circumstances may appear to them to require.

G R

The Speaker read the message (the members being uncovered).

Mr. Pitt said, that he should explain the particulars which gave birth to the message on Friday next in the Committee of Supply. Hitherto his Majesty had refused from any application to that House, till he found that the necessary disbursements of the other branches of the civil list made it necessary, he had advanced 15,000 a year to the Duke of Clarence. He then presented the account of the civil list for the last five years, distinguishing each

Ordered to lie on the table and to be referred to the Committee of Supply on Friday next.

QUEBEC BILL.

The Quebec Bill was read a third time, when,

On the motion that the Bill do pass,

Mr. Alderman Watson was for adding a clause, by way of order, to introduce into Canada the English commercial laws.

Lord Sheffield presented a petition against the Bill from Mr. Limbuner, agent for the province of Canada, stating that the people there had been refused, upon application, a copy of that Bill by which their government was to be regulated, and praying that it might not pass.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the principles of the Bill had been so long under consideration, and the impossibility that its regulations should meet the sentiments of all was evident, that it was now the business of the House to consider, whether the objections which had been stated were sufficient grounds for rejecting the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Watson moved, "that the debate should be adjourned till to-morrow."

The motion was negatived, and the Bill passed without a division, and was ordered to the Lords.

After the above business was gone through, the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to open the annual

BUDGET.

Mr. Pitt delivered the shortest speech that has been made upon this subject for several years, and for the first time since the war with America, brought forward a maiden Budget, containing neither a proposal for a new tax, nor any modification of an old one. Before he entered into an enumeration of the particulars of the expenditure, and of the Ways and Means for the current year, he said, he should, for the purpose of rendering them

Vol. XIX.

as clear as possible, proceed to state them under their respective heads of Expenditure and Ways and Means, separating the 3,233,000*l.* of expenditure incurred by the amount of last summer from the ordinary expences of the year, that expenditure being already provided for by money voted from the Consolidated Fund, by a vote of Exchequer Bills, by the 500,000*l.* of Unclaimed Dividends, and by the levying of additional taxes: by this separation also he should now have to provide for 18,000 seamen only, the additional 6,000 having been provided for under the head of the expences of the last armament.

The first article he then had to state for the Committee to provide for was,

THE NAVY.	
Eighteen thousand seamen	£.926,000
Ordinary expences	— 659,000
Extra expences in building, and repairs of frigates	— 506,000
Total of the Navy	2,131,000

The Army	—	1,853,572
The Ordnance	—	443,678
Deficiency of Land and Mail		
Duties for the year 1790	—	400,000
Deficiency of grants for same year	—	207,000
Miscellaneous Articles	—	690,000
Making a Total (with the odd hundreds omitted in the general statement) of Supply to be provided for, of	—	5,728,000

In stating the miscellaneous articles of expences, of which the above sum of 690,000*l.* is the total, he said, some were permanent, others merely temporary, and the greater part that could never again occur. He enumerated, under this article of expenditure, the sums granted for making Scotch roads, for the buildings carrying on at Somerset Place, for the expence of African Posts, of the Mint, of the Colony at Botany Bay, of Convict, of Provision for American Loyalists, &c. and of the increase he should propose in a Committee of Supply, on Friday next, to the Civil List, in compliance with his Majesty's gracious message to the House. Having noticed this article, he thought it necessary to state, that the Civil List was not equal to the increased and increasing expence of the younger branches of his Majesty's family, and for the other purposes to which it was appropriated, of which he was confident the House would be perfectly satisfied when they should have laid before them the statements of the Civil List:—the provision he should first propose, would be to grant an addition of 12,000*l.* annually in an annuity to that amount which his Majesty had granted to his Royal Highness the Duke of D d Clarence;

Clarence; and to clear other incumbrances, he should propose a further sum, amounting in the whole to 30,000*l.* which he doubted not would be cheerfully granted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

NO NEW TAXES.

To meet the expen^diture he had stated, he should take, as usual, the

Land and Malt, at	—	2,750,000
The surplus of the last quarter, ending the 5th of April, of the Consolidated Fund, at	303,221	
The Lottery	—	506,250

And from the growing surplus of the Consolidated Fund, the produce of which Fund, for the last three years, gave an average of 13,470,000*l.* of permanent taxes, exclusive of the Land and Malt, he should take

2,110,000

To which were to be added, for outstanding balances

150,000

For probable encroaches, as stated by the Report of the Revenue Committee, he should be entitled to take an additional 150,000 pounds arising from 100,000 probable encroache on Tobacco; 30,000 on Land Tax Arrears, and 10,000 on the Hemp Duties; he would, however,

take only from those expected

encroaches	—	—	120,000
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Making a total of Ways and

Means of

From which deduct the total of Supply	—	—	5,739,471
			5,728,000

an excess will be left of some thousands.

Having thus gone through the whole of his statement, and shewn to the Committee, that after providing for every charge on the revenue for unforeseen and unavoidable expenses, and for the annual million, a surplus would remain, he would not detain them by entering into a general view of the flourishing state of our finances, as Gentlemen had now an opportunity, by the Report on the table from the Revenue Committee, to examine into that subject more fully than by a passing debate; he was confident that no Gentleman would read that Report without infinite satisfaction; and in the moderate expectations held out by the average of the three last years on which it was founded, he had that day stated the finances, and not from the last year, the surplus revenue of which had exceeded his calculation by more than 400,000*l.* He concluded by moving several resolutions.

The question was then put and carried, the Report was ordered to be brought up the next day, and the House adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

EPILOGUE

TO

LORENZO,

Written by MILLS PECKER ANDREWS,

Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. MATCOCKS.

WHEN tragic pomp and solemn sounds are o'er,

When storms, and starts, and groans are heard no more,

Hard is her task, the Heroine of the Past,
Who on this welcome floor has breath'd her last,

Search'd from the peaceful grave, again to rise,
And titter at her own short obsequies.

If her you pity, what do ye think of me,

Or on from my comfortable dish of tea?

No warm im^{pr}ession'd scenes to rant and reel in,

Nor love, nor murder, to assit my feeling;

Seat like some Merry Andrew at a fair,

Formic follies, and to make folks stare.

(*Imitates a trumpet*) "Walk in—Ladies and

Gentlemen—walk in—

"The not-hed—just going to begin,"—

What shall I say? Our ever grateful Bard,
Who in your tears hath found his best reward,
Still humbly hopes, to crown his anxious toil,

Th' enlivening ray of one approving smile;
Unite with generous warmth to aid his cause,
Nor tear to bring the house down with applaus;

Our walls are strong, they baffle Time's attacks—

Crowd hither as you will—we dread no cracks.

Much could I offer in our Bard's defence,
But Fashion is too much at war with Sense;
The higher ranks have long let reason 'scape'

John Bull at length thrives, awkwardly, to ape 'em.—

"Fegs!" cries fat Madam Dump, from Wapping Wall,

"I don't love plays no longer, not at all;

"They're now so vulgar, and begin so soon,

"None but low people dines till afternoon;

"Then

" Then they mean *sumot*, and the like o' that,

" And it's impossible to fit and chat.—

" Give me the Uppero, where folks come fo grand in,

" And nobody need have no understanding."—

" That's right, Mamma," rejoins the darling plump,

Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Dump ;

" Papa's a fool—with his old-fashion'd jokes

" About your Shakespears, and such furly folks :

" He hates a *Confort*, Ma', and that you know"—

" O yes, my chuck, I found that long ago."

" Well, I should like a *Confort* every night,

" Sweet Signor Thingomre is my delight.

" Then it's to tatty, that all must agree on,

" To talk about one's box at the Pantheon ;

" To scrouge the Coffee-room, to lee the Balkt,

" Or squint at the smart jemmies in Fop's Alley."

Fop's Alley ! scene of wonder and surprize, Where all that's graceful blends with all that's wise ;

Where Britain's youth, like hawks to be fold,

Spot their strip'd flannel clothing seven fold.

And thou dear region of enchanting sounds, Whose magic every meane sent cunicunds, Forgive me, if awhile, in mirthful glee, I dare to traffic with thy dignity !

Suppose, as foremost of the splendid group, Enter great Julius Cæsar in a hoop.

(Sings.) *Amb zione ! del Tiranno !*

Piu forte, piu piano, a che fin—

" Zounds ! here's my warrant, and I will come in."

" Diavolo ! who come here to fo confound us "

" The constables to take you to the round-house ?

" De round-house—Mi !—You know, Sir, what I am,

" Could I speak Englis, how I'd swear *Gottem* "

Now comes the dance, the Demi-caractere, Chaconne, the Pas de deux, the here, the there ;

And last the Chief, high bounding on the loose toe,

Or poiz'd like any Mercury—*a che gusto !*

(*Stands on one leg.*)

In fruitless pleasure, or destructive play, The slaves of fashion tritter life away ; Yet let the bard no forc'd attractions tear, For nature's feelings still will triumph here.

MAY 3,

The Cave of Trophonius, an Opera of two Acts, by Mr. Hoare, was acted the first time at Dgny-Lone, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. The Characters as follow :

Aristo,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Dorilas,	Mr. Bannister, junr.
Amintas,	Mr. Kelly.
Dr mo,	Mr. Suett.
Corin,	Mr. Dignum.
Trophonius,	Mr. Fox.
Daphne,	Signora Storace.
Phædra,	Mrs. Crouch.
Ainet,	Mrs. Bland.
Dorcas,	Mrs. Williams.
Fuit Spirit,	Mrs De Camp.

TABLE.

The Cave of Trophonius is supposed to have that wonderful effect, that every thing which enters it immediately changs its nature ; the wild become tame, and the tame wild. Not far from this cave is the dwelling of Aristo, who has two daughters, Daphne and Phædra, of very different dispositions, the latter all mirth, and the former equally sedate ; these love and are beloved by two swains, Amintas and Dorilas, of similar tempers, but each feeling an attachment for its own opposite. Aristo explains the effects of the Cave to his daughters, and cautions them against entering it : this very caution occasions Phædra, as they are strolling by, to persuade her sister to go in, and which they are the more tempted to by the beauty of a smiling cascade, they enter, and upon drinking the water immediately exchange dispositions. Aristo, much distressed at the misfortune thus fallen on his daughters, sends Dromo to the temple of Trophonius, to implore relief. Upon arriving there, he is commanded to ascend a chert placed upon an altar, and repeat the name of Trophonius three times : this he has no sooner obeyed, than a female spirit and four demons rise, the altar turning into a well, the which he is ordered to descend, and fill a flasket with the water, to carry it to the nymphs ; and on their drinking of it they shall be restored. Dromo is so terrified with the excursion, that meeting with Dorilas on his return, he tells him part of the effects of what he has in the bottle ; and leaving it with him, he afterwards prevails on Amintas to take part, and then drinks himself, by which they become in the same situation with their unfortunate mistresses.— This change of temper in the whole of the characters naturally occasions a variety of whimsical incidents, until Aristo goes to the Cave himself, and implores the interference of Trophonius, who, by his power, restores them to themselves again.

D d d a

Such

Such are the materials of this Opera, which is supported by some pleasing sprightly dialogue, and some very excellent music; it has also been got up with great attention both as to scenery, dresses, and every thing advantageous. There were several of the scenes highly diverting; but from the repetition of the same incidents, they at length became tedious; and upon its next representation we would recommend considerable curtailments, particularly in the last act.

On the same evening *L'antirivoleau*, together with *The Soldier's Festival*, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks, who on this night spoke the following Epilogue:

ONCE more I'm come, to shew my vulgar folly;

Pethaps you'll say,—“ We've had enough of
“ Dolly:

“ Your dowdy *Drippings*, *Fussocks*, and your
“ *Dumps*,

“ Have made the *postasters* stir their stumps;

“ And in my law, if thus your fame increases,

“ You and your Bayes will surely pull to
“ pieces;

“ To lash fantastic Pride, no longer spare—

“ Be simple MRS MATTOCKS as you are.”

“ Umph ” cries old SNAKE, “ is nothing
“ else in vogue,

“ Still must her *Merry Andrew* Epilogue

“ To each new play be tagg'd, and hold to
“ view

“ Just *any thing* but what it ought to do;

“ *Flannels*, and *fumps*, and *rumps*, and this
“ and that—

“ The LADY MAYOR'S, and the Lord
“ *knows what*;

“ Give me the Epilogue of ancient day,

“ Adhering *closely* to the recent play;

“ Explaining Characters explain'd before,

“ And what you'd had your fill of, cram—
“ mung more;

“ Superior to that vulgar and a joke,

“ And forming idle laughter to provoke;

“ But while the audience were for rest dis—
“ posing,

“ Politely left them, as it found them—
“ dozing.”

SAY then, my *generous* Friends, my kind
Protectors,

Shall we, in deference to these *stage* directors,
The harmless jest, the sportive taunt forego,

Nor strive to rise, by seeming to be low?

SHALL DOLLY CRYLIPS, or the WIDOW
W DOLL,

No more come forward with their fiddle-
fiddle.

But wholly govern'd by the *Ancient School*,

We'll strut in trammels, and make wit by
rule:

Or shall we, in despite of critic lash,
With bold defiance dare again to dash?
You smile approval—then I'll strive here-
after,

By every effort, to promote your laughter;
Sure, though my humble talent mayn't
succeed,

THE WILL will be accepted for the DEED.

5. *The Dreamer Awake*; or, *The Pug-
list Marched*, a Farce, was acted the first
time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of
Mrs. Martyr. This farce being not likely
to outlive the remembrance of the night of
its performance, we shall dismiss it, as of too
little importance to engage the attention of
our readers. The following Prologue,
written by Peter Pindar, was spoken be-
fore it.

IN days of old the Fift had reputation,
And Boxing form'd a part of education;
Lo! MRS'S Fitt recorded—sund' for
knocks,
Who fell'd—and then as quickly eat his ox.
Ev'n KING; cou'd box, the King of verse
recites,
And who will dare dispute what HOMER
writes?

Nay, in that Game great Poet it is found,
Divinities themselves wou'd have a round.
JOHN (says the venerable blind old bard)
And Madam Fitt no very stiff spar'd.

Then, m. *Jacob* names are on the boxing list,
Say, will not *Britons* patronize the Fitt?
Fitts gave the expence of oaths and black-
guard names,

When perils pains, and impudence in-
flames;—

A broken rib or two, a few black eyes,—
No more,—and lo, at once, the quarrel dies:

The hands that just before did vengeance hurl,
Shake in sweet friendship o'er a pint of purl.

Five hundred times a man by fist may fall,
And rise,—but rarely when he drops by ball.

For my part, I would rather feel a pull-
Or heat-steak in my stomach, than a buller.

They're bad acquaintances, those puller thro',
Much in their natures—very much too hot

What's a black eye, or what a flatter nose?
What a few vacancies the mouths disclose?

Grant a few teeth derang'd amidst the strife,
The loss of *gumms* is not loss of life;

And poverty the under world for wings,
Teeth now-a-days are almost useless things.

“ 'Tis true, amidst our pugilistic host,
“ A Finker and a Taylor have been lost,

“ With much concern this circumstance I
“ light on,

“ Lo! *one* at Enfield fell, and *one* at Brighton,
“ But lo! 'twas accident—nor tell me—when

“ Will truckers or will tylois fall again?”

Too much the *pistol* rages, let me say,
A *litter* Kingdom proves it every day;
In coffee rooms these founts are far from
new,
"Coffee and pistols, waiter, quick, for *two*!"
The punctil gentleman who knows his *slops*,
Now claps a mite upon a waiter's chops;
Or brings that manners which defied the
tongue,
That in Saint STEPHEN'S roar'd ten thousand
strong.
Thus then is *Boxing* of a rare good quality,
Saves lives, and pounds a Pagan to morality.
Now for our Author, who ought we well to
know,
That e'en your *frown* can prove a knock-
down blow.
But no indeed—in self-opinion high,
He comes prepared to meet the *public eye*;
Proud of his might, he *challenges* applause,
A poor fly buzzing round a lion's jaws.
Pray, Sirs, let VENGEANCE quit her usual
thile,
And overpower the Pigny with a SMILE.

* * * The lines marked with the inverted commas were omitted in the representation.

9. *National Prejudice* a Comedy, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Wells. The Characters are as follow :

Tudor, an Old Gentleman partial to every thing French,	- - -	Mr. Quick.
His Brother, a ditto, with Hibernian proprieties,	- - -	Mr. Powell.
Frank Tudor, his Son,	- - -	Mr. Farren.
Two Miss Tudors, Daugh- ters of those Gentlemen,	{	Miss Chapman. Mrs. Harlowe.
Miqure J Lou- sanne,	{ their Ad- mirers,	{ Mr. Davis.
Frederic O'Neil,	- - -	Mr. Macready.
Egeiton, in love with Sophia Clermont,	- - -	Mr. Holman.
Sir Paul Flippant, a fashion- able Fribble,	- - -	Mr. Lewis.
William, a Servant,	- - -	Mr. Blanchard.
Sophia Clermont,	{ poor rela- tions of the	{ Mr. Wells.
Harriet Clermont,	{ Tudor	{ Mrs. Pope.
Florissette, a Waiting Maid	- - -	Mrs. Mattocks.
Delatout, a French Milliner,	- - -	Mrs. Davenett.

The scope and intent of the Comedy is expressed by the title, *National Prejudice*, against which every man perhaps ought to struggle much, and most people are doomed to struggle in vain. This is attempted to be done away, by evincing that it is frequently frustrated by chance, and that man feels a fortu-

ous corrective to the partiality that wraps him from general benevolence.

This Play is the first production of a young Hibernian, who has discovered in the conduct of his work sufficient to shew, that something better may be expected from him at a future period, when he has had more experience in dramatic time. Some parts were tedious, but the audience sat with exemplary patience, and praised where they could.—The following Prologue, written by John Henniker, Esq. was spoken by Mr. Hatley :

TOSS'D on th' inconstant waves of Hope
and Fear,
Our Author sees his long-fought port appear.
Now buoy'd on Hope, he sails again—now
more [shore,
With Fear depress'd, he makes this awful
He dread's the shoals of dry sarcastic Sneeze—
[Boxes,
He tumbles left some sunken rock he here;
[Pit.
Or cat-call hurricane, on mischief bent,
Should burst aloft, and crush his fond in-
tent. [Gallery,
The Pilot's charge be mine—to hand the sail,
To clear the points, and weather the rough
gale;
To meet him safe, to shield him from disgrace,
And satisfy the customs of the place.

The charge suit me, which we wish to land,
You will not deem dramatic contraband.

Nations in every clime, whate'er the cause,
Differ in morals, manners, language, laws.
Ruthless, half-polish'd by a Heav'n-born Czar,
Leave percutul cabins for destructive war:
The Spaniards strut: the French, though
libertine,
Skim off the grossness, and their vice refine.
Hibernia's sens the fairer sex delight,
Though their tongue slip, in this they're
surely right. [harm,
Britons, the world's great guard against each
Soon take, soon give, and soon dispel th'
alarm:
Frank, blunt, sincere, above all etiquette,
Their hearts but view, and ev'ry fault forget.
So Turk, Dane, Swede, Dutch, German,
Prussian, Pole,
Make, each at home, one sympathetic whole—
Each in itself, or alkali or acid,
While y^e unmix'd, remains serene and placid.
But each, to each oppos'd, the fermentation
Straight brings forth all the gas of ev'ry
nation. [hur'd,
Fair Peace, dethron'd, is from her Empire
And thunder rolls around the sick'ning world.

Hence men dissolve the ties of human kind,
And rancour seizes on the private mind;

In various ways it strikes its baleful root,
Expands its shade, and drops its pois'nous
fruit.

Our Author, vain perhaps, would avert the
poit;
To mould anew, t' enlarge the human heart;
Such ills to cure, such Prejudice remove,
And boldly cherish univ'rsal Love:
Thus liberal policy, well understood,
Shall crown the public faith with private
good.

This is our invoice, and I humbly court
Your kind applause to wait us into port;
If with your plaudits' bliss, our danger's o'er,
Our anchor cast, and we are safe on shore.

10. *Hue and Cry*, a Farce, by Mrs. Inchbold, was acted the first time at Drury-Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Whitfield. This piece was a translation from the French, but not calculated to add much to the reputation of its Author.

18. *The Unos; or, St. Andrew's Day*, a Divertisement of Dialogue, Singing, and Dancing, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Wilson.— This afterpiece was trifely long, without plot, and with but a small portion of humour. The songs introduced were, however, well received, and the scene representing a society called The Strangers at Home, met with some approbation.

EPHLOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. TAYLOR, at BROUGHTON-HALL, after the *Tragedy* of M^{rs}. MATILDA, and the *Farce* of THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Written by MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.

OUR sorrows forth'd, our scenes of laughter
entered, [e'd]
The Tragic and the Comic both suspended—
In characters assum'd no longer known,
Permit me now to greet you in *my own*.—

Say, kind attendants on our humble toils,
Did we the most excel in tears or smiles?

P O E T R Y.

AN ODE
" ADDRESSED TO MISO,
By THO. CLIO RICKMAN.
(Written in the BAY of BISCAY.)

"Gold glitters most, where'er it tues shines no more."

COULD gold animate the dead,
Or cease awhile the aching head;

Which suits us best, the gay or melancholy—
Matilda's woes, or Lady Racket's folly?
Strange you will think, that fix'd in equal life,
A simple Country Squire's domestic wife,
Surrounded with my train of household cares,
I should presume to copy town-bred airs.
Do but reflect, and cease your admiration—
Women're women still in every station.
Look round, you'll meet with many a home-
-spun charmer,

The *Cara Spiza* of plain Hedge the farmer,
Who once well noos'd, and *Hob* within her
clutches, [Duchess]—
Can pout, and scold, and snub with any
Feuds will arise, as bitter as the Bard's,
For subjecting us as a game of cards;
E'en *Dear* and I may have our little tiffs,
And *pro* and *con* for nought but *ands* and
ifs.—

What poor contentions and what cau-
-lets strife
Corrode the sweets of matrimonial life!
And minds, which surely should together
draw,

Stem at a thread, and quarrel for a straw.—
"The child shall go to school," cries *suity*
SIR:—

His *RIB* makes answer—"No—the child
shall n't stir."

"Why not?"—"He's ill."—"Tis false."—
"He's as got a cold!"

"Sir, you're a brute!"—"And, Madam,
you're a scold!"

"I hate you—I detest you."—"So do I."—
"You tell a story!"—"You're a fool!"—
"You"—Oh, fie!

Such is the picture we too often see;
A more ungracious prospect can there be?
Turn we our eyes to scenes where comfort
reigns,
Where kinder tempers meet in happier
chains;

Where mutual love augments from day to day,
And fond endearments charm life's cares
away—

Who would not strive rude passions to con-
-troll,

To share in such a banquet of the soul?

Could it relieve disease and pain,
Or give us our lost friends again;
Appease that worst of every smart,
The anguish of a wounded heart;
Then, MISO, I thy creed would hold,
And bow before the *God of Gold*.

II.

Instead of this—nor to the Muse,
Tho' Gold thou lov'st, the truth refuse—

Do not its vot'ries clearly prove
It robs their souls of locust love;
Roots from their breast the generous sigh,
And makes it pain to live, or die?
If this is *false*, thy creed I'll hold,
And bow before the *God of Gold*.

III.

Doth it not prompt the selfish trick,
And call what's *meanest*: *politic*;
In *Prudence* name broach the snug lie,
And countenance duplicity;
And crush that tenderness of soul,
Which, like the needle to the pole,
Turns to the scene of each distress,
Pleas'd ever to evil to redress?
If this is *false*, thy creed I'll hold,
And bow before the *God of Gold*.

IV.

Those its off'rs! But these are small;
The godlike Virtues once in all,
Whichever *Mammon's* sons appear,
Fly fast, and flying drop a tear;
Such tears as angels weep, when they
The *woof* of human crimes survey.
They heed them, Miso. I'll never hold,
But *curse* thy God—thy *God of Gold*.

S O N N E T

ON INTEMPERANCE.

METHOUGHT I wander'd in the Stygian
gloom.
Myriads of Spirits, late arriv'd, I saw,
While others press'd as thick as drops in
thaw,
Till gristy Charon was perplex'd for room.
"May I demand," I cried, "of these the
doom?"
When he, with tone that might a tyrant
awe,
"Nor Jud's dank pest, nor justice of the
law,
"Nor chaste responding love bereav'd their
bloom.
"Nor by the missile lightning's rapid fire,
"Nor by the warbling javelin's rury dire,
"Nor in the town besieg'd by sulphu-
rous shell,
"Nor by the burthen of unfinew'd age,
"But by Intemperance, ruthless find I
they fell." J. C. S.

L I N E S.

YE youths who own the Power of Love,
And seek its mighty joys to prove,
O! listen while my verse reveals
The rapture that my bosom feels;
My wondering eyes ne'er saw before,
So fair a maid as *Bessy Moore*.

II.

But tho' bright beauty decks her face,
Her mind displays a richer grace;
Where, free from Affectation's pride,
Good sense and cheerful m to reside:
What wonder then if I adore
The lovely charming *Bessy Moore*?

III.

O! grant, ye Gods, my earnest prayer,
The bliss for which I fight to share!
Let me my captive heart regain,
Or quickly ease its throbbing pain;
No other pleasure I implore,
But to embrace sweet *Bessy Moore*.

S O N N E T,

Addressed to the AUTHOR of "THE BRU-
NONIAD," a Poem.

*Ingnum quondam fuerat pretiosus auro:
At nunc barbarus est grandis—habere nihil.*
OVID.

O THOU, to whom Apollo hath consign'd
His brightest numbers and his purest fires!
Accept the praises of a liberal mind, [Sp. es.

These prates which thy genuine worth in-
Wha tho' the sneering critic strive to blast
Gay Fancy's sportive page with rude con-
troul—

And with oblivious cloud to overcast
The bright effusions of thy daring soul;
Yet from the flowers that grace great Pæan's
shrine,
A wreath unfading of Parnassian hues—
Shall Seign'ry, with charm divine, [Mufe;
Bind round the temples of thy *Gartian*
While Fame shall bid the laurel'd trophy
glow,
And bloom triumphant on her consecrated
Warwick-lane. PEANUS,

ODE TO MUSIC,

Humbly inscribed to her Grace the Duchess
of Buccleugh, by
Her Grace's most obliged
and grateful humble Servant,
MARY DAWES BLACKETT.

HAIL MUSIC, sweet enthusiastic Maid!
Who oft to pure Devotion lend'st thy aid!
By whom inspir'd, the torpid soul
Feels holy energy inspire,
Shakes off dull Languor's strong controul,
And glows with all the Seraph's fire;
Then swells the anthem, then the voice we
raise,
And the loud choir join in glad songs of praise.
Hark, hark, the pealing Organ's sound
Fills the vast awful space around!

Am

Ah ! fuller yet, a fuller strain !
Strike those mingling chords again ;
How sweet that deep, that solemn pause,
From which the soul new vigour draws !
But hark ! the dulcet Lute I hear,
Soft it strikes the list'ning ear,—
Sooths the tumult in the breast,
And lushes all the soul to rest,
More sonorous and loud the Trumpet's voice,
And the gay Viol bids the heart rejoice.

And now the Harp with tones divinely
sweet,
Where all thy varied powers, O Music ! meet
While swift the Harper sweeps the string,
From every touch new concords spring,
Now mel. dies. now graces rise ;
Attentive Angels catch the strain,
Then give it to the world again.
Now sweetly tranquilous and slow
Hear the plaintive cadence flow,
Till each sound in silence dies.

How short the pause ! again his hand
Does each responsive chord comma d ;
Now glows the breast with Hope, Joy, Love,
and Peace,

And all the wild destructive Passions cease.
Such are thy pow'rs, celestial Maid !
Sure some good Angel, pitying our distress,
Thy wond'rous influence display'd,
And to the soul oppress'd with grief
Made known thy gentle kind relief.

'Tis thine, when human woes the mind oppress,
With Sympathy's soft pow'r to steal
Our sorrows, and disperse them wide ;
'Tis thine the wounded breast to heal,
And plunge Remembrance in the Lethæan
tide :

Yes, it is thine to wake each sense of joy,
Philanthropy and gratitude in part,
Give pleasure pure, serene without alloy,
And charm to peace the full and throbbing
heart.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Whitehall, May 14.

THE Letters from the East-Indies, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received yesterday by the Princess Royal, one of the Company's ships.

Camp near Cannanore, January 9 1791.

To Stephen Luffington, Esq. *Chauvanar of the Honourable the Court of Directors for transacting all Affairs of the United English East India Company.*

SIR,

The Princess Royal, which arrived at Tellicherry the 7th instant, in her way to England, having left Bombay previous to the arrival of the Drake snow, which carried the account of the capture of Cannanore, I now do myself the pleasure to send you, for the information of the Honourable the Select Committee, a detail of every material circumstance which has taken place, from my first determination of coming to Tellicherry to the present time, which I flatter myself will meet the approbation of the Honourable Company.

The essential assistance given the Travancore Rajah by a detachment under Lieut. Colonel Hartley, has long since been known in England. It was my intention, as soon as the season would admit, to assemble the force of this Presidency, to emancipate the Malabar Princes, with whom alliances had been

concluded, and afterwards to co operate with General Meadows. His successful advance through the Combatores, and the sanguine expectations universally held of a speedy termination of the war, induced his Lordship to consider any assistance as unnecessary ; to place the troops with Lieut. Colonel Hartley, and on the Malabar coast, under General Meadows's orders ; and to confine my attention to granting the Marattas whatever force they might require. A detachment of artillery, and two battalions of native troops, were sent them before the rains. This corps has since been augmented with a battalion of European infantry, and another of Sepoys, under Colonel Frederick's command. By the latest accounts from Bombay, the reinforcement was expected to join the Maratta army employed at the siege of Dnuwar.

Agreeably to the system adopted by his Lordship and General Meadows, Lieut. Colonel Hartley, as soon as the season admitted, marched to Pallicherry, and opened the communication from this coast with the Maltrass army, at that time stationed in the Combatores. Supplies of military stores were sent them from Bombay ; but the inconvenience of transporting them by land pointed out the necessity of opening the Paniani river. In the mean time, the enemy's advance into Combatores, and the retreat of Lieut. Colonel Floyd from Sallimungulump,

magazines, prevented General Meadows from ascending the Ghauts, and obliged him to detain Lieut. Colonel Hartley, with his detachment, at Paulcaudcherry, to form magazines of grain.

From this change in the movements originally intended, his Lordship was convinced, that a diversion on the Malabu coast might be attended with beneficial consequences. As soon as I was acquainted with his wishes that I would in person proceed thither, I resolved, with the little force that could be spared from Bombay, to embark for Tellicherry, and on the spot determine, if an attempt could be made with propriety to clear the country of a force stationed by Tippoo to awe the garrison of Tellicherry, and curb the Nairs, who were universally disposed to join us.

On my arrival, the 5th of December, I was informed, that the force to the southward of Tellicherry had assembled, and had marched towards Lieut. Colonel Hartley, at that time ordered to Paniani, to keep the communication open. Much as I wished to assist him in a measure so important in its consequences, I found it impracticable to take a corps sufficient for the purpose, unless Cannanore was first reduced. The government of that district had, during the rains, made a treaty with the Chief of Tellicherry; had evaded a compliance with the articles, had invited a force stationed by Tippoo in the Cheral country, and which had retired at the opening of the campaign, to return to their defence; and had at length openly avowed their hostile intentions.

On the 10th, the force that could be spared for the purpose, encamped on the heights of Egar. It consisted of his Majesty's 77th regiment, seven companies of the 1st Bombay regiment, the 2d, 3d, 10th, and 12th battalions of native infantry, the flank companies of the 6th, and two companies of artillery, amounting to upwards of 3000 disciplined men. On the 12th and 13th the neighbouring Rajas joined, with about 2000 irregular Nairs.

The 14th the line moved towards the enemy. They were strongly posted on heights to the southward and eastward of Cannanore, defended by a chain of stone redoubts, with cannon in them. On viewing their position, I determined to gain possession of Avery redoubt in the centre of their posts, which would enable me to attack either of their wings with the greatest part of my force. Notwithstanding much resistance during the day, I took post sufficiently near to erect a battery, which early in the morning of the 15th demolished the defences and obliged them to evacuate the place.

Vol. XIX.

At the same time the left brigade advanced in line, and attacked the height of Carley. The resistance was trifling, considering the strength of the ground occupied by a brigade of the enemy's troops. They retreated under the guns of Carley redoubt, and through the town of Cannanore. In the night of the 15th a battery was raised against Carley, which surrendered at day-break next morning.

By these operations I was in possession of the heights and works to the southward, and by a small movement to my right, could completely prevent the enemy's retreat. Convinced of the danger of their situation, they offered to capitulate. The articles were agreed on in the evening, and hostages came into my camp.

On the morning of the 17th, the Cannanore troops, amounting to 800 men, retired within the town, and Tippoo's forces paraded in front of their encampment, and, agreeably to the terms that had been granted, surrendered their arms and all Circar property, and engaged not to serve during the war. They consisted of 200 horse, a corps of grenadiers, two brigades of regular infantry, and rocket boys irregulars, &c. amounting to upwards of 5000 men. The Fort of Cannanore was summoned immediately afterwards, and surrendered without conditions.

The Fort of Bitapatam, the capital of the Cherukal Raja, situated on the South bank of the river, and Nurcarow on the North, also surrendered in the evening, and the garrison received the same terms with the rest of Tippoo's troops. They have since been all sent under an escort to the Canara country.

By these successes we have taken thirty-four stand of colours, 68 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition, military stores and grain, and near 5000 stand of arms. I have the honour to enclose a return of them, and of the killed and wounded of the detachment, which I am happy to observe, is much more trifling than could have been expected. I have also great pleasure in assuring you, I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and discipline of the troops, whose behaviour equalled my most sanguine expectations.

I was now at liberty to have assisted Lieutenant Colonel Hartley; but his little detachment had completely defeated and dispersed the corps opposed to them, and were in possession of Turuckabad, the capital of this coast. It consisted of his Majesty's 75th regiment, the Grenadier Native battalion, and seven companies of the 7th battalion, amounting to about 1600 men, with 10 pieces of cannon,

E e e

cannon, 500 Travancore horse, a battalion of Travancore Sepoys, and a body of irregular Nairs. The enemy's force was about 10,000 men, posted at Ventzey Cottah, whither Lieutenant Colonel Hartley marched on the 6th of December. They retreated on his approach the 7th, and the Fort surrendered on the 8th in the morning. They were found posted in a wood in the front of the village of Tervanangury. The detachment forced them from thence, and attacked the village, as well as the grounds on both sides of it, which were woody, and inter-fected with hedges and mud banks. The enemy retreated, after disputing the ground; and formed in front, and on the flanks of the Fort of Trincalore, the esplanade of which extends to the village; but our troops advanced with vivacity and spirit, pursued them into the covert-way, where many of them were killed, obliged the Fort to surrender, and totally dispersed them. Upwards of 800 were taken in the Fort, and numbers were killed in the different attacks.

Mootaub Khan, who commanded them, retreated to Turuckabad, and the next day he left it, with about 2000 men, and a considerable sum in specie, and fled to the Ghauts. Lieutenant Colonel Hartley advanced to that place on the 10th, when 1500 men, the remains of their army, laid down their arms. A considerable quantity of military and other stores were captured, and, in particular, the guns taken from the Travancore lines.

The Posts of Barragurry and Cootahpore, in the Cartanad county, still remained in possession of Tippoo's troops. A detachment from hence marched against them the 27th of December, and returned on the 5th instant with 400 prisoners, which they had taken without any loss. The posts surrendered, after a little opposition, on nearly the same terms as Cannanore.

The object that induced me to visit the Coast, being completed, and the ancient Nair Princes in possession of their districts, from Bilhapatam river to Cape Comorin, nothing remains to be done with the little force under my command. Having reason, however, to imagine his Lordship wishes to unite the detachments, and being persuaded they may be of essential consequence to his future operations, I have determined to remain and wait his orders.

I am pleased at an opportunity of assuring you, that Captain Byron, of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, has been of essential service, not only by a well-directed fire from his ship, but in his exertions in forwarding the public stores, and in landing, with two eighteen pounders, his maines and a part of his crew,

to assist us in the reduction of Carrey and Barragurry.

By a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, received since writing the above, dated Turuckabad, the 6th instant—he advises me, that he had received orders from General Meadows, to deliver over charge of Palicauddery to Major Cuppage, who was coming from Coimbatore with two regiments for that purpose; and that the and his detachment were then to confine themselves as under my orders.

Enclosed you will please to receive a general return of the troops encamped at this place; and I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your very Obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ROBERT ABERCROMBY.

General Return of the Troops encamped near Cannanore, under the Command of Major General Robert Abercromby. January 8, 1791.

Total to Duty, 4,653. Total Sick and Wounded, 345.

Signed, ROBERT ABERCROMBY.

General Return of Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in Cannanore Fort and other Subordnates. Camp near Cannanore, December 26, 1790.

GUNS—Total. 1 thirty-two pounder 7 twelve ditto, 7 nine ditto, 9 eight ditto, 23 six ditto, 8 four ditto, 2 two ditto, 11 fives.

CARRIAGES—Total. 1 thirty-two pounder, 7 twelve ditto, 7 nine ditto, 9 eight ditto, 23 six ditto, 8 four ditto, 2 two ditto.

SHOTS—Total. 1 thirty-two pounder, 38 twelve ditto, 459 eighteen ditto, 923 twelve ditto, 282 nine ditto, 579 six ditto, 93 four ditto, 1016 ditto of fives.

POWDER—Total. 312 casks, 19 chests, 19 jars.

STORCS—Total. 61 handspikes, 45 sponges, 2 jacks and worms, 1 lumber, 4 bullocks, 14 quoms.

Signed, A. Auchmuty, R. Jones, Aft. Mil. Sec. Major Artillery.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, in the action of Travangurry, D. C. 10, 1790.

Total. 5 killed; 50 wounded; 2 missing.

Names of the Officers wounded.—Capt. Lawman, Artillery; Capt. Blackford, Engineers; Lieut. Charles Stewart, 7th Battalion; Lieut. Fireworker Powell, Artillery.

Signed, S. Auchmuty, J. Harlev, Aft. Mil. Sec. Lieut. Col. Com.

Return of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, under the command of Major General Abercromby, the 14th and 15th of D. C. near Cannanore.

Total. 8 killed; 73 wounded.

Mr.

Mr. Cockran, Surgeon's Mate, wounded.
One Sepoy of the Native Infantry, and
many of the Nairs, wounded, and since dead,
Signed, S. Auchmuty, R. Sinclair,
Aft. M. L. Sec. Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Extract of a Letter from the Government of
Fort St. George to the Government of Bom-
bay, entered on their Consultations, December
14, 1790.*

WE have the honour to announce to you
that the centre army, under the command of
Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, formed a junc-
tion with the grand army on the 17th instant,
near Covenpatnam, and that Tippoo retired
up the Ghauts.

Fort St. George, Nov. 14, 1790.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General
Mordaunt to the Government of Fort St.
George, entered in the above-mentioned Con-
sultations.*

HAVING marched seven days successively

after having crossed the Cavary, I take the
first opportunity of a halt to acquaint you
with our situation. We are now within fifteen
miles of Colonel Maxwell, to whom this
morning I have sent five squadrons of dra-
goons, and orders to join us here, which I
conclude he will do to-day or to-morrow.
The enemy looked at him a few days ago but
not liking, I believe, his judicious position,
nor our being so near, declined an engage-
ment. We saw the enemy ourselves the
day before yesterday, about twenty miles off,
on his return from Colonel Maxwell, pitch-
ing his tents, just as we were come to our
ground, after a long fatiguing march through
the Pass of Tippoo; but no sooner had we
fired three guns, as a signal to Colonel
Maxwell, than he immediately struck his tents
again, and proceeded up the Ghauts; by the
Oudanargum Pass.

Covenporam Camp, Nov. 17, 1790.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Florence, April 16.

ON Saturday evening last their Royal High-
nesses the Great Duke and Duchess made
their public entry into this capital, in a state
coach, drawn by six horses, passing under a
triumphal arch, beautifully illuminated, and
situated close to the gate of the city; follow-
ed by his Imperial Majesty and the King and
Queen of Naples, in a second coach, and at-
tended by the nobility and people of the first
distinction of the Court. In their way to
the palace they were accompanied by an im-
mense concourse of people, and the houses
in the street through which they passed

were illuminated. The King of Naples set
out for Leghorn on the 14th inst.

Warsaw, May 3. The new constitution
has just passed in the Diet, by which the elec-
tor of Saxony is declared immediate successor
to the throne of Poland; after whose demise
his daughter is to inherit; and the choice of
her husband, if she marries, is to be decided
by the States. After this constitution had
passed, the King, attended by the Marshals
of the Diet, and a great number of the mem-
bers, went to the Cathedral, and took an oath
to maintain it.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 18.

THIS morning, Edward Pitchard and
Charles Taylor, for the wilful murder
of their wives, were executed, according to
their sentence, opposite Newgate.

19. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey,
when judgment of death was passed upon
the following capital convicts, viz. James
Kelsey, George Allett, Jane Sharp, John
Smith, Thomas Chafeland, Joseph Druce,
Thomas Cawsey, alias Caulor, John Ryan,
alias George King, William Jones, and
Robert Jones.

One was sentenced to be transported for
the term of 14 years, and 41 for seven years.

Among numerous other eccentricities in
the will of the Rev. Mr. Wood, late of Ruf-
pur, in Suffolk, are the following:—On the
day of his funeral he requested that the pa-

rish ringers might begin ringing a peal early
in the morning, and continue so to do till
his corpse was removed into the street, when
they should chime to the church-door, and
then toll till the attendant clergyman thought
proper to read the burial service; and that
the ringers should chaunt before the corpse,
from his house to the church yard. He be-
queathed 3000*l.* to be distributed to 30 poor
men, at the discretion of his executors. To
persons who had borrowed money of him to
the amount of 100*l.* or upwards, he gave a
stock hundred in the three per cents.; to per-
sons having borrowed less than 100*l.* six
months interest; and to his housekeeper, for
the support of a favourite dog, 3*l.* per ann.
during the dog's life.

A singular point of law was a few days
since determined in the case of Mrs. Wildey,

of Portland-road, whereby it appears, that a mother has no right whatever over her child, not born in wedlock, after seven years of age. The question came before the Court, we understand, on her having removed her daughter by *Habeas Corpus*; but on the point being fully argued, the Court were of opinion the father was the sole and proper guardian of the child, and remanded her back accordingly from whence she had been removed, (subject to the father's control only.

28. On Thursday last the noted Catherine Lloyd was executed at Cardigan, pursuant to her sentence at the last assizes for that county for horse-stealing.—Her behaviour, while under condemnation, and at the place of execution, was becoming her unhappy situation; but she denied the fact for which she suffered to the last moment of her existence.—This woman has made a practice of stealing horses in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan for several years, which she used to drive to Yorkthre, and other neighbouring counties.

The disorder called the *scab* in sheep is so injurious to the animal, and so destructive to the wool, that in a season when this distemper is liable to spread itself, it may not be unacceptable to the farmer to know one recipe, in addition to those which have been long had recourse to in this part of the country. *One pound of quicksilver, half a pound of Venice turpentine, half a pint of oil of turpentine*; these ingredients are to be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is well incorporated, the manner of doing which may be learnt of any apothecary. The mode of applying this remedy is, by dividing the wool, and rubbing a little of the liquid into the skin with the finger all the way from the poll along the back to the tail, and from between the shoulders down the arms as far as the wool grows, and from the rump down the legs in like manner. Once or twice using is sufficient, but in very bad cases it must be applied also on the sides. A more convenient method than the above is, to rub some of the composition on the naked part of the thighs and fore-legs; but it requires rather more judgment. So much is this recipe relied upon in Lincolnshire, that there are people who undertake the complaint in the large sheep of that country at five shillings per score,—no cure no pay. The small quantity of wool touched in applying the liquid will receive a slight blue tinge, of no consequence in its sale. It is not to be made use of after Michaelmas; and if a little was applied before that time, even when the sheep are not infected, it might be advantageous as a preventative.

MAY 5. This day his Excellency John Earl of Westmoreland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, went to the House of Lords of that Kingdom, and put an end to the Session of Parliament in the following speech to both Houses:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty having directed an augmentation to be made of his naval forces, in order to add weight to his representations for the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte, has commanded me to communicate this circumstance to his Parliament of Ireland, on whose zealous and affectionate attachment to the interests of his Majesty's Crown, his Majesty places the firmest reliance.

“ The unremitting application you have given to your parliamentary duties enables me now to close the session, and to relieve you from any further attendance. And I have the King's direction to express his perfect satisfaction in the zeal and dispatch with which you have brought the public business to a conclusion.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ His Majesty directs me to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the maintenance of the establishments, and the honourable support of his Government. They shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have observed, with peculiar satisfaction, the attention you have shewn to the interests of your country, by facilitating the business of the merchants in the payment of duties, by providing accommodations for the shipping and trade of the metropolis, and by extending the operation of national credit. The salutary provisions you have made to check the immoderate use of spirituous liquors afford the strongest proof of your regard for the public welfare. Success in this desirable measure can alone be expected from your continued and well-directed efforts. I therefore trust, that in your respective counties you will particularly apply yourselves to give efficacy to the regulations you have adopted upon this subject. On my part no endeavours shall be wanting to enforce the execution of laws so judiciously calculated to preserve the healths and amend the morals of the people, and to advance the industry and prosperity of Ireland. To these objects my exertions are directed by his Majesty's commands, and by every impulse of inclination and duty.

After which the Parliament was prorogued till Tuesday the 5th of July next.

13. Friday evening was held a general meeting of the Royal Academicians at Somerset-place, for the purpose of electing two Painters, two Sculptors, and two Architects to form a Committee, for the purpose of determining on the propriety of subjects, and situations of monuments to the memory of illustrious characters, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, when Mess. West, Hamilton, Nollekens, Banks, Dance, and Sir Wil-

liam Chambers, were elected, who, with the President of the Royal Academy, are invested by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter, with the sole power of adjudging the situations. The two first to be erected Mr. Bacon has the honour of executing—Mr. Howard's, and Dr. Samuel Johnston's.

15. The bargain for the Lottery was yesterday settled by Mr. Pitt. There were four parties, who made, as we understand, the following offers :

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Angerstein,	15	15	3
Messrs. Lilly and Roberts,	15	17	6½
Mr. E. P. Solomon,	15	13	7½
Mr. Cope,	16	2	6

Mr. Pitt closed with Mr. Cope at 16l. 2s. 6d. per ticket, for a Lottery of 50,000 tickets, which gives a profit to Government of 306,250l.

We hear that Mr. Cope has a new plan for the detail of the Lottery, to which Mr. Pitt consented.

19. The adjourned sessions were held at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, when the following prisoners, who were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but have been reprieved during the Royal pleasure, were put to the bar, viz Edward Church, John Brickworth, James Templeman, George Platt, Philip Roberts, Robert Brecze, John Hart, Thomas Harbut, James Johnston, and John Harpey, when his Majesty's letter was read to them by the Clerk of the Arraigns, setting forth that his Majesty had extended to them his most gracious pardon, on condition of their being transported to New South Wales during their natural lives, which they all thankfully accepted, and received their sentence accordingly. Elizabeth Cummings, convicted in July Sessions 1789, was next put to the bar, and the Royal clemency offered her on the above conditions, which she rejected, declaring *she would rather die than accept of mercy on those terms!* The Recorder, on this, ordered her to be conducted to a cell, and

that no person might be admitted to see or speak to her, except the Ordinary of Newgate: however, after having been in the cell about half an hour with the Ordinary, she begged to accept of the King's mercy, notice of which was directly sent to the Recorder, who ordered her to be released from the cell, and remain to receive her sentence next sessions.

According to the report of the Commissioners under the Bill for the reduction of the National Debt, it appears, that they had then redeemed 7,152,600l. on the first of the present month. The increase upon the Customs, Excise, Stamps, &c. for the week ending the 7th of May 1790, and the 6th of May 1791, is 880,664l. 9s. The public income for the year ending the 5th of January 1791, has amounted to very nearly the sum of 17,000,000l.

The average income of the last three years has been, in permanent taxes, 13,472,286l.—Land and Malt, 2,558,000l.—Total, 16,030,286l. The expenditure (including the appropriated million) 15,969,178l. leaving the balance already mentioned of 61,108l. in our favour.

25. Letters have been received in town from Botany Bay, which contain the most favourable account of the infant colony. The arrival of the Scarborough, Surprise, Juliana, Lady Juliana, and Neptune transports in the months of July and August, entirely relieved the colony from that distress it laboured under, when Lieutenant King left it; and enabled Governor Philip to carry into execution those plans he had before conceived, for preventing in future any inconvenience arising from a scarcity of provisions.

The number of additional hands he at the same time received, enabled him to cut several small canals, for the purpose of watering the grounds, which he had cleared to a great extent, and had rendered, by proper cultivation, so fertile, that the little corn, &c. which he could afford to sow, had succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Leven, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, his Grace James Duke of Montrose, and the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Charles Carpenter and Robert Frazer,

esq's. to be Collectors of all the Toll Tin arising within the manor of Lydford and forest of Dartmore, in the county of Devon.

George Munro, esq. to be Keeper of the Register of Seafines, in Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Cromarty, vice Hugh Rose, esq. dec.

John Palmer, esq. to be Commissary of Stores and Provisions at New South Wales, vice Andrew Miller, esq. dec.; and Zacharias Clarke, gent. to be Assistant or Deputy Comr.

Commissary, with a salary of 10*s.* *per diem.*

Thomas Lodington, esq. to be Secondary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Harrison, of the Surveyor General's Office, to be Acting Surveyor-General of the

Crown Lands, during the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late George Augustus Selwyn, esq.

Colonel John Drouly, of 1st Life Guards, to be Captain of Cowes Castle.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS Tyrwhitt Jones, of Stanley, Salop, esq. (Member for Weymouth) to Miss Harriet Williams, youngest daughter of Edward Williams, of Eton, esq.

Sir James Lyre, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, to Miss Southwell, sister to the Lady of the Bishop of Bangor.

The Right Hon. Viscount Fielding, son to the Earl of Denbigh, to Miss Powys, daughter of Thomas Powys, esq. Member for Northamptonshire.

Charles Morton, M. D. Principal Librarian of the British Museum, to Miss Pratt, eldest daughter of Joseph Pratt, esq. of Cabra Castle, in the kingdom of Ireland.

John Eisdale, esq. son of Sir James Eisdale, to Miss Mary Humfrefreys, daughter of the late William Humfrefreys, esq. of Llwyn, Montgomeryshire.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, to Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, eldest daughter of the late Earl Waldegrave.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dyfart, to Miss Lewis, sister of Henry Gretwold Lewis, esq.

Nicholas Roundell Toke, esq. eldest son of John Toke, esq. of Godinton, in Kent, to Miss Anna Maria Wrey, sister to the present Sir Boucher Wrey, bart.

Thomas Monfrell, esq. to Miss Devaynes, daughter of William Devaynes, esq. of Dover-street.

— Redmill, esq. to Miss Douglas, sister to Sir Andrew Douglas.

At Sunbridge, Kent, the Rev. Mr. Pace, to Miss Pye, of Walworth.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart. to

Miss Jaquetta Baring, eldest daughter of Charles Baring, esq.

Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Susannah Pettungal, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pettungal.

John Kneller, of Donhead-hall, Wilts, esq. to Miss Sophia Layne, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hayne, late of Totnes, Devon.

John Antrobus, esq. of the Strand, banker, to Miss Crawford, daughter of Gibbs Crawford, esq. Member for Queenborough.

At Bombay, John Hill, esq. in the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Miss Anne Elizabeth James, grand-daughter of the late Sir William James, bart.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, to Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Marquis of Stafford by his present Lady.

Charles Henry Hunt, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Andrews, daughter of J. P. Andrews, esq. and niece to Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. of Shrew, in Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Selby Hele, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Colnworth, Bedfordshire, to Miss Horne, eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. William Browne, of Lamfield-place, Berks, to Miss Barrington, daughter of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart.

Jerome William Knapp, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Miss Robinson, of Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

Mr. Page, of Green-street, Leicester-square, to Miss Bishop, daughter of Mr. R. Bishop, of Great Newport-street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL and MAY 1791.

LAST year at Bombay, Arthur King, esq. the oldest Civilian in the Company's service:

Mr. Nesbit, Superintendent of the East India Company's Marine: and

Mr. John Smith, senior merchant,

Lately, at Jamaica:

Richard Rowe, esq. assistant master shipwright.

Mr. Gill, slater, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Robert Crichon, esq.

George Maynge, esq.

William Smith, esq. clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Rev. Middleton Howard, rector of St. Thomas in the East.

Robert Dunston Wollery, esq.

Dr. Robert Donaldson,

Lieut. Alexander Kerr, of his Majesty's 62d Regiment.

MARCH 17. Capt. Heathcote, of the 45th reg. of foot, in his passage from Dominica.

APRIL 4. Thomas Gordon, esq. at Featherstall in Banffshire, in his 98th year.

18. Thomas

18. Thomas Ramsden, esq. Upper Brook-street.

Lately, in Dublin, Mr. O'Reilly, a celebrated comedian.

20. John Viscount Arbuthnot.

21. Thomas Hyett, esq upwards of 40 years accountant of the bye letter department of the General Post Office.

Mr. Robert Etherington, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

22. At Campden, Gloucestershire, aged 81, the Rev. William Weston, B. D. vicar of Campden, rector of Maphell, Bedfordshire, and prebendary of Lincoln.

The Rev. Robert Wyatt, rector of St. Bennet's and St. Leonard's, Gracechurch-street.

John Rogers, esq. of Piton, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire.

John Snelgrove, esq. late collector of excise at Norwich.

23. Charles Madocks, esq. at the Old South Sea House.

Mr. Michael Pearson, jun. of Spitalfields-square.

The Rev. John Richardson, Minister of Ilwath, near Bradford.

Lately, at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Mr. Jonathan Norman, commonly called the Duke of Cumberland, being born at Carlisle in 1745, the very infant that city was surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland by the rebels.

24. Capt. Thomas Henry Abbott, of the artillery, in the King's Bench. He served in America during the late war.

Mr. George Bones, Holborn, in his 90th year.

Lately, at Devenby-hall, near Cocker-mouth, Peter Brougham Lampugh, esq. in his 58th year.

25. At Lambeth, in his 67th year, Mr. James Shiels, many years a nursery-man of that place.

At Shirehampton, aged 80, the Rev. Walter Chapman, D. D. Prebendary of Bristol, Vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath.

Mr. Benjamin Br., of Stoke Newington.

Mr. James Newport, at Leeds, coroner and treasurer of that borough.

Mr. Thomas Hewitt, upholder, Shrewsbury.

Lately at Penrith, Cumberland, Mr. George Raincock, of the customs.

26. Mr. William Afcough, Windfor.

27. At Starcross, Mr. James Bulkeley, surveyor of the port of Exeter.

Philip Beddingfield, esq. late of Ditchingham, in Norfolk. He was high sheriff in 1756.

Lately, James Oliver, esq. one of the justices for the city and county of Worcester.

28. Mr. James Lister, sen. in St. Giles's, Oxford.

William Nelthorpe, esq. of Nuthurst-lodge, near Horsham in Sussex.

Henry Butler, esq. Thorpe, in Surry.

Lately, James Carteret Ailen, esq. of Bath Hampton, near Bath.

29. James Drage, esq. at Soham, in Cambridgeshire, justice of peace. At his decease it is said 14,000*l.* in specie was found in his house, 11,000*l.* of which was in Portugal pieces, principally mo dorea; and as that coin has not been current in this kingdom for nineteen years past, it is to be presumed that it has lain dormant for at least that period; besides which, there were 2000 light guineas, great part of which have probably been hoarded ever since the regulation took place respecting the weight of the gold coin — *Bay Post.*

20. Mr. John Day, master sail-maker, Deptford, aged 65.

31. H. C. Arrhenius, esq. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Bishop, common cryer of the city of London.

Lately, Mr. Snow, brother to the celebrated Mrs. Boldeley.

MAY 1. Charles Lechmere, esq. Northumberland-count.

Sir William Parsons, bart, Dublin, knight of the shire for Queen's county.

Mr. Michael Hyndman, lieutenant in the Navy, by an accident from a coach. He went round the world with Admiral Byron.

Robert Townsend, esq. barrister at law, at Liverpool, aged 82; he was formerly recorder of the city of Chester.

2. At Bootestown, near Dublin, Sir William Bradstreet, bart. one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland

Mr. Bell, Cattle-Deal-Hill, near Hanwell.

3. Charles Stanley, esq. of Gore-court, Tunstall, Kent.

Sir William Jones, bart. of Ramsbury-mannor, Wiltshire.

Mr. Lane, attorney, at Hereford.

Lately, at Newport, Isle of Wight, Richard Cook, esq.

4. The Rev Henry Homer, B. D. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, at his father's house at Birmingbury, Warwickshire, in his 40th year.—Mr. Homer at the time of his death was engaged in the publication of many of the Classics in a very beautiful and splendid style of typography, intense application to which is supposed to have hastened his dissolution. He was attended to the grave by several of his relations and friends, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Parr, with whom he had much connection in the pursuits of literature.

Lately

Lately, Mr. Taylor, formerly bookfeller at Nantwich.

Lately, Mr. Banton, of Womburn, Staffordshire, aged 91.

5. At Southampton, Mr. Fressilicue, formerly an attorney.

6. Mr. Evan Pugh, silversmith, Spring-gardens.

Mr. Thomas Barker, builder, at Battersea.

At Dublin, Francis Grose, esq. F. S. A. and captain in the Surrey militia. Author of the Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland, and several other works.

7. Lady Dyden, relict of the late Sir John Dyden, of Canons Ashby.

The Rev. Mr. Salter, rector of Ashdon, in Essex, aged 86.

Mr. Daniel Dyke, at Salisbury, late an eminent clothier, and a common councilman there.

8. Mrs Trevelyian, of Clifton, widow of Maurice Trevelyian, esq. late of Midulcney, Somersetshire.

At Madrid, aged 61 years, M. Theodore Chevalier de Croix, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. &c. After 42 years service in the army, and having been Viceroy of Peru, this respectable officer has left nothing for his relations but the remembrance of his rare and immitable virtues.

[It is pleasing to observe, that a character so excellent as the above is thus immortalized by Dr. Robertson, in the concluding page of his History of America.

“ The Kings of Spain, sensible of the opportunity which their Viceroys possess of *araffin*, by illicit means, enormous riches, grant them a commission only for a few years. This circumstance, however, renders them often more rapacious, and adds to the ingenuity and ardour wherewith they labour to improve every moment of power, which they know is hastening to a period; and short as its duration is, it usually affords sufficient time for repairing a shattered fortune, or for creating a new one. But even in situations so trying to human frailty, there are instances of virtue unseduced by temptation. In the year 1772 the Marquis de Croix finished the term of his Viceroyalty in New Spain with unsuspected integrity; and, instead of bringing home exorbitant wealth, returned with the admiration and applause of a grateful people, whom his government had rendered happy.]

Lately, near Pershore, Worcestershire, Mr. Henry Winchecomb, author of the Lye of Amphion, and other poems.

9. At Deal, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Toker, relict of Mr. John Toker, of Stapington, near Canterbury.

The Rev. James Tatterfall, vicar of Tewksbury.

10. Captain Alexander Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery.

Lately, Thomas Bigg, esq. of Benton, near Newcastle upon Tyne.

11. Lady Grosvenor, relict of Sir Richard Grosvenor, and mother of the present Earl.

Mr. Beyer, linen-draper, Cheapside.

At Brompton grove, Middlesex, aged 90, Sir John Mylne, bart. of Barnston, North Britain, Captain of Cowes Cattle, Isle of Wight, and Captain of Invalids in the Island of Guernsey.

At Aberdeen-house, Scotland, Lieut. Gen. Robert Watson.

12. Mr. Wilkenon, banker, Birch-in-lane.

14. The Rev. Samuel Peck, rector of Orwell, and one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Isaiah Jones, rector of Knotting and Souldrop, in Bedfordshire, and formerly curate and lecturer of St. Clement Danes.

Mr. Joseph Thwaits, wine and brandy merchant, Strand.

15. Gold Oliver, esq. one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury.

16. Mr. Thomas Johnson, student of Clare hall.

Lately, Arthur Owen, esq. uncle of Sir William Owen, of Orleton, in Pembrokeshire.

17. Mr. Henry Win, who formerly kept the White Lion livery-stables, Norton Falgate.

William Crocket, esq. one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

Simon Halliday, esq. of Westcombe-park, Kent

Mrs Mary Temple, second daughter of Lord Palmerston.

18. Mr. Van Veyhouvin, a Dutchman, at his lodgings in An-street, Piccadilly. He died, where he had lived, in a garret. The fortune he had left behind him amounts, it is said, to 200,000*l*.

Lately, at Kilkenny, William Way, esq. Lieutenant in the 50th regiment.

19. Mr. William Crois, organist of St. Peter's and St. Margaret's Churches, Oxford.

21. In her 81st year, the Right Hon. Lady Carpelter, widow to the grandfather of the present Earl Tyrconnel, and mother to the Countess of Egremont.

Lately, at Hasted, the Rev. Joseph Field.

Lately, at Oporto, Dr. George Atkinson, M. D. son of Mr. William Atkinson, Pall Mall.

22. Mr. Martinnant, sen. of Vine-street, Piccadilly.



THE European Magazine,

For J U N E 1791.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS LORD RAWDON. And 2. VIEW of the GRANDE CHARTREUSE before the Dissolution.]

CONTAINING

	Page	Page	
Memoirs of Lord Rawdon —	403	dressed to the Hon. Ld. Monbodo —	434
Mr. Forryth's Discovery for curing Diseases and Injuries in Frees —	404	Lodge's Illustrations of, British History, Biography, and Manners in the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. —	435
Memoirs of James Boswell, Esq. [concl.] <i>ibid.</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	Poems. By Mrs. Robinson —	439
Supplement to the Memoirs of the Chevalere d'Eon [continued] —	408	Journal of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great-Britain.—Lords: including Debates on the Resuming of Mr. Hastings's Trial—The Russian War—Mr. Hastings's Petition to the Lords—Protests against the Rejection of the Bill for removing Doubts respecting Juries in criminal Cases—His Majesty's Speech on June 10, on closing the Session of Parliament —	441
Some curious Remarks on detached Parts of Archdeacon's Paley's "Moral and Political Philosophy" —	411	—Commons: including Debates on Mr. Fox's Bills to remove all Doubts respecting the Rights and Functions of Juries in criminal Cases, and to explain and amend the <i>Quo Warranto</i> Act—Mr. Sheridan's Forty Resolutions of Finance, &c. &c. —	452
Directions for the Study of English History	415	Trial of Warren Hastings [concluded]	457
Copy of a Letter from John Dunning, Esq. to a Gentleman of the Inner Temple; containing Directions to the Student —	417	Substance of Mr. Hastings's Defence	459
Course of Study in Law recommended by Ld. Mansfield to Mr. Drummond, 1774	418	Anecdotes of the late Mr. John Keyse Sherwin, Engraver to the King and the Prince of Wales —	464
Answer to the Enquiries suggested in Observations on Capt. Grole's Account of Berwick —	<i>ibid.</i>	Letter from M. L'Abbé Raynal to the National Assembly, read May 31, 1791	465
Sir James Tyrrell vindicated from being the supposed Murderer of Edward V. and his Brother in the Tower —	420	Theatrical Journal: including Prologue to Wild Oats—Bromley Theatricals and Aldborough Theatricals —	469
The Hive; or Collection of Scraps, No. XXII. —	421	Poetry: including Verses by George Keate, Esq. to Captain Bligh—Epitaph on Dr. Small, by T. Day, Esq.—Stanzas written on the Failure of the Application for an equal Representation in Parliament, by the same—Ode for his Majesty's Birth-Day, June 4, 1791, by Henry James Pye, Poet-Laureat, &c. &c. —	472
General Reflections on the History and Religion of Mankind [concluded]	422	East-India Intelligence —	475
Drossiana, No. XXI. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons [continued] —	425	Revolution in Poland	
La Grande Chartreuse —	429	King's Birth-Day	
Hasty Sketch of M. De Latude —	<i>ibid.</i>	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Marriages, Obituary, &c.	
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Beaumont's Naval and Military Memoirs of Great-Britain, from the Year 1727 to the present Time; with Anecdotes of the Author [concluded] —	430		
Lieut. G. Mortimer's Observations and Remarks made during a Voyage to the Islands of Amsterdam, Maria Islands near Van Diemen's Land, Otaheite, Sandwich Islands, Owhyhee, &c. &c. —	431		
Etchings of Views and Antiquities of the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly, or never engraved. No. 1.	434		
Brown's Letters on the Italian Opera, ad-			

L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The papers sent by G. R. are received, and are entitled to our best thanks.

We hope now to be able soon to discharge our engagements with our poetical Correspondents, whose pieces the length of the Parliamentary Debates have necessarily postponed.

Mr. Adney's Ode in our next.

Enigmas are never admitted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1791.

	Wheat		Rye	Barl.	Oats		
	s.	d.	d.	q.	1	d.	1
London	5	10	3	4	3	0	1
COUNTIES INLAND.							
Middlesex	3	0	0	2	2	7	3
Surrey	6	3	3	0	0	6	3
Hertford	6	0	0	3	0	6	3
Bedford	1	3	1	1	3	0	2
Cambridge	6	2	10	2	4	1	1
Huntingdon	7	0	0	3	0	2	0
Northampton	3	3	8	3	0	2	3
Rutland	0	0	0	3	3	4	3
Leicester	3	3	9	3	5	2	4
Nottingham	1	4	0	3	4	2	5
Derby	6	0	0	0	0	2	6
Stafford	8	5	10	3	5	2	10
Salop	0	4	3	3	6	4	4
Hereford	4	0	0	3	5	2	4
Worcester	4	3	6	3	6	2	8
Warwick	6	0	0	3	6	2	8
Gloucester	4	0	0	3	0	2	4
Wilts	2	0	0	2	1	2	3
Berks	1	0	0	2	1	0	2
Oxford	4	0	0	3	1	2	4
Bucks	1	0	0	2	1	2	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans.
Essex	5	5	0	2	7
Suffolk	5	8	3	0	2
Norfolk	5	5	2	10	2
Lincoln	5	9	3	8	2
York	6	3	4	7	2
Durham	6	4	3	7	3
Northumberl.	5	7	4	2	3
Cumberland	6	8	4	1	3
Westmorl.	9	5	6	3	1
Lancashire	7	0	0	3	5
Cheshire	7	5	5	3	7
Monmouth	2	0	0	3	5
Somerlet	0	3	3	2	1
Devon	0	2	9	1	9
Cornwall	0	2	10	1	9
Dorset	0	2	8	2	1
Hants	0	2	7	2	2
Suffex	0	2	6	2	5
Kent	0	2	10	2	4

WALES.

North Wales	6	4	4	7	3	7	2	0	3	1
South Wales	7	6	0	0	3	10	1	5	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y.		WIND.	
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		
27-30	30	62	E. N. E.
28-30	30	61	E.
29-30	13	56	N. E.
30-30	15	53	N. E.
31-30	14	53	N. N. E.
J U N E.			
1-30	00	64	F.
2-30	04	69	S. W.
3-30	07	70	S. E.
4-30	05	71	E.
5-30	07	70	N. E.
6-30	09	68	N.
7-30	20	70	N. N. E.
8-30	09	53	N.
9-30	02	53	N.
10-29	03	65	N. N. W.
11-29	65	50	N.
12-29	72	52	N. E.
13-29	74	51	N. W.
14-29	75	52	N. N. W.
15-29	78	54	N.
16-29	38	51	N.
17-29	68	55	E.
18-29	75	54	N.

19-29	72	55	N. N. E.
20-29	73	53	N.
21-29	81	60	W.
22-29	90	55	W. N. W.
23-29	94	58	W. S. W.
24-30	17	69	S.
25-30	19	68	S. S. W.
26-29	95	70	W.
27-29	87	72	W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

June 28, 1791.

Bank Stock,	187	1	1	1	3	per Cent.	Ind. Ann.
New 4 per Cent.	101	3	1	1	1	India Bonds,	88s. pr.
5 per Cent. Ann.	178	5				South Sea Stock,	shut
shut						Old S. S. Ann.	
3 per Cent. red.	81	1	1	1	1	New S. S. Ann.	shut
3 per Cent. Conf.	shut					3 per Cent. 1751,	shut
82	1	1	1	1		N. Navy & Vict. Bills	
3 per Cent.	1726,					shut	Exchequer Bills
Long Ann.	23	15-16ths				Lot. Tick.	16l. os. 6d.
Ditto Short	1778,	13-				Irish Lot. Tick.	
16ths						Tontine,	
India Stock,	shut	167	1				

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

For J U. N E. 1791.

FRANCIS LORD RAWDON.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THIS spirited and accomplished Nobleman is descended from the very ancient family of the Rawdons, which have been seated in the county of York as early as the Conquest, if not before that period. His ancestors in the last century removed to Ireland, from which kingdom the family derives the honours which they enjoyed before the present Nobleman obtained a seat in the English House of Peers. His father was Sir John Rawdon, Bart. who in the year 1750 was advanced to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title of Baron of Moyra; and afterwards in 1761 was created Earl of Moyra, in the county of Downe, with a remainder to his heirs male. By his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, sister to the late Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Moyra had issue six sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest is Francis Lord Rawdon, the subject of our present consideration.

Lord Rawdon was born Dec. 9, 1754, and his education was such as became his birth and his promise of talents. Devoting himself early to a military life, he at the age of seventeen, in September 1771, was appointed Ensign of the fifteenth regiment of foot, and in the course of his profession was employed in America whilst the contest between Great Britain and her Colonies existed. During his service in that part of the Globe, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and was, while he continued there, an active and intrepid assessor of the rights of the Mother Country. In the battle fought near Camden, on August 16, 1780, when the British forces gained a complete victory, Lord Rawdon distinguished himself in a manner to obtain the particular approbation of Lord Cornwallis, who in his dispatches home made very honourable mention of his Lordship's courage and ability, as he did also in his public thanks after the engagement. On the 25th April 1781 Lord Rawdon defeated General Green at Hobkirk's Hill. He however afterwards, finding his force not sufficient, retreated into Camden. On the 7th May, having received a considerable reinforcement by the arrival of a

detachment, he attempted to compel General Green to another action, which he found to be impracticable. Failing in his design, he returned to Camden; and on the 10th burned the jail, mills, many private houses, and a great deal of his own baggage. He then evacuated the post, and retired with his whole army to the South of the Santee.

It is admitted on all hands, that Lord Rawdon's exertions at this time, though not attended with success, were such as might be expected from an union of valour and prudence. Though he was unable to act offensively against the enemy, he prevented their obtaining any very material advantage over him. During his residence in Charles Town in August he caused the punishment of death to be inflicted on Colonel Isaac Hayne; the propriety, expediency, and justice of which have been variously spoken of, being defended by some, and censured by others; but which must probably be referred to the impartial decision of posterity for a right determination. Whatever may be thought by the active parties of either of the contending powers, the executions of Hayne and André will at all times be the subjects of sincere regret. Soon after this transaction Lord Rawdon returned to England, and with much spirit vindicated his conduct from some aspersions which had been thrown upon it in the House of Lords in his absence.

On November 20, 1782, his Lordship was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the command of the 105th regiment of foot, and was at the same time named one of the Aids de Camp to his Majesty. On the 5th March 1783 he was advanced to the dignity of an English Peer, by the title of Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon, in the county of York. In his political conduct his Lordship takes part with the Opposition, and is an active adversary to the Minister in the House of Lords. As a private Gentleman, his manners are affable and conciliating; and he has on every occasion evinced a readiness to promote useful and laudable undertakings for the service of the country. Of these it is not

without some degree of self-gratulation that we mention his Lordship as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for promo-

ting Naval Architecture, a plan originally set on foot by the Proprietors of this Magazine. His Lordship is yet a bachelor.

In consequence of an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS to HIS MAJESTY, and of an EXAMINATION made respecting the EFFICACY of a COMPOSITION discovered by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, for curing INJURIES and DEFECTS in TREES, HIS MAJESTY has been pleas'd to grant a REWARD to Mr. FORSYTH, for disclosing the METHOD of MAKING and USING that COMPOSITION; and the following DIRECTIONS for that Purpose are published accordingly.

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow-dung; half a bushel of lime-rubbish of old buildings (that from the ceilings of rooms is preferable); half a bushel of wood-ashes; and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand. The three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed, then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceilings of rooms. The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh sound wood, leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to. Then lay on the plaster about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood-ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain

for half an hour, to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder, till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface. All trees cut down near the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as before mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains. If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and wine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application. Where lime-rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been slaked a month at least. As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require (which is best done when moistened by rain), that the plaster may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

MEMOIRS of JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

(Concluded from Page 326.)

IN the year 1769 Mr. Boswell made a visit to Ireland, where he spent six or seven weeks, chiefly at Dublin, and enjoyed the society of Lord Charlemont, Dr. Leland, Mr. Flood, Dr. Macbride, and other eminent persons of that kingdom, not forgetting the celebrated George Faulkner, the social though laughable friend of Dean Swift and Lord Chesterfield. Fortunately for him, Viscount (now Marquis) Townshend was then Lord Lieutenant, and the congeniality of their dispositions united them in the most pleasant manner.

Mr. Boswell had a very near relation (daughter of his granduncle General Cochrane, whose brother afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Dundonald) who was married to Robert Sibthorpe,

Esq. a gentleman of great consequence in the county of Down. This served as an introduction to much good society. But he was still more obliged in that respect to the Lady who accompanied him in this expedition, Miss Peggy Montgomerie, daughter of David Montgomerie, Esq. of Lanishaw, a branch of the noble House of Eglintoun, and representative, as heir of line, of the ancient Peerage of Lyle. She was his cousin-german, and they had from their earliest years lived in the most intimate and unreserved friendship. His love of the fair-sex has been already mentioned, and she was the constant yet prudent and delicate *consulante* of all his *egarements du cœur et de l'esprit*. Her very numerous and respectable relations in Ireland shewed him every mark of

atten-

attention, so that he quitted that country with sincere regret. This jaunt was the occasion of Mr. Boswell's resolving at last to engage himself in that connection to which he had always declared himself averse. In short, he determined to become a married man. For having experienced for a considerable time, without intermission, how agreeable a companion his cousin was, and how much her excellent judgement and more sedate manners contributed to his happiness, he proposed to her that they should be companions for life, requesting, that she would do him the favour to accept of him with all his faults, with which she was perfectly acquainted; and though he had uniformly protested, that a large fortune was an indispensable requisite if he should ever marry, he was willing to waive that, in consideration of her peculiar merit. She, with a frankness of character for which she was remarkable, accepted of his offer; and this he has ever been heard to say was the most fortunate circumstance in his life.

Their marriage, it was agreed, should not take place till late in the year, that he might first have an opportunity to revisit his friends in London, and arrange various particulars. In this interval occurred the Jubilee in honour of Shakespear, at Stratford-upon-Avon. Thither Mr. Boswell repaired, with all the enthusiasm of a poetical mind, and at the masquerade appeared in the character of an armed Corsican Chief; in which character there is in the London Magazine of that year a whole length print of him, from a drawing by Wale. This exhibition is recorded in the Preface to the French Translation of Shakespear. Such an opportunity for the warbling of his Muse was not neglected, and he wrote and printed at Stratford the following verses, in the character of a Corsican:

From the rude banks of Golo's rapid flood,
Alas! too deeply ting'd with patriot blood;
O'er which, dejected, injur'd Freedom bends,
And sighs indignant o'er all Europe sends;
Behold a Corsican!—In better days,
Eager I fought my country's fame to raise;
When o'er our camp PAOLI'S banners wav'd,
And all the threats of hostile France we brav'd,
'Till, unassisted, a small nation sail'd,
And our invader's tenfold force prevail'd.
Now when I'm exil'd from my native land,
I come to join this classic festal band,

To sooth my soul on Avon's sacred stream,
And from your joy to catch a cheering gleam;
To celebrate great Shakespear's wond'rous fame,
And add new trophies to the honour'd name
Of Nature's bard, whom tho' your country bore,
His influence spreads to ev'ry distant shore:
Where genuine feeling souls are found,
His wood-not wild" with extasy re-found.

Had Shakespear told our story to relate,
And held his torch o'er our unhappy fate;
Loud with majestic energy to tell
How long we fought, what heroes nobly fell!
Had Garrick, who Dame Nature's pencil stole,
Just where Old Shakespear dropt it, when his soul

Broke from its earthly cage aloft to fly
To the eternal world of harmony—
Had Garrick shewn us on the tragic scene,
With Fame embalm'd our deeds of death had been:

If from his eyes had flash'd the Corsic fire,
Mere less had gaz'd! o pity—than admire.
O happy Briton! who whose favour'd isle
Propitious Freedom ever deigns to smile,
Whose fame is wafted on triumphant gales,
Where thunders War, or Commerce spreads her sails,
I come not hither sadly to complain,
Or damp your mirth with melancholy strain;
In man's firm breast conceal'd the grief should lie,
Which melts with grace in woman's gentle eye *;
But let me plead for Liberty distress'd,
And warm for her each sympathetic breast:
Amidst the splendid honours which you bear,
'To give a sister island be your care:
With generous ardour make us also free,
And give to Corsica a noble Jubilee!

On the 25th November 1769 he was married to Miss Montgomery, a woman who contributed greatly to his happiness. With admirable sense, affection, and generosity of heart, she possessed no common share of wit and pleasantry. One of her bons mots is mentioned in Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson. Thinking that the rough Philosopher had too much influence over her husband, she said, with some warmth, "I have seen many a bear led by a man, but I never before saw a man led by a bear." Once, when Mr. Boswell was mounted upon a horse which he had brought pretty low by riding the county (as it is called) for an election, and was boasting that he

was a hoise of blood, "I hope so," said she, "for I am sure he has no *steds*." Mr. Boswell has a collection of his good sayings under the title of *Uxorica*.

He continued at the Scotch bar, with occasional, and indeed generally annual, visits to London, for many years, as his father was avowed to his kithing in the metropolis. But *there* his heart was fixed, and we shall see that he in time yielded to his inclination.

In 1781, when Mr. Burke was in power, that celebrated Gentleman showed his sense of Mr. Boswell's merit in the warm manner, observing, "We must do something for you for our sakes," and recommended him to General Conway for a vacant place, but that in which his character was drawn in glowing colours. The place was not obtained; but Mr. Boswell declared, that he valued the letter more.

In 1782, by the death of my Lord, his father, he succeeded to the estate of Auchinleck.

In 1783, when the extraordinary Coalition of heterogeneous parties took place, and Mr. Fox's East-India Bill had been thrown out, and the country was in a ferment as to the monarchical part of our Constitution, Mr. Boswell was very active and very successful in obtaining Addresses to his Majesty, and published "A Letter to the People of Scotland on the present State of the Nation," which had much effect, and of which Mr. Pitt, then and still Prime Minister, thus expressed himself, in a Letter to Mr. Boswell: "I have observed with great pleasure your zealous and able exertions in the cause of the public in the work which you were so good as to transmit to me."

In 1785, an attempt having been made to diminish the number of the fifteen Lords of Session in Scotland, Mr. Boswell, considering this as a violation of the articles of the Union, and besides a very pernicious measure, wrote on this occasion another "Letter to the People of Scotland;" which was so persuasive and forcible, that many of the counties of North Britain assembled, and entered into such resolutions against the scheme, that it was given up.

In 1785 Mr. Boswell published a "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnston, LL. D.," a work so well known, and so successful, that it is unnecessary to say any thing of it.

He had at an early period entered himself as a student of the Inner Temple,

and from time to time kept his terms; and having no longer the fear of displeasing his father, he determined to try his fortune in Westminster-hall, and was called to the bar in Hilary Term 1786. The following winter he removed his family to London.

His ambitious resolution to try his fortune in the great world of London was thus sanctioned by a letter to him from Dr. Samuel Johnson, which exhibits at once a cautious and encouraging view of it.

"I remember, and intreat you to remember, that *secutus est vitium fugere*; the first approach to riches is coming from poverty. The condition upon which you have my consent to settle in London is, that your expense never exceeds your annual income. Fixing this basis of security you cannot be hurt, and you may be very much advanced. The loss of your Scottish business, which is all you can lose, is not to be reckoned as any equivalent to the hopes and probabilities that open here upon you. If you succeed, the question of prudence is at an end; every body will think that done right which ends happily; and though your expectations, of which I would not advise you to talk too much, should not be totally answered, you can hardly fail to get friends who will do for you all that your present situation allows you to hope: and if after a few years you should return to Scotland, you will retain with a mind supplied by various conversations, and many opportunities of company, with much knowledge and materials for reflection and instruction."

Mr. Boswell had not been long at the English bar when he was elected Recorder of the ancient city of Carlisle, and soon after his learned and respectable countryman Dr. John Douglas was appointed Bishop of the Diocese. These two promotions gave occasion to the following epigram:

"Of old, ere wise Concord united this Isle,
Our neighbours of Scotland were foes at
" Carlisle;
" But now what a change have we here on
" the border,
" When Douglas is Bishop and Boswell
" Recorder."

Finding this Recordership, at so great a distance from London, attended with many inconveniences, Mr. Boswell, after holding it for about two years, resigned it.

It was generally supposed, that Mr. Boswell

Boswell would have had a seat in Parliament; and indeed his not being amongst the Representatives of the Commons is one of those strange things which occasionally happen in the complex operations of our mixed Government. That he has not been brought into Parliament (as the phrase is) by some of our great men, is not to be wondered at, when we peruse his public declaration in his "Letter to the People of Scotland," in 1785. "Though ambitious, I am uncorrupted; and I envy not high situations which are attained by the want of public virtue in men born without it, or by the prostitution of public virtue in men born with it. Though power, and wealth, and magnificence, may at first dazzle, and are, I think, most desirable; no wife man will, upon sober reflection, envy a situation which he feels he could not enjoy. My friend (my *Macenas Atavis ulite regibus*) Lord Mountflour flattered me once very highly without intending it.—"I would do any thing for you (said he) but bring you into Parliament; for I could not be sure but you might oppose me in something the very next day.—His Lordship judge I well. Though I should consider, with much attention, the opinion of such a friend—before taking my resolution;—more certainly I should oppose him in any measure which I was satisfied ought to be opposed. I cannot exist with pleasure, if I have not an honest independence of mind and of conduct; for though no man loves good eating and drinking, simply considered, better than I do—I prefer the broiled blade-bone of mutton and humble pout of "downright Sappan," to all the luxury of all the statemen who play the political game all through."

He offered himself as a candidate, at the last General Election, to represent Ayrshire, his own county, of which his is one of the oldest families, and where he has a very extensive property and a very fine place, of part of which there is a view and description in Giese's "Antiquities of Scotland." But the power of the Minister for Scotland was excited for another person, and some of those whose support he might reasonably have expected could not withstand its influence; he therefore declined giving his friends the trouble of appearing for him; but has declared his resolution to persevere on the next vacancy.

Upon all occasions he has avowed himself to be a steady Royalist; nay, has had the courage to assume the title of *Tory*, protesting, that since his pious most gracious Majesty's generous plan of annihilating the distinction of political parties

has been frustrated, and there are some who keep up the cant appellation of *Whigs*, the true friends to the constitution in Church and State should meet them with the opposite name, as *Tories*. Mr. Boswell, however, in the pamphlet just quoted, thus liberally writes: "I can drink, I can laugh, I can converse, in perfect good humour, with Whigs, with Republicans, with Dissenters, with Independents, with Quakers, with Mercantiles, with Jews. They can do me no harm. My mind is made up. My principles are fixed. But I would vote with Tories, and pray either a Dean and Chapter."

In 1789 Mr. Boswell experienced a most severe affliction in the loss of his valuable wife, who died at Auchincloch on the 4th of June that year, leaving him five children; two sons, Alexander, now at Eton, and James, at Westminster School; and three daughters, Veronica, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth. This melancholy event affected him very much; for it deprived him of the woman he loved, and the friend he could trust. He had recourse to pain for relief; but his expectation of what he felt was, "There is a wound which never can be entirely healed. I may have many gratifications, but I fear the comfort of life is over."

He however did not resign himself to unavailing grief, but endeavoured to dissipate his melancholy by occupation and amusement in the metropolis, in which he enjoys perhaps as extensive and varied an acquaintance as any man of his time. We find him at least extremely gay, and occasionally exercising his poetical talents. At the last Lord-Mayor's Day's festal board he sung with great applause a State Ballad of his own composition, entitled, "*The Grocer of London*," in praise of Mr. Pitt's conduct in the dispute with Spain, a Convention being just then announced. He is generally believed to be the Author of a Poem of some length, entitled, "*No Abolition of Slavery; or, The Universal Empire of Love*," which came out while the Slave Trade Bill was depending in Parliament. But his attention to the business of Westminster-Hall has been chiefly interrupted by his great literary work in which he was engaged for many years, "*The Life of Dr. Johnson*," which he has at last published, in two volumes quarto, and which has been received by the world with extraordinary approbation. In our next and subsequent Numbers we shall give a review of this very instructive and entertaining piece of biography.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMOIRS OF THE CHEVALIERE D'EON,
IN OUR MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

(Continued from Page 336.)

THE three following pieces are taken from a Memorial that made a great noise in its time, November 1763, printed for James Dixwell, in St. Martin's Lane.

No. I.

ORDERS OF THE GENERAL.

THE Marshal desires the Count de Guereby to cause to be taken immediately, by all the brigades of infantry which are on the right-hand bank of the river Wester, four hundred thousand cartridges; they will there find a great magazine of artillery. They must be distributed where Mr. D'Eon, who carries this billet, will conduct them.

Done at Hoexter, 19. August 1761.

Signed,

COUNT BROGLIO.

P. S. It will be proper to take a Major of Artillery with Mr. D'Eon, to make this distribution to the troops under your command.

No. II.

A LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE BROGLIO
TO MARSHAL DE BROGLIO.

Dated Near the Village of Moinios, in the Ravine of the Mountains, from the Camp of Funbeck, this 7th of November 1761.

ON coming near the village of Eime, I found the Marquis de Lessanges, who, with the carabineers of the cavalry and the troops which he had with him, watched that night the designs of the advanced posts of the English, which he supposed to be their rear-guard. I there joined with M. Dupis and the six battalions of grenadiers. We together made the disposition to attack the pretended rear-guard. We pushed it to the village of Moinios. Mr. de Lessanges, who commanded the column of the right, perceived first the camp of the enemy of two lines, marking the ways of Vinken and of Kupsagen to the rising ground of Ewroul. This made us give up our project.

As it was already late, and the days were short, we took a resolution to beat a retreat. I sent Mr. D'Eon to make the Swiss and the grenadiers of Cham-

pagne retire; the Scotch Highlanders being lodged in the wood under the side of the Mountains, from whence they greatly incommoded us.

I shall add no more, because Mr. D'Eon, who will bring you this Letter, will give an account, by word of mouth, of all that passed in this attack. I shall dispatch him immediately, that he may seek and find you before it is quite night.

Signed,

COUNT DE BROGLIO.

NOTE, Mr. D'Eon, for the truth of this, refers to Lord General Granby, beloved and respected as well by the French as the English.

This note of the Count de Broglio was written by Mr. D'Eon upon the back of Mr. Bertin, a Captain of Cuirassiers, at the head of the grenadiers of the King's regiment of infantry, of which the Count de Guereby is Lieutenant-General. There were a good many grenadiers of this regiment killed by the fire of the English musquetry and cannon. Mr. D'Eon found great difficulty in making the Swiss and grenadiers of Champagne retire; who would not entirely cease firing, and who were near to the English Camp.

No. III.

RECEPTION OF M. D'EON INTO THE
ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF
ST. LOUIS.

LOUIS JULIUS BARBON, MAZARINI MANCINI, Duke de Nivernois and Doujos, Peer of France, and Grande of Spain of the first class, a noble Venetian, Ronan Baron, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the King's Orders, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Great Britain,

In obedience to the King's Letter, addressed to me, written at Versailles the 20th of March 1763, signed Louis, and a little lower by the Duke de Choiseul, by which his Sacred Majesty hath appointed and commissioned us, in his name, to receive and admit to the dignity of a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, the noble Charles G6-

néveve

névieue Louise Auguste André Timothée de Ferme Beaumont, Captain of the Regiment of Dragons d'Autrichamp, for Aid de-Camp to the Marshal Duke and the Count de Boglio, Royal Counselor for History and Belles-Lettres, heretofore Envoy with the Chevalier Douglas to Russia for the re-union of the two Courts, and afterwards first Secretary to the Embassy from France to her Majesty Elizabeth, Empress of all the Russias, also first Secretary to the Embassy Extraordinary that it pleased the King to intrust to us for treating of a peace with the Court of London, and now Minister from the King to his Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain.

A Letter signed by the said Duke de Choiseul of the same date, No. 34, addressed to us, imports, that his Sacred Majesty being informed that M. D'Eon had been appointed by the King of Great Britain to carry from the Court of London the Ratifications of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, hath shewed himself disposed to grant to him the rank of a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, of which he hath thought him capable, as well on account of his military services, which have been very conspicuous in the German war, as also by his political services at the Court of Russia; and that this favour ought to be the more pleasing to the Sieur D'Eon, as it is a very particular mark of his Majesty's approbation of his zeal and abilities.

Another Letter signed by the said Duke de Choiseul, also addressed to us, written at Versailles the 21st of March 1763, contains, that the King, being very desirous to receive the Sieur D'Eon as a Knight of St. Louis, hath sent us a Cross, and the Order of his Sacred Majesty, which we were ordered to confer on him; and desiring us to inform him of the day on which he should take the oath at our hands, and deliver to him our certificate.

Which Letters of his Sacred Majesty, and of the Duke de Choiseul, were brought us by the said Sieur D'Eon, at his return from his mission from the Court of London to that of France, and by him presented to us.

And we have seen another Letter of his Sacred Majesty, written at Versailles the said 20th of March 1763, signed Louis, and a little lower the Duke de Choiseul, addressed to the said Sieur D'Eon, containing advice, that he had given him the nomination to the said Order, and commissioned us in his name to receive and admit him to the said dignity.

And another letter from the said Duke de Choiseul, dated at Versailles the 20th of March 1763; also addressed to the said Sieur D'Eon, contains, that upon the account which had been given to his Majesty that he had been chosen to carry from the Court of London the Ratifications of the Definitive Treaty, his Sacred Majesty had shewn himself disposed to render him some favour; that to this purpose his military services had been presented to him, as well as those which he had done in the political part at the Court of Russia, no less than that of London in our negotiation; and that he had given such satisfaction in all respects, that he was granted the rank of a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, although he had not served the number of years prescribed by the laws to be capable of that favour; that he with pleasure gave him advice of it; and that he ought to be assured he no longer left him ignorant of the proof which the King continued to give of his zeal and abilities for the good service of his Majesty.

We have therefore this day, for and in the name of the King, at our Palace near St. James's Palace, administered and received the oath usually and customarily taken by persons admitted to the dignity of a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and have given the Accolade to the said noble Charles Génévieve Louise Auguste André Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont. In testimony whereof we have executed and delivered, in obedience to the will of his Sacred Majesty, the present certificate, which we have signed with our seal manual, counter-signed by our own Secretary, and have put to it the common seal of our arms.

Done at London, the 30th of March 1763,

Signed,
DUC DE NIVERNOIS.

And a little lower, by his Excellency,
Signed,

MOREAU,

EXTRAIT de la LETTRE de la CHEVALIERE D'EON à ses jeunes NEVEUX, partant pour la dernière GUERRE D'AMÉRIQUE; dont deux servoient comme OFFICIERS dans la MARINE ROYALE, deux dans le REGIMENT de WALCH, et l'autre dans celui de DILLON 1^{ablie} pour la première fois.

De Versailles, le 9. Février 1779.

VOUS savez, mes chers neveux, tous les efforts que j'ai fait à Versailles pour combattre encore les ennemis de la France, et vous conduire moi-même dans les
G g g champs

champs de l'honneur. Mais le Roi, ou plutôt son principal Ministre, ne le veut pas absolument, par la crainte sans doute que l'Anglois indomptable qui s'est brulé autrefois la *Pucelle d'Orléans* en Normandie, ne fasse noyer aujourd'hui en Amérique la *Pucelle de Tonnerre*. Mais, plâtant à part, ma mort n'est pas ce qui seroit une grande peine à nos Ministres, c'est d'ailleurs un événement jointain et douteux ; ce qu'ils veulent dans ce moment ; c'est les venger de la liberté que j'ai prise, de ne pas admirer les principes aussi impolitiques qu'impudiques étalés dans leur manifeste, ou déclaration de guerre au sujet de l'insurrection Américaine.

Je vous vois tous partir avec joie, mais en même temps avec chagrin, puisque vous partez sans moi et sans aucun Mentor, encore si jeunes, et pour une guerre si éloignée. Je ne vous ferai pas ici une grande exhortation, je vous répéterai seulement ce que je vous ai dit, "*N'ayez point d'autre crainte que celle de Dieu, et de la perte de l'honneur.*"

Je n'ai pas d'autres biens à vous donner qu'un fusil, une bayonnette, une épée, et un brevet du Roi. Allez-vous en à la chasse des ennemis de la France, puisque vous êtes des gentilhommes sans fortune. On ne se bat pas, disoit un Gascon, lorsqu'on a vingt mille ecus de rente. Vous n'avez aucun revenu, donc vous devez-vous battre mieux que tous les Gascons ensemble ; et d'ailleurs vous êtes mes neveux, et puis que mon sang coule dans vos veines, quand vous serez opulens, vous vous batteriez encore pour défendre votre patrie.

Vous serez toujours assez riches, si vous revenez couverts de blessures et de la gloire. La Providence et le Roi pourvoient au reste.

En vous plaçant dans la Marine et dans les régiments d'infanterie de bonne réputation, mon intention n'a pas été de vous placer dans le *Régiment des Immortels* ; j'ai voulu vous mettre dans des corps qui frappent et reçoivent fréquemment des bons coups.

Soyez magnanimes dans le peril, prompts d'esprit, et de main ; capturez le danger par la prudence et le courage : "*Audaces Fortuna juvat.*" La guerre est le temps où il faut prodiguer nos vies, et songer qu'en mourant, nous nous vivrons par une mort pleine de gloire. Il n'y a pas plus de danger de probabilité dans la chance d'être tué d'un coup de canon au milieu d'un combat, que d'être tué par une tuile dans les rues de Paris ou de Londres lorsqu'il fait grand vent.

Il n'est pas au pouvoir de l'homme de retarder le moment où il doit faire halte pour l'éternité.

En quelque lieu que vous mouriez (pourvu que ce soit sur le champ de bataille, sur le vaisseau, ou sur la brèche, ou sur la mine) vous êtes sûrs de vivre toujours dans mon cœur, et dans celui de vos braves compatriotes. Eh ! quel est le Citoyen qui peut oublier celui qui a généreusement sacrifié ses jours pour défendre et glorifier sa nation ?

Soyez surtout soumis à la discipline militaire et aux ordres de vos Supérieurs. Il faut savoir obéir, avant de savoir commander. Apprenez à bien faire, plutôt qu'à bien dire. Supportez le froid et la chaud, la faim et la soif ; marchez à pied comme à cheval, la nuit aussi bien que le jour, qu'il vente qu'il pleuve, qu'il grêle qu'il tonne, tout cela doit être égal à un bon militaire. Accoutumez-vous à dormir sur la terre comme dans un bon lit, à entendre et à regarder une fusillade et une cannonade comme le fracas d'une jouissance publique, qu'elles soient pour vous une musique militaire, au son de laquelle vous marcherez aux honneurs et aux distinctions ; que les cris des blessés, les convulsions des mourans, les cadavres déchirés, mutilés, et étendus des morts, n'épouvantent point votre jeune imagination, et ne vous distraient point de votre but. Le triomphe a des charmes qu'il faut acheter, et tous ces inconveniens sont comme des compagnons inséparablement attachés à la victoire.

Quand on en vient aux mains, le carnage est aussi impossible d'éviter que de ne pas casser des œufs en faisant une omelette.

Je vous embrasse, tous mes chers neveux, avec tout la tendresse et la force dont je suis capable.

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

POSTSCRIPT to the CHEVALIERE D'EON'S AFFIDAVIT, in FORM of an APPEAL to the ENGLISH NATION. Translated from the French.

BRAVE AND GENEROUS NATION,
 "FACTS," says Dr. Armstrong,
 "are very obstinate witnesses in a court of justice ;" for that reason the Chevaliere D'Eon, who has made this circumstantial deposition merely to establish their validity, dedicates it to the English nation, the most intelligent and the most enlightened of any upon the Globe. Would it but—yes, generous, brave, and loyal people—read.

I do not demand your compassion, it is your justice that I invoke. I could place before your eyes a much greater number of decisive documents. "But I do not desire the death of a sinner:" let him live; let him be converted; that is to say, let him acknowledge his debt; let him pay it to me; and I am satisfied. And to go on to borrow the language of Scripture, "I have condemned myself to silence; I have remained quiet to this day. I will bring the blind by a way that he knew not; the darknesses with which he covered himself I will change into a shining light. I will bring his deceitful intentions to the level of justice." It is for him that I raise my voice, and I will never now forsake him." Heaven and England shall hear my complaints. They will support my just demands. If the sacred deposit of my money is not restored to me, the fate of my honourable creditors and that of myself become equally wretched.

Then, after having served my King and my country during the course of my life, I shall have nothing remaining to me but my fidelity, my focus, and my courage. Upon these, indeed, I shall ever value myself; but I cannot live upon them. I shall have lost my all except my honour. Bold in the approbation of my own conscience, I shall rely upon time and my own actions. But if my confidence is constantly betrayed, if that money is denied to me that I must have thought *one Peer of England* would have kept for me with scrupulousness, or that *his Successor* would have restored me with fidelity, I must fly this perfidious world, and seek some retired spot upon the earth, where I may be at liberty to be *honest and poor*.

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

19. May, 1791.

Brewer Street, Golden Square,
No 38.

SOME CURSORY REMARKS ON DETACHED PARTS of ARCHDEACON PALEY'S "MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY."

By J. L.

MR. PALEY'S observations on the subjects treated of are, in general, just, sensible, and ingenious. Some of his opinions and remarks, however, in my opinion, are liable to be doubted and controverted.—I make the following remarks "en passant."

V. I. p. 102.—Mr. Paley says,

"Another right which may be called a general right, as it is incidental to every man who is in a situation to claim it, is the right of extreme necessity; by which is meant a right to use or destroy another's property, when it is necessary for our own preservation to do so; as a right to take, without or against the owner's leave, the first food, clothes, or shelter we meet with, when we are in danger of perishing through want of them. Restitution, however, is due when in our power."

This assertion of Mr. P.'s I think rather too strong and unguarded. It is true, "*necessitas non habet legem*;" but who is to be the judge of this necessity? Either the necessitous person is himself to be the judge, or he is not. If he is, then does it not follow, that an unprincipled man will make a plea of necessity sometimes where there is none? e. g. a plea of hunger for thieving or robbing; and probably when that hunger, if real, was the effect of his own idleness, the vicious habit of drunk-

ness, and the like. I do not think that the law of the land allows of this plea of "extreme necessity." Does not Mr. P.'s assertion, then, set up "a general or inherent right," in opposition to a legal right? Mr. P. says, that "the right of extreme necessity, is a right to use or destroy another's property, without or against the owner's leave." If so, then does it not follow, that the owner who defends his own property against the violent attack of the "extremely necessitous," is an enemy to the general rights of mankind? But would mankind at large, or would our law, view him in that light? Would not each justify him in resisting an attack on his property, let the person's plea who made the attack be that of "extreme necessity," whether real or feigned? and would he not be exculpated, were he in resisting this attack to wound, or even to kill the aggressor? which I think could not be the case upon Mr. Paley's hypothesis. Nay, the very reverse would follow upon this doctrine; for if the aggressor "who attacks and destroys another's property," is allowed to plead the right of "extreme necessity," as the general, inherent, or unalienable right of man, were he in asserting this right to wound or kill the proprietor, he could hardly be pronounced guilty of a crime.

But let us consider the alternative of the dilemma, and say, that the necessitous person is *not* himself to be the judge of this plea of "extreme necessity," but that either the proprietor or the laws of the land are to judge for him; then the foundation of the plea of "extreme necessity," as built upon the *general rights of mankind*, is destroyed.

P. 185. *Of Lies*, Mr. Paley says,

"There are falsehoods which are not lies, that is, which are not criminal; as, 1. where no one is deceived: e. g. *a servant's denying his master*; in such an instance no confidence is betrayed, because none was reposed; no promise to speak the truth is violated, because none was given, or understood to be given."

This morality appears to me to be rather too lax, and the example of "a servant's denying his master" far from being a clear proof of the innocency of falsehood because no one is deceived.

Truth is in its own nature eternal and immutable; and stands opposed to intentional *falsehoods* as well as *lies*, whatever distinction may be made between these two. I think also, that this instance of Mr. Paley's respecting "a servant's denying his master," contradicts what he justly asserts in the preceding page, that "the obligation of veracity may be made out from the direct ill consequences of lying to social happiness;" for though in the example given there be "no specific injury to a private individual," yet it contains in it "the destruction of that confidence, which (as Mr. P. justly observes) is essential to the intercourse of human life; on which account a lie may be pernicious in its general tendency, and therefore criminal, though it produce no particular or visible mischief to any one."

P. 190. *Forms of Oaths*, Mr. Paley says,

"Amongst the Jews, the juror held up his right hand towards heaven—the same form is retained in Scotland still, *amongst the same Jews*."

It is somewhat surprising that the learned and intelligent Mr. Paley should confine this form to the *Jews* in Scotland; for besides that a Jew is almost a phenomenon there, it is well known that by the law and usage of Scotland, the holding up of the hand, and making a direct appeal to heaven, is the universal form of taking oaths there, not by Jews merely, but by Christians of all denominations.

Of Oaths to observe local Statutes;

Mr. P. observes, that "Members of Colleges in the Universities, and of other ancient foundations, are required to swear to the observance of their respective statutes; *which observance is become in some cases unlawful, in others impracticable, in others useless, in others inconvenient.*"

From the above general statement must not every impartial person conclude, that it is exceedingly preposterous to swear to the observance of local statutes, confessedly unlawful and impracticable? Yea, rather, does not such swearing favour of impiety, and sinful trifling and prevaricating in sacred things? And would it not be to the honour (as I suppose it is in the power) of the Legislature to re-model the oaths to be taken on such occasions?

Mr. Paley's arguments and palliations in order to prove the lawfulness of continuing and of taking such oaths, are, to my mind, far from being satisfactory. Says he, "*unlawful* directions are countermanded by the authority which made them unlawful—*impracticable* directions are dispensed with by the necessity of the case. The Statutes of some Colleges forbid the speaking of any language but Latin within the walls of the College; direct that a certain number, and not fewer than that number, be allowed the use of an apartment amongst them—that so many hours of each day be employed in public exercises, lectures, or disputations, and some other articles of discipline adapted to the tender years of the students who in former times resorted to Universities. Were Colleges to retain such rules, nobody now-a-days would come near them. *They are laid aside, therefore, though parts of the Statutes, and as such included within the oath*, not merely because they are inconvenient, but because there is sufficient reason to believe that the founders themselves would have dispensed with them, as subversive of their own designs."

Such pleas and evasions are sufficiently jesuitical; but the appeal, after all, must be made to the truly conscientious man who feareth God and the solemnity of an oath, whether by such pleas he could reconcile his mind to swear to the observance of statutes confessedly impracticable.

P. 180, 181. *Of the Non-residence of the Parochial Clergy*. Mr. P. remarks,

"It is a question of some magnitude and difficulty, what offices may be conscientiously

scilicet supplied by a Deputy?"—Mr. Paley says,

"1. An office may not be discharged by a deputy, *where a particular confidence is reposed in the judgement and conduct of the person appointed to it.*—2. Where the custom hinders.—3. Where the duty cannot, from its nature, be so well performed by a deputy.—4. When some inconvenience would result to the service in general from the permission of deputies in such cases."

Mr. P. then adds, "if the officiating curate discharge every duty which his principal, were he present, would be bound to discharge, and in a manner equally beneficial to the parish, the only one of the foregoing objections to the absence of the principal is the last." But does not the first objection militate against this practice? Has not the minister appointed to a cure of souls a particular confidence reposed in him? And how can he satisfy the confidence, if he do not fulfil the trust committed to him?

Mr. P. seems to overlook, that the minister has his trust from *God* as well as *Man*; and however a shepherd who deserts his flock may find excuses to satisfy *man*, yet it will be but a poor plea to make before *God*, that he violated the confidence and trust reposed in him, while he turned his flock over to a hireling's care.

As to the second reason, that "custom does not hinder non-residence," this is a wretched plea for a conscientious man to make. Scripture, that unerring guide and standard, says, "thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." And if custom does not hinder it, so much greater is the disgrace on the Bishops and Clergy; the former in permitting, and the latter in practising this unscriptural innovation. As to the third argument,—If the office of the ministry, and the care of a particular congregation or parish, be a trust reposed by *God*, no one, from the nature of things, can so well perform this office or trust, as he to whom it is specially committed.

As to the fourth objection—"That some inconvenience would result to the service in general from the permission of a deputy;" Mr. P. says, "the force of this objection will be much diminished, if the absent Rector or Vicar be in the mean time engaged in any function or employment of equal importance to the general interest of religion, or of greater."

But must it not be acknowledged that this maxim or plea, if generally admitted, would open a wide door to abuse; and

that it is not a sufficient excuse for the neglect of the solemn and important trust of the souls of men; than the discharge of which in a proper manner, nothing can be of more importance to the general interest of religion?

Add to this, that while a minister resides with, and pays particular attention to his flock, he may at the same time be able to serve the general interest of religion more at large, by writing, or publishing to the world on useful topics.

As to the remaining argument and plea of Mr. P. for the non-residence of the clergy, that "the whole revenue of the National Church may be properly considered as a common fund for the support of the national religion; and if a clergyman be serving the cause of Christianity and Protestantism, it can make little difference out of what particular portion of this fund, that is, by the tythes and glebe of what particular parish, his service be rewarded;"—this argument runs well enough for those who are fond of a State-religion, but I think cannot satisfy those who take their ideas simply from the New Testament; and I doubt, whether it would even satisfy the farmers of a parish, when paying their tythes for the support of a clergyman who never visited or instructed them, who spent what he received for being their spiritual shepherd far off from his flock, and who never condescended to give them a sight of his face from January to December, except perhaps when he came to demand from them their fleece and wool.

Chap. 22, p. 218, 219—*Of Subscription to Articles of Religion.*—Mr. Paley observes,

"That the Compilers of the Thirty-nine Articles are not to be considered as the *imposers* of Subscription, but the Legislature (of the 13 Eliz.), whose intention the Subscriber is bound to satisfy."—So far true; at the same time, an honest and conscientious man must acknowledge, that the Legislature enjoins Subscription to the Articles in the same sense as the Compilers of the Articles understood them, otherwise a wide door indeed is opened for duplicity and prevarication. Subscription to any Creed or Articles would defeat the very end of Subscription, if he who subscribes believes quite the contrary, or denies the plain meaning of the Articles subscribed. This is such a sort of prevarication as would be deemed base and infamous in matters of a secular nature.

To corroborate my argument, let it be remembered

remembered, that the Act of Uniformity requires in those who subscribe, "an unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer."

Bishop Burnet, in his Exposition of the Articles, strengthens my idea, when he says, (p. 7.) "I come to consider what the clergy is bound to by their Subscriptions. The meaning of every Subscription is to be taken from the design of the imposer, and from the words of the Subscription itself. The title of the Articles bears, that they were agreed upon in Convocation, for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the stabilishing consent touching true religion; where it is evident that a *consent in opinion* is designed. If we in the next place consider the declaration that the Church has made in the Canons, we shall find that the 36th Canon is express for the Clergy, requiring them to subscribe *willingly, and ex animo, and acknowledge all and every Article to be agreeable to the word of God*. Upon which Canon it is that the form of the Subscription runs in these words, which seem expressly to declare a man's own opinion, and not a bare consent to an article of peace, or an engagement to silence and submission. The Statute of the 13. Eliz. c. 12. which gives the legal authority to our requiring Subscriptions in order to a man's being capable of a benefice, requires that every clergyman should read the Articles in the church, with a declaration of his *unfeigned assent* to them. These things make it appear very plain, that the Subscriptions of the clergy must be considered as a declaration of their own opinion, and not as a bare obligation to silence. In consequence of the great and warm disputes concerning the decrees of God in King James the First's reign, which occasioned the Synod of Dort, divines on both sides appealed to the Articles. Upon this a royal declaration was set forth, enjoining, among other things, to regard the general meaning of the Articles according to God's promises; and that no man thereafter should put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of the Article, but *should take it in the literal and grammatical sense of the Article*. From which, two things are to be inferred; the one is, that the Subscription does import an assent to the Article [and the other is, that an Article being conceived in such general words that it can admit

of different literal and grammatical senses, even when the senses given are contrary to one another, yet both may subscribe the Article with a good conscience, and without any equivocation; as for example, in the Article of Christ's descent into Hell"].

After the above quotation, I need not add how much I differ from Mr. Paley, who seems to regard them rather as articles of peace than of faith, and who uses this lax and unwarranted argument and assertion (p. 219.), "They who contend that nothing less can justify Subscription to the 39 Articles than the actual belief of each and every separate proposition contained in them, must suppose that the Legislature expected the consent of ten thousand men, and that in perpetual succession, not to one controverted proposition, but to many hundreds. It is difficult to conceive how this could be expected by any who observed the incurable diversity of human opinion upon all subjects that of demonstration."

That the Legislature requires such a consent, is, I think, clearly proved; and if such request be (as Mr. P. insinuates) unreasonable and absurd, let them see to it who make the request, and also those who do violence to their own judgements by a compliance.

P. 248. *Of Charity or Pecuniary Bounty;*

Mr. P. says, "the Apostle describes this virtue as *propitiating the Divine favour in an eminent degree*." No wonder that Mr. P. is so desirous to evade the force of Subscription to doctrinal Articles, when he utters such a sentence as the above; a sentence contradictory both to Articles and Scripture. What! *our alms propitiating the Divine favour*—and that *in an eminent degree*! How gross and erroneous! Contrast the Twelfth Article (which Mr. P. himself subscribed), which says, "Good works cannot put away our sins, and endure the severity of God's judgment." Contrast Rom. iii. 24. "Whom (*i. e.* Christ) God hath set forth as a propitiation for sins through his blood." If we believe Scripture then, not our alms, but Christ's blood is that which propitiates the Divine favour. To the same effect says the Eleventh Article, "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and not for our own works or deserving."

DIRECTIONS for the STUDY of ENGLISH HISTORY.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Lord Mansfield's Instructions for the Study of Ancient and Modern History, inserted in your last Magazine, have afforded that general satisfaction which the utility and excellence of the compositions entitle them to. I send you what I think will be equally acceptable, some Directions for the Reading of English History, written many years ago to a Friend by a Gentleman of great eminence yet living, whose name at present cannot be disclosed.

I am, &c.

C. D.

3d May 1791.

YOU will not expect to be sent to the authors who are usually called Classical for much information in the English History. Very little is met with in the Greek, and not a great deal in the Latin. Cæsar, Tacitus, and Suetonius, are the only ones worth mentioning on this subject.

Nor will you chuse to be referred to the Monkish writers. Jeffrey of Monmouth and his story of Brute are now generally given up. Some of them indeed, as William of Malmesbury, Matthew Paris, &c. have a more authentic character; but I suppose any one (except a professed antiquary) will be contented with them at second-hand in the modern historians. Carte has made the most and best use of them, which is the greatest merit of his book. Hume often puts their names in his margin; but I fear, all he knew of them was through the *media* of other writers. He has some mistakes which could not have happened had he really consulted the originals.

The first *planting* of every nation is necessarily obscure, and always lost in a pretended antiquity. It matters little to us, whether our *Island* was first peopled by Trojans, Phœnicians, Scythians, Celts, or Gauls, who have all their respective advocates; and the famous Daniel de Foe makes his *True-born Englishman* a compound of all nations under Heaven. If you chuse however to read about this matter, *Sheringham de Anglorum Origine*, 8vo. 1670, is the best book for the purpose. I may just mention, that some writers would cavil at the word *Island* just above, and insist, that we were formerly joined to the French Continent.

Little real knowledge is to be picked up from our History before the Conquest, yet it may not be amiss to have a general idea of the Druidical Government among the ancient Britons; of the invasion of the

Romans under Julius Cæsar, and again in the time of Claudius; the struggles for liberty under Caractacus, Boadicea, &c.; the desertion of the Island by the Romans; the irruption of the Picts and Scots; the calling in of the Saxons as allies; who, after a time, turned their arms against the natives and conquered them (some few excepted, who secured themselves in the mountains of Wales; whence their descendants affect to call themselves *Antient Britons*); the establishment of the *Hep-tarchy*, &c. the union under King Egbert; the invasion and various fortunes of the Danes; and lastly, the Normans under William the Conqueror.

The best authors for this period are Milton and Sir William Temple; the latter more pleasing, but the former more accurate. Milton's prose works are exceeding stiff and pedantic, and Sir William's as remarkably easy and genteel; but he should have attended more to the *minutiae* of names and dates.

As to the *Religion* of our ancestors, something of the Druids may be learned from *Schedius de Dis Germanis*, and an Essay in Toland's Posthumous Works. Christianity seems to have been introduced, perhaps by some of the Romans, in the first century. Some indeed pretend, that St. Paul himself came over.

The Saxons brought their own Gods with them, *viz.* the *Sun, Moon, Tuifco, Woden, Thor, Friga,* and *Seater*, and in imitation of the Romans dedicated to them respectively the days of the week; and hence the names which continue to our times. For this subject I would recommend *Intelligence's* "Restitution of decayed *Intelligence*."

From the Conquest our annals are more clear than those of any other nation in the world. This happens from the custom or obligation that every *mitred* Abbey was under to employ a *Registrary* for all extraordinary

extraordinary events; and their notes were usually compared together at the end of every reign. Hence the great number of *Monkish Historians*.

It luckily happens, that no party-spirit has biased the Historians in their accounts of our old Kings; and it therefore does not much signify what author is read. You would smile at my love of black letter, were I to refer you to Hollinshed or Stowe; men, I assure you, by no means despicable, and much superior to Caxton, Fabian, Grafton, &c.; nor will you chuse to read chronicles in rhyme; as Robert of Gloucester and Harding. The most elegant *old history* we have is that by Samuel Daniel, a *Poet* of no mean rank. Though he wrote more than half a century before Milton, his style appears much more modern. His continuator Truffel is not so well spoken of. Daniel is very concise in his accounts before the Conquest, but much fuller afterwards. He ends with Edward III. and Truffel with Richard III. This book is reprinted in Bishop Kennet's Collections; but the old editions are the best. The Bishop employed Quidmixon, a hero of the Dunciad, in the re-publication; who, we are told, falsified it in many places.

If we are not content with *general* accounts of the subsequent reigns, it may not be amiss to look at their *particular* writers. Buck's History of Richard III. is remarkable from the pains he takes to clear his character against the *scandal* (as he calls it) of other Historians. Lord Bacon's second History of Henry the VIIIth comes next. You must know this King was a favourite with James the Ist, and as it was written to recover his favour, the author, you may suppose, has not been impartial. Lord Herbert's Henry the VIIIth well deserves reading; he was a free-thinker and a free-writer; his information was good, and the era particularly interesting. The next work of importance (not quite forgetting Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Hayward's Edward the VIth) is Camden's Elizabeth, a performance worthy of its author. The story of Mary Queen of Scots may be more particularly known from her countrymen Meib, Buchanan,

The Stuarts have brought in a flood of histories, many highly-lying panegyrics, and many scandalous invectives. On James the Ist, Whiston, Sanderson, Weldon, &c. and a late writer, one Harris, an Anabaptist Parson.

For Charles the Ist appears our greatest Historian, Lord Clarendon; on the other side Ludlow; who, however, is particularly severe on Cromwell. I omit Whitlock, Rushworth, Warwick, and a thousand others.

After the Restoration, Bishop Burnet's History of his Own Times will come in, and carry us to the end of Queen Anne's reign: a curious work, but to be read with great caution, as the Bishop had strong prejudices. Salmon wrote an answer to it.

Rapin seems the next writer of much consequence. Voltaire, certainly a good judge of history, calls him our *best* Historian; but perhaps he was partial to his countryman. It is, however, a work of much accuracy, but barren of reflection, and consequently heavy in the reading. Carte, who emphatically styles himself an *Englishman*, wrote purposely against him, on the *Tory* side of the question.

The later Historians, Hume, Smollet, &c. you know, perhaps, as well as I do. Hume is certainly an admirable writer; his style bold, and his reflections shrewd and uncommon; but his religious and political notions have too often warped his judgement. (Mrs. Maccaulay has just now published against his account of the Stuarts, but I have not yet had an opportunity of reading her book.) Smollet wants the dignity of history, and takes every thing upon trust; but his books, at least the former volumes, are sufficiently pleasing. I have purposely omitted a multitude of writers; as Speed, Baker, Brady, Tyrrell, Echard, Guthrie, &c.

Collections of *Letters and State Papers* are of the utmost importance, if we pretend to exactness: such as a collection called the *Cabala*, Burleigh's, Sydney's, Thurloe's, &c.

The last observation I shall trouble you with is, that sometimes a single pamphlet will give us better the *clue* of a transaction than a volume in *folio*. Thus we learn from the Duche's of Marlborough's Apology, that the peace of Utrecht was made by a quarrel among the *women* of the bed-chamber! Hence *Memoirs, Secret Histories, Political Papers, &c.* are not to be despised; always allowing sufficiently for the prejudice of party, and believing them no farther than they are supported by collateral evidence.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN DUNNING, Esq. to a GENTLEMAN of the INNER TEMPLE; containing DIRECTIONS to the STUDENT.

Lincoln's-Inn, March 3, 1779.

DEAR SIR,

THE habits of intercourse in which I have lived with you, family, joined to the regard which I entertain for yourself, makes me solicitous, in compliance with your request, to give you some Hints concerning the Study of the Law.

Our profession is generally ridiculed as being dry and uninteresting; but a mind anxious for the discovery of truth and information will be amply gratified for the toil, in investigating the origin and progress of a jurisprudence which has the good of the people for its basis, and the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages for its improvement. Nor is the study itself so intricate as has been imagined; more especially since the labours of some modern writers have given it a more regular and scientific form. Without industry, however, it is impossible to arrive at any eminence in practice, and the man who shall be bold enough to attempt excellence by abilities alone, will soon find himself forsaken by many who have inferior understandings, but better attainments. On the other hand, the most painful plodder can never arrive at celebrity by mere reading; a man calculated for success, must add to native genius an instructive faculty in the discovery and retention of that knowledge only, which can be at once useful and productive.

I imagine that a considerable degree of learning is absolutely necessary. The elder authors frequently wrote in Latin, and the foreign jurists continue the practice to this day. Besides this, classical attainments contribute much to the refinement of the understanding, and the embellishment of the style. The utility of grammar, rhetoric, and logic, are known and felt by every one. Geometry will afford the most apposite examples of close and pointed reasoning; and geography is so very necessary in common life, that there is less credit in knowing, than dishonour in being unacquainted with it. But it is history, and more particularly that of his own country, which will occupy the attention and attract the regard of the great lawyer. A man's knowledge of the political revolutions and judicial decisions of our predecessors, whether in the more ancient or modern eras of our government, is equally useful and interesting. This will include a narrative of all the material alterations in the Common Law, and the reasons and

VOL. XIX.

exigencies on which they were founded.

I would always recommend a diligent attendance on the Courts of Justice, as by that means the practice of them (a circumstance of great moment) will be easily and naturally acquired. Besides this, a much stronger impression will be made on the mind by the statement of the case, and the pleadings of the Counsel, than from a cold uninteresting detail of it in a report. But above all, a trial at bar, or a special argument, should never be neglected. As it is usual on these occasions to take notes, a knowledge of short hand will give such facility to your labours, as to enable you to follow the most rapid speaker with certainty and precision. Common-place books are convenient and useful; and as they are generally lettered, a reference may be had to them in a moment. It is usual to acquire some insight into real business, under an eminent special pleader, previous to actual practice at the bar: this idea I beg leave strongly to second, and indeed I have known but a few great men who have not possessed this advantage. There follows a list of books necessary for your perusal and instruction, to which I have added some remarks; and wishing that you may add to a successful practice, that integrity which can alone make you worthy of it,

I remain, &c. &c.

JOHN DUNNING.

Read Hume's History of England, particularly observing the rise, progress, and declension of the feudal system. Minutely attend to the Saxon government that preceded it, and dwell on the reigns of Edward I.—Henry VI.—Henry VII. Henry VIII.—James I.—Charles I. Charles II. and James II.

Blackstone. On the second reading turn to the references.

Mr. Justice Wright's learned Treatise on Tenures.

Coke Littleton, especially every word of Fee-Simple, Fee-Tail, and Tenant in Tail.

Coke's Institutes; more particularly the Ill and Hd; and Sergeant Hawkins's Compendium.

Coke's Reports.—Plowden's Commentary.—Bacon's Abridgement; and Full Principles of Equity.—Pigott on Fines.—Reports of Croke, Burrow, Raymond, Saunders, Strange, and Peere Williams.—Paley's Maxims.—Lord Bacon's Elements of the Common Law.

H h h

COURSE

COURSE of STUDY in LAW recommended by LORD MANSFIELD to
Mr. DRUMMOND, 1774.

FOR general Ethics, which are the foundation of all Law, read Xenophon's Memorabilia, Tully's Offices, and Woolaston's Religion of Nature. You may likewise look into Aristotle's Ethics, which you will not like; but it is one of those books, *qui à l'usage salutandi sunt ne verba nobis denentur.*

For the law of nations, which is partly founded on the law of nature, and partly positive, read Grotius, and Puffendorf in Barbeyrac's translation, and Burlamaqui's Droit Naturel: as these authors treat the same subject in the heads, they may be read together and compared.

When you have laid this foundation, it will be time to look into those systems of positive law that have prevailed in their turn. You will begin of course with the Roman Law; for the history of which read Gravina's elegant work, *De Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis*; then read and study Jussuman's Institute, without any

other comment than the short one by Vin-nius. Long comments would only confound you, and make your head spin round. Dip occasionally into the Pandects. After this, it will be proper to acquire a general idea of feudal law and the feudal system, which is so interwoven with almost every constitution in Europe, that without some knowledge of it, it is impossible to understand Modern History. Read Craig De Feudis, an admirable book for matter and method; and dip occasionally into the Corpus Juris Feudalis, whilst you are reading Grumone's History of Naples, one of the ablest and most instructive books that ever was written. These writers are not sufficient to give you a thorough knowledge of the subjects they treat of; but they will give you general notions, general leading principles, and lay the best foundation that can be laid for the study of any municipal law, such as the Law of England, Scotland, France, &c. &c.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A REFERENCE to the Second Volume of Sir James Barrow's Reports, page 834, will in a great measure answer the inquiries suggested in your observations on Capt. Grose's account of Berwick. In 1759, a dispute having arisen in the corporation, one of the members was indicted in the Borough Court for an assault. He applied to the King's Bench to remove the cause into that court, for the sake of a more impartial trial than could be had in the town; and the question, Whether the indictment could be removed from this peculiar and exempt jurisdiction? was warmly contested.—On this occasion it became necessary to examine minutely into the constitution and history of the borough: its charters are stated much at large in the Report, and Lord Mansfield in his judgment gives a summary of its history. From the result of this legal discussion it appears, that Berwick was formerly part of Scotland, but that now it is part of the Kingdom of England, is governed by the same laws, and is subject to the superintending jurisdiction of the courts at Westminster. It has peculiar privileges, similar to those of the counties palatine, but without the *jure regalia*.

The following are extracts from what was delivered by the Chief Justice, and from other parts of the Report.

“Edward the First conceived the great design of annexing all the other parts of the Island of Great Britain to the realm of England. To effectuate his idea, as time should offer occasion, he maintained that all the parts thereof not in his own hands or possession were holden of his crown. After having, under colour of this doctrine, forcibly possessed himself of Wales in the twenty fourth year of his reign, he treated the King of Scotland as rebellious vassal, and took Berwick and the rest of Scotland into his own hands. They were soon at sword's point, and continued so many years.

“Edward the Second renounced all pretensions to the kingdom of Scotland in property or superiority, *divisum à regno Angliæ*.

“Edward the Third procured from King Edward Balliol and the Parliament of Scotland a grant and cession of Berwick, separate from Scotland for ever, *et regali dignitati et coronæ ac regno Angliæ perpetuis temporibus annexa unita et incorporata*. In the tenth year of his reign he confirmed to the people of Berwick the charter

charter which had been given them by Edward I.

“ Berwick was again lost when Edward the Third was in France, and retaken after his return. And in the thirtieth year of his reign he gave a new charter, confirming the former, with some additions, particularly that they should be governed by the laws and usages which they enjoyed in the time of Alexander, late King of Scotland (who reigned before the competition about that crown).

“ Berwick was lost again, and again recovered by Edward the Fourth, who confirmed the former charters by a charter and act of Parliament, and subsequent confirmations were granted by Henry the Eighth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

“ Their present constitution is under letters patent granted in the second year of James the First, which are expressly confirmed by an act of Parliament of the same date. Under these they act: and they have had no charter since.

“ By this charter of James, they are empowered to hold a court for the trial of civil actions, real and personal, not limited in amount; and criminal courts, with cognizance of offences even capital; and their former privilege is confirmed to them, of not being sued, or implicated, or called to serve on juries out of their own borough.

“ With respect to civil actions, the direction of the charter is, that the proceedings are to be according to the laws and customs of England, or according to the ancient, reasonable, and laudable custom of the said borough, heretofore used and allowed in the same borough. This latter clause is omitted in the subsequent part of the charter, where directions are given concerning the proceedings of the criminal courts, which are to be only according to the laws and statutes of the same town of England. Thus, in civil matters, the law of Scotland may prevail in Berwick, as the local and customary law of the town; in the same manner as the peculiar customs of a variety of cities, boroughs, and manors are allowed, as part of the law of the land. But in criminal matters, the general law of England prevails here as in the rest of the kingdom, with the single exception, that the trial is confined to the courts of the town, where there is no special reason for removing it from their jurisdiction.

“ Between the twenty second year of Edward the Fourth, and the thirty-third of

Henry the Eighth (the particular time does not appear, because the returns are lost). Berwick was summoned, as a borough of England, to send Members to Parliament. They were summoned in like manner till the Union, and they still continue to send Members to the Parliament of Great Britain by summons, as being part of the realm, and not under any of their charters; for by none of those is the right given them of sending Members to Parliament; and yet they have sent them ever since the time of Henry the Eighth.

“ Before the Union, Berwick was bound by every English general Act of Parliament, in like manner as Wales was bound, and that was, as being part of the realm of England. Where it is particularly named in Acts of Parliament, that is superfluous; and so also is the naming of Wales. If it was not part of England before the Union, it is now no part of Great Britain; for only England and Scotland are united. It is bound by all general laws, first, the Union. In general Acts, not applicable to Scotland, and where it is not intended to be included, the method is, to declare by proviso that they do not extend to Scotland. Where provisions are made for that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, are comprehended under that description. To remove all question on this subject, the Act of 20 Geo. 2. c. 42. declares and enacts, that in all cases where England hath been or shall be mentioned in any Act of Parliament, the same has been and shall be deemed to comprehend Wales and Berwick.”

The Court determined, that in extraordinary cases, where complete justice cannot otherwise be done, the King's Bench may remove causes out of the peculiar jurisdiction of Berwick; and this was done in the case which gave rise to the argument.

Thus it seems, that Capt. Grose wrote without his usual degree of information, when he considers Berwick as a kind of separate district, particularly mentioned in all Acts of Parliament as not being included either in England or Scotland. And not only is he mistaken in this supposition, but there is also an inaccuracy in those briefs which give licence to collect contributions throughout the kingdom of England the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor, in Wales.

And now permit me to ask if such o

your correspondents as are read in the history of Wales, or are conversant with briefs, the reason of the feigning of these three counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor, which are usually named in them,

without any mention of the rest of the principality.

Yours, &c.

J. H.

SIR JAMES TYRREL.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ACCORDING to Sir John Ferris in the Pasten Correspondence, Letter 20. vol. 2. note 2. page 65, Sir William Tyrrel was accus'd to Sir James Tyrrel, the afterwards supposed murderer of Edward the Fifth and his brother the Duke of York.

Lord Bacon, who has the specious art of adjusting candour where he means to impart conviction against truth, has, in the first instance, established the REPORT of this supposed murderer and the supposed murderer into a TALE of TRUTH by design, to impudently ascribe in his History of Henry the Seventh, by way of flattering that Monarch, in order to curry favour after his fall. Without any warrant but his own authority, he asserts, that Henry caused Sir James Tyrrel and his man Dighton to be committed to the Tower in 1493, and executed touching the death of the two innocent Princes. Now that cannot be true, because on the testimony not only of Henry himself, but of his Parliament, three years afterwards, in 1497. Sir James Tyrrel bore an unblemished character, and that in the eye of all the world; and nothing can bear a contradiction to the contrary but he maintained it to his last breath of life. The occasion was this: The Earl of Oxford, with whom Sir James Tyrrel seems to have been well connected, hid, in the first Parliament of Henry the Seventh, obtained an Act for the restoration of a maternal title of estates which his mother the Lady Oxford, and her trustees, had conveyed to Richard the Third when he was only Duke of Gloucester, while the Earl her son was in prison; and this Act passed on a suggestion, that the conveyances were executed by coercion: it happened afterwards that it was held, that there was no proof before the Parliament of such coercion; and in the Parliament of 1497, being the twelfth year of that King's reign, the Earl applied for a confirmation of that Act, and offered evidence of the coercion, by producing several gentlemen to prove it. The words in the new Act applied for, run thus: "Therefore there be comen at th'

vulfance and desire of the said Erie, into the said Parliament, divers WORSHIPFULL AND CREDIBLE PERSONS; that is to say, JAMES TYRREL, Knight; John Ryfel, Knight; William Duntall, William Pulton, Esquires, and Henry Robson, Gentleman, which testify and witness to all the said estates, releases, confirmations, and other charges, were made as well by the said Countesse as by her said feoffees, by compulsion, coercion, and imprisonment, and other wrongs and dangers put to them in that behalf." I do not think it essentially necessary, but I think it may be more satisfactory, to add the certificate of the several gentlemen examined, and in their own hands, subscribed to the said confirmation of the former Act, viz. "For belief to or comen: We James Tyrrel, John Ryfel, Knights, William Pulton, William Duntall, John Power, Esquires, and Henry Robson, Gentleman, and every of us seyn and depose, as we will answer before God, upon our consciences, that the said releases and confirmations made as well by Elizabeth Countesse of Oxenford, late modre to John Erie of Oxenford that now is, as by all her feoffees, lured to her use, of and in all such castles, manors, lordshippes, lands and tenements, rents, services, and other hereditaments which were of her inheritance, to Richard late Duke of Gloucester and to every other persone or persones by hym named and assigned, were by coercion, compulsion, and other wrongs put to her and daungers put to the said Countesse and her said feoffees in that behalf by the said late Duke. Subscriptio totum, Ryfel, Sir James Tyrrel, William Pulton, John Power, Henry Robson. Also I William Duntall depose, as I will answer before God after my conscience, that the said Countesse and her feoffees was compelled as is aforesaid." The truth of this representation will be found in the Rotuli Parliamentorum, Vol. 6. p. 473, 474.

It will appear, that long after this time Sir James Tyrrel was favoured and trusted by Henry the Seventh, under whom he held

held the office of Captain of Guynes, which probably he held to his dying day: he was beheaded in the Tower in the year 1503, with Sir John Wyndham, on pretence of treason in plotting to assist in the dethroning Henry in favour of the Earl of Suffolk. It is remarkable, and it is to be desired, on Lord Bacon, that in that occasion observes, "That Lord Aberpavane and Sir Thomas Greere were at the same time apprehended and soon after delivered; that the Earl of Devonshire remained prisoner in the Tower during the King's life; that William de la Pole was also long restrained, though not so strictly. But," says he, "for Sir James Tyrell, against whom the blood of the innocent princes Edward the Fifth and his brother did still

crie from under the altar, and Sir John Wyndham and the other meaner ones, they were attainted and executed; the two Knights beheaded. "By this apostrophe on Tyrell, Lord Bacon meant to impress the fiction of his being taken into custody and examined about the supposed murders, of which we have reason to think there was never a suspicion till very long after Tyrell's death, and it was then fixed on him because he was not living to answer for himself. The memory of the dead is sacred, and should be defended for them: the living can answer for themselves, and the murder must be proved before it can be believed; which now it never can be.

21st April, 1791.

THE YORKIST.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XXII.

The INTERNAL OECONOMY of a MUG-HOUSE, &c. in the REIGN of GEORGE I. described by a FOREIGN TRAVELLER.

AT the Mug-house Club in Long Acre, where on Wednesdays a mixture of gentlemen, lawyers, and tradesmen, meet in a great room, a grave old gentleman in his grey hairs and near ninety years of age is then President, and sits in an armed chair some steps higher than the rest. A hap plays all the while at the lower end of the room; and now and then some one of the company rises and entertains the rest with a song (and by the bye some are good matters). Here is nothing drank but ale, and every gentleman chalks on the table as it is brought in; every one also, as in a coffee-house, retires when he pleases.

N. B. In the time of the Parliament's sitting, there are clubs composed of the Members of the Commons, where most affairs are digested before they are brought into the House.

INSCRIPTION written under a small Bust in Wax of Pope BENEDICT XIV. which hangs in a small Cabinet adjoining to the Breakfast room at Strawberry Hill. By HORACE WALPOLLE, Esq.

PROSPERO LAMBERTINI,
Bishop of Rome,

by the Name of BENEDICT XIV.
Who, though an absolute Prince,
reigned as harmlessly
as a DOGE of VENICE:

He restored the lustre of the TIARA
by those Arts alone,

by which alone he obtained it,
his VIR VICES.

Reh'd by Papists,

Essteem'd by Protestants;

A Priest without Intolerance or Interesteds;

A Prince without Favourites;

A Pope without Nepotism;

An Author without Vanity:

In short, a Man

Whom neither Wit nor Power
could spoil.

The Son of a favourite Minister,
but one who never counted a Prince
nor worshipp'd a Churchman,
offers in a free Protestant Country
this deserved Incentive

To the best of the Roman Pontiffs.

M DCC. LVII.

This Inscription having been sent to Sir Horace Mann, at Florence, and by him shewn to the Abbate Neccolini, the latter translated and sent it to Cardinal Archinto, who gave it to the Pope. The good old man was so pleas'd with this testimony borne to his virtues, that he gave copies to all that came near him, and wrote it in a letter to one of his particular friends at Bologna, concluding with this expression of amiable humility.—

"Non mandano tutto al nostro Canonico Poggi, accio conosca che siamo come le statue della facciata di San Pietro in Vaticano, che, a chi e nella piazza e cosi lontano, fanno una bella comparfa, ma a chi poi viene vicino, fanno figure di ouidi Mascheroni."

GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the HISTORY and RELIGION
of MANKIND.

[From " SKETCHES chiefly relating to the HISTORY, RELIGION, LEARNING,
and MANNERS of the HINDOOS."]

(Concluded from Page 285.)

IN the midst of this doubt and solicitude, Christianity was announced, declaring the veil which covered that mystery to be removed, and, out of compassion to mankind, the certainty of a future state to be revealed by God himself. The pleasing prospect was held out to all classes of men indifferently; no distinction was made between the emperor and the slave; happiness and misery depended on the firmness of belief in the doctrines, and the practice of the injunctions, of Christ, the morality of which, though consonant to, yet far surpassed in purity, the precepts of those wise and virtuous philosophers who had already instructed mankind. Not less flattering than the prospect of the immortality of the soul, was that of the resurrection of the body, and this doctrine may perhaps likewise have assisted the more immediate causes of the rapid advancement of Christianity.

The greatest difficulty in the way of conversion, seems to have been the mystery by which God had conveyed his will to man, which, being above human comprehension, could not be explained, and was therefore either to be rejected or believed; but, in rejecting that, men must also have rejected the authority on which their expectation of a future state was founded.

The early Christians supported their faith with great purity of manners; which, with the examples of the martyrs, must have greatly contributed to obtain belief, and to supply the place of argument. The mind is naturally directed to compassionate those who suffer, their words and actions have more than ordinary weight. The martyrs submitted to all the torments which cruelty could invent, with patience and resignation; rejected every offer of relief, when proposed to them on condition of their denying their faith in Christ: they met death itself with indifference, and in their last moments shewed the fullest persuasion that they were only going to quit a mortal and inconvenient frame, to enjoy more perfect happiness.

That their causes considerably contributed to the advancement of Christianity,

may be observed from the little progress it has made in Hindostan. The Hindoos respect their own religion, believe in a future state, and persecution is entirely contrary to their doctrines. Notwithstanding the labours of missionaries, therefore, for upwards of two centuries, and the establishment of different christian nations, who support and protect them, out of perhaps one hundred millions of Hindoos, there are not twelve thousand Christians, and those almost entirely *Chaudaras*, or outcasts.

The early Christians seem to have been without any settled hierarchy, and without any established forms of religious worship. Dispersed in the different cities of the empire, they formed themselves into societies, who were only connected with each other by professing the same belief, and being exposed to equal danger. When the members of these societies occasionally met together, any one spoke who felt himself so disposed; and the first appearance of distinction or precedence we can find, was the choosing of presbyters or elders, to whom was entrusted the care of assembling the members at fit times; of watching over their manners; and of assisting their distressed brethren from the voluntary contributions of the society. As the number of presbyters increased, further and more permanent regulations were thought necessary; and the next step to higher preferment that is recorded, was the election of certain persons among the presbyters, to preside at the assemblies, to collect the result of their deliberations, and who, in the interim of their meetings, had the power of receiving and applying alms, and of corresponding with the societies established in other places. The name given to these was *Epi. cops*, a term we find equally applied to persons in different trusts, and which literally signified an inspector or superintendent. In the process of time, the functions of religious worship were entirely committed to these, and to their inferior assistants; and hence arose the distinction of the *clergy* from the *laity*, or the great bulk of the Christians. With the augmentation of the number and quality of the Christians,

the situation of the clergy became naturally more important; fresh ceremonies were gradually introduced to render the worship more splendid; from the supposed examples in the earlier ages of Christianity, and by forced interpretations of the sacred writings, a variety of pious duties were invented, of little use perhaps for the good of mankind, but calculated to obtain and preserve that dominion of the priesthood, by which it so long kept every other order of men in a state of the most abject subjection. It was the slavery of the mind. Philosophy and the arts, which had already been considerably affected by the influence of the new religion, were lost under the inundations of barbarians that overwhelmed the Roman empire. The small degree of uncouth learning which yet remained, being entirely in the possession of the priests, considerably contributed to confirm their influence over the rude and un instructed laity, and to maintain and extend superstition, which, from the earliest times, they seemed to have fostered with unvaried pains. Their ascendancy being established without opposition or control, they not only commanded in spiritual matters, but directed in worldly affairs with imperious interference. Intoxicated with the submission that was every where shewn to their assumed authority, they often committed such wanton and extravagant acts of power, that we are frequently lost in amazement, between the insolence of those who commanded, and the folly of those who obeyed them. But, in the plenitude of their power, and in the enjoyment of the immense wealth they had by various means acquired, they neglected to observe that exterior decorum with which their conduct had been formerly clothed, and furnished examples of very licentious and disorderly manners. The people in some countries, notwithstanding their infatuation, began to ruminat this, and to murmur: the higher ranks of men were already disposed to resist. The invention of printing, about the middle of the fifteenth century, brought forth science from its dark retreat within the walls of monasteries, from whence it had shed a faint light upon the universal barbarism of the age. Superstition declined, in proportion to the progress made by letters; phenomena, that had been employed to awe the ignorant, were found to proceed from natural causes; and the minds of every class of men imbibed some part of that knowledge, which now began to diffuse itself all over Europe.

Controversy seems to be the constant companion of religion:—it was almost coeval with our faith. But early in the sixteenth century it broke out with uncommon violence; and the disputes of churchmen were carried on with so much acrimony and imprudence, that by means of the priests, the whole arcana of the policy and abuses of the priesthood were laid open to the inquiry and judgment of the laity.

In order to crush the new opinions which, in consequence of these disputes, began to appear, and spread themselves in many parts of Europe, the Roman pontiff had recourse to violent and injudicious measures. Anathemas and excommunications were pronounced against all who encouraged or professed them; and the Princes of Christendom were called upon to exert their power and authority to eradicate and destroy them. But, as is generally the case when persecution is employed to oppose reason, it decided those who were wavering, and made men more positive in their resistance. The protestant doctrines spread with uncommon rapidity, and operated, wherever they gained ground, not only to effect ecclesiastical, but likewise the most important political changes. But during the struggle that preceded them, Europe, for a long space of time, exhibited the most extraordinary and most melancholy scene that is to be found in the history of mankind. It was a general state of religious frenzy. The fire of persecution was lighted up from one extremity of Christendom to the other; and men saw their fellow-creatures and citizens committed to the flames, not only without remorse, but with pleasure and exultation. All the bonds of social life were broken; and bigotry and fanaticism were busily employed to smother the feelings of nature, and the sentiments of loyalty, of gratitude, and of friendship. Sovereigns descended from the throne to be the bloody assassins of their people, or drove them to abandon their own, and seek refuge in other countries. Confidence and safety were no where to be found; for neither rank nor merit, neither obligation conferred, nor connections of blood, afforded any security. The ostensible cause of these enormities was religion, and the real and true objects of religion were forgotten. Men, apparently deprived of their reason, in the wild course of their mistaken zeal, never stopped to recollect that they were acting in disobedience to the laws of that God whom they pretended to serve, and in opposition

sition to the doctrines they affected to profess, which incutivate charity, benevolence, compassion, and indulgence for the errors and infirmities of others.

But the charm that formerly rendered the minds of men capable of receiving with reverence any dogma that was presented to them being broken, every one who was so inclined commented upon and explained the sacred writings according to his own particular notions: and from among the Reformers arose a variety of sects, as intolerant towards each other, as the church of Rome was towards those who had emancipated themselves from its authority. The laity, who hitherto had been kept in profound ignorance, especially on religious subjects, eagerly read the books of controversy, and felt their vanity considerably flattered, in being at liberty to discuss and give their opinions on subjects which but lately it would have been criminal for them to have enquired into. They became accustomed to study and investigation. The liberty that was given to the press in the countries where the Protestant religion prevailed, and especially in those which enjoyed a free government, enabled men of genius to examine things with freedom, and to express themselves without restraint. Philosophy and the sciences, even in the midst of civil and religious revolutions, were making considerable progress; and these, and the improvements in navigation, which led to the discovery of other countries and other people, tended to expand the mind, and make men more liberal in their notions. The increase of encultivating wealth, produced by the extension of commerce, and the gold and silver that were poured into Europe from America, the easy communication that was established between different countries, and the facility of exchanging their respective productions, produced new and varied wants and pleasures. The studious, the industrious, and the dissipated part of mankind, found each sufficient occupation. The sweets of social life became more numerous and refined; public tranquillity was necessary to the enjoyment of them; and men grew averse to fierce civil broils, and indifferent about religious contests.

But as men unfortunately often proceed from one extreme to the other; as formerly it was the fashion to seek false by

wild and extravagant acts of devotion, so of late years men have imagined that they express a superiority of genius, by affecting to have no religion. But without entering into the arguments either of sceptics or divines, it will always afford comfort to the humble believer, to reflect, that the most profound metaphysicians, the best philologists of this or any age, and the few who have made the greatest progress in the sciences, were not only exemplary in their moral characters, but that their writings tend, while they enlighten the mind, to increase our veneration for the Supreme Being. The further they proceeded in their discoveries, the more they adored the Creator of the universe, and perceived the insufficiency of human wisdom to find out or explain his ways.

In these more modern writers we find the power of fancy, and the force of ridicule, employed to deprive mankind of its proper consolation, and society of its best support; nor can we perceive any motive for such an endeavour, but arrogant vanity seeking after a criminal distinction. It is said to have been an observation of Mr. Addison, that he never knew a professed free-thinker, but who upon enquiry was found to have some long vicious in his moral character; and that the attempt to disturb others with his doubts or notions, was in itself a proof of a perverted disposition.

Had we the same data to go upon in examining the history of the Hindoo religion, we might probably follow the pure worship of an almighty, just and merciful God, through all its stages of corruption to its present complicated state, by nearly the same steps in which we have seen the plain and mild system of Christianity so widely deviate from its original purity. The following sketches may perhaps enable the reader to form some judgment upon this subject; and whatever reason we may have to consider the religion we profess as a peculiar revelation of God, we ought to look upon the sincere believers of another, with less severity than men in general have done. To hate or despise any people, because they do not profess the same faith with ourselves; to judge them illiberally, and arrogantly to condemn them, is, perhaps, in fact, to arraign the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty.

R O S S I A N A.
N U M B E R XXI.ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.*(Continued from Page 341.)*

JOHN HOWARD, ESQ. F. R. S.

“THAT eminence in goodness and humanity should attract malevolence may appear surprising,” says the ingenious Mr. Keir *, in the life of his friend Mr. Day, just published; “nevertheless, of this degree of malignity proofs are unfortunately not rare: nor need we go back to the days of Socrates for an example; that illustrious martyr to humanity, the late Mr Howard, to whose compassionate ears almost solely the complaints of distress could pervade the thick walls of prisons, has not escaped calumny. It has been lately asserted in several newspapers, that this man, who devoted himself to the sacrifice of mercy, was cruel to his son. This accusation has indeed been proved to be false.” A very ingenious physician who was at Edinburgh with young Mr. Howard has always persisted to say, that he always assured him that he was wonderfully pleased with his father’s manner of spending his time and his money in his very humane projects; and that should he have occasion for more of the latter than his income would afford him, he would very willingly submit to pay a fine of the family estate to enable him to procure it. “My father,” added he, “I am sure, makes a nobler use of the money than I should perhaps be able to do.”

By the favour of a very respectable Magistrate the three following letters of Mr. Howard are permitted to enrich this collection. The first and the third of them have never been printed.

“ ———, Esq.

“ *Cardington, Dec. 28, 1780.*

“ DEAR SIR,

“LAST night I received the account of the death of my very worthy friend Dr. Fothergill. I sent my servant off early this

morning with a letter to Lord Bathurst: I inclose the copy. Freely condemn me if I have done amiss; yet should the censure of my resignation be general, may I not publish the inclosed. Your free thoughts in a line, with the copy, will oblige

“ Dear Sir,
“ Your friend and servant,
“ JOHN HOWARD.

“ MY LORD,

“WHEN Sir William Blackstone prevailed upon me to act as a supervisor of the buildings intended for the confinement of certain criminals, I was persuaded to think, that my observations upon similar institutions in foreign countries would in some degree qualify me to assist in the execution of the statute of the nineteenth year of his present Majesty. With this hope, and the prospect of being associated with my late worthy friend Dr. Fothergill, whose wishes and ideas upon the subject I knew corresponded entirely with my own, I cheerfully accepted his Majesty’s appointment, and have since earnestly endeavoured to answer the purpose of it; but at the end of two years I have the mortification to see, that not even a preliminary has been settled. The situation of the intended buildings has been made a matter of obstinate contention, and is at this moment undecided. Judging therefore, from what is past, that the further sacrifice of my time is not likely to contribute to the success of the plan; and being now deprived, by the death of Dr. Fothergill, of the assistance of an able colleague; I beg leave to signify to your Lordship my determination to decline all further concern in the business; and to desire, that your Lordship will be so good as to lay before the King my humble request, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept my resignation, and to

* In his “Account of the Life and Writings of the late Thomas Day, Esq.”

appoint some other Gentleman to the office of a supervisor in my place. I have the honour to be,

"With great respect, &c.

"J. HOWARD.

"Right Hon. Earl Bathurst,
Lord President of the
Council, &c."

The following letter to _____ Esq. shews not only Mr. Howard's extreme courage and presence of mind, but that complete dislike of forced honours, which has too often not sufficiently possessed the minds of all persons of great and of glorious exertions :

"Venice Lazaretto, October 24, 1786.

"SIR,

"I AM persuaded a Letter from your wandering friend will not be unacceptable. I proposed to come by land from Constantinople to Vienna, being an easy journey of five or six and twenty days; but as I thought I might gain some useful information if I performed *quarantine*, I went to Salona, Scio, and again to Smyrna. As I perceived a *joul* bill of health, I was two months tossed about by equinoctial and contrary winds; so that I have been here but ten days; have still thirty-two of confinement; and have a very cold and offensive lodging. I shall try lime stoked in boiling water to wash my dirty walls, as water alone has had no effect. I am pretty well; my usual calm steady spirits not forsaking me. I well remember, one evening my cabin, biscuits, &c. floated with water. as I thought it would be a long work to scoop it out, I went to bed, and had a good night; and our sailors told me of it afterwards. During an engagement with a Tunis privateer, but one of our two large cannon was fully charged with spikes and old iron. All the contents came amongst the poor wretches on deck; on which they immediately hoisted sail, and, to our great joy, went off. I thought what a poor prize they would have had of me. I think I must have begged the Dey to have let me had out one of his Seraglio gardens in the English taste.

"With real concern, and indeed far more distressed, to my spirits than what I have related, is what I see in the English newspapers, and of which my letters inform me. My performances are truly

over-rated; and even in our best exertions what a miserable alloy there is of folly and of sin. I bless God I know myself too well to be plected with such praise. Many things plead for me against such a measure—a private man, a Dissenter, peculiarities in diet, education, &c. &c. I have ever avoided parade and show. When I have been desired to sit for my picture, I have not hesitated a moment in shewing my aversion to it. My *private burial* and my tomb I had fixed; and that my executor might know that my mind was fixed and unaltered, the last thing I said to him, an old servant that I left in Bedfordshire, was, not to move me if I died abroad; and that I would have only a plain slip of marble placed under that of my wife (Henrietta) in the church, with this inscription: "JOHN HOWARD, died _____, _____, aged ——" "My hope is in Christ."

"It will mortify, humble, and distress me if any thing is done in my life-time, and perhaps the present zeal may be cooled; and this, with my dying and earnest request, may then have some weight. I must say, that whoever first forwarded such a scheme was totally ignorant of my temper and disposition.

"I hasten home, having the will, &c. of Sir Lionel Vere Fletcher, late of Hutton-hall, Cumberland. I come by Trieste (to see the Lazaretto of that place) to Vienna and Holland, where I have just sent some drawings to be engraved. But what with winter, German roads, snows, &c. it will be four or five months before I can be in England. I must perform a repeated promise I made to some of the Irish Members of Parliament, of visiting their prisons. From the North of Ireland I shall probably go into Scotland, &c. I then hoped to have rest, and to have retired into obscurity and silence; but now I think I shall have none till I am in the grave. My best compliments wait on Mrs. C. and with my best excuses for writing so freely to you, though I do it with the best design, I remain with much esteem,

"Dear Sir,

"Your obliged friend and servant,

"JOHN HOWARD.

"P. S. I think J. C. in the *St. James's Chronicle*, No. 460, was our ingenious friend Collings's, or N. C. I will see

* Of this learned and excellent man an account was given in our Magazine for April 1788.

my guard well fumigate this Letter. To this precaution I am the more attentive, as, when I was at Scio, two families were ill of the plague, which was attributed to a letter."

THOMAS DAY, ESQ.

the author of that most excellent book for children "Sandford and Merton," had a genius of so early a precocity, that whilst he was at the Charter-house-school, at the age of fifteen, he used to send pieces in prose and in verse to the Public Advertiser. This was a circumstance perhaps unknown to his late ingenious biographer Mr. Keir, the Author of the Chemical Dictionary. Mr. Day's precocity of virtue and of courage was not less remarkable. He lived in the neighbourhood of a Nobleman distinguished for the seduction of young women, and for his detestation of them to poverty and to shame. He had treated a farmer's daughter in Mr. Day's neighbourhood in his usual manner. Mr. Day, at that time a student of one of the Colleges in Oxford, wrote a letter to remonstrate with him on the casualty of his conduct, and to challenge him if he refused to make that allowance for her which her wretched situation required.

Mr. Keir, in his Life, very judiciously observes, "Such were the dispositions which Mr. Day inherited from Nature, and which might perhaps be resolved into two qualities; of which one is a large portion of sympathy, or that power of the imagination which transfuses into our own breasts the misery or happiness of others, with the consequent desire to prevent the former, and to promote the latter; and the other is, an uncommon degree of constitutional firmness or fortitude, accompanied with a consciousness of our own strength, which puts aside the little passions arising from timidity, gives us the command of ourselves, so that we may be able to subdue the present impulse for a distant but greater good, and allows an undisturbed scope for the operation of the former quality, sympathy, the true source of all virtuous inclinations. By the union then of these two qualities a character is constituted at once desirous of the happiness of others, and able to controul its own passions in order to effect that object, or whatever reason shall indicate as the most worthy of pursuit." This is indeed the basis on which Mr. Day's system of education in "Sandford and Merton" is built; a book of which the highest female character, in this kingdom,

for rank or for virtue, has expressed the greatest approbation.

LORD SOMERS.

This great man has been always known as a profound lawyer, and a sound and honest politician. The following Letter of Lord Bolingbroke to Lord _____ will shew him as a man of benevolence and humanity, as a man, the refined generosity of whose mind not even the selfishness and interestedness of party could warp or render obdurate. The letter was written early in the reign of George the Second, and has, I believe, been never printed:

"I CALL the establishment of the present Royal Family the Millennium of Whiggism, because it is manifest, that the Whigs intended to make it such. In doing of which they had great advantages over others; and they improved them to the most. I enter into none of the particulars. Your Lordship was a witness, as well as myself, of the success they had when the late King came to the Crown. You may have heard, and it is true, that he set out from Hanover in the resolution of acting a very different part; of taking indeed the Whigs into favour, but of oppressing no set of men who acknowledged his government, and submitted quietly to it. As soon as he came to Holland a contrary resolution was taken, by the joint importunity of some of the Allies and of some of the Whigs. I say, some of the Whigs, because I had reason to think that others advised measures of greater moderation. Lord Halifax did so, by a letter which he wrote to the King, in concert with the Duke of Shrewsbury, as the Duke owned to me; and I have since been told, that when Lord Townshend came triumphantly to acquaint Lord Somers with all the measures of proscription and of persecution which they intended, and to which the King had at last consented, the old Peer asked him what he meant; and shed tears on the foresight of measures like to those of the Roman Triumvirate."

LORD BOLINGBROKE,

according to Mr. Spence in his Anecdotes, was a man of such powers of mind, that he learned the Spanish language in ten days. The first day of his returning from his exile to England he dined with Sir Robert Walpole at Chelsea, and was nearly choked on putting the first piece of meat into his mouth. The second Lady Bolingbroke was niece to Madame de Maintenon,

Maintenon, a woman of great elegance of person, and some powers of mind. Of Mr. Pope, who was a great refiner in little things, she used to say, that he played the politician about cabbages and turnips. Of a certain Royal Family she used to say, "C'est une famille si bourgeoise, que le trône même ne pourroit pas l'ennoblir." She corresponded very much with the famous Dr. Brooke Taylor. Many of her letters to him, written in very elegant French, and with a very happy *tournure* of expression, are in the hands of a very ingenious and worthy descendant of that great mathematician and eminent scholar.

LAST DUKE OF ORMOND.

The flight of this illustrious Nobleman into France, on the death of Queen Anne, appears now to us very extraordinary. Sir Jof. Jekyll always used to say, that there was enough to bring Lord Bolingbroke to the block, but no one else of his associates in the Ministry. The Duke had indeed promised Lord Bahurst that he would stay in England, but was prevailed with by Bishop Atterbury to fly to France. The Duke of Ormond seems to have been the only one of Swift's friends who really wished him well, as he gave up his turn of presentation to the Deanery of St. Patrick's to serve him. The generosity and goodnature of the Duke of Ormond were unbounded; and had so endeared him to his friends, that Swift can hardly mention without tears what he felt when his achievement in the Choir of St. Patrick's was, on his attaining, ordered to be taken down; and a Chaplain of his, though ecclesiastical preferment of the highest kind was offered to him by the Whigs, would never accept of any after the exile of his patron. The Duke used to say, that King James the Second had once lent him Cardinal De Retz's Memoirs in MS. with the present chains in them filled up. His own Memoirs were, I believe, after his death, brought over to Ireland.

CARDINAL ALBERONI

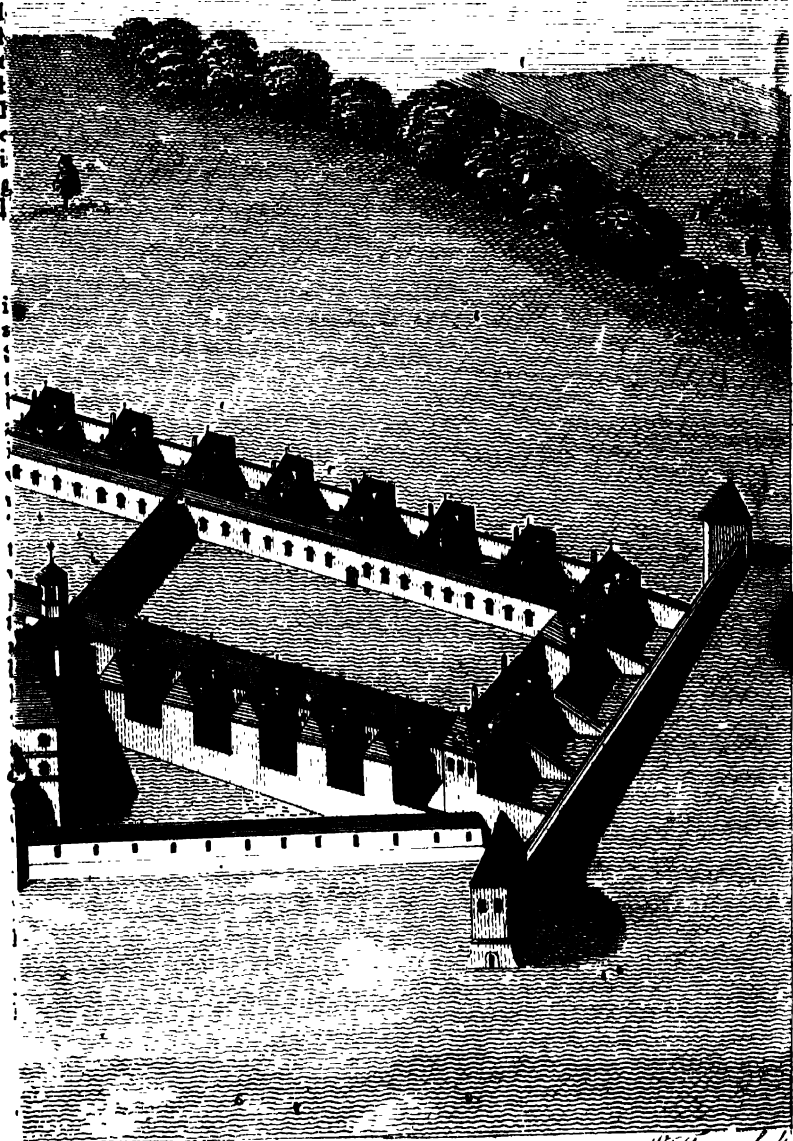
Neither the pride nor the projects of this extraordinary man, forsook him after his very rapid hurl from his great situation as Prime Minister of Spain and Architect of Europe. When, in 1746, M. de Maillebois was in Parma, the Cardinal wished to speak to him, but was told by

his servant, that he was busy, and could not then see him. "Mon ami," replied the Cardinal, opening the door himself, "sçachez que M. de Vendome ne recevoit sur sa chaise percée." His unsuccessful attempt upon the little Republic of St. Marino in 1750 is well known. He is thus described in the latter years of his life: "Il conserva jusqu'à ses derniers jours sa sante et son esprit. Dans la conversation et s'entendoit souvent la parole, et d'une manière si aisée et vive qu'il ajoutoit encore beaucoup d'interet aux faits interessans par eux-mêmes. Ses recits étoient mêlés d'Italien, François, Espagnol, suivant les affaires ou les personnes qui en étoient l'objet. Quelque maxime de Tacite, qu'il citoit toujours en Latin, venoit ordinairement à l'appui de ses réflexions. Les campagnes où il avoit suivi Vendôme, son Ministère en Espagne, et les evenemens courants, étoient les objets les plus familiers de ses entretiens. Il n'aimoit gueres qu'on le contredit, ou qu'on lui résistât." The Cardinal died at Rome in the year 1752, at the age of eighty-three years. At the Court of Rome he had still such influence, that one of Cardinal de Pougnaç's instructions was, to be well with Alberoni. Voltaire, in his "History of Charles the Twelfth," had spoken handsomely of him. Albeion writes to him thus:

"Rome, 1739.

"IL n'est arrivée assez tard, Monsieur, la connoissance de la Vie que vous avez écrite du feu Roi de Suede, pour vous donner bien des graces pour ce qui me regarde. Votre prévention et votre penchant pour ma personne vous ont porté assez loin, presque avec votre style sublime, qui est incomparable. Vous avez dit plus en deux mots de moi, que ce qu'a dit Plin le Jeune de Trajan dans sa longue panegyrique."

The ingenious Mrs. Piozzi, in her Italian Travels, tells, of a manner of winding any person out in discourse that this extraordinary person possessed. His Life has been ill written by Rouffet. The point before it bears no resemblance to the person it represents, who, in the picture of himself which he gave to the late Duke of Beaufort, and which is now at Badminton, is drawn as a tall thin man, of a very marked and unquiet countenance.



W. Thomas J. 1846

the dissolution.

LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

THE Monks that compose this venerable Order have perhaps lived more conformably to their institutions than any other order of men devoted to a religious and monastic life. According to an expression of Tertullian, they appear, "abdicacione omnium voluptatum eruditi ad obstinationem moriendi." Indeed, all the accounts of the irregularities of conduct and behaviour of Monks and of Nuns must be taken with great allowance. Difference of religion, and a turn for the ridiculous, and the malignity of dissipated persons, have in general given rise to the fabrication of most of them. Can it be expected that persons who are mutual guards and spies upon each other, and who have the eyes of the rest of mankind turned upon their behaviour with peculiar vigilance, should venture to commit any actions of indecency or immorality? The Carthusian Monks appear to live only to work out *their own* salvation. They perform none of the offices of the Church to others; they never preach; they never confess; nor indeed has even literature been much cultivated amongst them; excepting the historian of their Order, Dom. le Masson, and Dom. Noel d'Argonne, the Author of that very entertaining miscellany "Les Melanges

de Vigneuil de Marville." This Order can boast of very few writers. Dom. le Masson, in his "Annales Ordinis Cartuensis," has the following passage, which we would recommend to the consideration of that learned and investigating philosopher Lord Monboddo, who appears to be of the same opinion with the reverend General of the Order respecting the deterioration and decrease of stature of the human species. By the original institutions of this Order, the Monks were directed to be bled *five* times a-year; and on this statute Dom. Masson thus comments: "Id ad servandam valetudinem firmam, *tunc* à nostris adhibitum fuisse pro certo habemus. Si autem tale quid *istis* temporibus attentaremus, omnes scilicet Monachos necaremus."

And again in another place: "Proceritatis etiam corporum diversitas potest in testimonium adduci. *Ossa primorum* Patrum cum veneratione in quodam fœculo (sub quo est cavea) servamus, quæ si una cum *nostris* comparentur, illos vero virorum perfectiorum ossa habuisse evidens est in comparatione nostrorum."

ANNALES ORDINIS CARTUENSIS,
Folio 1703. Paris. *Liber rarissimus.*

• To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

You will insert the following hasty sketch in your Magazine, if you think it worthy of a place in it.

D E L A T U D E.

HENRY MASERS DE LATUDE was born in 1725, at Montagnac, in Languedoc. He came up to Paris in 1749 for the purpose of studying mathematics. Madame de Pompadour was at that period the favourite of Louis XV. The young man, being without friends, thought of the rashest and most unfortunate stratagem which human nature could ever have suggested, that of endeavouring to make Madame de Pompadour his patroness by sending her a box of powder, of no hurtful effect; the which, going to Versailles, he informs her he had been put in the post by some gentlemen, and he cautions her to be on her guard. The Marchioness soon penetrated his scheme, complained, and had him put into the Bastille the 1st of May 1749. The September following he was transferred to the

Tower of Vincennes, from which place he soon made his escape. He then delivers himself up, he says, like a lamb into the paternal hands of his Majesty, hoping that the confidence and good-faith of an innocent man would not be abused. Nevertheless the King had him again arrested and re-conducted to the Bastille. After having suffered several months in a dreary and damp dungeon, he was put into a room at the top of the Bastille, in company with another State-prisoner, named Daegre. It was here they formed an idea of making their escape by the means of a ladder which they were to make out of their shirts, stockings, drawers, &c. &c. The idea, which at first appeared very chimerical, was absolutely put in execution; for after the most assiduous industry and fatigue during the space of eighteen months, they

they found themselves in possession of 1400 feet of cord, and on the 25th of February 1756 they made their escape, not without the most perilous dangers and manœuvres. They disguised themselves and got safe to Holland. Dalegre was soon taken, Latude did not remain long free; he was detected, and delivered up by Prince Charles to his pursuers. From that period until the year 1783, he suffered the most excruciating miseries. He has often related to me his sufferings when in the Bicêtre, which were I to relate, they would not be credited. By the humane assistance of Madame Le Gros, for which she obtained a gold medal from the French Academy, he obtained his release, after having groaned thirty-four years in different state prisons. The late Duchess of Kingston took particular notice of him; she allowed Madame le Gros 1000 livres *per annum*, and took Latude into her house: she has left them both legacies in her will. Although her affairs are in such a situation as to deprive the executors from paying the legacies, yet the deed is not less praiseworthy.

After the Bastille was taken, Latude went there in search of his ladder, which he found, to the great joy and satisfaction of himself, and astonishment and wonder of his friends and the public. His cord ladder I have seen, a piece of which I have now by me, given to me by my friend Latude when I was last in Paris. The wife legislator M. Camus pleaded his cause last March to the National Assembly, begging them to grant him a pension of 1200 livres *per annum*, but he did not succeed, "for," say they, "if we give pensions to all those that have been oppressed by favourites and ministers, the whole revenue would not be sufficient to satisfy the demands." He is now in rather indigent circumstances; he talks of coming soon to England to exhibit his ladder to the public.

Vicime d'une pouvoir injuste et criminel,
Méfiers, dans les cachots, eut terminé sa
vie,
Si l'art du despotisme, aussi fin que cruel,
Avait pu dans ses fers enchaîner son génie.

BENJ. HYNAM,

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r J U N E 1791.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from the Year 1727 to the Present Time, in Six Volumes. By R. Beaton, Esq. Author of the "Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland." Svo. 11. 16s. Stuchan.

(Concluded from Page 354.)

IT was our intention in our last Number, had we not been precluded by an influx of temporary matters, to have given a specimen or two of that easy, unaffected, clear and expressive style in which Captain Beaton deduces the history of what is most important in our military, as well as all that is interesting in our naval history, from the accession of George II. to the present times. A similar cause puts it out of our power to gratify our readers with such extracts. We shall therefore only add to what we have already observed on that useful and entertaining publication, that it will be justly considered as a book of authority and serve to authenticate the conclusions, and to

abridge the labours too, of future historians. Whether Mr. Beaton might have written, or may yet write, "a legitimate and philosophical history of Great Britain, such as might have been written by a TACITUS, a MACHIAVEL, a HUME, or a VOLTAIRE," it is unnecessary to enquire, and would be impertinent, as some critics have done, to conjecture. It however he has performed with great success, which according to those critics he has done, the task he undertook, the presumption is, that he might perform a task still greater.

The nature and the merit of Captain Beaton's publication will be illustrated when compared with Campbell's "Lives of

of the Admirals," which are more circumscribed in their plan than the MEMOIRS, and by no means so various, interesting, or instructive.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BEATSON was born in the year 1742, at Dyfart, in the county of Fife, in Scotland, where his father inherited a small estate entitling him to a freehold qualification in that county, and was particularly patronised by the family of St. Clair. In the year 1756 Captain Beatson entered first into the army as an Ensign in the royal regiment which General St. Clair then commanded, where he remained but a short time, being transferred, with the additional companies, in the autumn of the same year, to the second battalion of the third regiment of foot, then raising in Staffordshire; and next year he went with this regiment to the coast of France. In 1758 he was made a Lieutenant in the sixty-first regiment, and served with it at the attack on Martinico and the taking of Guadaloupe.

In the different scenes of service he had an opportunity of personally making some of the remarks which he has communicated in his "Naval and Military Memoirs."

In the year 1764 he purchased the Captain-Lieutenancy of the same regiment; and whilst he continued with it experienced much attention and friendship from the late Major-General Barlow, who was then the Lieutenant-Colonel. But being disqualified to purchase a higher rank in the army, and discouraged by the inactivity of peace shutting up every avenue to promotion, he listened to the entreaties of his aged parents, who wished for his society and support to comfort them in the decline of life, and retired on Lieutenant's half-pay about the year 1766. The time which he could spare from attention to his

parents was now dedicated to reading; and to the habit of committing to paper such remarks as occurred to himself in the perusal of books, for the aid of his memory or the enlargement of his knowledge; and the near neighbourhood of Dr. Adam Smith, Author of the "Essay on the Wealth of Nations," whose friendship he experienced, proved at once a motive and a means for the prosecution of these pursuits. For several years he benefited equally from the use of his library and the opportunity of his conversation; and when his remarks and observations for the purpose of self-improvement had insensibly increased so much as to suggest to Mr. Beatson the means of arranging them for the utility of the Public, it was this learned friend who encouraged him to the undertaking, and advised some additions, to make the work more complete; the first edition of which he published in 1786, under the name of "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland;" and which he dedicated as a tribute of gratitude to Mr. Smith.

At the breaking out of the late war in America Mr. Beatson used all his interest to be employed in a situation suitable to his former services, but without effect. In the year 1785 his father died; soon after which he married Miss Patton, daughter to Mr. Patton, Collector of the Customs at Kulkady, and sister to Captains Philip and Charles Patton of the Navy, and Captain Robert Patton of the East India Company's service.

Soon after this he found it convenient to sell his estate, on account of incumbrances upon it; and now lives on the reversion of it and his half-pay, dedicating his time to labour's which he wishes to be useful to his country, and no doubt in the hopes that they may at the same time produce that aid which his limited income renders necessary.

Observations and Remarks made during a Voyage to the Islands of Teneriffe, Amsterdam, Maria Islands near Van Diemen's Land, Orabene, Sandwich Islands, Owhyhee, the Fox Islands on the North West Coast of America, Timan, and from thence to Canton in the Brig Mercury, commanded by John Henry Cox, Esq. Illustrated with a Sketch of the Island of Amsterdam; a Plan of Oyster Harbour at the Maria Islands, with some Views of the Land; a curious Medal; and a Club accurately engraved. By Lieutenant George Mortimer, of the Marines. 4to. 10s. 6d. Boards. Cadell.

SO many Voyages and Travels have been published of late years, describing every part of the habitable globe, exhibiting new discoveries, relating most extraordinary occurrences, enlarging the history

of mankind, and depicting human nature under every variety of feature and character, from the savage to the most cultivated state of civil Society, that one would hardly think it possible to add any thing valuable

able to the plentiful stock of information already treasured up in British libraries.

Yet with pleasure we announce rational amusement and useful intelligence in the Volume now before us. The Author, a young officer in the marines, reduced at the last peace, fortunately employed part of his time, when he was not wanted in the military service of his country, in a manner not less beneficial to the community. Mr. Cox, a gentleman of fortune, and concerned in a considerable mercantile house at Canton, where he chiefly resides, had a strong desire to visit the islands in the South Seas; to explore the North West Coast of America; to make new discoveries if found practicable, and thereby to extend the nautical and geographical knowledge, already carried to such an amazing extent by the most celebrated British Navigators.

Other causes likewise had their share in promoting this difficult and perilous enterprise. Mr. Cox, being a valetudinarian, was advised by the Faculty to undertake some long sea voyage for the benefit of his health; and ultimately, he had in view the commercial interest of the Firm at Canton, newly engaged in the fur trade from the North West Coast of America to China, in which branch of commerce it was intended to employ the ship he failed in, after the present voyage was finished. Lieutenant Mortimer was engaged as a companion to Mr. Cox, and, having some skill in drawing, and a taste for literature, to assist him in taking such views, and delineating such subjects as they should judge to be either curious, or useful to their native country.

To carry these designs into execution, a Brig of 150 tons burthen was built by that ingenious naval architect Mr. STALKAART of Rotherhithe, sheathed with copper and named the Mercury. In describing this vessel, our young Navigator gives the first specimen of his talent for making judicious observations; and shews a liberal turn of mind, above the selfish policy which generally induces persons concerned in commercial transactions to conceal from others, engaged in the same line, such hints as may be highly advantageous to them in their future voyages.

“ Though this vessel was universally allowed to be a most elegant model, and found to be a very prime sailer, she was not altogether calculated for a voyage of this nature; in the course of which, it was more than probable she would have to combat with a great deal of bad weather; for she was too deep watered to admit of a good

barricade for our people, having a tier of ports fore and aft; and had a remarkable hollow counter, to give her stern a handsome rake, the bad effects of which we experienced whenever we had occasion to lay-to, or were at anchor in an open roadstead in rough weather, as the sea used to strike at those times with such violence under her counter, as to threaten us with immediate destruction, by driving in her stern frame and pooping us; her bottom was also extremely sharp, so that had she taken the ground it would have been next to impossible to have got her off again, if she had not immediately upset. Another circumstance I must not omit to mention is, that we steered by means of a vertical wheel, which gave us great room upon deck and light below; but towards the end of the voyage, we suffered some inconvenience, owing to the cogs of the spindle, that fit into and turn those of a wheel by means of which the helm is shifted, being chafed to such a degree by the continual friction, that, notwithstanding we kept them constantly oiled, they were rendered almost useless: it would therefore be highly necessary for the captain or master of any vessel steered by this method, and destined for a long voyage, to be provided with a spare spindle or two in case of accidents.”

A lively entertaining description of TENERIFFE and SANTA CRUZ afforded us much entertainment. We are not a little surprised that this young gentleman has noticed several particulars concerning the inhabitants, their manners, customs, and superstitious religious ceremonies, which probably were passed unobserved by other writers, particularly Meares, who had visited these places a year before him, and whose voyages were so lately reviewed. Lieutenant Mortimer's narrative in other respects differs materially from that of Meares; from the pen of the latter we have too much, the piece is overcharged*; from the former we have a simple, well finished sketch, which makes us regret that a greater number of incidents had not happened worthy of his observation: the portion of intelligence, highly interesting as it is, seems too scanty, and with difficulty forms a small volume, which however should be considered as a companion to Meares, as they pursued part of the same track, touched at the same places, and were connected with the same mercantile house at Canton: besides which circumstance the plans and ample descriptions of the Islands of Amsterdam and of the Maria Islands make a very proper Appendix to, and render Meares's more complete; and we under-

* See this Article in our Review for February last, p. 107.

stand that it was with this view recommended to Lieutenant Mortimer to print his observations on the same scale; a royal quarto. The list of subscribers to both is equally respectable, and shews the high sense entertained by persons of the first rank in the kingdom of such useful communications. The foreign Ambassadors and other Ministers have patronised our young author, in a very honourable manner, and the extension of commercial navigation, together with new discoveries in natural history, are deservedly objects of general political notice and encouragement.

Mr. Mortimer thinks it probable that their ship, the *MERCURY*, was the first English vessel that ever anchored at the Island of Amsterdam, which lies in $38^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ South Latitude, and $78^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ East Longitude: on this account the description of it is the more curious, and to part of the mercantile world it must prove not only interesting, but very beneficial, as some adventurers have already fitted out vessels for the purposes of sealing, and the whale fishery at this Island, in consequence of the information given to the merchants of the city of London concerned in those branches of commerce, and whose names are to be found in the list of subscribers to the work.

Of the prospect of their success some conjectures may be formed from the following concise account of the island: "On our first landing, we found the shore covered with such a multitude of seals that we were obliged to disperse them before we got out of the boat; there were besides several sea-hens, or wolves, of a most enormous size and tremendous appearance, one of them that we measured being 21 feet in length, and nearly as much in circumference. These animals are of a dirty white, or stone colour; they are very inoffensive, and to unwieldy and lazy as not to move at the approach of any one, unless attacked, when they retreated towards the sea backwards, with their mouths open, and shaking their heads, but without making any noise. Some of them were very difficult to kill, for notwithstanding they had received several musket-balls in their heads and throats, and were wounded in different parts of the body with half pikes, so that the blood came from them in torrents, they found means to escape into the sea; one of them, however, was killed at the first shot with a single ball, which, I suppose, penetrated the brain. The stations greatly resemble the seal in shape, and, like them, are furnished with four feet or fins, the two hinder-

most of which they sometimes carry erect so as to resemble a tail."

NATURAL HISTORY is a branch of human science mixing the *utile dulci* in more equal proportions than any other. Whilst it amuses rationally, and employs our best faculties in its contemplation, be it permitted, for a moment, to attract the reader's attention to its important utility. "The subjects of Natural History are the various productions of nature, as well ordinary as extraordinary; and its grand objects are to describe, illustrate and apply to the improvement of the mind of man, every wonderful effect of its powerful operations, under the creating and preserving hand of the Deity, its sole universal Director."

If this definition be just, then the curious that we here select from our young voyager cannot fail of giving satisfaction to the speculative Philosopher. "In the Basin of the Island of Amsterdam, foamed and completely sheltered from the winds by the surrounding hills, and thereby rendered as smooth as a pond, though 30 fathoms deep in the centre; there are a variety of different kinds of fish, particularly some beautiful scarlet perch, or rock-fish, of a most delicious flavour, many of which we caught, and boiled in the space of a few minutes in some hot springs we found close to the edges of the basin; so that you might put one foot in cold water, and the other in scalding hot, at the same time. The fish dressed in the above manner were eaten by Mr. Cox, myself, and several of our people; and afterwards, whenever they went on shore to kill seals, they had nothing to do but provide themselves with a fishing-line, some bitcuit and water, to insure themselves an excellent repast. We inserted the thermometer in one of these hot springs, and it rose almost instantaneously to $185 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$."

The form and situation of this curious Basin are accurately represented in a plate engraved by Walker and Harrison from a view drawn on the spot by Mr. Cox.

In another plate, a plan is given of Oyster Bay and part of the Maria Islands, with views of Cape Pillar on the largest of those Islands, and of the south entrance of Oyster Bay. "It is quite land-locked, and sheltered from the wind in every direction, with a fine clear bottom. It lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ South, and longitude $148^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ East." The description of the country, inhabitants, &c. of the Maria Islands, as far as they were explored by Mr. Cox and Mr. Mortimer, is new, curious and interesting.

resting, and may lead to further discoveries and commercial advantages.

At Otaheite they accidentally obtained such information concerning the probable settlement of Christian and the other Mutineers who carried off his Majesty's Ship **BOUNTY**, and whom they did not suspect at the time of having committed such an act of piracy, as enabled Lieutenant Mortimer, on his return home, and being informed of what had happened, to communicate such information to the Admiralty, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, as it is hoped may be the means of discovering and bringing to condign punishment these daring offenders; **CAPTAIN EDWARDS** in the **PANDORA FRIGATE**, strongly aimed, having sailed soon after on that service.

A third plate represents a singular club purchased by Mr. Mortimer of the natives, which he informed him had been brought from a place called *Tootale* by one *Turcano* (Christian) Captain Bugh's chief officer; this club is different from all others brought by former Navigators to England, and deposited in our public Museums.

The conversation that passed upon purchasing the club is the ground of the information concerning the settlement of the pirates, and was copied from the MS. of this work by Captain Edwards, a few days before he sailed; but it would not be doing justice to the Author to transcribe it; we therefore recommend the original, as he certainly deserves encouragement from the public. A medal given to the Otaheiteus by the Commanders of the American ships *Washington* and *Columbia*, fitted out at Boston for the Pacific Ocean, is elegantly engraved and merits notice, and shows the attention of the mercantile inhabitants of the new States to make themselves known and remembered in those remote parts of the globe. It appears that they left these at the different Islands they touched at.

The *Washington* and the *Columbia* were the American ships suffered to trade peaceably at Nootka Sound at the very time when the Spaniards seized our ships, which occasioned the late rupture and expensive armament.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities of the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly, or never engraved. No. I. price 3s. Cadell.

"THE Etchings," says the Editor, "of which this work is intended to be composed, were begun by the Editor for his amusement, and as a relaxation from the pursuit of a laborious profession. Finding that they engaged considerably under his hands, and that he could make them with great facility, a desire of adding somewhat to the topography of his native county, his induced him to offer them to the public in the present form. A Second Part will be published on the 1st of August; and if the number of copies sold should be sufficient to defray the expenses of the undertaking, he proposes to continue the publication every three months, till it becomes sufficient to form a volume, which he flatters himself will be thought no unacceptible appendix to the histories of Gloucestershire already published."

The Editor has the singular felicity of being the Draftsman, the Engraver, and the Writer of his own work; to which every man of taste and of knowledge in Antiquity must wish success, as the Plates are accurately drawn, and very well etched, and the description that accompanies them is compiled with care and fidelity. The Plates in the present number are,

1. A Vignette view of Gloucester.
2. Iron Acton Cross.
3. Portrait of King Henry IV. in the Chancel Window of Iron Acton.
4. Tomb of Robert Poyntz, and Ann his wife, in Iron Acton Church.
5. Down Amney Manor House.
6. Down Amney Church.
7. Tomb of St. Nicolas de Villeis and his wife, in Down Amney Church.

Letters on the Italian Opera, addressed to the Hon. Lord Monboddo, by the late Mr. John Brown. 2d Edit. Cadell. Price 2s. 6s.

OF the ingenious Writer of these Letters some account was given in our Magazine Vol. xvii. p. 91. They were really written to the learned Lord to whom they are addressed, who applied to Mr. Brown for some notices of the Italian language and Music, to insert in his *Origin and Progress of Language*. These Letters are

composed with great spirit, and with great knowledge of the subject of them, and must be of infinite utility to the frequenters of the Italian Opera, by enabling them to understand the reasons on which the pleasure they receive at that musical drama is founded. To this second edition is appended some account of the Writer.

Illustra-

Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners in the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. exhibited in a Series of original Papers selected from the Manuscripts of the noble Families of Howard, Talbot, and Cecil, containing among a Variety of interesting Pieces a great Part of the Correspondence of Elizabeth and her Ministers with George the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, during the fifteen Years in which Mary Queen of Scots remained in his Custody: with numerous Notes and Observations. By Edmund Lodge, Esq. Pursuivant of Arms, and F. S. A. 3 Vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. od. Nicoll.

THE value of publications of this kind, and particularly of that now under our consideration, cannot be better illustrated than in the words of the present elegant and accurate collector, whose work may be produced as a pattern for his successors in the same species of compilation.

“The advantages which may be derived from the publication of ancient original papers have been too frequently and too amply discussed, that little remains to be said in the general recommendation of such collections. They present to us a series of facts too numerous, and too minute, to be inserted in the history of a country; yet on these communications the historian must in a great measure depend, as the finest guides to truth, the only safeguards against partiality, and the lights which will direct him to the first principles of his literary duty. Minute historical facts are to history as the nerves and sinews, the veins and arteries, are to an animated body: they may not separately exhibit much of use, elegance, or just proportion; but, taken collectively, they furnish strength, spirit, and existence itself. An historian who has neglected to study them, knows but the worst part of his profession, and, like a surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy, sinks into a mere manual operator. Unfortunately, however, the modern author of a general history usually contents himself with compiling from the most reputable of his predecessors. He sees only the more bold and prominent features of the picture he is about to copy, or to caricature, and heightens or depresses them as his fancy, or rather a sort of party spirit, leads him. He seems to think the scale of his canvas too extensive for the admission of delicate lights and shades; but as he cannot do without light and shade, he introduces them blended in large and distorted masses, and sacrifices the truth of his subject to the splendour of composition.”

“But these miscellaneous gleanings of antiquity always contain much information of another order, which, from certain ill-founded notions of the dignity fancifully attached to the study of history, it hath

been the fashion to exclude from publications of this kind. Under this head may be classed anecdotes of eminent persons, who here become their own biographers, and involuntarily present their characters to the view of posterity: The disclosure of the minute springs of political plans, whose almost imperceptible influence probably yet exists in our system: The communication of obsolete customs, peculiar to every age, which, not being properly within the province of history, have hitherto remained unnoticed; and a variety of circumstances of small importance, on which the apt phrase *nugæ antiquæ* reflects no discredit; which generally impart some degree of useful knowledge, and, at the worst, afford an innocent and an elegant amusement.

“For genuine illustrations then of history, biography, and manners, we must chiefly rely on ancient original papers. To them we must turn for the correction of past errors; for a supply of future materials; and for proofs of what has already been delivered to us. Our attention, however, hath been of late too frequently attracted in vain by pretences of new lights, and extraordinary discoveries, as to render all promises of that kind suspicious. As to the peculiar contents, therefore, of the following pages, their own merits must plead for them; they are before the public, and will meet with the reception which they deserve.”

Mr. Lodge then gives an account of the sources from whence he derived the materials which form the present volumes, and presents us with a biographical account of the House of Shewsbury, and particularly of the celebrated Elizabeth wife of the sixth Earl, whose character he sums up with great truth and justice in the following expressive words:

“She was a woman of a masculine understanding and conduct; proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer, and seller of estates, a money-lender, a farmer, and a merchant of lead, coals, and timber: when disengaged from these employments, she intruded alternately with Elizabeth and Mary, always to

the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died in 1607, immenſely rich, and without a friend."

The daughter of this lady inherited, as Mr. Lodge obſerves, no ſmall portion of her mother's extraordinary diſpoſition, as will appear from the following anecdote:

"In 1592 the families of Cavendiſh and Stanhope, in the County of Nottingham, were upon exceeding ill terms, inſomuch that blood was ſhed on both ſides. The following is a copy of a meſſage ſent by May Cavendiſh, Counteſs of Salop, to Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford, Knight, by one George Holt, and Williamon; and delivered by the ſaid Williamon, February 15, 1592, in the preſence of certain perſons whoſe names were ſubſcribed—'My lady hath commanded me to ſay thus much to you: That though you be more wretched, vile, and miſerable, than any creature living; and for your wickednets, become more ugly in ſhape than the viled toad in the world; and one to whom none of reputation would vouchſafe to find any meſſage; yet ſhe hath thought good to ſend thus much to you—'I hit ſhe be contented you ſhould live (and doth no ways with your death), but to this end; that all the plagues and miſeries that may befall any man may light upon ſuch a cautiſſ as you are; and that you ſhould live to have all your friends forſake you; and without your great repentance, which ſhe looketh not for becauſe your life hath been ſo bad, you will be damned perpetually in hell fire.' With many other opprobrious and hateful words, which could not be remembered, becauſe the beaver would deliver it but once, as he ſaid he was commanded; but ſaid, if he had failed in any thing, it was in ſpeaking it more mildly, and not in terms of ſuch diſdain as he was commanded."

* Allhallows Baking in Tower-ſtreet, which was founded by Richard I. and called *Capella Beate Marie de Baking*. Richard III. rebuilt it, and fixed a college of prieſts there, conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Canons. It was a favourite foundation, having been improved by ſeveral Monarchs; and, being a building of much public notoriety and reſort, it was perhaps the cuſtom in thoſe days to fix paſquinades and libels on its walls.

† Theſe jealousies ended in a terrible riot, on the 11th of May, 1518; when the Londoners made a general attack on the foreigners, killed ſeveral of them, and pulled down their houſes, after ſtripping them of their contents. Anderſon obſerves, that the pretended crimes of the foreigners were probably their working cheaper, and being more induttrious, than our own people.

‡ To a long letter, containing no other matter of importance, from the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury. It is dated Jan. 27, 1544, and incloſed the curious epiſtle which follows it

Of the many curious papers which theſe volumes contain, it will be impoſſible to give a diſtinct detail: we ſhall, however, ſelect ſuch parts of them as are calculated to afford entertainment to our readers, and at the ſame time excite their wiſh to ſee the remainder, as we can aſſure them that the greater part are not leſs worthy of attention than thoſe we produce.

In a letter from Thomas Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1576, we find an extraordinary ſpecimen of the execution of what may be called a general warrant in the reign of Henry VIII. This act of power will furniſh ſome ſpeculation on comparing former times with the preſent.

"There was a bill fet upon Poul's door, & another upon of Lady Barkyn's door: The ſame bill touched the Kyng's gee and his counſell; p^r of hit aſt^t this man; "That forayners had moche money yn theyr hands of the Kyng's, by rayton of the ſame bought moche wolles, wich was to the undoyng of Englyſhmen."† Gret diſpleaſure is taken with the ſame; y^e ſto moche that yn evy ward, oon of the Kyng's counſell, w^t the aldman of the ſame, is comandet to ſee evy man wryte that can; and, ferther, hath taken evy man's boke, & ſealed them, & brought them to Gyld halle, ther to e^ramyn them."

The manner in which reſiſtency patriots were treated in this arbitrary reign, will impreſs no very favourable opinion of the ſtate of perſonal ſecurity at this period. The caſe of Alderman Reed is well calculated to ſhew the tyranny then exerciſed; a tyranny which the preſent times happily are unacquainted with. Such caſes, however, cannot be too often repeated, as conſolations to the diſcontented at this era, and as warnings to poſterity.

“Poſt ſcripta. † We ſend herwith a l^r to be conveye l^w diligence to the Warden of the Myddle Mches, by the commitments wherof yo Lordſhippe may p^rceyve of pcedings w^t one Rede, an Al

dennan of London, who repayrith down thither to live in those ptes; praying yof Lordship, at his passing by youe, northwardes, to make hym as straunge countenance as the lett^r appoynteth hym straunge livyce, for a man of that sort.

THOMAS WRIO THESLEY, Cancel.
CHARLES SUFFOLK.
WILLMPAGE F.

Indorsed, "Copie of the Lettre to Sr RAUFE EVRE." 1544.

AFTER of eight hartly comendacons. Whereas the King's Highnes, being burdyed, as yow knowe, with the inestimable charge of his warres, (which his Grace hath prosperously followed, the space almost of oon hole yere and mult pcece, for the necessary defence of the realme, therein contynew it is not knowen how long) hath, for the mayntaynaunce thereof, requyred lately a contribution by waye of benevolence of his Highnes' loving subgects; and began th' execution thereof, first, with us of his Grac's Counsile, whome his Ma^{ty}, according unto of moost bounden dewties, foande in such conformite as we trust was to his Grac's contentacon; and from us proceeding unto the citizens of London, found them also, upon such declaration as was made unto them of the necessitie of the thyng, as honestly enclined, to th' uttermost of their powers, as they saw the request to be grownded upon most reasonable causes; onely on this was, named Richard Reed, an Alderman of London, the said cite, who (notwithstanding bothe such necessary persuasions and declaracions as for the purpose at great lengthe were shewed unto him; and the consent also, and the conformitie therunto, of all his company) stode aloon in the refusal of the same; not onely him self, upon a disobedient stomache, uttelye denyng to grow therein to the accomplishment of his dutye in that pte, butt thereby also giving example, as much as in oon man might lye, to breed a lyke difformitie in a greit many of the rest. And forasmuch as for the defence of the realme, and him self, and for the continuance of his quyett hie, he could not fynde in his hate to disburie a litle quantitye of his substance, his Ma^{ty} hath thought it much reason to cause him to doo soom service for his countrey with his bodye, wherbye he might somewhat be instructed of the difference betweene the sitting quyettlye in his howse, and the travaile and daunger which others daily do sustaine, wherby he hath been hereto mayntayned in the same; and for this

purpose his Grace hath thought good to send him unto yof skoole, as yow shall pceyve by such lett^r as he shall delivver unto yow, there to serve as a souldyoi, and yett both he and his men at his own charge; requyryng you, not onely as yow shall have occasion to send forth to any place for the doing of any enterpryse upon the enemyes, to cause him to lye for the to the same, and to do in all things as other souldyoiars are appointed to do, without respecte, but also to bestowe him in suche a place in garyson as he may fele what payns other poure souldyoiars abyde abroad in the King's service, and knowe the smarte of his folly and sturdy disobedience. Finally, you must use him in all things after the sharpe disciplyn militar of the northern warres. And thus, &c.

To of very good Lorde the Erle of Shrewsburye, the King's Highnes' Lieutenant in the North Ptes."

We find afterwards that this stubborn citizen was taken prisoner. On the 18th March 1544, in a letter from the Lords of the Council, it is said, "Fynally, wher it appereth that amongs other prisoners, Read the Alderman of London is prisoner in Scotland, his Highnes pleasure is, thatt if ther may be any good mean devised for his redeeming, thatt yof Lordship shall also tak such good order for gettingt hym agayn as yow shall think most convenient."

Lord Herbert, who slightly mentions this curious circumstance, informs us, with great *seignifiance*, that the obnoxious Alderman's ransom amounted to far more than the sum demanded of him on account of the benevolence.

Henry appears to have considered himself equally entitled to dispose of the *persons* and *possession* of the *female* as well as of the *male* part of his subjects: "for it seems to have been usual at this time for the King to provide for his favourite servants, of the lower classes, in the way of marriage, even in cases where he had no right to interfere by his authority in affairs of wardship; and it is evident, from a following passage, that the Monarch's request was not to be denied. The copy of a letter from Henry to a Mrs. Coward, on a similar subject, will throw some light on this remarkable practice, and is in itself a singular curiosity: it is taken from a miscellaneous collection of MSS. of that time, marked L 1, in the College of Arms.

"Dere and welbelovid,

"We greet you well; leetyng yow knowe owre truety and welbelovid service."
"vaunt

“vaunt Wylliam Symonds, one of the
 “fewers of owr chamber, hath shewid
 “unto us that for the womanly dyspo-
 “sityon, good & vertus behaviou, &
 “other comendabill vertewes, whiche he
 “hath not only had reportyd, but also
 “sene and plevid in yow humelic, at
 “his last being in thos ptyes, he hath
 “set his hate and mynde that he is very
 “desyrs to honowr yow by way of ma-
 “ryage before all other creaturens lvinge;
 “and in the admonysshment of this his
 “good and lawfull purpos he hath made
 “humble lettice unto us to writt unto
 “yowe, and others, yowr lovinge
 “fryndes, in this favor: We confyde yage
 “owr laide swaunte’s comendable re-
 “questes, his honest conveytynome, and
 “other manyfold vertus; w^{ch} altho the
 “trew and faythfull lvis heretofore many
 “sowley ways don unto us, as well in
 “our warres as otheiwise, and that he
 “dayly doth about owr psonne, for owr
 “tynguler contentasyon and pleasure;
 “for the whiche we wisshve yow we do
 “teache his pyssyonne accordyngly well,
 “and desyre yow, at the contemplyxon of
 “thet owre leatters, to be of lyke benevo-
 “lent mynde towards owr layde swaunt
 “in suche wyse that matrimony, to
 “Gode’s pleasure, may shortly be so-
 “lemnytyd betwene yow bothe; wherby,
 “in owre opynyon, yow shall not only
 “do the thyng to the tyngular comfort of
 “yow both in tyne to come, but, by
 “yowr dooing, yow may answer yow,
 “in all the casies reasonabill of yow or
 “any yowr frynds to be pursuyd unto
 “us; by owre swaunt hereafter, ye shall
 “have us good and gracious Lord to yow
 “bothe. And, to the intent that ye shall

“geve unto thys owre desyre the more
 “faythfull credence, we do send yow her
 “inclosed a tokenne, pravinge yow to
 “intende the matter accordyngly.”
 “There are likewise in the same col-
 “lection a letter from the King to Sir John
 “Dantcy, thanking him for intereing to
 “procure the content of “Mrs. Coward,
 “widow, of Southampton,” to marry Sym-
 “onds, another, without signature of Ed-
 “wards, on the same affair; and a third, un-
 “signed, to Mrs. Coward, from one who
 “styles himself, “fellow of the said Sym-
 “onds.”

While the subject was thus tyrannically
 treated by his sovereign, the freeholder
 experienced as little lenity and indulgence
 from his landlord, as will appear from the
 manner in which the Earl of Shrewsbury
 levied a benevolence upon his tenants, on
 the marriage of his eldest daughter.

“The Earl of SHREWSBURY to —

“AFTER my hartie comendacions.
 “Where I preceive by yor^{res} l^{tes} the fittles
 “and unadvised answers of my fiefholders
 “w^{thin} Hallonsme, and other places,
 “touchinge there relecte, or lawfull ayde,
 “w^{ch} they ought to paye unto me at the
 “marriage of my dowghter; have thereof no
 “little mervaile, considering that at theise
 “handes I do desire no more then of right
 “they owe, and but that w^{ch} the lawes of
 “this realme dothe bothe gyve me and will
 “compell them to paye, as all my lerned
 “counsaile have fully resolved wth me: Wherof
 “thoroughout all Shropshire, and
 “other places where my lands do lye, I
 “have not bene so answered as most necer-
 “eit home, albeit the case, thorough longe
 “suffraunce, be growne to as greate doubte

* This was one of the many services anciently exacted from tenants in capite. It is called in the old law books *ayde par file marier*, but could only be claimed on the marriage of the eldest daughter of the Lord, in like manner as the *ayde par fayr filz Chevaier* was on the knighthood of the eldest son. See the act of the 12th of C. II. by which these tenures were abolished. The refractory tenants soon after submitted to the Earl's demand, as appears by the following paper (*Talbot papers, vol. P. fol. 431.*)

Com. Ek. }
 Not. et Deb. } “A breve note of the benevolence receyved by Edwarde Hatsfylde of my Lorde's offices and tenens w^{thin} the same countes, geven unto his Lordshepe towards the marriage of the Lady Katherine, his eldest daughter, Anno Regni Dⁿⁱ Elizabeth^e Regine quinto; as particulierly appeareth by a booke made of the same. 1563.”

“Suthey, £23:16:6.—Bradfield, £20:10:8.—Ecclesfield, £23:8:7.—Sheffield, £22:4:—Sheffield p^{ke}, £8:7:2.—Whitton, £16:19:2.—Tretou, & alns, £18:8:1.—Terr. fornic. £35:8:3.—Chesterfeld, £11:9:6.—Dronksld Gyld, £11:13:1.—Totley, xxxvi^d viii^d—Pilsley, £4:13:1.—Gleydeys, LXXII^d IIII^d—Rotherham, 26:5:4.—Kymbriworth, £73:11:8.—Bollinston, £25:17:0.—Workefopp, cum membr. £28:12:8.—Rurford, & alns, nihil.—Spoodon, nihil.—Wynfeld & alns, nihil.—Crvene, & alns, nihil.—Kerbywodhous, nihil.—Chantre de Monyst. Longdon, & Helmdon, Pyllisbury, & Cloukeston, £14:2:1.”

amongst them as where you have beene. Wherfore I wold you declue unto suche as you shall thinke most expedyent of them, that I am deteynyned by lawe to confytayne thos sturvyte persons to paye that wth by, saue meanes I have demaunded, and wold thankfullye have receyved at their hands; wth being declared, you maye staye yo^r further dealing wth them, and you shall estions beare froime me therein, wth ye shall venie thoutlye.

And, pceyvinge also that you have moved those of Huntington in this matter; my meanyng was in no wise you shulde do so, but onely to have made that request to my sesholders, fermers, and copholders, and not unto suche as were tenants unto me as a fermer; wherfore wold you staye yo^r further pceding wth them untill you shall estions here froime me them. And so, wth thanks for the resydw of yo^r doings & diligence, for this tyme I bid you farewell. From Coldherbau, the xxth of Marche, 1562.

The following order of Council against certain stage-players in the North, will shew the consequence in which the sons of the sock and buskin were held by the Ministers of those times.

LORDS of the COUNCIL. to the Earl of SHREWSBURY.

“AFTER our right hartie commendations to yo^r good Lordship. Where as we have byn lately informed that certaine lewde personnes, to the nombre of vi or viii in a company, naming themselfs to be servaunts unto Sir Francis Leek, and wearing his livery, and badge on theyr fleves, have wandered about those North partes, and represented cert une playes and enteludes, conteynyng very naughty and scilicious matter touching the King and Queens Ma^{ty}, and the state of the realme, and to the slander of Christes true and Catholik religion, contrary to all good ordie, and to the manifest con-

tempt of Almighty God, and dangerous example of others; we have thought mete to pray yo^r Lordship to gyve ordie forthwyth unto all the Justices of the Peace wth in your shire, that from hencefoth they doo in no wise suffer any playes, enteludes, songes, or any suche lyke pastymes whicheby the people may any wayes be steryd to disordre, to be used by any manner psonnes, or under any coulour or pretence, wth in the lynmits of your charge. Praying you also, not onely to write unto Sr Francis Leek, willing him to cause the said playes that name themselfs his servaunts to be sought for, and sent forth wth unto you, to be farther examined, and ordied according to theyr delerts, but also to gyve hym straught chage and commaundement, in theyr Ma^{ty} names, that he suifer not any of his servaunts hereafter to goo abowte the countrie, and use any playes, songes, or enteluds, as he wil answer for the contrary. And in caue any psonng shall attempt to sett forth theyr sorte of games or pastymes at any tyme hereafter, contrary to this ordie; and doo wander, for that purpose, abroad in the countie; yo^r h^{ty} shall doo well to gyve the Justices of Peace in chage to see them apprehendyd owte of hande, and punished as vagaboundis, by vertue of the statute made agaynst loyt ring and idle personnes. And thus we bid yo^r good Lordship most hartely we to fare. From St James, the xxxth of April, 1556.

Yo^r good Lordshippe's assured loving friends,

NICO. EBOR, Canc. JO. BOURNE.

HENRY SUSSEX. J. MORDDAUNT.

WILLM PETRES. ARUNDELL.

WYLLM —. THOMAS ELY.

WINCHESTR. THO. WHARTTON.

PENBROKE.

To our very good Lorde the Earle of Shrewsbury, President of the King and Queens Ma^{ty} Council in the North. Nay, best post, best, best, best, with all diligence possible.

(To be continued.)

Poems. By Mrs. Robinson. 8vo. Bell. 1791. One Guinea.

THE greater part of these Poems have already appeared before the Public, under the signatures of LAURA, LAURA MARIA, OBERON, and have experienced as they deserved, a very favourable reception. They are elegant and pathetic. As a specimen of the poetry we shall select the following, not as being the best, but as

exhibiting marks of a fervid imagination acting upon a cultivated taste. They are all pleasing, and some are intitled to the praises which belong to the higher species on a subject which has already exercised the pens of some of our best living authors :

MONODY

MONODY

TO THE
MEMORY OF CHATTERTON.

*Chill Penury repress'd his noble rage,
And froze the genial current of his Soul.*
GRAY.

IF GRIEF can deprecate the wrath of Heaven,

Or human frailty hope to be forgiven !
Ere now thy Lamented Spirit bends its way
To the bland regions of celestial day ;
Ere now thy Soul, immers'd in purest air,
Smiles at the triumphs of supreme Despair ;
Or bath'd in seas of endless bliss, dildans
The vengeful memory of mortal pains ;
Yet shall the Muse a fond memorial give
To shield thy Name, and bid thy GENIUS
live

Too proud for pity, and too poor for praise,
No voice to cherish, and no hand to raise,
Torn, flung, and fated, with this " mortal
coil,"

This weary, anxious scene of fruitless toil ;
Not all the graces that to youth belong,
Nor all the energies of fired song ;
Nor all that FANCY all that GENIUS gave,
Could snatch thy wounded spirit from the grave.

Hard was thy lot, from every comfort torn ;
In POVERTY'S cold arms condemn'd to mourn ;

To live by mental toil, e'en when the brain
Could scarce its trembling faculties sustain ;
To mark the dreary minutes slowly creep ;
Each day to labour, and each night to weep ;
'Till the last murmur of thy frantic soul,

In proud concealment, from its mansion stole ;
While ENVY, springing from her lurid cave,
Snatch'd the young LARKS from thy rugged
grave.

So the pale Primrose, sweetest bud of May,
Scarce wakes to beauty ere it feels decay ;
While hateful weeds their hidden poisons
pour,

Choke the green sod, and wither every flower.

Immur'd in shades, from busy scenes re-
mov'd,

No sound to soince,—but the Verse he lov'd :
No soothing numbers harmoniz'd his ear ;
No feeling bosom gave his griefs a tear ;
Obscurely born—no generous friend he found
To lead his trembling steps o'er Ch.lic ground :
No patron fill'd his heart with fluttering
hope,

No tutor'd lesson gave his genius scope ;
Yet, while poetic ardour nerv'd each thought,
And Reason sanction'd what AMBITION
taught,

He soar'd beyond the narrow spells that bind
The slow perceptions of the vulgar mind ;
The fire once kindled by the breath of FAME,
Her restless pinions fann'd the glittering
flame ;

Warm'd by its rays, he thought each vision
just ;

For conscious VIRTUE seldom feels DIS-
TRUST.

Frail are the charms delusive FANCY shows,
And short the bliss her fickle smile bestows ;
Yet the bright prospect pleas'd his dazzled
view,

Each FLORE seem'd ripen'd, and each PHAN-
TOM true ;

Fill'd with delight, his unsuspecting mind
Weigh'd not the grov'ling treach'ries of man-
kind ;

For while a niggard born his wants supply'd,
And NATURE'S claims subdu'd the voice of
PRIDE :

His timid talents own'd a borrow'd name,
And gain'd by FICITION what was due to
FAME.

With secret labour, and with taste refin'd,
This Son of MARY found his infant mind !
When opening Reason's eddies ken'd began,
The dawn of childhood mark'd the future
Man !

He scorn'd the puerile sports of vulgar boys,
His little heart aspir'd to nobler joys ;
Creative Fancy wou'd his few short hours,
While soothing Hope adorn'd his path with
flowers,

Yet FAME'S recording hand no trophy gave,
Save the sad LARK—to decorate his grave.

Yet in this dark mysterious scene of woe,
Conviction's flame shall shed a radiant glow ;
His infant Muse shall bind with nerves of
fire

The fabulous hand that stabs its fire.
Misthinks I hear his wailing Shade complain,
While monumental FROG lingers on the plain ;
Thro' the lone aisle his restless Spirit calls,
His phantom glides along the Minister's
walls ;

Where many an hour his devious footsteps
trod,

Ere Fate resign'd him TO HIS PITYING GOD.

Yet shall the MUSE, to gentlest sorrow
prone,

Adopt his cause, and make his griefs her own ;
Ne'er shall her CHATTERTON'S neglected
Name

Fade in inglorious dreams of doubtful fame.
Shall he, whose pen immortal GENIUS gave,
Sleep unlamented in an unknown grave ?

No,—the fond MUSE shall spurn the base
Neglect—
The Verse the cheris'd she shall still protect.

And if unpitied pangs the mind can move,
Or graceful numbers warm the heart to love;
If the fine raptures of poetic fire
Delight to vibrate on the trembling lyre;
If sorrow claims the kind embalming tear,
Or worth oppress'd excites a pang sincere;
Some kindred soul shall pour the song sublime,
And with the Cypress bough the Laurel twine,
Whose weeping leaves the wintry blast shall
wave

In mournful murmur o'er thy unblest'd grave.

And tho' no lofty VASE or sculptur'd BUST
Bends o'er the sod that hides thy faded dust;
Tho' no long line of ancestry betrays
The PRIDE of RELATIVES, or POMP of
PRAISE;

Tho' o'er thy name a blushing nation rears
OBLIVION'S wing—to hide REFLECTION'S
tears;

Still shall thy Verse in dazzling lustre live,
And claim a brighter wreath THAN WEALTH
CAN GIVE.

To this Volume is prefixed a very splendid List of Subscribers, such as we seldom see to a work of any kind; but the circumstance deserving more particular notice is, the typographical part of it, for which the Printer may claim the highest degree of applause. From his exertions, and from some specimens which will soon appear from another quarter, we hope to be able to hail the revival of what we began to fear might be enumerated among the lost arts of this country, that of beautiful printing.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, April 19

LORD Grenville brought up a Report from the Committee of Precedents, which he moved to have printed, and to be taken into consideration the first day after the Easter recess. Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

Several Bills were read a third time, and passed; after which the House adjourned to the 2d of May.

MONDAY, May 2.

Their Lordships met pursuant to adjournment, but, no business being before them, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

On the second reading of Cecil's Divorce Bill,

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and stated his opinion at considerable length. He went at first into an historical description of the laws respecting divorces; then

entered particularly into the nature of the present case, and commented, with his usual precision and ability, upon the evidence that had been given. Not relying, however, upon his own judgment entirely, he had been at pains to consult those who, from their superior knowledge of the Civil Law, were best able to determine on the question before their Lordships; and their opinions, as far as he could collect, went in favour of the Bill; which would regulate his mind, and therefore incline him to think the same way, although he had before been nicer about the evidence than he should have been, had his opinion then been what it is now. He concluded by moving, "That the Bill be committed for Monday next," which was ordered accordingly.

Lord Grenville moved, "That the Report from the Committee appointed to search for Precedents in cases of Impeachment *," which

* Of the contents of this copious and, for the most part, uninteresting compilation, we can do no more than offer a sort of syllabus, pointing out the several objects to which the Committee directed their attention.

The first class consists of precedents of criminal proceedings in Parliament on the petition or impeachment of the Commons; and these are chronologically arranged, from that against Richard Lyons, merchant of London, "for receipts, extortions, and misdemeanors, as well for the time that he repired to certain of the King's Counsel, as for the time that he was Farmer of the King's Subsidy and Customs, &c." to that against Lord Lovat. The first was in the year 1377; the last in 1746.

The second class consists of precedents of criminal proceedings in Parliament originating at the suit of the Crown, or of individuals.

The third contains precedents of such proceedings in Parliament, in civil cases, as appeared

which now lay upon the table, be taken into consideration on Monday following."

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose, and said, the day was in a great measure indifferent to him, as his time was at his command, and he should think it particularly his duty to accommodate it to a question of such importance. But as he saw the House to think, he could not help expressing his hope, that the Noble Secretary had satisfied him, that the day would suit in all respects the majority of the absent Lords. His Lordship knew the question was fully discussed in several very weighty publications, not common pamphlets, as they came (on both sides the question) with the names of authors of great respectability, or else were well known to proceed from men of great merit and information, and could the proof of their doing so in their composition. He acknowledged himself infinitely beholden to them; yet he felt alarmed from a learned profession having in a manner engrossed the question before the public, and from the subtlety which their ingenuity and professional habits gave them in treating almost every question; so that Lords who were not in such habits, might be deterred from considering the question in the plain light which belonged to it, which, if possible, equalled its importance. Besides that people were accustomed, properly or improperly, to attribute to that profession not quite the true love of liberty and disinterestedness allowed to other descriptions; he hoped and believed improperly, from his regard to the profession itself, the services it had upon various occasions rendered to the constitution, but above all, from the respect due to several characters in that House;—but still he was afraid of its prejudicing the minds of some.—The question was not a political one; it was judicial, but of so plain, so fundamental a nature, as to be easily both comprehended and felt. It did not derive its importance from the trial depending. If it merely regarded the fate of an India Governor, be the event as it would, he would not be so anxious to excite their Lordships' attention; but it was of far greater importance. The question was not so much, whether a Governor from India was guilty or not, nor whether an impeachment abated on a dissolution; as whether that House was to judge in future according to known law, or upon principles of

general reasons, analogy, and the convenience of the times.—The two great rights of Englishmen were, 1st, The Trial by Jury, and next, To be judged by known laws. If the question ever was to come. Which was best suited with? he had often considered, that it would be better to give up even the right of Jury, than to suffer Judges to promulgate laws such as general reason, analogy, and the convenience of the times, might suggest to them. The question was not confined to an East India Governor, but in fact was to affect the Lordships themselves; and not only them, but all the people of England. It was a singular circumstance in this free constitution, that they alone were without the great privilege of a Trial by Jury. It was true, they once had one; but such a one as it was a blessing to be relieved from; but, standing as they do, it became of double and treble importance to them to hold fast by the second right. It equally concerned all the people of England, who were all liable, according to the claims and practice of Parliament, to be occasionally deprived of the Trial by Jury, by being made the subject of an impeachment.—He was persuaded he need say no more to excite the attention of Lord's present to the question; and he hoped every Lord, present or absent, would not only attend but give the question that thorough weight and consideration which its plainness and importance required.

His Lordship moved, "That the Lords be summoned." Ordered.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, May 9.

CATHOLICS.

Lord Rawdon moved, "That the Bill to relieve, on certain conditions, and under certain restrictions, Catholic Dissenters be read a second time on Monday the 23^d inst. and that their Lordships be summoned."—Ordered.

RUSSIAN WAR.

Earl Fitzwilliam called their Lordships' attention to the subject of our armament against Russia. His Lordship entered into the value of our trade with Russia, and, from calculations accurately made, demonstrated the impolicy of our entering into any dispute with that Power; and, with a view of conveying the sense he entertained of it, he moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he might

appeared to the Committee likely to throw any light upon the matter referred to them.

The fourth contains such particulars of the forms of bail as appear on the Journals of Parliament.

A table of the commencement, adjournment, prorogation and dissolution of Parliaments, from the 5th of Hen. III. to the 2^d W. and M. Anno 1690, is also subjoined, and a table of references to law cases.

be graciously pleased to take into his most serious consideration, the material injury which the Trade and Manufactures of this country must sustain in consequence of our dispute with Russia; and to beseech his Majesty not to hazard the consequences of a War with that Power on account of the possession of the fortrefs of Oczakow, and the uncultivated tract of ground adjoining thereto."

Lord Grenville observed, that the subject had been already discussed by their Lordships in some degree; they had certainly given their sentiments on it in a great decree, and he trusted that nothing had occurred since to change such sentiments. His Lordship then entered on the subject in a general point of view, and admitted the truth of the statement of our trade with Russia; but contended, that although that trade was important to us, it was still more so to the Court of Russia; and that although commerce was in itself valuable to this country with that Power, yet that the principles of honour and of policy, which invigorated that commerce, and kept it alive, were still more valuable. It was also upon that principle, he said, that this armed negotiation had been adopted, and he trusted had been adopted wisely. He allowed, that it should hereafter appear that Ministers had not paid a due regard to the commerce of this country, and particularly with regard to Russia, they were responsible to their country. Having taken notice of several points that applied to this subject, he concluded with dissenting from the proposed Address, trusting that the spirit of it had been already answered by the Address of that House in answer to the message sent from his Majesty.

Lord Rawdon supported the motion of the Noble Earl, and maintained that there was no ground made out on which Ministers could possibly proceed in a war with Russia for the fortrefs of Oczakow; that before the people of this country were to be involved in war, some ground ought to be made out for entering into it. He had never heard any thing like a reason for this armament, the Ministers had refused all kind of information to Parliament, but had given some sort of information to certain merchants trading to Russia. This information stated, that ships would be safe in that trade until the latter end of June, or the middle of July. This was the most extraordinary message he had ever heard of. It had no force for its foundation. It meant to convey, that on our part there will be no attack on the Russian power before that period; but if, during our armed negotiation, the Emperess should be pleased to commence hos-

tilities, what security was this information to afford to those who traded to Russia?—The folly of the thing was too apparent to merit comment or serious consideration, except as to the mischief which it might produce. Our conduct on this occasion would, unless we had some extraordinary good fortune, make all the Powers of Europe regard us as a busy, restless, turbulent people, unwilling to remain in happiness ourselves, or to suffer others to enjoy it. We resembled the character of Louis the XIVth of France, who, by endeavouring to dictate to all his neighbours, had in his own time very nearly destroyed the Monarchy of France.

On further discussions of this subject the Public were told, that expediency was the principle on which this armament was proposed. On this point he had thought much, and had conversed with others; and he was prepared to say, that he never met with one man in our House who approved of that expediency, or who could point out one good that could possibly arise from it. He must condemn such a measure, as being totally without excuse. Had the Ministers come forward indeed, and said it was not the expediency of the measure which urged them, but that we were bound by treaty to support Russia in this respect, he should have nothing to say against the measure; he should indeed have blamed the improvidence of entering into such a treaty, but must allow that, in honour and good faith, we were bound to make it good, but here no such excuse was offered, the whole was a question of expediency.

His Lordship then made several local observations with regard to Oczakow, and proved, that the possession of that fortrefs by Russia was not, nor could be, injurious to the interest either of this country, of Prussia, or of the Empire of the Turks in Europe, and that our armament was from a principle of dictatorial haughtiness, that would, if not checked, be the ruin of this country; and that before any public plan of this measure should be countenanced, or the least support be given to it, some reason should be given, whereby we could judge of its probable effect. At present it appeared to be an act of hostile desperation.

Lord Mugrave declared himself to be of an opinion quite contrary to the Noble Lord who spoke last. He maintained, that the present armament was necessary and expedient to support the balance of power in Europe. His Lordship complimented the spirit of the Navy of this country, and observed, that whenever they should be commanded in the service of their country, he hoped they would have skill enough to find

the place to which they were ordered to proceed, and courage to do their duty when they arrived there. He was decidedly against the Address.

Lord Stormont made a very able speech in favour of the motion for the Address. He divided his speech into three points. One was, our view in the war; the second was, the prospect we had of compelling the Emperor to agree to our proposition; the last, and not the least, was, that when we came to know the impolicy of the whole of it, the probability that we should recede. Upon each of these points he argued with great force, and maintained that at all events great sums of money would be called for out of the pockets of the public; and that, on the most attentive consideration of the subject, this armament was, of all measures adopted for many years in this country, the most destructive.

The Marquis of Lansdowne maintained the direct contrary opinion with the Noble Secretary relative to our trade with Russia, which, he said, was of great importance to Russia, but of greater to this country. The Noble Marquis asserted, that it had been the object and endeavours of many Administrations to procure hemp from other countries, but that every attempt had failed to procure it as good as from Russia. He stated, that if we were not as much favoured as formerly, it was our own fault; for the Russians had long been inclined to renew our treaty. He agreed that on trade alone we were not to decide a question of war or peace; but on right political principles peace was not to be sacrificed. The Noble Marquis contended, that no reason had been offered to warrant their Lordships' support; first, the question should be brought on until Ministers thought proper to give the necessary explanation; for he objected to confidence; he looked to measures, not to men—and would give no confidence. The nation had a right to be consulted upon the question of peace or war, and he needed not to go to the National Assembly to be told that such were the rights of the people, for it was known and acknowledged so far back as the times of Tacitus; but in the following times of Machiavel, in the times of mystery and lies, that right was disputed; those times, however, are gone for ever; the people throughout Europe are now acquainted with their rights, and will assert them; public opinion must be resorted to, and will have its weight. Confidence is considered to be unconstitutional, vain, and idle; the House ought not to act upon it, but call for that information which the most arbitrary governments gave; for the King of Prussia in the Berlin Gazette

stated the object of his armament. Would their Lordships then submit to be denied that which a Berlin gazette was made acquainted with? The King of Prussia, however, acted wisely, he knew it was better to trust in the conviction of his people than in his absolute power. The noble Marquis was convinced that Ministers dared not to involve their country in war for Oczakow. The whole country was in a blaze: Manchester and Norwich had set the example to the kingdom; the country could not bear the expence of these repeated armaments—The Country-gentlemen were breaking up their houses—the yeomen were becoming extinct—the peasantry were starving. The distress was not comprehended by Ministers enjoying great salaries, but was seen and known by those who went through the kingdom. The people were taxed, taxed, and taxed till they could bear no more. Their comforts were abridged in the time of Queen Anne,—still more by the German war,—still more by the American war—then by the Dutch armament, more by the Spanish,—more by the Indian,—and more by the Russian.—Pestilential fevers were prevalent from the wants of the people—the price of labour cannot maintain them, and they will be driven from the country by the increase of its burdens. He commended the conduct of Ministers in establishing the Sinking Fund for the discharge of the National Debt, but gave the plan to the deceased Dr. Price, who, his Lordship said, had not left a more virtuous citizen behind him. The Sinking Fund, he feared, however, would be but of little service, for the War Fund increased in greater proportion. Twelve millions was already incurred by our war in India; the War Fund, he said, would speedily eat up the other, and stick by the nation until it became bankrupt, unless such a motion as that now before their Lordships should be passed, to put an end to these armaments. He gave credit to Ministers for making more considerable the receipt of the country; but observed, that if the string was strained too tight, it would weaken, and the people would revolt. He said, the expenditure ought to be decreased, and remarked that the expence of the army had crept up to twelve hundred thousand pounds a year. He dreaded the increase of the army, which he said would imperceptibly grow up to the overthrow of the country. The Noble Marquis begged their Lordships to remember, that the poor could bear no more, and that they themselves must bear the expences out of their estates. He was confident none of their Lordships would hesitate in a good cause; but it was not to be expected for the whole

of those who were ashamed to state their object.

Lord Hawkebury was against the motion. He said, the trade between this country and Russia was as much to the interest of Russia as to England, and contradicted the Noble Marquis's assertion of England having been backward to renew the treaty. His Lordship concluded by contending, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers for the eight years they had been in office, warranted the necessary confidence that ought to be given to them.

The question was then put and negatived by a division—

Contents	-	72	
Proxies	-	24	
			—96
Not Contents		27	
Proxies	-	2	
			—29
			—
			—67

Majority for the Minister - 67
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Lord Porchester moved, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before that House of the State of the War in India."

The motion was supported by Lords Carlisle, Stormont, and Longborough, and strenuously opposed by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Grenville, and negatived without a division.

Lord Porchester then moved for a Copy of the Minute of the Council of Bengal, intimating the intention of Earl Cornwallis to proceed to take upon him the conduct of the war; and of the Minute of Council of Mr. Speke and Mr. Cooper, Members of the Council, signifying their consent to the measure;—which was ordered.

His Lordship then moved, "That there be laid before the House a Copy of any Minutes sent out by the Board of Control, or the Court of Directors, approving of Lord Cornwallis's proceeding to the Coast;" which, being objected to by Lord Grenville, was negatived, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 16.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the report of the Committee for searching into Precedents relative to the continuation of Impeachments,

This question produced a debate of considerable length, which, from the pressure of other important matter, we are induced to give a summary account of,

rather than enter into the detail; and trust it will be equally satisfactory to our readers.

Lord Porchester, by way of bringing the question fairly into discussion, after a very short preface, moved, "That a Message be sent to the Commons, informing them they were ready to proceed on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq."

The Lord Chancellor did not approve of the motion; he thought it too precipitate, and advised going into a Committee of Privileges upon it; where, in his opinion, it would be necessary to decide upon three questions;—first, Whether an Impeachment continued after a dissolution of Parliament? secondly, Where the trial was to be taken up, whether *in statu quo*? that is, Was the whole of the evidence, both oral and written, to remain as it stood at the end of the last session of Parliament? And lastly, Whether Mr. Hastings and his sureties were still bound by their recognizances for him to appear; and if not, by what means he was to be brought into Court? These were questions that were of considerable magnitude, and which could only be decided upon in a Committee.

Lord Porchester declared he had no other motive in his motion but to bring the question into discussion,—he had formed an opinion upon it, but it was not so fixed as to prevent his being open to conviction. He wished to hear the sentiments of the learned Lords, as more able to discuss the subject.

Lord Abingdon, entering into some personal invectives upon the Managers of the Impeachment, was called to order by

Lord Sandwich, who wished Noble Lords to confine themselves with temper to the subject before them.

Lord Radnor saw many reasons for continuing the Impeachment, and that it ought not to abate with a dissolution of Parliament. He supposed a case wherein the whole evidence was gone through, the defence made, and the House perfectly convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, their verdict given, but sentence not pronounced; and that even then, however high the crime, he might be saved by Parliament being dissolved. Such an instance would be a mockery of justice; and yet he was not prepared to accede to the motion of the Noble Lord, because he was not convinced, that, if they agreed to it, and went down to Westminster-hall, they should find Mr. Hastings there.—He therefore desired to have the recognizances of Mr. Hastings and his sureties read; and then moved, that after the word "that," in Lord Porchester's motion, be inserted, "the Judges be required to inform this House on Wednesday next, whether

"Warren

“ Warren Hastings, Esq. and his sureties were still bound to appear, and answer to the charges adduced against him?”

Lord Loughborough thought the Judges would find a very great difficulty in answering that question; and for this reason, because it was one that might possibly come before them in their judicial capacities, and therefore might be considered as prejudging the question.

The Marquis of Lansdowne considered the question of the highest importance; that it ought to be decided upon with the utmost caution and deliberation; and therefore he concided with the Chancellor's idea of going into a Committee, that the various points arising out of the question might be fairly decided upon.

Lord Grenville saw no necessity for such a step, as the motion made by the Noble Lord (Porchester) inclu'd the whole; for if their Lordships decid'd that a Message should be sent to the Commons to that effect, it certainly implied, that the trial was to go on exactly where it left off, and that the dissolution of Parliament had no other effect upon it than the delay which had been necessarily occasioned.

The idea of Impeachments abating with the dissolution of Parliament, he treated as the most dangerous doctrine that could be maintained, as it went to destroy the sacred barrier of the people against the mischiefs that might be drawn upon them by a designing and evil-minded Minister. He did not think the second motion could fairly be put, because it was a question that might come before the Judges for their decision upon it. He saw no advantage that could accrue by going into a Committee; had no doubt of the capability of their Lordships to decide upon it in the present instance, and therefore was for the original motion.

Lord Mungrove went at large into the precedents, which he declared, in his opinion, were things that ought not to be considered as binding, any farther than they were accordant to reason. He was pointedly against the idea, that a dissolution of Parliament put an end to an impeachment; and insisted upon it, that a fair deduction from the precedents on the table also warranted such a conclusion.

Lord Hawkebury declared himself hurt at hearing precedents treated so lightly; he considered them at all times as rules to guide the actions and decisions of that House. That these precedents might be completely investigated, he was entirely in favour of the proposition of the Noble and Learned Lord for going into a Committee upon them, and did not think they would give that delibe-

ration to the question which its importance required, if they came to any hasty decision.

Lord King was in favour of the previous question being put, as he did not feel himself sufficiently informed to give a decided opinion upon it.

Lord Stormont took up the question in an extensive view, traversing the whole of the precedents that were laid upon the table, and drawing a conclusion, that they went more in favour of the continuat'on of an impeachment, notwithstanding a dissolution of Parliament, than against it. He contended, that it was the safeguard of the people, and that it was absurd to say that the impeachment expired with the Parliament; for impeachments were made in the name of the whole of the Commons, of whom the Members of Parliament were but the acting part. He was clearly of opinion the question was fairly before the House; that they were sufficiently able to decide upon it and that he, as well as his Noble Friend who had made the original motion, sincerely hoped to hear the opinion of the Learned Lords upon it, as from their legal knowledge much information would be derived from their conclusions.

Lord Thurlow declared, that not expecting a decision would have been pressed for this evening, but that they would have consented to give that due deliberation to the question which he conceived its importance required, he had not sufficiently made up his mind to enter into that particular detail he had intended, nor had he even brought those papers with him that he had noted as proper points to proceed upon. Thus unprepared, he would however enter, as far as he was able, into the question; and that more particularly with the view of showing a necessity for going into a Committee, rather than any expectation of being so explicit as his wish would indicate. From this his Lordship entered into the general history of Impeachments, the analogy they bore to the proceedings in the Courts below, by Writs of Error, Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, &c. from the earliest time up to the last Impeachments in the year 1685, and to the Resolutions of the House of Lords in 1670; and from all of which he adduced a decided affirmation, that an Impeachment must abate by a dissolution of Parliament.

He then took an opportunity of replying to the leading points of the arguments which had been stated on the other side, and which he combated with his usual ability, dwelling particularly upon the statement, that the Impeachment was by the whole of the Commons. The House of Commons, he said, was the only body that he knew could be legally

legally comprehended under that name, and when a dissolution took place they were no more; the measures they had pending therefore died of course, and could not be continued, although the same might be begun by their successors.

Lord Loughborough replied in a speech of more than two hours in delivery in which he, as well as the Lord Chancellor, went into a general history of the precedents of Impeachments, a legal definition of the other law proceedings, and from which he drew a direct opposite conclusion. He then argued strongly in favour of the principle laid down, that it would be wresting the grand barrier of security from the public, if the Minister of the Crown, after being guilty of the most atrocious acts, so as to aggravate the Commons to prefer an Impeachment against him, could save himself by advising the Sovereign to a dissolution of Parliament.—He differed also entirely with the Learned Lord with respect to the House of Commons being a part, and not the whole of the Commons of England; he contended, the Representatives were the mere organs of the people at large: the terms they used in bringing Impeachments, and granting of money, proved them to be such; for they always did it in the name, and on behalf of the Commons of Great Britain; and he thought it so material and essential a balance in the constitution of this country, which was a happy mixture of monarchic, aristocratical, and democratical, that he hoped they would never lose consequence in it; and he apprehended, that if ever the doctrine was maintained, to consider the Commons of this country as nothing, it would be the only way to make them every thing. His Lordship concluded directly in favour of the original motion.

Lord Kenyon professed himself not sufficiently acquainted with the report of the Committee to give a decided opinion upon it; yet from what he had before read upon the subject, he considered the Resolution of the House of Lords in 1690, stating that a dissolution of Parliament did abate an Impeachment, was the law of the Land, and that if they decided to the contrary, they would try a man, in the present instance, by a law that did not exist when the trial began.

Lord Guildford replied in a very clear, able, and manly speech, deprecating, in strong terms, the idea that a guilty Minister should have it in his power to avoid punishment, by advising a dissolution of Parliament. He insisted, that such a doctrine was also the most inhuman that could be held out; for it would throw a man that had been *sworn falsely and infamously accused, into such*

a situation that he might be prevented from making his defence, and so leave his character with an indelible stain upon it.

Lord King thought the Noble Earl, who had been an accuser, should feel a little delicacy about being a judge.

Lord Guildford declared, he had merely been an accuser as being one of the body, and he did not think he should be a judge in any other point of view.

Lord Grenville then entered very largely into the question, supporting the positions adduced by those who were against an Impeachment being terminated by a dissolution; and concluded by a declaration, that he had not heard a single argument in the course of the whole evening to induce him to change his opinion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, with much animation, supported the contrary position; he contended—that the House were not to decide what the law ought to be, but what it was. His Lordship produced a manuscript opinion of Lord Nottingham, in which he states, that a dissolution abates an Impeachment.

His Lordship begged the House to consider the question with that strictness which belonged to it; he was afraid there were several persons convened for the purpose of deciding upon the question, without having maturely and deliberately considered it.

Lord Loughborough very much doubted the authenticity of the manuscript, because Lord Nottingham had, in Lord Stafford's case, held a very different opinion: his Lordship said, he was requested by a Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's councils (Camden), whom the heat of the House had obliged to retire, to say, that he was of opinion, that an Impeachment was not abated by a dissolution of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, it was true that Lord Nottingham had delivered a contrary opinion from that contained in the manuscript, but the former was in a judicial situation, the other in his closet a short time before his death; and he wished to ask the Learned Lord, whether it was not excusable in the profession to maintain one opinion in public, and another in private.

The Marquis Townshend thought Mr. Hastings had already suffered sufficiently, without any farther delay.

Lord Stanhope was of a decided opinion, that it was an absurdity to suppose an Impeachment could abate by a dissolution. His Lordship wished to negative Lord Rawson's motion, then to move the previous question upon the original motion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne again rose. It was with some concern that he saw Noble Lords

Lords predetermined upon a business of such immense consequence to the Constitution. His Lordship happening to turn his eyes towards the Bench of Bishops,

The Bishop of Salisbury rose. He wished to answer the insinuation of the Noble Marquis. The rank and dignity which he had had been bestowed upon him by his Sovereign. He did not owe it to the services of the Noble Marquis. It had been so, his love for the law and constitution of his country was equal to that of any Noble Peer in that House.

The Marquis replied, that the King had always the goodness to consult his Ministers upon any arrangement either in Church or State. He happened to be Minister when the Reverend Prelate was advanced to his present dignity. There were views still beyond his present situation; but he would not presume to say that such views operated upon the mind of the Noble Bishop.

The Bishop of Salisbury replied, that his life had not been spent in pursuits after influence or power; the seat which he enjoyed in that House placed him in an independent situation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne briefly remarked, that before the last Noble Speaker was created a Bishop, he had received more applications and importunities than ever he had received in his life. Here the dispute dropped.

At three o'clock the question was called for from every part of the House.

The Lord Chancellor first put Lord Radnor's amendment, "That the Judges be called upon for their opinion;" when there appeared,

Non-Contents	—	75
Contents	—	20

Majority 50

Lord Porchester's motion, "That a message be sent to the Commons, to inform that

the House, that the Lords are ready to proceed upon the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq." was then put,

Contents for the motion	66
Non-Contents	— 18

Majority 48

for continuing the Impeachment, notwithstanding the dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Porchester moved, "That a message be sent to the Commons this day, that the House will proceed upon the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Wednesday next." Ordered.

THURSDAY, May 19.

A Message similar to that delivered in the Commons on Wednesday, relative to the Augmentation of the Civil List, was delivered by Lord Grenville; which being read, his Lordship moved an Address to his Majesty, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 20.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Quebec Constitution Bill, and Council were heard in opposition thereto.

Lord Grenville entered into a full explanation and justification of the Bill, shewing that its object was to give to the inhabitants of Canada a model of the British Constitution as nearly as the situation of the two countries would admit.

Lord Rawdon objected particularly to the division of the Province, to hereditary honours being introduced, and the Bill not having provided for the Habeas Corpus Act, the Trial by Jury, and the Independence of the Judges.

A few Clauses were then gone through, and the Chairman reported progress; after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 21.

Lord King presented a Petition from Warren Hastings, Esq. praying their Lordships

• The Petition was as follows :

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,
The Humble Petition of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal,
Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner, having long waited in anxious expectation of your Lordships determination respecting his re-appealance at your Lordships Bar, finds himself relieved from one subject of suspense, by being again brought before this High Court; and he has so great a confidence in the justice and dignity of your Lordships, as to believe, that in this renewal of a trial so long depending, your Lordships mean to render it effectual to the ends of substantial justice, by prosecuting it without delay, until it shall reach its final termination.

If such should be your Lordships purpose, your Petitioner will accept it as the greatest bounty which he can receive at the hands of your Lordships; but should his trial be adjourned over to another year, he trusts that he shall not be considered as departing from

ships would request his Majesty not to put an end to the Session until his trial should be concluded; and made a motion to that purpose.

Lord Grenville objected to it; first, upon the grounds of its interfering with one of the principal Prerogatives of the Crown, that of a Right to prorogue Parliament at pleasure; and secondly, that it certainly could not be an act of justice to limit the time a person charged with high crimes and misdemeanors should take up in making his defence.

Lord Hawke proposed an amendment, for the purpose of submitting it to his Majesty's consideration.

The Marquis of Lansdowne entered with much warmth into the question of the Trial,

the method in which it had been carried on, and its length; proceeding to remark on Mr. Hastings's Government, comparing it with the present system, and drawing inferences therefrom.

The Marquis was answered by Lord Grenville, when the question was put and negatived.

The Order of the Day was then read for the second reading of the Bill for rescuing a certain description of persons of the Catholic Persuasion from the Restrictions and Penalties at present against them.

Lord Rawdon opened the subject, and spoke forcibly in favour of the Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury also approved the principle of the Bill, but was of

the respect which he bears to your Lordships, if he presumes to say, that he shall feel it as an aggravation of the very severe lot which it has been his misfortune to experience, and of which he is the first example in the jurisdiction of this kingdom, if in any other precedent can be found, of a criminal trial being suspended over the head of an individual, living under a fixed law and a civilized government, during so long a period of his natural life, and so near the close of it.

But four years are completely elapsed since your Petitioner was first compelled to appear at your Lordships bar, to hear read, and to answer to the Charges preferred against him by the late Hon. House of Commons, but that he computes the origin of this Impeachment from a much more distant date, the first notification of an accusatory process having been made so long ago as June 1785, the process itself begun in February 1786, and continued through one prorogation and many adjournments until May 1787, when the Impeachment was carried to your Lordships bar; so that in effect, though not in form, your Petitioner has been the subject of a criminal process before two Parliaments, and through six successive years; yet his prosecutors to this time have closed their evidence upon three articles only, namely, the first, second, and sixth, omitting many points of those articles, but selecting a very few points from the 7th and 12th, as explanatory of the 6th article.—That your Petitioner craves leave to represent, that he did, in an early stage of the first enquiry, cause it to be represented to the late Hon. House of Commons, as his earnest request, that if the said House of Commons should enter upon their Journals any vote of censure or censure against him, they would be pleased to allow your Petitioner the means of a fair and legal trial for the same; but that the object of your Petitioner in making that request was, that he might be afforded the means of vindicating his character from the foulest and most unjust aspersions; but he has to lament, that those aspersions should have been renewed and repeated from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, without any power of reply, or prospect of time allowed him for his defence and acquittal.—That, great as his reliance is on your Lordships justice, it is yet impossible for him, judging from past experience, not to feel the apprehensions of further delay, when he recollects that the last great adjournment of the Court held by your Lordships in the preceding Parliament, was made on the 9th of June, and that in neither of the preceding years did it sit later than the 7th of July; that therefore the longest interval which he can compute for what remains of this Session of Parliament, in its ordinary course, will be insufficient to enable your Petitioner to enter upon his defence, much less to bring it to a conclusion, but that he will have to sustain the intolerable grievance of seeing another year of prosecution added to the past.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly and earnestly prays your Lordships to take the particular and unprecedented hardships of his case into consideration, and to adopt such measures as your wisdom may devise, for continuing the proceedings of your Lordships Court, so that the trial may be brought to a close, and judgment given, before another prorogation of Parliament, your Petitioner craving leave to assure your Lordships, that no unnecessary delay shall be made on his part, but that he will endeavour to take up as short a time as possible in his defence.

The above was read and ordered to lie on the table,

opinion that it did not go to the extent of the subject required.

Lord Abingdon objected to the Bill.

The Bishop of St. David's perfectly agreed with the Right Rev. Metropolitan, and hoped that the Bill might be postponed till one more perfect and liberal could be framed.

Lord Fauconberg, agreeing in opinion with the Archbishop, that the Bill did not extend far enough, moved it to be committed that day month.

Lord Loughborough was against the delay, and thought the objections might be amended in the Committee.

Lord Fauconberg then withdrew his motion, and the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to a Committee on Friday.

The Committee of the Quebec Bill was postponed, and their Lordships adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 3.

The Roman Catholic Bill went through a Committee.

The Bishop of St. David's moved, That the Irish Oath of 1774 be altered instead of the Oath contained in the Bill, and Lord Guildford proposed another Amendment, both of which were carried.

Various other Amendments were proposed and adopted, particularly, that Roman Catholics keeping schools should not take in Protestant Children, and that the names of those who kept schools should be registered at the Quarter Sessions.

MONDAY, June 6.

The Quebec Government Bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Commons for their agreement to the Amendment made thereto.

The Amendments made to the Catholic Dissenters Bill were reported, read, and agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 7.

The Committee of Privileges upon the Scotch Election was put off until the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament.

The second reading of the Yellow Colour Bill was put off till that day three weeks.

Upon a motion for the third reading of the Roman Catholic Bill, the Lord Chancellor proposed several Amendments, which were adopted. His Lordship also moved to leave out the clause enabling Catholics to practise as Counsel and Proctors.

The motion was opposed by Lords Rawdon, Stanhope, Loughborough, and Grenville; and upon a division there appeared for the clause 26, against it 9.

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

Counsel were called in upon the Birmingham Canal Bill; and when the question was put for the second reading of the Bill, there appeared, Contents 35, Non Contents 21.

A debate then ensued upon the propriety of hearing the parties by Counsel in the Committee. Lords Coventry, Rawdon, and Stormont spoke against it, but the Chancellor stating, that he thought the parties had a right to be heard by Counsel in every stage of the Bill, Counsel were ordered to attend the Committee.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the third reading of the Bill for removing Dub's respecting Juices in Criminal Cases, not because there was any thing exceptionable in the principle of the Bill, but as it was a Bill of so much importance, he thought a proper time ought to be given to consider it maturely. His Lordship moved, "That the Bill should be read a third time that day month."

Lord Stanhope opposed the motion, as perfectly unnecessary and improper.

Lord Camden declared himself decidedly in favour of the Bill; the principle which it professed entirely coincided with his sentiments upon the subject. He had always been of opinion, that the Jury had a right to take all the circumstances into their consideration, and to give a general verdict; a right which, his Lordship said, the Constitution had vested in Juries, and which right, though they had sometimes been deprived of it, still existed in them. His Lordship, however, agreed in the propriety of putting off the Bill.

Lord Loughborough was of opinion with the other Learned Lords, that the Bill ought to be postponed; but declared himself decidedly in favour of the Bill.

Lord Grenville also declared himself in favour of the motion, but at the same time expressed his entire approbation of the principle of the Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a very long speech, opposed the motion, when the question was carried without a division.*

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and after a short preface moved, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty the great benefit that would be derived to the kingdom from the continuation of the present Session, in the present critical conjuncture of affairs."

A long

* The following PROTESTS were afterwards entered on the Journals:

DISSIDENTS,

1st. Because we hold it to be an unalienable right of the People, that in cases of Liberal

(25)

A long debate ensued upon this motion, which was supported by Lords Stormont, Carlisle, Lauderdale, Rawdon, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and opposed by Lord Grenville and Lord Cathcart, and at length negatived without a division, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 9.

The motion being made for the third reading of the Birmingham Canal Bill, Lord Bagon moved an Amendment relative to the Preservation of a Reservoir, upon which the House divided, and the numbers were, for the Amendment 27, against it 32.

Lord Bagon then moved, That the ground should be purchased previous to commencing the Canal.

Lord Coventry opposed it, upon which the House divided, when the numbers were, Contents 25, Not Contents 28

Lord Bagon then divided the House upon the third reading; the numbers were, Contents 19, Not Contents 17.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the Bank Loan Bill being made, a conversation took place between Lord Rawdon,

Lord Grenville, &c. relative to the income and expenditure; after which the Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 10.

His Majesty went in State to the House, and gave his Royal Assent to nine Bills, after which Sir Francis Molineux, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to desire the attendance of the Commons.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several Members, being at the bar, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ In closing the present Session of Parliament, I cannot omit expressing my satisfaction in that zeal for the public interest with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention.

“ The measures which have been adopted for defraying the extraordinary expences of the last year, in such a manner as not to make any permanent addition to the public burthens, and the provisions which have been made for the good government and pro-

(as well as in all criminal cases) the Jury should decide upon the whole matter that may constitute the guilt or innocence of the person accused, and, that in cases of Libel the Jury ought not to be directed by the Judge to find the defendant or defendants guilty, merely on the proof of the publication by such defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a Libel, and of the sense ascribed to the said paper in the indictment or information

2dly. And because we conceive that the said right of the People is of the utmost consequence to the freedom of the nation, and to that bulwark of its rights, the Liberty of the Press.

3dly. And because we conceive that the Bill sent from the Commons is well calculated to convey a Parliamentary declaration and enactment of the said important right of the People, and because we conceive every delay of such declaration and enactment to be in the highest degree dangerous to the safety of the subject.

4thly. And because we conceive that we cannot, with propriety, refuse our immediate assent to Propositions which no person in the debate did deny to be salutary, and because we conceive that this delay tends to give countenance to doubts that we apprehend to be utterly ill-founded, and to encourage a contest of jurisdiction that can only be injurious to the regular and impartial Administration of Justice in this Kingdom.

STANHOPE.

For the first and second reasons, RADNOR.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. Because we conceive that the Bill sent from the Commons is of the highest importance for the preservation of the Rights of Juries; and that, considering the different opinions which have prevailed of late years with respect to this subject, we conceive every delay of a Parliamentary declaration and enactment to be dangerous in the highest degree to the safety of the subject.

2dly. Because, whatever difference of opinion may subsist in regard to the existing Law, there seems to be so general a concurrence with respect to what ought to be the Law in future, that we cannot, with propriety, refuse our immediate assent to provisions which are admitted to be salutary, on the ground of requiring time to ascertain how far the late practice of the Courts is, or is not, justifiable by the law of the land.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, PORTLAND,
LAUDERDALE, HAY (Earl of Kinnoul).
PORTCHESTER,

M m m 2

Sperry

perity of my subjects in Canada, call for my particular acknowledgements.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, “I return you my thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service, and for the proof of your affectionate attachment, in enabling me to provide for a part of the charges of the younger branches of my family out of the Consolidated Fund.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I am not yet enabled to inform you of the result of the steps which I have taken, with a view to the re-establiſhment of Peace between Russia and the Porte. It is my earnest wish, that this important object may be effected in such a manner as may contribute to the preservation and maintenance

of the general tranquillity of Europe. I feel, with the greatest satisfaction, the confidence which you have reposed in me; and my constant endeavours will be directed to the pursuit of such measures as may appear to me best calculated to promote the interests and happiness of my people, which are inseparable from my own.”

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“It is His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 16th day of August next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 16th day of August next.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 19.

MR. M. A. FAYLOR wished to know if the Duchies of Cumberland was included in the King's Message of Wednesday; if not, he should feel it his duty to bring forward a motion relative to that Lady.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no such instruction from his Majesty; but referred the Hon. Gentleman to the Accounts of the Civil List, where he would find an Annuity which had been assigned her.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which was read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. Hutley objected to the Lottery, as destructive of the morals and industry of the people.

Mr. Pitt replied, that as the people would gamble, the Lottery might be looked on as a tax on that vice.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Court of Civil Jurisdiction in Newfoundland, to extend only to Contracts, Accounts, and personal Trespas, and to be limited for a year.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, and the two Mr. Balfours, objected to the Court already existing in that Island, as an inconvenience, nay, as a nuisance; and the trade of that country was on a rapid decline, and likely to be so; it was, therefore, the wisdom of the executive government to encourage it.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Dundas rose, and, after prefacing his motion, by pointing many inconveniences that arose, amongst, and the relations of those who were deceased, labour under, previous to obtaining their wages, moved for

leave to bring in three Bills for the more effectually remedying that grievance; which being given, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

FRIDAY, May 20.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved several Resolutions, the two principal of which were, first, to enable his Majesty to grant, out of the Consolidated Fund, an annuity to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence of 12,000*l.* and secondly, to grant the sum of 34,200*l.* for sums already paid to his Highness. They were severally agreed to, and Bills ordered in to carry the Resolutions into effect.

Mr. Fox then rose, and, having in a very long speech gone through the whole doctrine of Labels, and the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench in *Quo Warranto* causes, moved for a Grand Committee of Courts of Justice to sit, to consider those subjects.

Mr. Erskine seconded the motion, contending that the criminal justice of the country ought to remain in the hands of the people.

The Attorney General agreed that some measure ought to be adopted; he could not however agree to the sitting of the Grand Committee, as that would induce the people to imagine that the conduct of the Judges was questionable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer perfectly agreed with Mr. Fox in his opinion, but suggested that the better mode would be by a direct motion for a Bill for that purpose.

Mr. Fox hereupon withdrew his motion, and afterwards moved “for leave to bring in a Bill to remove all Doubts respecting the Rights

Rights and Functions of Juries in criminal Cases, and "for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the *Quo Warranto* Act."

Leave was granted, and Mr. Fox, Mr. Eiskine, and the Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

SATURDAY, May 21.

The Report for allowing his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence 12,000*l. per annum*, pursuant to the King's message, was brought up by Mr. Rote, and a Bill ordered. A few Bills were read a first and second time, when the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 23.

A message was received from the Lords, that they should proceed in the Trial of W. Hastings, Esq. on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock.

The House, in a Committee, ordered, that the operation of the Receipt Tax Bill should not commence before the first of August.

Mr. Bramston brought up the Report of the Committee on the Corn Bill, and the question for the third reading was put, which brought on a debate between Lord Sheffield, Mr. Powys, Mr. Baker, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Ryder, and several other Gentlemen. The Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Alderman Watson moved, "That the next morning the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of a clause which he had to propose for the warehousing of foreign corn," on which the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 59, against it 48.

TUESDAY, May 24.

Upon a private Inclosure Bill being read a first time since being received from the Lords, the Speaker informed the House that their Lordships had struck out a clause in this Bill, which was an infringement of their privileges, and which there were two ways of averting, either by dismissing the present Bill, and introducing a new one similar, but with trivial alterations, or by disagreeing with the amendment, and appointing a Committee to state the reasons why the Commons did disagree.

It was then moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to state the reasons why the Commons disagreed with their Lordships' amendment of this Bill," which was agreed to, and a Committee accordingly appointed.

The Bill for extending the Powers of the Governor-General of India, went through the Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on

the finances of India, Mr. Hippisley rose and opposed going into a Committee, alleging, he had a motion to make of very great importance respecting the payment of the Company's forces, and putting them on a level with the King's troops.

A conversation ensued between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Fox, respecting the formality of a motion preceding the Order of the Day, after its being read; which being ended, and Mr. Hippisley agreeing to withdraw his motion, the House went into a Committee.

Mr. Dundas rose, he said, with great satisfaction, at being able to lay before the Committee a more regular and satisfactory account of the finances of India than he had ever been before enabled to do, since he had presided over India affairs. Thus and so, he had, from the regular manner in which accounts were transmitted from India, &c. He then entered into a very minute and regular detail of the revenues and expenditures of the settlements of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the former of which he stated to exceed the latter by 10,300*l.* Mr. Dundas then replied to the various assertions which had been made respecting the expence of the present war, and defended Earl Cornwallis from the charges which had been imputed to him, and concluded by moving a string of Resolutions, which, after a short debate between Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Colonel Matland, and several other Members, were carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

Lord William Russell brought up the Report of the Kingston Road Bill, when Capt. Finch moved a clause to prevent the erection of a toll-gate nearer than within three miles of the town; on which the House divided, and negatived the clause by a majority of 32. The House also divided upon a motion for hearing the inhabitants of Kingston by Counsel against the Bill—Ayes 109, Noes 104.

Mr. Fox presented his Bill for removing Doubts with respect to the Rights of Juries in Criminal Cases. The Bill was read a first time, and sets forth, that Juries in cases of Libels should have a power of judging of the whole matter, and of finding a general verdict of guilty or not guilty. There were also clauses in the Bill, providing that the Jury might in the case of Libels find a special verdict, as in other cases.

When Mr. Speaker put the question, That the Bill should be read a second time, Mr. Mitford begged the attention of the House to the Bill, as he conceived it to be of very great importance to this country. It was of the utmost consequence that the purity of the

Trials

Trial by Jury should be preserved; and that the distinction between the office of Judge and Jury should be precise and clear. He thought the tendency of this Bill was to confound these two offices, and if so, he conceived it would be attended with the most mischievous consequences.

Mr. Solicitor General made a few observations nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Fox moved, "That the Bill be read a second time on Friday, and that it be printed," which were ordered.

Mr. Steele brought up the Report of the Bill for investing Earl Cornwallis with full Powers for conducting the War against Tippoo Sultan.

Mr. Dundas brought up a clause, providing that the powers given by this Bill should be exercised by General Medows, if he should be appointed Governor-General, or by whoever was appointed to that situation. This clause, as well as the other clauses of the Bill, was read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. Thomas Grenville rose to call the attention of the House to the present critical state of the nation. He objected generally to the system of confidence reposed in Administration, and moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, offering the advice of his faithful Commons in the Negotiations now pending, that the peace of this Country may not be disturbed by any Foreign Negotiations, and that the burthens lately laid on the people may not be increased by a calamitous and expensive war."

After a debate of some length, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the Address 114, against it 208.

THURSDAY, May 26.

Lord Sheffield presented a Petition against the Newfoundland Judicature Bill, which was ordered to lie on the table, and the Bill was committed.

Mr. Bastard (the younger) said, if it was intended to apply to those concerned in the Fisheries, it was too much; if to the Colony, too little. On these two points he argued against the principle of the Bill, and the provisions which it contained.

Mr. Bastard (the elder) read an account from whence it appeared, that the number of men and shipping employed in that trade had decreased considerably within the last two years, and was decreasing, owing, as he said, to the Court of Common Pleas established in Newfoundland about two years ago.

The Report of Mr. Poplum's Poor Bill was brought up, the principal object of which was, to enact, that the Overseers of the Poor should provide employment for them. On the motion of Lord Sheffield, the farther

consideration of the Report was deferred to that day three months.

MONDAY, May 27.

Mr. Grey presented a Petition from the debtors confined in the King's Bench prison, stating their extreme misery, and entreated Admission to provide medical assistance for the prisoners, who were at present without any such assistance, or without any apartment for the sick.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion relative to the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, whose grievances he stated to be, first, That the Magistrates assumed an illegal right of levying money; secondly, That they, without controul, took upon themselves the appropriation or alienation of such money; thirdly, That they elected themselves contrary to law and charter; and, fourthly, That there was no competent Court of Judicature in all Scotland to take cognizance of any of those grievances.

Mr. Anstruther opposed the motion, asserting, that no such grievances as stated by the Hon. Gentleman had any existence.

Mr. Dundas also opposed the motion, but observed, that if the Hon. Gentleman would early in the next session move for a Committee of the whole House to consider of any distinct proposition, he would make no opposition to such motion.

Mr. Fox said, the statement of the existence of the grievances ought to induce the House to go into a Committee thereon. He suggested, however, in case the motion should not be adopted, to move a resolution to take the business up early in the next session.

The motion of Mr. Sheridan was then put, and negatived without a division, and Mr. Fox's motion agreed to.

Mr. Loveden, after making several observations upon the illegality and the dangerous effects that might result to the Constitution by delays in an Impeachment, moved an humble Address to his Majesty not to prorogue his Parliament until the Evidence against Mr. Hastings was closed, his Defence given in, and Judgment pronounced.

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion, which he considered to be neither more nor less than a requisition to the King to delegate his prerogative into the hands of the Lords, Mr. Hastings, and the Commons, until they should think proper to permit the session to be closed.

Major Scott was for the Address, as were Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, the latter of whom intended to add the words, "or some further progress made."

The question was put on the amendment, and negatived by a division,—Ayes 67, Noes 144.

The question on the original motion was then negatived without a division.

The Corn Trade Regulating Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Alderman Watson moved to be added to the Bill, by way of rider, the clause agreed to in the Committee for Warehousing Foreign Coin.

Mr. Pelham and Mr. Harrison deprecated the measure, as injurious to the landholder and the farmer, and consequently to the agriculture of the country.

Mr. Alderman Curtis and Mr. Wilberforce spoke in support of the clause, as tending to keep down the price of bread, which was now too high for the manufacturers in the metropolis and in the country.

Mr. Ryder said a few words on the policy of the clause, which, on the question being put, was carried by a division,—Ayes 31, Noes 51.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Sierra Leone Bill, Mr. Sheridan, on account of the fitness of the night, wishing the consideration of the Bill to be deferred, moved, "That the House do now adjourn," on which another division took place,—Ayes 17, Noes 48.

Mr. Thornton said, if there existed a serious intention of opposing the Bill by debating the subject, he had no objection to defer the third reading to Monday. This proposition was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 30.

The Order of the Day was read for the third reading of the Sierra Leone Bill, which was opposed by some Members, and supported by others; and the question being put, the House divided,—Ayes 37, Noes 9. The Bill then passed with one or two amendments.

TUESDAY, May 31.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for ascertaining the Rights of Juries, and amending the Laws relative to Libels, when, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, the consideration of the Preamble was postponed.

The Solicitor General then rose, and requested the House deliberately to consider what they were about to do; for by this Bill they were called upon to lay down one grand general principle of law with reference to the whole criminal code.

Mr. Pitt replied, and several Gentlemen delivered their opinions upon it; at length some amendments were made, the whole read clause by clause, and the Report ordered to be brought up the next day.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

There being only 30 Members in the House, no business was done.

THURSDAY, June 2.

The Bill to remove Doubts with regard to the Function of Juries was ordered, on motion, to be read a third time.

Mr. Mitford objected to an entire clause, which he conceived would be construed to give the Jury a greater latitude than was intended by the Hon. Mover; and thought the Bill of too great magnitude to pass the House this session.

Mr. Fox acknowledged that it was a subject of great magnitude, but the principle was plain, the provisions rose out of that principle, and the only difficulty was, that they should precisely bear upon it; he had endeavoured to render them as simple as possible; in looking over the Bill he had observed the word *meaning*, and thought it would be better to put in the word *sense*.

Mr. Jekyll said, the Bill was brought into the House with the unanimous consent of both sides; the mere object of it was to restore to the Jury a Right which had been usurped by the Judges. He did not mean by that to reflect on the present Judges, who were obliged to follow precedent, but he was sorry to observe a disposition in that profession to which he had the honour to belong, to do it away by a side wind.

The Attorney-General denied the charge.

The question was then put, That the clause which Mr. Mitford objected to should stand part of the Bill, which was carried in the affirmative without a division. The word *sense* was then substituted for *meaning*. After which the Bill was read a third time, and carried to the Lords by Mr. Fox.

The Master of the Rolls moved the recommitment of the Quo Warranto Bill; which was agreed to, and after some debate the Bill was reported.

Mr. Grey moved, "That an Address might be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would not prorogue the Parliament until the House should be able to give their advice upon the information which might be laid before them."

Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Jekyll, and Mr. Lovden, spoke in support of the motion; and Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Brugge, Mr. Cawthorne, &c. against it.

The question being then put, the House divided, and the numbers were,—Ayes 75, Noes 170.

FRIDAY, June 3.

Mr. Sheridan, after a speech of about an hour, proposed Forty Resolutions of Finance, which it was agreed should be printed and discussed this day. Mr. Pitt, in answer, read eight other Resolutions of a different tendency, which were ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration at the same time.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, June 6.

The House went into a Committee on the Forty Resolutions presented by Mr. Sheridan; and after a short conversation between that Gentleman and Mr. Pitt, the former moved his first Resolution.

Mr. Pitt moved an amendment, to add the amount of the Land-Tax, the Malt-Tax, and the Permanent Taxes.

Mr. Hallhead, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Steele, were for the amendment.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Pitt, several times spoke; after which Mr. Sheridan acquiesced in the amendment, and the Resolution was carried.

Mr. Sheridan moved the second Resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Pitt, supported by Mr. Fox, and negatived by the Committee.

The third Resolution being moved, Mr. Ryder proposed an amendment, which, in effect, destroyed the Resolution. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Sheridan moved his fourth Resolution, and Mr. Pitt reversed it, by moving to omit the word "not," which amendment was also carried.

Mr. Pitt then moved a Resolution, in addition to the fourth Resolution of Mr. Sheridan, "That on the average of the last five years, the annual amount of the Land Tax had exceeded the estimate of the Report of the Revenue Committee of 1786, in 20,000l. and that the estimate of the said Committee on the Malt Duties, for the same time, had exceeded the annual amount by 35,000l." which was agreed to.

The House was then resumed, progress was reported, and the Committee was ordered to sit again.

TUESDAY, June 7.

The Quebec Bill, having returned from the Lords with amendments, was reconsidered, and agreed to by the House.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Member for A. Bourneport, in the room of W. Malheur, Esq.

The House in a Committee of Finance proceeded to examine and discuss the remaining Resolutions moved by Mr. Sheridan; on several of which a warm debate arose between Mr. Pitt and Messrs. Fox and Sheridan, the former defending the Report of the Committee of Finance of 1786, while the latter reproached it as a fallacious Report, fabricated only from the official accounts laid before the Committee. As the Committee proceeded, the Resolutions were either amended or rejected. The whole of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Pitt were agreed to; and after a tedious debate of several hours, mostly on minute and abstruse calculations,

the House adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for Edinburgh, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, appointed Secretary of State.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Felons Reward Bill not being approved by the House, were ordered to be considered on that day three months. The Bill is, consequently, lost.

The Report of the Committee of Finance was brought up and read; when Mr. Sheridan moved several Resolutions, counterparts of those that were rejected in the Committee, which were opposed by Mr. Pitt, and lost; a division, there appearing for it 19, against it 34.

The Report of a Committee appointed to examine into the expenditure of the money granted for Carlton-house was read, and ordered to be printed, when Lord Shaftesbury suggested, that on a future day he should move, That the same, accompanied by an Humble Address, should be laid before his Majesty. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 9.

A new Writ was moved for Weymouth, in the room of Mr. Jones, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he should bring forward the subject of the African Slave Trade in the course of the next Session.

FRIDAY, June 10.

New Writs were ordered for

Queborough—in the room of Richard Hopkins, Esq. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Pontefract—in the room of John Smith, Esq. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Dover—in the room of C. S. Pybus, Esq. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Hastemere—in the room of Richard Penn, Esq. appointed Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Newton—in the room of Sir Richard Worsley, appointed Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod delivered his Majesty's commands to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, and the House attended accordingly.

The Speaker, on his return from the House of Peers, read a copy of the Royal Speech (for which see p. 451), which, he said, he had procured for the information of the Commons.

The Members afterwards separated.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MIDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. p. 301.)

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 23.

THIS day the Court was opened with the usual forms. At half past one o'clock Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and the other Managers entered.

Mr. St. John proceeded to open the Fourth Article of Charge relative to contracts, agencies, and exorbitant allowances, corruptly and illegally given to various persons. Of this system of prodigality and corruption, their Lordships would see that the criminality was great, when they considered the natural effects of it to remove all the checks by which the Administration of Government is controuled, and to extinguish those moral sentiments and feelings by which men are retained in the paths of honour, as much as by any restraints of law.

The Hon. Manager then stated the Opium Contract to Mr. Stephen Sullivan; the attempt to smuggle opium into China; the contracts for Bullocks to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Crofts; the increase of allowance to Sir Eyre Coote; and the Agencies granted to Mr. Auriol, and others, with the circumstances of each, as acts corrupt in themselves, and contrary to the express orders of the Court of Directors. He summed up the loss to the Company by these acts, forming a total of 584,381l.

The sums thus lavished on the friends and favourites of the prisoner, their Lordships would find to exceed all that he had extorted from the native Princes of India, and all that he had illegally taken in presents, on the plea of State necessity. They would thence infer, that one crime was committed for the purpose of screening another, and that while he was disgracing the British name by acts of robbery and extortion, he was lavishing the money of the Company to purchase impunity for his acts.

Mr. Hastings rose, and addressed the Court with an uncommon solemnity of manner.— He stated the hardships of his case in being thus compelled, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, to attend to various Charges preferred against him, of atrocious crimes which he never had committed, and in the hearing of which he had no consolation but his own integrity. His trial had lasted four years. At his period of life, having now passed his sixtieth year, he might be allowed to say, that his en-

durance was not equal to the loose and undefined continuance of the proceedings against him. He remarked on the changes which had taken place in the Court since he had first appeared at the bar. Many Noble Lords had, since that period, gone where all must one day go. The changes by creation or demise affecting the identity of his Judges, he was informed were not less than sixty: he could not but feel it therefore as a hardship to be tried by one generation, and have judgment passed by another.

Under these circumstances he had some pleasure in finding that the proceedings were to be curtailed, and that the Managers were directed, by a late Resolution of the House of Commons, to abandon some of the Charges against him. He from this entertained some hope, that the business might be brought to a termination, and that he might be rescued from the sufferance of a criminal prosecution, which was apparently to last for ever. He addressed himself therefore with all due humility to their Lordships, and prayed not for an acquittal, for that rested wholly on their Lordships decision, but for judgment. He had prepared a petition, he said, to this effect, the prayer of which was—“ That their Lordships may be pleased to continue their present Session, from day to day, until he may be heard in his defence, and the trial be brought to a final decision*.”

Mr. Burke expressed some doubts whether the speech of the prisoner at the bar deserved any answer whatever. To see a man so circumstanced reversing his situation, and dictating to his Judges the line of conduct he wished them to pursue, was a species of audacity not only singular, but bordering on the *prodigious*! Delays must always be in proportion to the difficulty and magnitude of the objects and subjects of accusation; and it was not a little strange, that the prisoner should complain of them at a time when, by the decision of the House of Commons, nothing could give them continuance but the old protracting system of the prisoner's own Counsel.

With regard to the abuse and investive of which the unhappy gentleman complained, he would ask, for what purpose the Managers were sent there by the Commons of Great Britain? Was it in bland and gentle terms to make charges of perjury and peculation, of perfidy and murders!

* See the Copy of the Petition p. 448, 449

[Mr. Law here interrupted the Hon. Manager, and said, that tortures and *mus des* were no where charged against his client. Mr. Burke replied, by referring to the Revenue Charge, where both these crimes were expressly alluded to.]

The Commons of England did not enforce their *Lion like paws* of justice upon reptiles or on insects; powerful delinquency, and enormities beyond the strength of mere puny grasp, were the prey which they pursued with perseverance and with vigour. If it should seem, however, the opinion of their Lordships, that the Sulfon should be extended to such a length as perfectly to meet the proposal of Mr. Hastings, he assured their Lordships that nothing could be more agreeable to the Commons.

Mr. Fox, in a very concise manner, told the Court, that the great hardships of which the prisoner complained, were hardships of his own creating; for if the Commons had not been over-ruled in their intentions, each Charge would have been separately judged. The cause of delay lay with the Gentleman at the bar.

Mr. Hastings rose and said, that on the subject of delay he did not impute the smallest degree of blame to their Lordships.

Sir James Erskine St. Clair then proceeded to adduce a great variety of documentary evidence in support of the Charge, and then the Court adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

The Court being opened with the usual formalities, Mr. Young was examined relative to the Opium Contract. The Managers then proceeded to read the Directors' letter disapproving of it. Here the evidence of the Charge closed. They next proceeded to shew, that Mr. Hastings, by sending Opium, on the Company's account, to China, had incurred a loss to his employers of sixty-nine thousand dollars.

The Managers then proceeded to the Bullock Contract, and the minutes of Mr. Francis were read in support of the Charge; after which their Lordships adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

Only eighteen of their Lordships were in the Court this day at the opening of the trial.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, May 27.

At half past twelve the Managers, and shortly after the procession, appeared: only twenty-six Peers, with the Judges, came in the procession.

Lord Kenyon sat as Speaker.

Sir James Erskine St. Clair proceeded in his evidence upon the Contracts, and brought

a great variety of documentary evidence, which it is impossible and unnecessary to give in detail.

The next head of the Charge which Sir James adduced, was the inordinate sums of money which Mr. Hastings obliged the Nabob Asoph Ul Dowla to pay, contrary to the Treaty of Chunar in 1775, under pretence of bearing the expences of the Commander in Chief's (Sir Eyre Coote) visit to all the Upper Provinces. This he endeavoured to prove from the Bengal consultations—the dispatches to England—and the rigid command of the Directors immediately to put a stop to such an extravagant and ruinous system, that laid the Nabob under the exaction of forty thousand pounds annually, contrary to the explicit letter of the Treaty of Chunar. Notwithstanding these orders, the Hon. Manager adduced a variety of documents to prove, that the system was continued until the death of Sir Eyre Coote; and that Mr. Crofts, the Agent, actually received the balance from the distressed Nabob so lately as 1784, although his orders were received to put an end to it in the year 1782.

The last head (which every Noble Peer sincerely hoped to find the end of the Charges) was to call Mr. Wright to prove the sum actually lost to the Company by the Contract of Opium, which he stated to be illegally given to Mr. Sullivan jun. This he stated to be at least one hundred thousand pounds.

Mr. Law objected to Mr. Wright's evidence giving an account *in toto* of the supposed loss, and insisted upon the particular items.

Mr. Anstruther replied, "If the Council wish to have three hundred volumes spread on the table, and six months to select the items, he must have his desire."

Lord Porchester, at half after five, moved an adjournment.

The House then repaired to the Upper Chamber, and adjourned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 30.

Sir James Erskine St. Clair summed up the Contract Charge, which was opened in the preceding week by the Hon. St. Andrew St. John to the Lords.—On a subject so frequently discussed, it will not be necessary for us to follow the Hon. Manager farther than to state, that he dwelt on the leading articles of the Charge with much clearness and ability. He brought forward, with much prominence, the circumstances of the Opium and Bullock Contracts—the allowances granted to Sir Eyre Coote at the expence of the Vizier and Company—the Rice Contract given to Mr. Aniol, as if to augment the consequences of the famine in Madras

and

and its *dictum*—and the Contract, still more suspicious in its features, granted and renewed to Mr. Belfi, the private Secretary of Mr. Hastings.—He remarked with much force on these acts and their natural consequences.

If State necessity was to be the plea of the unfortunate Gentleman at the bar, he had in the present instance deprived himself of that sanction. The sums which had been plundered from the *Princesses* of Oude, and extorted from the Rajah of Tanjore, were wholly absorbed in the *abyss* of private corruption.—By the proofs of former Charges, the prisoner had been convicted, in the first instance, of tyranny and breach of faith; and in the second, of personal corruption;—the present Charge was all that was wanted to give colour and proposition to his crimes. He was now proved guilty of having wasted the wealth of his *masters*, to raise a party both in England and in Hindostan, for the purpose of covering his own delinquency!—The Charges before their Lordships in this view formed an *whole*. The Commons were now to close a prosecution, in the pursuit of which they had neither shrunk from difficulty nor from obloquy. It now rested with their Lordships to manifest the pure spirit of British justice, and to teach by their decision, to other nations, the advantages which were derived from our excellent form of government.

Mr. Burke followed in a short speech. He said that the Managers should now conclude their Charges, not because those which remained were not capable of proof, but because, having proved so much, they were more solicitous for the end than the means, and looked forward only to the completion of justice. The Commons of England had pursued this cause with manly confidence, yet not without much awful solicitude. They looked forward with anxiety to the issue of this great cause, in which their proceedings now waited the sanction of their Lordships' judgment. They felt also some portion of natural curiosity to know what the defence of the man might be, who had previously disavowed and reprobated every defence which he had himself set up on former occasions. He should therefore only say, that the Commons now closed the whole of the prosecution, only laying in their claim to their known privilege of being heard in reply, and by evidence if necessary. He concluded by charging Warren Hastings, in the name of the Commons of England, with High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and requiring that Mr. Hastings might put himself on his defence.

Mr. Hastings then addressed the Court in a low tone of voice. He said that his petition

was before their Lordships, in which he prayed that judgment should be passed previous to any adjournment of the Session. If their determination should be in the negative, he must still pray for one short day to address their Lordships, and to settle on the future mode of procedure. He should not now anticipate his defence farther than by saying, that the plea of necessity was one to which he should never resort. He had encountered in the course of his Administration many necessities, but he trusted that he had not met them in any manner which was not justifiable on the grounds of honour, probity, and justice.—Adjourned the hearing to Thursday.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

The evidence for the Impeachment being closed,

Mr. Hastings rose, and intreated the indulgence of their Lordships to allow him to read from his notes what he wished to offer as his defence.

Lord Kenyon, who presided in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, desired Mr. Hastings to proceed.

Mr. Hastings then, from a written paper, read to the following effect:—He hoped the proposition he was about to offer, would be a means of saving their Lordships trouble in future, and would put an end forever to a trial unexampled in its length and in the conduct of it, and which had attracted the attention of thousands in this country, and in every part of the world. But first he deemed it justice to his Counsel to say, that the resolution which he had taken, was taken without any communication with them, and against their opinion. No man could have a higher regard for them than he had, or thought higher of their professional abilities, or could be more sensible than he was of their affectionate attachment to him; but this was a measure which he took entirely upon himself; and he solemnly declared, that if he believed it possible for their Lordships to find him guilty, he would prefer that sentence to a continuation of the trial, with a chance of an acquittal in another, or perhaps in another Session after that.

He said, that his life had been spent amongst a people, one of whose maxims was, that speedy justice was better than tardy injustice. After some other circumstances mentioned in the exordium with very great force, and in very elegant language, he proceeded to reply to the accusations that had been brought against him. And first, he said, he would take the General Charges, which were, that he had desolated and ruined the Provinces committed to his care;

that he had violated Treaties, oppressed and plundered the Natives, wantonly wasted the Public Money, and disobeyed the Orders of his Superiors.

Mr. Hastings said, it was a great comfort and happiness to him, that he could, in a very few words, refute all these General Charges upon the authority of the House of Commons, his prosecutors; for it was in proof before them, that he had raised the resources of the Government from three millions sterling a year to five; that, to procure this increase, he had neither defolated nor ruined the country, for it had still further increased since his departure. The Princes with whom he was said to have broken the public faith, all joined in bearing testimony in his favour, and to this hour professed the sincerest personal regard for him. The natives, of all ranks, countries, and sects in India, had joined, as one man, in refusing so foul a charge. It was in proof before the House of Commons, that, in peace and in war, his government was more economical than that fixed by the Board of Control for India; therefore, all these General Charges must fall to the ground in the judgment of every man who would be at the pains to enquire. But it he had done a thousand meritorious actions, and he understood some of those who had voted for his Impeachment gave him the credit of preserving India to Great Britain, he was perfectly ready to allow, that it was incumbent upon him to answer specifically to the Four Articles on which the Managers depended for his conviction.

Mr. Hastings then said, that he was confident he might trust his case to their own evidence, mutilated and garbled as it had been, notwithstanding the laudable and most unceasing attention of his Council to prevent such mutilations in every practicable instance.

He complained, that of thirty-four witnesses whom he had summoned originally, some were dead, some returned to India, others in different parts of the kingdom, after having been wearied out by three years fruitless attendance, and that those with whom he was more immediately connected would be liable to those remarks which the Managers had taken the freedom to make upon their own witnesses, when their evidence did not answer their expectations.

Mr. Hastings also complained of the injury he sustained by an act, of which he approved as much as any man, the publicity of their Lordships proceedings; but in a case where a trial lasted for such a time, and where the audience naturally came merely for the entertainment they expected, it had so hap-

pened, that in three years persons from every part of Great Britain had attended the trial, and heard the speeches of the Managers of the House of Commons—it could not occur, to them to suppose, that men in the name of so great a body would venture to hazard asserting what they had not a tittle of evidence to prove; and thus his character had been blasted, as far as the Managers could affect it, throughout the country. Those who attended to the evidence, as their Lordships did, knew all this to be mere idle unsupported declamation.

Mr. Hastings then went through the principal allegations in the Four Articles which the Commons abide by, and observed upon the material points in each.

Having done this, Mr. Hastings came to a very curious and interesting part of his speech. He said he never should plead necessity for what he had done; but he would shew the necessity, in a manner that must flash conviction on every candid mind.

He then went through the astonishing difficulties he had to struggle with in the late war, and added, that when this Trial began, he did not think it *within possibility* that their Lordships would be so well able to judge of his situation by a comparison of it with the difficulties with which Earl Cornwallis had now to contend with this difference, that against him (Mr. Hastings) all India and half Europe were united, while Lord Cornwallis had only to maintain a war against one power, unaided by a single ally, and having two great powers, the Murrattas and the Nizam, acting in concert with his Lordship.

Their Lordships, he said, had seen that the revenues and resources of Bengal, amounting to about five millions four hundred thousand pounds, which he took credit to himself for having created, were not, with the addition of the revenues of the Carnatic and Bombay, sufficient to support a war in India against a single power; for a very large sum in specie had been sent from England; money had been borrowed at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at a high interest, to the utmost extent of their credit; and Hyder Beg Khan, of whom their Lordships had heard so much, had advanced twenty-two lacks of rupees to Earl Cornwallis.

It was not in my power, said Mr. Hastings, nor will it be in the power of Earl Cornwallis to do, *what every Minister in England has done since the Revolution*. I could not, nor can he, borrow to the utmost extent of his wants, during war, and tax posterity to pay the interest of those loans. The possibility of borrowing upon bonds, ceased early in my government, and will cease much

much earlier in Lord Cornwallis's; not from any distrust in that Noble Lord, but because the people of Bengal had seen the surplus revenues since the last peace, directed to other purposes than the liquidation of the debt of Bengal. No man, said Mr. Hastings, thought of remitting money to me from England during the late war, and I was prohibited from drawing bills, except for the investment. I had every species of counteraction to contend with, that an hostile Administration could throw in my way; yet, in spite of these obstructions, and against so many enemies, I preserved entire what the India Minister, who voted for my Impeachment, has repeatedly termed the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

Mr. Hastings next made a complaint, in such language as very seldom, if ever, has been applied to the House of Commons.—He declared, that he had sustained the most unparalleled injustice from them, and from the King's Ministers: that the Articles on which they now depended were Four; the remaining Sixteen were given up, or, in other words, abandoned. But he stood in a situation that no Englishman, nor any native of any country had ever stood before him. He had been compelled to defend, at a most intolerable expence, the wisdom and propriety of plans, which the King's Ministers, as Members of Parliament, had voted to be criminal; yet the same Ministers, in their public capacity, had expressed their approbation of those plans in four several letters to Bengal, and had ordered that they should be invariably adhered to; and the House of Commons, in four successive years, had virtually approved the arrangements, by voting the Resolutions moved by the India Minister.

I have been arraigned, said Mr. Hastings, for accepting an illegal delegation to Oude, and am brought here as a criminal for concluding an arrangement with the Nabob of Oude, by which every rupee of his debt was paid off, and the subsidy has since been paid with the regularity of a Bank Dividend. Yet the arrangement has been fully confirmed by the King's Ministers, in the strongest terms of approbation.

I am accused, in another Article, of bringing oppression, ruin, and destruction on the natives of Bengal, although the falsehood of this Charge must be apparent to every man, unless it can be proved that the India Minister has, for the four last years, presented false accounts to the House of Commons.

In the course of the strong and pointed attack upon Ministers, and the House of Commons, Mr. Fox applied to the Court. He said, he had no wish to interrupt Mr.

Hastings, but their Lordships knew it was irregular to state how a Member of Parliament had voted, because Mr. Hastings could not possibly know the fact. Lord Keeyon said, it was fully competent to Mr. Hastings to point out any absurdity or injustice in his prosecutors, and he would naturally, when he could, avoid the use of names.

Mr. Burke got up, but Mr. Hastings said he had been long used to the abuse of THAT Manager; that he threw himself upon their Lordships; he had carefully studied to avoid one word that should be disrespectful to their Lordships, for whom he entertained every sentiment of veneration; and of the last and present House of Commons he wished to speak in as guarded a manner as he could, taking care, however, that the broad and striking facts of which he had to complain, should be known to their Lordships, and to the world.

He was immediately allowed to proceed to complete the sentence we have given, tho' Mr. Burke again attempted to interrupt him.

The next strong complaint was personal against Mr. Burke. Their Lordships would recollect, said Mr. Hastings, how the Manager had opened this prosecution; that he told you of certain horrible cruelties committed by Deby Sing, which inspired every hearer with horror. The Manager knew, that if all these stories had been true, it was impossible to asfix the criminality upon me. The fact is, my Lords, that I had entertained an unfavourable, possibly an unjust opinion of Deby Sing, and when the districts of Rungpore and Dinapole were farmed to him, I yielded my opinion to that of Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Shore, who had better opportunities of knowing him. When complaints were made against him, I was the first to propose the most rigid enquiry into his conduct, and I verily believe it was from me that Mr. Paterfon imbibed an ill opinion of the man.

Mr. Paterfon, with whom the Manager wished to go down to posterity, has with a generosity that did him honour, expressed the sincerest concern that his reports should have operated to my prejudice, and he expressed his conviction that I acted as a man of humanity throughout the whole business. A most strict and solemn enquiry was instituted into the conduct of this man during my government, but not completed in my time, I have since read the proceedings, and though Deby Sing was not innocent, yet his guilt bore no sort of proportion to the magnitude of the crimes alledged against him; but neither his guilt nor his innocence could in any degree affect me. Your Lordships know, that the Manager was urged, and

prosecuted.

pressed in the strongest possible terms to frame this accusation into a Charge, but he declined it. Your Lordships know the impression which this atrocious calumny made against me, and the effects it produced in this place upon the audience. This is another of the heavy grievances of which I have so much reason to complain.

The close of Mr Hastings's speech was one of the most impressive compositions we have ever heard, and proves that he still preserves that distinguished feature in his character of rising with the difficulties with which he has to contend.

He said he had gone through his observations upon Charges, the evidence adduced upon which filled seven folio volumes. That to do this properly, taking in the labour of abbreviation, would have required months. He was conscious, therefore, that he must have omitted to notice many material points, and he added the following passages, as nearly as we can recollect them, in these words :

" I most reluctantly press upon your Lordships time, and shall hasten to conclude with a few general observations upon the nature of this Impeachment, as it relates to those principles which constitute the moral qualities and character of all mankind. If the tenor of a man's life has been invariably marked with a disposition to guilt, it will be a strong presumption against him, on any alleged instance, that he was guilty. If, on the contrary, the whole tenor of his life was such, as to have obtained for him the universal good will of all with whom he had any intercourse in the interested concerns of life, the presumption will be as well grounded, that he was innocent of any particular wrong imputed to him, if those who are the alleged sufferers by that wrong, make no complaint against him. But what shall be said of complaints against a man who was in truth for the interest of the greatest commercial body in the world, who employed and directed the service of thousands of his fellow citizens in great official departments, and extensive military operations, who connected Princes and States by alliances with his parent kingdom, and on whose rule the peace and happiness of many millions depended? of complaints made in the name and on the behalf of all these descriptions of men, who all unite their suffrages in his favour. Such complaints, with such a presumption against the possibility of their truth, may have existed in the history of mankind; but the history of mankind cannot produce an instance of their being received on such a foundation, until the late and present usage

of Commons thought fit to create one, in my Impeachment.

" Permit me, my Lords, to retrace the principal events in the public life of that man, whom the Commons have brought, and have so long kept on trial before you.

" With the year 1750 I entered into the service of the East India Company, and in that service I have derived all my official habits, all the knowledge which I possess, and all the principles which have regulated my conduct in it.

" In the year 1768 I was appointed a Member of the Council, and eventually to succeed to the government of Fort St. George.

" In the year 1771, when the affairs of the principal settlements were supposed to be on the decline, and to require an unusual exertion of abilities and integrity to retrieve them, the Court of Directors made choice of me for that arduous trust, and I was appointed to the government of Bengal, and to the principal direction of all the civil, military, commercial, and political affairs dependant on it.

" In the year 1773 I was appointed by an Act of Parliament Governor-General of Bengal for five years; in the year 1778 I was appointed by the same authority for one, in 1779 for another, in 1781 for ten years; and in 1784 I was virtually continued by the Act which forms the present Government for India. In this long period of thirteen years, and under so many successive appointments, I call it to the recollection of your Lordships, that while Great Britain lost one half of its empire and doubled its public debt, that government over which I presided, was not only preserved entire, but increased in population, wealth, agriculture, and commerce; and although your Lordships have been told by the House of Commons, that my measures have degraded and degraded the British character in India, yet I appeal to the united voice of India, and the general sense of mankind, to confirm what I am now going to say, that the British Name and Character never stood higher, or were more respected in India, than when I left it.

" So much may I say for the general effect of my Government; shortly let me enumerate the specific acts which contribute to produce it.

" Every division of official business, and every department of the Government which now exists in Bengal, with very inconsiderable variation, are of my formation.

" The establishments formed for the collection of the revenue, the institution of the courts

courts of civil and criminal justice, the form of government established for Benares, the arrangements created for the defence and subsidy of the province of Oude, the political connections and alliances with other States, all were created by me, and subsist unchanged; or if changed, changed only (to use the words of my noble and virtuous successor, applied to the principles of my arrangements for the province of Oude), "with a view to strengthen those principles, and render them permanent."

"Opium and salt, two great resources of revenue, were created by me. The first, which I have been impeached for not making productive enough, amounts at this time to the net annual sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The last (though when I proposed the plan my colleagues refused to share with me in the responsibility of it, and thou hast disobeyed the orders of the Company when I formed the plan) amounts to the yearly sum of eight hundred thousand pounds. To sum up all, I maintained the provinces of my immediate administration in a state of peace, plenty, and security, when every other member of the British empire was involved in internal wars and civil tumult.

"In a dreadful season of famine, which visited and laid waste the neighbouring States of India during three successive years, I repressed it in its approach to the provinces of the British dominions, and by timely regulations prevented its return; an act little known in England, because it wanted the positive effects, which alone could give it a visible communication, but proved by the grateful acknowledgments of those, who would have been the only sufferers by such a scourge; and who well remembering the effects of a former infliction of it, have made their sense of the obligations which they owed to me for this blessing, one of the first subjects in many of the testimonials transmitted by the inhabitants of Bengal, Bihar, and Benares. And lastly, I raised the collective annual income of the Company's possessions from three millions to five, not by temporary and forced exactions, but by an easy, continued, and still existing production; the surest evidence of a good government, improving agriculture, and increasing population!

"To the Commons of England (here Mr. Hastings looked steadily at the Speaker), to the Commons of England I dare to reply, that the provinces so long under my administration are, and their representatives annually

tell them so, *the most flourishing of all the States of India.* It was I who made them so; the valour of others acquired, I enlarged and gave shape and consistency to the dominions which you hold there. I preserved it; I sent forth its armies with an effectual but an economical hand, through unknown and hostile regions, to the support of your other possessions, to the retrieval of one from degradation and dishonour, and the other from utter loss and subjection. I maintained the *war which were of your formation, or that of others, not of mine,* I won one member of the great Indian Confederacy from it by an act of reasonable retribution; with another † I maintained a secret intercourse, and converted him into a friend; a third ‡ I drew off by diversion and negotiation, and employed him as the instrument of peace with the rest. When you cried out for peace, and your cries were heard by those who were the objects of it, I resisted this, as I did every other species of counteraction, by rising in my demands, and accomplished a peace, a lasting, and I hope an everlasting one, with one great State §; and I afforded the efficient means by which a peace, if not to durable, more reasonable at least, was accomplished with another §. I gave you **ALL** and you have rewarded me with **CONFISCATION, DISGRACE, AND A LIFE OF IMPEACHMENT.**

"One word more, my Lords, and I have done. It has been the fashion in the course of this Trial, sometimes to represent the Natives of India as the most virtuous and sometimes as the most profligate of mankind. I attest their virtue, and offer this *unanswerable proof of it.*

"When I was arraigned before your Lordships in the name of the Commons of England, and in the name of the Princes, Nobles and Commons of India, for sacrificing the honour and interest of the former to motives of the vilest corruption, and for provoking and affecting the latter by acts of injustice, aggression, oppression, cruelty and rapacity, the natives of India, with a generosity of which there is no example in the European World, united, as with one voice, to disavow their share in this Impeachment, — to express their acknowledgements of my justice and good faith, and to acknowledge the benefits which they had received from my unwearied, undeviating attention to their interests. I wish I could say as much of my countrymen here. Their testimonials were sent to the Government of Bengal, by that Government transmitted with every form of

* The Nizam.

† Moodajee Boodl.

‡ Madajee Sindia.

§ The Marattas.

§ Tippoo Sultan.

authenticity to the Court of Directors, and by them delivered to the late House of Commons, on whose Journals they still remain.

“ To these let me add the address of my countrymen inhabiting the town of Calcutta, presented on the day I left it to return to England; and of the British Officers in India, transmitted to me many months after I had left India. These have been made public, and while I have life, I will gratefully preserve the originals, as the most honourable testimony of a life well spent, and a trust faithfully discharged, because bestowed by those who had the best and nearest means of knowing it.

“ My Lords, I am aware of the promptitude with which my accusers will seize on

this exposition of my merits and services, to construe them (to use that phrase they have already applied to them) as a *set-off* of merits and services against confessed offences. I disclaim and protest against this use of them. If I am guilty of the offences laid to my charge, let me be declared to be so,—let my punishment be such as they shall deserve! No, my Lords, I have troubled you with this long recital, not as an extenuation of the crimes which have been imputed to me, but as an argument of the impossibility of my having committed them.”

Mr. Hastings having concluded his defence, the Lords adjourned to their own Chamber, and resolved to proceed further in the Trial on the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament.

ANECDOTES of the Late Mr. JOHN KEYSE SHERWIN,

ENGRAVER to the KING and the PRINCE of WALES.

THE life of Mr. SHERWIN affords perhaps as strong a proof as can possibly be adduced of the truth of the observation, that “ Genius, however oppressed or buried in obscurity, will, some time or other, find opportunity of bursting into view, and filling its proper sphere.”

Mr. Sherwin, who till the age of nineteen was employed in the laborious occupation of cutting wood, on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex, being one day upon some business at the house of that Gentleman, and being admitted into a room where some of the family were amusing themselves with drawing, Mr. Mitford thought he observed the young man view the process in a manner too attentive to proceed from mere vague curiosity, and questioned him if he could do any thing in that way? Sherwin answered, that he could not, but should like to try. Mr. Mitford gave him the portercrayon, when (although his hands were so stiff and callous, through hard labour, that on one of the company handing him a penknife to sharpen the pencil, it slipped through his hand as he endeavoured to grasp it) he produced a drawing that astonished not only all present, but also the Society of Arts, to whom it was presented by Mr. Mitford, and the

Society's Silver Medal was voted to him on the occasion.

Being removed to London, his progress in the Arts was so rapid as to justify his being placed with Ashley the Painter (then in high repute), where he remained till that Artist's good luck threw him in the way of Lady Duckenfield and a good fortune. Upon his quitting the Arts, young Sherwin entered with Bertolozzi; and in the space of three years made such an astonishing proficiency, as to carry away both the Silver and Gold Medals from all the students in the Royal Academy; and soon after produced those matchless engravings of “ Christ and Mary in the Garden,” and “ Christ bearing the Cross,” from the altar-pieces of All-Souls and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; which prints, together with the “ Finding of Moses,” (containing the portraits of a number of English Ladies of the first fashion), Gainsborough's Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Pitt, Sir Joshua Reynolds's Duchess of Rutland, and a few other exquisite productions of his graver, mark to what a high degree of excellence abilities, when properly encouraged, may in a short space carry the Arts, and leave us to lament, that the life of Mr. Sherwin was not of a longer date, and his works more numerous.

* The following LIST of PLATES engraved by Mr. SHERWIN, will perhaps prove useful to Amateurs and Collectors of Prints:

HISTORICAL SUBJECTS.

1. The Finding of Moses.
2. The Pious Pastor, from Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

3. The Forsaken Fair.

4. A View of Gibraltar, with the Spanish Battering Ships on Fire, Sept. 14, 1789.

5. Mag-

Among the anecdotes which have gone forth concerning this Artist, it seems a little surprising, that it has not been noticed concerning the print of "Christ bearing the Cross," from the altar-piece of Magdalen College, Oxford, that although it is certainly one of his best performances, yet it was engraved in the midst of gay life, at the seat of Dr. Bever in Bedfordshire, where Sherwin (who possessed some share of agreeable wit) attracted a lively circle around him, while engaged in that trying undertaking; and it seems as if the lively sentiments he had imbibed, while surrounded by the *beau monde* of the neighbourhood, had conveyed into that print an elegance in the manner of execution which we search for in vain in the works of more laborious Artists; and seem to contradict the generally received idea, "That seclusion from society is

necessary to success in the Arts;" for the print above noticed is by no means inferior to its classic companion, of "Christ in the Garden," although the latter was executed with all the apparent advantages of loneliness and uninterrupted study.—As to the print of "The Finding of Moses," it seems to have been executed under still greater disadvantages; for, not chusing to depend upon the picture solely for the portraits of the different personages introduced, he absolutely engraved many of the likenesses upon the plate from the ladies themselves; a task, the difficulty of which, when surrounded by high life, could be only surpassed by the beauty with which it is executed. In short, we believe it would be an hard task to find an Artist in whose actions and works so many peculiarities and so many excellencies have concentrated,

LETTER FROM M. L'ABBE RAYNAL TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

READ MAY 31, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

ON arriving in this capital after a long absence, my heart and looks are turned towards you; and I should have thrown myself at the feet of your august Assembly, would my age and infirmities have suffered me to speak to you, without too strong an emotion, of the great things which you have done, and of all that remains for you to do, in order to confer upon this agitated land that peace, liberty, and prosperity, which it is your intention to procure to us.

Do not imagine, Gentlemen, that I am one of those who are ignorant of the indefatigable zeal, the talents, the information, and the courage which you have shewn in your immense labours. A sufficient number of other persons have addressed you upon these subjects; a sufficient number have reminded you of the title which you have to the esteem of the nation: for my part, whether you consider me as a citizen availing

himself of his right to petition, or whether, in indulging my gratitude in an unnumbered sigh, you permit an old friend of liberty to restore to you what he is indebted, for the protection with which you have honoured him, I beseech you not to reject useful truths. I have long dared to speak to kings of their duty; permit me now to speak to a people of their errors, and to the representatives of the people, of the dangers with which we are all threatened.

I confess that I profoundly lament the disorders and the crimes which have covered this empire with mourning. Can it be true, that I must recollect with horror, that I am not one of those who, in testifying a generous indignation against arbitrary power, have perhaps armed licentiousness! Do religion, the laws, the royal authority, the public order, require back from philosophy and reason, the ties which united them to that

5. Magdalen Altar Piece.
6. All Souls Altar Piece.
7. Holy Family, from the Bishop of Peterborough's Picture.
8. Tomb of William of Wykeham.
9. Meeting of Our Saviour and St. John, after C. Maratta, Oval.
10. Ditto, after N. Loir, ditto.
11. Garland, from Prior, ditto.
12. Meditation, from Milton, ditto.
13. A Lady at Masquerade.
14. A Little Boy reading his book.

PORTRAITS.

15. Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland.

Vol. XIX.

16. Right Hon. William Pitt.
17. Marquis of Buckingham.
18. William Earl of Chatham.
19. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London.
20. Captain James Cook.
21. Captain William Dampier.
22. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
23. William Woollett, Engraver.
24. Frederick III. King of Prussia on Horseback.
25. The Fortune-Teller.
26. The Death of Lord Robert Man-

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great society of the French nation, as if, in pursuing abuses, in stating the rights of the people, and the duties of the prince, our criminal efforts had broken these ties? But no, the bold conceptions of philosophy were never presented by us as the rigorous measure for acts of legislation. You cannot attribute to us as errors what could only result from a false interpretation of our principles. And yet, ready to descend into the grave, ready to quit this immense family, of which I have so ardently wished the welfare, what do I see around me? Religious troubles, civil dissention, the contentions of some, the audacity and passions of others, a government enslaved by popular tyranny, the sanctuary of the laws surrounded by ungovernable men, who will alternately either dictate or brave them; soldiers without discipline, chiefs without authority, ministers without means, a king, the first friend of his people, plunged into affliction, outraged, threatened, deprived of all authority, and the public power existing but in those Clubs, where ignorant and brutal men dare to decide upon all political questions?

Such, Gentlemen, is, beyond all doubt, the true situation of France. Another, perhaps, would not dare to tell it you; but I dare, because I consider it as my duty; because I am on the verge of eighty years of age; because no one can accuse me of regretting the former government; because in lamenting over the present state of desolation of the church of France, no one can accuse me of being a fanatic priest; because in considering the re-establishment of the legitimate authority as the only means of safety, no one will accuse me of being the partizan of despotism, and of expecting favours from it; because in attacking before you those writers who have blown the kingdom into a flame, and perverted its understanding, no one will accuse me of not knowing the value of the liberty of the press.

Alas! I was full of hope and joy when I saw you lay the foundations of the public happiness, attack all abuses, proclaim all rights, and subject the different parts of this empire to the same laws, to an uniform regulation. My eyes were filled with tears when I saw the vilest and the most wicked of men employed as instruments in bringing about a useful revolution; when I saw the holy love of patriotism prostituted to villainy, and licentiousness march in triumph under the banners of liberty. Terror was mingled with my just grief, when I beheld all the resources of Government destroyed, and feeble barriers substituted to the necessity for an active and repressing force. I have every where sought the vestiges of that central authority which a

great nation deposits in the hands of the Monarch for its own safety; I have been nowhere able to find them; I have sought the principles whereby property is preserved, and I have seen them attacked; I have endeavoured to find under what shelter security and individual liberty rested, and I have seen audacity always gathering strength from the multitude attending, and invoking the signal for destruction, which the factious, and the innovators, as dangerous as the factious, are ready to inflict.

I have heard those insidious insinuations, which impress you with false terrors, to turn aside your attention from real dangers; which inspire you with fatal distrusts, to induce you to destroy successfully all the prop of monarchical government. I have particularly shuddered on observing in their new life, that people who are desirous of being free, not only disregard the social virtues of humanity and justice, the sole basis of true liberty, but receive with eagerness the new seeds of corruption, and suffer themselves to be surrounded with new causes of slavery.

Ah! Gentlemen, what do I not suffer on seeing in the midst of the capital, and in the very focus of information, this seduced people eagerly adopt with a ferocious joy the most criminal proposals, smile at the details of assassinations, sing their crimes as if they were conquests, stupidly invite enemies to the revolution, flatter it by complaisance, and shut their eyes upon all the evils with which they overwhelm themselves: for this unhappy people are ignorant that an infinity of calamities may spring from a single crime. I see them laugh and dance on the ruins of their own morality, even on the brink of the very abyss which may swallow up their hopes; this spectacle of joy is that by which I have been the most deeply affected. Your indifference with respect to this alarming deviation of the public understanding, is the first and perhaps the sole cause of the change which has taken place with respect to you, of that change whereby the corrupt adulation or the murmurs stifled by fear have succeeded the pure homages bestowed upon your first labours.

But with whatever courage the approach of my last hour inspires me, whatever duty even that love of liberty which I professed before you existed, imposes upon me, I nevertheless experience in addressing you, that respect and sort of fear, of which no man can divest himself, when he places himself in thought in a state of immediate communication with the representatives of a great people.

Ought I to stop here, or to continue to speak to you as to posterity?—Yes, Gentlemen, I believe you worthy of hearing this language.

I have meditated throughout the whole course of my life on the ideas which you have lately applied to the regeneration of the kingdom: I meditated on them at a time when, rejected by all the social institutions, by all the interests, by all the prejudices, they only presented the seduction of a consolatory wish: at that time no motives induced me to weigh the difficulties of application, and the terrible inconveniences annexed to abstractions, when they are invested with the force which commands men and things, when the resistance of things and the passions of men are necessary elements to combine.

What I neither ought nor could foresee at the time and in the circumstances under which I wrote, the circumstances and the time in which you act require that you should keep an account of; and I think it my duty to tell you that you have not sufficiently done so.

By this sole but continued fault, you have vitiated your work; you have placed yourselves in such a situation as has perhaps rendered you unable to preserve it from total ruin, but by measuring back your steps, or by indicating that retrograde march to your successors. Ought you to be afraid of being the sole object of all the virulence with which the altar of liberty is assailed? Believe, Gentlemen, that this heroic sacrifice will not be the least consolatory of those remembrances which you will be permitted to preserve. What men must those be, who, leaving to their country all the good which they have been able to do, accept and claim for themselves alone the reproaches which have been deserved by real and serious evils, but of which they could only accuse the circumstances! I believe you, Gentlemen, worthy of so high a destiny, and that idea encourages me to point out to you, without reserve, those defective parts which you have introduced into the French Constitution.

Called upon to regenerate France, you ought first to have considered what you could usefully preserve of the former government, and particularly that part of it which it would be improper to abandon.

France was a monarchy; its extent, its wants, its manners, its national spirit were invincible objections to republican forms being ever admitted into it without occasioning a total dissolution.

The monarchical power was vitiated by two causes; its bases were surrounded by

prejudices, and its limits were defined but by partial resistances. To purify the principles, by establishing the throne upon its true basis, the sovereignty of the nation; to ascertain its limits, by placing them in the national representation, was what you ought to have done, and you think that you have done it.

But in organizing these two powers, the strength and the success of the constitution depended upon their equilibrium; and you had to guard against the propensity of your ideas. You ought to have seen that in the general opinion, the power of kings is on the decline, and that the rights of the people are on the increase: thus, by weakening beyond measure that which naturally tends to annihilation, and by strengthening beyond all proportion that which naturally tends to increase, you arrive by force at this melancholy result, *a king without authority, and a people without restraint.*

By abandoning yourselves to the wanderings of opinion, you have favoured the influence of the multitude, and infinitely multiplied popular elections. Did you not forget that elections incessantly renewed, and the transient duration of power, are a source of relaxation in political jurisdictions? Did you not forget that the strength of Government ought to be proportioned to the number of those whom it has to provide for, and whom it ought to protect?

You have preserved the name of King, although in your Constitution it is not only no longer useful, but even dangerous. You have reduced his influence to that point which corruption may usurp; you have invited him to combat a Constitution which incessantly shews him what he is not, and what he may be.

This, Gentlemen, is a vice inherent in your Constitution; a vice which will destroy it, if you and your successors do not hasten to extirpate it.

I will not point out to you all the faults which may be ascribed to circumstances; of those you are yourselves aware: but why will you suffer the evil to exist which it is in your power to destroy? Why, after having proclaimed the dogma of liberty in religious opinions, will you suffer the clergy to be overwhelmed with persecutions and outrages, because they do not obey your religious opinions?

Why, after having consecrated the principles of individual liberty, do you suffer to exist in your bosoms an inquisition, which serves as a model and a pretext to all those inferior inquisitions which a factious uneasiness has generated in every part of the empire?

Why do not you shudder at the audacity and the success of those writers who profane the name of patriots? More powerful than your decrees, they daily pull down what you erect. You are desirous of a monarchical government, and they endeavour to render it odious: You are desirous that the people should enjoy liberty, and they wish to make them the most ferocious of tyrants: You are desirous of reforming the manners, and they command the triumph of vice, the impunity of crimes.

I will not mention to you, Gentlemen, your operations of finance; God forbid that I should increase your uneasiness, or diminish your hopes upon that subject. The public fortune is yet entire in your hands; but recollect, that where a government is neither powerful nor respected, there can be neither taxes, credit, nor an ascertained receipt or expenditure.

What form of government can stand against this new assumption of power of the Clubs? You have destroyed all the corporations, and the most colossal and most formidable of aggregations is raising itself upon your heads, to the destruction of all other powers. France at present contains two kinds of people exceedingly unlike. That consisting of the virtuous and of the moderate spirits, is scattered, silent, and alarmed; whilst men of violent dispositions, of which the other consists, crowd together, electrify each other, and form those terrific volcanoes which vomit forth such quantities of inflamed lava.

You have made a declaration of rights, and that imperfect declaration has spread throughout the empire of France numerous seeds of anarchy and disorder.

Constantly hesitating between the principles which a false modesty prevents you from modifying, and circumstances which extort exceptions from you, you constantly do too little for the public good, and too much according to your doctrine. You are frequently both inconsequent and impolitic, at the time when you endeavour to be neither. Thus, by perpetuating the slavery of the negroes, you have not the less, by your decision respecting the mulattoes, given an alarm to commerce, and exposed your colonies.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that none of these observations escape the friends of liberty: they demand back from your hands the de-

posit of the public opinion, of the public reason, of which you are but the organs, and which no longer possess any character. Europe considers you with astonishment; Europe, which may be shaken to its foundations by the propagation of your principles, is vexed at their exaggeration.

The silence of its Princes may be that of terror; but do not aspire, Gentlemen, to the fatal honour of rendering yourselves dreadful by extravagant innovations, as dangerous for yourselves as for your neighbours. Open once more the annals of the world; call to your assistance the wisdom of ages, and see how many empires have perished by anarchy. It is time to put an end to that by which we are desolated, to stop the revenges, the seditions, and commotions, and to restore to us at length peace and confidence.

To attain this salutary end, there is but one mode, and that is by revising your decrees, by uniting and strengthening the powers weakened by dispersion, by entrusting to the King all the force necessary to maintain the power of the laws, and by particularly watching over the liberty of the primary assemblies, from which factions have driven all wife and virtuous citizens.

Do not imagine, Gentlemen, that the re-establishment of the executive power can be the work of your successors; no, they will take their seats with less power than you possess: they will have to acquire that popular opinion of which you have disposed; you only are able to create anew what you have destroyed, or suffered to be destroyed.

You have laid the foundation of the liberty of every reasonable constitution, by securing to the people the right of making their laws, and determining their taxes. Anarchy will even swallow up these important rights, if you do not place them under the protection of an active and vigorous government; and despotism awaits us, if you continue to reject the tutelary protection of royal authority.

I have collected my strength, Gentlemen, to speak to you the austere language of truth. Forgive in favour of my zeal and love for my country, what may appear too free in my remonstrances, and believe my ardent wishes for your glory, as much as my profound respect.

GUILLAUME THOMAS RAYNAL.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

COMEDY OF WILD OATS.

Written by Mr. TAYLOR.

Spoken by Mr. HARLEY.

WHAT can we now invite you to partake,
When realms have been exhausted for
your sake,

And ample Nature travels'd o'er and o'er,
Till all her beaten haunts can yield no more?
From climes where Phœbus pours his bright-
est ray, [day,

To where, scarce faintly, peeps the twilight
The dauntless bard has urg'd his vent'rous
aim,

To greet you still with fresh dramatic game.
One noble hunter of the Thespian train
Rush'd from his Avon's side o'er Earth's
domain, [toil,

And brought with happy magic, more than
The motley tribe of ev'ry varying foil;

While his quick eye so widely could explore,
That Time himself shall scarce discover more.
Nay, in the track of his sublime career,
We pass the bounds of Nature's humble sphere,
And zealous tender all our search has found,
Through radiant wilds of Fancy's fairy
ground.

Once more the arduous chace we dare pursue,
And fondly hope we've started something
new.—

Our hero, for so far we may discover,
Is a young actor, and, of course, a lover—
But what, perchance, will raise no slight sur-
prise,

Though us'd to various shapes above disguise:
Fictitious language of a borrow'd part
Sports from his tongue, indeed, but not his
heart;

For Nature's warm and absolute controul
Guides ev'ry impulse of his gen'rous soul.
Sure such a part your favour must engage;
And though a stranger on the mimic stage,
Yet may the scenic band, with honest pride,
Howe'er by formal prejudice decry'd,
Boast as fair patterns of domestic worth
As that our present Drama pictures forth.
Let then the Bard who vindicates our cause
Receive the sanction of your warm applause;
So may we prove in spite of prudish spleen,
Actors can feel beyond the passing scene,
And, long too harshly deem'd a thoughtless
kind,

Live to the friendly nod he design'd.

MAY 28. *Primrose Green; or, Love in the Country*, a Comic Opera, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard.

23. The Author of *The Dreamer Awake* appeared the first time on the Stage, at Covent-Garden, in his own farce, for the benefit of Miss Chapman.

JUNE 3. *The Cottage Maid*, a Musical Entertainment, was performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Miss Broadhurst. The music by Mr. Percy. The above performances we put down merely as a register: none of them can fairly claim any further notice.

4. Drury Lane closed for the season, and probably for the last time, there being an intention of rebuilding it, before it is again employed as a Theatre.

6. *Tippoo Saib; or, British Valour in India*, a story told in action, was performed the first time at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Wild. This entertainment is of the same kind as that of Captain Cook, but will hardly be so successful as that performance. The play was *The Double Falsehood*, in which a new performer appeared in the character of Henriques.

14. Covent-Garden Theatre closed for the season.

BROMLEY THEATRICALS.

CHARACTACUS

was thrice acted by the young Gentlemen of Mr. Tait's Academy, at Bromley, Middlesex, in a style and manner as nouvelle as honorary to the conductors of the seminary, and directors of the entertainment: the character^s were filled as under:

Charactacus,	-	Mr. Dean,
Arviragus,	-	Mr. Copp.
Vellinus,	-	Mr. Jackson.
Elldurus,	-	Mr. G. Jackson.
Aulus Didius,	-	Mr. Cas.
Modrud (Chief Druid),		Mr. J. Dean.
Mador (Chief Bard),		Mr. Lake.
Evelina,	-	Mr. Smith.

Prologue, Mr. Dean, and Master Roberdeau.

Intermede, Master Metcalf.—Epilogue, Mr. Copp.

The

The novelty of the entertainment chiefly claiming theatrical record, was the "Lyric Declamation, assisted by music, as recommended by Rousseau;" and to preserve the uniformity of a Lyric close to each act, two Odes, on *Truth and Constancy*, were borrowed from the *ELFRIDA* of the British Pindar (Mr. Mason).

The Poetical additions were all supplied by Mr. Roberdeau, of Bromley. The scenery and dresses were fancifully elegant.

PROLOGUE,

Written by Mr. ROBERDEAU,

Spoken by Mr. DEAN.

WHEN Greece's Genius dign'd her noblest fire

To "tune to Attic themes the British lyre,"
Her favourite Maion for the task she chose,
And from his pen our nervous drama drew:
Divested of each trite and scenic yoke,
Sublimely grave, as Mona's groves of oak;
Each polish'd line disrob'd of art's vain glare,

Tho' artless, awful,—tho' unfashion'd, fair;
The theme is British freedom! Atk around,
What heart but leaps responsive to the sound?

Our hero, roughly brave, at Glory's call,
Tho' coarse the colouring, is British all!
Incurive tyranny contest his fame,
And Rome's thinn'd legions shudder'd at his name!

Such was the terror of his martial deed,
When Carthimadua shar'd the conqueror's need.

But fleet and transient Victory's brilliant day
To calmer scenes resigning, we portray
"The vanquish'd victor,"—ready to divest
Of mail and cosset his o'erlabour'd breast;
To end, religion bidding passion cease,
His day's tumult in an eve of peace;
Resolv'd 'gainst Rome to war no more in vain,

He joins the holy, priestly, Druid train,
When Cæsar's wily arts——
(*Master Roberdeau enters in a Druid's habit.*)

———Stop, hold your tongue,
You'll not be dress'd, you're wanted here ere long.——

Ladies and Gentlemen, my brother Dean
Has gravely open'd our approaching scene;
But should I tell you half our Green-room story,
And lay our blunders and our fears before ye,
For Maion's stuff you'd care no single pen,
But with him well at work, like us within,
Lord! there's such work, such quarrelling for swords,
[wounds]——
For helmets, wands, and dresses, such high

I just stole out, my trappings here to show;
We're almost four-and-twenty of a row,
All dress'd in white, and crown'd with mistletoe.

See how they bag! Bless me, how ill they fit!
Yet some wear robes like these which worse besit.

Our old king's daughter's head will make you stare,

At Bromley church there's nothing to compare;

But she (poor fellow) must come on alone,
The mads of honour are to *cricket* gone;

And bed-room dances, scorning our English Greek,

Like true court ladies—are at *hide and seek*.
You see we're quite in order; scenes and curtain,

And a fine well-squeez'd company,—that's certain.

These painted clumps and shrubs some tastes may suit,

Give me a gooseberry bush well hung with fruit!

And these fine stately oaks, so large and tall,
Why one green cooling-tree is worth them all!

Then there's an organ, and a drum, so fine,
They play by fits and starts; and then we join

And speak in chorus.—We are made do so,
Because a man, his name's Mounseer
Rousseau,
Wrote some French nonsense forty years ago.

I'm sure you'll all be tir'd before we've done;
Nothing to laugh, no killing work, no fun.—

Don't say I told you this, not to the boys;
But clap your hands, seem pleas'd, and make a noise:

For should our Master know what here I say,
My task would be as long as the whole play:
If you betray, or leave me in the lurch,
My mistletoe will soon be turn'd to birch!

(*Takes off his Chaplet, Bows, and Exit.*)

EPILOGUE.

By the SAME.

Spoken by Mr. COPP.

IN this full season of dramatic power,
When peer, pimp, 'prentice, own the Stage-struck hour,

Shall Bromley's sons, whose kindling bosoms glow

At folly's frolic, or at fabled woe,
Resist Town fashion, tho' in sound of Bow?

When huskin'd Barons fire theatric feel,
And lost to patriot (Opposition) zeal,

Their lordships leave to close the dull debate,
And turn prim senators of Venice' State;

There

There sunk in weight f wig, and length
of bail, [tale;"]
Sit list'n'g to the Moor's "well varnish'd
Tho' sable bands on either Stage prevail }
The loud Othello quits *St. Stephen's* boards,
To sport by rote his custom'd length of words ;
With usual blushless face, but specious mien,
Thus in disjointed phrase he vents his spleen :
" Farewell the new-raised troops, th' expected war ;
" Farewell the spirit-stirring midnight jar ;
" And you Impeachments, till the clock
" strikes four ;
" Of misdemeanors never heard before, }
" Farewell:—for Factious occupation's
" o'er!"

But why for food need satire range so far,
Dramatic phrenzy passes Temple Bar ;
Invades the sober parlours of Cheap-side,
And tow'rs Whitechapel speeds with hasty
stride. [broken
Where clattring coaches (*hackney's*) windows
Scare with their crush the precinct of
Portoken,

Sir Lutestring (knighted with the last Address),
Who on each flow'ry theme of female dress
Long wont his me fur'd rhetoric to display,
Now gives (in modish phrase) a private
play ;

—For even Operas now are given away.
His hour he struts, " o'erstepping nature's
" bounds, [sounds ;

" And hails the frighted Ghost with frightful
" For Thespian sports he quits e'en Spital-
" fields,

" And all the Mercer to the Actor yields!"
His lady too—*fat—foxy—fair—and small*,
Calista moves ; " for Love can conquer all."
Or else burlesquing Shakespear's plastic
scene, [tearing Queen :

The Knight's King Lear ; the Hamlet's
Or' walking Juliet, " hastes to fold her
" Lord : " [Ward !

She shakes—the shop :—the Siddons of the
or ends the self-applause :—Sir Lutestring's
name

(ves in the Herald *two* long days of fame :
rim Epilogue and Prologue lend their aid,
n Morning Post or Oracle display'd :
Or Woodfall's " hasty sketch" preserves the
rhymes ;

Or the bold " syllables of recording *Times* !")
Of jest enough.—Let me in graver strain,
Presume our night's attempt may not be
vain ; [feed

That nurtur'd here bright Genius' earliest
To rich maturity may soon proceed ;
Rememb'ring that by emulation fir'd,
'Twas this fair circle first the flame inspir'd :
For hence we trust your liberal partial eyes
See embryo Sheridans and Erskines rise !
And to th' enraptur'd senate see display,
'Mid rhetoric's brightest suas, the full
meridian day !

Still may we boast, such heights should we
subdue, [you.
This first, this rude essay was patronis'd by

ALDBOROUGH THEATRICALS.

LORD ALDBOROUGH'S Theatre, Stratford-
place, was opened Wednesday evening the 8th
inst. with the tragedy of Douglas, and a very
entertaining Interlude by way of Farce. The
Prologue was written and spoken by Mr.
Fitzgerald. The Epilogue, from the pen of
Mr. M. P. Andrews, was delivered by Miss
Fitzgerald, and was as follows :

BEHOLD, once more restor'd to cheerful
life,
The love-lorn widow, and the wretched wife ;
Her woes, her wailings, and her tears forget,
Let smiles enliven now this favour'd spot ;
Mirth must be had for modern Belles and
Beaux—
Sighs, sobs, and sorrows, threaten empty rows.

In this delightful age, when all is gay,
And pleasures heap'd on pleasures croud the
day ;

When sixteen concerts, twenty balls bespeak
Mits and her Party each successive week ;
When Lady Mary, high in rout renown,
Dives in one evening over half the town ;
And gouty Dowagers, to crawl scarce able,
Totter, in raptures, to the Pharo table ;
When such refin'd sensations charm the
breast,

And every joy is found, but peace and rest ;
What heart, subservient thus to Fashion's
sway,

Can bear discarded Nature to obey ? [gaw
Yes, some there are, whose tender bosoms
At others bliss, and feel for others woe ;
Who with the Tragic Muse delight to stray,
And mark the windings of her mournful
way ;

Share in each pang, take part in every moan,
And with fictitious sorrows soothe their own.

Such here I see, who, partial where they
love,

Our errors pardon, and our toils approve.

Douglas, Glenalvon, Lord Randolph, and
Old Norval, found able representatives in
Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Miller, and
Mr. Simonds. Miss Fitzgerald, in Lady
Randolph, charmed every one of her audi-
tors by her chaste and feeling delineation of
the character.

In the Interlude (called "*Imitation à la
Mode*"), Mr. Leigh played the part of the
Manager, and Mr. Simonds that of a Thea-
trical Candidate, in which he introduced
imitations of the first performers of each
sex that at present fill the stage.

P O E T R Y.

V E R S E S

By GEORGE KEATE, Esq.

CAPTAIN BLIGH,

On Reading his NARRATIVE of the MUTINY on board the BOUNTY, and of his Passage (in an open Boat) across the PACIFIC OCEAN.

THOSE who their dubious track thro' oceans urge,
And face the perils of the changeful main;
Who brave the tempest's howl, and foaming surge,
So flow'd GREAT ISRAEL's harp in plaintive strain;

Such, GOD OF NATURE! mark thy dread controul,
Curbing or letting loose the warring wind,
In terrors bid the waves obedient roll,
Or in a calm their crystal surface bind.

By turns anxiety, fear, hope, dismay,
The Mariner's conflicting bosom rend;
Whilst dangers, black with fate, obstruct his way,
And half his wonted fortitude unbend.

Yet scenes far more severe may meet his eye,
Scenes over which Humanity must weep,
When MUTINY, renouncing every tie,
Makes man to man more hostile than the deep.

With the fell spirit of the first-born wretch
Who 'gainst a brother rais'd his murderous hand,
When pow'r usurp'd its rebel arm dares stretch,
Th' unadorn'd ruler can no more command,

Then ev'ry chain of social life is broke,
Afloat each passion of the alien'd heart;
E'en kindest deeds recall'd but more provoke,
As more the traitor's pain'd by Memory's smart.

Say, GALLANT SAILOR! what were thy alarms
When round thy bed the ruffian band appear'd,
Guilt in each look; binding thy captiv'd arms,
And led by one thy soft'ning hand had rear'd;

Then turn'd adrift upon the ruthless wave,
Far, far remov'd from ev'ry friendly shore,
To meet, thro' lingering Death, a certain grave,
Or combat horrors scarce conceiv'd before;

Say, how remembrance pictur'd to thy view
Those ties of love no distance can efface;
How to thy agonizing fancy drew
Thy widow'd partner and thy helpless race.

No—shift the thought—and rather say, what rays
Of HOPE—shat round thee by a hand divine—

Bade thee thy spirit 'midst the struggle raise,
And whisper'd, Preservation might be thine.
And thine it was! Beaming from thee to all,
The same bright hope their drooping strength sustain'd;
The suff'rings that oppress'd could not appal,
And TIMOR's long-fought coast at last was gain'd.

With what sensations did each heart then melt!
The past as well as present seem'd a dream;
Thy mercies, PROVIDENCE! so strongly felt,
As must to Life's last moment be their theme!—

No stranger thou to toil! for at his side
Whose thirst for glory prob'd the southern pole
Thy youth adventur'd, each distress defy'd,
Proud on thy banner thy own name enroll.—

O, GALLANT SAILOR! urge thy bold career;
If the prophetic Muse aught foresee,
Thro' seas untry'd thou still thy course may'st steer,
And what COOK was, hereafter BLIGH may be.

Where cannot BRITAIN's dauntless sails extend?
Go, search out tracks and nations yet unknown;
'Midst her proud triumphs some fresh laurels bend,
And with thy Country's fame augment thine own.

S O N N E T.

TO MARIA.

FAIR beauty's loveliest flow'r, to whom is given
Those charms that throw, without our artful aid,
A heav'nly lustre o'er retirement's shade,
And make thy lonely haunts a little heaven;
O! born to bloom in solitude's retreat,
The glory and the pride of C—d—'s vale;
May Angels guard you from the storms of fate,
And shield thy blossoms from each wintry
White

While I, all lost to anxious despair,
Still hold thy image in my tortur'd breast;
And trace each feature as it grows more fair,
Till one with *Fortune's* honours more careles'd
Shall bear thee swiftly from thy native shore,
And tear thee from my sight—and bid me
hope no more!

LLEWELLYN.

SONNET II.

TO THE SAME,

ON A RETROSPECT OF HER SINGING.

AH! why, MARIA, should thy magic sounds
Have broke my dreams of happiness and
rest— [wounds
Why, you sung, should Misery's felt'ning
Have banish'd peace for ever from my
breast.

'Twas *then*, entranc'd in extacy divine,
That Fancy drew thy features still more fair,
And lost in faithless transports made thee mine,
Rewarding ev'ry pang of anxious care.
Till Fate relentless woke me from my trance,
For ever snatch'd me from my native place,
And frowning, wither'd, with destructive
glance, [face;
Each smile that beam'd in hope's celestial
While ev'ry Fairy vision fled away,
And chang'd the summer scene to dark-
ness and dismay.

LLEWELLYN.

EPITAPH

ON DR. SMALL*,

BY THOMAS DAY, ESQ.

Beyond the rage of time or fortune's
power, [hour
Remain cold stone! remain and mark the
When all the noblest gifts which Heav'n
e'er gave
Were center'd in a dark untimely grave.
Oh! taught on reason's boldest wings to
rise, [skies!
And catch each glimm'ring of the opening
Oh! gentle bosom, Oh! unallied mind,
Oh! friend to truth, to virtue, and mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine!

INSCRIPTION IN A GROVE,

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. SMALL,

BY DR. DARWIN.

YE gay and young, who, thoughtless of your
doom,
Shun the disgusting mansions of the dead,
Where Melancholy broods o'er many a tomb,
Mould'ring beneath the yew's unwholesome
shade;

* DR. SMALL was born in the year 1734, at Carmylee, in the county of Angus, in Scotland, of which place his father was minister. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Williamsburg, in Virginia, where he resided a few years. He died in 1775, at Birmingham, where he had practised medicine several years, and where he had required great reputation and esteem.

If chance ye enter these sequeter'd groves,
And day's bright sunshine for a while
forego,

O! leave to folly's cheek the laughs and loves,
And give one hour to philosophic woe!
Hers, while no titted dust, no fainted bone,
No lover bending o'er beauty's bier,
No warrior frowning in historic stone,
Extorts your praises, or requests your
tear;

Cold Contemplation leans her aching head,
On human woe her steady eye she turns,
Waves her meek hand, and sighs for science
dead,
For science, Virtue, and for SMALL
she mourns.

STANZAS

Written on the Failure of the Application
for an EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN
PARLIAMENT.

BY THOMAS DAY, ESQ.

WHEN faithless Senates venally betray;
When each degenerate noble is a slave;
When Britain falls an unresisting prey;
What part besits the generous and the
brave?

In vain the task to rouse my country's ire,
And imp'once more the stork's dejected
wings;

To solitude indignant I retire,
And leave the world to parasites and kings.

Not like the deer, whom, wearied in the
• race,

Each leaf astonishes, each breeze appals;
But like the lion, when he turns the chase
Back on his hunters, and the valiant falls.

Then let untam'd Oppression rage aloof,
And rule o'er men who ask not to be freed;
To liberty I vow this humble roof;
And he that violates its shade shall bleed.

ON PRESENTING A PRIMROSE.

By Dr. TROTTER.

COME, come, lovely Primrose, first gift
of the Spring,

First signal that Winter's away,
On Myra's soft bosom thy fragrance all sing,
Forget, in her smiles thy decay.

No schoolboy so thoughtless has cropp'd thy
young morn,

No rustic has brush'd thee of dew;
By the hands of a lover thy blossoms are borne,
To join sweets that are spotless like you.

Go triumph, gay flow'ret, that bower is thy
own,
No blast sheds its baleful alarms ;
Go taste the rich bliss while the Rose is un-
blown,
That shortly must rival thy charms.
To graver reflections when oft I retire,
One fate may our memories blot ;
Some happier youth may that bosom inspire,
Thou shalt wither,—and I be forgot.
The bard had been blest from his earliest morn,
That ne'er trusted a fortune like mine ;
And thou might'st have blossom'd beneath the
rude thorn,
Till Nature had prest thy decline.

EX TEMPORE,
By Dr. TROTTER.

———— *Sunt lacrymæ rerum.*

WHEN Earth, subdu'd by Philip's son,
Had no more Kingdoms to be won—
Deep sighs confess'd the Victor's grief,
And tears burst forth to give relief.

So when the list'ning Senate hung
With rapture on his magic tongue,
Reason convinc'd, in transport slept,
Fox could no further go, and wept.

S O N G.

SAY, who art thou, with downcast eye,
With frowning frow, and lab'ring sigh,
Whoe'er thou art, say, dost thou prove
The pangs of unrequited love ?
Methought I heard thee loud complain
Of vows unheard, and cold disdain !
If such thy lot—ah ! come not near,
For meek cy'd Contemplation's here.
Here no unruly Passions dwell,
For this is Contemplation's cell.

But, if thy heart will brook the cure,
No more these tort'ring pangs endure.
No more, dear youth, a captive sigh,
Than live in chains 'twere better die.
No more let Sorrow's whirlwinds rise,
Tell, tell your tyrant—you despise ;
Let all this sad remembrance cease
To welcome Harmony and Peace.
Do this ! then come with me and dwell
In Contemplation's lonely cell.

For here no Passion dares molest,
Nor clouds " the sunshine of the breast."
Nor reigns Despair, that hates controul,
The vulture of the love-sick soul.
Then, enter this sequester'd shade,
And woo with me the heav'nly maid ;
She will assuage this sad regret,
And whisper to thy ear—Forget !
She will not scorn—Then with me dwell
In Contemplation's lonely cell.

S T A N Z A S,

Written in a SLAT in a FRIEND'S GARDEN.
By THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

HERE, where each charm that nature gives,
Delights the wandering eye ;
Where Spring in blooming verdure lives,
And Flow'rets never die ;
Where winding walks the sight amuse,
And lull the thoughts to rest ;
Where sweet varieties confuse,
And all the soul is blest ;
Here MARCUS spends his happy days,
Recluse from every care,
That follow busy human ways,
Or hang about the fair.

In such a scene our first great Sire
His blissful moments spent ;
Each wish supply'd he could desire,
In every thing content.
But here has Heaven been still more kind,
Unwilling to deceive ;
To mercy evermore inclin'd,
Has sent a faultless Eve !

O D E

FOR

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

June 4, 1791.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET LAURAL.

LOUD the whirlwind rag'd around
That shook affrighted Britain's shore,
In peals of louder thunder drown'd
That mingled with the wintry roar ;
Dreadful amid the driving storm
The gliding meteor's horrid form
With transient gleam illum'd the air,
While thro' December's murky night
Refulgent with unwonted light,
The livid flashes glare.

But see ! the radiant Lord of Day
Now northward rolls his burning car,
And scatters with victorious ray
The rage of elemental war.
To rest the troubled waves subside,
And gently o'er the curling tide
Young Zephyr leads the vernal hours,
Adorns with richest dyes the vale,
And fragrance wats on every gale
From June's ambrosial flowers.

O, may no lowering gloom o'ercast
Th' auspicious morn to Britain dear,
Or Eurus check with envious blast
The promise of the rip'ning year !
Or should some transitory cloud
Awhile th' ethereal splendor shroud ;
Soon shall the sun his stream renew—
Soon shall the landscape smile around
With more luxuriant verdure crown'd,
And bloom with livelier hue.

Exulting

Exulting in her Prince rever'd,
 Whose mild parental virtues grace
 The sacred Throne by Glory rear'd
 On Freedom's adamantine base;
 While Albion pours the festive-strain,
 Responsive to her choral train

The Muse enraptur'd joins the throng,
 Proud that a grateful people's praise
 Echoes the votive verse she pays,
 And consecrates her song.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 11.

THE following advices have been received from the East Indies by the Rodney, one of the Company's ships.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable LORD CORNWALLIS to the Right Honourable W. W. GRENVILLE, dated Fort St George, December 23, 1790.

IN pursuance of the intention which I notified to you in my letter dated the 15th of November, I left Calcutta on the 6th, to embark in the Vestal frigate at Diamond Harbour, and, after a very prosperous passage, I landed here on the 13th instant. My time has been partly employed in attending to several important points of the civil business of this Presidency, but principally in acquiring minute information, of various kinds, respecting the condition of the troops, of the magazines of provisions and military stores, and of the nature of the different passes that lead into the Mysore country; and, after the most deliberate reflection, I have determined, instead of prosecuting my plan of the southern invasion, to penetrate, by the passes that lead from the centre of the Carnatic, and to commence our operations with the sieges of Onssore and Bangalore, unless Tippoo should resolve to hazard an action, and its event shall render it expedient to take other measures.

I have accordingly instructed General Medows, who had approached Trichinopoly before my arrival at this place, after he shall have made the arrangements that I have directed for the southern garrisons, to march the whole army from Trichinopoly to Trinomale, and there to form it into two divisions, entering the enemy's country with one of them by the Changama Pass, and ordering the other to continue its march, as lightly equipped as possible, to meet me with the reinforcements from Bengal, and a considerable quantity of heavy artillery, which I shall carry from hence, at Arnee, from which place it is my intention to proceed, to complete our battering train from the magazines at Vellore and Amboore, and to

advance through such of the passes in that quarter, as may be found most convenient, to form a junction with the other column near Onssore.

The distance between the columns will, at no period of the march, be very great; and the ruggedness of the country, as well as their own strength, will secure them against danger from an enemy whose principal force consists in cavalry, whilst supplies of different kinds will be more easily obtained by the separation of their route; and there will be at the same time an opportunity on the march to reduce or conciliate a number of Polygars, who would have it in their power either to facilitate or embarrass the communication with our magazines in the Carnatic.

The accounts that I have received of the state of the army, and of the magazine and military stores that have been collected at Arnee, Vellore, and Amboore, upon which I shall have occasion, by the intended plan of operations, to depend for supplies, have given me great satisfaction; but above all, the liberal and friendly manner in which General Medows has assured me of his cordial assistance and support in the execution of any measures that I may adopt, whilst it reflects the highest honour upon his own character, has afforded me a gratification which it is not easy to describe.

Extract of a Letter from the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of Fort St. George, in their Political Department, to the Court of DIRECTORS, dated January 20, 1791.

OUR last communication respecting the operation of the grand army, advised you of the important capture of Palicaudcherry, by a detachment of the army under Colonel Stuart.

We learn by a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated the 29th of October, that the enemy, as usual, had studiously avoided coming to action, but that by a sudden movement he had appeared before Daraporam, where there were no guns; that the garrison were obliged to capitulate.

and had in consequence been released, upon the express condition of not serving during the war.

In subsequent letters we were advised of the arrival of the army at Caveripatam, and of the appearance of the enemy in considerable force. Colonel Maxwell, at the same time, transmitted the following account of an attack that had been made upon the 1st regiment of cavalry. "The enemy's irregular horse having driven off some cattle from the front of the camp where they were grazing, the 1st regiment of cavalry imprudently pursued them through a narrow pass, on the other side of which 3000 horse, regularly drawn up, immediately attacked them. Under these disadvantages, however, the regiment made good their retreat, but not without considerable loss. Lieutenant Fonblanque, Cornets Hoare and De Morgan and fifty men and horses, were reported missing. Cornet De Morgan was said to have been killed, the other officers wounded and taken." Colonel Maxwell added, that the army was surrounded by horse, and that Tippoo was in the field.

We immediately communicated to the Commander in Chief, by express, the situation of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell; for although we had no apprehension that he could be worsted in an action, yet we felt much anxiety lest the numerous bodies of cavalry belonging to the enemy hovering around him might cut off his baggage, and distress him for want of provisions; but we were soon relieved from all uneasiness, by a letter from the General informing us, that he was crossing the Cavalry with the whole army in pursuit of the enemy, who had marched to the northward a few days before, with an intention, it was supposed, of attacking Colonel Maxwell. The General added, that he was under no alarm for the safety of the centre army, which, though perhaps not able to beat the enemy in full force, could certainly hold out until his arrival.

Our next advices from General Meadows stated, that after having marched seven days successively, he was within fifteen miles of Co-

lonel Maxwell, to whom he had sent five squadrons of dragoons, and ordered to join him; and that Tippoo had declined an engagement, not liking the judicious position of Colonel Maxwell, nor the near approach of the grand army.

In the concluding paragraph of the above letter, the General stated that he had received a kind of overture to a treaty from Tippoo's Minister, which, with the answer, he meant to submit to Lord Cornwallis upon his arrival.

We have the pleasure to inform you, that the Marattas and the Nizam seem at length determined to prosecute the war with vigour against the common enemy. Our detachments serving with the respective armies of these States, will, we hope, by their courage and conduct, inspire our allies with confidence, and enable them to act with effect. The Maratta army is now before Darwar, a principal fortress of Tippoo, on the Southern Bank of the Kistna. The reduction of this place, which is expected soon to happen, will open the country for the invasion of the rich Province of Bednore, and give alarm to the centre of the enemy's dominions. The Nizam's army, on the other hand, after taking the Fort of Cummum, is now besieging Kopaul, a place of much consequence, which, in its fall, will insure an easy conquest of the enemy's surrounding possessions, and effectually protect our Northern Circars. We hope, therefore, that Tippoo will soon be confined within the circle of the Myfore country, and that the ensuing campaign will terminate the war in a manner highly favourable to the security of the Allies.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated January 28, 1791.

WE have the honour to inform you, that the army is now encamped at Vehout, about fourteen miles from the Presidency; and that Lord Cornwallis expects to begin his march towards the Myfore country in a few days.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 14.

A Letter from Warsaw says, "Yesterday a most important Revolution took place here. At three o'clock in the morning a numerous assembly of Patriots was held in the Royal presence; and at the opening of the session of the Diet destined to treat of the plans of the finance, his Majesty himself changed the business of the day

by saying, that he had planned a Constitution, and requested the States to sign it. The Constitution was then read, and consisted of some pages: The basis was, that the Elector of Saxony be declared successor to the Crown; and in case of his death without male issue, that the Princess his daughter be declared Infanta of Poland, and whom he shall marry (with consent of the Republic) declared

to be King, and their issue successors to the Crown. The Queen to be Regent till the King is of age, which is to be at 18 years. The lawgiving, the judicial, and the executive powers, are separated for ever; the former is to remain decisive and suspensive with the Senate in the Diet, or National Assembly; the latter is to be exercised by the King with the Senators, from whom and others a Council of six responsible Ministers are to be chosen, to which Council the King is to be added. The King has great prerogatives granted him, which give him much weight, but are only calculated to do good. He is to have the nomination of Bishops, Senators, and all Civil and Military Officers; and to appoint Ministers as Prime Agents of the Executive Power, but they shall always be responsible and liable to be dismissed. The person of the King shall be sacred and inviolable, and entirely free from responsibility, which is equal to the English maxim, that the King can do no wrong. In time of war, he shall command and direct all military operations. His title shall be "Stanislaus Augustus, by the Grace of God, and the wishes of the nation, King of Poland." There will be three estates, the Nobility, the Citizens, and the Peasants; the two last have every advantage secured to them, and the late decrees in their favour have been confirmed. A new code of Civil and Criminal Law is making out. The army is under the Executive Power. His Majesty declared that the constitution had been framed out of the English and American forms of Government. When the Constitution was read, the tumult in the Diet was very great, some for, and others against it. However, it was at last carried, and the King was requested to swear to it, which he did in the hands of the Bishop of Cracow, and was followed by most of the Members. His Majesty then said aloud, "Those who are friends to their country follow me, and confirm this oath at the altar." All the Bishops, all the Senators, and most of the Members followed the King, and took this important oath. A hundred cannon announced the swearing to the new Constitution to the Public.

30. An alarming insurrection broke out in the King's Bench Prison, an attempt being made by the greater part of the prisoners to escape; much mischief was done to the inner part of the prison, and the outer gate would have been forced, had not a body of horse and foot arrived to restore order, which they happily effected without any bloodshed before eleven o'clock.

The following are some of the particulars of the riot:—The prisoners having dined to-

gether at a weekly club, and being a little elevated by liquor, deputed Major Pitcairn to wait on the Marshal, and request that Colonel Harrington, who has been eight months closely confined for having attempted to escape, might be as much at liberty as themselves; but, instead of their desire being complied with, Major Pitcairn was detained in custody.

This circumstance added to their discontent, and they became more clamorous and desperate; when the Marshal, with some assistance, went among them, and seized two or three of the ring-leaders, but was so roughly handled, that he was obliged to retreat.

The riot was fortunately quelled before eleven o'clock.

Several of the ring-leaders in the above riot have been since removed to Newgate and other prisons.

JUNE 4. Being the anniversary of the King's birth-day, at twelve o'clock their Majesties and the six Princesses came in carriages from Buckingham-house to St. James's palace, where the Poet laureat's Ode was performed. (See p. 474.)

At two o'clock the drawing room commenced, which was very brilliant and crowded. The circle consisted of the King, Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, Princesses Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary (the latter for the first time), Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Prince William of Gloucester, (for the first time), Duke of Wurtemberg, and a vast number of the nobility, gentry, and foreigners of distinction.

The Court did not break up till half after six o'clock, when their Majesties, with the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence, and all the Princesses, dined in the apartment at the palace.

In the evening there was a ball in the grand ball-room. The Royal Family entered about nine o'clock; music then began, which were danced by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with his sisters the Princess Royal and Princess Augusta; Duke of Clarence with his two next sisters, Princess Elizabeth and Mary, the latter for the first time of her appearance in the ball-room; Prince William of Gloucester (first time of his appearance in the ball-room) with his sister Princess Sophia and Lady C. Spencer. There were only two country dances; immediately after which the King and Queen retired, it being near twelve o'clock; when the rest of the Royal Family and company separated.

The Princesses Sophia and Amelia sat in state in the Queen's apartments, to receive the compliments of the nobility, gentry, &c.

PROMOTIONS,

PROMOTIONS.

THE Right Hon. Henry Dundas to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, vice the Duke of Leeds resigned.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury, to be Bishop of Durham, vice Dr. Thomas Taurinow, dec.

The Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, to be one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Walter James James, of Langley-hall, in Berks, esq.

Lieutenant General Sir William Erskine, knight.

Henry Martin, esq. comptroller of his Majesty's navy.

C. W. Boughton Rouse, of Rouse Lench, in Worcester-shire, esq.

Christopher Hawkins, of Trewithen, in Cornwall, esq.

John Call, of Whiteford, in Cornwall, esq.

George Jackson, of Hartham-house, in Wilts, esq. Judge Advocate of his Majesty's fleet.

Ralph Woodford, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark.

Charles Pöhl, of Woolverton in Hants, esq. Robert Howell Vaughan, of Nannau in Merionethshire, esq.

Rev. Charles Rich (late Boslock), of Rosehall, Suffolk. LL. D.

Charles Grave Hudson, of Wanlip in Leicestershire, esq.

George Ivison Tapps, of Hinton Admiral in Hants, esq.

George Chad, of Thursford in Norfolk, esq. and

Berrey Brograve, of Worstead-house in Norfolk, esq.

Sir James Peachy, bart. to be Master of the Robs to his Majesty, vice the Earl of Cardigan.

The Hon. Vice Admiral Robert Digby, to be Groom of his Majesty's Bed chamber.

Geo. Unwin, esq. to be Supervisor of the Exports of Tin from Cornwall and Devon to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Major General George Garth, to be Lieut. Governor of the Garrison of Placentia, vice Lieut. General Robert Watson, dec.

The Rev. Richard Levett, to the valuable living of Wrotham in Kent, worth 1200l. per annum.

MARRIAGES.

REV. George Borlase, B. D. Casuistical Professor and Registrar of the University of Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry Hill in Cambridgeshire.

John Dorr, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Vane, of Bilby in Nottinghamshire, relict of the late Morgan Vane, esq.

The Rev. Edward Hay Drummond, brother to the Earl of Kinross, to Miss Arnold, of Postgate-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Rev. George Beevor, son of Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. to Miss Branthwayt, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Branthwayt, of Suffkey, in Norfolk.

In Ireland, John Bingham, esq. of Newbroke, county of Mayo, to Miss Ylverton, only daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Ylverton.

Rev. Francis Montgomery, M. A. and Rector of Holcott, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Andrew, daughter of Robert Andrew, esq. of Harlston Park.

Mr. Mitton, banker, of Birch Lane, to Miss Margaret Glenton, of Borough-Bridge, York-shire.

Sir Thomas Cave, bart. of Stanfield-hall, Leicestershire, to Lady Lucy Sherrard, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough.

Thomas Pophill, esq. of Acrif in Kent,

to Miss Ann Pelham, daughter of Henry Pelham, esq. late a Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

At Chelsea, William Nicholls, of that city, esq. to Miss Rusell, niece of the late Sir Peter Leicester, of Tabley, bart.

Capt. J. Lucas, to Miss C. Abrams. James Buller, esq. of Downes, Devon, to Miss Ann Buller, daughter of the Dean of Canterbury.

George Pococke, esq. only son of Sir George Pococke, K. B. to Miss C. Long, second daughter of Ed. Long, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Thomas Sotheby, esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy, to Miss Sarah Anley, youngest daughter of Christopher Anley, esq. of Bath.

Capt. Harward, of the Guards, and only son of the Dean of Exeter, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Chambers, third daughter of Sir William Chambers.

Chambreay Brabazon Ponsonby, esq. Member in the Irish Parliament for Dungarvan, to Lady Harriot Taylor, eldest daughter of the Earl of Beville.

On the 2d inst. John Davidson, esq. of Hill-Top, near Kendal, to Miss Pennington, of Kendal, niece to Rowland Stephenson, esq.

Thomas

Thomas Mure, of Worrifton, esq. to Miss Boyle, eldest daughter of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Showalton.

Rev. Samuel Heyrick, Rector of Brampton by Dingley, in Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Power, widow of the late George Power, esq. of Pealing, in Leicestershire.

Robert Knight, of Barrills, Warwickshire, esq. to the Hon. Miss F. Dormer, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Dormer.

William Cole, esq. of the Prince of Wales's Household, to Miss Hauden, of St. James's Place.

Rev. Mr. Nicholas, of Ealing, to Miss Shury, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Shury, of the same place.

Thomas Neave, esq. to Miss Caroline Digby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham.

William Farrington, esq. of Shaw-hill, Lancashire, to Miss Wilbraham Bootle, daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

Francis Buller Yarde, esq. only son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, to Miss Holliday, daughter and only child of John Holliday, esq. of Great Ormondo-street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY and JUNE 1791.

APRIL 30.

AT Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Peckford, relict of Peter Beckford, esq. and daughter to Lord Rivers.

At Alicant, Mrs. Falls, wife of Mr. Falls, merchant there, and sister to Sir Robert Herries.

18. The Hon. John Sandilands, uncle to Lord Torpichen.

20. Mr. John Kemble, High Constable of Chatham, and senior officer in the Store-keeper's office in that dock-yard.

At Navenby, near Lincoln, in his 70th year, the Rev. Robert Burne, A. M. Rector of Boothby, and Vicar of Collingham, near Newark.

Lately, Joseph Taylor, B. A. of Christ College, Cambridge.

22. Peter Birt, esq. Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire.

Miss Mary Ryder, daughter of Mr. Ryder, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Walter Beaty, lace-merchant, of Newport Pagnel.

The Rev. Jonathan Dennis, M. A. Rector of Bramshov, Hants, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

23. Sir Gerard Vanneck, Bart. of Heveningham-hall in the county of Suffolk.

Mr. Obadiah Hulme, Charter-house-square, author of an Historical Essay on the English Constitution, and several other tracts.

Lady Egerton, relict of Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, Bart.

James Horan, esq. Alderman of the city of Dublin.

Lately, at Burton Constable in Holderness, Yorkshire, William Constable, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

24. Mr. Clutterbuck, brewer, at Stanmore, Middlesex. He left twelve children behind, the eldest nineteen years old, orphans now by father and mother, as Mrs. Clutterbuck died three years ago. Mr. Clutterbuck expired of a mortification, occasioned as follows;—On the 21st in the evening, returning home late from a party, he was in a hurry to pull off his boots, and

did not wait for the servant bringing the jack; he put his heel against the grate, by which means he pulled it on his leg and bruised it, which brought on a mortification. Amputation was proposed, but too late, for the sphacelation had extended above the thigh on Monday evening.

Lately, as Greytroke, Raiss'y Calvert, esq. in his 83th year, principal Land Steward to the Duke of Norfolk for his Cumberland estates.

Lately, Mr. Ogle, eldest son of Admiral Sir Chauncy Ogle.

25. Mr. James Barbut, late of the Bank, and author of several approved publications in Natural History.

Lately, at the Coal-pits, near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, Joseph Rawlins, commonly known by the appellation of the Pit Preacher, from the circumstance of his performing religious duties in the Methodistical manner for a number of years past among the colliers in that neighbourhood, and which he was first impelled to from ill-using Mr. J. Wesley, when preaching near that place in 1749. This singular pastor, though blind, worked on the week days as a collier; and what is more extraordinary, distributed most of his earnings among his auditors, in cases of sickness, &c.

26. Near Maillezais in Poitou, M. d'Aueteroche, who had written on animal, vegetable, and mineral poisons. He was a relation of the celebrated L'Abbe Chappe d'Aueteroche, who in 1760 was sent to Siberia to observe the Transit of Venus.

Mr. Robert Parry, bookseller, Blackfriars-road.

Mrs. Lockman, aged 84, widow of Mr. John Lockman.

Mr. James Puddifant, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, late of Market-street, St. James's, confessor.

27. Dr. Thomas Thurlow, Bishop of Durham, and brother of the Lord Chancellor. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. March 9, 1761, B. D. April 13, 1769, and D. D. June 23, 1773. In 1773 he was

to-mi-

nominated to the valuable living of Stanhope in the county of Durham. In 1773 he became Master of the Temple, and in 1777 Dean of Rochester. In 1779 he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, which see he held with the Deanery of St Paul's, until he was advanced to the see of Durham in January 1787.

The Lord Viscount Kilmorry.

John Croftie, esq. one of the senior Aldermen of Liverpool.

28. Adam Bandy, esq. Groveror-row, Chelsea.

Captain John Frothingham, of the Royal Navy.

At Lyme, Dorsetshire, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

29. Dr. Michael Morris, of Parliament-street, late Inspector-General and Physician to his Majesty's forces in America.

At Glasgow, Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Professor of Medicine in that University.

30. In the Fleet Prison, after a confinement of nine years, Clement Ives, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Norfolk.

Mr. Taylor, Alderman of Rochester.

31. Mr. Thomas Griffiths Croydon.

JANUARY. Mrs. William Wells, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

Mr. Trapp, printer, Paternoster-row.

John Knox, esq. of Warrington in the county of Devon, Ireland.

William Rapier, esq. of Wendover Dean. Lieut. Col. David Muirhead, late in the East India Company's Service.

John Buon Dillon, jun. Cornet of the 7th reg. Irish foot guards.

2. At Brompton, in his 97th year, Sir Robert Meyers Bloom, formerly in the commission of the Peace for the county of Middlesex. He was knighted by King George I. on carrying up an Address.

Mr. William Dobbin, jun. of Camberwell, Surrey.

Sir Joan Playters, Bart. of Sotterly, Suffolk.

Mr. Richard Coyle, of Milk-street.

Dr. James Gillespie, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland.

Mr. Booth, Paulineical Lecturer, at Kirby Lonsdale.

3. Mr. Roger Curtis, farmer, of Downton, Wiltshire, and father of Capt. Sir Roger Curtis.

At Gosport, Capt. Edward Shepherd, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Abraham Cook, Marsham street, Whitechapel.

Lately, Thomas Addeley, esq. member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Brandon.

4. Mr. William Heath, grocer, Holborn Bridge.

Lately, in the Island of Barbadoes, the Hon. Benjamin Nicoll, Chief Judge of the

Common Pleas for the precinct of St. Michael in that Island.

5. Mr. John Wilkes, son of Mr. Heaton Wilkes.

The Rev. Harvey Aspin, Rector of Hartest with Boxted, and Bortham in Suffolk.

Lieut. Col. David Hepburn, at Keith in East Lothian.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Oanberstly in Worcestershire.

Lately, at Cove, near Cork, Dr. Matthew McKenna titular Bishop of Cork.

6. Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Broadstreet.

7. Mr. May, formerly ship builder at Amsterdam.

Mrs. Kormick, only sister of Sir George Sinton, Bart.

8. Capt. Tuffnell, of the guards, son of Col. Tuffnell.

Mr. Harris, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The Rev. Rowland Duer, chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and brother-in-law to Mr. R. G. of the Treasury.

Edward Lewis, esq. at Putney.

Mr. Nathaniel Winter, of Lincolns-lane, Greenwich, aged 93.

9. Mr. John Brooks, Litchfield, Staffordshire.

Mr. John Hobercraft, jun. in the New Road.

Mr. Lucas, linen-draper, York-street, Covent Garden.

10. Mrs. Gore, wife of the Deputy Lieut. of the Tower.

Charles Cock, esq. late of St. George's-row.

Mr. Thomas Cuckow, of Carnbrook, Sullex, surgeon.

11. Mr. Burnham, distiller and coal-merchant, Pedlars-Arch Wharf, Lambeth.

At Timenton, near Plymouth, Col. Crabb, 25 years in the East India Company's service.

13. Henry Lys, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Hanis.

14. Henry Jackson, esq. Clements Inn.

Mr. John Taylor, late ironmonger in Bishopgate-street.

15. Nathaniel Furner, esq. of Stoke Hall, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr. Thomas Hibbs, merchant, at Ipswich.

Mrs. Madan, relict of the late Rev. Martin Madan.

16. The Rev. Mr. Leach, Rector of Wouldham, and Vicar of Hasting in Kent.

17. The Rev. James Pitman, of Alphenington.

18. In her 87th year, Selina Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, at her house in the Spa fields.

Lately, at Yverdain in Switzerland, Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B. Colonel of a battalion of the 60th, or Royal American, reg. and late Governor of the province of Canada.

I N D E X

TO VOL. XIX. OF THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS, DEBATES, NAMES OF AUTHORS, ANECDOTES. &c.

- A**CCOUNT of Sir John Sinclair, 3 —
 Dr. Hugh Smith, 21 — Dr. Shaw, 83
 — Badcock, 89 — Mad. D'Eon, 163 —
 Wm. Thomas, Lewis, 243 — Price, Dr.
 244, 326 — Eridge, Frodsham, 252 —
 James Boswell, 323, 405 — Mr. Beaton,
 431 — Lord Rawdon, 405.
 Albion Mills, fire at, 234.
 Animals, on the intelligence of, 9, 169,
 249, 329.
 Arnold, Maria, history of, 102.
 Aurora, Borealis, observations on, 215.
 Badcock, Samuel, account of, 89.
 Balloons, letter on, 90 — On their utility in
 New South Wales, 246.
 Banbury Castle tumbles, 76.
 Battle between Johnfon and Big Ben, 77.
 Bears, accidents from, 76.
 Beaton, Mr. account of, 431.
 Berwick, why particularly named in acts of
 parliament, 69, 418.
 Bolinbroke, Lord, character of, 6.
 Boone, Col. adventures of, 13, 100.
 Boswell, James, account of, 323, 405.
 Bulfinches, useful in destroying caterpillars,
 176.
 Burka, Mr. letter to, from Oxford, 133 —
 His answer, *ib.* His letter to the transla-
 tor of his Reflections, 211.
 Charlemont packet lost, 76.
 Chartreuse, Grand, account of, 285 — Far-
 ther account, 342, 429.
 Cheat, a notorious one, 316.
 Cockroaches, remedy for extirpating, 234.
 Comparative excellence of the sciences and
 arts, 260, 367.
 Creck and Cherokee ambassadors, anecdotes
 of, 268.
 D'Eon, Mad. account of, 163, 335, 408.
 Dowdridge, *letter from,* 419.
 Drossiana, 25 — M. D'Argenson, M. le Duc
 de Choiseul, *ib.* — M. le Duc D'Anguillon
 — M. du Chalais — Duc du Montpensier,
 16 — Pere Chappart — M. Compeffon —
 Malherbe — Lullu — Santeuil, 17 — Raoul
 — Mad. Dumefnil — Piron — La Cotardiere
 — Mr. Quin — Orator Henley, 18 Peter
 the wild Boy, 19 — Lawrence Sterne, 99
 Cresset — Mr. Clement — Sir John Hill, 16.
 Dr. Goldsmith — Dr. Smollet — Dr. Kenrick
 — Mr. Colman — Voltaire, 94 — J. J. Rouss-
 seau, 95 — David Hume — Baron Trenck,
 96 — Frederick King of Prussia — Gan-
 nelli — Clement XIV. 177 — Joseph II.
 Emperor of Germany — George Whitefield
 — Pius VI. 178 — M. De Brienne — Mr.
 Lavater, 179 — Count Florida Blanca —
 M. de Vigenne — General Lee — Dr.
 Franklin, 180 — Sir John Pringle — Dr.
 Campbell — Mr. Brown, 181 — Langlet du
 Fresnoy, 263 — Bar. — Louis D'Eon — M.
 Duclos, 264 — Languet du Gergy, 265 —
 Dr. Young — David Hume — John Brown,
 267 — Dr. Harvey — Dr. Chey, 287.
 Mr. Locke — Mr. Dryden — Mr. Selden —
 M. D'Aguesseau, 338 — Isaac Barrow, 339
 Dr. South — Dr. Bentley — Sir Isaac New-
 ton — Lord Bacon, 340 — Grotius — Dr.
 Robinson, 341 — John Howard, 425 —
 Thomas Day, 427 — Lord Sommers, *ib.*
 Lord Brouncker, *ib.* — Duke of Ormond,
 428 — Cardinal Aithroal, 428.
 Du Barry, Mad. loses her jewels, 156.
 Duel, 316.
 Du F —, account of, 41.
 Dungarvon, Lord, trial of, 76.
 Dupont, Mons. letter to Burke, 129.
 East-Indies, intelligence from, 313, 392, 475.
 Ecclesiastical Parties, state of, 97, 199.
 Education, thoughts on, 4.
 Edytone Lighthouse, account of, 87, 174,
 286.
 Egin Cathedral, account of, 376.
 Epitaph in Kilduff church, 82.

- Executions, 234, 316, 395, 396.
 Firth, 235.
 Forlyth, Mr. receipt for trees, 405.
 France, proceedings of national assembly, 49, 134, 208.
 Franklin, Dr. letter from, 199.
 Frodham Bridge, account of, 252.
 Fruit-trees, method to preserve, 199.
 Gordon, Lord George, application for his release, fails, 157.
 Gravel, receipt to cure, 46.
 Gustavus Adolphus, anecdote of, 346.
 Hackney church, account of, 8.
 History, directions for, studied, 415.
 Hamilton, James, Duke, letter from, 328.
 Hive, N^o XXI. 8. N^o XXI. 421.
 Horfes, distemper among, 106.
 Ireland, proceedings in parliament, 157, 235, 317, 396.
 Latude, Henry, account of, 429.
 Ledyard, Mr. account of, 126.
 Letters from Dr. Dodderidge, 19—Oliver Cromwell, 21—General Varnum, 173—Dr. Franklin, 199—Mrs. Jones, 247—James, Duke of Hamilton, 328—Fanny Morgan, 345—Mr. Dunning, 417—Mr. Howard, 425.
 Lewis, William, Thomas, account of, 243.
 Living animals found in solid bodies, 166.
 Lottery, bidders for, 397.
 Mankind, general reflections on the history and religion of, 201, 285, 364, 422.
 Mansfield, Lord, his directions for study, 182, 257, 418.
 Maple sugar, remarks on the manufacturing of, 214.
 Meteorological observations on weather, 168.
 Mirabeau, Monf. account of, 248, 369.
 Monoculus, description of, 20.
 Mughouse, account of, 421.
 National debt, report of, 397.
 Old Bailey, proceedings at, 79, 157, 347.
 Oliver Cromwell, letter from, 21.
 Ordeal, account of, 20.
 Parallels, civilized man and savage, 256, 363.
 Parliamentary journal—Debates on duty on malt, 51, 61—Convention papers, 53—Spanish convention, 54—Armament budget, 55—Unclaimed dividends, 56, 220, 224, 226, 293—Temporary taxes, 57—Bills of exchange, 58—Report of budget, ib.—India war, 59, 63, 221, 291, 377—Spiritous liquor bill, 62—Impeachment, 64, 139, 144, 441, 445—Westminster petition, 140—Army and ordnance, 141—Botany Bay, 142, 217—Corn bill, 143, 300, 302—Roman catholics, 218, 221, 293, 302—Quebec government, 225, 293, 296, 302, 377, 381—Message from the King, 220, 289, 297, 384—Prussian treaty, 290—Mr. Fowke's petition, 300—Slave trade, 301, 305—State of the nation, 302, 304—Test act, 381—Stamp duties, 384—Budget, 385—Russian war, 442.
 Peeper, xxv. 23.
 Phytognomy, observations on, 122, 204.
 Price, Dr. account of, 244, 326.
 Pulveriz'd bones, a manure, 201.
 Quail, Benjamin, his case and execution, 155.
 Revolution in France, thoughts on, 47.
 Riot in king's-bench, 476.
 Robberies, 156.
 Royal academicians chosen to superintend monuments, 397.
 Saxby, Mr. dismissed, 235.
 Scab in sheep, receipt to cure, 396.
 Sepulchral monuments, reflections on, 333.
 Shaw, Dr. account of, 83.
 Sheriffs, list of, 154.
 Shortightedness, case of, 86.
 Sinclair, Sir John, account of, 3.
 Smith, Dr. Hugh, account of, 21.
 Smoaky chimneys, Descartes account of, 91.
 Theatrical journal—Fairy Favours, 69—Siege of Belgrade, 70—Widow of Malabar, ib.—Miss Broadhurst, ib.—Miss Vernon, 145—School for Arrogance, ib.—Two Strings to your Bow, 147—Ade-laide, 149—Refusal, 151—Opera-house, 227—Woodman, ib.—Advertisement, 228—Miss Dall, ib.—Modern Antiques, ib.—The Greek Slave, 307—Lorenzo, ib.—Wild Oats, 308—Wargrave Theatricals, 310—Cave of Trophonius, 387—Soldiers Festival, 388—Dreamer awake, ib.—National Prejudice, 389—Hue and Cry, 390—Union, ib.—Tippo Saib, 469.—Bronley theatricals, 470.
 Tides account of high ones, 156.
 Tooke, Horne, part of his speech, 155.
 Tyrrel, Sir James, vindication of, 420.
 Unclaimed dividends, account of, 68.
 Walter, Mr. released from Newgate, 235.
 Wesley, John, account of, 227.
 Wood, Mr. his eccentricities, 395.

B O O K S R E V I E W E D.

THE crown circuit companion. By Tho. Dogherty, of Cliford's-inn, 8vo. 32
 De morbis quibusdam commentarii auctore Clifton Winttingham Baronetto, tom. ii. 8vo. ——— 197
 L'Etat de la France present et a venir, par M. de Calonne, 8vo. ——— 110
 Things of views and antiquities of the county of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly engraved, No. I. 434

General history of music, from the earliest ages to the present period. By Dr. Burney, vol. 4th, 4to. 37 188, 354.
 History of the reign of Henry II. and of Richard and John, his sons, with the events of the periods, from 1154 to 1216. By the Rev. Joseph Berington, 4to. 35, 121
 History of the Bastille, with a concise account of the late revolution in France, 8vo. 113, 191, 274
 1ch

Ich Diis poems. By Charles James,	2 vol. 12mo.	39	sonal actions, part 1. By Wm. Tidd, 8vo.	40
Illustrations of English History. By Edmund Lodge, Esq. 3 vol. 4to.		435	Reflections on the revolution in France and on the proceedings of certain societies relative to that event. By Edmund Burke, 8vo.	117
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Letters from Dr. Berkenhout to his son at the university of Cambridge, 8vo. 115, 278			Short journey to the West-Indies, in which are interspersed curious anecdotes and characters, 2 vol. 8vo.	34
Letters on education, with observations on religious and metaphysical subjects. By Catherine Macaulay Graham, 8vo. 269			A simple story, a novel. By Mrs. Inchbald, 4 vol. 12mo.	197
Letter from Mrs. Gunning, addressed to the Duke of Argyll, 8vo. and a statement of facts in answer to Mrs. Gunning's letter. By Capt. Bowen, 8vo.		358	Sketch of the reign of George the Third, from 1780 to the close of the year 1790, 8vo.	111
Letters on the Italian opera. By John Brown, 12mo.		434	Transactions during the reign of Queen Anne, from the union to the death of that princess. By Charles Hamilton, Esq. 8vo.	347
Memoirs of the life and exploits of the old Highlander, serjeant Donald Macleod, 8vo.		28	Travels through the interior parts of America. By an officer, 2 vol. 8vo.	185
Naval and military memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to the present time. By R. Beaton, 6 vol. 8vo.		353, 430	View of England towards the close of the 18th century. By Fred. Aug. Wendeborn, L.L.D. 2 vol. 8vo.	25
Observations and remarks made during a voyage to the islands of Teneriffe, Amsterdam, &c. By Lieut. George Mortimer, 4to.		431	Voyages made in the years 1788 and 1789, from China to the north-west coast of America. By John Meares, 4to.	107, 193
Observer, vol. v. 8vo.		120		
Poems. By Mrs. Robinson, 8vo.		439		
Popular tales of the Germans, translated from the German, 2 vol. 8vo.		350		

P O E T R Y.

A UBURN Lock,	—	152	Lyric stanzas. By Gray,	—	152
Chatterton, Thomas, elegy on,	—	440	Night, in imitation of Cunningham,	—	153
Club described,	—	231	Ode for new year,	—	73
Elegy, by a youth,	—	230	— to Miss,	—	390
Epilogue to Siege of Damascus,	—	72	— to music,	—	391
— to School for Arrogance,	—	147	— to oblivion,	—	311
— to Julia de Roubigne,	—	149	— to fame,	—	311
— to Greek Slave,	—	307	— Birth Day,	—	474
— to Wild Oats,	—	310	Peace, ode to,	—	74
— to Lorenzo,	—	386	Prologue to picture of Paris,	—	71
— at Mrs. Mattocks benefit,	—	388	— on opening Salisbury theatre,	—	71
— spoken by Mrs. Taylor,	—	389	— to Hamlet,	—	72
— to Wild Oats,	—	469	— to School for Arrogance,	—	146
— to Caractacus,	—	470	— to Julia de Roubigne,	—	148
— at L. Aldborough's,	—	471	— to Adelaide,	—	112
Epistle to the Bishop of Salisbury,	—	152	— to Lorenzo,	—	308
Epitaph for Haddington church-yard,	—	311	— to Dreamer awake,	—	388
— on Dr. Small,	—	473	— to National Prejudice,	—	389
Gray's ode on the chartreuse, translated,	—	285	— to Caractacus,	—	470
Hope, ode to,	—	228	The retort courteous,	—	229
Importation of Hayn,	—	230	Verses to the author of the Brunoniad,	—	391
Keate, George, verses to Capt. Bligh,	—	472	Sonnet to a primrose,	—	230
Lines on Collins's works,	—	152	Sonnets,	—	472
— from Peter Pindar to Dr. Harrington,	—	229	Thorn-tony John, verses by	—	230
— by the same,	—	230	View of Westminster Abbey,	—	313
— on Betty Moore,	—	392	The willow,	—	153

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

ABBOTT, 399
 Abrams, 480
 Acton, 238, 318
 Adair, 317
 Adams, 80
 Adderley, 480
 Alcock, 320
 Aldred, 160
 Allen, 160, 240, 399
 Altham, 238
 Amey, 318
 Anderson, 238
 Andrew, 478
 Andrews, 317, 398
 Arfry, 478
 Antrobus, 398
 Aphorpe, 79
 Arbuthnot, 399
 Archer, 238
 Argyle, 79
 Armytage, 318
 Arrhenius, 399
 Ascough, 399
 Askew, 239
 Aspin, 480
 Atherton, 237
 Atkinton, 400
 Atkyns, 159
 Auffrice, 238
 Auriol, 478
 Ayres, 80
 Avrey, 239
 Bach, 159
 Backer, 400
 Barton, 400
 Barbutt, 479
 Barclay, 318
 Baring, 317, 398
 Barlow, 240
 Barne, 317
 Barington, 398, 478
 Barrow, 318
 Barton, 317
 Batchelor, 320
 Baynton, 320
 Beard, 158
 Beatty, 479
 Beckford, 479
 Beddingfield, 399
 Bevor, 478
 Bell, 237, 399
 Bendall, 319
 Beresford, 238
 Beridge, 320
 Berkenhout, 319
 Bernard, 239
 Bertie, 318
 Beverley, 80
 Beveridge, 238
 Beyer, 400
 Bigg, 400
 Bill, 238
 Bingham, 478
 Birch, 237
 Birkinshaw, 320
 Birt, 479
 Birtwhistle, 80
 Bishop, 398, 399
 Blachford, 237
 Blackett, 80
 Blandy, 480
 Boddam, 238
 Bones, 399
 Bonhag, 240
 Bonnyng, 398
 Poole, 239, 317
 Booth, 480
 Boothby, 240
 Bottle, 479
 Borde, 79
 Borlase, 478
 Bowden, 79, 320
 Bower, 317
 Boyes, 240
 Boyle, 479
 Bradshaw, 399
 Brander, 80
 Branthwayte, 478
 Bray, 399
 Brindley, 80
 Brocket, 400
 Brograve, 478
 Bromhead, 320
 Bromfield, 79, 80
 Brookes, 480
 Broome, 480
 Brown, 80, 320
 Browne, 160, 238, 317, 398
 Bryant, 318
 Budwerth, 318
 Bullkeley, 399
 Bull, 319
 Buller, 79, 478
 Bullode, 238
 Bunsbury, 80
 Buin, 236
 Burne, 479
 Burnham, 480
 Burnard, 320
 Bushaw, 240
 Burton, 80, 159, 317
 Bush, 239
 Butcher, 80
 Butler, 240, 399
 Byam, 158
 Calder, 240
 Call, 478
 Calvert, 479
 Cameron, 320
 Campbell, 79, 159, 318, 319, 397
 Cannon, 238
 Carpe, 238
 Carby, 160
 Cardigan, 398
 Carlton, 80
 Carpenter, 397, 400
 Carr, 240
 Carthew, 80
 Castell, 239
 C. Swell, 240
 Cave, 478
 Cazalet, 238
 Celisia, 418
 Chad, 478
 Chalmers, 318
 Chamberlayne, 238
 Chambers, 237, 478
 Chapman, 399
 Cheape, 159
 Cherry, 318
 Cheshyre, 160, 237
 Child, 237
 Cholmondeley, 240, 319
 Chorley, 318
 Christian, 318
 Clarke, 159, 237, 239, 240, 397
 Clerke, 79
 Clifton, 240
 Clutterluck, 479
 Coates, 240
 Cock, 80, 480
 Cockcraft, 80
 Cole, 479
 Collard, 160
 Collier, 158, 240
 Colquhoun, 80
 Combe, 238
 Constable, 479
 Cook, 399
 Cooke, 80, 480
 Cope, 317
 Corry, 80
 Cotgrave, 320
 Cottle, 480
 Coufe, 318
 Crabb, 480
 Craddock, 79
 Crawford, 398
 C. Swell, 300
 Crichton, 398
 Croix, 400
 Crosbie, 237, 480
 Crosley, 160, 239
 Croft, 400
 Crowder, 320
 Cuckow, 480
 Cunliffe, 237
 Cunningham, 159
 Curtis, 480
 Cust, 239
 Dalton, 160
 Daly, 318
 Dampier, 238
 Dansey, 237
 Darby, 79
 Dashwood, 238, 320
 Dauteroche, 479
 Davis, 320
 Davison, 79, 478
 Day, 399
 Deane, 320
 Lenham, 318
 Dennis, 479
 Deval, 318
 Devaynes, 398
 Dickenfon, 320
 Digby, 478, 479
 Dillon, 480
 Disney, 80
 Dobbins, 480
 Dobee, 320
 Dodd, 237
 Donaldson, 358
 Dore, 478
 Dormer, 479
 Douglas, 158, 160
 Downe, 159
 Dowle, 238
 Drage, 399
 Dr. ne, 239
 Drax, 320
 Drouly, 308
 Drummond, 119, 478
 Dryden, 400
 Ducie, 237
 Duer, 480
 Duff, 237
 Duncan, 318
 Dundas, 397, 478
 Dunks, 237
 Dyke, 400
 Dynck, 159
 Dy
 Dyfan, 58
 Dyfon, 79, 239
 Eastbrook, 158
 Egerton, 479
 Elli
 Ellis, 159
 Ellison, 320
 Emmerfon, 240
 Enzlefield, 320
 Erskine, 478
 Efdale, 358
 Etherington, 399
 Evans, 320
 Ewin, 159
 Fyre, 398
 Falls, 479
 Fanew, 79
 Farrer, 318
 Farrington, 479
 Fauconbridge, 237
 Feil, 308
 Fendall, 239
 Ferguson,

I N D E X.

- Ferguson, 158 239
 Ferrar, 240
 Ferrar, 319
 Field, 400
 Fielde, 238
 Fielding, 398
 Fitzherbert, 237
 Fletcher, 160
 Foljambe, 80
 Forbes, 237
 Foreman, 80
 Foulis, 80
 Fontaine, 80, 159
 Fox, 238, 239, 320
 Foxall, 238
 Frazer, 397
 Fresilicque, 400
 Frodsham, 480
 Fynmore, 239
 Garden, 320
 Garrett, 158
 Garth, 478
 Galt, 320
 Gerard, 240
 Gibbon, 240
 Gilbre, 160
 Gillispie, 479
 Glenton, 478
 Godby, 80
 Goddard, 80
 Godfrey, 239
 Goodnew, 238
 Gordon, 398
 Gore, 480
 Gorcham, 318
 Goulin, 159
 Gould, 317
 Gower, 398
 Graham, 160, 130
 Gray, 79, 1
 Greaves, 317
 Green, 240
 Greenhough, 160, 139
 Greenly, 240
 Greenwoller, 1
 Gregorv, 317
 Gregson, 80
 Grenville, 397
 Griffies, 479
 Griffiths, 237, 239
 Grose, 400
 Grosvenor, 317, 400
 Gullstone, 80
 G. J., 79
 Gwyn, 239
 Haldinand, 480
 Hall, 318
 Halliday, 400
 Halton, 234
 Hames, 240
 Hamilton, 159, 238, 317, 318, 478
 Hamworth, 239
 Harding, 320
 Harley, 317
 Harman, 237
 Harris, 169, 318, 480
 Harrison, 240, 398
 Harvey, 239
 Harward, 80, 478
 Harwood, 317
 Hafted, 239
 Hauden, 479
 Hawkins, 478
 Hay, 238
 Hayhe, 398
 Hayward, 160
 Heath, 480
 Heathcote, 3, 8
 Hebert, 237
 Hele, 398
 Hepburn, 480
 Herdin, buigh, 80
 Herring, 80
 Hefling, 390
 Hewitt, 79, 319, 399
 Heyrick, 479
 Hibbs, 480
 Higgins, 320
 Hiri, 239
 Hobercraft, 480
 Hobson, 80
 Hodgson, 240
 Holliday, 479
 Homan, 160
 Homer, 399
 Hone, 159
 Hopkins, 238
 Horan, 479
 Horne, 398
 Horsfall, 238
 Hotham, 318
 Hough, 240
 Houlton, 159
 Howard, 59, 160, 398
 Hudson, 478
 Hulme, 479
 Humfreys, 398
 Hunt, 398
 Hufter, 240
 Huntingdon, 480
 Hyett, 399
 Hyndman, 399
 Jacko, 159, 160, 238, 317, 478, 480
 Jacques, 159
 James, 80, 238, 398
 Jardine, 80
 Jefferies, 158
 Jephson, 79
 Jelle, 159
 Jngle, 317
 Johnson, 400
 Johnston, 238, 239
 Jones, 159, 398, 399, 400
 Irwin, 159
 Ives, 480
 Kellet, 238
 Kemsley, 479
 Kemp, 80
 Kennaway, 237
 Kerr, 308
 Kerthaw, 159
 Kilmerry, 480
 Kimber, 240
 Kincard, 80
 King, 79, 238, 398
 Kirk, 319
 Kormick, 480
 Knapp, 318
 Kneller, 398
 Knight, 238, 479
 Knightley, 159
 Knox, 480
 Lacam, 158
 Lafosse, 238
 Lagden, 238
 Lambert, 238, 318
 Lamplugh, 359
 Lane, 238, 399
 Lange, 160
 Langford, 320
 Langton, 158
 Latham, 320
 Lawence, 320, 480
 Lawfon, 160
 Lechmere, 399
 Lec, 317
 Leech, 480
 Leefon, 238
 Legh, 239
 Leicester, 238
 Leslie, 319
 Leveit, 478
 Lewin, 397
 Lewis, 239, 317, 398, 480
 Lightfoot, 320
 Lihon, 237
 Litter, 399
 Littledale, 319
 Littler, 240
 Livett, 240
 Lloyd, 160
 Lockhart, 238
 Lockman, 479
 Lodington, 398
 Loftus, 318
 Long, 237, 478
 Lucas, 237, 478, 480
 Lulman, 159
 Luntley, 159
 Lushington, 317
 Lyndley, 239
 Lynn, 238
 Lys, 480
 Macfarlane, 320
 Mackerel, 318
 Mackenzie, 400
 Mac Intire, 160
 Mackonochie, 236
 Macmahon, 458
 Madan, 480
 Madocks, 399
 Maister, 239
 Makenna, 480
 Malet, 237
 Maltby, 239
 Mansel, 237
 Manwaring, 239
 Marant, 320
 Marshall, 80
 Martin, 80, 240, 478
 Martinnant, 400
 Mathias, 318
 Mathon, 240
 Matthews, 80
 Maunfel, 318
 May, 480
 Mayor, 239
 Mecke, 160
 Mercati, 158
 Mildicton, 80, 239
 Mildred, 237
 Mills, 318
 Mirabeau, 319
 Mitchell, 238
 Mitford, 79
 Mitton, 478
 Moffatt, 80
 Monfel, 399
 Montgomery, 478
 Montrose, 397
 Morphey, 79
 Morris, 158, 480
 Morton, 399
 Mounslow, 160
 Muirhead, 480
 Munday, 318
 Munro, 397
 Mylne, 400
 Napier, 238
 Napper, 239
 Nash, 237, 480
 Neave, 479
 Nelson, 239
 Nelthorpe, 399
 Nesbit, 398
 Newberry, 400
 Newmarth, 239
 Newport, 399
 Newfame, 158
 Newton, 318
 Nicholas, 479
 Nichols, 478
 Nicol, 480
 Nightingale, 80, 160
 Norman, 399
 Northcote, 398
 O'Donnell, 320
 Oginska, 159
 Ogle, 317, 318, 479
 Ohara, 317
 Olivers, 399, 400
 Onslow, 158
 Ord, 317
 O'Reilly, 399
 Orford, 239
 Orme,

I N D E X.

- Orme, 318
 Orton, 238
 Owen, 400
 Pace, 398
 Page, 398
 Paine, 320
 Palk, 240
 Palmer, 238
 Papillon, 238, 478
 Pardoe, 237, 239
 Park, 237
 Parker, 80, 317, 319
 Parminter, 238
 Parsley, 479
 Parsons, 317, 319
 Parlington, 240
 Paterfon, 159
 Paton, 240
 Patrick, 80
 Patton, 239
 Paxton, 160
 Peach, 79
 Peachy, 478
 Pearce, 80
 Pearson, 318, 399
 Peck, 400
 Pedley, 317
 Pegge, 318
 Pelham, 478
 Pennel, 159
 Pennington, 478
 Percival, 237
 Perrott, 79
 Pettingal, 398
 Pickering, 80
 Pigot, 238
 Pitts, 397
 Pittman, 239, 480
 Pitt, 159
 Player, 239
 Playters, 480
 Plumley, 237
 Plumtree, 239
 Pocock, 478
 Poole, 317, 478
 Ponsonby, 478
 Power, 479
 Powys, 398
 Pratt, 398
 Preston, 80, 239
 Price, 79, 320
 Prichard, 238, 317
 Proby, 237, 238
 Puddifant, 479
 Pulley, 160
 Purkis, 240
 Purling, 320
 Purser, 79
 Pye, 398
 Quinn, 160
 Raincock, 399
 Ramsay, 238
 Ramlden, 237, 399
 Raper, 480
 Rawlins, 479
 Redmill, 398
 Rhodes, 349
 Rich, 320, 478
 Richards, 237
 Richardson, 240, 318, 399
 Richelieu, 238
 Riddal, 79
 Ring, 319
 Ringrose, 239
 Roberts, 160, 237
 Robertson, 79
 Robins, 160
 Robinson, 160, 239, 398
 Robson, 80
 Rogerr, 320, 399
 Rofs, 159
 Rous, 237
 Rouse, 478
 Rowe, 398
 Roy, 318
 Ruftell, 80, 320, 478
 Rutter, 319
 Rycroft, 238
 Ryder, 237, 320, 479
 Saffory, 239
 Saint A. byn, 159
 Saint Afaph, 320
 Saint John, 160
 Sandilands, 479
 Sarman, 317
 Salter, 400
 Savage, 239
 Saville, 160
 Saunders, 159
 Scott, 80, 238, 317
 Scrimfoure, 159
 Scrine, 160
 Selwyn, 159
 Serocold, 478
 Settree, 239
 Shapleigh, 320
 Shields, 399
 Shepherd, 480
 Sherrard, 478
 Shury, 479
 Sibley, 80
 Silver, 240
 Sims, 239
 Skeppet, 318
 Slater, 398
 Smith, 80, 158, 160, 318
 Smyth, 238, 320, 398
 Snelgrove, 399
 Snow, 80, 318, 399
 Somers, 318
 Sotheby, 478
 Sothely, 240
 Southwell, 398
 Sparks, 240
 Spencer, 240
 Spranger, 320
 Springall, 239
 Stanley, 399
 Steele, 237, 397
 Sterling, 240
 Stevenson, 480
 Stewart, 239, 320
 Stoney, 317
 Stopford, 237
 Strafford, 240
 Strathaven, 317
 Sutton, 237, 318
 Swyer, 239
 Sydenham, 79
 Symonds, 319
 Tankerville, 239
 Tapps, 478
 Tarrant, 239
 Tatterfal, 400
 Taylor, 400, 478, 479, 480
 Tempest, 238
 Temple, 400
 Thickneffe, 79
 Thompson, 240, 317
 Thurlow, 479
 Thurnham, 240
 Thwaites, 400
 Toke, 398
 Toker, 478
 Toller, 160
 Tombs, 79
 Towne, 240
 Towgood, 159
 Townsend, 238, 399, 480
 Trapp, 480
 Trevelyian, 400
 Trimmer, 159
 Trotter, 79
 Tudor, 238
 Tuffnell, 480
 Turner, 320, 480
 Turpin, 240
 Umfreville, 318
 Unwin, 478
 Urwick, 237
 Vane, 478
 Vanneck, 479
 Vaughan, 478
 Verney, 158, 319
 Veynhou, 400
 Villiers, 237
 Vowell, 79
 Waghorne, 318
 Waite, 159
 Walrave, 398
 Walker, 240
 Wall, 159
 Walter, 159
 Ware, 317
 Ward, 239, 320
 Watkins, 320
 Watfon, 237, 400
 Way, 400
 Wayne, 320
 Weir, 238
 Wells, 480
 Wenlock, 318
 Westly, 239
 Weston, 399
 Wharton, 239
 Whately, 240
 Wheadon, 240
 White, 238
 Whiteby, 79
 Whitfield, 380
 Wilkes, 480
 Wilkinfon, 79, 400
 Williams, 237
 Willis, 240, 398
 Winchecomb, 400
 Wilson, 80, 169, 239
 Win, 400
 Winter, 480
 Winterton, 318
 Wollery, 398
 Wood, 80, 237
 Woodcock, 80
 Woodhouse, 320
 Woodford, 478
 Worcester, 398
 Woty, 240
 Wray, 159
 Wrey, 398
 Wright, 158, 320
 Wyatt, 399
 Wyvill, 240
 Yallowley, 237
 Yarde, 479
 Yeates, 159
 Yelverton, 478
 Young, 158, 237, 320

A
L I S T
O F
B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M
January 1, 1791, to June 28, 1791.

A.

ANDERSON, James, Chorley, Lancashire, linen-draper, Feb. 8.
 Auffin, Samuel, Gracechurch-street, man's-mercier, Feb. 12.
 Ahern, Maurice, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, Feb. 19.
 Ambridge, William, the younger, Allen-street, Goswell-street, butcher, Feb. 26.
 Atherstone, William, and Atherstone, Samuel, Loughborough, Leicestershire, hosiery,
 March 15.
 Alderson, Joseph, the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer, April 12.
 Allen, James, and Edward, Poole, anchorsmiths, April 24.
 Armfield, Thomas, and Armfield, Edward, late of Bartholome-clofe, West Smithfield, then
 of Great Lion-street, Seven-dials, steel workers, May 10.
 Alder, William, Gray's-inn-lane, fadler, May 14.

B.

Bickham, Ezekiel, Tonley-street, Southwark, tin-plate worker, Jan. 8.
 Brownell, William, Newport-street, linen-draper, Jan. 15.
 Bromley, John, late purser of the Earl of Oxford, East-India-man, then of Lambeth, dealer,
 Jan. 18.
 Barret, William, Aldersgate-street, grocer, Jan. 22.
 Bumpstead, John, Ilford, Essex, victualler, Jan. 25.
 Brown, Robert, Glasbury, dealer, Jan. 25.
 Bell, James, Union-buildings, Leather-lane, then of Brook-street, Holborn, carpenter,
 Feb. 12.
 Brown, Aaron, Barber's-yard, Brown's lane, Spital-fields, dyer, Feb. 12. superseded Mar. 1.
 Beckwith, Josiah, Malsbrough, Rotherham, money-scrivener, Feb. 12.
 Brassey, Abraham, Marston, Almonbury, dealer and chapman, Feb. 12.
 Bird, Robert, Edgware, Middlesex, baker, Feb. 22.
 Bowman, Robert, Liverpool, dealer and chapman, Feb. 26.
 Brent, John, St. Catharine's, Middlesex, victualler, Feb. 26.
 Brent, Thomas, the younger, Kingston-upon-Thames, distiller, March 1, superseded May 3.
 Bird, Thomas, Horsebrook, Staffordshire, cordwainer, March 8.
 Burbidge, Mary, West Haddon, Northamptonshire, innholder, March 8.
 Booth, Alexander, Norman, Newport-street, Westminster, tailor, March 12.
 Beadmore, Samuel, Ashby de la Zouch, dealer and chapman, March 15.
 Beadmore, John, the younger, Ashby de la Zouch, dealer and chapman, March 15.
 Brown, Ann, Maria, Old Bond-street, dealer in toys, March 22, superseded May 21.
 Bowles, Thomas, Snow-hill, painter, March 22.
 Brocklesby, John, Marine, Crescent, Bermondsey, merchant, April 2.
 Brookes, Henry, Teignmouth, Devonshire, merchant, April 5.
 Bowbeer, Edward, Church-lane, Whitechapel, victualler, April 16.

Barham, Thomas, Deal, grocer, April 24.
 Burnet, Joseph, Blackfryers-road, coal merchant, April 30.
 Baker, Thomas, the younger, late of Kingston, then prisoner in the King's-bench, distiller,
 May 3.
 Baint, Henry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, May 14.
 Brown, James, St. Paul's Church-yard, upholster, May 21.
 Barrett, William, Charterhouse-street, Charterhouse-square, jeweller, May 21.
 Raugh, Thomas, Lewdley, Worcester, mercer, May 28.
 Belliston, John, Lewis, New-crofts, Deptford, June 7.

C.

Cooley, Samuel, Old Cock-lane, Bednal-green, talkow chandler, Jan. 8.
 Crapp, Peter, Castle-inn, Wood-street, victualler, Jan. 22.
 Cox, Humphry, near Surry-street, hatter, Jan. 25.
 Crane, William, Market-street, Oxford-market, cheesemonger, Jan. 25, superseded April 19.
 Cannons, John, Beinnondy, Surry, dealer, Jan. 2.
 Carbanell, William, St. Catharine's Precinct, Middlesex, carpenter and cabinet-maker,
 Jan. 29.
 Ceck, William, Snow-hill, St. Se ulchre's, fan manufacturer, Feb. 12.
 Cattena h, Charles Skirlaugh in Holderness, Yorkshure, shopkeeper Feb 15.
 Cullins, Samuel, late of St. George's, Franeye-square, then of Aldermanbury, victualler,
 March 5.
 Cheeke, William, the younger, City-road, dealer, April 5.
 Crawley, William, Fleet-street, tinman, April 16.
 Clifton, William, late of Doughton-street, then of Ludgate-hill, dealer, April 19.
 Carter, James, E. chancery-alley broker, April 26.
 Crocker, John, Portsmouth, broker, April 30.
 Crane, William, Market-street, Oxford-market, dealer, May 10.
 Chambers, John, High Holborn, Middlesex, horse dealer, May 10.
 Cooper, Nathaniel, Dean-street, Southwark, seedman, May 21.
 Cullen, James, Bridges-street, Covent garden, vintner, May 24.
 Clark, Henry, ckeber, totner May 28.
 Cheslyn, Anna, and Cheslyn, John, Thomas, Aktgate, High-street, iron-mongers, June 7.
 Cunnig, James, Keynham, Somersethure, bleacher, June 25.

D.

Durham, Thomas, Cockspur-street, bookseller, Jan. 18.
 Duran, George, Holborn, printerseller, Jan. 22.
 Davie, Thomas, Edward-street, Marybone, dealer, Feb. 8.
 Douglas, James, Chertsey, Surry, watch-maker, Feb. 12.
 Davis, Arthur, White-chance, minister, D. rietshire, victualler, Feb. 15.
 Douglas, Joseph, Oulton, Cumberland, timber-merchant, Feb. 19.
 Debie, John, Thurston, Cannon-street, upholcer, Feb. 26.
 Dovey, Thomas, Bedwardine, Worcestershire, white-finish, March 22.
 Dees, James, Cowes, Isle of Wight, merchant, April 5.
 Deane, John, Reading, Berkshire, common brewer, May 7.
 Denny, John, Barty, Northamptonshire, manufacturer of tammies and stuffs, May 14.
 Docker, Henry, Birmingham, woodfapler, May 28.
 Durnford, Robert, Drury-lane, goldbeater, June 4.
 Dilcock, Thomas, York, linen-draper, June 21.

E.

Earle, Simon, Minories, confectioner, Feb. 8.
 Eggington, Edward, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, victualler, April 9.
 Edwards, Samuel, Webber-street, St. George the Martyr, bricklayer, April 9.
 Edwards, William, Cheapside, watchmaker, May 17.
 Engulth, Thomas, Dale, Abbey furnace, Derby, iron-master, May 2.
 Emerton, William, Hertford, linnen-drapr, May 21. f. cried d ju 28.
 Elliott, James, Crayford, Kent, carpenter, June 4.
 Edwards, William, Tottenham-court-road, coach-broker, June 1.
 Erasmus, William, Bristol, lime-burner and rule-cutter, June 28.

I N D E X

F.

- Fogg, Joseph, Gainsford-street, Southwark, cooper, May 24.
 Forbes, James, Ratcliff-highway, vicualler, Jan. 11.
 Foster, Charles, Reinhold, and Weiss, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 22.
 Fox, Samuel, Birmingham, dealer, Jan. 22.
 Fox, Samuel, Birmingham, dealer, Jan. 25.
 Fox, Gilbert, Wapping-wal, block and mast-maker, Feb. 19.
 Fein, Turkett, Co hill, hofier, March 5.
 Fuller, Robert, Chipperham, C mbridgefhire, shopkeeper, March 12.
 Fowler, George, Scotland yard, merchant, March 26.
 Field, Richard, Redcross-square, London, dyer, May 17.
 Finlay, Robert, Gracechurch-street, merchant, June 25.

G.

- Glover, John, Bothell, Leaphall-street, pastry-cook, May 28.
 Gregory, Josiah Manchester, baker, June 4.
 Goldsmith, Abraham, Cock and Hoop-court, Hounsditch, tailor, June 11.
 Godard, Edward, Chamber-hall, near Oddham, Lancashire, hat manufacturer, June 11.
 Grantham, Richard, elder, and Grantham, Richard, younger, Cross-street, Sale Cheshire, merchant, May 17.
 Glove, James, Great Towe-street, London, butcher, May 17.
 Gile, William, Fowey, Cornwall, merchant, May 14.
 Gallner, Owen, Hitchin, Herts, shopkeeper, April 26.
 Gay, William, Nottingham, bookfeller, April 24.
 Gowin, James, and Godbard, Thomas, blackfriars, oilmen, Jan. 18.
 Gullib, Gerrard, Oxendon-street, coal-merchant, Jan. 22.
 Gregory, Henry, Leadenhall-street, mathematical-instrument-maker, Jan. 22.
 Gardiner, Alexander, Longacre, taylor, Jan. 22.
 Grives, James, Strand, bookbinder, Feb. 5.
 Gould, John, Bampton, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 9.
 Gibbs, John, second mate of the Fort William, then of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, dealer, Feb. 8.
 Grierson, William, Frith-street, Soho, tailor, Feb. 19.
 Green, Humphrey, Liverpool, miller, Feb. 26.
 Greenwood, George, and Pitt, Richard, Floyd, Great St. Helen's, merchant, March 12.
 Green, Richard, Wolverhupton, inn-holder, March 19.
 Gaden, William, Poole, merchant, March 19.
 Goldsmith, Timothy, Airy-castle, Indiaman, mariner, March 22.
 Goff, Thomas, Pudding-lane, orange-merchant, June 25.
 Grayson, John, Whitehaven, mercer, June 21.

H.

- Harrison, John, Kennington, Surry, builder, May 14.
 Hale, Thomas, Penzance, Cornwall, merchant, (partner with Joseph Batten,) May 14.
 Hamilton, Robert, and Lord, George, Bridgehoule court, Gracechurch-street, schoolmasters, May 7.
 Hunter, James, King-street, Golden-square, cabinet-maker, May 7.
 Houston, James, Henry, Diana-place, St Pancras, merchant, May 7.
 Harrod, John, Bures, St. Mary, Suffolk, master, May 7.
 Harris, Samuel, Bullhead-court, Newgate-street, haberdasher, April 19.
 Hayte Henry, Ilminster, Somersetshire, grocer and ironmonger, May 24.
 H. ghes, Thomas, Everham, Kent, grocer, May 31.
 Harrison, Thomas, High-street, Southwark, cheekmonger, June 11.
 Hulme, Thomas, Manchester, dyer, June 14.
 Hoye, Henry, Ilminster, Somersetshire, grocer and ironmonger, June 14.
 Heywood, William, London, merchant, June 18.
 Hosfall, William, Coventry, ribbon-weaver, Jan. 4.
 Horsfall, Lawrence, Coventry, ribbon-weaver, Jan. 11.
 Horwood, Richard, Strand, dealer in glass and Staffordshire-ware, Jan. 15.
 Hejer, Joseph, Church-street, Westminster, jeweller, Jan. 29.
 Hurman, Thomas, Birmingham, dealer, Jan. 29.
 Hinkelman, Thomas, Broctley, Saio; mercer and draper, Jan. 29.
 Hind, Richard, Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer and baker, Jan. 29.
 Hayes, John, Pennae h, Glamorganfhire, and Brown, William, Berry, in the flous county, merchants, Jan. 29.
 How, Ephraim, Crutched-fryers, merchant, Jan. 29.

Holsten,

I N D E X.

- Holsten, Solomon, Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, merchant, Feb. 5.**
Hooper, William, Ozleworth, Gloucester, miller, Feb. 12.
Hellam, Andrew, Liverpool, stone-mason, Feb. 15.
Horn, Mary, Longport, Canterbury, brawn-maker, Feb. 26.
Hopkins, Nicolas, Westbury, Wiltshire, tailor, March 1.
Hoolé, Stephen, Strand, engraving instrument-maker, March 8.
Hughes, Charles, late of the Royal Circus, then prisoner in the King's-bench, dealer, march 12.
Hummerston, James, Fleet-street, pastry-cook, March 19.
Horton, William, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, April 9.
Hill, Thomas, Wolverhampton, porter-merchant, April 12.
Harrison, Edward, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cheefe-factor, June 21.
- Jonchon, John, Alexander, and Feuillade, Lewis, otherwise Louis, Fifth-street, Soho, jewellers, Jan. 15.**
Jackson, Richard, Oxford-street, Middlesex, haberdasher, Feb. 1, superseded Feb. 26.
Jayes, John, and Sandbach, Joseph, Broomesgrove, maltsters and tallow-chandlers, Feb. 15.
Johnson, Thomas, Sutton, Chester, and Johnson, John, Hurdsfield, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, March 12.
Jones, Henry, Little Britain, bricklayer, March 12.
Isherwood, James, Lancaster, merchant, March 15.
James, John, Tuglyn, Cardiganshire, merchant, March 26.
Jones, James, Martley, Worcesterhire, dealer, May 10.
James, Francis, Newgate-street, worked fringe and lace manufacturer, partner with Joseph James, May 14, superseded June 7.
James, Joseph, and James, Francis, Newgate-street, lace and fringe manufacturers, May 21.
Johnson, Thomas, Short's Gardens, Deury-lane, pawnbroker, May 21.
Ivinge, John, Oyerton, Hants, hawker, pedlar, dealer, and chapman, June 18.
- K.
- Kendal, William, Duke-street, Manchester-square, dealer, May 6.**
Knight, Henry, Manchester, callico-printer, Feb. 19.
Kilpin, William, Princes-street, Spital-fields, dealer, Murch 29.
- Lyons, Isaac, Joseph, and Benjamin, Du'e's-place, copartners, dealers, and chapmen, June 7.**
Lingard, John, Ratcliff-highway, money-scrivener, May 17.
Lyon, Solomon, and Hart, Jonas, late of Ratcliff-highway, then of Cambridge, dealers, May 14.
Lang, James, Bow-lane, Cheap-side, merchant, May 3.
Lynns, Thomas, Clapham, corn-chander, Jan. 4.
Linsted, John, Woodbridge, Suffolk, merchant, Jan. 18.
Lewis, William, Ludlow, Salop, cooper, Jan. 22.
Lewis, Lewis, Llanfynyed, Carmarthenhire, shipkeeper, Jan. 25.
Linley, George, East-street, man's-mercier and tailor, Feb. 5.
Law, John, Horseferry-road, Westminster, corn-dealer, Feb. 22.
Lane, George, High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, paper-maker, March 1.
Lewis, William, Liverpool, joiner, March 1.
Lochee, John, otherwise John, Charles, Poland-street, modeller, March 5.
Lucas, Joseph, Caton, Lancashire, timber-merchant, March 5.
Lively, William, New Sarum, coach-maker, March 12.
Lascelles, Michael, Salisbury-street, Middlesex, wine-merchant, March 22.
Lowe, Hamlet, Manchester, auctioneer, March 26.
Levy, Martin, and Levy, Michael, Covent-garden, factors, April 2.
Lec, James, Lambeth-road, builder, April 2.
Lancaster, William, Irith-const, Whitechapel, brewer, April 9.
Lewis, William, and Douglas, John, Liverpool, joiners, April 9.
Lish, William, New Sarum, Wiltshire, carpenter, April 9.
Lewis, Thomas, Cary-street, Cheap-side, manufacturer, April 12.
- Lucas,

I N D E X.

- Lucas, John, York-street, Covent-garden, linen-draper, April 16.
 Long, Joshua, the elder, Long, Jobua, the younger, Cheapside, grocers, prisoners in the Fleet, April 24, superseded same day.
 Lyons, Charles, Hilliard's-court, St. George in the East, Middlesex, money scrivener, June 22

M.

- Moody, Edward, Birmingham, but then prisoner in Warwick goal, factor, Jan. 10.
 Minster, William, Coventry, mercer, Jan. 18.
 Miller, Joseph, St. Peter the Great, Worcester, glover, Jan. 29.
 Minchin, Robert, Bath, milliner, Feb. 5.
 Mather, William, Blenheim-street, Middlesex, tailor, Feb. 5.
 Malden, John, Wapping-wall, Staffordshire warehouseman, Feb. 12.
 Mason, Thomas, Rochdale, the Reeper, Feb. 19.
 Milward, William, Ickberrow, Worcestershire, baker, March.
 Marshall, Nathaniel, King-street, Westminster, victualler, 12.
 Mackinsie, John, Golden-lane, carpenter, April 2.
 Moore, William, Duke-street, York-buildings, tailor, April 9.
 Mather, James, Orm-street, Manchester, April 9.
 Martin, James, Cole, and Akerman, George, Cheapside, merchant, April 30.
 Minchin, William, Berk ey-street, Hanover-square, dealer, May 14.
 Mudd, Richard, Tottenham-court-road, apothecary, May 17.
 Mason, John, Longdon, Worcestershire, dealer, May 17.
 Meymott, William, Gurr, Lam-beth-road, carpenter, May 28.
 Mose, Isaac, the younger, and Tosfield, Thomas, Manchester, merchants, June 14.
 Moore, Charles, Oxford, brewer, June 25.

N.

- Norris, John, Bew-bush, Suffex, furrier, Jan. 4.
 Newman, James, Goswell-street, Old-street, corn-chandler, Jan. 4.
 Neeve, Gros, Laxfield, Suffolk, butcher, Feb. 5.
 Newman, Holdsworth, Little Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant, Feb. 26.
 Nuttal, Mary, Wigan, Lancashire, shopkeeper, March 12.

O.

- Oldakers, William, Birmingham, dealer and chapman, March 8.
 Oliver, John, Bromley, Middlesex, bricklayer, March 12.
 Onion, Edward, Bristol, common brewer, June 18.

P.

- Phillips, Christopher, late of Brit 4, but then of Bedminster, victualler, Jan. 7.
 Purfal, William, Birmingham, dealer, Jan. 8.
 Parry, James, St. James's-market, glais and chinaman, Feb. 5.
 Powell, Rees, Neath, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, March 12.
 Prior, Francis, Plymouth, milliner, April 15.
 Price, John, Long-acre, cheesemonger, April 24.
 Phillips, Edward, Monmouth, salt-merchant, April 30.
 Powell, Jacob, Levy, Gravel-lane, Foulden-stitch, glais manufacturer, May 3.
 Powers, William, Minorics, linen-draper, May 3.
 Piggin, William, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, butcher, May 3.
 Porter, William, Abingdon, Berkshire, tailor, May 7.
 Parsons, Benjamin, Dodington, Shropshire, cheese-factor, May 20.
 Pollard, Joseph, Portsea, Hants, house-carpenter, May 21.
 Plant, Samuel, Peover, Chester, miller, May 28.
 Panting, John, Bread-street, St. Giles's, linen-draper, June 4.
 Page, James, Stepney, Farrier, June 11.
 Potter, John, Cambridge, merchant, June 11.
 Paggett, John, Ratcliff-highway, butcher, June 17.

I N D E X.

R.

- Richard, Edward, St. Martin le Grand, oil and colourman, Jan. 15.
 Robinson, Thomas, Manchester, tallow-chandler, Jan. 22.
 Richardson, John, Strand, linen-draper, Feb. 15.
 Rice, Stephen, Pall-mall, jeweller, March 1.
 Rutter, Thomas, Oxford-street, man's-mercier, March 5.
 Ryland, Charles, Limehouse, late mate of the Walpole, East-India-man, dealer and chapman, March 22.
 Roberts, Thomas, Davids-street, Hanover-square, victualler, April 9.
 Robt, Robert, Prince's-street, Leicester-fields, dealer, May 17.
 Robertson, Daniel, and Norfolk, Samuel, Chelsea, seedsmen, May 28.
 Richardson, John, Rumford, Essex, linen-draper, May 28.
 Ross, Peter, Jewin-street, London, baker, June 4.
 Roberts, John, Starcross, Kenton, Devonshire, coal-factor, June 28.

S.

- Short, Thomas, Bermondsey, rope-maker, Jan. 11.
 Shipley, Richard, Wandsworth, meal-man, Jan. 18.
 Smalley, Thomas, and Riggs, John, Limehouse, potters, Jan. 29.
 Spencer, John, Simson, Gracechurch-street, hater, Feb. 1.
 Slack, Henry, late Buff lane, Cannon-street, then of Liverpool, cotton-broker, Feb. 22.
 Shaw, Ely, Woolnook in Henley, Yorkshire, clothier, Feb. 26.
 Shannon, Richard, late of Narrow-wall, Lambeth, then of Holborn, merchant, March 5.
 Shipley, James, Wandsworth, mealman, March 12.
 Sharp, William, jun. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, inn-keeper, March 26.
 Steel, John, Hastings, Sussex, hardware-man, March 26.
 Skinner, Thomas, Lankington, Kent, wheelwright, April 12.
 Scrivens, Thomas, Covent-garden, vintner, May 7.
 Sheen, Samuel, and Sheen, Alexander, Drury-lane, linen-draper, May 14.
 Stanton, John, West Bromwick, Staffordshire butcher, May 31.
 Sifton, Eenzjamiñ, Walsfield, tallow-chandler, June 11.
 Smith, John, Monmouth, mercer, June 11.
 Smythe, Charles, Bristol, cabinet-maker, June 18.
 Snape, Thomas, Lytham, Lancashire, corn-factor, June 25.
 Southey, Robert, Bristol, linen-draper and lace-man, June 28.

T.

- Turner, James, jun. Charch-street, St. John's, Westminster, house-painter, Jan. 11.
 Tapp, Francis, formerly of the Strand, then of Macclesfield-street, Soho, silversmith and jeweller, Jan. 29.
 Thorne, Edward, Gould-square, Crutched-fryers, lighterman, Jan. 29.
 Thompson, James, Horsforth, Yorkshire, clothier, April 2.
 Taylor, Richard, Manchester, suttan manufacturer, April 9.
 Turner, Thomas, Stafford, hysier, April 19.
 Tyler, William, Mount-forrel, Leicestershire, corn-factor, April 26.
 Tucker, John, Axminster, Devonshire, grocer, May 17.
 Tucker, John, Axminster, Devonshire, and Tucker, Samuel, Joseph, Fitches-court, Noble-street, druggists, May 21.
 Thomas, John, Aringdown-street Westminster, tailor, May 28.
 Turner, Robert, Oxford-road, horse-dealer, May 31.
 Tant, Thomas, Little James street, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, June 7.
 Their, John, Glashouse-street, St. James's, Westminster, June 7.
 Thomas, Joshua, Basinghall-street, carpenter, June 11.

U.

- Underwood, James, Bristol, woolstapler, Jan. 1.

V.

- Verney, Thomas, the younger, Leicester, grocer, Feb. 19.
 Vanderfan, Bernard, late of Lothbury, but then prisoner in the Poultry-counter, dealer and chapman, March 1.

W.

- Wright, Richard, Trowse, Norfolk, coal-merchant and malster, Jan. 1.
 West, Johnson, Market-street, Westminster, cooper, Jan. 4.
 Woodward, Samuel, Pennington-street, St. George's in the East, brandy-merchant, Jan. 4.
 Walker, John, Lawrence-lane, warehouse-man, Jan. 8.
 Wells, Joseph, Bagnor, Berkshire, paper-maker, Jan. 18.
 Williams, John, Knowles-court, London, corn-dealer, Jan. 15, superseded May 3.
 Willum, Robert, New North-street, Redlion-square, tailor, Jan. 15.
 Willum, Robert, Old-ford, Middlesex, victualler, Feb. 1.
 West, John, Long acre, coach-maker and coach-harness-maker, Feb. 5.
 Webber, Martin, Huntsham, Devonshire, yeoman, Feb. 22.
 Watson, William, Greenwich, Kent, coach-master, March 5.
 Wilson, John, Beverley, Yorkshire, grocer, March 5.
 Weller, John, Poplar, mariner, March 12.
 Wyllie, William, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, tailor, May 3.
 Walker, George, Greatham, Rutland, dealer and chapman, M., ..
 Wilkinson, John, Walton-spa, near Tewkesbury, vintner, May 28.
 Worcester, Joseph, Coventry, grocer, May 28.
 Ward, John, Manchester, fustian manufacturer, May 31.
 Waller, John, Church-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, cordwainer, June 7.

Y.

- Yalden, William, Lovington, Hampshire, money-scrivener, miller and mealman, Jan. 2.
 Youens, Samuel, Greek-street, Soho, tiler, Jan. 25.
 Yerman, George, Onslow-street, Holborn, victualler, Feb. 26.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

Old Houses Leadenhall-street, frontispiece,				
Portrait of Sir John Sinclair,	—	—	—	8
View of Hackney-Church,	—	—	—	83
Portrait of Dr. Shaw,	—	—	—	87
View of the Edystone Lighthouse,	—	—	—	163
Portrait of Mad. D'Eon,	—	—	—	ib.
View of Mad. D'Eon's house,	—	—	—	227
Portrait of John Wesley,	—	—	—	243
Portrait of Mr. W. T. Lewis,	—	—	—	285
View of the entrance into the Grand Chartreuse,	—	—	—	322
Portrait of James Boswell, Esq.	—	—	—	376
View of Elgin Cathedral,	—	—	—	40
Portrait of Lord Rawdon,	—	—	—	42
View of Grand Chartreuse,	—	—	—	

A LIST of SHIPS taken up by the Honourable EAST-INDIA COMPANY, for the Season 1799, with the Names of the Managing-Owners, Commanders, principal Officers, and Places of Consignment, &c.

Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Chief Mates.	Second Mates.	Third Mates.	Purifiers.	Consignments.	To be in the Downs.
Albion	Rich. Lewin, eq.	Wm. Parker	Henry Meriton	George Heron	Joseph Young	James Farfitt	Cook & China	Sailed
Alfred	J. Farquharson, eq.	J. Farquharson	John Rogers	H. Donaldson	Joseph Wilfon	Thomas Carr	A. Helms, Cook & China	Sailed
Taunton Castle	Peter Edwards, eq.	James Urmlfon	Walter Pace	Wm. Urmilfon	John Hall	Thomas Best	Bombay & China	Sailed
Britannia	Company's ships	E. W. Cumming	Thomas Barrow	J. J. Richardson	William Lee	Rob. Waters	Ditto	Sailed
Cantua	W. Luffington, eq.	Thomas Brettell	Abel Vyvyan	Edward Ford	Exhelbert Lyne	Rob. Reid	Coast & China	Sailed
Carnatic	Gilbert Slater, eq.	John Coyner	William Koper	Peter Wm. Liege	Rob. H. Dunbar	Jof. Randall	Ditto	Sailed
General Coote	Rob. Williams, eq.	James Baldwin	Rob. Williams	C. P. Handley	Rob. Alexander	Tho. W. Hearne	Begoolen & China	Sailed
Woodford	Rob. Frelton, eq.	Charles Leacock	Wm. Matland	Walter Mitchell	James Martin	Pat. Begbie	Coast & China	Sailed
True Briton	Rob. Wigram, eq.	Henry Farrer	W. Ward Farrer	Is. Lud. Grant	Hen. Hughes	W. Hoddakinfon	Coast & China	Sailed
Boddin	Wilk. Palmer, eq.	John Jones	J. W. Perry	Tho. Mulgrave	Tho. Role	Jof. Hibbert	Ditto	Sailed
Earl Cornwallis	R. Farquharson, eq.	Tho. Hodgson	James Douglas	MW Bletchenden	Steph. Law	Wm. Rind	Ditto	Sailed
Raymond	Hen. Boulton, eq.	Hen. Smedley	Rob. Rivington	And. Haunay	W. A. Montague	Jer. Owen	Eastbay.	Sailed
Kent	J. H. Durand, eq.	John Barkley	Wm. Haig	Luke Urmlfon	John Morton	C. H. Stewart	S. Hcl. Bengal & Bechoolen	Sailed
Ld. Hawkebury	Wm. Moffat, eq.	Rich. Hardinge	George Saltwell	Tho. Barnard	Wm. Hills	Rob. Freeman	Madras and Bengal	Sailed
Dutton	Henry Rice, eq.	Is. Hamilton	Peter Sampfon	Dan. Vautier	George Allenby	James Kay	Ditto	March 26
Phœnix	Wm. Moffat, eq.	Alex. Gray	Charles Jones	Rich. Guy	Wm. Max well	John Poppitwell	Ditto	Do.
Northamberland	John Mitford, eq.	James Rees	Charles Gouch	Don. Campbell	O. B. Teppenden	Edw. Lowry	Ditto	April 9
Lord Camden	Nath. Dance, eq.	J. D. Foukes	Tho. Maule	Wm. R. Gray	Rich. Young	Geo. Thompson	Ditto	Do.
Asia	Bar. Thewles, eq.	John Gerrard	Steph. Hawes	W. J. Pitt	Wm. Bowers	John Beeding	Ditto	Do.
Dexford	Jeff. Jackson, eq.	John Lloyd	Edw. Studd	John Elmerie	Adam Cumine	Rob. Russell	Ditto	Do.
Manthip	Hen. Boulton, eq.	John Strover	Ebrnez. Rocbeck	Scarles Wood	Wm. Martia	Wm. Martia	Bombay	Do. 24
Effex	John Clements, eq.	William Smith	M. Redmond	Charles Egan	W. P. D'Elterre	Rob. R.ay	Coast and China	Do. 19
Dublin	N. Skotowe, eq.	G. M. Lewin	Rob. R.ay	J. Skotowe	John Gale	Wm. Martia	Ditto	Do.
Bridge-water	R. Williams, eq.	C. Stewart	Tho. Blany	John Gale			Ditto	Do.

B O O K S

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J. S E W E L L

C O R N H I L L.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

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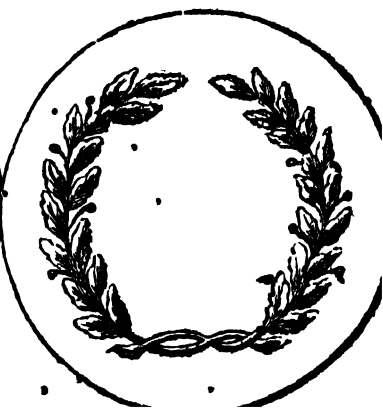
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A B S T R A C T
OF THE
P R E M I U M S
OFFERED BY THE
S O C I E T Y,
INSTITUTED AT LONDON FOR THE
ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS,
MANUFACTURES, AND
COMMERCE.



LONDON: PRINTED, BY ORDER OF THE
SOCIETY, BY JOHN NICHOLS,
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.

M, DCC, XCI.

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this Kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended, nor has any nation received more real advantage from any publick body whatever, than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work is sent to every Member on his election, and may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still further to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected. — Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and if two-thirds of the Members then voting shall ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last *Tuesday* in *May*, 1792, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

The Ninth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement.

Premiums for Planting and Husbandry.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. **ACORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1790, and April, 1791; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

15. **OBSERVATIONS ON OAK.** For observations and experiments on the obstructions to the growth of oaks, with remedies for them, and ascertaining the proper time for felling the trees; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in December, 1791.

16. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1790, and April, 1791, mixed with seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

17. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

24. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1790, and June, 1791; the gold medal.

35. For five thousand; the silver medal.

26. For four thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

36. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1790, to June, 1791, five thousand, to be between two and four years old; the gold medal.

37. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December 1791.

44. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1789, and June, 1790, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

50. **HUNTINGDON WILLOW.** For three acres planted in the year 1790, at least one thousand cuttings on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

52. **UPLAND OR RED WILLOW.** For not less than three acres, planted before the end of April, 1790, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in April, 1792.

54. **ALDER.** For six acres, planted in the year 1789, at least one thousand on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1792.

58. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1790, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

52. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

64. **MIXED TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1787, and May, 1789, the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

68. **MULBERRY CUTTINGS, OR TREES.** For not fewer than three hundred, planted in 1789; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

69. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

74. **MULBERRY TREES IN HEDGE ROWS.** For one hundred, planted in 1790; ten pounds.

75. For fifty; five pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1791.

The candidate for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred

curred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

76. TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER. For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech, or silver fir; the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

78. PLANTING BOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS. For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting boggy or morassy soils; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

83. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

85. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

87. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between September, 1780, and March, 1790, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1790; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

89. DRILL HUSBANDRY. For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1791; the gold medal.

An *Account of the soil* and *certificates* to be delivered on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

92. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill, or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in April, 1792.

93. GREEN VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April;

the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1791.

95. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For satisfactory experiments, on the drill and broad-cast culture of turnep-rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the silver medal and ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1791.

98. TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For raising in the year 1790 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal.

99. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1791.

102. CURE OF CURLED POTATOES. For discovering the cause, and pointing out the cure, of the disease, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1791.

104. POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP. For cultivating, in 1790, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1791.

107. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1790, and May, 1791, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791; the gold medal.

109. FEEDING HORSES. For an account of not less than four horsts kept on green vegetable food in the stall or stable; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1792.

111. STOCKS OF BEES. For no fewer than thirty stocks of bees, and giving an account of the manner of supporting them; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

112. For not fewer than twenty stocks; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

113. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1791, not less than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

114. For two hundred plants; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1792.

117. RHUBARB. For rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

Certificates, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

118. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

121. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the true proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1791.

126. DRAINING LAND. For making not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

128. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

129. For the next in merit, the silver medal.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

134. MANURES. For the best account on what soil the application of marle, chalk, lime, or clay, as manures, will be most beneficial; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *account* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

136. MANURES. For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *account* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

139. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not less than one

hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

143. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1791.

147. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

149. IMPROVED HOC. For the most improved horse or hand hoc, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

151. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

153. DESTROYING THE WIREWORM. For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

154. CURE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP. For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

155. KELP. For four tons of kelp, containing much more alkaline salt than any now made for sale; twenty pounds.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

156. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from Spanish kali raised in Great Britain; the gold medal.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*,

rate, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

157. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1721.

158. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

160. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

162. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, certificates, and specimens, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1792.

164. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

165. REFINING FISH OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying fish oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1792.

167. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of yeast, that may be preserved two months; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1791.

168. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

170. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the

second Tuesday in December, 1791.

172. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

174. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty pounds.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1791.

176. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; thirty pounds.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1791.

178. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

180. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1792; the gold medal.

181. For the second in merit; the silver medal.

182, 183. The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain, or Ireland.

184. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1792; the gold medal.

185. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

186, 187. The same premiums will be given to drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

188. DRAWING. For the best drawing in Indian ink of the statue of King Charles at Charing Cross, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medal, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

189. **PORTRAIT.** For a copy, in oil colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

190. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast in plaster of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1792, the greater silver pallet.

191. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

192. **DRAWINGS OF MACHINES.** For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of a crane by Mr. Bunce, in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

193. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792, the greater silver pallet.

194. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

195. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792, the gold pallet.

196. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

197. **ENGRAVING IN THE LINE MANNER.** For the best engraved plate in the line manner, twenty inches by sixteen, containing three human figures, the gold pallet and twenty-five guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

199. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales, the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June, 1787, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

203. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

206. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk,

produced by one person in England, in the year 1791; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

207. For five pounds; the silver medal.

208. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

209. **WEAVING FISHING NETS.** For the best specimen of netting, for fishing nets, twenty yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1792; fifty guineas.

210. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS.** For not less than twenty-five yards, made in England, the gold medal, or twenty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

212. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES.** For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

213. **TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.** For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, of thirty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

214. **GUN HARPOON.** For every whale taken by the gun harpoon, to the person who first strikes such fish therewith; three guineas.

Certificates of the taking such whales in the year 1791, to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

215. **GUN FOR THROWING HARPOONS.** To the person who shall produce the best gun for throwing harpoons; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

216. **TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON.** For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1792.

217. **DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS.**

For

For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

218. IMPROVEMENT OF THE HAND VENTILATOR. For a portable ventilator to be worked by hand, better than any now in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1792.

219. CRANES FOR WHARFS. For a model of a crane for wharfs, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

220. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For a metal rope or chain to work over pulleys, and answer the purpose of a hempen rope, of at least two inches diameter; fifty pounds.

Certificates of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

221. HORIZONTAL WINDMILL. To the person who shall produce a model of a horizontal windmill on a scale not less than one inch to a foot, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

222. HANDMILL. For the best constructed handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

223. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1792.

224. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; thirty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

225. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; ten guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

226. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES. For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1792.

227. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

229. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

231. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies, imported in 1791, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

233. BREAD FRUIT TREE. For conveying, in the year 1791, from the islands in the South Sea to the islands in the West Indies, six plants of one or both species of the bread fruit tree in a growing state; the gold medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the second Tuesday in October, 1792.

236. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating five acres of land with Spanish kali for making barilla; the gold medal.

237. For three acres, the silver medal. *Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1791.

242. GUM CASHEW. For importing into London, in the year 1791, half a ton of the gum; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty pounds to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1792.

244. COFFEE IN THE PULP. For importing, in the year 1792, not less than fifty hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Certificates and *samples* to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1793.



AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PUBLIC,
FROM THE
SOCIETY
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF
Naval Architecture.



INSTITUTED 14th APRIL, 1791.

A N
A D D R E S S S
T O T H E
P U B L I C.

THE plan of this institution has now been a sufficient time before the public to enable them to form a judgment of its merits. The attention of the society being solely directed to the general good, they are happy to find that the decided encouragement and support which has been already received from all ranks and professions of men, and from many of the most respectable characters in this country, fully justify their most sanguine hopes. They therefore think it a duty they owe to the public, clearly to state the objects they have in view, and the general tendency of their designs, in order that they may not be mistaken or misrepresented.

The

The principal object of the society, as the name of the institution implies, is the Improvement of Naval Architecture in all its Branches: for it cannot be conceived that the society have any idea of confining themselves to one branch of the art, but that it is their intention to extend their enquiries and improvements to vessels of every kind.

To promote this important object as effectually as possible, the society purpose to encourage every useful invention and discovery as far as shall be in their power, both by honorary and pecuniary rewards.—They have in view particularly to improve the theories of floating bodies and the resistance of fluids—to procure draughts and models of different vessels, together with calculations of their capacity, centre of gravity, tonnage, &c.—to make observations and experiments themselves, and to point out such observations and experiments as appear best calculated to further their designs, and most deserving those premiums which the society can bestow.

But though the Improvement of Naval Architecture in all its Branches be certainly the principal object of this institution, yet the society do not by any means intend to confine themselves merely to the form and structure of vessels. Every subordinate and collateral pursuit will claim a share of the attention of the society in proportion to its merits;

merits; and whatever may have any tendency to render navigation more safe, salutary, and even pleasant, will not be neglected.

With such objects in view, the society thought themselves justified in calling upon the public for their countenance and support. That their call has been attended to, will sufficiently appear from the respectable list of subscribers. And as they have every reason to expect support still more effectual, it is with confidence that they repeat their solicitations for further assistance; such as may enable them to extend their views,—to make experiments on a large scale,—to assist young persons in the attainment of this most useful art,—and even to institute an academy for the regular study, not only of the art itself, but of those sciences which ought to form the basis of it.

But the society do not merely call upon the public for pecuniary assistance: In particular, they solicit the officers of the royal navy and merchant's services to examine carefully the hints, proposals and plans which may at any time be laid before this society; and to suggest any improvements that may occur, however minute they may appear to them; they being confessedly the best judges of the advantages to be derived from the facility of manœuvring ships, of the comparative excellence between one vessel and another in sailing, and all other desirable properties.

They

They likewise solicit all professional men, of what description soever, employed in the construction and equipment of Shipping, to assist the society with their knowledge and experience, and to forward the views of this institution.

Finally they invite men of eminence in the mathematical sciences, as well in London, as in our Universities and elsewhere, to co-operate with them in their views for the public good. And they will thankfully receive information from every description of ingenious men, not only in this, but in every other country.

The terms of admission into the society are a subscription of Two Guineas annually, or Twenty Guineas for life. To be paid at Messrs. Hankeys, Hoares, and Drummonds, Bankers; or to any Gentleman of the Committee. Also to Thomas Curry, Esq; Gosport. The Books of the Society are deposited at Mr. Sewell's, in Cornhill, for the present, where all information is desired to be addressed to him, or to the Secretary,

THOMAS MARTYN, *Secretary,*
 ' No. 2, Park Prospect, Westminster.

L I S T
OF THE
S O C I E T Y
FOR THE
I M P R O V E M E N T
OF
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

P R E S I D E N T,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence

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Earl of Uxbridge,

Lord Rawdon,

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Wilson John, *Chatham*

Y

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Young Sir George, R. N. *Russel-street, Bloomsbury*
Gentlemen

Gentlemen are requested to pardon the inaccuracies of the above List, which has been drawn up in haste, and to correct it. They are also desired not to consider it, however respectable, as the List of the whole Society, many other Gentlemen having promised their support, though they have not yet paid their Subscription.



