

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

AND

London Review.

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vita

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 27

From (Jan^{rs} to June.

1795

LONDON.

Printed for J. Sewell, Christchurch 1795

T H E

European Magazine,

For JANUARY '1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE representing the CATHEDRAL at STRASBURG; 2. An Engraved TITLE PAGE and VIGNETTE. And 3. PORTRAIT of Mrs. MARGARET WOFFINGTON.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Account of Mrs. Margaret Woffington, On Political Education,	3	Strange, of Knocking and of the Isle of Man, concerning his Resolution to keep the Isle of Man for his Majesty's Service against all Force whatsoever. Together with His Lordship's Letter in Answer to Commissary-General Ireton. (London: Printed in the Year 1649.)	44
Account of Thomas Day, Esq. [conclu.]	5	Copy of a curious Paper, or Charm, which Wortley Montague wore about his Neck till the Moment in which he died at Padua,	46
Description of the Cathedral at Strasburg,	7	Theatrical Journal: including, Plan and Character of The Cherokee, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Cobb, &c. &c.	48
The Life of Buchanan, by the Rev. J. Lettice, B. D.	8	Poetry, including, Ode for the New Year 1795. By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat—Inscription in the Gardens at Nuneham in Oxfordshire, by William Whitehead, Esq. P. L. (omitted in his Works) to the Memory of Walter Clark, Florist, who died suddenly near this spot in 1784—Inscription on a Pedestal near an Oak at Nuneham in Oxfordshire, dedicated to the Memory of William Whitehead, Esq. P. L. by William Mason, A. M. (not inserted in his Works)—Original Extempore Letter, by the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock,	49
Attempt to prove the Heathen Mercury to be the same with the Aaron of Sacred History,	9	Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain: including, His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, with the Lords and Commons Debates on the Motions for the Address to it,	51
London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.	16	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	57
Gisborne's Enquiry into the Duties of Man, in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments,	17	Domestic Intelligence, Promotions, Marriages, Monthly Obituary, Prices of Stocks.	
Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley, and on the several Addresses delivered to him on his Arrival at New-York,	21		
Lipscomb's Edition of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer,	26		
Este's Journey, in the Year 1793, thro' Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland,	29		
Polwhele's History of Devonshire [continued],	30		
Drossiana, No. LXIV. Anecdotes of Illustrious and Extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known [contin.] including, Henry Fuseli, Esq.—Mr. Mortimer—Lord Mansfield—Bishop Burnet—William the Third—Oliver Cromwell—Louis XVI.	33		
Curious Remarks on "Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times." By Dr. Swift, the late Lord Hardwicke, and the late Speaker Onslow. (Never before published.)	37		
A Memoir of Major Charles Vallotton,	41		
A Declaration of the Right Honourable James Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley			

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill ;
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

RESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to the Gentleman who has sent us *A Poem on the Author of the Scajets*, the length of which obliges us to decline inserting it.

Palamon's Poem, as he calls it, is stolen from Mr. Jerningham's Works.

The *Anecdotes from York* are received.

Dele in our last, p. 388, the references at the bottom of the page.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 17 to January 24, 1795.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	61	0	34	6	34	9	25	2	39	3
											Kent	55	4	34	6	33	5	23	9	39	11
											Suffex	53	0	00	0	34	6	25	4	00	0
											Suffolk	57	5	34	0	32	5	24	6	35	3
											Cambrid.	51	10	33	2	28	7	19	1	40	4
											Norfolk	51	9	32	0	29	5	22	1	35	0
											Lincoln	52	7	38	3	32	3	19	6	46	6
											York	51	5	41	4	32	4	19	11	41	9
											Durham	51	10	00	0	00	0	20	2	00	0
											Northum.	48	8	35	4	28	5	19	6	32	5
											Cumberl.	54	6	41	4	28	7	18	0	00	0
											Westmor.	54	11	42	0	31	10	19	9	00	0
											Lancash.	55	3	00	0	37	10	21	5	43	11
											Cheshire	52	5	00	0	37	8	23	2	00	0
											Gloucest.	58	10	00	0	36	2	25	5	49	
											Somerfet	60	8	00	0	35	8	20	4	46	
											Monmou.	61	7	00	0	39	3	20	4	00	
											Devon	63	4	00	0	33	3	19	6	00	
											Cornwall	55	10	00	0	29	8	17	6	00	
											Dorset	56	1	00	0	34	1	26	4	46	
											Hants	56	10	00	0	34	5	25	4	41	
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	53	4	42	0	35	0	17	10	44	0
											S. Wales	55	2	00	0	30	6	16	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	60	11	37	0	33	0	25	3	40	8
Surry	59	4	37	3	33	8	26	6	43	0
Hertford	55	5	00	0	34	2	24	9	48	0
Bedford	56	4	38	4	32	0	22	7	41	10
Hunting.	55	11	00	0	32	4	21	2	39	2
Northam.	55	0	41	0	31	3	21	2	47	3
Rutland	55	0	00	0	34	0	22	0	46	0
Leicester	59	8	00	0	36	1	24	9	46	8
Notting.	60	0	41	6	37	2	22	2	48	2
Derby	61	0	00	0	40	6	25	9	50	7
Stafford	60	7	00	0	39	8	24	8	50	3
Salop	59	10	44	7	38	8	23	11	67	6
Hereford	58	2	44	8	38	9	23	9	59	2
Worcest.	61	6	00	0	38	8	29	3	51	6
Warwick	65	1	00	0	41	1	29	10	56	3
Wilts	56	0	00	0	36	2	26	0	49	10
Berks	59	11	00	0	32	5	25	2	43	4
Oxford	56	10	00	0	34	8	25	8	46	2
Bucks	57	10	00	0	32	6	23	8	44	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.								
			6—30	—	09	—	26	—	W.	
			7—30	—	14	—	34	—	N. N. E.	
			8—29	—	20	—	34	—	E.	
			9—29	—	21	—	34	—	W.	
			10—30	—	20	—	30	—	N.	
			11—30	—	19	—	28	—	N. E.	
			12—30	—	15	—	21	—	N.	
			13—30	—	05	—	28	—	N. E.	
			14—29	—	05	—	27	—	N. E.	
			15—29	—	00	—	29	—	E.	
			16—29	—	70	—	21	—	N. E.	
			17—29	—	65	—	22	—	N. E.	
			18—29	—	60	—	23	—	N. N. E.	
			19—29	—	50	—	25	—	N. E.	
			20—29	—	50	—	21	—	N.	
			21—29	—	60	—	19	—	N.	
			22—29	—	62	—	17	—	N.	
			23—29	—	53	—	16	—	N.	
			24—29	—	80	—	22	—	N. N. W.	
			JANUARY 1795.							
			1—29	—	95	—	26	—	N. N. E.	
			2—30	—	00	—	25	—	N. N. E.	
			3—30	—	11	—	21	—	W.	
			4—30	—	10	—	18	—	W.	
			5—30	—	04	—	19	—	W.	

European Magazine.



Engraved by Thomas Goussier from a drawing by J. L. B. at the request of Charles D'Arnaud Esq.

MRS. WOFFINGTON.

Published by J. Oswald & Co. 1785.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY 1795.

N^o 2³
1/4

MRS. MARGARET WOFFINGTON

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)



THIS Lady, of whose celebrity the annals of the Theatre afford many striking proofs, exhibits a remarkable instance of the power of natural genius contending with a low birth and want of education, and in spite of these disadvantages, elevating herself to a very conspicuous rank in society. She was born at Dublin, in or about the year 1718, of parents from whom she was not likely to receive any benefit. Her father's condition in life is unknown, and her mother, who is represented as poor and honest*, sold fruit at the entrance of Fownes's Court. Our heroine appears very early to have exonerated her parents from any charge for her maintenance; and indeed it is more probable, that in her infancy she rather contributed to, than received assistance from them. In 1728, a person known in Dublin by the description of Madame Violante, who kept a booth for rope-dancers and tumblers, collected a theatrical company of children, the eldest not more than ten years old, whom she instructed to perform The Beggar's Opera, at that time new to the Irish Stage. Of this Lilliputian Troop (some of whom were afterwards known on the Theatres in England), Miss WOFFINGTON was the principal, and the part she performed, that of Polly. We are told, that "the novelty of the sight, the uncommon abilities of these little performers, and the great merit of the piece, attracted the notice of the Town to an extraordinary degree. They drew crowded houses for a considerable length of time; and the children of Shakespeare's and Jonson's day were not more followed or admired than those tiny geniuses †."

How long she continued at Madame Violante's Booth does not certainly appear; though, as the performances of that Lady were stopped by authority, it is probable she remained but a short time. When she quitted her she engaged at the Theatre, in Aungier-street, and danced between the acts

with Mr. William De Moreau, and others. Her brilliant talents she possessed, and it would be supposed that she would not have terminated in an inferior situation. She determined to claim a higher rank, and on February 12, 1736-7, appeared in the part of Ophelia, being her first speaking character on that stage.

Her success was equal to her wishes or expectations. She was then in the bloom of her youth and beauty, sensible and intelligent in her manner, easy and affable in her behaviour, diligent and attentive in her theatrical capacity, and gay, sprightly, and witty, in her private character. With these qualities, it will excite but little surprize that she captivated all those who came within the sphere of her enchantment. She performed characters of simplicity with ease and elegance. She sung naturally, without attempt at refinement, and every time she performed she increased in favour with the public. Her figure was a model of perfection, and she seems, like many other theatrical ladies at a later period, to have been ostentatiously and indelicately fond of exhibiting herself in masculine attire. At her first benefit she appeared in the male garb in a farce called "The Female Officer," with great success.

She continued at Dublin three seasons, when she removed to London, and appeared the first time at Covent Garden the 6th November 1740, in the character of Sylvia in The Recruiting Officer, in which she met with great applause ‡. A few days afterwards the following Lines appeared in one of the Daily Papers.

To Miss WOFFINGTON, on her playing the Part of Sylvia.

WHEN first in petticoats you trod the stage,

Our sex with love you fir'd, your own with rage;

In breeches next so well you play'd the cheat,

The pretty fellow, and the rake com-

* Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage, p. 45 — Chetwood, however, in his History of the Stage, p. 252, says she was born of reputable parents, who gave her a genteel education.

† Ibid.

‡ Both Chetwood, and Mr. Davis in his Life of Garrick, assert, but untruly, that her first

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

Each sex were then with different passions mov'd,
The men grew envious, and the women lov'd.

She performed several other characters, and particularly Sir Harry Wildair*, with equal applause; but at the end of the season, having a difference with the manager relative to her salary, she removed to Drury-lane.

The year 1741 was remarkable for the first appearance of Mr. Garrick on the stage. After performing through the season at Goodman's Fields he engaged for a few nights at Drury-lane, where he found Mrs. Woffington, with whom an attachment took place, which continued several years. In the summer of 1742 they went together to Ireland, where they performed with great success. Mr. Hitchcock, after mentioning the approbation with which Mr. Garrick was received, adds, "At the same time justice obliges us to acknowledge, that Mrs. Woffington contributed largely towards the extraordinary entertainment the public received, and was nearly as great a favourite. With truth it may be said, they were two of the first performers of the age. No wonder then, that during the hottest months of the year the theatre was each night crowded with persons of the first consequence. However, the excessive heats proved fatal to many, and an epidemic distemper seized and carried off numbers, which from the circumstance was called the Garrick Fever †. It was about this time Mr. Garrick wrote the celebrated song in compliment to Mrs. Woffington, beginning, "Once more I'll tune the vocal shell †."

Both parties returned to England well satisfied with their expedition, and Mrs. Woffington resumed her station at Drury-Lane. In that season she

performed Charlotte in Fielding's *Wedding-Day*; and it is remarkable Mr. Garrick performed Sir Harry Wildair for the first time for her benefit. In the season of 1743-4 she performed Letitia in *Ralph's Astrologer*; and the next season, 1744-5, she still continued at the same Theatre, as she likewise did the succeeding one, 1745-6, in which she performed Lady Catherine Gordon in Macklin's *Henry VII.* In 1746-7 she also performed at Drury-Lane. In 1747-8 the management of Messrs. Garrick and Lacey commenced, and she spoke an Epilogue on the opening of the Theatre. This season she performed in the revived Play of *Albuzar*, and was the representative of Rosetta in *Moore's Foundling*. This was the last year of her performance at Drury-Lane. About this time she went to Paris, and was introduced to Mademoiselle Dumefnil, an actress celebrated for natural elocution and dignified action. By observing this Lady's performance Mrs. Woffington aimed at perfecting herself in the grace and grandeur of the French Theatre. It is admitted that she took uncommon pains to excel in her profession. Antecedent to this period she had not often attempted tragic characters, but on her return she divided her attention between the Tragic and Comic Muses. She frequently represented *Andromache* and *Hermione* in the *Distress'd Mother*, which, to shew her proficiency, she played alternately. She also performed *Cleopatra*, *Jane Shore*, *Roxana*, *Lady Jane Gray*, *Mary Queen of Scots*, *Constance*, and other characters; but with all her application she was not able to acquire the skill of touching the passions equal to Mrs. Cibber or Mrs. Pritchard. Her voice was disagreeable, and she is charged by a writer of the times with not suffi-

* Mr. Victor says, in this character she appeared with the true spirit of a well-bred rake of quality; and after the death of the celebrated original, Mr. Wilkes, she remained the unrivalled Wildair during her life. The same author adds, "It was the fashion to follow this celebrated Actress, and applaud her in a very particular manner, whenever she appeared in the character of Sir Harry Wildair; the approbation was not merely the whim of the winter, but it remained, and continued as long as she chose to represent that character; and it must be confessed to her praise, as an Actress, that the ease, manner of address, vivacity and figure of a young man of fashion was never more happily exhibited; the best proof of this matter is the well-known success and profit she brought to the different Theatres in England and Ireland whenever her name was published for Sir Harry Wildair; the managers always had recourse to this Lady for this character whenever they had fears of the want of an audience; and indeed for some years before she died, as she never, by her articles, was to play it but with her own consent, she always conferred a favour upon the managers whenever she changed her sex and filled their houses." *History of the Theatres, Vol. iii. p. 3.*

† Hitchcock's View, p. 120.

‡ This song is published in Garrick's Poems, printed for Kearsley, Vol. ii. p. 366.

ently

ently divesting herself of her own character in her assumed one *. She however continued to perform both in tragedy and comedy until the end of her

life, though her French acquisitions were never considered as the best parts of her performances.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON POLITICAL EDUCATION.

WHEN I reflect upon the serious weight and consequence of the subject which forms the title to this and my last Paper, I shall proceed without troubling the reader with unnecessary apologies to a more general consideration of it.

Policy, or the knowledge of Civil Society, though by latter ages deemed an abstruse and difficult science, is in its primitive and true construction by no means of a nature unintelligible in theory, or unattainable in practice. Those among us, therefore, who oppose this species of juvenile erudition upon the grounds of the obscurity and perplexity of its tenets, mistake the fundamental principles of all Government, but more especially must they be ignorant of that perspicuity and distinction which is the leading characteristic of the British Constitution in its unadulterated state, lying open alike to the observation of the man of learning as of the meanest capacity.

Of the connection which should exist between moral and political conduct, and how far private and public virtue affect each other, has been ably descanted upon by authors of the highest merit and repute; and since upon the establishment of that principle depends very materially the establishment of a public system of National Education, I shall render this subject the feature of the present Paper, dividing it into the three following heads; viz. First, I shall consider public and private conduct individually; secondly, how far they affect or are dependent on each other; and thirdly, shall insist on the necessity of our regulating the one by the other, and consequently making them the joint objects of Education.

Upon entering into Society, independent of his religious engagements, there are three leading duties which demand a man's observance; and these are, to his Parents, to Himself, and to his Country. The first of these is of a mixed nature, that is, both private and public: private, so far as it affects himself and his character individually; and public, inasmuch as his observance or non-observance of it tends, by the influence of example, to affect the moral and political conduct of society at large.

The second, or duty to himself, is altogether of a private nature, having only in a lesser degree the like influence of example; and the third, or that to his Country, is a public and political duty.

Though the days of ancient Chivalry are now gone by, and men are devoted in a much more extensive degree to the performance of the second duty I have mentioned than to the last, yet, even though their own conduct bely them, I believe there will be few found who upon consideration will not allow the latter to have by much the strongest claim upon our exertions; for although a man owes those duties to himself which both his nature and inclination alike enjoin the performance of, yet so intimately connected are men in a state of society, that individual happiness must ever obviously depend upon the furtherance of the public good, and render that the first and most necessary consideration which is in effect the support and engine of the other.

Secondly, If public and private virtue could act independent of each other, and man could live in society without conducing to its existence, why does there exist that obvious moral and political unity which is the grand stay and bulwark of our Constitution? I mean the connection between the Church and State. Why have Legislative Sages rendered their interests one, but to prove by the most conclusive authority, that morality and policy must ever go hand in hand, and that on their firm and unshaken unity depends the very existence of every social tie?

"Every moral and private obligation ceases when our country claims a contrary exertion." This was the language of ancient Patriots, but to preserve the co-existence of duties, the one immediately necessary for present existence, and the other whereon to ground our hopes of eternity, those duties are become united and inseparable, as the surest mode of preserving their mutual and individual exercise and benefits.

Without the performance of certain private duties, a man's existence would become a burthen to him; and private emolument, without some regard to general concern, renders life equally irksome. These and the various other

* See Dr. Hill's Actor, 1755, p. 160.

egent reasons which will doubtless ever present themselves to the thoughtful mind, cannot fail to impress on it in indelible characters this strong and useful truth, that *public and private virtue are inseparable from, and the necessary attendants on, each other.*

Having now considered these objects *individually and collectively*, I come in the third place to insist upon the necessity of our regulating the one by the other.

Truths which strike the mind with undeniable force and persuasion (and such I conceive to be the nature of that just now discussed), bring usually along with them a consequent conviction so finite in its tendency, as to need but little comment; for if it is an established principle, that a man upon coming into society owes certain public as well as private duties, it becomes equally clear by the most certain train of reasoning, that those duties should be early taught and equally instilled, so as to prepare the young mind for the performance of them with equal care, diligence, and knowledge.

Public Education of the mode proposed in my last Paper, would tend to bring about the desirable consolidation before pointed out. Public Education upon a rational plan of moral and political erudition, and guided upon sound principles of public and private virtue, would not fail to produce at once good men and good Patriots: it would, whilst it preserved the human race from the baneful effects of public and private animosity, bring about the wished-for union between the Laws of God and Man: by framing those of the latter to a coincidence with those of the former, the clashing interests which often render the Patriot the Atheist, and the Christian the Despot, would cease, and the inhabitants of the world approach nearer to that perfection which public and private virtue, if individually understood and jointly exercised, would effect and bring about.

Rousseau, in his *Dissertation on Political Economy*, has observed, that among the Romans private patriotism simply supplied the place of public education; and adds, that "the unlimited power of fathers over their children rendered domestic policy so very rigid, that the father was more feared than the Magistrate, and was in his family almost both the Censor of Manners and the Executor of the Laws." But there is not that thirst after
nor that necessary never-

ceasing preparation for public defence, which inspired and stimulated in the Roman breast their boasted patriotism. Secured around by the flowing barriers of the Main from external, and by the happy formation and execution of our laws from internal invasion, it is no derogation of our national character that we do not possess the same rigid patriotism, or rather enthusiastic ardour, which Romans felt; and since those laws have not placed in a parent's hands a like rigid controul over infant policy, it becomes a self-evident truth, that there must exist among us much ignorance on the topic of public policy, and that the only sure and effectual means of dispelling an ignorance so directly militant against public and private happiness, is the speedy and determined adoption of a constitutional public system of Political Education.

It may be urged against it, that it would be rendering every youth a Statesman, and that prone as men are to adopt the most respectable and prominent exercise of their faculties, it would be difficult after this to moderate the ideas so as to mix in the lesser employments of life. Had this objection the smallest shadow of general probability, which I confess I think it has not, still it is by no means a reason strong enough to countenance the continuance of political ignorance.

Others will perhaps say, that we have gone on hitherto very well without, and that, not seeing the necessity of it, they will not subscribe to this addition to our education. To these lukewarm Patriots I make answer, that though the effect has not yet begun to be generally felt, yet that it is a manifest certainty that the true principles of our revolutionary Constitution have, for want of individual and popular attention, received some severe blows, and may at last sink (though doubtless at a far distant day) under the weight of accumulated wrongs, and its members regret too late, that partly through their ignorance of its advantages, and partly from their sloth and inactivity, they have lost those advantages which otherwise they might have retained for themselves and their posterity unperverted in theory or practice; for when a Government once becomes corrupt, its theory, or in other words the letter of the Constitution, becomes equally infringed with the practice or spirit of it, which having been originally formed to protect and guide each other, sink together
into

into mutual obloquy and contempt.

Before therefore this dangerous corruption pervade the happy enviable Constitution of these realms, it were well that its members were taught to know its excellencies.

National Education would place the Democracy of the country in a state of

THOMAS DAY, Esq.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI. Page 388.]

MR. DAY's modes and habits of life were such, as the monotony of a rural retirement naturally brings upon a man of ingenuity and literary taste. To his farm he gave personal attention, from the fondness which he had for agriculture, and from its being a source to him of health and amusement. It was an additional pleasure to him, that hence was derived employment for the poor. He had so high an opinion of the salutary effects of taking exercise on horseback, that he erected a riding-house for the purpose of using that exercise in the roughest weather. Though he commonly resided in the country during the whole of the winter season, and was fond of shooting as an art, he for many years totally abstained from field sports, apprehending them to be cruel, but at last, from the same motive of humanity, he resumed the gun. He rose about eight, and walked out into his grounds soon after breakfast. But much of the morning, and still more of the afternoon, were usually passed at his studies, or in literary conversations when he was visited by his friends. The usual sitting-room of his house was converted by him into a library, that he might have his books always at hand, and he never thought of reading in any more private manner than with the family talking about him. This ability of pursuing study amidst domestic converse resides in very few, and may be justly considered as an indication of the person having attained no small portion of perspicuity, composure, and self-possession.

That a life so eminently amiable, respectable, and useful, as that of Mr. Day, should long be continued, must have appeared in every human view of it extremely desirable. But in the supreme disposition of events it was otherwise determined. On the 28th day of Sept. 1789, as he was riding from his house in Surrey to his mother's seat at Borehill, an end

defence to withstand the attacks of the two other branches of the State; in a state of defence far preferable to any which violence can adopt, viz. that internal security and persuasion of the mind, which repels with a ray of divinity every species of human innovation.
HORATIO.

was at once put to his valuable life, at the age of forty-one years. His horse having taken fright at the sight and motion of a winnowing vane, started suddenly across the road, by which his balance was so disturbed, that his spur happened to stick in the flank of the animal, which thereupon exerting all its strength, threw its rider to a considerable distance, with his head foremost, on a stony road. By this fall his brain suffered such a concussion, that he never afterwards spoke, but being carried to a neighbouring house, he died before the surgeon who was sent for could arrive.

His wife and mother hearing of his fall, but ignorant of the event, flew to the fatal spot, and were going to enter the house where he had expired, when they were stopped by the surgeon, whose troubled aspect, expressive silence, and waving hand, pointing to them to return, informed them too clearly that no hope remained.

In person, says his friend Mr. Keir, Mr. Day was tall, strong, erect, and of a manly deportment. The expression of his countenance, though somewhat obscured by marks of the small-pox, indicated the two leading features of his character, firmness and sensibility. His voice was clear, expressive, and fit for public elocution. He could be no physiognomist who did not at once perceive that Mr. Day was not a man of an ordinary character.

Perfectly simple in his manners, he practised none of those artificial representations of excellence which, however well imitated and supported, being but masks, will drop off in some unguarded moment. He never shewed the smallest inclination to appear more or less wise, good or learned, or more or less any thing than he really was. On the nearest view, no carefully-concealed weakness, or disguised selfishness, were ever unveiled; so that the more intimately he was known, the more consistent his character appeared: the
inviolable

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

inviolable chain of principles which regulated his conduct was more developed; and he was not only the more esteemed and loved, but, what is rare, and contrary to a general rule, the more also he was admired. Such is the force of genuine unassumed worth, which, like the works of Nature, discloses more excellence as it is more accurately inspected.

In conversation he was unaffected and instructive, and although the habits of his mind generally turned it to objects of importance, yet he seldom failed to mix with his arguments much wit and pleasantry, of which he possessed an abundant vein. When, however, his principles were contested, he entered into the subject more deeply and fully than is agreeable to the fashionable tone of conversation, which skims lightly and with indifference over the surface of all subjects, and penetrates to the bottom of none. Accordingly, mixed companies, such as those of busy and gay life must be, could not be much to his taste. Conversations in which no sentiment is delivered with freedom or expressed with force, lest it should happen to press upon the character, actions, or connections of some person present, could not accord with the sincerity of his manners. But the more he confined his society within the compass of his friends, the stronger were his attachments to them. Of these attachments, his relations as a son and as a husband, being the closest, were consequently the most conspicuous.—As on all occasions he regulated his conduct by the strictest regard to duty, this principle could not fail in these more important instances to produce its full effect; but here its operation was

superfeded by the strength of his affections. He let no opportunity pass of proving his filial piety in one case, or of cementing the union of hearts in the other.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF
MR. DAY'S WORKS.

- (1) The Dying Negro. A Poem: in conjunction with Mr. Bicknell. 4to. 1773.
- (2) The Devoted Legions. A Poem. 4to. 1776.
- (3) The Desolation of America. A Poem. 4to. 1777.
- (4) Reflections on the present State of England, and the Independence of America. 8vo. 1782.
- (5) Some Speeches made at Cambridge and Chelmsford. Printed in the Society for Constitutional-Information Tracts.
- (6) The Letters of Marius; or, Reflections upon the Peace, the East-India Bill, and the Present Crisis. 8vo. 1784.
- (7) Fragment of an Original Letter on the Slavery of Negroes. 8vo. 1784.
- (8) A Dialogue between a Justice of Peace and a Farmer. 8vo. 1784.
- (9) A Letter to Arthur Young, Esq. on the Bill depending in Parliament to prevent the Exportation of Wool. 8vo. 1788.
- (10) The History of Sandford and Merton. 3 Vols. Vol. I. 1783. Vol. II. 1786. Vol. III. 1789.
- (11) The History of Little Jack. 12mo.

To these we may add, that Mr. Day's most early performances were in the Public Advertiser about 1764, under the signature of Knife and Fork. He was then at the Charter-House, in the fourth form.

FRONTISPIECE.

CATHEDRAL AT STRASBURG.

THIS beautiful structure was finished in the year 1449. On the surrender of this place to the French in 1681, it was taken from the Lutherans and given to the Roman Catholics, for which Louis the XIVth was complimented by the Bishop of Furstenberg and by M. Dancourt in the French Academy in terms little short of blasphemy. The foundation stands in water and clay; and in the early part of this century a boat could go round the walls, but afterwards the passage was walled up. In the church was not only a very curious clock and organ, but

more particularly a very splendid altar-cloth, which was a present from Louis the XIVth, and said to have cost 600,000 dollars. To it, exclusive of a triple set of missal vestments and altar furniture, did belong six large silver chandeliers, each of which required a strong man to carry it, and a crucifix of double that weight. All these seven pieces of plate put together weighed 1600 marks, or 1066 pounds eight ounces. The church tower is of a pyramidal figure, being 574 feet in height. Of its former splendor we believe little is now left.

FOR JANUARY, 1795.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LAST time I published an Octavo Volume of "Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland, in the Year 1792," printed for Cadell. In the Preface, I omitted what I had originally intended as an epistolical part of that performance, namely, the Lives of several Learned Men who had flourished in Scotland in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. Each of these biographical sketches was to have been inserted after that particular Letter in the "Tour" in which I had described the place, or the vicinity, where one or other of these distinguished characters was born. In my Preface to the Letters, I expressed an inclination to pursue my biographical plan separately, and to carry it into the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, so as to form a Second Volume, in the way of sequel to my Tour, should I meet with authentic and interesting materials; more particularly for the Lives of some of the Scottish Literati, who have made so brilliant a figure in the Republic of Letters within these last thirty years. An opportunity, however, of procuring such materials has not presented itself, although the reception given to my "Tour of Scotland" by our respectable Critical Journalists, and by the public in general, has been highly flattering and creditable to me.

A desire having been communicated to me on the part of my particular friends, and of many other persons of great respect, that I should prosecute my biographical plan in a Second Volume to my Tour, I can only express my mortification on the want of proper materials for my purpose. All that I find in my power is, to give to the Public those Lives which were originally written as a part of my former publication. But as they would be much too inconsiderable to form a Volume by themselves, I address myself, Mr. Editor, to your indulgence, in hopes of procuring them a place in *THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*, and that for one Life, or some considerable portion of one, in each successive month till the whole (seven) be published, should you judge them not unworthy of your distinguished Repository of elegant Literature.

As I wish them to retain their first epistolary form, I offer you them without alteration.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN LETTICE.

Jan. 1, 1795.

L E T T E R I.

The LIFE of BUCHANAN.

TWO centuries before the time of Dr. Smollet, the vicinity of the Lomond* was honoured by the birth of that distinguished historian and poet George Buchanan.

This great man's life, which was extended to the age of seventy-six, seems much of it to have been spent in struggles against poverty, or in escapes from persecution; and at every interval betwixt them, and sometimes actually beneath their pressure, in uncommon exertions of genius and literary talents.

He was born at Killairn in Dumbar-

tonshire, February 1506, of a family rather ancient than opulent. His father died of the stone, in the flower of his age: his grandfather survived a short time; but his affairs suffered bankruptcy before his decease. Buchanan's mother was left in circumstances of extreme distress; a widow with eight children, five of whom were sons. James Heriot, their natural uncle, encouraged by the fair promise of George's childhood at school, sent him to Paris to complete his education. The younger students in that university being then chiefly exercised in po-

* N. B. This Letter, according to Mr. Lettice's miscellaneous and first plan of his "Tour of Scotland," was to have made the 13th in his book published last Spring; the 12th Letter there having described the Loch Lomond, and given some account of Dr. Smollet, born also on the shore of that Lake.

etical composition, Buchanan tells us, that he spent much of his time in writing verses; partly from duty, and partly from the impulse of nature. Compelled by the death of his uncle and his own want both of health and money, he returned home to his country in 1520, after a residence of about two years at Paris.

Almost a year now elapsed in using means to restore his health. As soon as he had recovered it, he made a campaign with the French auxiliaries in the rank of a common soldier, under the Duke of Albany, Vice-Roy of Scotland; his country being at that time engaged in a war with England. The hardships of a military life proving highly prejudicial to his health, he quit- ted it, and, according to Moreri, took the habit of St. Francis; but this step seems attributed to him without founda- tion; as neither Buchanan himself, nor any other of his biographers, mentions it. Reason however will appear, in the course of this account, for supposing him well acquainted, if no way particularly connected, with that Order.

In the spring of 1524 he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's to study logic under the celebrated John Major*, whom he represents as a sophist. The next year, however, whether from interest or literary attachment, he fol- lowed his tutor to Paris, where he be- came partial to the doctrines of Luther. He now struggled with his adverse for- tune for about the space of two years; but was at length received into the college of St. Barbe at Paris; where he presided over the class of grammar till the year 1529.

We find him next under the pro- tection of the Earl of Cassilis. This nobleman, pleased with his conversation and admiring his talents, retained him five years, partly in France and partly in his native country. During this con- nection he translated Linacer's *Rudi- ments of English Grammar* into Latin, and dedicated this performance to his patron.

After the death of the Earl of Cassilis, Buchanan in 1534, whilst meditating another journey into France in order to prosecute his studies, was detained by James I. as preceptor to his natural

son, who afterwards became prior of St. Andrew's, then Earl of Murray, and, on the dethronement of Mary queen of Scots, regent of the kingdom. Buchanan's strong and lasting partiality to this pupil explains, in a great mea- sure, those virulent and ungrateful in- vectives against the unfortunate queen, which many writers of Scottish history have so loudly complained of.

Disgusted at the irregularities of the Franciscans, he had in some moment of leisure, probably about this time, composed his "Somnium," a little elegy in which he represents St. Francis as soliciting him to enter into the fraternity. The poet rejects the proposal with a sarcastic disdain, which greatly irritated the Order against him, and they are said to have accused him of atheism.

At the instigation of the King, who suspected the Franciscans of a conspi- racy against his life, Buchanan was unwillingly induced to attack them with his pen once more; he did it, however, with an ambiguity which took off much of the satiric edge of his poem. But the King was not satisfied till Buchanan had lashed them without mercy in his prolix but animated satire entitled "Franciscani;" which, the more completely to gratify his Royal Master's revenge, he was some time after obliged to publish. Buchanan learning at Court that the Friars medi- tated schemes against his personal safe- ty, and that Cardinal Beaton† was making a pecuniary bargain for his life with the King, escaped from his bed- chamber window, and, thus managing to elude his guard, took refuge in England. This happened in 1539. But his stay there was of very short continuance. Discouraged by the state of public affairs in England, and find- ing from Henry the Eighth's incon- sistency of character and conduct, that Papists and Lutherans were sometimes dragged together to the same stake, he fled, in the course of that year, to Paris. Unfortunately for our Poet, Cardi- nal Beaton in the mean time was en- gaged on an embassy from Scotland to the Court of France. Buchanan, there- fore, hastened from the capital as pri- vately as he could to the city of Bour-

* He had been several years lecturer in philosophy and scholastic divinity at St. An- drew's. Many of his scholars were much distinguished among the literati of that age.

† He says in his own Life, "Betonium à Rege pecunia vitam ejus mercati." This, if the King consented, was ingratitude of the deepest die, and surely of no royal sort.

deaux, where he had been before invited by Andreas Govea, a learned Portuguese, and with whom he was immediately chosen to partake the province of classical instruction in the public schools. Here he taught for three years.

It was during this period, partly in compliance with a custom of the institution, which required annually from the Masters certain Latin compositions, that he wrote his four tragedies, "The Baptista," "Medea," "Jephthe," and "Alceftis," published, at different times, some years afterwards. His principal object in these dramas, the first and third of which are originally written by himself on the Grecian model, and the other two translated from Euripides, was to discountenance an inordinate passion, then prevalent, for allegories, and to introduce a better taste. The chaste composition, elegance, and general purity of style, displayed in these pieces, gained him great reputation as a poet, which his Odes, his translation of the Psalms, his Satires, Elegies, Silvæ, Hendecasyllables, Iambics, his three books of Epigrams, one of Miscellanies, and five on the Sphere, contributed still to augment. Indeed, the sublime tone and genuine language of lyric poetry, the tenderness and pathos of the elegiac song, the praise of the Deity, the best subjects of either, a beautiful variety and appropriate choice of numbers, all successfully united in his Paraphrase of the Psalms, to give to these charming pieces the air and value of originals; and this work alone had been sufficient to procure him immortality of fame among the bards of any † age. In the other species of poetry above-mentioned, in which he has left behind him such ample specimens, let it suffice to say, that he has happily adopted the manner of the antients, and that their spirit characteristically animates them.

It happened at our Poet's first esta-

blishment at Bourdeaux, that Charles the Fifth passed through that city. Buchanan, as one of the Rectors of the school, was appointed to address the Emperor in a Latin poem, in which the greatness and fame of this Prince were so handsomely celebrated, that he not only rewarded the poet, but appeared, upon his account, to express a more partial regard for the inhabitants; to whom he promised his favour and protection.

But all his genius, learning, and merit were insufficient to avert, or to allay the malice of offended power. Cardinal Beaton had been exerting his influence with the Archbishop of Bourdeaux to have him apprehended. This revenge, however, was seasonably frustrated by Buchanan's friends, into whose hands Beaton's letters to the Archbishop had fallen. The death of the King of Scotland moreover in 1542, and circumstances in consequence of it, contributed to divert the Cardinal's attention.

During the next four years Buchanan gives no account of his own life, and these memoirs which have been offered by different Authors to supply the chasm, are found, upon comparison with each other, either inconsistent or improbable. The learned Editor of his works at Edinburgh in 1715, in his notes on the Life written by Buchanan himself, after having examined the various accounts, is able to conclude nothing from them, but that our illustrious author spent the four years in question in different parts of France, sometimes in the capital and sometimes in the provinces, cultivating acquaintance with the most learned men of that country, and assisting them occasionally in their lectures and other literary engagements. About the year 1544 he is supposed, with considerable probability, to have been connected with the famous Adrian Turnebus ‡ and Muretus,

* To say, with some of his panegyriste, that his Latin was, without exception, pure, would certainly be going too far; though it may well be questioned whether any of his numerous learned contemporaries, who, like himself, wrote almost wholly in Latin, have surpassed him in the article of purity.

† In hoc argumento facile omnibus palmam contigit Buchananus. Dupont, Praef. ad Græc. Psalmorum Metaphrasin.

Buchananus unus est in totâ Europâ, omnes post se relinquit in Latina poesi. Scaligeriana p. 75, Edit. Colon. 1695.

‡ Turnbull. He was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, which was called by this name from one of his ancestors having probably saved the life of King Robert Bruce, by turning aside a wild bull running furiously to attack him. His father was a Scottish gentleman.

retus *, in the College of Cardinal Le Moine, at Paris.

In the year 1546 his old friend Govea was commissioned by the King of Portugal to invite able teachers of philosophy and classical literature to establish themselves in the University of Coimbra. Among others he made the King's proposal to Buchanan, who very willingly closed with it, as offering him a quiet retreat, and that in the society of several of his friends, for the cultivation of letters in almost the only corner of Europe at that time free from foreign or domestic wars.

In 1547 this learned coterie embarked for Portugal; and here our author's affairs prospered, till the death of Govea, who lived only about a year after they had quitted France.

How prematurely are our best purposes of happiness often thwarted! Buchanan had now, bereft of his friend and protector, to combat the tyranny and superstition of Monks. A monster that ate flesh in Lent, and dared to imagine that St. Austin's opinions favoured the common sense of the Protestants more than certain extravagant doctrines of the Catholics; an impious wretch who could discover no metamorphosis in the elements of the Eucharist; and one, above all, from whose eye the hypocrisy of Franciscans could neither veil their ignorance nor their vices, was sure not to want enemies at that time in Portugal. Through the influence of the Monks, Buchanan was imprisoned a year and a half in the Inquisition. Delivered from thence, he was sent to a Monastery, to be better instructed in the principles of the Catholic Faith. But arriving at no convictions in its favour, and vastly endeavouring in his turn to enlighten those whom he found to comprehend nothing of the genuine spirit of Christ's Religion, he grew weary of his situation; although he acknowledges the particular Friars of that Convent to have been neither bad men, nor to have wanted kindness towards him. To amuse the *excess* of his confinement, he

here wrote a considerable part of his inimitable Version of the Psalms. Some have asserted, that this task was enjoined him as a penance for his heterodoxy, and that, fascinated by the divine music of his lyre, the Monks of the Cloyster rewarded him with his liberty. Be the cause what it might, he at length obtained it.

He now greatly desired to return to France, and earnestly solicited a passport and necessaries for his journey. The King, persuaded of his uncommon merit, endeavoured to detain him in Portugal, and, to tempt his stay, held out to him prospects of honourable advancement; allowing him, however, in the mean time but a slender provision for his daily sustenance. After having been for several months encouraged by false hopes of a certain and permanent situation, chagrined and tired out by delay, he was determined to yield no longer to obstacles thrown in the way of his departure, and seizing the opportunity of a Cretan vessel ready to sail for England, in 1552 he embarked without permission, and landed in this country.

He did not listen to any proposals made for his continuance in England amidst the confusions which prevailed during the minority of Edward VI. but after a very short stay here, he fulfilled his original design of going to France, and remained two years at Paris. During this visit he published his *Alceftis*, and wrote his "*Frater Fraterrimi*," in one book, consisting of Epigrams, and smaller Poems in various metres, meant chiefly to satirize lazy Monks, superstitious Priests, and even Popes themselves. Among these we find his "*Somnium*," spoken of above, and which seems to have been the primary cause of half the vexations and unpleasant occurrences of his life.

Charles de Colsi, Marechal de Brissac, conceiving very highly of his talents from his Tragedy of *Jephthe*, published at Paris about a year after his *Alceftis*, induced him in 1555 to undertake the education of his son, Timoleon de Colsi,

man in the French Guards. Scaliger says of Adrian Turnbull, that he was the greatest and most learned man of his time. He died in 1565, in the 53d year of his age, so much respected in the Republic of Letters, that not less than five hundred epitaphs and elegies were published in his honour, shortly after his death, by his learned contemporaries. Some Author, I think, has said of him, that a man equally profound in literature does not arise once in a thousand years.

Miræus was among the most eminent as a critic and philologer; so that the triumvirate must have ranked one of the best critical commentators in our literary hemisphere.

and for that purpose to accompany him into Piedmont. According to Brantôme, Buchanan succeeded not ill in this task; for we are informed by that author, that he rendered his pupil sufficiently learned to qualify him properly for military life, in which his father was chiefly ambitious of advancing him to honour. Our Preceptor, during this connection, was not only entertained by the Marechal de Brissac with all attention and respect due both to his character and situation, but he is said to have been frequently admitted to the Marechal's secret* councils. In a passage cited by Buchanan's Editor of 1715, from a Latin oration of Henry Stephens, the friend of Buchanan, I find an anecdote relative to this subject, which perhaps you will think not unworthy of insertion. The orator, after having taken notice of the contempt sometimes shewn for the opinions of literary men upon matters of war, says, "Brissac, on the contrary, leader of the forces of Francis I. in the wars of Piedmont, was wont to call George Buchanan, his son's preceptor, into council with the Generals themselves of the army. This practice was occasioned by the following circumstance: Once, when Buchanan, in order to give some commission to a servant, went down from his apartment to a dining-room contiguous and open to the hall, where Brissac was holding council on a point of much consequence to the success of his affairs, one of the General Officers smiled at something which he overheard Buchanan muttering, expressive of discontent at the opinion of the majority in council. Brissac, perceiving what entertained the General, obliged Buchanan to deliver his sentiments freely. The wisdom of his speech appeared like something oracular, not only to Brissac, but to every officer present, and experiment confirmed its merit."

His connection with the Marechal continued till 1560, and formed, not improbably, the happiest part of his life. Where he passed the two subsequent years is matter of uncertainty: contemporary writers disagree much about it.

In 1563 he returned to Scotland a declared member of the Reformed

Church. Two years after, we find him gone again to France; that country ever to our Author possessing peculiar attraction; but upon what particular account he went is not known. He was, however, almost immediately recalled by Queen Mary of Scots, and engaged as future preceptor to the child with whom she was pregnant, afterwards James VI. Till this Prince became old enough for instruction, she placed Buchanan in the Principalship of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's; an office which he filled for four years with singular credit.

As his genius, abilities, and extraordinary acquisitions in literature, had now secured him universal esteem and reputation in the learned world, so his religious and political principles won him the confidence and attachment of that party, whose councils, not many years afterwards, predominated in the transactions of his country.

In execution of his professional duties at St. Andrew's, he principally dedicated himself to the instruction of the students in philosophy, employing, however, his leisure in preparing an edition of his poems. But philosophy, poetry, criticism, and grammar, distinguished as he was by his proficiency in each, were not the only studies which had occupied the former part of his life. During his residence in Piedmont with the Marechal de Brissac, he had applied himself earnestly to the study of controversial † theology; particularly to the subjects in dispute betwixt the Church of Rome and the Reformers. Thus qualified, although a layman, he was elected Moderator to the Synod of Scotland which assembled in June 1567. The ambition of the Regent Murray, his old pupil, discovered no inconsiderable resources in the literary talents and political abilities of Buchanan, whilst placed in this situation. It was in this post too, that he found opportunity both of projecting and giving sanction to the measures, which proved fatal to the interest and, at length, to the government of the Queen; to whom he had been under great obligations, and whose beauty and merits had been the theme of some of his poems.

About the end of the year 1563, when the Prince had nearly completed the

* Nota in Vitam, p. 7. Edit. Eding. 1715.

† Ut (sic loquitur ipse in vita tua) de controversiis, quæ tum majorem hominibus partem exercabant exactius judicare possent.

fourth year of his age, Buchanan was, by order of the Privy Council and States of the Realm, directed to attend the charge of his education, at court; being at the same time very honourably permitted to nominate a * successor to his literary functions at St. Andrew's. If you should ever peruse the † act of Council relative to Buchanan's removal, you will have great pleasure in remarking the zeal of these illustrious persons for the success and advancement of learning in that celebrated seminary.

As our Author had now no public office to divert his attention; as an ardent love of letters was his ruling passion; as the eyes of the court and of the whole kingdom were turned upon him, and, as it were, waiting the success of his instructions, we must suppose every nerve of his genius strained to the utmost in order to accomplish his royal pupil, and to infuse into his mind those principles of virtue and knowledge, in which the welfare of his fellow-citizens was so nearly interested. The character and talents of James VI. being known to every one at all conversant in history, it may suffice to say, that the public expectation respecting his instructors, so far as their responsibility went, was amply satisfied: I say instructors, for it seems unjust not to mention that Mr. Peter Young, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, a learned and accomplished person, was Buchanan's colleague in this important charge. Important however as it was, yet the assistance of so able a coadjutor

must have left Buchanan considerably in the possession of his own time. Without this supposition, it had been impossible for him to write those † political treatises which he did in the year 1570, and about that time, to support the measures of his party, and to blacken the characters of their adversaries.

In what year he began his celebrated Latin History of Scotland, is not yet clearly determined; but it is with probability supposed to have been soon after these occasional publications. This work is divided into twenty books, beginning with the reign of Fergus, 330 years before Christ, and ending with that of the unfortunate Mary; not less unfortunate in the transactions of her reign, than to have had them transmitted to posterity by the brilliant pen of an Historian devoted to her enemies. All the latter years of his life were employed upon this undertaking, and nothing but the most resolute application could have enabled him to finish it, afflicted as he was with extreme ill health, labouring under the advances of old-age, and continually interrupted by the indispensable duties of the King's education. In the 27th epistle of his literary § correspondence, dated November 9, 1579, not three years before his death, giving an account of most of his Works, and of his trouble in selecting and improving them, he concludes thus: "And to all this I have added the task of writing history; a labourous employment in the

* The person whom he named was Patrick Adamson; the same who, according to Ruddiman, was afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

† Cited by Ruddiman in the Edit. of 1715.

‡ These were his Camellion; his Admonition to the true Lords; and his famous book "De Jure Regni Scotorum," in which last he vindicates and defends every thing which had been done or said by himself or his party against Mary Queen of Scots. This book not only gave occasion to much clamour, but caused riots and tumults in the kingdom. His arguments are fully answered by Adam Blackwood, in his "Apologia pro regibus adversus G. Buchanani dialogum de jure regni," &c. 1580. 8vo. Both this Treatise and the Answer to it acquired universal celebrity in their time.

§ He mentions this subject in a Letter of August 25, 1577, written in the old Scottish, and addressed to Maister Randolph Squier, Maister of Postes to the Queen's Grace of England: "As for the present, I am occupit in writyng of our History, being assurit to content few, and to displice many chathrow. As to the end of it, yf ye gett it not or this winter be past, lippen not for it, nor name other writyngs from me. The rest of my occupation is with the gout, quhills haldis me besy both day and nyt. And quhair ye say, ye haif not lang to live, I traist to God to go before yow, albeit I be op fut, and ye ryd the post, &c. See Ruddiman's Pref. to the Edit. of 1715.

¶ These Epistles chiefly in Latin, forty one in number, are placed at the end of the Edit. of 1715.

vigour of life; but which now, whilst I am meditating upon my latter end, between the apprehensions of death on one hand, and the shame of not proceeding on the other, is necessarily become slow and unpleasant: yet I feel myself obliged to proceed, though unwilling to go on." He had, however, at length, the satisfaction of completing this the greatest and the last of his mortal labours, but survived its publication scarcely a single month.

Although no person was ever better qualified, in point of abilities or information, to shine in historical composition, or since the days of Livy and Sallust has written it with more chastised taste, or perhaps with greater purity of style, yet not only his enemies universally complain of his partiality, but even they who profess the greatest tenderness for his fame are sometimes inclined to question his veracity, and still oftener to censure his want of moderation.

Though Buchanan's merits and services were not left without honours or recompence by his patrons, the Earls of Murray and Moreton, successively Regents during the King's minority, he arrived at most of them but in the latest stage of his life, and is said to have left behind him neither estates nor money. He was first made Director of the Royal Chancery, afterwards Keeper of the Privy Seal, and a Member of the Council, and pensioned on the revenues of the Convent of * Cross-raguel.

Broken at length by age and infirmities, he retired in 1581 from the Court at Stirling to Edinburgh, resigning every public charge, and calmly composing himself for the approaches of death. In a pleasing and pathetic † letter, written in the spring of that year, to his only surviving friend in Portugal, he says, "I have for some time bidden adieu to letters. My sole concern now is, how I may most quietly withdraw from my ill-assorted com-

panions; a dying man from the society of the living." Thus gracefully and deliberately quitting the scene of life, departed this extraordinary man, on Friday morning the 28th of September 1582, in the 76th year of his age.

Buchanan, with regard to his person, is said to have been slovenly, inattentive to dress, and almost to have bordered upon rusticity in his manners and appearance. The character of his countenance was manly but austere, and the portraits remaining of him bear testimony to this observation. But he was highly polished in his language and style of conversation, which was generally much seasoned with wit and humour. On every subject he possessed a peculiar facility of illustration by lively anecdotes and short moral examples; and when his knowledge and recollection failed in suggesting these, his invention immediately supplied him. He has been too justly reproached with instances of revenge, and forgetfulness of obligations. These seem not, however, to have been characteristic qualities, but occasional failures of his nobler nature, and arising from too violent an attachment to party, and an affection too partial towards individuals. To the same source, perhaps, may be traced that easiness of belief to which he is found too frequently to resign his better judgment. His freedom from anxieties relative to fortune, and indifference to outward and accidental circumstances, gained him, with some, the reputation of a Stoic Philosopher; but as a state of mind undisturbed by the vicissitudes of life, and a disposition to leave the morrow to take care of itself, are enjoined by one far better than Zeno, let us not forget that Buchanan is affirmed moreover to have been religious and devout, nor unjustly place so illustrious a figure in the nich of an Athenian portico, which claims no inferior station in the Christian Temple.

J. LETTICE, B. D.

* The Cross Royal.

† Epist. 37. ad Eliam Vinetum, Edinb. 17. Cal. Ass. an. 1581. "Ego vero literis jamdudum valedixi. Nunc id unum satago, ut, minimo cum strepitu, et inaequalium meorum, hoc est, mortuus è vivorum contubernio demigrem."

052
EUR/N
VOL.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

January 4, 1795.

IN your valuable Repository for last month, you inserted my *Attempt to prove the Heathen Jupiter to be the same with the Jehovah of the Hebrews*.—Allow me, therefore, to continue that subject (in proof of the coincidence of sacred and prophane history) in the following paper:

ATTEMPTING TO PROVE THE HEATHEN MERCURY TO BE THE SAME WITH THE AARON OF SACRED HISTORY.

FABLE undoubtedly owes its birth to the alteration of historical facts, occasioned by the degeneracy of the human heart. The study of explaining or rather paralleling these, when undertaken with religious precaution, may undoubtedly be useful for instruction, and at the same time serves as a barrier in the support of the sacred writings against the cavils of infidelity.

The Greeks gave Mercury the name of *Ερμης*, signifying eloquence. Now this word *Ερμης* is derived through *ερως* from *ερω*, which latter word is derived from *דור* *dotus*, and from which some etymologists derive the name of Aaron, of whom we find that eloquence was the peculiar characteristic: "And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses. and he said, Is not Aaron the Levite thy brother? I know that he can speak well." The gifts of prophecy and knowledge attributed to Mercury, are but the types of the many favours vouchsafed to Aaron, and even communicated to his sons and successors in the Pontifical dignity, to whom God himself granted the privilege of wearing the Urim and Thummim, which was, as it were, an oracle at all times present in Israel.

Mercury was feigned, amongst the Poets, to have been the grandson of Atlas, by his mother's side; thus Hor.

"*Mercuri sacunde, Nepos Atlantis:*"

and Aaron was in like manner grandson to Levi, by the same descent. It was on this account that Mercury received the name of *Atlantides* from the Latins, and Aaron that of the Levite from God himself.

The principal quality of this Deity was,

"*Magni Jovis et Deorum Nuncium;*"

and Homer calls him "*Αγγελον ἀθανάτων*." This was the chief employment of the Heathen Mercury; and for this reason they gave him his *Petasis* and *Talaria*; for which, as far as I know, we can bring no nearer parallels than the Pontificals, the symbols of the Priests.

And as the place which Mercury filled in the Heathen *Pantheon* was that of Messenger, so the principal character which Aaron, at his first arrival in Egypt, supported, was that of Joint Messenger with Moses from God to Pharaoh and the Children of Israel.

Again, Horace calls him

"*Curvæ Lyrae parentem.*"

In the sacred writings we find mention of the *cbinnor*, which we translate the harp. This instrument was invented by Jubal, the son of Lamech. It was upon the *cbinnor* that David played before Saul; and it was thus the captive Levites hung upon the willows of Babylon, and was used in the Temple at Jerusalem. It was made of *almugim*, concerning which authors are in general divided: the Septuagint translate it wrought wood; the Raboins render it coral; and Josephus informs, that those made by order of Solomon were of *electrum, amber*. Allowing then either of these two last, we shall find that it was not unlike the testudo of Mercury in colour, and perhaps not in shape, if the draught of it be true which is found in Calmet. And if either or both of these should be disallowed, is it not likely that the Heathens, who, in the stories of not only their Gods but their Heroes made a motley jumble of actions and events, should have confounded the ram's-horn trumpets of Joshua with the testudo, or tortoise-shell lyre, of Mercury? And though Jubal was the inventor, yet we find that the *cbinnor*, the flutes, the instruments of music, and the sacred trumpets, were peculiarly under the care and management of the Priests and Levites; to them alone it belonged to make use of them in the Temple and in religious assemblies; and the words of Horace, in his ode "*Ad Lynam,*"

"*—— dapibus supremi*

"*Grata testudo Jovis*"

seem to allude to this instrument's being used in the Temple in the performance of the Levite's office. H. E.

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 J A N U A R Y 1795.

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

An Enquiry into the Duties of Man, in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. 4to. 1s. B. and J. White.

IT has been objected to moral writers, from Plato and Aristotle down to Puffendorff and Grotius, that their systems are too scientific and refined for the ordinary occurrences of life; for how shall abstract principles repel a present and strong temptation? More modern authors have delivered their rules of ethics with a closer attention to practice, but they have usually comprehended too wide a range, and have described the general duties of man, while those of the different ranks and professions in society have been passed in silence. Indeed, to trace out minutely the different habits and obligations of all the different orders in civil life, might be too much to expect from an individual writer; it would be considered as sufficient if he should explain clearly the particular duties of that class of persons whose pursuits and avocations were allied to his own. Sorel, the Historiographer of France, published about the middle of the last century, in his "Bibliotheque François," a long account of authors in the French language who have treated of the conduct of life in public, or of what are called the homiletical virtues; but it should seem that their precepts referred to behaviour rather than to morals, and were directed chiefly to the higher orders in society. This last observation applies to a very ingenious little pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," of which elegance and force are its least recommendations; and which appears to have suggested the hint of the work before us. The Author of this has indeed extended his plan over a much more ample and

VOL. XXVII.

useful field of enquiry, and has rendered by it a very eminent service to his country and to mankind. That he has been able to treat minutely and correctly of the habits, pursuits, and occupations of the different ranks and professions into which the higher and middle classes of society are in this country distributed, is owing, as he informs us in a short preface, to his having been favoured with the unreserved advice and animadversions of persons severally occupying the station, or belonging to the profession in question, and accustomed to consider its duties in a conscientious light.

The work is divided into Fifteen Chapters. The First contains the plan of the work; and in the course of this chapter the Author gives his reasons why no part of the work has been appropriated to those who are placed in the lowest ranks of society. By them argumentative and bulky treatises of morality will not be read. The careful perusal of their Bible, and the study of short and familiar expositions of its precepts, aided by the public and private admonitions of their pastors, are to them the principal sources of instruction. The Second Chapter contains General Remarks on the First Principles of the British Constitution. Chapter the Third explains the Duties of the Sovereign; Chapter the Fourth, the General Duties of Englishman as Subjects and Fellow-citizens. Chapter the Fifth is on the Duties of Peers. Chapter the Sixth is on those of Members of the House of Commons. Chapter the Seventh treats on the Duties of the Executive Officers of Government. Chapter

Chapter the Eighth is on the Duties of Naval and Military Officers; Chapter the Ninth on the Duties of the Legal Profession; Chapter the Tenth on those of Justices of the Peace and Municipal Magistrates; Chapter the Eleventh on the Duties of the Clerical Profession; Chapter the Twelfth on the Duties of Physicians; Chapter the Thirteenth on the Duties of Persons engaged in Trade and Business; Chapter the Fourteenth on the Duties of Private Gentlemen. In the Fifteenth and concluding Chapter considerations are submitted to Persons who doubt or deny the Truth of Christianity, or the Necessity of a strict Observance of all its Precepts. In a work, the obvious intention of which is to be useful rather than amusing, much novelty ought not to be expected; we will, therefore, content ourselves with passing cursorily over the work, selecting possibly such passages from each chapter, in its order, as shall appear to us most original or important.

Our Author's observations, in the Second Chapter, on the privilege of voting for Members of Parliament, are of this description:

"It is undoubtedly true, that a very large majority of the inhabitants of this Kingdom has no elective voice in the appointment of the Members of the House of Commons; in other words, most of the people of Great Britain have no suffrage in the nomination of the persons who are to enact the laws by which non-electors, in common with the rest of the nation, are to be governed. But the limited diffusion of the elective franchise cannot fairly be affirmed to be a breach of justice. The right of voting for a Member of Parliament is a public trust; it is as truly a civil office as the most conspicuous employment in the State; and, humble as it may seem, is a civil office of considerable importance. All public offices and trusts being constituted in this kingdom for the general good of the whole; it is just that they should be conferred on such political conditions as the general good may demand, and be devolved on those persons alone who possess the political qualifications deemed essential to the proper discharge of the duties attached to them. Of these conditions and qualifications the nation is to judge; and when it has fixed, according to its best views of public utility, the terms on which each public office shall be conferred, and the de-

scription of persons to whom it shall be entrusted, no man who is destitute of the civil qualifications prescribed, has any plea for complaining of injustice in being precluded from filling the post. It would be as unreasonable in a person thus disqualified, to contend that he is treated with injustice in not being permitted to be an elector, as it would be to affirm that he is unjustly treated in not being permitted to be King. The King and the elector are alike public officers, and the nation has the same right to appoint citizens of a particular description to choose Members of Parliament, as it has to appoint a particular family to occupy the throne." In a subsequent part of the same chapter, the Author considers the expediency of the limitation of the right of voting for Members of Parliament; and concludes with the following observations: "The grand object to be had in view in imparting the elective franchise is, to secure, as far as may be possible, the choice of proper Representatives. By this consideration alone the number and description of electors ought to be regulated. And if this consideration undeniably requires, on the one hand, that the whole number of electors in the kingdom should bear an adequate proportion to the amount of the inhabitants, it seems equally to require, on the other, that the right of voting should be confined to men competent and likely to discharge the trust committed to them, in a manner conducive to the public good. If we reflect on the uninformed condition of multitudes in the lower ranks of society; on the blind deference which they commonly pay to the will of their immediate superiors; on the temptations they are under of being corrupted by bribes; on the facility with which they may be deluded by artful misrepresentations and inflammatory harangues; on the difficulty of preventing confusion and riots in popular assemblies, spreading over the face of a whole kingdom; on the rapidity with which tumults excited by design or accident in one assembly would be communicated by contagion to another, until the country would be agitated with general convulsions; if we reflect on the dangers to be dreaded from these and other circumstances which would attend the plan of universal suffrage, we shall probably be induced to rejoice that the elective right is limited under

under the British Constitution. And we are not to forget, that if any inconveniencies and hardships are to be apprehended in consequence of limiting it, they are necessarily much diminished, if not altogether removed, by the very small share of property requisite to procure the privilege of voting for county members."

The following remarks, which close the chapter we are now considering, are a weighty counterpoise to the prevailing eagerness for a reformation in our civil government, borrowed, though as it should seem without much deference to the instructions of experience, from the furious passion for change in a neighbouring nation.

"Whoever considers the power which every Member of either House of Parliament possesses, of proposing in his place such measures as he deems advisable, and the power of the Legislature as to adopting the measures proposed, will not impute the defect of being unable to remedy its imperfections, to the British Constitution. And the imputation, were it brought forwards, would be repelled by a reference to the many great improvements which have been peaceably made in the Constitution at different periods, reaching even to the present times. No human work can attain perfection; nor is any human work carried to that degree of excellence which it is capable of attaining, but by the exertions of growing wisdom, continued through the lapse of ages. In proportion as we survey the governments, and the internal condition of the greater part of the civilized world, we shall see additional reason to be thankful to Providence, for having cast our lot under the British Constitution. And we have cause still farther to rejoice, that a regular method of removing any remaining defects in the

Constitution and the Laws (and every good man should be anxious for the quiet removal of all of which he is conscious), is provided and indicated by the Constitution itself. The humblest and the poorest subject may carry his complaints to the British Parliament. And if once the sense of the nation be decidedly formed, and permanently expressed, concerning the injustice or impolicy of any particular law, the public voice will reach every branch of the Legislature, and obtain that change in the system which moral duty and the general welfare demand. It is thus that improvements have been made in the Constitution for centuries past; and it is thus, we trust, that they will continue to be made for centuries to come."

From Chapter the Third, which treats of the Duties of the Sovereign, we shall make no selection; nor that we think it inferior in excellence to the other parts of the work; but as we cannot quote from every part, we would wish to conform to the intention of the worthy and patriotic Author, of extending to the widest circles the benefit of his labours. We shall pass over likewise the Fourth Chapter for the same reason, observing only that Mr. Gilborne contests in it, and we think with success, the claim of the Sovereign to natural, perpetual, and indefeasible allegiance; an opinion supported by Sir W. Blackstone, and other writers of high repute.

The Chapter on the Duties of Peers has a very just and important observation on the custom of voting by proxy.

"A considerate nobleman will make a very sparing and cautious use of his privilege of voting by proxy; and will be scrupulous in receiving the proxy of another Peer. Indeed, the idea of a person giving his vote in the decision

* "The improvements made in the British Constitution by Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta (Blackstone, Vol. IV. p. 423.), and by several other charters and public acts, in the earlier period of our history, do not fall within this description, having been obtained, principally or entirely, by means of successful insurrections. But among the happy changes quietly effected in the manner pointed out by the Constitution itself, we may particularly mention the enacting of the Petition of Right, in the reign of Charles the First, by which, Sir W. Blackstone observes (Vol. IV. p. 437.), the English Constitution received great alteration and improvement; the Habeas Corpus Act, and the abolition of Military Tenures, in the reign of Charles the Second; the Bill of Rights, and the Toleration Act, about the time of the Revolution. And, to speak of the reign of his present Majesty, the completion of the independency of the Judges, the extension of the rights of citizens to Roman Catholics, the recent Bill respecting Libels, and the decision of Parliament that its dissolution does not abate a pending Impeachment, may be regarded as acquisitions of the most salutary nature, and highly beneficial to the Constitution of the realm."

of a question which he has not heard debated, and may never have considered, in enacting or rejecting a bill with the nature and object of which he is unacquainted, at a time too, perhaps, when he is in another quarter of the globe, and unable to learn the present posture of affairs and circumstances either at home or in the rest of Europe, is so plainly repugnant to common sense, is capable of being so easily and grossly perverted to the manoeuvres of private interest, or of party, and so nearly resembles the Popish plan of putting one man's conscience into the hands of another, that the surrender of this privilege would, apparently, be at once honourable to the House of Lords, and beneficial to the nation."

Among the benefits resulting from the House of Commons, as it is at present constituted, the following deserves to be recited from the Sixth Chapter:

"It furnishes the means of a patient and safe discussion of political grievances and popular discontents, before they are grown to such a magnitude as neither to be tolerated with safety to the State, nor removed without the risk of dangerous convulsions. The beneficial effects of a Representative House of Commons, in this point of view, are not to be described. In despotic governments, from the want of similar institutions, the smothered embers accumulate heat in secret, until they burst into a general flame. The people, impatient at length of enduring the wrongs over which they have long brooded in silent indignation, seek redress by open rebellion, as the only method by which they can hope to obtain it. In the ancient democratic States, in which the principle of representation was not adopted, endeavours to redress glaring defects in the constitution were usually productive of ferment, tumults, and factious disorders, which rendered the attempt abortive, or terminated in hasty and impolitic resolves. But in Great Britain, the House of Commons serves as a conductor to draw off the lightning by a noiseless and constant discharge, instead of suffering it to collect until the cloud becomes incapable of containing it, and by an instantaneous flash to level to the ground a fabric, which ages had been employed in erecting."

The three following Chapters we shall pass over in silence, remarking only, that the Eighth, which relates to the Duties of Naval and Military Officers, contains in the Notes several important and striking facts, derived from the best authority, and contributing very much to diversity and to enforce the reasoning. The same observation applies also to the Thirteenth Chapter, and indeed, in writings of the didactic kind, examples can hardly be too often employed.

The recital occurring in the Tenth Chapter, of the temptations which assail a Justice of the Peace, is forcibly expressed:

"Every situation and employment in life influences, by a variety of moral causes, the views, tempers, and dispositions of those who are placed in it. The Justice of the Peace can plead no exemption from this general rule. The nature of his authority, and the mode in which it is exercised, have an obvious tendency to produce some very undesirable alterations in his character, by implanting new failings in it, or by aggravating others to which he may have antecedently been prone. His jurisdiction is extremely extensive, and comprises a multiplicity of persons and cases. The individuals who are brought before him are almost universally his inferiors, and commonly in the lowest ranks of society. The principal share of his business is transacted in his own house, before few spectators, and those in general indigent and illiterate. Hence he is liable to become dictatorial, brow-beating, consequential, and ill-humoured; domineering in his inclinations, dogmatical in his opinions, and arbitrary in his decisions. He knows, indeed, that most of his decisions may be subject to reversal at the Sessions; but he may easily learn to flatter himself, that he shall meet with no severe censure from his friends and brethren on the bench, for what they will probably consider as an oversight, or, at the most, as an error easily remedied, and therefore of little importance. He knows too, that he may be called to account before the Court of King's Bench; but he is also aware that great tenderness is properly shown by Courts of Law to the conduct of a Justice, unless a culpable intention on his part is clearly proved, and that the objects he may be tempted to ag-

"The country is greatly obliged to any worthy Magistrate that, without sinister views of his own, will engage in this troublesome service. And therefore, if a well-meaning Justice grieve

grieve are usually too humble, ignorant, and timid to think of seeking redress, except in very palpable and flagrant cases, and frequently too poor to be able to undertake the task of seeking it in any. In consequence, moreover, of being perpetually conversant in his official capacity with the most worthless members of the community, destined as it were to register every crime perpetrated within many miles of his habitation, and witnessing petty acts of violence, knavery, and fraud, committed by men who had previously maintained a tolerable good character in their neighbourhood, he may readily acquire the habit of beholding all mankind with a suspicious eye; of cherishing sentiments of general distrust, and of looking with less and less concern on the distresses of the common people, from a vague and inconsiderate persuasion that they seldom suffer more than they deserve. Against these snares and temptations which beset him on every side, and will infallibly circumvent him in a greater or less degree, if he relis in heedless inattention, or in false ideas of security, let him guard with unremitting vigilance. If they are suffered to undermine those better resolutions, and

supplant those better purposes with which he entered upon his office; let him not think that he shall escape from the circle of their influence, when he quits the limits of his justice-room. They will follow him into every scene of private and domestic life. The habits of the Magistrate will infect the conduct of the husband, the father, the friend, the country gentleman; they will render him arrogant and overbearing, sour and morose, impatient of contradiction, obstinate in his designs and undertakings, gloomy, suspicious, and unfeeling; uncomfortable to all around him, and more uncomfortable to himself."

The next Chapter treats of the Clerical Profession, for the principal materials of which our Author acknowledges his obligations to Bishop Burnet and Archbishop Secker. We shall make no quotations from this part of the subject; for with whatever faults the Clergy may be charged, it will hardly be said, generally, that they have no knowledge of their duty; nor can those to whom the censure may be justly applied, attribute their ignorance to the want of instruction.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley, and on the several Addresses delivered to him on his Arrival at New-York. 8vo. pp. 63. 1s. 6d. Printed in Philadelphia. London, reprinted by Stockdale.

THE numerous attacks, as well on the political as religious principles of Dr. Priestley, during his residence in England, were, by persons not interested in the contest, not unfrequently considered as resulting from that prejudice which generally views the object of its assault through a false medium; and, indeed, when we witness an open attempt to sap the very bases of Institutions which we have been accustomed to regard with a degree of religious veneration, the language of defence is naturally apt to assume a degree of intemperance, which to those who have not the same feelings with ourselves, sometimes appears like the petulant acrimony of personal malice.

But from such imputations as these the productions of a foreigner must be wholly exempt; he cannot be swayed by personal *piu* or local prejudice; and when he attacks the principles and the conduct of a man who has selected his country as a favourite *aylum*, his arguments must be supposed to result from conviction operating with irresistible force, on a mind unbiassed by partial considerations; and, viewed in this just light, they are entitled to a considerable degree of respect. This observation, when applied to the author before us, will acquire additional strength; for he expressly avows himself hostile to that nation against which the Reverend Emigrant has preferred such

makes any undesigning slip in his practice, great lenity and indulgence are shewn to him in the Courts of Law, and there are many statutes made to protect him in the upright discharge of his office, which among other privileges prohibit such Justices from being sued for any oversight, without notice beforehand; and stop all suits begun, on tender made of sufficient amends. But, on the other hand, any malicious or tyrannical abuse of their office, is usually severely punished; and all persons who receive a verdict against a Justice for any wilful or malicious injury, are entitled to double costs." Blackstone, Vol. I. p. 354.

heavy

heavy and repeated complaints, and he tells us, that viewing Dr. Priestley as a man that sought repose, his heart welcomed him to the Shores of Peace. The attempt of the Doctor, to promote that in America which he had failed to effect in England, his endeavour "to mislead and deceive the People of the United States," operated a change in these favourable sentiments, and superinduced the present Observations.

After premising that "those who know any thing of the English Dissenters, know that they always introduce their political claims and projects under the masks of religion," and that "the Doctor was one of those who entertained hopes of bringing about a Revolution in England upon the French plan," the author proceeds to investigate the unfortunate tumult at Birmingham, which the Doctor had assigned as the subject of his complaint, and the cause of his emigration; and having briefly displayed its causes and its consequences, he thus sums up the business.

"Nothing certainly can be a stronger proof of the independence of the Courts of Justice, and of the impartial execution of the Laws in England, than the circumstances and result of this cause. A man who had for many years been the avowed and open enemy of the Government and Constitution, had his property destroyed by a mob who declared themselves the friends of both, and who rose on him because he was not. This mob were pursued by the Government whose cause they thought they were defending; some of them suffered death, and the inhabitants of the place where they assembled were obliged to indemnify the man whose property they had destroyed. It would be curious to know what sort of protection this *reverend* Doctor, this "friend of humanity," wanted. Would nothing satisfy him but the blood of the whole mob? Did he wish to see the town of Birmingham, like that of Lyons, razed, and all its industrious and loyal inhabitants butchered, because some of

them had been carried to commit unlawful excesses from their detestation of his wicked projects? "BIRMINGHAM HAS COMBATED AGAINST PRIESTLEY—BIRMINGHAM IS NO MORE!" This, I suppose, would have satisfied the *charitable* modern Philosopher, who pretended, and who the Democratic Society * say did, "return to his enemies blessings for curses." Woe to the wretch that is exposed to the benedictions of a modern Philosopher; his "*dextre vengeresse*" is ten thousand times more to be feared than the bloody poignard of the assassin: the latter is drawn on individuals only, the other is pointed at the human race. Happily for the people of Birmingham these blessings had no effect; there was no National Convention, Revolutionary Tribunal, or Guillotine in England."

He then proceeds to shew that the Doctor himself was the principal cause of those riots, and that the rioters did nothing that was not perfectly consonant to the principles he had for many years been labouring to infuse into their minds. He notices the inflammatory hand-bill distributed at Birmingham, which was disowned by the Doctor's Club, who offered a reward for apprehending the author, "but they took care to send him to France before their advertisement appeared †." They disowned it with the most solemn asseverations, offered a reward for apprehending the author, and afterwards justified it as an inoffensive thing. Here is a palpable inconsistency. The fact is, they perceived that this precious morsel of eloquence, in place of raising a mob for them, was like to raise one against them; they saw the storm gathering, and in the moment of fear disowned the writing. After the danger was over, seeing they could not exculpate themselves from the charge of having published it, they defended it as an inoffensive performance."

Adverting to the Doctor's justificatory letter to the people of Birmingham, in which he says that the company at the Hotel were only assembled "to

* This is one of the Societies which addressed Dr. P. on his arrival at New York. It is to be regretted, that the author did not print these Addresses, either in the body of the work, or by way of Appendix, as they are generally unknown in England.

† The author of this hand-bill was a Dissenting Schoolmaster in the vicinity of Birmingham, who, to use his own expression, used "to mingle in the amusements of his *after-noon*"—Anglicè, play at marbles with the boys.—After his escape from England he endeavoured to establish a Dissenting Seminary in Picardy, where he had the *modesty* to write to the parents of his former scholars, requesting his pupils might follow him.—*Rev.*

celebrate the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without intimating a desire of *any thing more than an improvement of their own Constitution,*" our author exclaims—"Excellent modesty! *Nothing but an improvement!*"—A LA FRANCOISE, of course. However, with respect to the Church, as it was a point of conscience, the Club do not seem to have been altogether so moderate in their designs.—"Believe me," says the Doctor, in the same letter, "the Church of England, which you now think you are supporting, has received a greater *blow* by this conduct of your's, than *I and all my friends* have ever aimed at it." They had then it seems aimed a *blow* at the established Church, and were forming a plan for *improving* the Constitution; and yet the Doctor, in the same letter, twice expresses his astonishment at their being treated as the enemies of the Church and State. In a letter to the Students of the College of Hackney, he says, "A Hierarchy, equally *the base of Christianity and rational Liberty,* now confesses its weakness, and be assured that you will see its complete reformation, or *its fall*;" and yet he has the assurance to tell the people of Birmingham, that their superiors have deceived them in representing him and his sect as the enemies of the Church and State."

Some of the enormities committed during the French Revolution, the object of the Doctor's admiration, and the theme of his applause, are next related. "From scenes like these," pursues our author, "the mind turns for relief and consolation to the riot at Birmingham. That riot, considered comparatively with what Doctor Priestley and his friends wished and attempted to stir up, was peace, harmony, and gentleness. Has this man any reason to complain? He will perhaps say, he did not approve of the French riots and massacres; to which I shall answer, that he *did* approve of them. His public celebration of them was a convincing proof of this; and if it were not, his sending his son to Paris, in the midst of them, to request the *honour* of becoming a French Citizen, is a proof that certainly will not be disputed. If then we take a view of the riots of which the Doctor is an admirer, and of those of which he expresses his detestation, we must fear he is very far from being that "*friend of human happiness*" that the Democra-

tic Society pretend to believe him. In short, in whatever light we view the Birmingham riots, we can see no object that excites our compassion, except the inhabitants of the Hundred, and the unfortunate rioters themselves."

Speaking of a Reform in Parliament, this writer reprobates the folly of reasoning upon abstract principles, and, in pursuit of a visionary delusion, of risking a certain good for a precarious advantage. After tracing the conduct of the French Reformers, and those of England during the unhappy Reign of our First Charles, he maintains, that the modern Reformers in this country had much more extensive views than some of them chose to confess. "That a Parliamentary Reform was the handle by which the English Revolutionists intended to effect the destruction of the Constitution, need not be insisted on; at least if we believe their own repeated declarations. Paine and some others clearly express themselves on this head. The Doctor was more cautious while in England, but, safely arrived in his "asylum," he has been a little more undisguised. He says, the troubles in Europe are the natural offspring of "the *forms of Government*" that exist there; and that the abuses spring from the "*artificial distinctions in Society.*" I must stop here a moment to remark on the impudence of this assertion. Is it not notorious, that *changing* those forms of Government, and *destroying* those distinctions in society, has introduced all the troubles in Europe? Had the form of Government in France continued what it had been for twelve or thirteen hundred years, would those troubles have ever had an existence? To hazard an assertion like this, a man must be an idiot, or he must think his readers so. It was then the *form* of the English Government, and those artificial distinctions, that is to say, of King, Prince, Bishop, &c. that he wanted to destroy, in order to produce that "*other system of Liberty,*" which he had been so long dreaming about. In his answer to the Address of "the Republican Natives of Great Britain and Ireland resident at New York," he says, "The wisdom and happiness of Republican Governments, and the evils resulting from hereditary monarchical ones, cannot appear in a stronger light to you than they do to me;" and yet this same man pretended an inviolable attachment to the *hereditary monarchical Government* of Great Britain.

Britain. Says he, by way of vindicating the principles of his Club to the people of Birmingham—"The first toast that was drank was, *The King and Constitution.*" What! does he make a merit in England of having boasted that which he abominates in America!—Alas! Philosophers are but mere men."

This, to use the language of the Fencing Schools, is certainly a *home-throw*; nor do we conceive it possible for the Doctor to parry it. Nothing can be more clear than this—that either the Doctor's professions of attachment to the Constitution while in England were false, or his subsequent professions of a different tendency in America were untrue. In the former instance, he had a very obvious motive for concealing the real sentiments of his mind; in the latter case, not the smallest necessity for disguise can be discerned. The inference is plain.

Our author thus pursues the subject.—"It is clear that a Parliamentary Reform was not the object; an after-game was intended, which the vigilance of Government, and the natural good sense of the people, happily prevented; and the Doctor, disappointed and chagrined, is come here to discharge his heart of what it has been so long collecting against his country. He tells the Democratic Society, that he cannot promise to be a better subject of this Government than he has been of that of Great Britain. Let us hope that he intends us an agreeable disappointment; if not, the sooner he emigrates back again the better."

The following observations on those self-sufficient Theorists with which the States of Europe at present abound, are pertinent and just:

"System-mongers are an unreasonable species of mortals; time, place, climate, nature itself, must give way. They must have the same Government in every quarter of the Globe, when, perhaps, there are not two countries which can possibly admit of the same form of Government at the same time.

A thousand hidden causes, a thousand circumstances and unforeseen events, interfere to the forming of a Government. It is always done by little and little.

When completed, it presents nothing like a *system*, nothing like a *theory* composed and written in a book.

It is not to be compared to the Government of the Committee

of human perfection, while they deery the English, when it is absolutely nothing more than the Government which the Kings of England established here, with such little modifications as were necessary, on account of the state of society and local circumstances. If then the Doctor is come here for a change of Government, he is the most disappointed of mortals. He will have the mortification to find in his "*asylum*," the same laws as those from which he has fled, the same upright manner of administering them, the same punishment of the oppressor, and the same protection of the oppressed. In the Courts of Justice he will every day see precedents quoted from the English Law-books, and (which may to him appear wonderful) we may venture to predict, that it will be very long before they will be supplanted by the bloody accords of the Revolutionary Tribunal. Let him compare the Government of these States, and the measures they have pursued, with what has passed under the boasted Constitution that he wished to introduce into England, and see if he can find one single instance of the most distant resemblance. In the abolition of Negro Slavery, for example, the Government of the United States have not rushed headlong into the mad plan of the National Convention. With much more humane views, with a much more sincere desire of seeing all mankind free and happy, they have, in spite of clubs and societies, proceeded with caution and justice. In short, they have adopted, as nearly as possible, considering the circumstances and situation, the same measures as have been taken by the Government which he abhors. He will have the further mortification to find, that the Government here is not, any more than in England, influenced by the vociferations of fish-women, or by the *toasts and resolutions* of Popular Societies. He will, however, have one consolation; here, as well as there, he will find, that the truly great, virtuous, and incorruptible man at the head of Government, is branded for an *Aristocrat* by those noisy gentry."

The Remarks on the different Addresses presented to Dr. Priestley on his arrival in America, which, as far as we can judge from the quotations contained in this pamphlet, were all drawn up in the language of French democracy, are truly equal to the lofty com-

commendations bestowed by the Doctor and his eulogists on Gallic Liberty, are forcibly contrasted with the arbitrary decrees of the Convention, by which they assumed to themselves a right of disposing of the property of individuals, decrees which are justly represented as much more tyrannical than the Inquisition in the height of its severity.—“This,” says our sensible American, “is the boasted *Gallic Liberty*. Let us hear their own definition of this Liberty. “Liberty,” says Barrere, in his report to the National Convention, on the 3d of January last, “Liberty, my dear fellow-citizens, is a privileged and general creditor; not only has she a right to our *property* and *persons*, but to our *talents* and *courage*, and even to our *thoughts*.”—Oh Liberty! what a metamorphosis hast thou undergone in the hands of these political jugglers! If this be Liberty, may God in his mercy continue me the most base slave. If this be liberty, who will say that the English did not do well in rejecting the Doctor’s plan for making them free? The Democrats of New York accuse the Allies of being combined to prevent the establishment of Liberty in France, and to destroy the Rights of Man; when it is notorious that the French themselves have banished the very idea of the thing from among them; that is to say, if they ever had an idea of it.”

The striking contradiction between the pacific professions of Doctor Priestley, and the
of his efforts, as occasionally betrayed in his publications, is forcibly illustrated in the following passage: “Doctor Priestley professes to wish for nothing but Toleration; liberty of conscience. But let us contrast these moderate and disinterested professions with what he has advanced in some of his latest publications. I have already taken notice of the assertion in his Letters to the Students of Hackney, “that the Established Church *must fall*.” In his Address to the Jews (whom, by the bye, he seems to wish to form a coalition with), he says: “All the persecutions of the Jews have arisen from *Trinitarian*, that is to say, *idolatrous Christians*.”—Idolatrous Christians! It is the first time, I believe, these two words were ever joined together. Is this the language of a man who wants only Toleration, in a country where the Established Church, and the most part of the Dissenters also, are professedly

Trinitarians? He will undoubtedly say, that the people of this country are *idolaters* too, for there is not one out of a hundred at most, who does not firmly believe in the doctrine of the Trinity.

“Such a man complains of persecution with a very ill grace. But suppose he had been persecuted for a mere matter of opinion, it would be only receiving the measure he has meted to others. Has he not approved of the unmerciful persecution of the unfortunate and worthy part of the French Clergy, men as far surpassing him in piety and utility as in suffering? They did not want to coin a new religion; they wanted only to be permitted to enjoy, without interruption, the one they had been educated in, and that they had sworn, in the most solemn manner, to continue in to the end of their lives. The Doctor says, in his Address to the Methodists, “You will judge whether I have not reason and scripture on my side: you will at least be convinced that *I have so persuaded myself*; and you cannot but respect a real love of truth, and a *desire to bring others into it*, even in the man who is unfortunately in an error.”—

Does not this man blush at approving of the base, cowardly, and bloody persecutions that have been carried on against a set of men, who erred, if they did err at all, from an excess of conscientiousness? He talks of persecution, and puts on the mockery of woe: Their’s has been persecution indeed! Robbed, dragged from their homes, or obliged to hide from the sight of man, in continual expectation of the assassin’s stab; some transported, like common felons, for ever; and a much greater number butchered by those to whose happiness their lives had been devoted, and in that country that they loved too well to disgrace by their apostacy! how gladly would one of these unfortunate conscientious men have escaped to America, leaving fortune, friends, and all behind him! and how different has been the fate of Dr. Priestley! Ah! Gentlemen, do not let us be deceived by false pretenders! The manner of his emigration is, of itself, a sufficient proof that the step was not necessary to the enjoyment of “protection from violence.”

Continuing his Address to the “Addressers,” he proceeds thus:—“You say he has “long *disinterestedly* laboured for his country.” It is true he says so; but we must not believe him more disinterested than other reformers. If tele-

THE LONDON REVIEW,

ration had been all he wanted, if he had contented himself with the permission of spreading his doctrines, he would have found this in England, or in almost any other country, as well as here. The man that wants only to avoid persecution, does not make a noisy and fastidious display of his principles, or attack, with unbridled indecency, the religion of the country in which he lives. He who avoids persecution is seldom persecuted :

“ The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
“ Luke’s iron crown, and Damien’s
bed of steel,

“ To men remote from pow’r but rarely
known,

“ Leave reason, faith, and conscience
all our own.”

“ But the Doctor did not want to be remote from power or *profit* either, for in his sermon on the Test Laws, he proposes “ to set apart one church for the Dissenters in every considerable town, and a certain allotment of *tythes* for their Minister, proportioned to the number of Dissenters in the district.”— A very modest and disinterested request truly ! Was this man seeking peace and toleration *only* ? He thinks these facts are unknown in America. After all his clamour against *tythes*, and his rejoicing on account of their abolition in France, he had no objection to their continuing in England, provided he came in for a share. Astonishing disinterestedness !”

With our author’s opinion of the Doctor’s scientific attainments and literary talents, we shall finish our account of this spirited tract.—“ With respect to the Doctor’s metaphysical reveries, or, in other words, his system of infidelity, I shall leave to himself the task of exposing that to the detestation of Americans, as it has long been to that of the English. Of his scientific productions, I propose, in a little time, to give the public a short review ; meanwhile I refer the curious reader to the publications of the Royal Society of 1791, 1792, and to Dr. Bewley’s *Treatise*

on Air. He will there see his system of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy detected, exposed, and defeated ; and the “ celebrated Philosopher” himself accused and convicted of plagiarism. He will there find the key to the following sentence—“ The *patronage* to be met with in Monarchical Governments is ever *capricious*, and as often employed to bear down merit as to promote it, having for its object, not science, or anything useful to mankind, but the mere reputation of the patron, & *he is seldom any judge of science.*”— This is the language of every soured, neglected author, from a sorry ballad-monger to a Doctor with half a dozen initials at the end of his name.

“ As to his talents as a writer, we have only to open our eyes to be convinced that they are far below mediocrity. His style is uncouth and superlatively diffuse. Always involved in *minutes* every sentence is a string of parentheses, in finding the end of which the reader is lucky if he does not lose the proposition they were meant to illustrate. In short, the whole of his philology is extremely disgusting ; to which may be added, that even in point of grammar he is very often incorrect.”

Though we acknowledge that the passages quoted in support of these assertions are perfectly apposite, we must by no means be understood to assent to the general observations ; for much as we differ from the religious and political principles of Doctor Priestley, we cannot but consider him as a good *natural* Philosopher, and an able Polemic. Upon the whole, however, we strenuously recommend this tract to our readers, in the persuasion, that it will be productive of beneficial effects, by setting in a proper point of view the sentiments and conduct of a man, who has endeavoured to vilify our Laws and debase our Government ; and also by showing in what a slight our present contest with France is viewed by the intelligent and thinking part of the American nation.

The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer ; completed in a Modern Version. 3 vols. 8vo. 1795. Robinsons.

THE merit of the great father of English poetry has been acknowledged by the first of English writers. Chaucer, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Keats, all concur in celebrating the

sublimity, the pathos, the wit, humour, and admirable delineation of character, to be found in his works. Of the above-mentioned writers, some have professedly employed themselves in moder-izing.

nizing parts of his works, and all of them have spoken in high terms of the genius of the Author. Dryden says, "Chaucer followed Nature everywhere, but was never so bold to go beyond her: and there is a great difference of being *Poeta et nimis Poeta*, if we believe Catullus, as much as betwixt a modest behaviour and affectation. The verse of Chaucer, I confess, is not harmonious to us, but it is like the eloquence of one whom Tacitus commends, it was *auribus istius temporis accommodata*. They who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical; and it continues so even in our judgment, if compared with the numbers of Lidgate and Gower, his contemporaries: there is the rude sweetness of a Scotch tune in it, which is natural and pleasing, though not perfect." And the same excellent writer, speaking of Ovid and Chaucer, observes, "Both of them understood the manners, under which name I comprehend the passions, and in a larger sense the descriptions of persons, and their very habits. For an example I see Baucis and Philemon as perfectly before me, as if some ancient painter had drawn them; and all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales, their humours, their features, and the very dress, as distinctly as if I had supped with them at the Tabard in Southwark: yet even there too the figures in Chaucer are much more lively, and set in a better light; which though I have not time to prove, yet I appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me of partiality."

The appeal which Mr. Dryden here makes has obtained the assent and concurrence of every reader of taste who has familiarized himself to the perusal

of our ancient English writers. We cannot, however, but agree with Mr. Dryden in the irregularity of Chaucer's metre, and that the equality of numbers in every verse which we call heroic, was either not known, or not always practised, in those days. The observation of the same writer can hardly be controverted, that it were an easy matter to produce some thousands of his verses which are lame, for want of half a foot, and sometimes a whole one, and which no pronunciation can make otherwise. These facts being established, it is no wonder that attempts should be made to divest the works of our ancient bard of their obsolete language, and give them a more intelligible and more modern dress.

Accordingly Mr. Dryden, in the beginning of this century, produced his admirable version of Palamon and Arcite, and other pieces, and soon afterwards Mr. Pope produced his versions of two of the Tales. Mr. Betterton* also, if the pieces which pass under his name were in reality by him, modernized other parts of our Author. In 1737, Dr. Morell published one volume of the Canterbury Tales in the original, from the most authentic manuscripts, and as they are turned, to use his own expression, into modern language by Mr. Dryden, Mr. Pope, and other eminent hands; a work in which he made no further progress. Four years after, Mr. Ogle † undertook to give the publick a more complete modernization of our Author, in which he was assisted by Mr. Brooke ‡, Mr. Markland §, Mr. Grosvenor ¶, and Mr. Boyse ¶¶, and published his version in three octavo volumes; which, having been long out of print and difficult to obtain, are reprinted in the work now

* Dr. Johnson, in his life of Pope, says, that the version, into modern English, of Chaucer's Prologues, and one of his Tales, as was related by Mr. Harte, were believed to have been the performance of Pope himself, by Fenton, who made him a gay offer of five pounds, if he would shew them in the hand of Betterton.

† George Ogle, Esq. was, we believe, an Irishman. He published, also, some imitations of Horace, and died 20th October 1746. We should be glad to receive further particulars concerning this Author.

‡ Henry Brooke, Esq. author of *Gustavus Vasa*, and other Works. See his Life in our Magazine, vol. xxvi. p. 19. 97.

§ Jeremiah Markland, the celebrated Critick. See Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.

¶ Of this person we know no particulars.

¶¶ The Life of this improvident retainer of the Muses, is to be found in Shields's Lives of the Poets, vol. v. For his version he was paid by Mr. Ogle after the rate of three-pence a line.

under our consideration, which professes to complete what was left imperfect by Mr. Ogle.

Mr. Lipscomb begins his Preface by declaring, that the collection of the Canterbury Tales which he offers to the Public, is the first complete one in a modern version; though we are afterwards informed, that it has small pretensions to be considered as complete, as he had not only without scruple used the pruning knife in clearing away the indelicacies he had found in his author, but also that his plan of exhibiting him free from stains had been effected scrupulously by the omission of the offensive passages, and not by the presumption to substitute fresh matter. To what extent these omissions have been carried, we are only informed in general; but we cannot entertain a very favourable opinion of the Editor's judgment, when we are further told, that his omission had extended to the Miller's and Reeve's Tales, both which, with rather too much prudery, are entirely expunged. We believe few readers of Chaucer will applaud these omissions; nor do we think the morals of the reader would have been much endangered, had these Tales been retained. Without them we cannot consider the work as complete; and therefore would recommend the publisher to print them separate in the versions of Betterton and the Rev. Mr. Cobb, for the use of those who wish to possess Chaucer unmutated.

We cannot so commend the Editor for filling one half his first volume with the Life of Chaucer and the Introductory Discourse to the Canterbury Tales, as from Mr. Tyrwhitt's Edition, the latter being particularly appropriate to that edition only. As the present work is a republication and enlargement of Mr. Ogle's edition, we consider the Preface of that Gentleman as more proper to have been retained, and Mr. Tyrwhitt's only referred to. Justice to the numbers who may chuse to possess both this and Mr. Tyrwhitt's edition, seems to direct this rule of conduct.

Of Mr. Lipscomb's version we are disposed to speak favourably. His versification is spirited and easy, and he is less diffuse than some former modernizers. He says in his Preface, and we think the rule a good one, "I have imposed it on myself as a duty somewhat sacred, to deviate from my original as little as possible in the senti-

ment, and have often in the language adopted his own expressions, the simplicity and effect of which have always forcibly struck me, whenever the terms he uses (and that happens not unfrequently) are intelligible to modern ears."

In the Postscript to the Preface, Mr. Lipscomb apologizes for inserting his own versification of the Nun's Priest's Tale, instead of Mr. Dryden's, which he was not apprized of the existence of, until his work was almost printed off. We shall therefore present our readers with the beginning of both these versions, from which they may see the merits of each.

DRYDEN.

THERE liv'd, as Authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow some hat old, and very poor:
Deep in a cell her cottage lonely stood,
Well thatch'd, and under covert of a wood.
This dowager, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple, sober life, in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her bread;
But housewifing the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent,
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters

two,

To bring the year about with much ado.

The cattle in her homestead were three
sows,
An ewe call'd Mally, and three brindled cows,
Fiercely about window stuck with herbs around,
Of sav'ry smell; and rushes strew'd the
ground.

A maple dresser in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made;
For no delicious morsel pass'd her throat,
According to her cloth she cut her coat.
No poignant sauce she knew, nor costly treat,
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat:
A sparing diet did her health assure,
Or sick, a pepper pisset was her cure.
Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candle-light to bed.
With exercise she sweat ill humours out,
Her dancing was not hinder'd by the gout.
Her poverty was glad, her heart content,
Nor knew she what the spleen or vapours
meant.

Of wine she never tasted through the year,
But white and black was all her homely
cheer:

Brown bread, and milk (but first she skim'd
her bowls),

And rashers of sing'd bacon on the coals;
On holy days an egg, or two at most,
But her ambition never reach'd the roast.

A yard

FOR JANUARY 1795.

A yard she had, with pales enclos'd about,
Some high, somelow, and a dry ditch without.
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer:
So high her cock, whose singing did surpass
The merry notes of organs at the mass.
More certain was the crowing of the cock
To number hours, than is an abbey clock;
And sooner than the matin bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and
sung:

For when degrees fifteen ascended right,
By sure instinct he knew 'twas one at night.
High was his comb, and coral red w'ithal,
In dents embattel'd like a castle wall;
His bill was raven black, and shone like jet,
Blue were his legs, and orient were his feet;
White were his nails, like silver to behold,
His body glittering like the burnish'd gold.
This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six nasses had besides his lawful wife.
Scandal, that spates no lang, tho' ne'er so
good,
Says, they were all of his own flesh and
blood;
His sisters, both by fire and mother's side;
And sure their likeness shew'd them near
ally'd.
But make the worst, the Monarch did no
more,
Then all the Ptolemys had done before.
When incest is for interest of a Nation,
'Tis made no sin by holy dispensation.
Some laws have been maintain'd by this
alone,
Which by their common ugliness are known.

LIPSCOMB.

TIME's snowy honours sprinkled on her
head,
Her peaceful life an aged widow led.
A lofty grove, her humble cot behind,
Fenc'd off the rudeness of the Western wind.
In front a limpid stream meand'ring slow'd,
And breath'd gay health around the neat
abode.

A Journey, in the Year 1793, through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to
Switzerland. By C. Este. Price 6s. Boards. Octavo. Debrett.

OF all the various species of writing,
perhaps no one is more truly in-
structive than that of voyages and tra-
vels. The knowledge to be acquired
by them is indispensably necessary to all
who would live agreeably or usefully
in the world; and, as it falls to the lot
of comparatively but few to be able
personally to visit foreign countries,
especially with sufficient leisure for
making profitable remarks on the ob-
jects that surround them, when men

Small were her means, and slender was her
store,
Yet did her sober wish ne'er pine for more;
For her each year increas'd three fruitful
sows;
For her, with well swoln teats, three ruddy
cows;
And, these besides, a favourite ewe she kept,
Which oft, in winter, in her chamber slept,
Pledges of early love, indulgent Heaven
Two blooming daughters to her hopes had
given.

No costly dainties on her board were seen,
Her fare was homely, but her table clean;
No wine she tasted, neither pale nor red,
With black and white alone her board was
spread,
With bowls of milk, and loaves of good
brown bread.

Far from her cot repletion's ills withdrew,
Her steady nerves nor gout nor palsy knew;
But though luxurious dainties were deny'd,
Yet patient industry each want supply'd;
And Heaven's best boon, unbought with
hoards of wealth,

Crown'd every other blessing, jocund health.

A yard she had, enclos'd with pales about,
Dram'd and defended by a ditch without,
In which a cock she kept, nam'd Chanticleer,
His pipe so shrill in crowing had no peer:
He, as if vers'd in problems of the schools,
Observed full nicely astronomic rules,
And, when th' horizon points fifteen below
The sun had reached, 'gan lustily to crow.

His comb, embattel'd like a castle wall,
Red as fine coral, menac'd fate to all:
Bright was his bill, and black as ripen'd
sloe,

Azure his stately leg, and taper toe;
White were his nails as lilies to behold,
And his gay plumage was of burnish'd gold.

This gallant cock seven faithful hens at-
tend,

And to his royal will obedient bend:
Though sisters all, they all his favours share,
Like him in colour, as in shape and air.

of taste and discernment communicate
their observations to the Public, society
at large is undoubtedly indebted to them
in an eminent degree. The Traveller
whose itinerary now lies before us,
seems to have bestowed particular at-
tention on the subjects of most im-
portance, the government, laws, po-
lice, and ecclesiastical regimen of the
countries through which he passed;
and we have, in consequence, accom-
panied him in those parts of his Tour
with

THE LONDON REVIEW,

with satisfaction. Always in good humour, we have frequently been cheered by the sallies of his fancy, and sometimes entertained by the strokes of his wit. He is lively and animated in his descriptions, happy in his allusions, and accurate in his comparisons.

Thus much must be allowed to the general complexion of the Work; as to the style and manner, the former is of that anomalous kind which, by aiming at too much brevity, not unfrequently borders on the obscure. There is a suddenness of transition too, which seems

owing to the rapid succession of ideas in the Author's mind, all striving for utterance with an impetuosity which it is more difficult to restrain than writers of less fire than Mr. Eke can easily be brought to believe.

Upon the whole, we recommend this Journey to the perusal of every one who wishes to acquire a perspicuous and competent knowledge of the countries that have so frequently called up the attention of Europe, and were never more than at present the objects of general regard.

The History of Devonshire. In Three Volumes. Volume the Second. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele. Folio. Cadell.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI. Page 345.)

CHUDLEIGH affords an elegant object of description in Ugbrook, the noble seat of Lord Clifford.

"Chudleigh-rock," says Mr. Polwhele, "on the Barton of Lewell, was an object worthy of notice in the Natural History. It is, perhaps, one of the most striking inland rocks in the island. Viewed from the west, it is a bold and beautiful perpendicular rock, apparently one solid mass of marble. From the south-east, a hollow opens to the view, with a stream rushing impetuously at the bottom of it, and here and there checked in its progress by a great quantity of rude stones scattered around. And the scenery is in summer rendered more attractive by a luxuriant wood, that seems proudly to bear forward its burthen of variegated foliage on the opposite side."

In the parish of *Bishop's Teignton* is a very elegant seat called *Lindridge*, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Templar, of which a beautiful View is here given.

Mamhead deserves notice on account of its possessing one of the finest seats in Devonshire, belonging to Lord Lisburne. "It formerly was the property of the Ballees, the last of whom, having passed his youth abroad in the profession of a merchant, returned about the year 1715 to his paternal seat; which he adorned with beautiful and extensive plantations, inasmuch that he was among the first who attempted any improvement in the style which now prevails. At the same time, in many of his works, he fell into the old error of torturing nature and deforming the face of it, by raising gardens with terraces, and making ponds and fountains on the sides of hills: all which

remained in this state when the present owner engaged in the arduous and expensive task of restoring the ground to what he presumed it was before. This has been effectually done, and Mamhead now appears as one natural and extensive inclosure, with various prospects of sea, river, and country. Towards Haldon, the most beautiful plantations of firs and forest trees in Devonshire are crowned, at the top of the hill, by a noble obelisk which was built by the last Mr. Balle. This obelisk stands on Mamhead-point: it consists of Portland-stone, about 100 feet in height. In front of the house we cannot but admire the easy swell of the lawn, whose smooth verdure is relieved by groups of trees and shrubs most judiciously disposed; whilst at one extremity the eye is attracted by General Vaughan's picturesque cottage, and a little beyond these grounds, by a landscape which no scenery in this country exceeds in richness. On this side of the Exe are to be seen the ancient castle and possessions of Courtenay and Kenton, and the village of Starcross; on the other side, Exmouth, Lympstone, Hutwell, and the Retreat, with the country stretching away to the Dorsetshire and Somersetshire hills. In the mean time, the river itself, and the sea in full prospect, give an additional beauty to the scenes I have described." Mr. Polwhele subjoins to this description an elegant sonnet, written at Mamhead, beneath an evergreen oak, in 1785.

Kenson, of which Mr. Polwhele was curate, engages much of his notice. *Oxton* in this parish, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Swete, presents a beautiful subject for description, and our Author has dwelt upon it with his usual ability and

taste. An elegant engraving of *Kenton church* is here given; and among the Epitaphs we find the following, on two infant sons of the Historian :

“ Ah, Babes ! could Heaven in mercy
give

Your forms to mortal eye,
But a few moments doom'd to live,
Just shown on earth, to die ?
Weak man ! the vain enquiry cease,
Why Heaven hath call'd them hence :
Pure from the world, they died in peace,
They died in innocence.”

Porcederham is remarkable for the noble castle of that name, belonging to the illustrious family of *Courtenay*. A history and description of this seat, and its surrounding beauties, enliven the work and entertain the reader.

“ To enjoy a full and uninterrupted view of this beautiful scene, and of the diversified country around it,” says Mr. Polwhele, “ some building was necessary to be erected on one of the most commanding heights. And the late Lord Courtenay, whose taste deserves every commendation, made choice of a hill that is, indeed, happily calculated to answer this purpose. Here, under his inspection, the Belvidere was built; the form of which is triangular, with an hexagonal tower at each corner. From Lawrence-castle at Haldon, and from the obelisk at Mamhead, we have a greater extent of prospect; but for a command of objects, the Belvidere is, perhaps, the first spot in the western counties. The views from the Belvidere are a complete garden; its parts discriminated with the most brilliant distinctness, yet flowing into one beautiful whole. To conceive an accurate idea of these fine peculiarities, we ascend the stair-case of the Belvidere, and separately survey the three different parts from the three windows of its elegant room. If we begin with the south-west view from the south-west window, we are presented with a rich morning landscape. In the fore-ground we are at first struck with the plantations of fir, birch, aspin, and other kinds of trees, that slope away from the steep verdant hill on which the Belvidere stands. To the right, a small piece of water breaks out above the wooded valley; which seems, by an agreeable deception, to lose itself amidst the trees; when, carrying the eye along the skirtings of the plantations, we meet a canal, apparently a continuation of this water. Above the marsh, on the sides of the hill di-

rectly opposite, we see a variety of enclosed ground stretching away to a great extent—pastures, corn fields, and orchards. Still farther, and bounding the prospect, the stony mountain of Haldon seems to support the clouds, in one long line above these variegated enclosures. This unbroken line is terminated, to the right, by Lawrence-castle; to the left, by the Obelisk of Mamhead. Removing to the south-east window, we have, immediately below the eye, the fir plantations still continued, and sweeping down the hill; whilst their deep and dark foliage receives an additional richness from the gleaming of the castle turrets. Large groups of trees rise in the park, and over shadow the castle. If we look to the green marshy level under this wooded headland, the canal again attracts the eye; from the midst of which an islet emerges, beautifully planted with shrubs. Winding round this spot of verdure and fragrance, the artificial stream pursues its course through the marsh, till it reaches the river Exe, into which its waters descend. The village of Kenton, interspersed with orchards, and Warborough-hill, gradually rising above South-town and Starcross, its brow crowned with firs, are near and striking objects on the other side of the canal. At the mouth of the Exe, there is a long bank of sand which is called the Warren, and beyond it, the sea. On the other side of the Exe, at the extreme point of land, we have Exmouth in prospect; and on the same side, further up the river, we catch a glimpse of the village of Lymptone—above which are extensive hills, apparently not in a state of high cultivation. At the north-east window, the Exe appears in full view; spreading its waters in a wider expanse, as it directs its course through a straight and spacious valley. On this side of the river, the land is rich, but not planted, except (in the centre) with some clumps of fir, and here and there with a few scattered trees. At a little distance up the river, on the other side of it, the town of Topsham shews various irregular buildings: and, still looking up the river until we lose it among the hills, we see the Cathedral towers and a part of the city of Exeter (through a bright atmosphere), in beautiful perspective.”

In the neighbouring parish of *Kenn* is a fine seat called *Haldon-house*, the property of Sir Robert Falk, Bart. It was built by Sir George Chudleigh, uncle

uncle to the famous Duchefs of Kingston. An elegant View of this feat is given in this volume.

In the parish of *Chyft Sta George* is an estate called *Sucpitch*, belonging to a family of the same name, of whom we are presented with an account so singularly curious, that it would be unpardonable in omitting to extract it.

“The family of *Sucpitch* was certainly settled here before the Conquest, where they may remain unextinct for centuries to come, as the present sire has grand-children of vigorous constitutions. Notwithstanding that *Sucpitches* have possessed the same spot for such an immense succession of time, possibly as long before the Conquest as since, not one of all their race has been conspicuous for any achievement or exploit, or celebrated in our annals for one heroic or famous action. What makes this yet the stranger is, that not a collateral branch hath thrown any lustre on them. Hence it is evident, that for so many ages it can only be said they have existed, and not that they have had the honour of living to their country, their neighbours, or themselves. With supine indolence they have, in a manner, slumbered over their little farm, that is blessed with fertility and every advantage of land and water; inattentive to those numberless improvements and embellishments, no less in point of profit than beauty, of which it is capable. Their sole dissipation was hunting and shooting, which they (I speak of time immemorial) rather pursued as the business, than the amusement of life. The various rural scenes and numerous objects with which this spot is finely diversified, afford proper subjects for a landscape. From 70*l.* per annum, at which it was rated, (though occasionally, for a qualification, they could easily prove it worth 100*l.*) an opulent Gentleman, with taste and judgment, by erecting water-mills, embanking the marshes, (improving the arable is impossible) might advance it to 500*l.* In length of time, the tide has fretted and made several channels and serpentine canals through three marshes; by which foals, and a variety of sea-fish, they make their way from the main river up to the garden-wall and orchard hedges. Duck, widgeon, &c. may be shot almost from their windows. Though they kept on hunting till the neighbouring fields were verdant with harvest, yet they never failed having the

best crop. The first who roused from his lethargy, and deviated for once into the right path, was the old Gentleman, *i. e.* the father of the present (the oldest within memory), who planted in hedge-rows, about 700 elms, which many years since, an experienced person told me, annually gained six-pence a tree. This great-grand-father admitted me to a familiar acquaintance with him, which he thought no small favour. He valued himself highly on his extraction and honesty, though he had not a worthy action to relate of any predecessor, nor a title to boast beyond that of a head-constable or church-warden. He substituted age for merit, and esteemed his eldest ancestor the best Gentleman. His narratives and fabulous stories, he told to others till he believed them himself. Often has he repeated to me, though he thought it always new, that *Crus*, King of *Parthia*, discovered their founder in the woods, *facting a batch*. He looked down on his illustrious neighbours at *Powderham-castle* as his juniors, and would by no means allow the noble house of *Courtenay* to be coeval with the family of *Sucpitch*. The son (now the grand-father) has been one of the strongest men in the kingdom; one of exorbitant passions, which, uncultivated by education, he was never taught to regulate. The want of restraining the impetuosity of his temper, oftentimes involved him in troubles. Mr. *Crosse*, formerly lord of the manor, sued him for a trespass and assault, presenting his loaded piece, and threatening to shoot the squire. The defendant produced at the trial, by way of flourish, (being not very material to the issue) two small parchment grants or feoffments, which none present could read throughout, nor ascertain their æra, being without date or seal: however, the Bar was satisfied of their being passed before the Conqueror's time. These curious antique charters are their only archives, which may not be unworthy the notice of the virtuosi. From the Conquest their progeny may not, however, have been numerous, by their longevity: the great-grandfather, who died 15 years ago, was aged 90, and his son now about 80. I apprehend, that possibly the present generation is not more than the seventh degree from that period.”

This account, it should be observed, was drawn up in the year 1768.

(To be concluded in our next.)

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXIV.

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

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI. Page 427.]

MR. FUSELI.

THERE is more of Shakespeare in the picture that this ingenious and learned artist has painted for the Shakespeare Gallery at Pall-Mall, than in any other picture painted for that Collection. The Ghost in Hamlet is sublime indeed, and painted in the same spirit with which the poet has described it. There was, perhaps, never a greater testimony given to the effect of any painting than to that of this picture. One of our celebrated Metaphysicians was, as a matter of favour, permitted to see the Shakespeare Gallery before it was opened to the public. He began his scrutiny of it by the pictures on the opposite side to that of Mr. Fuseli's picture; at the upper end, however, of the room, as he turned his head, and saw Mr. Fuseli's performance, he cried out in accents of the greatest terror, "Lord have mercy upon me!"

Mr. Fuseli's imagination is ever new, ever original, ever grand. In painting, the divine Michael Angelo, as he was called by his cotemporaries, appears to be his master and his model. His mind, from early life imbued with the splendid passages of Homer, the Greek Tragic Poets, Milton and Shakespeare, and Dante, can never rest upon anything little or trifling. Mr. Fuseli, not long after he came to England, published a translation into English of a Treatise upon Grace, from the German of Winkelmann. His Remarks on the Writings and Conduct of Rousseau followed soon after, and display a wonderful exuberance of imagination, and a great power over a language not his own, Mr. Fuseli being a native of Zurich in Switzerland.

Mr. Garrick, when he was in Italy, used to call Salvator Rosa the Shakespeare of painting. Mr. Fuseli might,

with equal propriety, be styled the Milton of that imitative art; his pencil, like the pen of that Divine Writer, pouring forth with equal success objects both of beauty and sublimity.

The following Lines appeared last month in the Whitehall Evening Post:

To HENRY FUSELI, Esq. R. At
OF QUEEN ANN-STREET EAST,
ON HIS LATE PICTURE OF THE CON-
SPIRACY OF CATILINE.

ARTIST sublime! with every talent
blest,
That Buonarota's great and awful
mind confess;
Whose magic colours, and whose verg-
ing line,
Embody things, or human or divine,
Behold the effort of thy mastering hand!
See Catilina's parricidal band,
By the lamp's tremulous sepulchral
light,
Prophane the sacred silence of the night;
To Hell's stern king their curs'd liba-
tions pour,
While the rich goblet foams with hu-
man gore.
See how, in fell and terrible array,
Their fatal poignards they at once dis-
play;
Direly resolving, at their Chief's behest,
To sheath them only in their Country's
breast.
Too well pourtray'd, the scene affects
our sight
With indignation, horror, and affright.
Then quit these orgies, and with ar-
dent view
Fam'd Angelo's advent'rous track pur-
sue;
Let him extend thy * terrible career
Beyond the visible diurnal sphere;
Burst Earth's strong barrier, seek th'
abyss of Hell,
Where sad despair and anguish ever
dwell.

In glowing colours to our eyes disclose
 The Monster Sin, the cause of all our
 woes ;
 To our appall'd and tortur'd senses bring
 Death's horrid image, Terror's baneful
 King ;
 And at the last, the solemn, dreadful
 hour, [power ;
 We all may bless thy pencil's saving
 Our danger from thy pious colours see,
 And owe eternity of bliss to thee.
 Then to the Heav'n of Heav'ns ascend,
 pourtray
 The wonders of th' effulgent realms of
 day ;
 Around thy pallet glorious tints diffuse,
 Mix'd from th' eternal Arch's vivid
 hues ;
 With every grace of beauty and of form
 Inspire thy mind, and thy rich fancy
 warm.
 Cherub and Seraph, now, in " burning
 row,"
 Before the Throne of Heaven's high
 Monarch bow ;
 And tun'd to golden wires their voices
 raise,
 In everlasting strains of rapt'rous praise.
 Blest † Commentator of our Nation's
 Bard,
 lov'd with every reverence of re-
 gard,
 whose matchless Muse dares sing in
 strains sublime,
 Things unattempted yet in prose or
 rhyme !
 The Critic's latrant efforts, cold and
 dead, [head ;
 Thereby inform the slow and cautious
 Whilst thy effusions, like Heaven's
 rapid fire,
 Dart thro' the heart, and kindred
 flames inspire,
 Whilst at one flash, to our astonish'd
 eyes,
 Objects of horror or delight arise.
 Proceed, my friend, a nation safely trust,
 To merit splendidly and quickly just ;
 She the due tribute to thy toils shall
 pay,
 And lavishly her gratitude display.
 The Bard himself, from his Elysium
 bowers,
 Contemplating thy pencil's plastic
 powers,
 Well pleas'd, shall see his fame extend
 with thine,
 And gladly hail thee, as himself, divine.

S.

† This alludes to Mr. Fuseli's proposals for a
 Gallery taken from Milton's Paradise Lost.

MR. MORTIMER.

This ingenious Artist, the best
 Draftsman that the English School of
 Painting has produced, and whom it
 had the misfortune to lose too soon, had
 perhaps too much heated his imagi-
 nation with the admiration of Salvator
 Rosa, who, though a man of genius, by
 confining his figures chiefly to those of
 banditti, became narrowed and particular.
 In Mr. Mortimer's pictures of the " Pro-
 gress of Vice" he has, however, finely
 managed the ideas he took from his
 favourite Master. In the first of these
 pictures, the Chief of the Banditti ex-
 amining the raw Recruit to villany that
 is brought to him, whilst a bowl of hu-
 man blood is presented to him to drink,
 is a master-piece of character and ex-
 pression. The second picture, repre-
 senting the young man becoming drunk
 from a bowl of wine presented to him
 by a courtesan, who is playing off her
 blandishments against him, whilst some
 of the gang in the corner are, with a
 diabolical smile, enjoying the mischief
 that is doing to youth and innocence, is
 finely conceived, indeed. The third
 picture represents the young man,
 with his comrades, pillaging a house,
 and murdering the old and helpless ten-
 nants of it. The last picture, in which
 he appears on a miserable pallet, frantic
 with horror and despair, whilst the ex-
 ecutioner is coolly running over the
 edge of the axe, is imagined with
 great conception of the horrid, indeed.
 They are at present in the pos-
 session of an ingenious Physician in
 Buckinghamshire; and from the lesson
 of morality they exhibit in so forcible a
 manner, would, one should imagine,
 amply repay the toil of the *burin* em-
 ployed to perpetuate them, and to warn
 future ages of these maxims—

*Nemo repente fit turpissimus,
 Et raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit pede pœna claudo.*

LORD MANSFIELD.

This venerable Lawyer used to tell
 his friends, that in the fire in 1780
 which destroyed his papers, he in-
 vented, more than all of them taken
 together, a scrap of paper in the
 hand-writing of the great Lord Cla-
 rendon to this effect:—"The English
 Constitution is—November 10, 1664.

The

"The English Constitution is—January 8, 1665. The English Constitution is—March 4, 1666. Alas, after so many years consideration, I cannot tell what it is."

Fas est vel ab hoste doceri.

The wise man from his enemy will learn.

The French in their last edition of their celebrated Depository of Knowledge, the Encyclopedie, will tell us, "The English Government has three essential advantages above all the Governments with which we are acquainted—It affords greater certainty of protection, it demands the smallest sacrifices, and it is the most readily susceptible of perfection of any Government whatever."—Old Philip de Comines said long ago, "Dans le Gouvernement de l'Angleterre, le chose publique est le mieux traitée." Of all the Governments I know, in the English Government the public good is the most considered. And Brissot de Warville, in the Memoirs of his Life, published by himself, and addressed to his Constituents, says, "The English Constitution, which I had investigated on the spot, appeared to me (in spite of its defects) a model for those societies who were desirous of changing their form of Government. The work of M. de Lolme, adds he, which is no more than an ingenious panegyric upon this Constitution, was only at that time in the hands of the learned. It was however in detail, and ought to have been rendered familiar to my countrymen, for to make it known was to make it beloved and desired."

BISHOP BURNET.

On the Prince of Orange's arrival with his army at Exeter in 1668, Bishop (then Doctor) Burnet preached without book before him at the Cathedral of that City from the four last verses of the 107th Psalm, containing these very remarkable words—"He (God) poureth contempt upon Princes, and causeth them to wander in the wilderness where there is no way: Yet setteth he the poor on high from affliction, and maketh him families like a flock. The righteous shall see it, and rejoice, and all iniquity shall stop her mouth. Who so is wise, and will observe these things, even he shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."—On

Monday all the Canons that were in Exeter were summoned to appear in the Choir, as well as the Singing-Men. After they had sung Te Deum, Dr. Burnet read the Prince of Orange's Declaration, and after the Declaration, a short prayer for the success of the Prince. Not one of the Canons appeared at Church, and whilst the Doctor was reading the Prince's Declaration, the Singing-Men went away, they being ordered not to pray in the service of the Church for the Prince of Orange.—Dr. Burnet asked the Mayor of Exeter, if he would meet the Prince of Orange at the gates of the City, and govern the City under him. The Mayor excused himself, and told him, that he was under the obligation of an oath to his lawful Sovereign James the Second, and hoped that the Prince would lay no commands upon him that were prejudicial to his conscience. Dr. Burnet ceased to press him upon the subject, and he was suffered to depart quietly.

WILLIAM THE THIRD.

Whilst as Prince of Orange, and the Champion of the Liberties of these Kingdoms, he was at Lord Bristol's near Sherbourn, in his way to London from Torbay, Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, and Colonel Trelawney, came to him. On seeing them, the Prince exclaimed in the words of The Chronicles, "If ye be come peaceably to me, to help me, mine heart shall be knit unto you: But if ye be come to betray me to mine enemies (seeing that there is no wrong in my hands), the God of our Fathers look thereon and rebuke it." One of them replied in the words of Amasai, in the same chapter (the twelfth of the First Book of Chronicles), "Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou Son of Jesse. Peace, peace be unto thee, and peace be unto thine helpers, for thy God helpeth thee." The chapter goes on, "Then David received them, and made them Captains of the Band."—The Prince of Orange, whilst at Exeter, took up his lodgings at the Deanery, and on quitting that City said of the Mayor, who continued loyal to the Sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance, that he was worthy to be trusted, for being faithful to his

trust.—The Prince of Orange's army is thus described in a letter written from Exeter, November 24, 1668—
 "We conclude the Prince's army to be about ten thousand men. They are all picked men; most of them were at the Siege of Buda. They are well disciplined, stout, and some of them of an extraordinary stature; their civil deportment, and their honesty in paying for what they have (and the *strictness of their discipline* hinders them from being otherwise), winning not a little the affections of the countrymen, who resort hither forty or fifty in a gang to be enlisted."

The following Speech of this great Prince, soon after his landing in England, breathes the same spirit of manliness, firmness, and good sense, that ever seems to have dictated his words and instigated his actions. How different are the ideas it conveys from those which some late Proclamations in a neighbouring kingdom have artfully yet foolishly endeavoured to enforce. The Speech of William is copied from a very scarce pamphlet, entitled, "A Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England. Part the fourth, quarto; London, sold by Rich. Janeway, Paternoster-row, 1688."

The Speech of the Prince of Orange to some principal Gentlemen of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on their coming to joyn his Highness at Exeter, the 15 of Novr. 1688.

"Tho' we know not all your persons, yet we have a catalogue of your names, and remember the character of your worth and interest in your country. You see we are come according to your invitation and our promise: our duty to God obliges us to protect the Protestant Religion; and our love to mankind, your liberties and properties. We expected you that dwell so near the place of our landing, wou'd have joyn'd us sooner: not that it is now too late, nor that we want your military assistance so much as your countenance and presence, to justify our declar'd pretensions, rather than accomplish our good and gracious designs. Tho' we have brought both a good fleet and a good army to render these kingdoms happy, by rescuing all Protestants from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power, by restoring them to their Rights and Properties established by Law, and by

promoting of peace and trade (which is the soul of Government and the very life-blood of a Nation), yet we rely more on the goodness of God and the justice of our cause, than on any human force and power whatever. Yet since God is pleased we shall make use of human means, and not expect *miracles* for our preservation and happiness, let us not neglect making use of this gracious opportunity, but with prudence and courage put in execution our so honourable purposes. Therefore, Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Protestants, we bid you and all your followers most heartily welcome to our Court and Camp. Let the whole world now judge, if our pretensions are not just, generous, sincere, and above price; since we might have even a *Bridge of Gold* to return back; but it is our principle and resolution rather to dye in a good cause than live in a bad one, well knowing that virtue and true honour are their own rewards, and the happiness of mankind our great and only design."

OLIVER CROMWELL.

What Cromwell in his heart thought of the will and of the power of the people at large, may be collected from his reply to Mr. Calamy, the celebrated Dissenting Minister of his time. Mr. Calamy had objected to Cromwell's assuming the supreme Magistracy of the Country as Protector, it being in his opinion both unlawful and impracticable. Cromwell, who cared very little about the lawfulness of it, replied to Mr. Calamy, "But pray, why, Sir, is it impracticable?" "Oh," says Mr. Calamy, "it is impracticable, as it is against the voice of the nation: You will have nine in ten against you."—"Very well, Sir," replies Cromwell, "but what if I should disarm the nine, and put the sword in the tenth man's hand, would not that do the business, do you think?"—Cromwell was once pressed by Sir Thomas Chicheley and Mr. Warwick to tell them his real sentiments respecting some reform in Ecclesiastical matters which he appeared to be anxious for, "I can tell ye, Gentlemen, what I would not have," was Cromwell's reply, "although I cannot tell you what I would have."—So in our times, respecting the Reform of Parliament, the acute and ingenious Mr. Horae Tooke, the eloquent Mr. Pitt, the virtuous Major Cartwright, and the bustling

bustling Duke of Richmond, appear to have wished an alteration in our Representation, but could not agree in what manner they would have it effected.

LOUIS XVI.

"Æsop at Court," a Comedy of M. de Bossy's, was never represented upon the Theatre at Versailles in the reign of Louis XV. that Monarch looking upon that piece as a satire upon the vices that are apt to prevail too much at the Courts of Sovereigns. It was acted, however, before Louis XVI. at

his particular request. This unfortunate Prince was asked this question, during his examination before the National Convention: "Pray, what did you do with a certain sum of money?" the sum was specified, and was about two or three thousand pounds. The tears came into the Monarch's eyes, and his speech faltered; at last he said, "J'ai-mois à faire des heureux,"—"I had a great pleasure in making persons happy." The question and answer do not, I believe, occur in the Procès Verbal of that unprecedented transaction.

CURIOUS REMARKS ON "BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES."

BY DR. SWIFT, THE LATE LORD HARDWICKE, AND THE LATE SPEAKER ONSLOW. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

* * Those Passages marked *N. P.* are parts in the original Manuscript of *BP BURNET'S* History not printed.

BURNET. "I NDEED the peevishness, the ill-nature, and the ambition of many Clergymen has sharpened my spirits, perhaps, too much against them—so I *warn* my readers to take all that I say on those heads with some grains of allowance."

Preface to Fol. Ed. 1724. p. 3.

SWIFT. "I will take his *warning*."

BURNET. "Colonel Titus assured me that he had it from King Charles I.'s own mouth, that he was well assured his brother Prince Henry was poisoned by the Earl of Somerset's means *."

P. 11.

SWIFT. "Titus was the greatest rogue in England."

BURNET. "The Gun-powder Plot was not an artifice of Cecil's to engage some desperate men to their own destruction, but a conspiracy of the Papists."

P. 11.

ONSLOW. "See what Lord Stafford says of this plot in his trial, which is as follows:

Lord Stafford. "My Lords, 'tis not my part to make any question, nor do I, whether a plot, or no plot, for I am not concerned in it. If what I shall say now be impertinent, I humbly beg

* The reports of many Historians go to the same assertion, and the general character of Somerset rather confirms it. Indeed the King himself is said to have shared the same fate, through the intrigues of Buckingham, who, having gained a thorough ascendancy over the mind of Prince Charles, wanted to have the King out of the way of his ambition. Howell, one of the Clerks of King Charles the First's Privy Council, and who was an eye-witness of King James's death, thus states that fact:

"It was my fortune to be on Sunday was fortnight at Theobald's, where his late Majesty King James departed this life, and went to his last rest upon the day of rest, presently after sermon was done. A little before break of day he sent for the Prince, who rose out of his bed, and came in his night-gown. The King seemed to have some earnest thing to say to him, and so endeavoured to raise himself upon his pillow, but his spirits were so spent that he had not strength to make his words audible. He died of a fever, which began with an ague; and some Scotch Doctors mutter very much at a plaister the Countess of Buckingham applied at the outside of his stomach."

Howell's Letters, Let. vii. sect. 4.

In the same Letter Howell tells of a curious circumstance which happened at the proclaiming King Charles. "As soon as the King expired the Privy Council sat, and in less than a quarter of an hour King Charles was proclaimed at Theobald's Court-Gate by Sir Edward Zouch, Knight-Marshal, Mr. Secretary dictating to him, "That whereas it had pleased God to take to his mercy our most gracious Sovereign King James, of famous memory, we proclaim Prince Charles, his rightful and indubitable heir, to be King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland," &c. The Knight-Marshal mistook saying "his rightful and indubitable heir," but was rectified by the Secretary, and he went over the ceremony again."

your

your Lordships' pardon. My Lords, I have been, by most of my friends, at least every one that came to me, particularly by my wife and daughter, that is near me, persuaded to tell all that I know, and I do here, in the presence of Almighty God, declare what I know to be true.

Lord High Steward. "What says my Lord? Speak out!"

Lord Stafford. "My Lords, I do believe, since the Reformation from the Church of Rome to what is now established by the Church of England, those of that religion had several wicked and ill designs and plots. I do believe they had a design in Queen Elizabeth's time, Babington's Plot (that is a long time ago): how far it was to take away the Queen's life I cannot tell, but a plot it was. And I do believe there was another in her time, called 'The Earl of Westmoreland's Plot,' wherein there was a rebellion in the North, for which some fled, and some were executed—that was a very ill design. As for those poisonings of her saddle, and the like, I take them to be but stories.

"In King James's time, in the first year of his reign, there was a wicked plot, composed by actors—some of our religion—some of another.—There was my Lord Grey, my Lord Cobham, my Lord Brooke, and other such; they were condemned all of them.—Some fled, as Markham and Bairham. Those Lords, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were reprieved and kept long in the Tower.

But Sir Walter Raleigh was afterwards upon that same judgment beheaded, and the Lords died in the Tower*.

"My Lords, next to that was the execrable treason that I spoke of at first—the Gun-powder Treason †, and I protest before Almighty God, I did from my infancy detest and abhor those men who were concerned in it; and I do think, and always did think, the wit of man nor the devil's malice cannot invent an excuse for it. For the men concerned, they all acknowledged it, confessed it, and begged pardon of God and the King, and all good men for it."

State Trials, Vol. iii. p. 207.

BURNET. "When Frederic the Second, who first reformed the Palatinate, resolved to shake off Popery and set up Lutheranism in his country, he was persuaded by his private counsellors, it would be more for his private interest to turn Calvinist; and the Elector of Brandenburg, who privately advised him to this, added, 'That he himself had turned Papist, because his little principality lay so near Austria and Bavaria.' P. 15.

ONSLOW. "The author might have added to these instances, 'That it was said Prince Maurice was in his opinion an Arminian, and Barneveldt a Calvinist; but as these religious points became state divisions, the one and the other took a part different from their private sentiments, to serve their political purposes.'"

* Lord Grey died in the Tower, though Lord Cobham regained his liberty,—but such liberty as only afforded him a place to starve in,—all his land being formally confiscated and begged; so as myself heard William Earl of Pembroke relate with much regret towards him (though in his life an opposer, in exasperating the old Queen (Elizabeth) against him, in relation to a juvenile lapse, for which he was by her committed to the Fleet); that he died in a room attended by a ladder, at a poor woman's house in the Minories, formerly his laundress, rather of hunger than any more natural disease.

Osborne's Tradational Memoirs on the Reign of King James, p. 426.

† The printed report of this plot was, "That a letter was sent to the Lord Morley, and from him to his Majesty, &c." But this Osborne discredits on the following ground: "I never found any signal favour or respect given from the Court to the Lord Morley; which makes me conjecture the more probable who did report, as from the French Ambassador then in London, that the first intimation of the Powder Treason came from his master, who received it from the priests of his Nation, to the end he might share in our ruin; the kingdom of England being, in the Pope's own judgment, too great an addition to that of Spain, where, as he was first raised (some say during the days of Queen Elizabeth), yet the Priests, who were the authors of it, sought to render it the most beneficial they could to their Nation."

And here I cannot omit, that after this happy discovery his Catholic Majesty sent an ambassador to congratulate King James on his happy preservation. A flattery so palpable that the Pope could not refrain laughing in the face of Cardinal D'Osat, when he first told it. He would not be forward to inform his King of it, as may be found in his printed Letters. Ibid.

FOR JANUARY 1795.

BURNET. "Gowry's conspiracy against King James was confirmed to me by my father." P. 18.

SWIFT. "And yet Melville makes nothing of it."

BURNET. "King Charles the First was much offended with his father's light and familiar way, which was the effect of hunting and drinking; on which occasions he was very apt to forget his dignity, and to break out into great indecencies *. The gravity of the court of Spain was more suited to Charles's temper. This led him to a grave, reserved deportment: nor did he in his outward deportment take any pains to oblige any persons whatever.—So far from it, he had such an ungracious way of shewing favours, that the manner of bestowing was almost as mortifying as the favour was obliging." P. 20.

SWIFT. "Not worth knowing."

BURNET. Of a Scotch Gentleman of the name of Stewart, he says, "This person, who was only a private Gentleman, became so considerable, that he was raised by several degrees to be made Earl of Traquair, and Lord Treasurer of Scotland; and was in great favour: but suffered afterwards such a reverse of fortune, that I saw him so low that he wanted bread, and it was generally believed he died of hunger." P. 23.

SWIFT. "A strange death! perhaps it was want of meat!"

BURNET. Speaking of Lord Balmerinoch's trial, he observes, "how careful his father was to preserve the petition and the papers relating to that trial, of which, says he, I never saw any copy beside, and which I have now by me, and which indeed is a very noble piece, full of curious matter." P. 26.

SWIFT. "Puppy!"

BURNET. "Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews, then Lord Chancellor, was a prudent and mild man, but of no great decency in his course of life." P. 26.

N. P. "For he was a frequent player at cards, and used to eat often at taverns, besides that his livings were scandalously exposed to sale by his servants."

BURNET. "Speaking of the Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, P. 17.

N. P. "Of which I shall take the boldness to set down the character which Sir Robert Murray, who had as great a share of the affairs of that time, and knew the whole secret of them, gave, after he read it in the manuscript, "That he did not think there was a truer history written since the Apostles' days."

BURNET. "The Earl of Argyle was a more solemn sort of man, grave and sober, and free of all scandalous vices. P. 28.

SWIFT. "As a man is free of a corporation, he means.

BURNET. Describing Warristone, who was his own uncle, as a man of great parts, but too much addicted to Presbytery, P. 28.

N. P. "But he was a deep dissembler, and a great oppressor in his private dealings; and he was noted for a defect in his courage on all occasions where danger met him. This had one of its usual effects on him, for he was cruel in cold blood. But I will not be more tender in giving his character, although he was of my blood, for he was a deep Enthusiast, and had an unrelenting severity of temper against all that oppressed it."

BURNET. "The Lord Wharton and the Lord Howard of Escrick undertook to deliver some of these, which they did, and were *clapt up* upon it." P. 29.

SWIFT. "What dignity of expression!"

BURNET. "King Charles I. was now in great straits—his treasure was exhausted—his subjects highly irritated—his Ministry frightened, being exposed to the anger and justice of Parliament. He loved high and rough methods, but had neither the skill to conduct them, nor the height of genius to manage them." P. 30.

SWIFT. "Not one good quality named."

BURNET. "The Earl of Montrose was a young man well learned, who had travelled, but had taken upon him the part of a Hero too much." P. 30.

* "Lord Fortescue, having given the King a huge entertainment at Cornbury, his Majesty was so insensible of his Lordship's great endeavours to oblige him, that he laughed aloud at parting, and let a " in the porch." Osborne's Traditional Memoirs of King James, p. 17.

N. P. "And lived as in a Romance — for his whole manner was stately & affectation. Being likewise vain and forward, he was the first of fustian men."

BURNET. "The Queen of Charles the First was a woman of great vivacity in conversation, and loved all her life long to be *in intrigues of all sorts*."

P 31.

SWIFT. "Not of love, I hope"

BURNET. "I know it was a maxim infused into his sons, which I have often heard from King James, "That he (Charles I) was undone by his concessions." This is true in some respects, for his passing the Act that the Parliament should sit during pleasure, was indeed his ruin, to which he was drawn by the Queen. But if he had not made great concessions, he had sunk without being able to make a struggle for it since by the concession that he had made, especially that of the Triennial Parliament, the honest and quiet part of the nation was satisfied, and thought their religion and liberties were secured, so they broke off from those violent propositions that occasioned the war."

SWIFT. "Dark nontent!"

ONslow, *on the same passage*. "In a letter of the Earl of Northumberland's (printed amongst the Sydney Papers, Vol. II p 663) to the Earl of Leicester, dated November 13, 1640, he says, "The King is in such a strait, I do not know how he will possibly avoid (without endangering the loss of the

whole kingdom) the giving way to the remove of diverse persons, as well as other things that will be demanded by the Parliament."

BURNET, speaking of the popular preachers of that time in Scotland, says, "The person next to him (Henderson) was Douglas, believed to be descended from the Royal Family, though the wrong way, and there appeared an air of greatness in him, that made all that saw him inclined enough to believe he was of no ordinary descent."

P 34

N. P. He was, as it was said, a bastard of a bastard of Queen Mary of Scotland by a child she secretly bore to Douglas, who was half-brother to the Earl of Murray, the Regent, and had the keeping of her in the Castle of Lochleven trusted to him, from whence he helped her to make her escape on that consideration."

BURNET. "Dickison, Blair, Rutherford, Binly, Cant, and other popular preachers in Scotland, affected great sublimities in devotion, they poured themselves out in their prayers with a loud voice, and often with many tears. They had but an ordinary proportion of learning among them, somewhat of Hebrew, and very little Greek. Books of Controversy with the Papists, but above all with the Arminians, was the height of their study."

P 31

SWIFT. "Great nontent! Rutherford was half fool, half mad."

* The prejudices entertained against Queen Henrietta merely because she was a *Paſſ*, may be supposed from the following extract published by Hicarne from a Manuscript Work of Sir Simon D'Ewes, who was rather a considerable man in the Parliament Parly

"On Thursday the 30th and last day of this instant June 1625, I went to Whitehall, purposely to see the Queen, which I did fully all the time she sat at dinner. I perceived her to be a most absolute delicate Lady, after I had surveyed all the features of her face, much enraptured by her radiant and sparkling black eyes. Beside, her deportment amongst her women was so sweet and humble, and her speech and looks to her other servants so mild and gracious, as I could not abstain from divers deep-fetched sighs to consider that she wanted the knowledge of *the true Religion*."—See Preface to the Chronicle of Dunstable, p 64.

Howell in his Familiar Letters thus speaks of this beautiful but unfortunate Princess.— "I can now send you gallant news, for we have now a most noble new Queen of England, who in true beauty is beyond the long-wood *Infanta*, for she was of a fading flaxen hair, big-hipped, and somewhat heavy-eyed, but this daughter of France, this youngest branch of Bourbons (being but in her cradle when the Great Henry her father was put out of the world), is of a more lively and lasting complexion—a dark brown. She has eyes that sparkle like stars, and for her physiognomy she may be said to be a mirror of perfection. She had a rough passage in her *transmigration* to Dover Castle, and in Canterbury the King visited first with her. There were a goodly train of choice Ladies attended her coming upon the Bowling-green on Barham Downs upon the way, who divided themselves into two parties, and they appeared like so many constellations, but methought the Country Ladies looked like the Courtiers."—Howell's Familiar Letters, Sect IV. Letter xxxi.

N. P. on the same subject. "They were proud and passionate, insolent and covetous."

BURNET, again speaking of the Scotch Clergy. "True morality was little studied or esteemed by them. They took much pains amongst their people to maintain their authority—they affected all the ways of familiarity that were like to gain on them."

P. 35.

N. P. "Even in sacred matters they got into a set of very indecent phrases."

BURNET. "The Marquis of Montrose, flushed with his victories, thought his name carried so much terror in it, that he writ to the King, that he had gone over the land from Dan to Beersheba, therefore prayed him to come down in these words: "Come thou and take the city, lest I take it, and it be called by my name." This letter was written but never sent, for he was routed and his papers taken before he had dispatched the courier."

P. 39.

N. P. "In his defeat he took too much care of himself, for he was never willing to expose himself too much."

BURNET. "Upon the Marquis of Montrose's defeat, many prisoners that had quarters given them were murdered in cold blood."

P. 39.

N. P. "The Marquis of Argyle and the preachers shewed a very bloody temper."

BURNET, speaking of the bad effects of the Marquis of Montrose's expedition and defeat, says, "it alienated the Scots much from the King; it exalted all that were enemies to peace; and there seemed to be some colour for all those aspersions that they had cast on the King, as if he had been in a correspondence with the Irish Rebels, when the worst tribe had been thus employed by him."

P. 40.

SWIFT. "Lord Glarendon differs from all this."

BURNET. "I had in my hand several letters of the Earl of Antrim to the King in 1640, writ in a very confident style."

P. 40.

N. P. "For he was a very arrogant as well as weak man."

BURNET. "The Earl of Essex told me, that he had taken all the pains he could to enquire into the origin of the Irish Massacre, but could never see any reason to believe that the King had any accession to it."

P. 41.

SWIFT. "And who but a *beast* ever believed it?"

(*To be continued occasionally.*)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A MEMOIR OF MAJOR CHARLES VALLOTTON.

AMONG the various means which have been recommended for the improvement of Human Nature, Biography justly appears to deserve a most distinguished place; as the effects of example must ever be allowed to be not only more impressive, but also more permanent than those of mere precept. Hence those books which contain striking instances of Roman and Grecian virtue, are, with the greatest propriety, made a part of early education. But this is not the only benefit to be derived from the history of men who have excelled in heroism, genius, or virtue:—we enjoy, moreover, in viewing of such pictures, the full gratification of our best feelings. These considerations have always proved sufficient to induce the world to receive with avidity every circumstance relative to the life of the hero, the patriot, the philanthropist, the

VOL. XXVII.

poet, and the philosopher. But ought we not also to feel it a duty incumbent on us not to permit such characters to fall unnoticed, and be consigned to oblivion, amidst the indiscriminate heap of the *negatively good*, or the *positively bad*? Such a feeling has actuated the author of the following Memoir to endeavour at rescuing from neglect the memory of Major Charles Vallotton, who was mortally wounded at Wexford in Ireland, July 5th, 1793.

In that kingdom this excellent officer commenced his military career in the year 1764, where he was Page to the late Duchess of Northumberland (the Duke being at that time the Viceroy) and who gave him a pair of colours in the 36th regiment. From that time until 1778; when he was appointed at Gibraltar, by the late General Burrell his Aid-de-camp, there are no promi-

great features of his life that can be separately marked. During that interval he had risen to the rank of Captain, and had distinguished himself by uncommon steadiness and activity in his profession, and by an uniform tenour of highly honourable and strictly military conduct. There cannot be given a stronger evidence of his steady and meritorious behaviour than that of his being first Aid-du-camp to General Elliott during the late memorable blockade and siege of Gibraltar, as no recommendations or interest had any influence upon that brave Commander in the distribution of his favours (the manner of his conferring which was often as singular as flattering: he would sometimes insert such a species of distinction in the orders of the day, without any previous information being given to the distinguished person, in whom the first intelligence of such notice would excite no small degree of pride and surprize); and there cannot be produced a greater testimony of the continuance of the late Lord Heathfield's approbation of Major Vallotton, than the known circumstance of his being sent by that officer to England with the official dispatches containing the news of the destruction of the Spanish floating batteries, in the wonderful attack made by France and Spain on that fortress on the glorious 13th of September 1782. This promised to Vallotton the *ne plus ultra* of gratification in his military career; but it often happens in this world, that we are disappointed in our fairest and warmest hopes, and this was fully experienced by Vallotton on the present occasion, by which he almost conceived an entire disgust for the army. Let us suppose, for a moment, the feelings of such an officer at the prospect, not only of the usual promotion and reward, which were at that time the lesser considerations with him, but also of the enviable luxury of residing in the Ministers and at Court, the particulars of that glorious day, which must be so well qualified to excite. How greatly, then, must he have been mortified, when he found that the contents of the Dispatches were superseded by the duplicates having arrived before him, under charge of the Captain of the navy commanding at Gibraltar, who came home in a cutter, and that Major Vallotton was by his prudent management put on board the ship with Lord Howe, by way of

being safe, with the Governor's *original Dispatches*; and that instead of any minute or interesting enquiries being made relative to the steady defence of the important fortress of Gibraltar, one of the principal questions put to him was, "Does General Elliott yet live on vegetables and water?" His rewards were, in consequence, scantily conferred, as he was only promoted to the *brevet rank* of Major, and received the usual pecuniary donation.

It was a little after this period, that the writer of the present Memoir became acquainted with Major Vallotton, when the 56th regiment came from Gibraltar, and marched to Scotland. About this time the Major, disgusted with his profession, began to think of retiring from the army, and settling in the married state; but he could not meet with what he wished; he could not marry a woman without a fortune, and he would not marry a fortune without a woman: he was first to meet with a woman he could love; and, secondly, with a fortune sufficient in his ideas. Such a concurrence of circumstances he did not meet with, and he did not wander far in search of it, but recovered again his former relish for the military life. We now come to the melancholy conclusion of it.

The 56th regiment from Scotland went over to Ireland, and the detachment which Major Vallotton commanded was, at the time of which we are now speaking, quartered at Wexford, where a very serious riot took place by the people stiled *The Defenders*. To prevent them from breaking open the prison, and releasing some of their comrades, as well as to protect the town, which the rioters threatened to destroy by fire, the civil power was obliged to request the assistance of the military. By accident the insurgents got into their possession, and retained as a prisoner and hostage, Lieutenant Buckby, of the 56th regiment, whom they menaced with death, if the soldiers should be ordered by the magistrates to fire, and sent them notice to that purpose. Major Vallotton, humanely wishing to prevent the effusion of the blood of his fellow-subjects, and extremely desirous also of saving Lieutenant Buckby's life, for whom he had a great friendship, left the Justices of peace with the troops, determining to try the effect of expostulation with the mob. One of them presented a musquet at the Major while he

he was in the act of haranguing them, and advising them quietly to disperse, and let the officer go to his quarters: Major Vallotton threw the muzzle of the fellow's piece aside with his sword, which then saved his life, as the rascal fired his musquet. The Major's sword was broken in the scuffle; and he attempted then to seize the villain. While he was engaged with him, another of the rioters from behind, with a scythe in his hand, made a blow at Major Vallotton, which he could not parry, his sword being broke off short, and struck him on the head, wounded him severely, and brought him to the ground. As soon as he fell, another rioter, with a pike, stabbed the Major in the upper part of the thigh, so deeply as to extend to the groin, and enter into the cavity of the abdomen. The scoundrel who fired the musquet was, in an instant after the act, shot by the soldiers, as also was the other with the pike; for the moment the soldiers saw their commander fall, they fired without the orders of the Magistrates, and advancing on the insurgents, put nine balls through the body of the rioter who was armed with the scythe, within a few seconds after he had knocked down their beloved commanding-officer. Lieutenant Buckby, in the confusion proceeding from the volley, ran off and joined the soldiers. The Defenders were then immediately pursued by the troops, and most of them were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Their number was near two thousand, armed with scythes, pikes, clubs, musquets, &c. They were, however, totally dispersed; and seven of them were afterwards tried, convicted, and executed for the murder.

Major Vallotton, on being taken home, desired to know the opinion of the medical attendants on his wounds, and they rather flattered him with the hopes of his recovery. Soon after, finding himself very ill and weak, he repeated his request to know their *real opinion*, saying, "I am not afraid to die!" But he was still most ridiculously buoyed up with the hopes of recovery, which was surely an insult to a brave officer like him. Afterwards, on finding himself much worse, he expressed a desire to write; and several times, on the materials being brought to him, he attempted it, but found himself incapable of collecting his ideas sufficiently, from the effect of the dreadful blow he had

received on the head with the scythe: he then said that he would wait *a little*, in hopes of being more able—but that period, alas! never arrived; for he continued to become worse every hour, till the thirty-sixth after he was wounded, when he expired. A mortification in the intestines from the stab with the pike was the cause of his death, as the wound in his head would not, it was thought by the faculty, have proved mortal.

Thus fell, in the forty-seventh year of his age, Major Charles Vallotton, after having spent twenty-nine of it in the service of his country, in the 56th regiment, having never quitted that corps during his long and faithful services in the army, in which he uniformly distinguished himself by his goodness of heart, by his activity, bravery, and honour, which procured him the friendship and respect of his brother-officers, and the fear and affection of the soldiers.

He had lodged the money for the purchase of the majority of the 56th regiment at the time of this unfortunate catastrophe, had packed up his things, and was just about embarking for England.

Major Vallotton had a very just idea of military discipline, and would have shone had he lived to have commanded a regiment, as he mingled tenderness with severity in his conduct to the soldiers, to the deserving part of whom his purse was always open. A particular friend of the Writer of this memoir, who was his subaltern many years, has seen him frequently, on a march at the head of his company or detachment, *on foot*, carrying *two musquets*, to relieve the fatigued soldiers.

Such a death, though occasioned by the hand of a ruffian, must be considered, by every enlightened member of the community, as not only more glorious, but also more enviable, than that which, in a manner, is the effect of chance in the field of battle. *There* he might have lost his life in merely acting a part with little more annexed to it than to the actions of an automaton, except that of personal courage and obedience of orders. But *here*, he acquired every honour that could have been reaped in the field; and even more, for he risked his life to preserve the lives of his brother-officer and his fellow-subjects; he, in short, fell a sacrifice to his extreme humanity, and died gloriously.

in assisting the civil magistrates in the execution of their duty, in supporting the authority of the king, and in defence of the three things most valuable to Britons,—their property, personal safety, and constitution.

Major Vallotton's person indicated much of the soldier: he was about the middle size, rather stout and well proportioned, strong, and active; his complexion was very dark, with fine quick dark eyes. In his manner he was easy and genteel. His mind was lively, generous, attentive, and humane: he was extremely steady; in friendship uniform and warm; and in every sentiment and action he discovered a *Castilian sense of honour*.

If it were not for a few such men as Vallotton in the world, *sterling honour* would be either unknown, or only to

undergo Shakspeare's catechism of Sir John Falstaff. Major Vallotton was, indeed, an exalted and a very rare character. What a misfortune, then, was his death to society, to his country, and to the army! All have to lament it, for all have suffered by it the loss of one of their brightest ornaments.

His father was a Swiss, and came over with the late King George II. to whom he was librarian. His mother survived his father, and had apartments allotted her in the palace of St. James's during her life. The Major died intestate, and his property went to a nephew, his sister's son; the name of Vallotton, therefore, in this country is extinct.

A likeness of him is preserved in Mr. Copley's picture of the *Siege of Gibraltar*, in the Guildhall of London.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I send you a Pamphlet little known, though, from the manly spirit which breathes through the whole of it, well worthy of remembrance. "Among the sufferers for King Charles the First," says Lord Orford, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 218. under the article of James Stanley, Earl of Derby. "None cast greater lustre on the cause than this heroic Lord, who seems to have been actuated by a true spirit of honour and disinterestedness. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this Lord were but the conclusion of a life of virtue, accomplishments, and humanity." This Nobleman was beheaded at Bolton, Oct. 15, 1651. The Declaration which I solicit you to insert appears to have been unknown to Lord Orford, who takes no notice of it; and indeed, that it should be suppressed is not to be wondered at, when the time in which it was printed is considered. The Letter to General Ireton, which Lord Orford calls "a model of brave natural eloquence," has been often printed, but always, even by his Lordship, incorrectly. By a mistake in the Press, this Letter is supposed to have been addressed to Oliver Cromwell.

I am, &c. C. D.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES EARL OF DERBY, LORD STANLEY STRANGE, OF KNOCKING AND OF THE ISLE OF MAN, CONCERNING HIS RESOLUTION TO KEEP THE ISLE OF MAN FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE AGAINST ALL FORCE WHATSOEVER. TOGETHER WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S LETTER IN ANSWER TO COMMISSARY-GENERAL IRETON.

LONDON: PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1649.

PLAUSIBLE beginnings are not always the forerunners of good ends. They may promise fair, but it is the end that either crowns all undertakings with reputation or brands them with shame; making a most exact discovery of the undertaker's intentions, whether good or evil. Many honest-meaning men, who eight years since viewed the face of the Parliament's

actions, and judged of their integrity, their protestations and declarations, entertained a very charitable and honourable opinion both of them and their cause, and therein thought not too much to hazard both their lives and estates with them, who are long since sat down in the chair of repentance, having by sad experience found their large pretences to prove but the shadows of weak per-

performances, and their greatest labours to produce no other effects than to burden this distracted nation with unheard-of tyranny and miserable oppression. But they that beheld their actions, even in their primitive and best times, with a considerate and judicious eye, did easily perceive them to pursue their own ambitious ends more than the welfare of this miserable land; that they were men whose thoughts were filled with blood, and judged them through pretence of zeal to be wolves in sheep's cloathing; and what better could be expected from the illegal proceedings of those men who presumed from servants to become masters, but that they should endeavour to bring in Democracy, and abolish Monarchy; their actions being altogether such as must needs produce strange effects, and set open the flood-gates of ruin to overflow this kingdom.

For my own part, I have with my utmost power and skill taken most perfect and exact notice of all their proceedings, from their first beginning of entrance into action unto this day; and therein can find nothing but a large comment upon that text of Samuel, "Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft." I sat in their House of Peers more than a full year, till finding their courses to be so strangely unparliamentary, I was constrained, with divers others of the loyal Nobility, to forsake the House, and repair into my country, being truly ashamed to bear any part in their rebellious enterprizes, wherein they have proceeded with such impudent violence, that they have plundered and ruined all the ancient Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom; fought many desperate and bloody battles against their Sovereign, his children, and subjects; imprisoned his sacred person; and not only so, but, that they might outgo all their predecessors in rebellion, and become unprecedented therein, they clouded the very rays of Sacred Majesty, in bringing the royal owner of the Throne to their Bar of Injustice; and beyond all that, upon a scaffold, at high noon-day, in the face of the world, as a malefactor, before his own court-gate, in his usual place of recreation, after a most shameful manner, by the hands of the common hangman, inhumanly murdered their Sovereign, unheaded the Lord's anointed; and not contented with his blood, in prosecution of their most deadly and implacable malice, have since, to the utmost of their power, endeavoured to

stain the candour of his royal name, in fixing thereon the ignominious brands of tyrant, traitor, and murderer; styling him, in all their prints, the grand and capital enemy of the kingdom, and laying their guilt of all the blood that hath been shed upon his innocent shoulders; and beyond all this, have quite discarded, banished, and cashiered, all the royal issue, and solemnly proclaimed our present dread Sovereign Lord, King Charles the Second, and his princely brother the Duke of York, traitors in the usual places, to the amazement and detestation of the whole world.

And whereas there hath been of late some overtures made to me by one Henry Ireton, who stiles himself Commissary-General of their army whom his manners styles the Parliament of England, in whose name and for whose service he demands that I deliver up this Isle of Man; and for a grateful acknowledgement of that service, he engages on their part that I shall have an act of indemnity for all that I have done, and my lands to be restored to me without composition, and upon my engagement not to oppose the proceedings of the Parliament in their present government, I shall peaceably and quietly enjoy the same; in answer to which I declare, that according to the dictate of my own conscience and reason, and according unto the obligation I stood engaged unto his Majesty my late dread Sovereign, as well by my common allegiance as by my more particular duty of personal service, in the beginning of these unhappy differences and divisions of the Kingdom, I engaged myself on his Majesty's party, wherein I have constantly persevered, either in acting or suffering, until this day; concurring with those of the contrary party only in hating detestable Neutrality.

According to my best ability I did diligently execute all such commissions as I did receive from his Majesty; and did always use my utmost endeavour to retain the People in their due obedience unto him, as I shall ever faithfully practise towards my present Sovereign, his son, holding myself bound unto him in the same bonds of allegiance and loyalty as I was to the late King, of ever-blessed memory, his father; and do hereby declare, that I do from my very soul abhor all base compliance with any of his Majesty's enemies, whether foreign or domestic: and particularly if I could endure to be treacherous, I would ne-

ver do it with the prevailing party in England, whom I know to have renounced all principles of civility, honour, honesty, and conscience; and whose engagements, vows, protestations, and oaths, I would not take as security for the least atom of dust on which I tread. And I do protest, in the presence of God and the whole world, that in balance to my allegiance, honour, and conscience, I scorn their pardon in reference to anything I have acted or shall act hereafter: and I value my estate no more than the most contemptible mote that flies in the sun.

And I do hereby declare, that, to the utmost of my power, I shall faithfully endeavour to hold out this Island to the advantage of his Majesty and the annoyance of all rebels and their abettors, and do cheerfully invite all my allies, friends, and acquaintance, all my tenants in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, or elsewhere, and all other his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, to repair to this Island as their general rendezvous and safe harbour, where they shall receive entertainment, and such encouragement as their several qualities and conditions shall require, where we will unanimously employ our forces to utter ruin of these unmatched and rebellious regicides, and the final destruction of their interest both by land and sea. Neither shall any apprehension of danger, either to my life or estate, appal me; but I shall on all occasions (by God's assistance) show myself ready to express my duty and loyalty with the hazard of both: and this I shall adventure for the future with

more alacrity, forasmuch as, in all my former actings in his Majesty's service, I never did anything, with relation to the trust reposed in me, that awakened my conscience to repentance.

*From Castletown, in
the Isle of Man,
July the 18th, 1649.*

DERBY.

LETTER TO GENERAL IRETON, IN
ANSWER TO HIS SUMMONS OF THE
ISLE OF MAN.

S I R,

I HAVE received your letter with indignation, and with scorn return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes that I should prove, like you, treacherous to my Sovereign; since you cannot be insensible of the manifest candour of my former actings in his late Majesty's service, from which principles of loyalty I am no whit departed. I scorn your proffer, I disdain your favour, I abhor your treason; and am so far from delivering up this Island to your advantage, that I shall keep it with the utmost of my power to your destruction. Take this for your final answer, and forbear any further solicitation; for if you trouble me with any more messages of this nature, I will burn the paper and hang the messenger. This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice, of him who accounts it his chief glory to be

His Majesty's most loyal
and obedient servant,

*From Castletown,
July 12, 1649.*

DERBY.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO the Anecdotes you have already inserted in your Magazine relative to that extraordinary character Wortley Montague, be pleased to add the following, which is extracted from the Appendix to a very ingenious pamphlet lately published, entitled "The Story of the Moor of Venice, translated from the Italian, with two Essays on Shakespeare and preliminary Observations. By Welford Holme Parr, A. M. late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford."

"Those who are yet to be convinced of the real existence of a belief in the force of charms among the disciples of Mahomet, may compare this speech of Mahomet with the following copy of a

paper which Wortley Montague wore about his neck till the moment in which he died at Padua. It is by no means fair to conclude from such a circumstance, that this singular character had deserted the Christian Religion. The question of his conversion will require stronger proofs; as this might have been worn only for the sake of travelling with greater security in those inhospitable regions.

"The original charm is written in Arabic, now in the possession of Signor Marsili, Professor of Botany at Padua. The present translation was done, not from the Arabic, but from an Italian version, which the proprietor had caused to be executed with great care and fidelity.

“ IN THE NAME OF GOD, MISERICORDIA.

We are told in the tales of Seeich Gemaluddin Jusof (to whom may the mercy of God be shewn) that Halissa, the Lord of Credenti, had in his service a hundred young slaves, all of whom were of extraordinary beauty. It happened one day that a black woman, called Mergian, was presented to him, for whom it was impossible to awaken the passions of whoever beheld her; to such a degree was she disgusting and deformed. The moment Halissa saw her his affections were raised to the greatest height. He fell in love and neglected the other slaves. Day and night he lived only with her, and placed in her hands all his possessions. He could not be without her for a single moment, and consulted her in affairs of the utmost importance, to the great astonishment of the matrons and other slaves. By the divine permission she one day fell sick; and her infirmity continually increasing, was accomplished also in her that divine decree which circumscribes and renders inevitable the final close of mortal life. She was afterwards stripped to be buried. But this was not permitted by her enamoured master, who for three days and three nights took no food, not so much as a drop of water, and deplored his loss beyond the reach of consolation.

“ The holy Ministers of the Canon assembled about him, and by various exhortations prevailed on him to allow her to be interred. As they were carrying her body to its tomb, the following prayer fell from the ringlets of her hair, and was immediately carried to the Sovereign. As soon as he had read it he desired to see the dead body, which then appeared, even in his eyes, a frightful and deformed slave. He was struck with surprize and astonishment. When the Ministers of the Court knew that Mergian no longer appeared beautiful in the eyes of her master, they discovered this change to be occasioned by the pious ejaculation which she had constantly worn. So that taking it from the hands of their Sovereign and considering its substance, they declared it to be good, of incomparable accuracy, and worthy of their entire approbation. This ought to be worn about the person or in the hair, in order to feel its prodigious effects. It renders the person who wears it invulnerable to the darts of slander, preserves them from

enchancements, and every other perverse operation of human malice, and gives duration and increase to prosperity and pleasure. Whoever doubts the efficacy of this relique, is certainly both Atheist and Infidel. May the Lord God preserve us from such blindness!

PRAYER.

“ I implore the aid of thee, O most high God, to whom are due both homage and praise; who by thine own inscrutable means hast established poverty and riches; of thee, inhabitant of the empyrean firmament, munificent and liberal, who canst give life to things inanimate; of thee, who hast created man, woman, and invisible spirits; who canst preserve to us that which thou hast given us; who canst dispose at thy pleasure all things upon earth; King of Kings, and Author of the Books on the Holy Law; of thee, from whom are derived all merits and all graces, endued with infinite power and greatness. Lord of the World and of Eternity—God Omnipotent, whose divine attributes I worship with all humility, I invoke that aid which thou hast promised me! Thou who hast created the darkness, and the light of the sun and of the moon; who hast distinguished and separated the days from the nights; who hast made the Heavens and all that is therein; who with provident counsel hast created Paradise and Hell; who hast made to appear thy wisdom in the formation of the Koran, ornament of true believers; in the creation of Adam and Eve, and in that of Enoch; in the invention of the ark of Noah; in the events with which the life of Abraham has been accompanied; of Ismael, of Joseph, of Jacob, of Job, of Zachariah, of Lot, of David, of Lotman the wise man of Arabia, of Moses, of Jesus, and of Maria: Thou who art the creator of the earth and of the sea; the Author of the Mosaic Law, of the Gospel, and of the Psalms of David: Thou who hast instituted the holy pilgrimage to Mecca; who inspirest mildness and persuasion into the Prophets, among whom thou hast in an especial manner distinguished Mahomet; who hast given sometimes, to the astonishment of mankind, the power of speech to brutes; who art the Guardian of the Human Race,—do thou guard me and keep me in thy grace, since there is neither power nor virtue except in Thee alone. O God, great, sublime and munificent.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL,

DECEMBER 19.

19. *All's Well That Ends Well*, by Shakspeare, was revived at Drury Lane in a style very creditable to the Manager, who himself took the part of Bertram; Parolles, Mr. Bannister, jun.; Clown, Mr. King; and the King, Mr. Bensley. Of the women, Mrs. Jordan performed Helena; Miss Miller, Diana; and Mrs. Powell, the Countess. The performance was deserving of applause, though Mr. Kemble acted under the visible disadvantage of illness.

20. *The Czaracke*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Cobb, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

BRITISH.

Colonel Blandford,	Mr. Kelly.
Henry,	Master Welsh.
Officer,	Mr. Cooke,
Average,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Jack Average,	Mr. J. Bannister.
Ramble,	Mr. Dignum.
Serjeant Bluster,	Mr. Bannister.
Jeremy,	Mr. Suett.
Zilipha,	Mrs. Crouch,
Eleanor,	Signora Storace.
Fanny,	Miss Leake.
Winifred,	Mrs. Bland.

INDIANS.

Malooko,	Mr. Barrymore.
Zamorin,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Ontayo,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Ratowmac,	Mr. Caulfield.
Indian,	Mr. Phillimore.
Partheca,	Mrs. Bramwell.

The Fable of this Opera is extremely simple. The scene lies in America, on the borders of a lake occupied by several Tribes of hostile Indians. Near the lake is an English settlement, from whence Blandford marches at the head of a British force against the Indians, and proves victorious. Previous to the engagement Zilipha and her son Henry are made prisoners by Malooko, the Chief of the Indian warriors. Blandford is the husband of Zilipha, and the father of Henry, but at the time he concludes a peace with Malooko, in consequence of the situation of his family. Malooko retains Zilipha, of whom he is deeply enamoured, and her son, in captivity; but both make their escape through

the aid of Zamorin, a friendly Indian, and Eleanor, the niece of Old Average, an emigrant British Merchant. At the conclusion of the second Act, they are surpris'd, and again seized, with Blandford, by Malooko and his friends. Zilipha is confined in Malooko's cave, and Blandford is cast into chains. Henry, the son, who is a spirited and intelligent boy, makes his escape, and gives information to the British of the fate of his parents, and returns to the cave just as an Indian raises his arm to destroy his father, but averts the blow by shooting the savage at the instant with an arrow. The British arrive, and Malooko, who is both desperate and revengeful, is shot, as he gives directions to a trusty warrior to blow up his cave, in which Zilipha is confined. His followers immediately surrender; the captives are released, and restored to their friends. There are a few subordinate scenes between Jack Average, an eccentric cockney, and his cousin Eleanor, intended for an under plot. After the usual wrangling and reciprocal jealousies, they are united, and the piece concludes.

The scenery, dresses, and decorations, are highly beautiful and characteristic, particularly the opening scene, the dresses of the Indians, and the views of their camp.

26. *Mago and Dago; or, Harlequin the Hero*, a Pantomime, contrived by Mr. Lonsdale, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. This species of entertainment is entirely calculated for children and the holiday frequenters of the Theatre, and therefore to mention the title of it we deem fully sufficient.

30. *Measure for Measure*, by Shakspeare, was revived at Drury Lane, and afforded another instance of the Manager's attention to the rational entertainments of the stage. Mr. Kemble's representation of the Duke was entitled to great praise, and Mrs. Siddons's of Isabella was equal to any of her performances.

JAN. 2, 1795. Mr. Haynes, who performed a few years ago at Drury Lane Theatre, re-appeared in London at Covent Garden, in the character of Giles, in *The Maid of the Mill*. His performance manifested considerable improvement, and he promises to become a useful performer.

POETRY.

O T R Y.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1795.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.
POET LAUREAT.

I.

A GAIN the swift revolving hours
Bring January's frozen Car;
Still Discord on the Nations low'rs,
Still reigns the iron power of War.
Hush'd be awhile the Tumult's storm;
Awhile let Concord's milder form
Glide gently o'er each smiling plain,
While, as they weave the myrtle wreath,
The sportive Loves and Graces breathe
The Hymenal strain.

II.

From Parent-Elbe's high-trophy'd shore,
Whence our illustrious Chiefs of yore
Brought that blest Code of Laws their sons
revere,
And bade the glorious fabric flourish here,
The Royal Virgin comes—Ye gales
Auspicious, fill the swelling sails;
And, while ye gently curl the azure deep,
Let ev'ry ruder blast in silence sleep:
For not from Afric's golden sands,
Or either India's glowing lands,
Have e'er the favouring Naads brought
A prize to us so dear, a bark so richly
fraught.

III.

Bright Maid, to thy expecting eyes
When Albion's Cliffs congenial rise,
No foreign forms thy looks shall meet,
Thine ear no foreign accents greet:
Here shall thy breast united transports prove
Of kindred fondness and connubial love.
O that amid the nuptial flowers we twine,
Our hands the olive's sober leaves might
join,
Thy presence teach the storm of war to cease,
Disarm the battle's rage, and charm the world
to peace.

IV.

Yet if the stern vindictive foe,
Insulting, aim the hostile blow,
Britain, in martial terrors dight,
Lifts high the avenging sword, and courts
the fight.
On every side behold her swains
Crowd eager from her fertile plains!
With breasts undaunted, lo, they stand
Firm bulwarks of their native land,
And proud her floating castles round,
The guardians of her happy coast,
Eid their terrific thunder sound
Dismay to Gallia's scatter'd host,
While still Britannia's Navies reign
Triumphant o'er the subject main.

VOL. XXVII.

INSCRIPTION

IN THE
GARDENS AT NUNEHAM
IN
OXFORDSHIRE.By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, ESQ. P. L.
(OMITTED IN HIS WORKS.)TO the Memory of WALTER CLARK,
Florist, who died suddenly near this spot,
1784.

ON him whose very soul was here,
Whose dutious, careful, constant toil
Has varied with the varying year,
To make the gay profusion smile,
Whose harmless life in silent flow
Within these circling shades has past,
What happier death could Heaven bestow,
Than in these shades to breathe his last?
'Twas here he fell: nor far remov'd
Has Earth receiv'd him in her breast;
Still far beside the scenes he lov'd,
In holy ground his relics rest.
Each clambering woodbine, flaunting rose,
Which round yon bow'r he taught to wave,
With ev'ry fragrant brier that blows,
Shall lend a wreath to bind his grave.
Each village matron, village maid,
Shall with chaste fingers chaplets tie:
Due honours to the rural dead,
And emblems of mortality.
Each village swain that passes by,
A sigh shall to his memory give;
For sure his death demands a sigh,
Whose life instructs them how to live.
If spirits walk, as fabled age
Relates to childhood's wond'ring ear,
Full oft, does fancy dare presume,
Shall Walter's faithful shade be here;
Athwart yon glade, at night's pale noon,
Full oft shall glide with busy feet,
And by the glimmering of the moon
Revisit each belov'd retreat;
Perhaps the tasks on earth he knew
Resume, correct the gadding spray,
Brush from the plants the sickly dew,
Or chase the noxious worm away.
The bursting buds shall gladder grow,
No midnight blasts the flowers shall fear;
And many a fair effect shall show
At noon that Walter has been here.
Nay, ev'ry morn, in times to come,
In quainter ringlets curl the shade,
If richer breezes breathe perfume,
If softer swell the verdant glade;
If neatness charm a thousand ways,
Till nature almost art appear,
Tradition's constant favourite theme
Shall be—Poor Walter has been here.

H

INSCRIPTION

INSCRIPTION ON A PEDESTAL NEAR AN OAK AT NUNEHAM IN OXFORDSHIRE, DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

By WILLIAM MASON, A. M.
(NOT INSERTED IN HIS WORKS.)

"HARCOURT and Friendship this memorial raise,
Near to the oak where Whitehead oft reclin'd;
While all that Nature rob'd by art displays,
Sooth'd with congenial charms his polish'd mind.
Let Fashion's vot'ries, let the sons of fire,
The genius of that modest bard despise;
Who bade Discretion regulate his lyre,
Studios to please, yet scorning to surprize.
Enough for him, if those who shar'd his love
Through life, who virtue more than verse revere,
Here pensive pause, when circling round the grove,
And drop the heart-paid tribute of a tear."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Letter, exactly transcribed from the original in the hand-writing of the late Rev. Mr. SAMUEL BADCOCK, cannot but be acceptable to you and your readers, merely as coming from the pen of that lively and truly ingenious writer. The occasion of it is fully explained in the Letter itself.

It is very greatly to be lamented that the worthy author's sister should still keep back, against every remonstrance, and the most urgent solicitations, the likeness of her brother which she has in her possession, as well as some manuscripts, which would be so pleasing to the public and so honourable to the deceased.

I am at a loss how to account for this, more especially as some assurances have been repeatedly given me, that they should be produced for the use of the public.

I am, &c.

W.

EXTEMPORE.

YOU know my tumble from my horse,
Tho' had 'twas well it was no worse;
And had I listened to report,
(Not trusting my own feelings for't)
I should have mour'd a fractur'd pate,
And found, or fancied, this or that,
And a hundred things that people said,
And every thing, except quite dead.
But tho' alive, yet not quite lusty,
Or as I should, or was, or must be,

To pore on causes and effects,
And draw from this thing what thing's next,
To make a sermon fit for Sunday
(Which heretofore I've done in one day),
But when I settle in for study,
I find my brain both cold and cloudy,
Without one spark of light to clear
The opaque of my hemisphere.

I pump'd to-day—'twas all in vain—
I din'd—then walk'd—and pump'd again—
But all was dry—I gave it o'er,
And almost said I'd try no more:
"Poh! this is all mere farce and pretext!
"Go (only mind to blot out the Text)
"Take an old Sermon—never doubt—
"There is not one will find you out."
I've done it several times before,
And said I'd never do it more;
For how it happen'd I can't say,
But many whisper'd "That's foul play!"
And being in the secret let in,
I really grew ashamed of cheating.

O thou of temper kind and gentle,
Who would'st o'er others throw thy mantle,
To hide their shame or imperfection,
And save a Brother from detection,
Hear my request!—It is in few words
(For when one serves, I'd ne'er use two words),

Do let's exchange—that's all my say t'ye
(I mean next Sunday)—so good by t'ye.

SAM. BADCOCK.

Rev. Mr. B.—

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT may be proper to observe, that the Lady whose Death occasioned the following Elegy, is the same to whom, in conjunction with the worthy partner of her heart, the Lines "To a Friend and his amiable Bride on their Marriage," printed in the European Magazine for November last, were addressed by your most obedient,

JAMES JENNINGS.

Bristol, Jan. 6, 1795.

ELEGY.

*Felices ter et amplius:—
—Sed omnes una manet nox;
Et calcanda semel via Leti.*

Hon.

THE Muse's song demands far other themes
Than when, ere while, well-pleas'd,
She strung her lyre,
As hymeneal bliss, in copious streams,
Exuberant flow'd to ardent Love's desire.

Ah!

Ah! me, how chang'd the scene since that
blest day,
When my Eugenio to the altar led
His blooming Bride, in Beauty's fond array,
Whilst Heaven benign approving influence
shed!

Two fleeting summers scarce their loves o'er
pass'd,
In bliss supreme, when Death's wide-
sweeping power,
With febrile force, rais'd high a chilling blast,
Which nipp'd the bloom of this expanding
flower:

Yes, nipp'd the flower!—Eugenio's lovely
Bride,
In whom the Graces, eminently mild,
With lustre shone; nor favour'd aught of
pride;

And meek Religion own'd her for her child.
Some few short days, ere beauteous Amplia
sied

This transient scene of things, kind Heaven
had blest'd
Their fond indulgence of the nuptial bed
With a fair smiling boy, whom both caref'd.

Ah, sad the hour! but Heaven must be obey'd,
When was his Amplia from Eugenio torn:
Despairing now, with frantic soul dismay'd,
He mourns her fate and his dear babe for-
lorn;

No note of bliss his lingering hours employ;
No Amplia now survives to soothe his
care;
No fostering Mother to protect his boy;
No life of love—but sorrow, dire and
drear.

The Medic Art had tried its utmost skill;
No art could heal; no mortal hand could
save;
'Twas Jove's behest, and high unerring
will
Which, premature, consign'd her to the
grave.

She's gone! Who lives, alas! that must not
go?
What's rank, or dignity, or beauty frail?—
What's fame, or power, or blooming health
below,
When Heaven commands?—Ah! what
will then avail?

Nought, save Religion! May who reads at-
tend,
That, like Eugenio's Amplia, towards the
shore,
When Death arrests, his soul her flight may
bend,
Where pain, disease, and cares are felt no
more.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the
SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1794.

THIS day his Majesty came to the
House of Peers; and being in his
royal robes seated on the Throne with
the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Moly-
neux, Gentleman Usher of the Black
Rod, was sent with a message from his
Majesty to the House of Commons,
commanding their attendance in the
House of Peers. The Commons being
come thither accordingly, his Majesty
was pleased to make the following most
gracious Speech:

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ AFTER the uniform experience
which I have had of your zealous regard
for the interests of my People, it is a great
satisfaction to me to recur to your ad-
vice and assistance at a period which
calls for the full exertion of your energy
and wisdom.

“ Notwithstanding the disappoint-
ments and reverses which we have ex-
perienced in the course of the last cam-

paign, I retain a firm conviction of the
necessity of persisting in a vigorous pro-
secution of the just and necessary war
in which we are engaged.

“ You will, I am confident, agree
with me, that it is only from firmness
and perseverance that we can hope for
the restoration of Peace on safe and ho-
nourable grounds, and for the preserva-
tion and permanent security of our dear-
est interests.

“ In considering the situation of our
enemies, you will not fail to observe,
that the efforts which have led to their
successes, and the unexampled means by
which alone those efforts could have
been supported, have produced among
themselves the pernicious effects which
were to be expected; and that every-
thing which has passed in the interior
of the country has shewn the progres-
sive and rapid decay of their resources,
and the instability of every part of that
violent and unnatural system, which is

equally ruinous to France, and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

"The States-General of the United Provinces have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for Peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established Government or independent State can, under the present circumstances, derive any real security from such negotiations: on our part, they could not be attempted without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

"I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of my forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the Powers of Europe as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of our forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my People, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

"The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the Crown and Sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a Treaty for the Marriage of my Son the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. The constant

proofs of your affection for my person and family persuade me that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these Kingdoms.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates for which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry under the protection of a free and well-regulated Government.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

"I entertain a confident hope that, under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful People will find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society."

After his Majesty's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor from the Wool-sack, and by the Clerk from the Table,

Earl Camden rose to move an Address of Thanks to his Majesty. His Lordship observed, that he was not accustomed to speak in public, and therefore would need much of their Lordships' indulgence.—Before he entered into the consideration of the war, he would take notice of a part of his Majesty's Speech, in which he was sure the House would be unanimous, however much it might differ on political subjects. It was to express to his Majesty their sincere congratulations on the auspicious event of the marriage of his Royal Highness

Highness the Prince of Wales; and to assure his Majesty, that they would most cheerfully concur in those measures which were recommended.—His Lordship also said, that the Treaty with America would certainly meet with the unanimous approbation of their Lordships, when it was submitted to their consideration.

Lord Camden then took into consideration the necessity of continuing the War, and the impossibility of concluding at present a safe, honourable, or durable Peace. The success of the enemy had been great, from the measures they had pursued; and, perhaps, from the want of zeal in some quarter; but his Lordship contended, that the enemy were at this moment still less able to carry on the War, and we were more in a condition to do so, than at any former period. The French had had recourse to two means to enable them to carry on the War, the maximum with regard to provisions, and the issuing of assignats to an enormous amount.—They had now been obliged to repeal the Decree which authorized these violent measures—their resources were nearly exhausted, notwithstanding the vast confiscations they had made of the property of the emigrants and the spoils collected from Flanders. At such a rate of expediture, his Lordship alleged that it would be impossible for them to raise the supplies for another campaign; and that their Treaty with the Dutch arose from necessity, in hopes of procuring supplies from that country.—The resources of this kingdom were, on the contrary, at the present moment, in a better state for vigorous exertion than they were at any former period. And if the Dutch should conclude a Treaty, on which he would not venture any opinion, a great force would be let loose to act in another quarter, which at present suffered much from the swampy and unhealthy situation of Holland.—His Lordship said, that if we were even to negotiate with France at present, not one of their Lordships would think it prudent for us to disarm; it would therefore be continuing all the expences of War, without any benefit. For these reasons, and many others which might be urged, he hoped their Lordships would concur unanimously in the Address which he had the honour to propose.

The Address, which was a recapitulation of the Speech, and very long, was to the following purport:

To move an humble Address to his Majesty, to thank his Majesty for having communicated to the House the auspicious event of the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick; to assure his Majesty, that the House participated in every event that might add to the happiness of his Majesty, and every branch of his Royal Family; and that it would make provision for the due support of the dignity of the Heir Apparent of the Crown:

That the House were convinced, that the present period called for the full exertion of energy, and the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the present just and necessary War: That the House concurred with his Majesty in believing, that, from firmness and perseverance alone, Peace could be procured; and that it was impossible to obtain it at present without sacrificing their honour and dignity:

That the House indulged the pleasing hope which his Majesty had expressed, that, with constancy and perseverance, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that Europe would thus be delivered from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized Society.

Lord Besborough seconded the motion for the Address.

Lord Guildford rose to oppose the motion for the Address, as far as it regarded the prosecution of the War; with that part of it which required the concurrence of the House in making a suitable provision for the Heir Apparent on his marriage, no man would more cheerfully join than himself and his friends.

With respect to the War, his Lordship would consider three things—its justice, its necessity, and, above all, the ability of his Majesty's Ministers to conduct it. If he were to admit the two former propositions, his Lordship contended, that, from our experience of the past, we had no reason to hope for their conducting it better in future; and that, if the War must be prosecuted, it ought to be done by those who were more equal to the task. After a variety of other arguments, his Lordship moved the following amendment to the Address, which he said was nearly the same as that which he offered the last Session.

After assuring his Majesty that the House would support the dignity and independence

Independence of the Crown, he would add, "but the House most humbly besought his Majesty to take an early opportunity to conclude a Peace with France, and not to let any particular form of Government in France be any obstacle thereto."

Lord Morton rose to object to the amendment proposed, which his Lordship considered as highly disgraceful.

Lord Kinnoul followed, and expressed himself nearly to the same purpose. He could not see with whom we were to treat, nor any security or permanency for any Treaty into which we might enter.

Lord Derby supported the amendment. The War, his Lordship said, was undertaken to support our Allies, the Dutch; but the Speech informed us, that they were treating for a separate Peace. The original cause of the War, the defence of Holland, was now given up. What pretence could there then be for continuing the War? His Lordship gave his full and hearty assent to the amendment.

Earl Spencer said, at the first he considered the present War as a just and necessary one, and he was still of the same opinion.

Lord Mulgrave made a speech of considerable length, in which he endeavoured to prove, that it would be easy to drive the French back again into their own territories; for that Louis the

XIVth had penetrated as far as the Rhine, and was driven back as rapidly as he had advanced.

Lord Stanhope was for the amendment, and for a discontinuation of the present ruinous and disastrous War.

Lord Lauderdale remarked with much asperity on the King of Prussia, the Treaty with Austria, &c. &c. The confederacy, he said, entered into by this country, was a rotten and tottering one, and our money was given to the King of Prussia for the most iniquitous purpose, viz. for subduing the unhappy Poles, and the odium and expence fell to the share of this Country.

Lord Grenville rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, stated the impossibility of making Peace with the present existing Government of France; that the very great efforts which France had made were impossible to be continued; and that in the end she must completely be exhausted; and that on our part nothing was wanting but perseverance and a vigorous prosecution of the War.

Contents 95, Proxies 12—137; Non-Contents 13—Majority 94.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

This day at two o'clock the House met, in order to carry the Address to his Majesty.

Adjourned until Tuesday, the 6th of January.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

THE Outlawry Bill was read a first time.

The Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech, and read it from a printed copy.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, with the greatest degree of respect, requested the indulgence of the House. His intentions, he said, were to move an humble Address to his Majesty for the gracious Speech which he had that day delivered from the Throne. It would be improper to comment, he said, upon the conduct of the United Provinces. However anxious to see the Powers then at war enjoying the blessings of peace, he was sorry that it could not be obtained with security to this, and with safety to other countries.—From the present situation of France, he drew favourable conclusions. He ob-

served, that their resources were in a rapid decline, while our happy kingdom derived fresh vigour from our commerce.—He then slightly commented on the Treaty of Amity with America, and the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick: and concluded by moving the Address, which, as usual, was the echo of the Speech.

Mr. Canning said, he rose to second the Address which had been moved by the worthy Baronet who had just sat down. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail in general in that House, he was led to hope, that upon many of the topics which were contained in his Majesty's Speech there would be a perfect unanimity.—Some circumstances had undoubtedly occurred since the conclusion of the last Session of an unfavourable nature to this country; most

of which must be imputed to the defection of our Allies, and also to the irresistible force and exertions of our enemies. But when he admitted that their exertions were great, he wished the House to consider for a moment at what an expence these exertions had been made. It appeared, from the reports of Cambon, the French financier, that the expences of France, since the commencement of the War, had been three hundred and three millions sterling; and since the commencement of the War with England, two hundred and sixty millions. This enormous expence they had been enabled to sustain, by seizing all the property in the kingdom, and distributing out sustenance as a kind of donative to the People; and by raising, by the means of terror, the value of assignats, and depressing, by the same means, the price of purchasable commodities. If we could have a Peace with France, it must be an insecure one; it must be a Peace with all the inconveniencies and expences of a War establishment. Such a Peace, he was sure, this Country would never assent to, and therefore he hoped he should divide with a very large majority for the Address. The hostility of this country had already produced many changes for the better in France, and there was reason to hope, that a continuance of the War would bring them to a state in which we could make Peace with honour and security.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he felt much concern that he was compelled upon this occasion to differ from those with whom it had been the pride of his life to agree, but he was bound by a duty which he felt as paramount to every other consideration. He had the greatest confidence in his Majesty's Ministers, but he could not answer to his Constituents, nor to his own feelings as a man, if he continued to support them after he ceased to approve of their measures. If there had been anything like a pacificatory tendency in his Majesty's Speech; if there had been anything which did not preclude the possibility of a Peace; he should have been happy in being able to give his assent to it; he would at least have tried the experiment a little longer. But no such hope was held out; the Speech from the Throne, and the Address moved, spoke a language too plain to be misunderstood. There were many accounts propagated of the distress to which the French were

reduced, and of the total derangement of their finances;—these accounts he was much inclined to distrust, or even, if they were true, he did not think such strong effects in our favour would ensue as had been represented. Protesting that nothing was farther from his intention than in any degree to lower the dignity of the British character, he should conclude with moving an amendment to the Address: "To assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would readily concur in enabling his Majesty to act with vigour and effect against his enemies, and to assist his allies. But notwithstanding the misfortunes which had attended the allied arms in the last campaign, yet the Commons were assured, that, under the blessing of Providence, his Majesty's People were now free from the danger which threatened them; and therefore his Majesty's Commons thought it expedient to restore the blessings of Peace upon just and reasonable terms; but that if such terms could not be procured, his faithful Commons would in the most effectual manner enable his Majesty to prosecute the War."

Mr. Duncombe seconded the amendment.

Mr. Windham took a most extensive view of the situation of France and this Country; and proved, in the clearest manner, the expediency, and even necessity, of continuing the War.

Sir Richard Hill said, from the regard he had for his Countrymen he could not consent to vote the money out of their pockets, and the blood out of their veins, in support of a War which had proved disastrous in the extreme; he therefore gave his assent to the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared he rose with greater anxiety than he remembered to have experienced since he had the honour of a seat in that House, finding, as he did, a difference of sentiment in some of his Honourable Friends from whom he had least expected it. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) had said, that he would not vote for the Address as it stood; conceiving, that he who voted for it pledged himself not to negotiate with a Republick. For his part, he did not consider himself, though he should vote for the Address, pledged to that extent; but that with the present Government, if so it might be called, in France, it was impossible to treat with
any

any security; and that they were by no means in a situation to compel us to the adoption of such a measure. He said, that the true point for the consideration of the House was, whether, on a comparison between the risk we run from submitting to France, and the hazards we incurred by a continuation of the War, it was advisable to continue the War for another campaign or not. He entreated the House to consider, that if our army was to be disbanded, or our forces diminished, they would at once put an end to the machine which had been constructing for two years—a time, from the nature of the Country and Government, barely sufficient to mature and bring it to perfection, and deprive the country of the benefit of it, just as it was fit to be put in motion with certainty of effect. He called upon the House to compare the force and strength of the country at this time and at the same stage of any former War, and it would be found, that though slow in progressive accumulation, it was more quickly accomplished, and far more considerable than any have been hitherto known. If a Peace was made, this force must be disbanded—and if, impelled by the pursuit of their mischievous projects, the French should again bring a vast army (which they might, from their vast population and their newly-acquired military habits, easily do) we should meet them with a diminished force—have the same long and laborious process to undergo in order to collect it—and effect it not only at an immoderate additional expence, but perhaps after some important or fatal stroke had been levelled at us.

The danger of Peace he maintained to be worse than War—and the object for which War was first undertaken was attended at this hour with more imposing necessity of vigorous prosecution than it was at the very commencement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then adverted to the state of the finances of France; and from thence drew many strong and conclusive arguments in favour of carrying on the War.

They existed, he said, by means as extraordinary as the events they brought about—their pecuniary expences were beyond anything ever known—and supported by requisition of person, life, and property—and they subsisted only by terror. He then stated, from unquestionable documents of the Conven-

tion's own shewing, that since the Revolution their expenditures amounted to 480 millions sterling; 320 millions sterling in two years was the price of the efforts by which she wrested from the allies the conquests they had obtained. If pressed, he said, they must issue more assignats, and thereby add to their rapid depreciation, but if not pressed, would use the interval of Peace to ease themselves of the load, and lay up fresh means for War.

He said, that suppose Holland did make Peace, and we had no actual assistant but the Court of Berlin, he saw no reason for thinking that in the next campaign we should not succeed; and if we gave the Austrians pecuniary aid, and they joined us with our augmented army, he could for his part see no reason why, with Spain and our other allies to make a diversion, we should not accomplish the important purpose—a purpose in the accomplishment of which the happiness, almost the existence, of Europe entirely rested.

Mr. Fox declared, that late as the hour was, and exhausted as the patience of the House must now necessarily be, he found it his duty to say a few words on the present question; as he could not help remarking, with the sincerest regret, that Administration were now urging the same arguments by which, in the course of last session, they had so fatally misled the House; and though public experience had convinced them of the fallacy of all their reasonings, yet they continued to repeat them with as much confidence as if they were borne out by the strongest facts in their favour. He would only ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, Where could be the impropriety of attempting the issue of a negotiation, and founding a pacification upon it? Had not Denmark, Sweden, the Swiss Cantons, and the United States of America, preserved Peace with France? And had they not been as effectually saved from the contamination of French principles as we could be by the most bloody and vindictive War? An Honourable Gentleman had talked of the successes of the French in very contemptuous terms, saying, that they had only taken a few walled towns, whereas, in truth, they had made conquests unequalled in the history of modern Europe; having over-run, in one campaign, the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, all Germany on the left side of the Rhine, and the finest provinces

vices of the Spanish Monarchy. Mr. Fox then proceeded to argue on the absurdity of any further prosecution of the War, and, after various comments on the internal state of France, concluded by declaring he should vote for the amendment.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment 72—Against it 246. The original motion was then put and carried.

Adjourned at half past three.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

The Speaker thought it his duty to inform the House, that he had received a letter of thanks from Lord Hood, for the communication of the vote of thanks which the House had been pleased to pass last session. He gave notice also, that he had communicated the votes of thanks to Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jarvis, from whom he had not yet received an answer, as they are now upon their passage home.

Sir Edward Knatchbull brought up the Address to his Majesty, and those Members which are of his Majesty's Privy Council were requested to wait

upon the King to learn when it would be his pleasure to receive it.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

Lord Stopford reported, that the King had appointed this day, at three o'clock, to receive the Address.

The 6th of February was fixed as the last day for receiving private petitions during the session.

A new writ was ordered for Morpetu, in the room of Mr. Gregg.

On his Majesty's Speech being reported, the motion for granting a supply accordingly was ordered to be considered to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that the Address had been presented to his Majesty, who had been pleased to return a most gracious answer.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and his Majesty's Speech was ordered to be referred to the said Committee; after which the resolution that a supply should be granted to his Majesty was put and carried, and the report was ordered to be received on the next day.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

HORSE-GUARDS, DEC. 20.

THE following report has been received from General Walmoden by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head Quarters at Arnheim,
Dec. 11, 1794.*

The movements of the enemy, and the works carried on at Nimeguen and several other points of their line, appeared to indicate an attack; when the march of a strong column yesterday, from the environs of Emerick to Nimeguen, left me little doubt that they had some immediate enterprise in view.

At six o'clock this morning about 80 boats of various sizes, with troops on board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the stream to our side of the river, near the post of Gent, where, favoured by a thick fog, they effected a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our battery there, which returned their fire, but could not be defended against their numbers, covered by a very heavy

fire of shot and shells from the strong batteries they had erected on the other side the river.

Major Thiele, with the regiment of Stockhausen, a battalion of that of Saxe-Gotha, and the picquets which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the battery, but he was repulsed in this attack.

In the mean time the General of Infantry, Busche, arrived, and led these troops to a second attack, without being able to drive away the enemy; but, on receiving a reinforcement, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of Grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the bayonet: it was executed without firing a single shot; and the enemy, having previously spiked some guns in the battery, and set fire to a few houses, fled with great precipitation to their boats.

General Busche, on his return from this successful attack, was struck in his arm and chest by a ball from an eight-pounder, which proved fatal in a very few minutes.

His loss is very much to be regretted. Major Bachmeister, of the regiment of Saxe

...tha, a very deserving officer, fell
in the action.
No exact return has been received of
our loss: that of the enemy is not known,
as they carried off with them their wound-
ed, and even some of their dead.

The attack appears to have been made
on several posts of our line, particularly
Fort St. André, Douvert, Panderon, and
the Isle of Byland.

Lieutenant-General Werneck reports,
that at Byland some of their boats were
sunk by the fire of the batteries in at-
tempting the passage of the river, and that
the greatest part of the troops on board
were drowned.

(Signed) W. WALMODEN.

By a Letter from Lieutenant-General
Harcourt to his Royal Highness, of the
same date, it appears that the enemy were
repulsed at Fort St. André by the Dutch
troops, and that they had not succeeded
in forcing any one of the points against
which their attacks were directed.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 6.

BY dispatches received from General
Walmoden and Lieutenant-General Har-
court, dated Arnheim, Dec. 29, 1794, it
appears, that on the 27th the enemy, con-
sisting of about 16,000 men, made a suc-
cessful attack on the Bommel Waert and
the Fort St. André, from which the Dutch
forces were obliged to retreat to the lines
between Gorcum and Cuylenberg, which
they now occupy; and that the enemy on
the same evening crossed the Waal, and
took position at Thuil, Wetleren, and
Wartenberg.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7. 1795.

A LETTER was this day received
from Captain Newcome, of his Majesty's
ship the Orpheus, to Mr. Stephens, Secre-
tary to the Admiralty, dated in Madras
Road, the 25th of July 1794, of which
the following is an extract:

ON the 5th May, Captain Osborn, of
the Centurion, made the signal for a sail,
and Captain Pakenham, of the Resistance,
for seeing two; Round Island bearing
South-west by West, six or seven leagues.
I lay to till the strange sails ran down so
near to us that we could lay up for them;
I then made the signal to chase. At forty-
five minutes past eleven, I got near enough
to fire a shot at the ship; at fifty-five
minutes past eleven I brought him to
action, and by a little after twelve I got
close upon his starboard quarter, where we
were till five minutes past one, so very
close, that at times I expected to be on

board; and at that time the enemy struck,
the Centurion and Resistance about three
miles astern, under a great press of sail,
coming up. She proves to be a French
frigate, called La Duguaytrouin, of 34
guns, and formerly the Princess Royal
East Indiaman, fitted out at the Isle of
France, with 26 eighteen pounders, two
nine pounders, and six four pounders,
having 403 men on board. I cannot say
too much in praise of the steady, cool, and
brave conduct of the officers, seamen, and
marines, of his Majesty's ship Orpheus.
Our loss is very inconsiderable, consi-
dering the superior force of the enemy;
Mr. Singleton, midshipman, killed; Mr.
Staines, mate, badly wounded in his left
hand; and eight seamen slightly. The
enemy's loss was twenty-one killed and
sixty wounded.

I must beg leave to recommend to their
Lordships' notice, Lieutenants Broughton
and Goate, also Mr. Staines, who com-
manded the guns in the absence of Lieu-
tenant Hodgkin, who was unfortunately
on board the Danish ship, with one mate,
one midshipman, and twenty seamen.

At the time the ship struck, we were
about two leagues from the passage be-
tween Flat Island and Coin au Mire, and
one league from the shore; the other sail,
a small brig, made her escape through the
channel, and got safe into Port Louis.

Finding the bowsprit shot through and
through, and three of the knees of the
head entirely cut away, the distressed state
of the Duguaytrouin from sickness and
want of water, obliged me to seek the first
port; and on the 16th of May, I anchored
with his Majesty's ships at Mahe, one of
the Sechelle Islands. Finding the French
had formed a settlement, and no refresh-
ments to be procured, I summoned the
place to surrender, and sent Lieutenant
Goate, with Lieutenant Matthews and a
party of marines, and took possession of it
the next day for his Britannic Majesty.
Not thinking it of sufficient consequence
to leave any force, I quitted the place,
having taken the Republican flag, and all
the military and naval stores, also the brig
Le Olivete, leaving the implements of agri-
culture, for building houses, &c. for the
use of the poor inhabitants.

From the very sickly state of many of
the French prisoners, and almost a cer-
tainty of their dying, if embarked to pro-
ceed to Madras, I was induced from mo-
tives of humanity to leave behind several
officers and men, having written to Mr.
Malastie, Governor of the Isle of France,
to request he would release the same num-
ber

ber of our prisoners, and of the same rank as those that I had left at Mahe; about one hundred and forty more deserted and got into the woods. The 28th I made the Resistance's signal to chace, and she brought in the *Deux Andres*, from Mosambique, loaded with 408 slaves. The 1st of June I sailed with his Majesty's ships and prizes, and on the 18th anchored at Madras.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 16, 1795.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from General Walmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Arnheim,

SIR, *Jan. 1, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Royal Highness the report of the success of the attack made on the enemy on the 30th ult. by Major-General David Dundas.

The corps destined for this expedition consisted of ten battalions of British infantry, under Major-General Lord Cathcart, Major-General Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie; six squadrons of light cavalry, and one hundred and fifty hussars, under Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie; of the Loyal Emigrés; and of four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under Major-General de Wurmb.

It was divided into three columns. The left column to attack by the Dyke, the center to attack in such a manner as to keep the church of Wardenburg upon its left wing; and the right column, consisting of four British battalions and the Rohan hussars, to keep their left wing *appuyé* to the Vliet, to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear.

Major-General Lord Cathcart found the road by which his column was to march so impracticable, that, being obliged to make a great *detour*, he could not come up in time; and Major-General Dundas finding, at his arrival near Wardenburg, that the enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it advisable to push on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyl.

This was executed with such gallantry and spirit by the troops, that notwithstanding the natural strength of this post,

the abbatis of fruit-trees that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, it was soon carried, and the enemy driven across the River (every where passable on the ice), with considerable lots of men and of four pieces of cannon.

General Dundas speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the spirited conduct both of the officers and men during the execution of the several duties which fell to their lot, as likewise the patience and perseverance they shewed by undergoing immense fatigues and hardships, increased by the cold and the severity of the season.

I annex the return of our loss, which is not very great, considering the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WALMODEN, Gen.

Head Quarters, Arnheim,

SIR, *Jan. 1, 1795.*

IT is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that in consequence of our decision, which I mentioned in my last letter of the 29th ult. General David Dundas, on the 30th, attacked the enemy at day-break, who had crossed the Waal, and succeeded in driving them back across that river, with the loss of four pieces of cannon and some men.

As I inclose a copy of his report, it is needless for me to enter into any particulars; but I cannot help expressing to your Royal Highness how great a praise is due to Major-General David Dundas, and to all the officers and men, for their conduct on this occasion, which was as exemplary in the fortitude and perseverance with which they supported every fatigue and hardship attending the season, as it was spirited in the action.

I am happy to observe that, all circumstances considered, the loss of the British, of which I have the honour to inclose a return, is inconsiderable. We have, however, to lament the death of Major Murray, of the 78th regiment.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) WM. HARCOURT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

[Then follows a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the British troops, amounting in the whole to 1 Field Officer, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer,

FO R E I G N I N T E L L I G E N C E .

mer, 18 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant missing.]

78th Reg. Brevet-Major Murray killed. Lieutenant Lindsay wounded.

Hessians killed, wounded, and missing.

Twenty-five rank and file. Captain Guddians wounded. Lieutenant Kaup missing.

Copy of a Report from Major-General David Dundas to his Excellency General Count Walmoden, dated Tuyl, December 31, 1794.

AGREEABLE to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with General Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under General Wurmb; ten British battalions, La Chatre's Emigres, six squadrons British light cavalry, and 150 Hussars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie, Major-General Lord Cathcart, Major-General Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie.

At Geldermalsen, Lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rumpt and Haafden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at day-light meeting the Hessian column near Waardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyl, with such resolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength; the abbatis that were made; the batteries of the town of Bommiel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, who were driven across the river (every where passable on the ice), with loss of men and cannon.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Amerongen, January 6, 1795.

ON the 3d instant I removed my headquarters to this place. By this disposition, which I had previously announced to your Royal Highness, I am nearer the scene of our present operations.

The severity of the weather has increased; and the intense cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bommel, having driven in our advanced posts, they were in possession of Tuyl. General Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Metteren, and to

check the further progress of the enemy but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to General Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other Generals to send orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and, at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock, he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their Tirailleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were re-taken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved.

The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, General Dundas thought it necessary to fall back, during the night, upon Bueren, where General Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations, in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other Generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which we had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extends from Cuylenberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Austrians.

A late march made by a considerable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Tiel, evidently indicate a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the necessity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new stations.

Since yesterday the weather has become much milder, and gives us reason to hope for a complete thaw; in which case we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

Head Quarters, Amerongen,

SIR,
Jan. 6, 1795.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advantages gained on the 30th of December by His Majesty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform Your Royal High-

ness

ness in my last letter of the 1st instant, as the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that Major General David Dundas's corps and the Hessians should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving out-posts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

On the evening of the 4th the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force, and drove in our out-post on that river; but, upon their advancing yesterday morning against Gen. Dundas's corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were, however, drawn in to this side of the Lingen, and Major-General David Dundas, finding his position near Bueren to be no longer tenable, for want of sufficient covering for his troops (who have been now so long exposed to the utmost inclemency of the weather, and the most severe and constant fatigue, which they have supported with the greatest fortitude), the army has this day received orders to cross the Leck, and take up a position on the right bank of that river,

I have as yet received no exact return of our loss, which is trifling. Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie, and two officers of the 78th regiment, are wounded, but, I am happy to add, very slightly.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) WM. HARCOURT.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Harcourt to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Doorn, Jan. 9, 1795.

SIR,

A VERY considerable and sudden thaw having come on, on the 6th instant, which offered a prospect of preserving our position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops who had not yet crossed the Leck should remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel, and towards Bommel on the 7th; and General David Dundas's corps received orders in consequence to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein in the proposed attack.

Unfortunately the frost set in again with great severity; but as the troops

were already put in motion, and counter-orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, General David Dundas having assembled his corps, with a zeal and exertion which reflect the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Bueren, they found all our posts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As soon as more troops of General Dundas's corps came up, Major General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the British Huzars, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loss, beyond Geldermalsen.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of Lord Cathcart and those regiments on this occasion, though I am loath to inform Your Royal Highness that they suffered considerably. I have as yet received no return of their loss, which I believe amounts to 160 killed and wounded. It is with the greatest concern that I must add, that amongst the latter are Lieutenants Colonel Buller of the 27th, and Alexander Hope, of the 14th, whose wounds, I fear, are very dangerous.

From the very great extent of cantonments, the difficulty of assembling a sufficient corps, or other circumstances with which I am as yet unacquainted, the attack on the part of Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein did not take place yesterday; but as, in the event of its being carried into execution, the occupying of Bueren is of the utmost consequence, General David Dundas still remains there, and near it, with the greatest part of his corps, as does also Major-General Wurmb, with three battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, from whence, if necessary, they will advance to co-operate with Gen. Abercromby.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of General David Dundas's report of the affair at Geldermalsen, together with a return of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

*To His Royal Highness
the Duke of York.*

Copy of a Report sent by Major-General David Dundas, dated Bueren, Jan. 6, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE hitherto been unable to acquaint you, that about two in the after-

noon of the 4th, the enemy attacked our post at Miteren, about a mile in front, where half of the 33d regiment, with a picquet of eighty cavalry, and two carriage guns, were posted; their number and disposition to surround the post soon made it necessary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which was supported with two howitzers. In this movement they were hard pressed by a large body of the enemy's hussars, that galloped along the road with great vivacity. The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the village of Geldermalsen was soon covered by the 42d and 78th; the 33d took its place in the line of defence, and the other troops were in reserve on the opposite dyke of the Lingen, the river being completely frozen, and passible every where. The enemy, still persevering in their attack, advanced on the village both in front and in flank, but after a great deal of musquet firing for about an hour, were every where repulsed by the steadiness of the troops, and retired upon Messen, through woody and enclosed ground.

Every praise is due to the infantry that were engaged, and by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progress of the enemy's cavalry was first checked.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion, and remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) DAVID DUNDAS,

Lieut. Gen. Harcourt.

[Then follows a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops under the command of Major-General Dundas, at Geldermalsen, amounting in the whole to 3 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.]

Officers wounded. Major-General Sir R. Lawrie. 371 foot: Captain W. Elliot. 42d foot: Lieutenant Colin Lamont. 78th foot: Captain Duncan Monro. All the officers and men in general were but slightly wounded.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head Quarters, Dorn, January 29, 1795.

I LOSE no time in acquainting Your Royal Highness that the enemy this day, having crossed the Waal in considerable force, attacked our line at several points of one column posted at Pannerden, and

was immediately repulsed; another passed near Gent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was likewise checked; a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who crossed between Thiel and Fedewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Heuiden, and retreat across the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates's brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon their arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and in consequence retreated across the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river near Elst; which position they still occupied at the close of the day.

Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to dislodge the enemy from that post, upon their making these attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted; and finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated across the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen.

I have the honour to inclose the reports which I have received from Generals David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of the affair on the 8th, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of a direction from Lieutenant-General Abercromby, and as a part of the general intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Audenburg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to repossess Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of these two regiments at Bueren, Lieutenant Colonel Buller found all our advanced posts fallen back, and the enemy in a considerable body marching to Bueren. He immediately took possession of the town and castle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had re-passed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Bueren. Our out-posts, which were on the road to Geldermalsen, were necessarily supported, and Major-General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, after an attack of several hours, drove the enemy opposed to him (eight hundred infantry, two squadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the village of Geldermalsen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to Lord Cathcart's

cart's report, to whose able conduct, and to the steadiness and gallantry of the troops, so conspicuous on this occasion, we are much indebted. Our loss has been considerable, a list of which I inclose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. DUNDAS, M. Gen.

*The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt,
&c. &c. &c.*

SIR, *Bueren, Jan. 9, 1795.*

ON receiving your commands to reconnoitre the enemy, by whom the picquets towards Geidermalfen had been driven in, and to replace a post opposite to that place, I took a detachment of thirty Hulans, with the light companies, and a detachment of the 27th regiment, and advanced on the Dyke: the Hulans charged the advanced guard of the enemy, and pursued them to Buremalfen, where they killed some men, and from whence they also brought back prisoners, under cover of the infantry, which flanked the road. Finding that the enemy at that time near me did not amount to more than 800 men, with some hussars, and one piece of cannon, I determined immediately to dislodge him, and accordingly brought up the remainder of the 27th regiment, the 14th regiment, and two field-pieces. The 14th regiment formed on the ice on the left of the Dyke, and the 27th across the inclosures on the right, supported by the picquets, by the detachment of Hulans, and afterwards by a Squadron of light dragoons. The field-pieces were on the Dyke, and were with great gallantry and judgment protected from the enemy's *Traailleurs* by Lieutenant Whrington of the 14th, who advanced before them with the grenadiers of that regiment. The troops marched in this order as expeditiously as possible, driving the enemy before them. By the time they arrived at Buremalfen, the enemy had passed the river, and were collected at Ekleimalfen, from whence they kept an incessant fire of musquetry and grape-shot.

The British line advanced without any halt, and the 27th regiment, gradually changing its direction to the left, as it approached the mill, at once charged the village across the ice beyond the burned bridge, and seized the cannon, while the 14th regiment entered it on the right. The enemy retired with great precipitation, but soon returned in much greater numbers, and, notwithstanding the fire of the field-pieces from the opposite shore, made repeated attacks upon the village in which the regiments were posted. The steady

countenance of the troops in the village, however, reduced these attacks to a distant firing. The gun taken, which was a very fine long brass eight pounder, French, was sunk in the river by the ice breaking under it. On the arrival of the 28th, that regiment immediately formed on each side of the windmill, with their field-pieces, and the regiments in the village were ordered to repass the Lingen, and form behind the Dyke; this movement was executed with the greatest regularity, and they passed through the interval of the 28th in good order, and without leaving a man, though followed to the end of the bridge by great numbers. The 28th could not be placed so as to cover this passage effectually, without being exposed to a very heavy fire, which they presented themselves to, and returned in the most soldier-like manner. Their fire, and that of their guns, again cleared the village, and about sun-set all firing ceased, and the brigade remained in the position until eleven o'clock, when I received your orders to march.

These regiments have all been distinguished for their gallant services, one of them on very recent occasions; but I imagine they never can have shewn more cheerfulness, more discipline, or better behaviour, than on this affair. I am sorry to add, our loss has been considerable. No officer slightly wounded quitted his post; but I join with every officer and soldier in lamenting the severe wounds which Lieutenant-Colonel Buller and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hope have received. I am particularly indebted to these officers, as well as to Colonels Gillman and Paget, for the manner in which the directions given to them were executed; and I have to acknowledge the most active assistance given to me by my Aide-Camp Captain Kirkman, and the other officers attached to me.

I add a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, M. G.

To Major-General D. Dundas.

[There follows a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops under the command of Major-General Lord Cathcart, amounting in the whole to 2 Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 rank and file killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, 11 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing. Three horses killed.]

Names

Names and rank of officers killed and wounded.

Killed. Lieutenant Connor, 27th reg. Lieut. nant Norbury, ditto. Ensign Kelly, ditto.

Wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Bul-
ler, 27th reg. (since dead). Lieutenant-
Colonel Gillman, ditto. Lieutenant-Co-
lonel Hope, 14th ditto. Brigadier-Major
Wilson, 27th ditto. Captain Perry, 14th
ditto. Lieut. Rairt, 42d ditto.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Berlin, Nov. 26. The following is a summary account of the Russian General Suwarrow, from the beginning of his march to the capture of Warsaw :

General Suwarrow was zealously employed at Cherson in directing batteries and intrenchments, to defend the Crimea from future invasions. Quite unexpectedly he received orders from the Empress to take upon him the command of a corps of Russians stationed at Niemirow. He set out with the utmost expedition, and a few days after his arrival at that place, his corps, which consisted of 30,000 men, was put on its march. It left Niemirow on the 17th of September, and had to march 120 German leagues before it could reach Warsaw, and on its route it surmounted the following obstacles to its progress :

BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

1. Engagement at Diwin; 100 Poles killed, and 40 taken prisoners.

2. Engagement at Kobrye, about 200 Poles killed, and one Colonel and 100 taken.

3. Battle near Krupczyce Monastery, where the Polish army, commanded by General Sierakowski, consisted of 14,000 men; 3000 Poles killed, and 500 taken.

4. Battle near Biezec, where he routed the Polish General Litewski, at the head of 11,000; 3000 Poles made prisoners, and the rest cut in pieces by the Russian cavalry, and 28 pieces of cannon taken.

N. B. After this battle, Suwarrow carried thirty days without advancing farther, according to his plan. This was occasioned by an Austrian Officer arriving at his head-quarters from General Hemancom, to inform him of the position of the Austrian troops. General Suwarrow perceiving that the Austrians were not difficult to defend their position, resolved to co-operate in their favour, by drawing his troops to the Austrian quarters, and directing them in such a manner as to effectually cover the line.

5. Battle near Kobylka against 5000 Poles under General Byczewski; 1000 men and the General himself made prisoners, the remainder put to the sword by the Russian cavalry, and nine pieces of cannon taken.

6. Capture of Praga by assault, defended by 26,000 Poles, most of them regular troops; upwards of 13,000 men killed; Generals Meyne, Hefsla and Krupinski, and 11,000 men made prisoners; about 1000 Poles escaped by flight, and about 1000 were drowned in the Vistula; Generals Zayonczek and Madalinski wounded.

On the 9th inst. General Suwarrow entered Warsaw in triumph. He arrived therefore in that capital from Niemirow in 52 days; and, deducting the 30 days, on which his army halted without advancing, he completed his march in 22 days, and performed all the above-mentioned exploits.

French official Account of their last Victory over the Spaniards, addressed to the Convention.

“Saint Fernando de Figueres, Nov. 23.

“Citizen Colleagues,

“The 20th was signalized by one of the most brilliant victories ever obtained by the armies of the Republic. Imagine every obstacle that nature and art could unite; imagine from 80 to 100 redoubts, on positions the most advantageous, full of cannon, and forming several lines of defence; imagine from forty to fifty thousand men distributed in these forts and entrenchments, the labour of six months; imagine all these redoubts, the artillery and musquetry that defend them; imagine 80 volcanoes at once vomiting fire and iron—well, all these were carried in less than three hours. Our battalions advanced amid musquetry and grape shot, and did every thing with the bayonet. No prisoners were taken; all were put to the sword; three Spanish Generals were killed. One of them attempted to defend himself against Adjutant-General Dupriet, who ran his sabre through his body. Count de la Union, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish army, was found dead on the field of battle. We send you his military decoration.

“In our letter of the 18th, we informed you, that we had some men killed in the affair of the 17th. The number killed and wounded on the 20th is much less considerable. The enemy, repulsed in all parts, fled, and their rout was complete. After abandoning to us all their camps and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

and artillery, they attempted to make a stand on the heights of Liers, where they had prepared an entrenched camp under the cannon of the castle of Figuières; but they were pursued so vigorously, that they were obliged to abandon this position, and fly six or seven leagues further. The same evening, their famous fort of Saint Fernando de Figuières was invested on all sides, and some battalions turned against the place the cannon mounted by the enemy for the defence of the camp of Liers. Next day Figuières and Roses were invested. Perignon sent a vigorous summons to the Governor of the castle of Figuières to surrender the place. The parley lasted two or three hours. The capitulation was signed yesterday, and to-day the place is in possession of the Republic. The garrison, or rather the army, of 9107 men laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war. We found on the ramparts more than 150 pieces of cannon, and immense quantities of provisions in the place. Such, Citizen Colleague, are the consequences of the brilliant days of the 17th and 20th of November. Terror is among our enemies. You will judge of it from the surrender of a place so important, and so famous as that of Figuières. We are going to summon Roses. We shall soon inform you of the surrender of it. The number of prisoners is 9400; that of the colours taken is considerable.

“ DELBRET.”

“ VIDAL.”

The return of articles found in the place is 171 pieces of cannon, 200,000 pounds of powder, 31 chests containing the finances of the troops, 10,000 quintals of flour, 10804 of salted pork, 175 of oil, 6398 of barley, 2000 live sheep, 10,000 beds, 4000 pillows, 8000 straw beds, 20,000 blankets, and 80 pipes of brandy

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army of the Western Pyrenees.

Bayonne, Nov. 27.

“ Dear Colleagues,

“ Fatiguing positions, from the nature of the mountains, rendered still more so by the continual rains and snows, have made the Spaniards think that they might harass the most exposed divisions of our army with impunity; but it was not so, and the Spaniards have been beaten as usual. On the 24th General Marbot's division was attacked. The advantages at first were of little importance, but at length our troops advanced irregularly into the country, and took favourable

positions. At Olave, however, their cartridges being exhausted, the enemy returned to the charge with superior force. The French division, having nothing but their bayonets to defend themselves with, charged, broke through the enemy's columns, routed their cavalry, killed more than a thousand men, and put all the rest to flight.

“ GARFAU.

“ BOUDOI.”

Vienna, Dec. 5. Yesterday were brought here in chains, the Generals Mikowinl and Heister, to account before a court-martial, the first for the cowardly surrender of Valenciennes, at a time when he had reason to expect assistance, and the second for the equally base surrender of Conde.

Ratisbon, Dec. 8. On Friday the 5th inst. the proposition of the Elector of Mentz, for making peace with the French, was discussed in the three Colleges of the Empire: in the two former, that of the Electors and that of the Princes, the suffrages were collected. That of the Bavarian Palatinate was one of the fullest, and at the same time the most in favour of peace; while the one which most strenuously opposed the proposition, was the Electoral suffrage of Brunswick-Hanover. The declaration made on this subject by the Electoral Minister of Hanover, the Baron D'Ompeda, had been brought to him by a courier, and states, “ That his Britannic Majesty, in quality of Elector of Hanover, could not vote for the pacificatory proposition made on the part of Mentz. That in the first place it belonged alone to his Majesty the Emperor to make a proposition of such a nature, as being the supreme head of the Empire, and by no means to the Elector of Mentz. That in the second place, there could be no question, in the present conjuncture, of overtures for peace; it would be far more adviseable to prepare, with united forces, for a new campaign.”

The following are the expressions of Tallien, in a debate in the French Convention on the 14th of December:

“ Now, when our brave brethren in arms, conquerors on the Rhine, are forcing tottering Thrones to bow before the Majesty of the French People, and sue for Peace, which can be honourable only to the latter; now that France can, by ridding herself of part of her enemies, carry the glory of her arms to the banks of the Thames, and destroy the English Government (the whole Assembly rose with unanimous acclamations, and the Hall resounded with applause) you will to

make the Departments believe, that a new Faction has seized the reins of Government, and prefers a peace disgraceful to the Republic

“ Without doubt 'tis necessary that a Commission should employ itself to organize the constitution: but it is necessary to let Foreign Powers know, that it is not with a mere Committee that they will have to treat, but with the mass of the Representatives of twenty-five millions of men (*loud applause*) that Government takes wise measures to make an honourable peace with *some* of our enemies, and, with the assistance of the *Dutch* and *Spanish* ships, we will repair with vigour to the banks of the Thames, and DESTROY the new Caribbee. (*The whole Assembly rose amidst loud applause*)

Paris, Dec 16 Carrier was executed with two of the Members of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the Place de Grève, amidst the loudest acclamations. Seven and twenty other Members of the said Committee were acquitted, but the people seemed much dissatisfied with the verdict. Carrier died with great fortitude, and protested he was innocent, and wished every prosperity to the Republic and his fellow citizens, but his speech made no impression.

The Convention have dissolved the Revolutionary Tribunal, put the acquitted Members again under an arrest, and appointed a new Tribunal to try them again.

Hague, Dec 31 Three official bulletins (*gazettes*) have been published here. The first relates to the general attack on our posts by the French on the 27th ult. The following is a copy of the second bulletin.

“ The General of Cavalry Prince Frederick of Orange, who now commands at Gorcum, sent a patrol commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Prince d'Hohenlohe, which advanced as far as H'ollow without meeting with any French post. But a corps of about sixty French having attempted to pass over the ice between Zuylichem, and Brakel, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the aforesaid pa-

trole, several of this corps were drowned by the ice giving way, and the rest abandoned the enterprize.

“ The brave General De Bons has at length been obliged to surrender at discretion, neither he nor his brave garrison of Grave having been able to obtain terms of capitulation. His conduct is, however, admired even by the enemy, and he was, together with all the officers of the garrison, invited to dinner by Bellegarde, the French National Representative.”

WEST INDIES

ON the 7th of October, the National Commissary Hugues, accompanied by about 300 Republicans, and from four to five thousand Negroes, well armed, landed at Lamartin and Port Louis, in the island of Guadaloupe, and immediately attacked on all sides, Brigadier Graham, who was intrenched as the post of St Jean. The English repulsed the assailants, and slew on the first attack about 100 Republicans, and 8 or 900 Negroes, who threw themselves furiously upon the entrenchment. At last the Commissary sent word to the Brigadier, that, hopeless of succour, it was idle to expose so many men to certain death, and that, unless he would capitulate upon the field, he, the Commissary, would put all the English to the sword. Brigadier Graham, finding himself destitute of provisions and ammunition, determined to surrender prisoner of war, with the 250 men who remained. He demanded permission for about 180 inhabitants, who were with him, to retire, but he obtained it only for 25, who were put into a boat. It was not known what became of them: doubtless they attempted to escape, but it is too probable they fell into the hands of the Blacks.

Of this whole island there remains to the English only the Fort Basse Terre, where General Prescott is enclosed with 300 men, and it is supposed he may hold out three months, having taken the precaution to destroy all the batteries on the heights which command the Fort.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BY a gentleman who escaped from L'Orient on the 15th of November, we learn the following particulars concerning the *Alexander* and her gallant crew, by which it will appear that she became a dear purchase to our enemies.

The first of the French ships that came up with her was a sloop of war, carrying 20 guns. In less than five minutes she was sunk, and every soul on board perished. The two other ships came upon her nearly toge-

ther, and she engaged them with obvious advantage for three hours. By this time the three seventy-four gun ships, having relinquished the chase of the *Canada*, came up, and, glorious to tell, the *Alexander*, with the most undaunted spirit and resolution, was engaged for more than an hour longer with the whole five.

It is with extreme sorrow we are obliged to add, that her loss was great indeed. Only fifty of her crew remained fit for duty when

she struck, of which fortunate number her brave commander, Admiral Bligh, was one.

The First Lieutenant, who distinguished himself greatly in the action, has lost an arm and a leg, but we rejoice to hear that his wounds were not likely to prove fatal.

The slaughter on board the French ships was immense. One of the eighty-gun ships was completely a wreck, and had upwards of five feet water in her hold when she entered Brest, notwithstanding her chain pumps were kept continually at work.

The French were so enraged at her obstinate defence, that when they first took possession of her, they were actually going to guillotine the Admiral: nor was his life perfectly secure till he landed at Brest.

Dec. 25. This morning, at three o'clock, three persons from the Public Office, Bow-street, were sent down the Windsor road in a post-chaise, with a view of being stopped by a gang of footpads who have long infested that road, for the purpose of way-laying the King's messengers travelling that road. When they had reached a little beyond Turnham-green, they were saluted with a discharge from a large horse pistol, and immediately after the door was opened, when one of the Bow-street men discharged a blunderbuss at the footpad, and blew off the top of the skull. The man soon after died. It appears that his name is Hart; and he belonged to a gang which some months past infested the Islington road. Two of his associates were lately hanged. It is supposed there were four or five footpads in company.

January 1. This day, a little before twelve o'clock, two houses at the powder-mills belonging to Messrs. Pigue and Andrews, at Dartford, blew up, by which unhappy accident eleven men, employed in the same, unfortunately lost their lives. The explosion was so great, that it shook most of the buildings in the town, and the concussion was sensibly felt in many parts of the county of Suffolk. The horrible scene on the spot was shocking beyond description, as the adjoining fields were covered with fragments of the building, consisting of large beams of timber shivered into thousands of splinters, sprinkled with blood, and interspersed with the mangled limbs of the unfortunate sufferers, many of which have been gathered up for interment, but not one of their heads has been yet found. How the accident happened, is at present, and probably ever will remain, unknown. The explosion took place a few minutes before twelve o'clock, when providentially the overseer and two boys had just left the works, and one of them was ringing the bell for dinner, or they could not have escaped the untimely fate of their

companions. Mrs. Wilkes, the wife of the manager, standing at her own door, about two hundred yards distance, was knocked down, but happily not materially hurt.

14. The following decision took place by ballot at the India House, in Leadenhall-street
 "That no Director be allowed to trade to or from India in his private capacity, either directly or indirectly, either as principal or agent."

The ballot commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, and closed at six in the evening. At half past eight, the Chairman entered the General-Court Room, and declared the numbers to be as follow:

For the proposition	541
Against it	348

Majority 193

20. The most dreadful fire that ever happened in Liverpool was on Sunday morning the 18th inst. At five o'clock the Exchange (the noblest building of the kind, without exception, of any in the kingdom) was discovered to be on fire, the inside of which was entirely destroyed in less than two hours: with the greatest difficulty the town records, regalia, mace, sword, &c. were preserved from the flames, though kept on the opposite side of the building from whence the fire broke out, so rapid was its progress. Several accidents happened, and it is feared one man has perished. A little before five it was discovered by the Exchange-keeper's wife, who, being troubled with an asthma, found inconvenience from the smoke that entered the bedchamber: she awoke her husband, and, on entering the assembly-room, found it in flames. The alarm was instantly given, but too late to impede its progress: in less than one hour and a half the whole roof fell in. Fortunately the wind was moderate, otherwise the house inhabited by Mr. Jones, silversmith, and Mr. Gore, printer, would have shared the same fate, notwithstanding a street of at least 25 yards breadth intervening. Amongst other matters destroyed are two elegant paintings executed by Mr. Martin, and presented by him to the Corporation of Liverpool; one representing "The murder of Macduff's family," the other "Cleopatra arming Anthony."

26. Between twelve and one o'clock, the Stadtholder of Holland, accompanied by the Princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, his daughter, and Prince William George Frederick, his second son, arrived in London, and immediately proceeded to the house of the Dutch Ambassador.

Hampton Court Palace is sitting, by order of the King, for the residence of the Stadtholder and his family, till the completion of which they are to reside at the Palace of Kew.

P R O M O T I O N S.

CAPTAINS Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, John Bourmaster, sir George Young, knr. John Henry, and Richard Rodney Bligh—rear-admirals of the blue.

Sir Morton Eden, K. B.—a privy-counsellor.

Major-general Adam Williamson—a knight of the R. O.

Admiral Thomas Graves—lord Graves of Ireland.

Admiral sir Alexander Hood, K. B.—lord Bridport of Ireland.

Sir Morton Eden, K. B.—envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

Sir James Sanderson, knr. of London; Charles Willoughby, esq. of Baldon-house,

Oxfordshire; and George William Prescott, esq. of Theobald's-park, Herts—baronets.

William earl Fitzwilliam—lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Major-general Charles Leigh—governor of the Leeward Carribee Islands.

David earl of Mansfield—lord president of the council.

John earl of Chatham—lord privy-seal.

George viscount Milton—a privy-counsellor.

George John earl Spencer, Samuel lord Hood, sir Alan Gardner, knr. Charles Small Pybus, esq. vice-admiral Philip Affleck, and vice admiral sir Charles Middleton, bart.—lords of the admiralty.

M A R R I A G E S.

SIR Montagu Burgoyne, bart. to Miss Burton.

Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart. to Miss H. P. Cumming, daughter of colonel Cumming.

Edward Loveden Lo. eden, esq. M. P. for Abingdon, to Miss Lintall, daughter of Thomas Lintall, esq.

Charles Grey, esq. M. P. for Northumberland, to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of the right hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, M. P. for Kilkenny.

Peter Murray, esq. eldest son of sir William Murray, bart. to Lady Mary Anne Hope, sister of the earl of Hopetoun.

At Edinburgh, Dr. James Robertson, physician in Inverness, to Miss Katharine Inglis, second daughter of the late Alexander Inglis, esq. of South Carolina.

At Bath, Edward Butler, esq. second son of the late sir Thomas Butler, to Miss Tyton, daughter of Richard Tyton, esq. master of the ceremonies of that city.

Rev. Henry Forster Mills, to Miss Alicia Markham, third daughter of the archbishop of York.

At Liverpool, John Shaw, esq. of Everton, to Miss Anne Latham.

William Boucher, esq. of Friday-street, Cheap-side, to Mrs. Lewis, of Old Broad-street.

The right hon. Richard earl of Mornington, to Madame H. Rolland

Mr. John Brewman, of Margate, banker, to Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. Jones, of Fever-sham.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, the rev. James Dalton, rector of Copgrove, and vicar

of Catterick, Yorkshire, to Miss Gibson, daughter of the rev. Edmund Gibson, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, and chancellor of the diocese of Bristol.

John Evelyn Dormer, esq. to Lady Eliz. Kerr, eldest daughter of the marquis of Lothian.

At Peterborough, rev. Dr. Myddelton, rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and vicar of Saxby, Leicestershire, to Miss Ogilvie, of Peterborough, only daughter of the late capt. James Ogilvie, of the Valentine East-Indiaman.

At Barnes, Surrey, rev. Alfred Roberts, of Wandsworth, chaplain to Guy's hospital, to Miss Bean, of Barnes.

At the earl of Inniskilling's, in Pulteney-street, Bath, rev. Richard Wynne, to Miss Catharine Beevor Browne, his lordship's niece.

At Lincoln, Benjamin Burton, esq. son of William Burton, esq. M. P. for the county of Carlow, in Ireland, to Miss Mainwaring, daughter of Lady Kaye, and sister to Charles Mainwaring, esq. of Getho, Lincolnshire.

David Murray, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Smith, daughter of S. Smith, esq. of Wray, in Lancashire.

Samuel Sawbridge, esq. son of Mr. alderman Sawbridge, of Olantigh, in Kent, to Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Brabazon Ellis, esq. of Wydiall-hall, Staffordshire.

By specia' licence, at Liskard, Cornwall, Mr. Ward, commander of the Eagle revenue excise cutter, to Miss Lydia Rawle, of that place.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 15, 1794.

DR. John Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey, in his 72d year.

29. At Maryland, the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, author of the celebrated work "On Crimes and Punishments."

DEC 13 William James, esq. store-keeper of the ordnance at Purfleet.

14. At Falmouth, William Dashwood, esq. captain of the Expedition packet on the Lisbon station.

Mrs. Brander, widow of Charles Brander, esq. late of Nea, Hants, aged 85.

Robert Sadler Moody, esq. jun. in Great Portland-street.

15. James Morgan, esq. late major of Bristol.

At Old Park, in the county of Durham, in his 79th year, Thomas Wharton, esq.

Robert Ballard, esq. alderman of the town and county of Southampton.

Mrs. Christian Traill, widow of Dr. Robert Traill, late professor of divinity at Glasgow.

16. Mr. David Ruffel, late printer, of York, aged 78

17. Major general Alexander Stewart, colonel of the queen's royal regiment of foot, and member of parliament for Kirkcudbright.

Richard Swinnerton Dyer, esq. eldest son of Thomas Dyer, esq. of Park street, Westminster.

Lately, Mr. Cheap, one of the East-India directors, out by rotation.

18. At Kersey, Suffolk, Sir Thomas Thorowgood, knt. who served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1760.

At Cupar, Fife, Robert Kerr, late captain of the Princess Royal East Indiaman.

Lately, at Sidmouth, John Daubeney, esq. of Bristol.

Lately, at Lisbon, George Hartpole, esq. high sheriff of Queen's county, Ireland.

20. At Gorcum, in Holland, Mr. Thomas Nash, staff surgeon to the British army on the continent.

Lately, Mr. Walter Bradick, pensioner in the Charter-house, aged 88. He at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon was a considerable merchant there, and narrowly escaped with his life, after seeing all his property swallowed up. After his arrival in England he lost his eye-sight, and obtained from her Majesty his retreat in the Charter house.— He was the author of several pieces, parti-

cularly "Chozeleth; or, the Royal French-er," 4to. 1765

21. Mr. Thomas Clement, warehouseman, Watling-street

At the manor of Kilbany, Ayrshire, the rev. Malcolm Brown, in the 100th year of his age

22. John Cross, jun. esq. Parkmore-street.

Edward Parker, esq. of Brownsbroke, Yorkshire.

23. Mr. James Burchall, printseller and carver, in the Strand

The rev. Richard Berney, M. A. rector of Stokiby and Bramarton, in Norfolk, in his 70th year

At Liverpool, in his 88th year, Ambrose Dawson, M. D. senior fellow of the college of physicians.

Lately, the rev. Edward Womfley, rector of Falmouth, aged 92.

24. At Idington, Mr. Nicholas Davison, many years apothecary in Wood-street, Cheapside.

Peter Hammond, esq. Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. James Ellis, an eminent solicitor, North street, Westminster, in his 67th year.

Lately, at Fgremont, in Cumberland, the rev. John Hutchinson, M. A. fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

25. At Hackwood, in Hampshire, in his 75th year, Harry duke of Bolton, marquis of Winchester, and premier marquis of England, and vice admiral of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. He was bred to the sea, and was appointed a captain, 15th July 1740, in the Post-Mahon, became rear-admiral of the white in 1756, rear admiral of the red in 1758, rear-admiral of the white in 1759, duke of Bolton in 1765, admiral of the blue in 1770, and admiral of the white in 1776. In April 1765 he married Katherine Lowther, sister of the earl of Lonsdale, by whom he had two daughters only. The title therefore is become extinct.

Mrs. Brown, wife of captain Brown, of Dulwich Common.

Mr. John Poling, sen. of St. Sidwell's, malkster.

Peter Rigby, esq. an alderman of Liverpool, and mayor in 1774.

At Ludlow, Edward Pearce, esq. of Cressage, near Shrewsbury.

Lately at Quebec, the hon. Edward Harrison, one of the members of the legislative council for Canada.

Lately,

Lately, Mr. James Hutchison, jun. merchant, of Glasgow.

26. At Cambridge, the rev. William Coleman, D. D. master of Bennet college, and rector of Stallbridge, in Dorsetshire.

Mrs. Hester Greville, at her apartments at Hampton-court.

Major William Henville, of the Plymouth division of marines, late of the Culloden man of war.

Tho. Bernet, esq. of Kingsland, aged 82.

27. At Beechwood, near Edinburgh, the hon. Alex. Leslie, only brother to David earl of Leven and Melville, lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 9th regiment of foot.

Paul Farr, esq. of Bristol.

Lately, at Kewington, in Kent, H. Berens, esq. aged 89.

28. At Stirling, Mr. William Christie, merchant and banker there.

Mr. Thomas Pote, bookseller and printer, at Eton.

At St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, the earl of Aboyne, in his 68th year.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, John Jackson, esq. aged 61, vice-president of the society for orphans of clergymen.

Anthony Dickins, esq. aged 65, more than 30 years one of the prothonotaries of the court of common pleas.

Henry Fothergill, esq. of Bedford-row, many years chief secondary of the court of common pleas.

29. Mr. James Everard, merchant, son of Edward Everard, esq. alderman of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mrs. Bell, of Dunster-court, Mincing-lane.

At Glynd, near Lewes, Sussex, in her 80th year, Mrs. King, mother of Mr. King, Treasurer to Lord Hampden.

At Quaintor, in Bucks, in his 65th year, Mr. Lupton, surgeon, who was at the taking of Manila, Pondicherry, &c.

Lately, Mr. Evan Evans, in his 47th year, one of the most eminent performers on the triple harp in the kingdom.

Lately, in the Sheriff's prison, Dublin, Leslie Grove, esq. late an eminent banker.

30. At Margate, Alexander Christie, esq. late chief magistrate of that borough.

At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, esq. late captain of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot.

Archibald Kennedy, lord Kennedy, and Earl of Ross.

Charles Gave, esq. at Mortlake.

Dr. John Wright, physician, at Bristol.

31. Tristram Huddleston Jervoise, esq. of Hiltart-heads, near Salisbury.

JAN. 1, 1795. Mr. John Beadie, merchant, at Leith.

2. Mr. William Poole, of Cheapside.

At Bath, Mrs. Walker, wife of Isaac Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, near Southgate.

At Chatham, Mr. John Bullard, master and commander of the commissioners' yacht.

Lately, at St. Omer's, — Whitmore, esq. son of the late general Whitmore, of Slaught-ter, in Gloucestershire.

3. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, at his seat in Staffordshire.

The public usefulness and private virtues of this gentleman entitle him to particular notice.

He was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, and descended to the eldest son. He was the maker then of his own fortune, and his country has been benefited in a proportion not to be calculated.

His many discoveries of new species of earthen wares and porcelains, his studied forms and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness and judgment with which all his works were executed under his own eye, and by artists for the most part of his own forming, have turned the current in this branch of commerce; for, before his time, England imported the finer earthen wares; but for more than twenty years past she has exported them to a very great annual amount, the whole of which is drawn from the earth, and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries.

His inventions have prodigiously increased the number of persons employed in the potteries; and in the traffic and transport of their materials from distant parts of the kingdom; and this class of manufacturers is also indebted to him for much mechanical contrivance and arrangement in their operations; his private manufactory having had, for thirty years and upwards, all the efficacy of a public work of experiment.

Neither was he unknown in the walks of philosophy. His communications to the Royal Society, of which he was a Member, show a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home, and throughout Europe.

At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufactory he was engaged in, on the spot which gave him birth, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk Canal, and the

chief

chief agent in obtaining the Act of Parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest, which at that time stood very high, and but just before had been with great difficulty overcome in another quarter by all the powerful influence of a noble Duke, whose canal was at that time the only one that had been constructed in this kingdom. The Grand Trunk Canal is 90 miles in length; united the Rivers Trent and Mersey; and branches have since been made from it to the Severn, to Oxford, and to many other parts, and it will also have a communication with the Grand Junction Canal from Braunston to Brentford.

At Litchfield, in his 84th year, Edward Sneyd, esq. formerly major in the horse guards, and many years one of his Majesty's gentlemen ushers.

4. At Princes Risborough, Christopher Rigny, esq. a master and commander in his Majesty's navy.

5. Mrs. Isabella Lampe, relict of Charles Frederick Lampe, the celebrated composer. She formerly was a singer at Covent-garden theatre.

Philip Rowdon, esq. at Ewell, Surrey, aged 74.

The rev. Moses Wight, preacher of Bridewell hospital.

Lieutenant Thom, an officer in the navy.

Mr. Ephraim Morton, Red-lion-street.

At Purley, near Reading, in his 83d year, John George Liebenrood, esq. formerly a Dutch merchant in Mark-lane.

Mr. Thomas Carter, statuary, at Knight-bridge.

Lately, the rev. Henry Jones, rector of Penmark, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.

Lately, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Charles William Molyneux, earl of Sefton.

Lately, John Hanger, baron Coleraine, of the kingdom of Ireland.

6. John Pigott, esq. of Brockley-court, Somersetshire.

At Liverpool, in his 55th year, Nicholas Blundell, esq. of Crosby-hall, in Lancashire.

The rev. George Berkeley, LL. D. prebendary of Canterbury, son of Dr. Berkeley bishop of Cloyne. He was chancellor of Brecon, rector of St. Clement Danes, London, and rector of Ticehurst, Sussex.

7. At Eltham, in his 79th year, John Jackson, esq. late of Red-lion-square.

At Weymouth, Lady Harriet Pleydel Souverie, eldest daughter of the earl of Radnor.

Mr. Edmund Lush, late of Salisbury, builder, and clerk of the works of the cathedral there, aged 73.

8. Dr. J. Robertson, of Howard-street.

At Exmouth, Rich. Lodge, esq. of Leeds, Yorkshire.

Lately, in North-street, Chichester, in his 84th year, the rev. Mr. Peckham, father of the late counsellor Peckham.

9. Mr. William Clarke, formerly of Paternoster-row, bookseiler.

At Bathgate, Mr. John Wallace, surgeon.

10. Mr. Daniel Battiscomb, attorney.

Mr. Fowle, linen draper, Ludgate-street.

Mr. Green, surgeon and apothecary, of Coventry.

At Ayr, Mr. William Newall, late surveyor of the customs.

Lately, Major Lovette Ashe, of the 63d regiment.

Lately, at Leominster, Philip Davis, aged 79, collector of excise for Herefordshire.

11. At Salisbury, captain John Meyer, of the 23d light dragoons.

Olmond Beauvoir, esq. Frith-street, Soho.

Mr. James Oliphant, Cockspur-street, Charing cross.

Ralph Griffith, esq. at Coerhüm, near Conway.

12. Mr. Hickey, sculptor, Oxford-street.

Lately, at Badby in Northamptonshire, in his 87th year, the rev. Knightley Holled, D. D. near forty years rector of that parish.

13. Mr. Mayhew, jun. apothecary, Foster-lane.

Mr. Merrington, callico-glazer, of Maiden-lane.

Ralph Willet, esq. at Morley, Dorsetshire.

Lately, at Sheerness, Mr. Henry Langford, midshipman, son of Dr. Langford of Eton college.

14. Charles Bettelworth, esq. Portsea-house, Hants.

William Innes, esq. Lime-street square, in his 76th year.

At Wakefield, colonel William Dundas, brother to the right hon. Henry Dundas.

Thomas Broderick, esq. under-secretary of state.

Lately, Gillery Pigott, esq. of Clewer, near Windsor.

Lately, in the West-Indies, John Morice Davies, esq. of Crigie, Cardiganshire, lieutenant of the 31st regiment.

15. Lady Frances Marlbam, lady of lord Romney.

Charles Bowles, esq. of East-Sheen, late Sheriff for the county of Surrey.

17. Mr. J. Egerton, bookseller, opposite the Admiralty.

Last advices from the East-Indies announce the death of Sir William Jones, one of the judges. Of this gentleman we have already given an account in our Magazine for July 1787.

Date	per Cent. Consols.		per Cent. Serip.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann. 1751.	India Stock	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
	per Cent. Consols.	per Cent. Serip.													
28 Sunday	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
29 155 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
30 155 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
31 156	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
1 155 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
2 155 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
3 155 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
4 Sunday	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
5 155	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
6	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
7 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
8 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
9 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
10 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
11 Sunday	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
12 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
13 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
14 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
15 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
16 154 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
17 153	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
18 Sunday	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
19	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
20 152	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
21 151 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
22 151 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			
23 151 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2							2 1/2			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. ERASMUS DARWIN. And, 2. A VIEW of the PARACLETE, near the CITY of TROYES, in CHAMPAGNE.]

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Memoirs of Dr. Erasmus Darwin,	75	County of Gloucester. Numbers X. and XI.	9
Account of Mrs. Margaret Woffington, [concluded],	77	Information concerning the Strength; Views, and Interests, of the Powers presently at War,	98
Original Letter of Alexander Pope, Esq.	80	Considerations on the present Internal and External Condition of France,	99
Original Letter from Stephen Duck to Dr. Oliver,	ibid.	Gisborne's Enquiry into the Duties of Man [concluded],	101
Drossiana, No. LXV. Anecdotes of Illustrious and Extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known [contin.] including, Booth, Lord Delamer—Mr. Hampden—Francis Osborn, Esq.—Lord Bacon—Dr. Johnson—James Harris, Esq.—John Locke—J. J. Rousseau—Mr. George Herbert, Rector of Bemerton, near Sarum—Mr. Thomas Chubb—Serjeant Pearce, alias Dowdy, of Salisbury—Boerhaave—Samuel Clarke, D. D.—and Dr. Langhorne,	81	Table Talk; or, Character, Anecdotes, &c. of Allen Lord Bathurst,	107
Letter from Descartes to M. Balzac, describing Amsterdam (From the Latin),	85	Sir William Dunkin's Epitaph on the late Sir William Jones, Knight,	112
Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester's, Advice on the State of Public Affairs at the Close of the Year 1794,	86	Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain,	ibid.
The Life of Florence Wilson, by the Rev. J. Lettice, B. D. Author of "Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland,"	87	Theatrical Journal: including, Plan and Character of Andrews's "Mysteries of the Castle," a Dramatic Tale; Hurlstone's "Crotchet Lodge," a Farce, &c. &c. &c.	123
London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.		Poetry: including, The Genius of Melancholy, an Ode—Sonnet to the Morning Star—Sonnet on seeing a Robin Red-Breast take Refuge in a Church during a hard Winter—Sonnet to the River Moul—Song, by James Jennings—To Mrs. Bryan, of Margate, on her giving as a Theme for her Scholars, the Four Cardinal Virtues—Lines to the Memory of William Hibbs Bevan, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, &c. &c.	125
Yearley's Royal Captives: A Fragment of Secret History,	94	An Account of the Paraclete, near the City of Troyes, in Champagne,	129
Belfham's Memoirs of the Reign of George III.	95	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	130
Letters to the Peers of Scotland, by the Earl of Lauderdale,	ibid.	Domestic Intelligence,	136
Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons, translated from the French,	96	Promotions.	
Pye's Commentary illustrating the Poetic of Aristotle,	97	Marriages,	
Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the		Monthly Obituary	
		Prices of Stocks.	

L O N D O N:
Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS:

We have received a long letter, which we cannot insert, from *T. W. at Wakefield*, stating as a grievance, the increased price of new books within a few years past. The facts we know to be true, but the inference does not follow. Our Correspondent should remember, that the expences of printing are more than double within the time he mentions; and that even within the last year, the heavy duty then imposed on paper has raised that article one-third. Can he then expect books at the old prices? This observation will also serve as an answer to our Correspondent *Amicus's* Letter.

We are sorry we cannot comply with *H—o's* request. It is contrary to the regulations necessarily laid down for the conduct of any periodical work.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 7 to February 14, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
London	80	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	67	9	33	0	34	4	25	6	41	6	Kent	56	9	34	6	32	5	25	4	38	0	Suffex	55	6	00	0	34	2	35	4	00	0	Suffolk	60	5	35	8	33	5	24	5	35	7	Cambrid.	53	8	34	0	29	7	20	0	36	10	Norfolk	55	8	35	6	29	10	22	6	35	4	Lincoln	54	3	40	0	32	6	19	11	40	0	York	52	6	44	0	31	11	20	3	44	0	Durham	51	10	00	0	00	0	19	9	00	0	Northum.	49	1	36	10	28	2	19	2	34	8	Cumberl.	54	2	44	8	28	10	18	6	00	0	Westmor.	57	1	44	0	31	10	20	3	00	0	Lancash.	59	8	00	0	38	5	21	3	42	4	Cheshire	58	6	00	0	38	10	23	2	00	0	Gloucest.	60	8	00	0	35	11	27	2	50	5	Somerfet	61	3	00	0	35	4	20	8	48	0	Monmou.	62	7	00	0	40	4	21	4	00	0	Devon	63	1	00	0	33	0	20	4	00	0	Cornwall	56	9	00	0	29	4	17	1	00	0	Darset	57	9	00	0	33	5	25	4	48	0	Hants	57	8	00	0	34	5	25	11	44	1

INLAND COUNTIES.										
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans					
Middlesex	61	10	00	0	34	0	25	4	40	9
Surry	62	0	36	0	35	6	28	0	41	0
Hertford	60	3	00	0	35	2	25	7	45	5
Bedford	61	3	00	0	33	0	24	6	44	9
Hunting.	56	9	00	0	33	0	21	0	39	0
Northam.	59	2	45	0	32	0	22	4	44	10
Rutland	58	6	40	0	35	0	21	0	48	6
Leicester.	60	8	47	10	36	0	23	3	42	1
Noting.	61	6	45	0	38	11	23	4	47	10
Derby	60	6	00	0	40	4	25	3	50	3
Stafford	62	6	00	0	40	2	24	9	51	11
Salop	60	2	48	6	39	4	23	11	65	10
Hereford	58	0	44	10	38	7	24	4	58	8
Worcest.	62	6	00	0	39	1	30	4	54	7
Warwick	66	0	00	0	42	9	31	6	54	8
Wilts	55	8	00	0	35	4	26	2	50	3
Berks	60	0	00	0	33	0	25	0	43	3
Oxford	60	4	00	0	34	8	26	8	46	2
Bucks	59	0	00	0	33	0	24	0	44	0

WALES.										
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans					
N. Wales	55	6	44	0	35	8	17	10	44	0
S. Wales	51	4	00	0	31	5	15	11	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	6—29	75	30	N.
JANUARY 1795.						
25—20	01	04	N.	7—29	35	32
26—29	53	18	E. N. E.	8—29	30	36
27—29	09	40	S.	9—29	28	36
28—29	20	36	N. N. E.	10—29	09	39
29—29	34	31	N.	11—29	11	47
30—29	04	28	N. N. E.	12—29	20	46
31—29	00	25	N.	13—29	34	35
FEBRUARY.						
1—29	70	14	N. N. E.	14—29	80	30
2—29	16	21	E.	15—30	10	28
3—29	00	23	E.	16—30	36	33
4—29	07	33	S. W.	17—30	30	32
5—29	15	31	W.	18—30	15	29
6—29	00	23	E.	19—29	25	28
7—29	07	33	W.	20—29	70	27
8—29	20	32	W. S. W.	21—29	54	34

European Magazine.



Engraved by J. Heathcote from an Original Drawing.

ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.

Published by J. Powell, 52, Abchurch Lane, London, 1799.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For F E B R U A R Y 1795.

DR. ERASMUS DARWIN.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE Annals of Literature scarcely produce a single instance beyond the present of a person possessing the acknowledged poetical talents of Dr. DARWIN, being unknown to the world as a Poet until that period of life when the generality of mankind relinquish their attention to pursuits of that nature. Such, however, is the fact. The fame of the author of *The Botanic Garden* was unknown beyond the circle of his friends until the publication of that work.

We are informed, that he is the son of a Gentleman of good estate near Newark upon Trent, and we should have been glad to have given his Schoolmaster the honour due to him by mentioning his name. From school he went to Cambridge, and was entered of St. John's College, where he took the Degree of M. B. in 1755, and in his theses defended the doctrine that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. He was a Member of the University at the time of the death of Frederick Prince of Wales in 1751, and was one of those who contributed to the Cambridge Collection of Verses on that event. His Poem on that occasion, had it stood unsupported by his later productions, would have hardly been distinguished from the rest of his coadjutors. His present fame, however, has occasioned an enquiry after it, and therefore we shall present it to our readers.

ON that sad day, what tears Britannia
shed!
How pour'd her anguish o'er the mighty
dead!
Thames, on thy shore the widow'd mourn-
er stood,
And sigh'd her sorrows to the restless flood;
Accus'd the Gods, appeal'd to every shade,
And tore the wreathed laurel from her
head.

Ye meads enamell'd, and ye waving woods,
With dismal yews and solemn cypress
mourn,

Ye rising mountains, and ensilver'd floods,
Repeat my sighs, and weep upon his urn.
Oft in your haunts the young Marcellus
stray'd,

There oft in thought your future glories
plann'd,

Bade sacred Science lift her laurel'd head,
And Peace extend her olive o'er the land.
Enrich'd with all of fair, and great, and good,
That guides the Monarch or adorns the
Man,

Albion in him a future father view'd,
Strong o'er the world as o'er himself to
reign.

Ill-fated youth! no Albion shalt thou see,
No world hast thou to rule, no crown to
come,

Nor Monarch nor the man remain to thee,
Thy robe a shroud, and all thy court a tomb!
On yon fair eminence the cedar stood,
O'er distant lands he stretch'd the shade
immense,

First of the fields, and King of all the wood,
The sun's defence, and the flocks defence:

L 4

Nurs'd

Nurs'd in his shade the infant scyons grow,
Unknown to storms their healthy blossoms
spread,

Drink soft'ning juices from the parent bough,
And promise like protection to the mead.
Sudden the storm—the red-wing'd thunders
roar,

The cedar forest felt the forceful wound,
Shock'd from his root, the heaving rocks
uptore,

And rush'd in cumbrous ruin on the ground.
Thus fading fell the bloom of Albion's Throne,
Sudden, unwarn'd—Heaven sent no
friendly call;

Youth bade him live, and Virtue reach'd a
crown,

While Fate relentless meditates his fall.
We saw his consort stay the drooping head;—
He clasp'd his babes, his country's anguish
wept;

Then sunk serene upon the languid bed,
Death drew the curtain, and the hero slept.
At shining marks is swifter vengeance thrown,
Does Death in avarice seize the richest spoil,
Do clouds rejoice to veil the mid-day sun,
And Fortune smite us when she seems to
smile;

Our bliss unblossom'd, all our glories fled,
Our wither'd beauty's languid, pale, and
wan;

Ye Gods! how slender and how weak a thread
Sustains our blessings if they hang on man!
Oft at the fall of Kings, the astonish'd eye
Views fancy'd tumults in the midnight
gleams,

Sees glitt'ring crests and darting lances fly,
Till one thick cloud absorbs the sportive
beams:

Such shades are life! Ambition waves her
plume,

And Fortune's tinsel glitters o'er the mead,
Till Fate o'er spreads th' impenetrable gloom,
And suns and stars submit before the shade.

Thus the sad mourner bade her sorrows
flow,

Indulg'd her pains, and told his worth in woe:
While list'ning surges learnt the moving song,
Mung on the lay, and ling'ring mourn'd along,
Impassion'd echoes swell'd the plaintive cry,
And whisp'ring winds prolong'd the tender
sigh.

When from his silver throne the waves among,
In lost concern the wat'ry Monarch sprung:
His brow bright with Iris' circling ray,
That calms the tempest and revives the day:

"Fortune's mourn" (He wav'd the scepter'd

wand, the winds, the waves subsiding stand);

Your Prince still lives, immortals never die,
Angel plumes he mounts in yonder sky!

"What tho' illustrious in the Courts of Jove
"He wears perhaps a brighter crown above,
"He still on Albion's realms may deign to
smile,

"And shed the sunshine on her blissful isle,
"With hand unseen some hidden thread
direct,

"Still point the haven, and the helm protect,

"If dies the day upon the weeping lawn,

"Lustres as fair revive the rising dawn;

"If summer yields to chill Arcturus' blast,

"Her groves dishonour'd, and her furrows
waste;

"Spring's genial wing returning broods the
plain,

"Fields wave with gold, and meadows laugh
again.

"If rushing storms the lawless surges swell,

"And gulph'd eddies toss the fearful keel,

"Again serene the frighted billows glide,

"And barks triumphant stem the applauding
tide;

"Again rich India spreads her silken sails,

"And seeks my harbours born by spicy gales;

"Rejoicing nations crowd the banks of
Thame,

"And George and Peace diffuse th' indulgent
beam."

After Dr. Darwin had qualified him-
self for the practice of Physic, he settled
at Litchfield, where he resided many
years, to the great advantage of that city
and its neighbourhood. During this
period, though we hear nothing of the
Poet, yet the fame of the Physician
increased daily. In 1758 he published,
in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol.
50. "An Attempt to confute the Opi-
nion of Henry Baies concerning the
Ascend of Vapour;" and in the same Col-
lection, "An Account of the Cure of
a periodical Hæmoptoe by keeping the
Patient awake." In Vol. 64 are, "Ex-
periments on Animal Fluids in the
exhausted Receiver;" and in 1780 he
executed the mournful task of becoming
Editor of "Experiments establishing a
Criterion between Mucilaginous and
Purulent Matter: and an Account of the
retrograde Motions of the absorbent
Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Dis-
eases," 8vo. a work of much merit,
written by his son, Charles Darwin, a
youth of great expectations, who was
carried off by a fever before he had
completed his twentieth year, while he
was prosecuting his medical studies at
Edinburgh. In 1782 and 1784 the
"System of Vegetables" of Linnæus by
the Botanical Society at Litchfield, were
published.

published, we believe, under the auspices, or at least with the assistance of Dr. Darwin.

The "Loves of the Plants," being the second part of the Botanic Garden, was published in 1789; and this was followed in 1791 by "The Economy of Vegetation," being the first part and completion of the subject. This work, which united the imagery of Lucretius and the elegance of Virgil's versification, is sufficiently known, and the merits of it so completely established, that we cannot help expressing some

degree of surprize that it has not been more generally circulated by means of a cheaper edition. In 1794 "Zoonomia" was published, which, according to the opinion of a celebrated Professor of the Medical Art, bids fair to do for Medicine what Sir Isaac Newton's Principia has done for Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Darwin now resides at Derby, where his practice is extensive. He is much respected, and from his literary exertions much future entertainment and instruction are still to be expected.

ACCOUNT OF MRS. MARGARET WOFFINGTON.

(Concluded from Page 4.)

THE season of 1748-9 Mrs. Woffington, with Mr. Quin, returned to Covent-Garden Theatre, and she performed Veturia in Thomson's orphan play of Coriolanus, and Bellamante in Mrs. Behn's revived farce of The Emperor of the Moon. The next season she also continued at the same theatre, which she quitted at the end of it, and in the summer of 1751 went to Ireland.

She appears to have left England without any engagement in Ireland, but with strong recommendations from Colley Cibber to the Deputy Manager, Victor, and with the hopes that Mr. Sheridan would solicit her assistance at his theatre. In this last expectation she was not immediately gratified. Mr. Sheridan's opinion of her abilities was less than it afterwards proved she deserved. He therefore reluctantly engaged her for the season, at the sum of four hundred pounds*.

"By four of her characters," says Mr. Victor, "performed ten nights each that season, viz. Lady Townly, Maria in the Nonjuror, Sir Harry Wildair, and Hermione, there were taken above four thousand pounds; an instance never known in any theatre from four old stock plays, and two of them in which the manager acted no

part." In consideration of her services this year, her salary in the succeeding one, 1752-3, was advanced to eight hundred pounds †; and in her last in Ireland, 1753-4, we have the testimony of Mr. Sheridan, that she received the sum of eight hundred and forty pounds ‡.

She had been educated in the Roman Catholic religion, and continued in the profession of it until this period, when she renounced her faith (at least ostensibly, for it is believed she died a papist), for reasons which, being interested ones, will add no lustre to her character. At Christmas 1753, she went with Mr. Sheridan to Quilca, and there was introduced to a clergyman in order to receive her recantation. "I say, to receive it," says Mr. Victor, "and to perform the ceremony; because a motive more powerful than any arguments that could be used by the whole body of the clergy, had already persuaded her to make that necessary change. An estate of 200l. a-year in Ireland had been lately left her by her old friend and admirer Owen M' Swinney, Esq. which she was put in possession of by virtue of that recantation*†."

The reception Mrs. Woffington met with on the Irish stage was sufficiently flattering to have retained her in that

* Victor's History of the Theatres, Vol. i. p. 151.

† Ibid. p. 152.

‡ Humble Appeal to the Public, 8vo. 1758, p. 32.

** Victor, Vol. i. p. 157. In this account Mr. Victor is inaccurate, for Swinney was alive at the time of this recantation. He died October 4, 1754, leaving, by his will made in 1752, the whole of his property to Mrs. Woffington, subject to the payment of such sums of money as might be due from him to Joseph Smith, Esq. consul at Venice. Mrs. Woffington's recantation seems to have been to qualify herself to take the estates left to her when the devise should take effect by Swinney's death.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

Kingdom during the rest of her life; and there she probably would have remained, had she been prudent enough to have confined her attention to the theatre; but unluckily she was misled to dabble with politics, through her intimacy with the then Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Dorset*. At that period party ran extremely high; and Mr. Sheridan having instituted a beef-steak club at the theatre, which was frequented chiefly by the friends of Government, and to which no female but Mrs. Woffington, who acted as president, was admitted, the party in opposition marked this assembly as a meeting obnoxious to their views, and determined to take the first occasion of shewing their discontent towards the members of it. This opportunity soon occurred. A speech applicable to the state of parties, in the tragedy of Mahomet, being encored on the first night, and refused to be repeated on the second, occasioned a riot, in which the theatre was nearly demolished. The manager was ruined, and obliged to quit the kingdom; and Mrs. Woffington, who was considered as a culprit equally guilty with the manager, was also involved in the general misfortune. This event happened on the 2d of March, 1754:

She immediately embarked for England, and in the season of 1754-5 was engaged at Covent-Garden, where she was received with great applause. The principal new characters she performed were, Veturia in Mr. Sheridan's alteration of Coriolanus, and Jocasta in *Oedipus*. The next season, 1755-6, she was at the same theatre, and performed Roxana in the revived play of *The Rival Queens*; and at her benefit revived *Ulysses*, in which she performed Penelope †. The succeeding season, 1756-7, closed her theatrical career. In this she performed Celia in the revived play of *The Humorous Lieutenant*; Lady Randolph, on the first acting of *Douglas* in London; and at her own benefit, for the first and only time in England, represented Lothario, in the *Fair Penitent*, very little, if we remember right, to the satisfaction of the public ‡. She made, however, some amends by *The Frenchified Lady Never in Paris*, the same evening.

She had been for some time declining in her health, but continued, as was her practice, very laudably to exert herself for the benefits of the humblest retainers of the theatre to the end of the season. On Monday May 17, *As You Like It* was performed for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wignel, and a Madame

* About this period a petition from Mrs. Woffington to the Duke of Dorset, in verse, expressive of great familiarity, was printed in most of the periodical publications. It is too long to be inserted here.

† There is a picture of her at Knowle, the Duke of Dorset's seat, if we are not mistaken, in this character.

‡ Mr. Victor observes, that "the difficulty of a woman appearing in man's cloaths is much less and more common, than the same woman appearing as a real man." "And now," adds the same writer, "ye fair-ones of the stage, it will not be foreign to the subject to consider, whether it is proper for you (notwithstanding the great reputation Mrs. Woffington acquired in acting Sir Harry Wildair to perform the characters of men?"

"I will venture, in the name of all sober, discreet, sensible spectators (the censure of one of which must, in your opinion, outweigh a whole theatre of others), to answer, *No!* There is something required so much beyond the delicacy of your sex to arrive at the point of perfection, that if you hit it you may be condemned as a woman, and if you do not you are injured as an actress.

"In the first place, supposing you are formed in mind and body (and it is supposing a great deal) like the actress in question; for she had beauty, shape, wit, and vivacity, equal to any classical female in any time, and capable of any undertaking in the province of comedy, and of deceiving and warming into passion any of her own sex, if she had been unknown, and introduced as a young baronet just returned from his travels; but still, I say, admirable and admired as she was in this part, I would not have any other female of the stage attempt the character after her. The wearing breeches merely to pass for a man, as is the case in many comedies, is not as the metamorphosis ought to go, and indeed more than some formal actors will do; but that custom is established into a law, and as there is great latitude in its execution, it is the least extended; when it is, you o'erstep the modesty of Nature; and when that is done, whatever may be the applause within doors, you will be injured by ridicule and traillings without." — *History of the Theatre*, Vol. iii. p. 5.

Gondou. The part she performed was Rosalind, which character, says Mr. Wilkinson, who was behind the scenes, "she went through for four acts without my perceiving she was in the least disordered, but in the fifth she complained of great indisposition. I offered her my arm, the which she graciously accepted. I thought she looked softened in her behaviour, and had less of the *hauteur*. When she came off at the quick change of dress, she again complained of being ill; but got accoutred, and returned to finish the part, and pronounced in the Epilogue speech, 'If it be true that good wine needs no bush, it is as true that a good play needs no epilogue, &c.' but when arrived at 'If I were among you, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me,' her voice broke, she faltered, endeavoured to go on, but could not proceed; then in a voice of terror screamed, 'O God! O God!' tottered to the stage-door speechless, where she was caught. The audience of course applauded till she was out of sight, and then sunk into awful looks of astonishment, both young and old, before and behind the curtain, to see one of the most handsome women of the age, a favourite principal actress, and who had for several seasons given high entertainment, struck so suddenly by the hand of Death in such a situation of time and place, and in her prime of life, being then under the age of forty years. She was given over that night and for several days, but so far recovered as to linger until the 28th of March 1760; a mere skeleton, '*sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing*'."

She was buried the 3d of April at Teddington, the Rev. Dr. Hales performing the service; and her representative soon after caused a monument to be placed over her remains, with an inscription, and which, to add to the folly of it, is ornamented with a coat of arms.

She had for some years cohabited with Col. Caesar, of the Guards; and each party had agreed to make a will, and had actually executed one, in favour of the other, so that the survivor should become intitled to the whole fortunes of both. But though this agree-

ment had been entered into with great deliberation, Mrs. Woffington, when she perceived her recovery to be hopeless, made no scruple of violating it in a manner which cannot but place the dissimulation of her character in a very censurable point of view. On the 14th of February preceding her death, she took an opportunity, when the Colonel was absent, to execute another will, ready prepared for the occasion, by which she left an annuity of 40l. to her mother for life, and the whole of the remainder of her property to her sister. She did not vouchsafe even to mention the Colonel in this last act of her life, and he remained ignorant of it until after her death. This transaction, with the exaggerations permitted to writers of novels, is painted in very strong colours, mixed with reflections of uncommon severity on the perfidy of her conduct, in a kind of *Atalantis* published three years after her death †. It cannot however be denied, that the disposition she ultimately made of her property, was that which could not but be approved, though the manner in which it was executed by means of fraud and imposition deserves the most decided condemnation.

The bright part of her character seems to have been her conduct on the stage, in the performance of which she appears never to have shrunk from doing her duty. Mr. Victor says, "So generous was her conduct, though she seldom performed less than four nights a-week, that she never disappointed one audience in the three winters, either by real or affected illness; and yet I have often seen her on the stage when she ought to have been in her bed ‡;" and Mr. Hitchcock adds, "Not the lowest performer in the theatre did she refuse playing for; out of twenty-six benefits she acted in twenty-four. Such traits of character must endear the memory of Mrs. Woffington to every lover of the drama §."

Mr. Davies says of her, that "she was mistress of a good understanding, which was much improved by company and books. She had a most attractive sprightliness in her manner, and dearly loved to pursue the bagatelle of vivacity and humour: she was affable, good-

* *Memoirs of his Life*, Vol. I. p. 227.

† See "*The Rover*;" or, "*a Flight to the Paradise of Fools*," 1763, Vol. I. p. 94.

‡ *Victor's Hist.* Vol. I. p. 290.

§ *Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage*, p. 222.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

natured, and charitable *." For this last quality she has been celebrated by several writers; and therefore, as we are desirous of exhibiting her at parting in the most favourable point of view, we shall conclude with the following character of her, extracted from a Mottody, by the ingenious Mr. Hoole, published soon after her death.

" Blest in each art! by nature form'd to please,
With beauty, sense, with elegance and ease!
Whose piercing genius studied all mankind,
All Shakspeare opening to thy vigorous mind.
In every scene of comic humour known;
In sprightly sallies wit was all thy own:
Whether you seem'd the cit's more humble wife,
Or shone in Townly's higher sphere of life;
Alike thy spirit knew each turn of wit,
And gave new force to all the poet writ.
" Nor was thy worth to public scenes confin'd;
Thou knew'st the noblest feelings of the mind:

Thy ears were ever open to distress,
Thy ready hand was ever stretch'd to bless;
Thy breast humane for each unhappy felt,
Thy heart for others' sorrows prone to melt.
In vain did Envy point her scorpion sting,
In vain did Malice shake her blasting wing;
Each generous breast disdain'd th' unpleasing tale,
And cast o'er every fault Oblivion's veil;
Confess'd through every cloud thy deeds to shine,
And own'd the virtues of Compassion thine;
Saw mild Benevolence her wand disclose,
And touch thy heart at every sufferer's woes;
Saw meek-ey'd Charity thy steps attend,
And guide thy hand the wretched to befriend!
Go, ask the breast that teems with mournful sighs,
Who wip'd the sorrows from Affliction's eyes?
Go, ask the wretch, in want and sickness laid,
Whose goodness brighten'd once Misfortune's shade?

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,
I SEND for your Repository two original Letters which have never been printed; one from Mr. Pope, the other from Stephen Duck. The former was transcribed from the copy of Homer now in the British Museum, many years since; the other is the original in the hand of the threshing Poet. I am, &c. C.D.

(Date obliterated.)

EVERY day past we had a design to see yourself and my sister at Hall grove and every day I have been prevented. My Mother is now not so well as she was: and quite afraid of the Dust wch this excessive dry weather has made insupportable to her especially attended with such a shortness of breath as she is troubled with. We do yet resolve to be with you after the first good rain. (Except it sh^d happen at the end of this week for then I am obliged to be at home upon business) If any of you can come this way we hope to see you & very much desire it. In the mean time Pray be assured of our hearty loves and services. I am

A. POPE.

Kew Sept^r 24th 1740.

Dear Sir
You have had Cause to reproach me for not thanking you sooner for your kind letters at Bath. But Consider I am now towards Amendment, and I own myself in a fault. One reason for my not writing sooner, was that

I had not determined about the subject you told me of, which I think I shall not meddle with, at least not yet, being employed in something which I fancy may turn to more advantage. I have spent part of this Summer in trying to acquire some knowledge in the french language: the fit has taken me, and I think not to desist till I have made myself a tolerable Master of it. 'Tis my opinion there are some french plays that, with some judicious alterations, would take on our Stage: and tho' perhaps I shall never translate any of them, yet a knowledge of the french Authors can do me no disservice. Besides I feel a certain pleasure in this study. I hope you and your Family enjoy health. You will be very good to present my humble service to your Lady, Mr. Bertran, Leek & all friends. I am, with true gratitude for all favours, &c

Your's most affectionately,

S. DUCK.

P. S. Thomson & I have drank plentifully to Miss Robbison's health since I had the pleasure of seeing you. For Dr. Olevna, at the Bath.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R L X V .

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

· A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 37.]

BOOTH LORD DELAMER.

THIS excellent Peer, the friend and the supporter of our glorious Deliverer, William the Third, in his Essay upon Government (in the composition of which the most perfectly honest heart is united with great good sense and observation, and indeed in that manner only all practical subjects should be treated), says, "When a King mistakes his way for want of experience, or a true representation of the state of affairs, this is an error on the right hand, and there remain hopes of his return; but when it proceeds from his own inclinations, and it is the dictates of his own breast, then it is an evil that threatens the land during his life, because nothing but some pressing necessity can make him alter his course. How great a blessing then, or burthen, to a land is a King, and how ought a good one to be valued, and a bad one dreaded !

"The King who is informed of and sees his mistake, and does not rectify it, will leave no good character behind him; but he that finds he is out of the way, and returns to the right way, is both wise and just, and he that keeps always in the right road, is ever a fortunate Prince.

"But to say that his administration was unblamable, and that from the first he resolved that if he did slip aside, he could not sooner discover his error than he will set things to right, is the greatest character of a King."

MR. HAMPDEN.

Osborn, in his Advice to his Son, says, "Mr. Hampden and Mr. Pim, &c. were resident in all Parliaments their age gave them opportunity to assist in, whose highest excellencies, so far as my poor judgement can extend, lay rather in *timeing* their designs, and concealing their passions, than in any more prodigious advantage they had of other men."

VOL. XXVII.

FRANCIS OSBORN, ESQ.

In his Advice to a Son, says, "The Economics, tho' most useful to Being, are the least esteemed by all our gallants. They are looked upon by some as trivial, by others as dishonourable and unbecoming a masculine employment, yet a total neglect of them may be found in experience the ruin of the greatest families in England, as their most exact prosecution keeps up men's estates in Italy, where the inhabitants are celebrated as generally wise.

"Our Noblemen equalled the Princes and our King exceeded in hospitality all the Monarchs of the known world, and might yet have done more, had the true elements of Thrift been maintained in an equal proportion.

"Nor," adds Osborn, "is the keeping of a regular expence (magnified rather than decried in the highest Courts of Wisdom) neglected so much out of scorn as of defect: Fathers (especially rich ones) being so far to learn themselves what is most fit that their children should be taught, as they keep them so long in the Latin School, till the time is lapsed most proper for reading, and to make a perfect accountant, the most necessary part of the Mathematics, and so much as cannot be in any commerce spared; it remaining indubitable, that none so industrious as to call himself to a weekly, or at least an annual reckoning, did ever through his *own default* spend an estate; whereas the want of this first rudiment of thrift hath, within the compass of my experience, brought divers to a bit of bread, and demolished the houses of the most ancient gentry of England."

LORD BACON

said, that reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man. Books, adds this great man, can never teach the use of books.

M

Th

This last position is well illustrated by Osborn: "A rude mass of reading (till it be thoroughly fixed and cemented in the sunshine of *employment*, becomes like atoms so volatile and unsettled, as for want of an equal mixture of the more solid and necessary elements of prudence, to justle and whirl up and down, without incorporating any thing but air, occasioning through too great a dose of mercury rather palsies than any steadiness in the understanding, by rendering it more bold than rational."

DR. JOHNSON.

The following exquisite translation of some lines in the *Medea* of Euripides, upon the misapplication of the powers of music, was made by Dr. Johnson, for his learned and ingenious friend Dr. Burney's very comprehensive *History of Music*.

The rites derived from ancient days,
With thoughtless reverence we praise;
The rites that taught us to combine
The joys of music and of wine,
And bade the feast, and song, and bowl,
O'erfill the saturated soul;
But ne'er the flute or lyre apply'd
To cheer Despair, or soften Pride,
Nor call'd them to the gloomy cells
Where Want repines, and Vengeance
 swells;
Where Hate sits musing to betray,
And Murder meditates his prey.
To dens of guilt, and shades of care,
Ye fons of Melody repair;
Nor deign the festive dome to cloy
With superfluities of joy.
Ah! little needs the minstrel's power
To speed the light convivial hour;
The board with varied plenty crown'd,
May spare the luxuries of sound.

Of the elegant art of Music Dr. Johnson used to say, that it was the only sensual pleasure without vice. A musical friend of his observing him at a concert one evening very inattentive whilst a celebrated solo player on the violin was running his divisions and subdivisions very elaborately and very rapidly upon the instrument, said to him, "Why, my dear Sir, you do not at all appear to me to consider how difficult all this is." "Difficult, Sir, do you call it," replied the Doctor to his friend; "I only know that I wish it was impossible."—Johnson, though professing to be no musician, ever expressed himself highly pleased with the arrange-

ment and manner of writing of Dr. Burney's *Musical Tour*. He one day told a Gentleman who had the honour to be a common friend to them both, "Sir, in my *Scottish Tour* I had Burney's *Musical Tour* always in my eye."

Johnson was told one day of the French equivoque of an English Lady at Spa, who was asked by a German L^d, on what account she drank the waters of that Spa. She meaning to say, because she had no spirits, replied, because she had no understanding—*parce que je n'ai point d'esprit*. The Doctor laughed heartily at the mistake, but said, that after all it was the true reason, perhaps, why she and many other persons frequented that and other Watering-Places.

JAMES HARRIS, ESQ.

At a musical party at this great Scholar's, and at which one of his own Concertos was played that was rather heavy, one of the Singing-Men of the Cathedral of Salum, a man famous for his humour, affected to desire to have one of the windows of the room opened (though it was in the depth of winter); and on being asked the reason, said, "I think we appear to want a little *air* at present."—Mr. Harris used to say of the modern rattling German Overtures, that they reminded him of this passage in *Macbeth*—

———— "full of sound and fury,
"Signifying nothing."

Dr. Beattie, in the very affecting account he has drawn up of the life of his son, and which is, unhappily for the public, merely distributed to his friends, says of this very ingenious young man's taste in music—"The music just *now in vogue* had no charms for him; he said, it wanted simplicity, pathos, and harmony, and in the execution depended so much upon the rapidity of the finger, or what may be called *steight of hand*, that practitioners must throw away more time than they could spare before they could acquire any dexterity in it. He was delighted with the *sweet* and classical *correctness* of Corelli, and with the *affecting melodies* of Jackson, so well adapted to the words that accompany them. But the *variety* and *sublimity* of Handel's invention filled him with rapture and astonishment. He thought him the Shakespeare of Music, or rather the Shakespeare and Milton united."

JOHN LOCKE.

This honour to our country was born at Ricton in Somersetshire. An urn has been lately erected to him in the garden of Mrs. Hannah More's elegant cottage, near Ricton, thus inscribed:

This monument,
Sacred to the Memory
of
JOHN LOCKE,
A native of this village,
Was presented by Mrs. Montague
to Mrs. Hannah More.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

This ingenious and eloquent writer in his "Emile; or, Treatise upon Education," appears universally to wish, that in lessons to children, matters of fact and of illustration, and of examples taken from visible objects, should be made use of instead of reasoning and of precept. This wise method of instruction was, perhaps, never more forcibly and more usefully employed than in the following instance, taken from Dr. Beattie's life of his excellent and accomplished son, prefixed to the edition of his works.

"He had reached his fifth (or sixth) year, knew the alphabet, and could read a little; but had received no particular information with respect to the Author of his being; because I thought he could not yet understand such information, and because I had learned from my own experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould, with my finger, the three initial letters of his name, and, sowing garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after he came running to me, and, with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I laughed at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. Yes, said I, carelessly, on coming to the place, I see it is so; but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance; and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat said, with some earnestness, it could not be mere chance, for that somebody must have contrived

matters so as to produce it. I pretend not to give his words or my own, for I have forgotten both, but I give the substance of what passed between us, in such language as we both understood. So you think, I said, that what appears so regular as the letters of your name cannot be by chance? Yes, said he, with firmness, I think so. Look at yourself, I replied, and consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said they were. Came you then hither, said I, by chance? No, he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And who is that something? I asked. He said he did not know (I took particular notice that he did not say, as Rousseau fancies a child in like circumstances would say, that his parents made him). I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him (though he could not so express it), that what begins to be, must have a cause; and that what is formed with regularity, must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the Great Being who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forgot either it or the circumstance that introduced it."

MR. GEORGE HERBERT,

RECTOR OF BEMERTON, NEAR
SARUM.

This excellent Parish Priest and sacred Poet has, in his Poem called "The Church Porch," a stanza, which, for its excellent advice (though the turn of it is extremely arch and witty), should be inscribed upon every pulpit of the kingdom.

Judge not the Preacher, for he is *thy*
judge;
If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'
'him not.
God called preaching folly. Do not
grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen*
pot.
The worst speak something good. If
all want sense,
God takes a *text*, and preacheth *patient*.

Mr. Herbert, in his Poem called "The Bishop," has some lines which shew much good sense, though perhaps

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

no very rich vein of poetry, and may be perused with advantage, perhaps, by some of the railers against the Church Establishment of England :

The Bishop? Yes, Why not? What doth *that* name

Import that is unlawful and unfit?

To say the *Overseer* is the same

In substance, and no hurt I hope in it :

But sure if men did not despise the thing,
Such scorn upon the name they would
not fling.

Some Priests, some Presbyters, I mean,
would be

Each Overseer of his *several* cure,
But one Superior to *oversee them all*,
Them all together they will not endure.
This the main difference is that I can see,
Bishops they would not *have*, but they
would *be*.

No Monument has yet been erected to this excellent Parish Priest in the Church of Bemerton.

MR. THOMAS CHUBB.

This celebrated Free-thinker of his time was a glover in Salisbury, and not a tallow-chandler, as his adversaries gave out. He used to tell his friends, that what first set him a thinking upon religious subjects, was his attendance, in very early life, upon the Lectures which Dr. Burnet, then Bishop of Salisbury, gave every Thursday in St. Thomas's Church in that City. Chubb was a man of pleasant manners and conversation, and remarkably exact in his expressions. He was much taken notice of by Dr. Clarke, the Dean of Salisbury (a brother of the celebrated Dr. Clarke), and some other Dignitaries of that Cathedral. In his account of himself, Chubb makes this excellent moral and political observation: "The author lived a single life, judging it highly improper to introduce a family into the world without a prospect of maintaining them (which is his case), such adventures being usually attended with great poverty, the parent of much misery, and that was a state he did not chuse to *run* into."—There is a portrait of this extraordinary man in the possession of a very intelligent Gentleman of the Law at Salisbury, drawn by Mr. Smith, of Chichester, the first Artist who gained the prize for Landscape Painting in this country. This picture, different from the Mezzotinto that is published, represents

Mr. Chubb as a man of a pleasing, cheerful and intelligent countenance. Chubb boarded with some family at Salisbury. He had an annuity of twenty guineas a-year, and the interest of one thousand pounds, to live upon.

SERJEANT PEARCE, *alias* DOWDY, OF SALISBURY.

This too successful imitator of that unfortunate state of the human mind, Madness, has been recorded by Fielding in Tom Jones. Frederic Prince of Wales once turned his imitations to some account. A certain person used to come to his house at Ham, and worry him very much with his conversation and company. The Prince sent for Mr. Pearce, who rushed into the room where he was with a drawn sword in his hand, with a circle of black painted round his eyes, with chains upon his legs, and in his patched coat of various colours, and began immediately to vociferate and bellow in his usual manner, and made a dead point at the Prince's troublesome visitant. He appalled, as well he might be, at such a situation, took to his heels, Mr. Pearce after him, and never stopped till he found himself nearly up to his chin in the River.—Mr. Pearce was Serjeant at Mace to the Corporation of Salisbury, a man of great worth and good humour. The name of Dowdy was given him from a song of which every stanza ended with that word, and which he used to sing when he affected the Maniac. The Prince had his picture taken both with his natural and with his assumed countenance, a copy of which is in the possession of a gentleman at Salisbury. The contrast is indeed wonderful; and some persons, it seems, who were frightened by Pearce in his Dowdy appearance, have occasionally gone to him as an Officer of Police, to make their complaints of his own behaviour in his affected fits of madness. Practical joking is always contemptible, and sometimes dangerous; for as Pearce was playing his tricks before a Nobleman, to frighten one of his humble friends, a large dog that was in the room fell upon him, and bit him very sharply.

BOERHAAVE.

"Fifty years," says the learned Baron Haller, "are almost elapsed since I was the disciple of the immortal Boerhaave; but

But his image is continually present to my mind. I have always before my eyes the venerable simplicity of that great man, who possessed in a very eminent degree the talent of persuading. How many times I have heard him say, when he spoke of the precepts of the Gospel, that the divine teacher of it had a greater knowledge of the human heart than Socrates. He particularly alluded to that sentence of the New Testament, "Whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath already committed adultery with her in his heart;" "for," added that great man, "the first attacks of vice are always feeble; reason has then some power over the mind: if then at the very moment that such thoughts occur to us as have a tendency to withdraw us from our duty, we with diligence suppress them, and turn our attention to something else, we may avoid the approaching danger, and not fall into the temptations of vice." It is hardly possible but that a mind constantly occupied in reflecting upon the seductive allurements of any vice whatever, will in process devote itself to actual enjoyment, as soon as it can procure an opportunity of partaking of that pleasure, the mere idea of which has been so agreeable to it.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

This great man was so avaricious of his time, that he constantly took with him wherever he went some book or other in his pocket. This he used to pull out in company and read, and scratch the remarkable passages of it with his nail.

Dr. Clarke in his idle hours, if nothing interesting occurred in conversa-

tion, was very easily amused, and was occasionally a practical joker. His great and fervid mind, wearied with laborious and painful thinking, required mere relaxation, and did not require either the delicacy or the violence of amusement that those minds exact whose great business is pleasure.

DR. LANGHORNE,

in the first part of his Poem called "The Country Justice," printed in 1774, has the following lines, which must remind those who read them of several in "The Heroic Epistle." They are in that part of the poem where he describes the Justice's house and Garden:

Ye royal architects, whose antic taste
Would lay the realms of sense and nature waste,
Forgot (whenever from her steps ye
stray)
That folly only points each other way,
Here tho' your eye no courtly creature
sees,
Snakes on the ground, or monkeys in
the trees,
Yet let not too severe a censure fall
On the plain precincts of the ancient hall
For tho' no sight your childish fancy
meets,
Of Thibet's dogs, or China's parroquets;
Tho' apes, asps, lizards, things without
a tail,
And all the tribes of foreign monsters
fail,
Here shall ye sigh to see, with rust
o'ergrown,
The iron griffia, and the sphynx of stone;
And mourn, neglected in their waste
abodes,
Fire-breathing drakes, and water-
spouting gods.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LETTER FROM DESCARTES TO M. BALZAC, DESCRIBING
AMSTERDAM.

(FROM THE LATIN.)

SINCE you have been inspired with a desire to quit the world, and to bid adieu to a servile Court, you must excuse my zeal if I invite you to come and settle at Amsterdam, and to prefer the residence of that city to any one of the famous Franciscan or Carthusian Monasteries (in which there are many pious men), to any of the most pleasant and salubrious situations of Italy, or even to that beautiful hermitage in which you were last year. However perfect your hermitage was, yet there were several things wanting to it, which are only to be found in great cities. To begin with only one defect,

it cannot possibly possess that *complete and perfect solitude* *, which is never to be met with out of a great city. You will in your hermitage, perhaps, find a stream, that will compel the most talkative person to be silent, and a valley so secluded as to excite even the most unattentive person to meditation or to extacy. But you must still have there many neighbours, who teaze you with their offensive visits, and who are continually inviting you to return to Paris. Whilst, on the contrary, I, who am perhaps the only person in this city who has no concern in trade or commerce, (every other person being so taken up with business) can pass my whole life here without being known to any one. I walk every day as undisturbed amidst the crouds of the anxious and hurrying multitude, as you can possibly do in your solitary avenue of trees. Nor do I take any more notice of the men that I meet than you do of the trees in your woods, or of the animals feeding amongst them: the hum of the busy people no more disturbs me than the murmuring of a rivulet. If ever I chance to turn my thoughts to the actions of the persons that surround me, I receive the same pleasure from them that you do from those that cultivate the land about you in your neighbourhood, as I see that all their labours tend to the decoration of the place where I live, that nothing may be wanting to my pleasure or convenience. If it is any pleasure to you to see fruits growing in your garden, or in your orchard, and that present itself to the eyes of those who walk in them, do you think that I

enjoy less pleasure in beholding the ships that ride here, bringing with them all the fruits of the Indies, and whatever is rare or precious in Europe? What place in any part of the world can you chuse, in which every convenience of life, and in which every thing that nicety itself can dignify with the name of curious, can be more easily procured? In what other situation is there greater liberty? Where is there softer sleep? Where is there less occasion for troops to keep order and regularity? Where are poisoning, treachery, calumny, less known than with us, where there are even vestiges of the simplicity of the Golden Age? I cannot guess why you continue so transported with the climate of Italy, where the plague but too often makes its ravages, where the heat in the middle of the day is intolerable, where the cool of the evening unwholesome, and where the silent hour of midnight is polluted with murder and with robbery. If you are afraid of the coldness of the Netherlands, pray tell me what shade, what springs, can so completely remedy the fervid heat of your summer sun, as our stoves and our grates defend us from the rigour of the cold. I hope then to see you here soon. I have a small collection of my meditations to shew you, which perhaps you may like to see. Whether you come or not, believe me to be,

Your most humble
and obedient servant,
DESCARTES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30, 1638.

DEAN TUCKER.

THE steady and constant advice of the Old DEAN of GLOUCESTER to those well meaning but timorous persons who are too much alarmed at the state of public affairs at the close of the year 1794, is as follows:

I. Be fully persuaded to exert your best endeavours towards encountering the worst evils which can happen in this life, and then you will have just grounds for hoping, under Divine Providence, for an happy deliverance from them.

II. In order to obtain a safe, lasting, and honourable Peace, never shrink un-

der any calamity which your enemies may threaten to bring on you, and never appear to be much intimidated at their victorious progress; and then, when the adversary shall see you prepared to resist their dangerous attempts, they themselves will be glad to grant those terms, which otherwise they would not be disposed to give.—
And N. B. The method here proposed, if steadily pursued, will be found to be the cheapest and the most economical plan of any in the event of human affairs

*Bristol Hotwells,
Dec. 17, 1794.*

It should be remembered in favour of Descartes's opinion of the retirement of a metro-
politan, that three of the greatest efforts of the human mind were produced in London; the
of Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton's Optics, and Milton's Paradise Lost.

LETTER

LETTER II. *

The LIFE of FLORENCE WILSON.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF
"SCOTLAND."

THE town of Elgin boasted one of those learned and ingenious men, whose talents and erudition assisted the progress of letters in the earlier stage of their revival.

FLORENCE WILSON, better known in his own time, and particularly upon the continent, by the Latin name of FLORENTIUS VOLUSENUS, was born at Elgin about the beginning of the sixteenth century. His parents were persons of good repute, established in that city. He received the earlier part of his education at his native place. Having acquired here the institutes of grammar, and the elementary branches of classic learning, he completed his course of philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

Not satisfied with the opportunities which offered at home of improving his fortune and rising into the notice of the world, upon quitting college he took the resolution of going into England.

Cardinal Wolfey was at that time in the zenith of his prosperity and glory. The professed patron and promoter of learning, and considered indeed, deservedly enough, as the Mæcenas of his age, he ordered inquiries to be set on foot in the different countries of Europe for the discovery of men learned in science, and exercised in all the various provinces of literature. These he invited, as masters and professors, to

instruct the youth of the nation in the schools and colleges founded by himself, or under his auspices; or in that domestic seminary of education which constituted an article of grandeur in his own splendid establishment.

Mr. Wilson's talents fortunately recommended him to the Cardinal's notice; and it seems to have been in the situation last mentioned, that he undertook the office of preceptor to the Cardinal's nephew, whom he afterwards accompanied to Paris for the accomplishment of his education. Mr. Wilson continued with him here till the death of his patron in 1530, applying himself, at every interval of leisure, to new acquisitions of philosophical knowledge. What became of his pupil after the death of the Cardinal, which soon succeeded his fall and the wreck of his fortunes, we do not learn; but the preceptor, according to Cardinal Sadolet, was shortly afterwards under the necessity of directing his views to another quarter for support.

We find him next, probably by the sole recommendation of his own merits, under the protection of the Cardinal du Bellai †, Archbishop of Paris; but in what station is not mentioned. As however the Cardinal himself was highly distinguished among the most learned persons of the age, and Mr. Wilson's pretensions were those of a literary man, his post, it is likely, bore

* This letter was intended to have followed the 21st in the Tour.

† Du Bellai of the family of the Seigneurs of Langey, Archbishop of Paris, and afterwards a Cardinal, was sent by Francis I. on an embassy to Henry VIII. to prevent his breaking with the church of Rome on account of the Pope's hesitation to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He succeeded only in prevailing upon Henry to defer his defection for some little time. He obtained, however, the character of an able negotiator. After the death of Francis I. being persecuted by the Guises, he retired to Rome, and died bishop of Ostia.

According to Bayle, he was much inclined to the principles of Luther, and the same author produces good authority to believe that he was married to Madame de Chatillon, widow of M. Chatillon, who died of the wounds he received before Ferrara. Michael de l'Hopital, Chancellor of France, says, that Du Bellai wrote Latin prose with all the elegance of Cicero, and verse with all the majesty of Virgil; but as this judgment is conveyed by the Chancellor in verse, (see his works, lib. I.), some abatements may reasonably be made, and we may conclude the opinion to be at least poetically true. His poetical compositions were published by Henry Stephens, 1546, 8vo.

some relation to literature. There is the more reason to adopt this opinion, as his new patron had conceived so high an idea of his learning, as to have intended him, according to Dr. Mackenzie, for the royal professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the university of Paris. But whilst he was meditating how to procure this advancement, as a reward of Mr. Wilson's merit, he himself fell into disgrace with the King, through the intrigues of his colleague, the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Our author was now not only disappointed of an honourable situation, in which he might have found ample field for the display of his abilities; but he suffered the loss of a pension, which du Bellai's better fortune, during his ministerial connection with the Cardinal of Lorraine, had enabled him to bestow.

It always gives pleasure to hear, that a great man's adversity has not obliterated the sense of benefits in those who formerly depended upon him.

Mr. Wilson's attachment to his patron, founded in virtuous principles, was too deeply rooted in his heart, not to exist in full vigour, without that sunshine, which might, at first, have been supposed to nourish it. He therefore continued to serve the Cardinal with the same zeal and assiduity which he had ever shewn him. When du Bellai at the death of Francis I. retired from the court of France to Rome, Mr. Wilson did not chuse to quit him. Though his desire of seeing that ancient capital, once the scene of arts and genius, and of all the most brilliant energies of the human mind, had long inflamed his imagination, his attachment to the Cardinal was supposed as powerful a motive for this journey. Having accompanied his Eminence as far as Avignon, he unfortunately fell sick.

The Cardinal's retreat appearing to admit no delay, he continued his route. After some time Mr. Wilson recovered; but his finances were too much exhausted to allow any thoughts of his accomplishing the journey alone, and his patron's change of fortune having probably put the offer of sufficient assistance out of his power, Mr. Wilson found himself compelled to abandon a project, in which both affection and curiosity had so warmly interested his heart.

At this time the Cardinal Sadolet* was in residence upon his bishoprick of Carpentras. His name in the republic of letters was inferior to very few in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; nor was he less celebrated for his liberality towards learned men in circumstances of want and distress. Mr. Wilson, as soon as the re-establishment of his health permitted, took the resolution of paying him a visit. Although it was night at Mr. Wilson's arrival, the courtesy of the Cardinal, then engaged in study, gave him immediate access. He first learned from the stranger, that his visit was occasioned, partly by his desire of seeing a person not less illustrious by his learned writings than the eminence of his station, and partly by his wish to recommend himself, through the Cardinal's interest, to the employment of teaching the Greek and Latin languages to the youth of the city. Mr. Wilson's eloquent command of the Latin tongue, and the proof which he soon gave of superior understanding and knowledge, inspired the Cardinal with such prepossession in his favour, that he was unwilling to part with him, till he had learnt the particulars of the stranger's country, his parentage, his education, and the different scenes of life through which he had passed. Greatly interested by the narrative, he rose early the next morning, and, demanding a

* James Sadolet was born at Modena in 1478. His father was professor of law at Ferrara, and he was his son's first instructor. He studied philosophy under Nicholas Lioniconi, one of the most famous physicians of his time, and highly distinguished as an orator and philosopher. The love of letters carried Sadolet to Rome, where he became secretary to Leo X. He wrote the Latin language with great elegance and facility, treating subjects of theology, philosophy, eloquence and poetry, with equal success. His modesty was such, that Leo X. was obliged to use his authority to prevail on him to accept the bishoprick of Carpentras. Paul III. sent him as Nuncio to France to engage Francis I. to make peace with Charles V. The king of France was charmed with his understanding and knowledge; and the Pontiff, no less satisfied with his negotiation, honoured him with the purple on his return to Italy. He died at Rome in 1547, regretted alike by protestants and catholics.

conference with the Magistrates, consulted them on Mr. Wilson's proposition; but not wishing their decision to be solely the result of his recommendation, he invited them on a certain day to an entertainment, a kind of symposium at his palace; during which he contrived to engage Mr. Wilson in disputation with a learned Physician on certain points of Natural Philosophy. The Cardinal in his third letter to his nephew, Paul Sadolet, from whence much of the foregoing account of Wilson's visit is derived, contrasts these two disputants in so lively a manner, and with such an amiable simplicity, that you will not, I think, be displeased with a translation of the passage *. "Our Doctor," says he, "speaking of the Physician, puffing and blowing not a little, engaged in the dispute with much eagerness and contortion of visage. His adversary, modest and placid, confining himself solely to the subject, spoke with coolness and accuracy, displaying, throughout, perfect skill and intelligence. But when I pressed the Doctor with a certain knotty and difficult argument, which he strained with great effort to refute, our stranger, first demanding leave, produced a most excellent solution, equally marked by its learning and propriety. What more could be wished? Everybody feeling the warmest desire that he should be accepted, the Magistrates called him aside. An agreement was immediately concluded betwixt the parties for the annual stipend of an hundred pistoles. The Citizens, I am informed, are so delighted with the choice, that they unanimously regard it as a new instance of their public welfare. And accounts are circulated of conversations, which he has held with the Magistrates, so gentlemanly and liberal, that nothing can exceed them."

You might perhaps have expected, that the good Cardinal should have

proposed, on this particular occasion, questions of a philological nature. But as he himself was reckoned among the best judges of his age in all classical erudition, and must already have undoubtedly given such an account of Mr. Wilson's excellence in that province from their first conversation, the Magistrates were probably satisfied. But if you will not suppose so much, as it may be taken for granted that subjects of philosophy, when formally introduced, were at that time treated in the Latin language, an indirect proof of his ability in that article at least would be given in the course of the disputation. The Cardinal's object indeed could have been no other, both for his own satisfaction and that of the Magistrates, than to afford Mr. Wilson an opportunity of exhibiting his literary character in every point of view to the best advantage; as it should appear he had then no other recommendation to offer in support of his pretensions than his own personal merit and accomplishments.

Cardinal Sadolet was, after a little time, so well convinced of Mr. Wilson's deserts, and had conceived so much esteem for him, that he wrote to the Cardinal of Lorraine to solicit the restoration of his pension. As it is pleasing to see with what cordiality one good man sometimes interests himself for another, and to observe the flowing warmth of sentiment and expression upon such occasions, I am tempted to believe you will not be displeased if I give a translation of the whole letter in question †.

"Although in your present state of anxiety and engagement, occupied as you are in an important treaty of pacification committed to your honour and discretion, you ought not to be diverted by other concerns; and would rather expect me to offer my prayers for your success, than to interrupt you by my

* The original passage - "Certatum à medico nostro acriter, ohtorto vultu, magnisque anhelitibus. Ille alter, modestus, placidus, nihil non ad rem, nihil non accuratè & sobriè, sanè quàm peritè omnia, et intelligentèr. Quin cum ego contulissèm argumentum quoddam, adversus medicum, tortuosum ac difficile, in quo enodando magnus illi labor; iste, petitià venià, solutionem protulit, quàm maximè fieri potest, doctè atque accommodatè. Quid queritis? Accensi omnes desiderio sunt retinendi hominis, consulesque eum sevocaverunt. Res pacta est aureis nummis centenis; tanta cum voluptate civium, sicuti ego audio, ut omnes novam quandam felicitatem huic urbi esse exortam putant. Quin circumferuntur sermones, quos habuit cum consulibus, ità liberales & ingenui, ut nil possit supra." - N. B. The Letters to Paul Sadolet make a 17th Book of the Cardinal's Epistolary Remains, printed at Cologne 1590. The above extract is made from this edition.

† Lib. 6. Epist. 16.
VOL. XXVII.

letters; yet when I recollect that it forms a part of your character to have exalted, by humanity and virtue, the Nobility of your lineage, and that such is the greatness of your talents, that you can apply your mind to many objects at once; I thought I might, without occasioning you much trouble, recommend to your notice a man, whom I believe particularly worthy of your benevolence. Florence Wilson, a native of Scotland, but a perfect Roman in learning and elegance of manners, is the person on whose account I could wish a few moments of your attention. He is indeed well known to you, as having for some time prosecuted his studies at Paris through your kind assistance and support. He some months ago conceived a violent inclination to visit Rome, and set out upon the journey with your accomplished colleague, John du Bellai, and not without your own consent. Having only reached Avignon, he was detained there by sickness and the want of necessaries to proceed. Soon afterwards he addressed himself to me. Though much straitened in my own circumstances, I very gladly received him. Becoming acquainted with his disposition, and his liberal and ingenuous manners, I held him in high esteem. Nothing do I more willingly than give assistance to learned men, as far as I am able; being desirous to support their spirits under distress, that they may never repent of having dedicated themselves to the polite arts. Had fortune been more favourable to my disposition in this respect, nobody, I flatter myself, would have sought more ambitiously to indulge the satisfaction of deserving well of good men. In my present condition, however, circumscribed though I am as to external conveniences, such is the natural cheerfulness of my mind, that I live contented with my fortune. Yet sometimes my inability to serve, as I would wish, persons of learning and merit, causes me uneasiness. For this reason I write to you, who, uniting abilities with a con-

stant inclination to liberal and beneficent actions, will rejoice in my recommendation of this excellent man, formerly your dependant, and determine upon his case according to your known conviction, that the supreme happiness of the great and the noble is, to possess the power of conferring obligations upon many. But to return to my object, Florence is at present with me at Carpentras, cultivating with incredible resolution and assiduity the fine arts in conjunction with philosophy; to this I may add, that he is extremely pleasant and acceptable to myself in the common intercourse of life. Nor let me forget, that he declares his attachment to yourself, as his master and patron, and his willingness to obey any commands you may be pleased to lay upon him. I now recommend him to your confidence, your kindness, your generosity; and I must request at your hands, that, since he applies to his studies here with the same perseverance as if he were under your inspection at Paris, you will, out of your extraordinary bounty, allow him the same annual pension which he lately possessed there under your appointment. You will thus grant a favour not less worthy of your own greatness and virtue than pleasing to myself; who faithfully preserve for you the same attachment and respect which I have ever possessed. I pray God, &c. †”

All I shall observe upon this letter is, that he must have been a person of no ordinary merit, who could so warmly interest in his behalf the good will and kind offices of so eminent and distinguished a character, as the Cardinal Sadolet.

As that letter is the last of four, addressed by Sadolet to the Cardinal of Lorraine, and as from the whole of this epistolary collection, a sense of gratitude for favours received seems to have been characteristic of the author's heart, I am much inclined to believe, his request was not granted; since no letter of acknowledgment appears on

* Sadolet's expression is—"elegantia morum & literis Latinissimus."

† This letter is dated by mistake 1526, probably meant for 1536. It could not have been written till after Card. Wolsey's death in 1530, nor till after Mr. Wilson had spent some time at Paris under the patronage of Du Bellai and the Cardinal du Lorraine.

I must mention here, that, having translated this letter some time ago, where I met with the original at a distance from home, I have now, upon transcribing what I then wrote, found it had slipped to alter the turn of some few phrases, too stiff for our idiom. But I was then without opportunity of consulting the Latin at present, that I have done no violence to my author's meaning.

the subject. Nor is any allusion made to success in this application in Sadolet's letter to Wilson himself, nor in either of the two others addressed to the Cardinal du Bellai; the former of them in the same year that he wrote to the Cardinal de Lorraine, and the latter the year following.

If Mr. Wilson was disappointed of this object, as there is some reason to presume, he seems to have had no great obligations to fortune; for we do not find, that his learning and accomplishments ever procured him any thing better from this period than his laborious though honourable employment of teaching the ancient languages at Carpentras. It was perhaps to reconcile himself to the mediocrity of his lot, that during his residence in that city he composed his excellent book "De Tranquillitate Animi." If he possessed that contentment and peace of mind which made the subject of these contemplations, the first blessing of life was his, and that which wealth and station only have never bestowed on man.

This work is written in dialogue. The speakers are, Franciscus Michaelis, a Patrician of Lucca, Demetrius, Caracalla, and the author himself. The first part of the work, and about one third of the whole, is taken up with proving, partly from the sentiments of the author, but chiefly from those of the ancient Philosophers, Moralists, and Poets, that tranquility of mind is a practicable acquisition, in answer to the doubts and objections of the other interlocutors. In this part, and indeed throughout the whole work, Mr. Wilson displays a vast compass of learning and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin Classics; many apt and beautiful quotations from them adorn his treatise, not to mention several little poems of his own composition interspersed, which at once enliven the piece, and give the reader a very advantageous idea of the author's poetic genius and talent for Latin versification.

The remainder of the performance is a Vision introduced by the author's recollection of a walk, which he took before he left his native country, with a clerical friend on the banks of the Lottie*. Their conversation had turned on the discontented character of man, concerning which Horace descants with so

much good sense in his first Satire. They particularly adverted to the lines which open it:

Quis fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi
sortem

Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illi
Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?

Both having, for some time, discoursed with earnestness on the Poet's question, the conversation ended; they finished their walk and parted.

Upon meeting again, according to appointment, our author relates to his companion a dream, which had entertained his imagination in the course of the preceding night. I thought myself, says he, walking in a delightful meadow, beautified with various kinds of flowers. Near this meadow was a gentle eminence, upon which rose a superb structure, in the form of a temple. Not far below the foot of the hill flowed a clear stream of little depth, enlivened by the different kinds of fish sporting beneath its surface. Between the river and the eminence, on a level spot, and also on the acclivity just rising beyond it, grew, besides the common trees of the forest, the myrtle, the laurel, the cypress and the pine: almost adjoining lay an orchard, planted with nuts, apples, and every sort of fruit-tree; even the most unknown birds of song perched on every side among the shrubs and trees; fountains bubbled down the slope of the hill, whilst a sweetly-breathing air excited a soft murmur through the leaves of

at my pleasure; for the region bred no serpent, nor any noxious animal. The temple itself, constructed to all appearance of Parian marble, and exhibiting every beauty of art, was surrounded by an ample and spacious circuit of wall. When arrived before its awful vestibule, I found there a venerable old man, attired like one of the Sages of Greece. Demanding of him to what Deity the noble edifice might be consecrated, I was directed to peruse a Greek inscription over the valves of the outward entrance, importing that it was the "Temple of Tranquility." I then asked, whether it were permitted me to enter its sacred precincts. He represented, that to enter was, for persons not suffici-

* This river water: the environs of Elgin.

ently prepared, a business of much difficulty; but adding, that he perceived in my mind a strong inclination to virtue, the first requisite toward removing the obstacles of entrance, he himself vouchsafed to become my conductor. Then taking me by the hand, he ascended the vestibule of the temple, the roof of which was supported by a peristyle of eight columns. "Upon each of these, said he, you observe an inscription engraven in the Greek language. Before we proceed further, you must interpret them with reverence." Turning now my attention upon each successively, and beginning from my left hand, I ventured to interpret them as follows:

1. Let us ardently aspire after goodness, and to render ourselves perfect.
2. It is our duty to learn the maxims of the good.
3. Call nothing thy own which depends not on thyself.
4. 'Tis vain and contemptible to seek rest in outward objects.
5. Be not vain-glorious; please not thyself; despise not others.
6. As the servant, and not the master of Providence, submit willingly and cheerfully to his decrees.
7. Contented with that which thou art, wish thyself nothing else. To be precisely that, esteem thy happiness.
8. Exercise thy mind; converse with others; but above all things, strictly watch thyself.

"Since you have expressed the more obvious sense of these inscriptions, said my guide, I am to demand a comment upon each, to prove, that thou conceivest rightly of their whole import, in the conduct of life." When I had performed this laborious condition, my venerable conductor directed my sight to another inscription on the frontispiece of the temple, where I read—"Blessed are they who dwell in thy temple!" Being then permitted to pro-

ceed forward to the main entrance of this edifice, I found myself betwixt two columns, on one of which was written—"Know thyself"—on the other—"Know thy God."---Upon an arch, supported by these columns, was represented in relieve the figure of a God-like youth, having a crown of thorns upon his head; his side, his hands and feet pierced with many wounds, and his whole body streaming with blood. Above his head was written, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."---Beneath his feet "I am the way, the truth, and the life."---After this initiation, it was granted me to proceed freely forward into the Temple of Tranquility.

This sketch may perhaps have sufficed to give you an idea of the plan of Mr. Willson's Vision, which is not only valuable on account of the moral and religious allegory conveyed in his initiatory progress to the Temple of Tranquility, but is highly curious and interesting, inasmuch as the temple itself is supposed to describe the old cathedral of Elgin * mentioned in the last Letter †, as it appeared in the days of its prosperity, in the author's youth, and at that time one of the finest monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur in our Island. The body of the work principally consists of his comments or dissertations on the columnar inscriptions above recited. These are rich in classic learning and allusion, and enlivened by the piquancy of dialogue, and the contrast of opposite sentiments and characters in the different interlocutors. But some objection, at least in point of taste, may be made to our author's representation of his temple, constructed partly as a heathen and partly as a christian edifice; a mixture which, as far as it injures the simplicity, diminishes the beauty of the piece, and weakens its effect on the imagination. But Mr. Willson preferred the charac-

* The Parian marble of the Vision must be excepted. The inscriptions, &c. might perhaps have been anciently found there; though I believe nothing of the sort remains on any of the parts now standing. Having been at considerable pains to find the original, and having searched for the authority upon which the supposition, mentioned in the text may have been founded, I met with the following passage—the reader will draw his own conclusions from it—Solent enim nocturnæ visiones lucis studia et curas, maximè si sint acres, referre: et sanè est ille Britannicæ Angulus aspectu atque fructu multò jucundissimus propter frondosos colles vicinos, et Lacum Olcribus habitatum, hæc procul ab Elgino oppido; ubi templum est magnifice constructum, &c.

This work "De Tranquillitate Animi" was first published at Lyons in 1543---at London in 1577, and at Edinburgh in 1707.

Letter XXI. of the Tour.

ter of a Christian to that of a Man of Taste; and undoubtedly meant, in the progress of his allegory, to shew, that all the morality of the heathen philosophers being inadequate alone to the attainment of tranquility of mind, the assistance of Christianity was requisite to render it complete.

About the year 1546, the tenth of Mr. Wilson's residence at Carpentras, after having taught the *belles lettres* with great reputation, and established the character of a very learned, ingenious and worthy man, he felt a strong desire to revisit his native country. But the doctrines of the Reformation having now got some footing in Scotland, the famous George Wisheart having then lately suffered for them at the stake, and that train of combustibles beginning now to be laid at the foundation of the Catholic Church which John Knox soon after set into an explosion, Mr. Wilson was aware of the difficulties which he should have to contend with on his return. He had therefore recourse to his friend and patron the Cardinal Sadolct, at that time at Rome. He wrote to request his advice, in what manner he should conduct himself betwixt religious parties in his own country. We find the answer in the 16th Book of Sadolct's Epistles, dated 1546. The gravity and dignified tone of some parts of it, so characteristic of the high and sacred station of its author, will, I doubt not, give you pleasure. I shall therefore make no scruple of lengthening my Letter by the translation of a passage or two. After many kind expressions of regard and esteem for his correspondent, and high commendation of his orthodox principles, the Cardinal tells him, "that such dissentions as had arisen in the Church of Scotland, had been foretold in the Scriptures; that they were suffered by God for the trial of our faith and perseverance---but he doubted not "that in those, as in former days, every good and serious man would resolutely and piously defend the holy mother church." Then, after condemning, in strong terms, the imprudence and madness of those who

could abandon the Catholic Church, supported as it had been by the consent and authority of so many holy Fathers, he addresses himself directly to his correspondent in the following terms: "I persuade, exhort and counsel you to persevere in the footsteps of your ancestors, and to give the sanction of your own observance to those things which the church hath resolved, decreed, and observed for so many ages; considering them as the decrees of the holy spirit, her perpetual guardian, the teacher of all truth; and that you employ the gifts of genius and learning with which God hath blessed you, to preserve those, with whom you shall live, as far as possible, in the true faith and religion, manifesting your zeal as becomes the christian calling. Thus will you pursue the straightest way that leads to eternal salvation, &c."

Full, it is probable, of sentiments similar to these of the Cardinal's letter, Mr. Wilson had now determined upon his journey to Scotland, and, not long after, he set forward upon it; but falling sick at Vienne in Dauphiny, his progress was suddenly stop'd. His disorder increased beyond the power of medical relief; all hope of once more seeing his native soil, and affectionately greeting such of his relatives and of the friends of his youth, whom he hoped still to have found among the living, were in a few days cut off for ever. Thus expired he on the banks of the Rhone 1547, and entered into the real and unceasing enjoyment of that tranquillity, to which his genius had been consecrating a temple in vision.

Buchanan has paid a pleasing tribute to his worth.

Hic musis, Volufene, jaces, charissime,
ripam

Ad Rhodani; terrâ quam procul a
patria?

Hæc meruit virtus tua, tellus, quæ fuit
altrix

Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos*.

Besides the work mentioned in the course of Mr. Wilson's life, he wrote

* Will the English reader accept the following attempt at a translation?

From home far distant, on a foreign shore,
Sleep'st thou, my Wilson, dear to all the Nine †
Thy native land, which gave thee virtue's lore,
Had best deserv'd thy ashes to inspire.

THE LONDON REVIEW,

book of Latin poems, printed in London 1619, 4to.

Commentatio Theologica, in Aphorismos dissecta, per Sebast. Gryphæum. 1539. 8vo.

Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis, Lib. iv. Whether this last article ever appeared in print, I do not know.

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 1795.

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

The Royal Captives: A Fragment of Secret History. Copied from an old Manuscript, by Ann Yearley. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. 1795. Robinsons.

THIS Novel is founded upon the story of *The Man in the Iron Mask*, commonly supposed to be the twin-brother of Louis XIV. Few stories are better calculated to give scope to the imagination of an author; history has done so little in elucidating it, that the vigour and variety of a poetical fancy have full play. Of such advantages Mrs. Yearley has availed herself with considerable skill and felicity. Her hero, in whose person the story is related, is son to Henry, the Man in the Iron Mask, and is alike the victim of the tyranny of Louis XIV. by whose orders he has been seized and confined in the castle of St. M—, where he diverts the horrors of imprisonment by writing these memoirs of himself and family. This youth, Henry, was educated in the house of the Count de Marsan, a friend of his father's, and becomes attached to Emily, the Count's daughter, who entertains a reciprocal regard. During his stay here, he encounters, almost by a miracle, his father, who has been a miserable fugitive through the obscure and uninhabited parts of the kingdom. Their interview is told in a manner highly interesting. His father now becomes an inmate in the Count's family, where he is betrayed to the Count by the villainy of Roderique, a pretended nobleman, but a spy. Having notice of his perfidy, they attempt to make their escape, in the course of which Henry is torn from his father, and conveyed over the sea to the

castle, where he now resides. Such is the mere outline of the story, which is embellished by epifodical digressions, and a variety of incidents tending to raise a powerful interest in the minds of those who feel for

‘Princes’ distress and scenes of royal woe.’

The characters are delineated by no common pen, and are distinguished by traits superior to the common cast of novel personages. That of Dormond, governor of the castle, is planned with much knowledge of the human heart, and is preserved equally throughout. The caprices of love arise from the perplexities which obscure the fate of Emily, whom Henry supposes in love with a Cordelier, while himself is induced to court Emily for Dormond, who has brought her into this place of confinement on purpose. The discovery that ensues produces the usual consequences of jealousy and insulted innocence.

The incidents, as we have already hinted, are happily varied, and much out of the common line: if they do not all appear probable, it should be remembered, that our author has chosen a leading incident, in itself sufficiently improbable to us, who cannot conceive the monstrous contrivances of unprincipled tyranny. It may be objected, indeed, that the marvellous occurs too frequently; and this we are not prepared to defend. We object also to much

much of the style, which is a kind of poetical prose, abounding in inversions which give it an elaborate and studied appearance, the very opposite of that simplicity and ease which is best calculated to captivate the feelings. But on the other side, we meet with bold flights of genius, and a power of mind very uncommon in the performances of novel writers. The whole indeed, both in contrivance and execution, is such, that while we point out errors, we do it because we are convinced that she

may hereafter avoid them, and because she has given us reason to expect that the sequel of the story (for it is not finished) will soon appear. The reception of these volumes, we have little doubt, will be such as to dissipate those fears she expresses so feelingly in her Preface, and encourage her to pursue a line of writing in which she promises to be successful. Several poetical pieces are interspersed, which are fully equal to those which have formerly been so much approved from the same pen.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament ending A.D. 1793. By W. Belsham. Four Volumes 8vo. 1795. Robinsons.

EVERY person who is at all attentive to the occurrences of his own times attempts to bring them into a certain degree of approximation, and to fit them into a certain order and relation to each other. He is led, on the one hand, to enquire into their causes, and on the other to anticipate their effects. He is thus a kind of historian to himself. He arranges the events that have come under his notice around the centre of his own leading ideas and particular turn of thinking, however confusedly, and reasons concerning them, however inaccurately. He therefore who explores the various scenes that are going on at the same time in different places, brings them together by a continuous train, and represents them distinctly in view, certainly does a service to his cotemporaries; although he cannot penetrate into all the motives of action that may be discovered by time, nor all the views and relations in which things may be seen by those who look upon them from future periods fraught with new events and transactions. The historian of his own times attends to many facts, circumstances, and combinations, that escape the generality of observers; and which, if they were not taken down, as it were, on the spot, must remain unknown to future inquirers. Thus, then, the writer of annals, reigns, or other periods, in which, or near to which, he himself lives, performs good and grateful service to his cotemporaries as well as those who come after him. His prejudices and passions may lead him to favour one side of a question relating to

opinion, rather than another; but if he has common candour, or common sense, he will not voluntarily be guilty of a misstatement of the most important matters of fact, in which he could not possibly, especially in the present age of knowledge and extended intercourse, escape detection.

Mr. Belsham is not without evident partialities, which sometimes betray him into passionate language; but he never suffers himself to be warped by them in his statement of facts. He is a republican, or rather a zealous Whig, according to the old and original acceptation of the word, in politics; and in matters of religion, he is himself a Dissenter, or at least a very warm friend to Dissenters; to whom he allots *plus juste part* in the limits of his narrative: yet the accounts he gives of both civil and military transactions are, on the whole, faithful, and his delineations of individual characters candid, accurate, and drawn with sensibility and precision, from life. As there is no European state, especially a state of the first magnitude, like Great Britain, wholly unconnected with the great movements and revolutions in other states and kingdoms in Europe, Mr. Belsham touches occasionally on the affairs of foreign nations, which he connects with those of England. He writes in a copious, perspicuous, easy, and unaffected style; and shews great knowledge of his subject, by the comprehensive clearness of his arrangement, and the ease of his transitions.

Letters to the Peers of Scotland. By the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. 5s. 1794. Robinsons.

THE most useful parts of political history are those which unfold the state of parties, and resolve their actions

into a consistent system, of which we learn the merit by being informed of the motives. Were it not for the private

ate

vate memoirs, annals, and relations, of persons who themselves took a part in public transactions, history would neither be read for entertainment, nor be consulted for instruction. It would be a dry, incoherent narration of events determining to no useful purpose and to no end. The actions both of good and bad men would be equally misrepresented, and the reader would be deceived into an admiration of what is really bad, or a contempt of what was virtuous and praiseworthy. Whatever, therefore, may be the principles or prejudices of the author, we must consider every work written on the plan of these Letters as a valuable addition to our political stock. The Earl of Lauderdale, from displaying an uncommon warmth in the cause of liberty, has attracted no small share of the public observation; nor has his zeal been abated by the suggestions of those who would represent him as acting in hostility to the opinions of his countrymen and constituents. It is to give the latter a history of his opinions, and the foundations upon which they are laid, that this publication was written.

These Letters are three in number. The First is employed on the origin and progress of the French Revolution; in tracing which his Lordship takes an opportunity to censure our interference as unnecessary and highly impolitic, and as naturally tending towards the calamitous period of the war at which we are confessedly arrived. He objects, with much warmth and asperity, to the system of internal government adopted in this country, under the pretence of preventing a revolution here similar to that which took place in France. Ho

is of opinion, that the very means have been employed which, experience teaches us, have always produced revolutions.

In Letter Second, his Lordship accounts for our entering into the war. Denying both the justice and necessity of this measure, he imputes it entirely to the intrigues for power in the interior of this country. In arguing this point, he enters at considerable length into a history of the Whig party, now disunited, and reduced to a very few. He laments this dereliction of principle; and, professing himself an adherent to the true Whig system, states the objects of those with whom he acts, which are, to recover to this country the blessings of peace, to put an end to the irritation of the public mind, and to procure the restitution of the mild practice of English law. In this Letter the reader will find much curious matter relative to the history of parties, not much, indeed, to make him in love with human nature, but enough to guard him against the delusion of personal attachments in politics.

The Third Letter, which in some respects is a continuation of the preceding, unfolds more of the history of party-intrigues, for which we must refer the reader to the work itself, as it will not admit of an abridgment.

Upon the whole, Lord Lauderdale has furnished a defence of his principles, which, however differing from ours, appears to be entitled to a respectful perusal. As a writer, his abilities are considerable; a few periods are rather embarrassed from their length, but in general the style is manly and energetic.

Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons, translated from the French.
8vo. 1794. Vernor and Hood.

IT is observed, in the Advertisement prefixed to this work, that the author of it appears to have been an eyewitness of the events which he relates; and this Narrative may therefore be regarded as one of those original documents of the history of the Revolution which deserve to be carefully collected as they appear.

Had the name of the author been prefixed, we should have admitted the truth of the editor's remark in its full extent; though, as there may be many reasons why the author may not chuse

at this time to disclose himself, his concealment will operate only partially against the credit of the Narrative. We have no doubt ourselves of the authenticity of the facts, and consider the pamphlet as worthy of a careful perusal; for, to adopt the editor's words, "we in Britain may justly draw from it a lesson of vigilance, moderation, and prudence, for our own immediate use."

Humanity, we fear, will be tortured with many other horrible details of the savage brutality exercised over the unfortunate kingdom of France.

A Commentary Illustrating the Poetic of Aristotle by Examples taken chiefly from the Modern Poets, to which is prefixed a new and corrected Edition of the Translation of the Poetic. 4to. Stockdale. 1792.

WE should have given an earlier account of this work, had we not been in some measure deterred by its title. "A Commentary on Aristotle" wore so formidable an appearance, and promised such a display of Greek verbal criticism, as we thought might not be agreeable to the generality even of learned readers. But on perusing the book we find it contains so much information with regard to the Drama, modern as well as ancient, illustrated also sometimes with anecdote, that we think some extracts from it will not be uninteresting to the public.

The author's principal design, as opened by himself in his preface, is to illustrate the rules of Aristotle's celebrated treatise on poetry by examples from the modern, and more especially the English Drama; and this of course leads him to treat both of the pieces and the performers of our theatre.

Speaking of the loss our stage sustained by the death of Garrick, and the natural consequence of the playhouses being less resorted to, Mr. Pye pays the following just tribute to the merit of a great living actress. "That we are not insensible to the excellence of acting when we meet with it, is obvious from the reception of Mrs. Siddons. Strong as the taste for the musical drama is at present, no singer that ever yet came from Italy could support herself on the stage through successive seasons as that unrivalled actress has done, even with better assistance than those who acted with her. She alone acted for several winters against the Opera, and, what is still more, against the fashionable hours of the metropolis, and always to crowded houses. The degree in which she singly interested the public in the tragic scene, is a circumstance creditable to the English taste." P. 211. Note.

There is something lively in the manner in which Mr. Pye answers the assertion of Mr. Burke, that beauty is not connected with utility.

"Mr. Burke proceeds. 'I appeal to the first and most natural feelings of mankind whether, on beholding a beautiful eye, or a well-fashioned mouth, or a well-turned leg, any ideas of their being well fitted for seeing, eating, or running, ever present them-

VOL. XXVII.

selves? Certainly no. But if I have not sufficiently explained myself in the observation immediately preceding this quotation, Dryden shall do it for me. Celadon in *The Maiden Queen*, after kissing a Lady, says, 'Aye marry! this was the original use of lips; talking, eating, and drinking came in by the bye.'

We make no apology for inserting the following interesting anecdote, which Mr. Pye tells us he received from an eye-witness whose veracity he can depend upon. "My friend (he says) was at one of the small bathing-towns on the southern coast of England, I believe Teignmouth, when the Royal George was lost at Spithead. He was in the street when the account came. A woman in all the agony of maternal grief exclaimed, "I had a son on board!" A man at the instant was riding down the street. It was that son, who had got leave of absence, and had left the ship the day before the accident." P. 264.

The following distinction between two passions frequently confounded we think just. "No passions can be more different than jealousy and suspicion. The one is the offspring of brutality, and may be unconnected with love; the other is a certain proof of a most violent and unreasonable passion. Hoadley in *The Suspicious Husband* has once, and I believe only once, confounded these characters, when he makes Strickland say, he cannot bear that even a woman should partake in his wife's love. This is jealousy, though pushed to excess. Mrs. Brooke in *Emily Montague* makes Colonel Rivers express the violence of his passion in these words: 'I would engross, I would employ, I would absorb, every faculty of that lovely mind.' Othello reasons, if I may use the expression, in the same manner, when he says,

— 'I'd rather be a toad,

' And feed upon the vapour of a dungeon;

' Than keep a corner in the thing I love

' For others uses." — P. 337.

We think, however, Mr. Pye is too severe on the novels of Richardson, which certainly abound with true pictures of life and manners; and we cannot however much we venerate the Father
O

of.

of our Drama, carry our partiality for Shakespeare so far as to say, that Caliban is a less improbable character than Sir Charles Grandison. See page 524.

We believe our Author did not attentively consider the passage in Homer when he said (see page 487), that "it does not appear that Achilles was actuated by the love of fame when he nodded to the Greek soldiers to stand aloof during his battle with Hector, but the wish to monopolize the revenge of his friend's death. His feelings resembled those of Macduff, who says,

* If thou be'ft slain, and with no ftroke of mine,
* My wife and childrens ghosts will haunt me ftill."

But Homer exprefsly fays he made the fign

Μη τις κυχος ἀροντο Καλων ἰ δὲ
δευτερος ἰλθου.

and which Pope tranflates,

— Left fome Greek's advance
Should fnatch the glory from his lifted lance.

Perhaps the reader alfo may fmile at the Country Gentleman appearing through the Critic, when he is told that Mr. Pye has introduced fome obfervations on hunting (see page 262), and on the Houfe of Commons (see page 225), in a Commentary on Aristotle's Poetic.

The nature of our Review will not fuffer us to make larger extracts from this judicious and entertaining work; for fo it is, however unpromifing in that refpect its title may be.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucefter. Numbers X. and XI. Cadell.

THESE Numbers contain, amongft many other curious Views, etchings of the venerable remains of Sudley Castle and of its Chapel; etchings of Hayle's Abbey, and of many parts of the Cathedral of Gloucefter; and a

View of the Canal of Saperton. The fame tafte in the compofition, and the fame freedom and elegance of the needle, which the former Numbers displayed, are exhibited in thefe which are now before the public.

Information concerning the Strength, Views, and Interests, of the Powers prefently at War; intended to affift true Friends to themfelves and their Country to judge of the Progress and Effects of the prefent War, and to decide upon the Grand Queftion of immediate Peace or War for another Campaign. By Robert Heron. 8vo. 1794. Vernor and Hood.

THIS is a very interefting publication, and deferves a careful perufal at this time, when the efforts of faction feem fo actively employed to counteract the exertions of the State againft enemies who exhibit not the flighteft inclinations towards peace, and whose declamations constantly breathe the moft determined hoftilities againft this nation. *Nihil drefit, fi fit voluntas*, is the motto of the prefent work; which contains, 1. An Abftract of the Hiftory of the French Revolution; 2. State of France in the month of May 1794, by Count Montgalliard; 3. Abftract of a Pamphlet published in answer thereto; 4. A Sequel to Count Montgalliard's Account of the State of France in the Month of May laft; 5. Heads of a Speech delivered by St. Juft in the Committee of Public Safety concerning Negotiations with the Neutral

Powers; 6. State of Parties, &c. in France, from May laft to the Middle of October; 7. Reflections on the Events of the prefent Campaign; 8. General View of the State of the Dominions of our continental Allies; 9. Prefent internal State of the Britifh Empire; 10. On the Conduct of the Neutral Powers, and the Manner in which they ought to be treated by the Allies; 11. Conclusion refpecting the farther Profecution of the War and a final Pacification. All thefe pieces contain matter of ferious concern, and deferve to be perufed with attention. Much information may be derived from them; and the prefent period feems to call loudly on every one to become acquainted with circumftances, on the right underftanding of which may depend our exiftence as a people.

Considerations

Considerations on the present Internal and External Condition of France.
8vo. pp. 60. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1794.

THIS philosophical view of the present state of France bespeaks the Author a man of understanding accustomed to reflect, and apt to discriminate. His observations are pointed and pertinent, his arguments strong, and his inferences logically just and critically true. But there are still wanting a regular concatenation of Ideas, a certain adaptation of parts, a solidity and *compactness*, if we may be allowed the expression, to render the work so perfect as to do justice to the abilities of the Author. We must also confess, that after reading the pamphlet through, and receiving great pleasure in the perusal, this question forcibly obtruded itself on our mind; *Cui bono?* Many of the observations, indeed, have an evident tendency to excite a seasonable alarm, and to enforce the impossibility of treating with the present *Anarchy* of France; but no fresh means are suggested for profiting by the situation of the French, or for changing the system, hitherto unsuccessfully pursued by the allies, so as to accelerate the termination of the contest; and though the exhortations to union are frequent and strong, intimations are thrown out that tend to weaken the hope of attaining that desirable object. In short, the tract before us wants a regular plan, and a specific object. Having premised thus much, we shall now proceed to make such extracts as will render our readers competent to decide on the talents of the author.

On the subject of *Equality* — “that unequivocal signal of confusion” — he has the following remarks

“I wish to be brief; but I must however speak to this dangerous word: it holds forth two handles, *truth* to invite, and *falsehood* to deceive.

“That men, considered as in a state of nature, are *equal*, is undoubtedly true; but that they are *so*, or should be *so*, considered in a political state, is as undoubtedly false. In support of natural Equality we may observe, that, as individuals, we are all made of the same elements, and are not separated into casts. That men are differently endowed by nature with bodily and mental strength is true; but that is nothing, the chance of the wheel only: it affords no base to build on; these are not inheritable things, the lottery is renewed; the next gene-

ration draws, and a different distribution goes round.

“But though men in a state of nature may be truly said to be *equal*, yet the parts of which each individual is composed are not so. The head is more honourable than the foot, and requires a nicer organization, though the clay, or paste of which they are both composed, and the dust into which they shall fall, are precisely the same. Political corporations are but transcripts of individual life; and the like principles apply: the material of which corporations are composed, is man himself; — a living paste, and it must be moulded into form; a counsellor’s head to direct, a hand to execute, and a foot to labour; and in compacts with other states, there must be found a faith to give. The parts then of this corporation become unequal by position, and by superior organization. Those parts may revolve, but the form and subordination must be preserved, through whatever flux of parts, or the corporation is no more. It falls like the natural man into the elements from which it came; that is, corporations into individuals, as the individuals into clay.

“Inequality of property stands upon other ground, and it may be sufficient for me to say, that though money, according to the adage, ‘may make the mare to go,’ it does not, on another adage, make the *man* to go. If it were for me to say, how natural inequality and political inequality are compromised, and how the atoms may gradually revolve, I should not, as I trust, be at a loss. But it is enough in this place to observe, that the French, by assuming equality as an universal principle, have put a negative upon all incorporation, and have established anarchy in form.”

He next enters into an accurate and masterly definition of anarchy; states France to be an anarchy regularly organized into, and containing all the principles of government, but all reversed and standing on the wrong end; — for good, evil; for virtue, vice; and for stability, change; — and thence deduces the impossibility of treating with a state so formed, and carrying in its frame a principle of hostility towards all others. In order to meet the objec-

tions that may be urged to this deduction from the prevalence of those events which display a semblance of regular government in France, he deems it proper "to enter the internal" of that kingdom; "the more unpleasant, as it is become a land of jargon, wherein words have lost their former application and use."

"In regular states, human actions have their attributes, as substances have their qualities, and almost as well ascertained. We call some actions, invariably, beautiful, or becoming, or just; and to others we give characters of a different kind: we call murder, *foul*; perjury, *impious* or *profane*; treachery, *base*; and malice, *black*: but not so in France; there we hear of the beauty of assassination; the philosophy of atheism, the charms of poverty, and the virtue of *Robespierre* *. — Their forced loan has (say they) been very productive. *Granted*; but what perverse spirit can induce them to call *force* a *loan*, when the word robbery is so commodiously at hand? The like of other things. Why is a moderatist to be distinguished as violent, and why a Sans Culotte to be called *enlightened*? Has he, I wonder, like the Priests of Delphos, been illuminated at the wrong end? As well might these Gentlemen speak of the dimensions of taste, and the colour of sound."—He then answers the objections in a clear and satisfactory manner.

The following picture of France is well drawn:—"The nation itself exhibits the most tragical scene. Princes immolated, whilst vassals reign; constitutions made for mockery, wherein Electors, in spite of representation, come personally forward, as a *Sovereign Mob*, to misrule themselves; where every thing is reversed; where a town has absorbed an empire, and the galleries ruled the hall; where the *legislative* is placed in a rump, the *judicial* in a faction, and the *executive* in a guillotine, under whose universal yoke every individual Frenchman is liable to pass, *once and no more*. I have read of a nation of Tartars (Aristocratic no doubt) whose nominal Sovereign was a great book; but neither this book nor any other Sovereign, real or fictitious, have ever performed such wonders as this Sovereign Guillotine; maintaining liberty by con-

straint, animating courage by fear, feeding armies with paper, and putting gold and rags upon a par; and far exceeding the wonders of the divining rod, not only pointing at secret mines of ore, but raising up gold in ready coin from the bowels of the earth. Yet is not this mighty Sovereign, after all, instinct with spirit; it does not move itself, but has its favoured ministers, who must pass in turn under the yoke, and be no more.

"But I may seem to speak too lightly on a subject which deserves the most serious tone; for France appears as an immense whirlpool, ingulphing within its mad vortex, men, things, and principles, all that was dignified, all that was generous, just, and good; and throwing up, in its tumultuous reflux, all evils, equality, madness and crimes; nor has there appeared any hope that this wild rotation would cease. The Sans Culotte of to-day, enriched with the spoils of the tumult, becomes the Aristocrat of to-morrow. He is immersed in his turn. Revolution grows out of revolution, and the *fire-eyed monster* of anarchy, like the *green-eyed one* in the play, *makes the delicious food it so voraciously feeds on*. In the mean time, the bare ribs and jointed bones of this destroyer hold firm; in flux indeed, but the parts which fall are instantly supplied, and the *Clubs*, or the *Communes*, or the *Assemblies*, or the *Sections* (no matter for the name), are as strong, as bloody, ferocious, and rapacious as before. *Robespierres* direct, and the like murders are committed, whether by massacres in gross, or the Guillotine in detail."

Our Author's observations on the question of *Aggression*, and on the indisposition of the present rulers in France to a general Peace, are particularly pertinent and apposite.

"If I should seek the tiger in his lair and assail him there, am I the aggressor? Or does not the tyger bear aggression in his very frame? Anarchy in like manner puts the world on its defence. France cannot preserve her present condition but by external war; a month's external and internal peace, and one half would die hysterical, and the other, it is to be hoped, would return with penitence and sorrow to the fane of truth. But why not, there-

* This Tract was written previous to the execution of Robespierre.

fore, suspend our hostilities? Why should we compress her into strength? Why give her by external war the principles of internal union, without which she would destroy herself?—Who speak thus? On which side do they speak? If peace would destroy her, by what arguments would they persuade her to put herself into this state of self-destruction? I wish they had eloquence enough so to persuade her; but she has more wit or more instinct, or call it what you will, than to be thus persuaded. She bears hostility in her very nature. Hostility not against one nation only, but all, as they may come into contact with her; though, no doubt, she would be glad to take them in turn. Against such a principle of general hostility, all nations, without a single exception, should unite. The whole system of Europe is attacked, and neutrality is treason, though, perhaps, most excusable in little *Genoa*, falcinated beneath the dragon's eye.

Having thus shewn the impracticability of peace, he next answers some objections to the continuation of war.—“Would you exterminate a whole people? There is not a mouth in England large enough to say *aye*. But put it the other way, Would you defend yourself to the last extremity? Who is so mealy-mouthed as to say *no*? The proper answer is, that we will go the length of self-defence, be it what it may; and that we think it reasonable that some compensation should be made, and some security given, if it can be had, that the like injuries may not be renewed. But who can sound the future? We must do what practicability, limited by justice and reason, can effect.—But what, say these objectors, is our ultimate view?—The answer is easy, *Safety and peace*; the means are such as we can employ, and the result is in the dark.”

The extraordinary means for recruiting and maintaining their armies to which the French have had recourse,

are justly represented as having rendered them truly formidable; and this, together with some other circumstances calculated to excite alarm, is stated as a cogent reason for promoting union among the Combined Powers, and for stimulating them to the utmost exertions of vigour.—With one more quotation on this subject, we shall finish our account of the work.

“These, I compute, are among the evils which threaten the safety of all Europe, and call upon the nations to combine, and crush, if possible, this dragon in the shell. But do they require yet stronger motives? Let them, then, hear the voice of France inciting her wolves to slaughter:—“*Patriot! Virtus, enlignat Sans Culottes, behold your prey. Sovereigns without subjects, behold your subjects there! the slaves have already bent their necks to despots, and will not refuse dominion to the free. Do you wish, O Citizens, to exchange your assignats for coin!—The slaves have gold, you will find it in Amsterdam. You will find it—where, I trust, they will first find a grave!* Sons of philosophy and war, iron should be your only manufacture, *exclusively your own*; who touch it are your foes; war only is worthy of your virtues, war your sole pursuit, and tribute your only gain. Let the drudges of England labour in the mine of commerce, their tribute will be only the more abundant. The slaves are well fed, and may afford to bleed; their palaces and their houses, if not their churches, are rich; their beds and couches are soft, and their women fair.”

This address is truly characteristic; the temptations it holds out are not dissimilar to those of Mahomer's Paradise; and, we doubt not, would have the same effect on the files of *Sans Culottes*, as those have so frequently had on the turban'd followers of the Turkish Prophet.—But ere they find an opportunity of obtaining *such* blessings, we trust with our author, *they will first find a grave.*

An Enquiry into the Duties of Man, in the higher and middle Classes of Society, in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. 4to. 4s. 1s. B. and J. White.

[Concluded from Page 21.]

ON the Chapter concerning the Duties of Physicians we shall make but one remark. Mr. G. is of opinion

that avarice is a vice imputed, justly or unjustly, to that profession. We have always understood the exact contrary

to be the case; and that no class of men whatever in the exercise of their art show greater liberality. Dr. Samuel Johnson was of this opinion, and we believe it to be true (in cities and great towns) of persons of that Faculty, with very few exceptions. In less populous situations the physician is very rarely applied to but by the wealthy; and towards them generosity is out of the question.

The following quotation from the Thirteenth Chapter recommends equity and steadiness of conduct to persons engaged in Trade and Business.

"It frequently happens that men over-rate the good which they have done, and perhaps it is equally common for them to have considered too little the good which they might have done. The services which a person engaged in a liberal line of trade or business may render to the public by an upright discharge of the duties of his occupation, and a diligent attention to the opportunities of usefulness which it affords, are not sufficiently regarded. He who pursues his employment for its proper ends, and conducts himself on principles of equity and benevolence; who scrupulously obeys the precepts of religion and the laws of his country; who seeks no unfair or unreasonable advantages, nor takes them even when they obtrude themselves upon him for acceptance; who withstands pernicious combinations, and dares even to set the example of breaking dishonest and disingenuous customs; who joins openness to prudence, and beneficence to frugality; who shews himself candid to his rivals, modest in success, and cheerful under disappointments; and who adorns his professional knowledge with the various acquisitions of an enlarged and cultivated understanding,—is a benefactor to his country and to mankind. His example and his influence operate at once on the circle in which he moves, and gradually extend themselves far and wide. Others, who have been witnesses of his proceedings, and his virtues, imitate them both, and become the center of improvement to additional circles. Thus a broad foundation is laid for purifying trade from the real stains which it has contracted, and of rescuing it from the disgraceful imputations with which it is undeservedly charged. And thus a single indivi-

dual may contribute in no small degree to produce a moral revolution in the commercial character."

The rules which our author gives for the regulation of paper credit are very judicious.

"The fundamental principle to be insisted on with respect to contracting engagements of the nature in question, is that which should regulate every engagement of every kind: namely, that they who promise should know themselves to be able to perform. It is manifestly not enough that he who signs or indorses a bill (for the same general principles attach to both) should know that he is able ultimately to pay it; he should know that he is able to pay it, that is to say, to find means of paying it at the time when it becomes due. In this latter particular, however, some latitude of interpretation is allowable. He is not bound to be morally certain that he shall be able to pay it in every possible emergence which may arise. The possibility of a great political convulsion, of a general stagnation in mercantile credit, or of some very extraordinary loss of his own; though any one of these events might disable an individual from paying his bill, should not prevent him from giving a bill, these not being events reasonably to be calculated upon. And the concurring demands of a very large number of holders of his notes are no more to be calculated upon than the cases above-mentioned; indeed, they commonly imply the existence of one of those cases, namely, a general stagnation of mercantile credit. Neither a banker, therefore, nor any other person, is bound in conscience to limit his signature and indorsement of bills to the sum which he knows he may by possibility be required to pay; nor to that which he may have literally bound himself to pay; but to the sum for which he may reasonably expect that he shall in consequence of those engagements be called upon. Care however is to be taken, and in the case of a banker especial care, that he keeps on the prudent side."

Our author's caution to merchants against the practice of *covering ships*, as the term is, in time of war, or making them over by a fictitious transfer to the subject of some Neutral Power, that by means of the papers procured through this pretended sale they

they may appear to be neutral property if taken by the enemy, is well worthy their attention.

“ It may be urged, perhaps, in behalf of this proceeding, that it is confessedly allowable to impose on an adversary ; that the art of war consists of stratagems and feints ; that no moralist was ever rigid enough to condemn the Admiral or the merchantman for hanging out false colours ; and that it is absurd to maintain that it is lawful to deceive an antagonist by fictitious flags, yet unlawful to delude him by fictitious papers. This is not the place for examining how far and on what grounds it may be justifiable for open enemies to impose on each other ; nor is the proceeding under consideration to be tried or justified by those rules ; for here is a third party introduced, the inhabitant of the Neutral State, a State in profound peace with both the contending nations ; who deliberately suffers himself to be bribed by a subject of the one to practise an artifice on those of the other, which no plea but that of being himself engaged in avowed hostilities with the latter, could possibly have justified. And if it be thus criminal in the Austrian to become an accomplice in the plot, it is at least as criminal in the British merchant to tempt him to accede to it, or to avail himself of his concurrence *.”

The following note is subjoined to the passage which we have just quoted.

“ In the late war it was very common for British merchants to procure Austrian papers for their vessels, especially for those destined for the Mediterranean ; and during the same period many British ships were nominally rendered Russian property in a similar way.

“ A similar mode of proceeding, though directly contrary to the laws of Great Britain, as well as those of morality, prevailed to a great extent during the existence of the late charter of the East India Company, which prohibited the sending of any commodities from England to the British dominions in the East, except through the medium of the Company. But the English merchant often saw great advantage to be derived from transmitting them through

another channel against the Company's consent. He therefore loaded his ship, and ordered it to Ostend to be covered. Being thus made in appearance Austrian property, it was enabled to land its cargo in Hindostan. The changes made in the charter on its late renewal have taken away the temptation to such frauds, but the remembrance of them may be useful ; and as the recital of a distressing event resulting from an immoral practice proves sometimes an effectual method of deterring men from proceedings of the same nature, I am induced to relate, though without naming the parties concerned, a circumstance which lately took place. The laws, designing to throw obstructions in the way of those who might endeavour fraudulently to send goods to the East-Indies, had disqualified every tradesman who sold any articles to a merchant, and knew they were smuggled thither, from recovering the price by a legal process. A London dealer furnished a merchant with a large quantity of goods, being conscious that they were to be sent to the East-Indies by means of Ostend papers. Soon afterwards distrusting the responsibility of the purchaser, he thought it prudent to sue out a commission of bankruptcy against him ; and in the capacity of petitioning creditor took an oath of the reality of the debt. The other party retorted his attack, by threatening to prosecute him for perjury. The tradesman finding that the law would not recognize such a debt, and that he should certainly be outwitted, shrunk from the impending disgrace, and shot himself.”

The following advice is given to the manufacturers. “ To have recourse to every reasonable precaution, however expensive, by which the health of the workmen may be secured from injury, and to refrain from prosecuting unwholesome branches of trade, until effectual precautions are discovered, is the indispensable duty of the proprietor of a manufactory. Let him not think himself at liberty to barter the lives of men for gold and silver. Let him not seek profit by acting the part of an executioner. Let him station his workmen in large, dry, and well

* Probably too, in case of capture, an oath would be necessary to authenticate what the papers falsely averred ; and there is much danger that it would not be scrupled to procure the release of the ship. The merchant's criminality is increased by his being aware of such a temptation.”

ventilated rooms. Let him constantly prefer giving them their work to perform at home, whenever it can be done with tolerable convenience, to collecting them together in the same apartment. Let him encourage them, when opportunity offers, to reside in villages and hamlets, rather than in a crowded town. Let him inculcate in them * in how great a degree cleanliness contributes to health, and impress them with the necessity of invariably observing those many little regulations †, which, though singly too minute to be noticed in this place, have collectively much effect in preventing disease. Where his own efforts seem likely to fail, let him lay the matter before the ablest physicians, and steadily put in practice the instructions which he receive; and finally, let him exert his utmost abilities to discover innocuous processes which may be substituted for such as prove detrimental to the persons who conduct them; and direct by private solicitation, and on proper occasions by public premiums, the attention of experienced artists and manufacturers to the same object. The success of his endeavours may in many cases be found highly advantageous to him, not merely by preserving the lives of his most skilful workmen, but by saving some valuable material ‡ formerly lost in the operation. But, whether that be the case or not, he will at least reap a satisfaction from them which he could

not otherwise have enjoyed, that of reflecting on his profits with a quiet conscience."

In the Chapter On the Duties of Private Gentlemen, there is the following passage:

"The weight which a wealthy landowner resident in the country, possesses in the place where his property is situated, is usually so great as to give him a preponderating influence in the management of all parochial concerns. This influence ought never to be employed by him directly or indirectly for the attainment of selfish or improper ends. What epithets, for example, would his conduct deserve, if he should procure the levies and the statute labour of the parish to be expended in making or repairing roads contiguous to his own house, or beneficial chiefly to himself and his tenants; while others, of far more importance to the inhabitants in general, are left year after year almost impassable!

"What if, in order more effectually to accomplish his plans, he should cause himself to be appointed surveyor of the highways? What if, instead of fixing a watchful eye on the proceedings of public houses, and endeavouring to abolish such as are disorderly or needlets, he should connive at their irregularities, or even promote an augmentation of their number, for the purpose of serving some partizan or dependent of his own? Far from

* "The proprietor of a great manufactory established near a large inland town told a person of credit, from whom I heard the fact, that on approaching his workmen he could discern by the smell proceeding from their clothes, whether they lived in the town or on a neighbouring common. This circumstance also might point out the comparative healthfulness of the two situations.

† "The latter of the two Gentlemen mentioned in the preceding note informed me, that having observed some young persons in his own manufactory to be affected by being employed on a preparation of lead, he had completely remedied the evil, by appointing an old workman constantly to attend them with water and towels on their leaving their work at meal-times, and oblige them thoroughly to wash their hands and faces before they ate; and also prohibiting them from playing, or using any strong exercise, until they had pulled off their coats and aprons which were sprinkled with lead. It appeared from experience, that if they used any considerable exercise without taking the latter precaution, the dust proceeding from their clothes was inhaled by them, and produced very prejudicial effects.

‡ "Bishop Watson, after speaking in a passage which has been recently quoted of the young man rendered paralytic by fixing an amalgam of gold and silver on copper, says, 'A chimney, I believe, has of late been opened at the farther side of the oven, into which the mercurial vapour is driven; and thus both the mercury is saved, and the health of the operator is attended to.' *Chemical Essays*, Vol. 4. p. 255. In the same Volume, p. 275—, the almost universal adoption of the cupola instead of the hearth-furnace for smelting is shown to have been attended with great advantages to the proprietors, as well as with great salutary consequences to the workmen."

exposing himself by such practices to the contempt of the neighbourhood, and the reproaches of his conscience, let him consider the influence he enjoys over others as a trust for the exercise of which he is responsible; and exert it, without grudging the trouble, in maintaining their rights, composing their differences, increasing their comforts, and improving their morals. Let him devote, where it is necessary, some portion of his time and attention to the inspection of parochial accounts. Let him not tolerate the abuse of charitable bequests either in land or money, left for the benefit of the poor, by suffering them to be consigned into unsafe hands, or to be let out on too low terms; or by allowing their produce to be misapplied to save the purses of the rich. By his readiness to listen to well-founded complaints, let him keep the different parish-officers to their duty. The inhabitants of the work-house will then be treated with humanity, fed and clothed sufficiently, and furnished with necessary books of religion; and will neither be oppressed with immoderate labour, nor yet permitted, when able to work, to loiter and become vicious through idleness. Due assistance will not then be refused in fit cases to the sick and indigent in their own houses. Doles and donations will be distributed, not according to sect and party, but according to desert and necessity. The situation of the certificated poor, too frequently excluded from any share in such relief by those who are enjoying the benefit of their labour, will not be disregarded; nor will they be unnecessarily hurried away to their places of settlement by vexatious or malicious removals."

The following advice to those who undertake the important office of Sheriff well deserves to be considered:

"Among the different public offices which private Gentlemen are called to undertake in their respective counties, may be noticed those of Sheriff, Deputy-lieutenant, Grand or Special jurors, and Commissioners of Taxes, Roads, and Canals. Of these, that of Sheriff is the most eminent. The Sheriff is the first civil officer, as the Lord Lieutenant is the first in a military capacity. But let him not be vain of his temporary rank, or solicitous to out-vie his predecessors, and dazzle the eyes of the gazing multitude by the splendour of his equipage, and the number of his attendants. Let him be impartial in his conduct at elections of Members of Parliament, Coroners, and Verderors. Let him be ready to convoke, on proper applications, county meetings, for the purpose of addressing any of the branches of the legislature, or the consideration of local business: but let him not promote such assemblies for the purpose of displaying his own importance, of facilitating party views, of gratifying a Minister, or of being advanced to Knighthood. In Summoning Grand-juries, let him not pass by or postpone particular individuals in consequence of private disputes or political differences. As so large a share of the original duties of a Sheriff is now performed by his Deputy, the qualifications, and above all the integrity, of that officer, ought to be severely scrutinized by his principal. And he who recollects that the first incident which turned the thoughts of Mr. Howard to the subject of prisons, was the insight he obtained into the state of them in his official capacity as Sheriff, will scarcely want additional arguments to convince him of the benefits which would result, were Sheriffs * in general to bestow a little more attention than is usually given to the condition of gaols, and to

* "For a detailed account of the duties of Sheriffs, see Blackstone, 5th Edit. Vol. 1. p. 343, 344, 346; and of Under-sheriffs, p. 345. Under-sheriffs are prohibited by the Statute of 23d of Henry VI. under a very heavy penalty, from acting as attornies during the time they are in office, lest they should be guilty of partiality and oppression in discharging the functions of it. In the present state of things, Attornies of credit would not undertake the office on these terms; knowing that if their private business went for a year into the hands of their competitors, much of it would never return to themselves. And the law has long been avowedly and universally evaded. Sir William Blackstone however shews, that he considers the law as not obsolete, by styling the evasion of it 'shameful,' Vol. 1. p. 345. As the habitual evasion of laws gradually impairs the sense of right and wrong, it is much to be wished that the statute in question, 'if it be salutary,' as Sir William Blackstone pronounces it to be in the place already cited, were enforced; or otherwise openly repealed. Under-sheriffs are likewise forbidden, and so as little purpose, to continue in office more than one year together.

the conduct of those whom they appoint to govern them."

In the last chapter of this Enquiry considerations are submitted to persons who doubt or disbelieve the truth of Christianity, or the necessity of a strict observance of all its precepts. It opens in the following manner:

"When I explained in the introductory chapter the plan of the present Work, I stated that it was my purpose to combine on every occasion, as far as the nature of the subject might admit, the conclusions of reason with the dictates of religion. I have accordingly endeavoured, throughout the foregoing chapters, to establish moral duties on Christian principles, and to enforce the performance of them by Christian motives. This conduct has evidently proceeded on the supposition that such principles would be deemed obligatory, and such motives recognized as powerful, by the greater part of my readers. I cannot, however, be ignorant, and I think it would be wrong to dissemble my conviction, that if this book should be fortunate enough to obtain the attention of those classes of society to which it is addressed, it will not unfrequently fall into the hands of persons who deny or doubt the truth of the Christian revelation; or who alledge that a strict observance of its precepts is incompatible with their political or professional duties, and is not required from them in the existing state of the world."

To infidels and sceptics, of whose errors he briefly enumerates the causes, he refers it to be considered, whether in so weighty and solemn a question as a divine revelation, if it be not improbable, or even not impossible, they are not bound by the highest obligations to examine with fairness into the validity of its claims. He then states the circumstances of the first establishment of the Christian Faith—the humble origin of its author—the difficulties he had to encounter, and the prejudices to overcome—the constant opposition he experienced—the innocent and useful life he exhibited—the ignominious death he underwent—the firmness and constancy of his first disciples, though they had nothing to expect for that constancy in the present life, and in fact experienced nothing but troubles and persecutions. Yet from those unpromising beginnings did Christianity make its way so successfully, that within three centuries

from the first preaching of Christ, it penetrated to the remotest extremities of the Roman empire. He concludes, that a religion thus destitute of all worldly means of support, could not have thus obtained belief and acceptance, if its pretensions had not been founded on irresistible truth. For a more detailed account of this most important of all enquiries, he refers the reader to Mr. Paley's Views of the Evidences of Christianity, Dr. Beattie's Treatise on the same subject, and Mr. Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.

The plea of those who contend against the necessity of a strict observance of all the precepts of Christianity in the existing state of the world, he examines both by reason and scripture.

With respect to the first he argues, that if custom is to determine how far we must obey the rules of the Gospel, it will follow, that if it should be the general custom utterly to disregard those rules, no individual would be under any obligation to observe them. But an argument like this, which strikes directly at the root of all religion, cannot be maintained by those who believe in Christianity.

From the holy Scriptures many texts are cited, demonstrating the necessity of a perfect obedience; and in a long note there is an ingenious, and, we think, a just exposition of one text, 2d Kings, chap. v, 18th and 19th verses, which seems to countenance the practice of deviating from the line of strict duty in compliance with existing circumstances, but which may be very fairly otherwise explained.

He concludes his Work in the following words:

"It is impossible to conceive that he who knowingly deviates from the path of moral rectitude and Christian duty, because most others in the same rank and profession with himself deviate from it, and because, by forbearing to deviate, he should incur embarrassments and losses, odium and disgrace, is, in that instance, acting consistently with the letter or the spirit of the various scriptural injunctions which have been quoted. Let those who find themselves tempted to such deviations, consider whether it is not probable that the Supreme Being, on whose providence the success of every undertaking depends, will prosper those who scrupulously observe the laws which he has prescribed for their conduct, and leave
the

the issue in his hands, rather than those who manifest their distrust of his care by resorting to arts and practices which he has forbidden; whether those who are injured in their worldly prospects by their conscientious adherence to the line of rectitude, are not entitled to the full benefit of the scriptural consolation, "If ye suffer for righteousness sake, happy are ye;" and whether it is not the part of wisdom as well as of duty, whatever be the event at present, to regulate every action by that rule, according to which it will be judged at the last day."

We here close our review of this valuable book; from which though we have taken copious extracts, we have omitted, on account of their length, several passages, which it was originally our wish to have inserted. For those selections which appear, we shall make no apology; the Public are obliged, by every sincere effort, to promote their benefit: and the Author, if his character may be collected from his writings, will be highly gratified by any circumstances which may render his exertions more extensively useful.

In this inference we can hardly be mistaken; as one prevailing feature in the composition is an energy, and indeed exuberance of style, arising evidently from his zeal and earnestness in favour of the cause he has undertaken. As many individuals of some of the orders he addresses have neither leisure nor taste for reading, and as a compendium of their duty would be desirable for all, we think that the Work might be very usefully abridged; and of the practicability of this plan we are convinced by the experiment we have made on the last chapter. We heartily wish the Work in every form, what the Author cannot command, though he deserves it, the best success. But whatever reception the labours of his pen may experience from his countrymen, for whose happiness he is ardently solicitous, he may rejoice in the full possession of rewards far surpassing literary praise, and which mortals can neither diminish nor augment;—the secret applause of his own heart, and the approbation of his Maker.

C. H.

T A B L E T A L K;

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

ALLEN LORD BATHURST.

THIS Noble Lord, the last of the wits who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne (that age of military and literary triumphs!), was the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Cirencester, and was born in the year 1684. He was naturally gifted with a strong masculine understanding and lively parts, and his education was such as conduced to the brilliant figure he was destined to make, through a long life, as a scholar and a man of wit—a distinguished orator and a statesman.

He brought these talents into Parliament as soon as they could be well displayed, being elected for the borough of Cirencester, his native soil, so early as the year 1705, and in the twenty-first year of his age; and soon after his admission began to distinguish himself as a speaker with no inconsiderable degree of reputation. The plan for an Union with Scotland came before the

House the year after, and in all the debates upon this great question, which continued for two sessions with great warmth and opposition on both sides, Mr. Bathurst firmly supported the principle of the Union, as calculated to strengthen the vigour of the empire, by concentrating its force and political sentiments.

Mr. Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford) and Mr. St. John (afterwards Lord Viscount Bolingbroke) were his early friends; and with them, on nearly his first entrance into Parliament, he joined to save the credit of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents. The principle held out at that time was, "That the Duke was protracting the war for the sake of supporting his own influence, and filling his private coffers; and that the Earl of Godolphin, who was then Lord Treasurer and allied to the Marlborough Family, was lavishing the treasures of the nation in

support of the same measures." Perhaps this may be true in part; but then it must be considered, that, connected with the views of power and personal influence, these two great men humbled the power of France, and preserved Europe, in a great degree, from the arbitrary rule of Louis the Fourteenth.—On the other hand it must be considered, that both Harley and St. John (however plausible their motives may be) were warped by no inconsiderable degree of interest in their attack, and that it was to work out that Ministry, and put themselves in their places, which turned out to be the object of this great political struggle.

Perhaps Mr. Bathurst's views were more pure: he might have followed his friends (which we believe was the case) from the mere principle of serving his country; and the spirit and composition of his speeches at that time bear us out in that opinion. What further confirms this is, his preserving his private friendships in the midst of political opposition with several of the other party, and particularly with Lord Somers, at that time President of the Council. With him he lived in perfect habits of intimacy; and when that great man was divested of his office, Mr. B. acted with such tenderness, delicacy, and assiduity towards him, as to preserve his esteem to the last hour of his life.

In consideration of Mr. Bathurst's zeal and services for the Administration

of that day, he was selected by the Queen as one of the twelve Lords which her Majesty thought proper to create in the year 1711: and accordingly he was called up to the dignity of a Peer by the title of Baron Bathurst, of Battlefen in Bedfordshire, the same year. The occasion of so large a creation at one time (in quantity and at one occasion perhaps never since equalled) is well known:—it was to give a majority in the House of Lords, where the Peace stuck, and without which the designs of Ministry would be blown, and in all probability they would have lost their places with disgrace.

In reviewing the private history of those times, we are enabled to see the embarrassed situation that Ministry found themselves in at this juncture.—Swift, who was then supposed to be in the full confidence of Mr. Harley, writes to his beloved Stella,—“That his friends can no longer keep their ground—that the game is up—and she may shortly expect him to take care of his willows at Laraacor*.”—St. John however, who was equally bold as fruitful of expedients, suggested the idea of *creating twelve Lords in order to create a majority.*—Harley at first shrunk from the measure, as too bold, precipitate, and even unprecedented.—There was however no other alternative. The war must otherwise have gone on; and the Ministers losing their power in one House, according to all reasonable calculation in political as well as worldly affairs, would

* It has been much doubted by Lord Orrery, whether Swift, though seemingly so much caressed by Harley, had his *full confidence*. Dr. Johnson observes upon this, “That it would have been difficult to excite Swift's zeal without persuading him that he was trusted, and not very easy to delude him by false persuasions.” But notwithstanding this remark is just, if we recur to facts, we shall be inclined to think there were some State secrets which Swift was not at that time acquainted with, by either Lord Oxford or Bolingbroke. The previous knowledge of the creation of the twelve Lords was one circumstance; the quarrel between Lord Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke in 1714 was likewise *in detail* a secret to Swift; for, though he undertook to be a mediator between those two Ministers, and for this purpose brought them together several times, yet it is observable, that at each time he left them together to settle their differences. What these differences were, afterwards appeared; which was, that Bolingbroke wanted to bring in the Pretender as successor to Queen Anne, whilst Oxford kept trimming, thinking it too bold a measure. Swift suspected so little of this, that in more than one place in his Letters, he solemnly declares, that to the best of his knowledge there was not the most distant idea of that Ministry to alter the succession; though it afterwards turned out to be the *fact*, that Lord Bolingbroke, whilst abroad, was *actual Secretary to the Pretender*, and was turned out of that office on a suspicion of want of zeal in his service. From these and other circumstances it seems probable, that though Swift was in confidence of all that passed at the weekly Club of Sixteen, where most matters of State were concocted, and got his hints and materials from that Club, as well as from the private information of Oxford and Bolingbroke; yet in *some very important affairs* he was not *wholly* *informed*, and which it would be very improper for that Ministry to do, from the duties and responsibilities of their office.

soon lose it in the other. He accordingly fell in with Secretary St. John's idea, and the measure was adopted. To soften it however as much as possible, the Court selected some part of this *Lordly dozen* from the eldest sons of the existing Peerage, to hold out to the public this extenuation—"That the House of Lords would not ultimately be much increased by this addition.

Lord Bathurst, being thus called up to the House of Peers, attached himself with even more closeness to his old party; and though his friends soon after not only lost their places, but were under prosecution and in disgrace, he felt none of the *Courtier-like manner of accommodation*. He in particular very strenuously and spiritedly opposed the impeachment carried on against the Earl of Oxford; and in the course of the vindictive proceedings against that Nobleman observed, "That the King of a faction was but the Sovereign of half his subjects."

In the year of the South Sea scheme, when the whole nation was infected with the spirit of avaricious enterprise, Lord B. was among the first who roused the public from their delirium. He publicly impeached the Directors, whose arts had enabled them to amass surprising fortunes. He represented that the national honour was concerned in stripping them of their ill-acquired wealth, and moved for having all the Directors of the South Sea Company punished by a forfeiture of their estates for such a notorious act of sordid knavery.

When the Bill was brought into the House of Lords against Dr. Atterbury, the learned and ingenious Bishop of Rochester, the cause, the integrity of life, and fine talents of that prelate, engaged Lord Bathurst as his friend, and he spoke against the Bill with great zeal and eloquence. Towards the close of a speech which is recorded much to his honour in the Parliamentary Debates of that time, he observed,

"That if such extraordinary proceedings were countenanced, he saw nothing remaining for him and others to do, but to retire to their country-houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates within their own families, since the least correspondence or

intercepted letter might be made criminal."—Then turning to the bench of Bishops, he said, "he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice *some persons* bore the ingenious Bishop of Rochester, unless it was that they were infatuated like the wild Americans, who fondly believe they inherit not only the spoils, but even, the abilities of the men they destroy."

His Lordship took an active part in the detection of the frauds committed by the Directors of *The Charitable Corporation*, and was the first man to declare in the House of Lords his abhorrence of this most iniquitous fraud; asserting, and afterwards proving, that not one shilling out of 500,000*l.* of the proprietors capital was ever applied to the proper services, but became the reward of avarice and venality.

Foreign politics engaged his Lordship's attention as well as domestic, being always strongly averse to continental connections, complaining of the immense sums lavished in subsidies to needy and rapacious Princes, and arraigning such measures as destructive to the true interests of Great Britain. In Parliament as well as out of Parliament he was the constant opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. His several speeches in the course of that long Ministry go to prove the former part of this assertion, and the two following extracts from confidential letters to his friends will support the latter. In one addressed to Swift, dated February 1730, he speaks thus of some money matters the Dean entrusted him with:—"I have paid interest to John Gay for the 200*l.* up to this time, which he must account to you for. Now you must imagine that a man who has nine children to feed can't afford *Alcinos pascere nummos*. But I have four or five that are very fit for the table*. I only wait for the Lord Mayor's day to dispose of the largest; and I shall be sure of getting off the youngest whenever a certain great man makes another entertainment at Chelsea."

In the other letter, dated November 1735, he is still more severe on the administration of Sir Robert.—"I am

* This alludes to a Tract of the Dean's, intitled, "A modest Proposal for preventing the Poor People of Ireland from being a Burthen to their Parents or Country, and for making them beneficial to the Public."

† Sir Robert Walpole, who lived at Chelsea almost the whole of his Administration.

convinced (says he) our Constitution is already gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain what in truth has been long lost; like some old fools here (at Bath), with gout and palsies, at fourscore, drinking the waters in hopes of returning health. In short, were his Majesty inclined to-morrow to declare his body-coachman First Minister of State, it would do just as well, and the wheels of Government would move as easily as they do with the sagacious driver who now sits on the box. Parts and abilities are not in the least wanting to conduct affairs; the coachman knows how to feed his cattle, and the other feeds the beasts in his service; and this is all the skill that is necessary in either case."

Sir Robert, however, was then tottering in his situation; and though the Spanish Convention pieced him up awhile, he lost his majorities in the year 1742, and his Lordship had not only the satisfaction to see his many political struggles crowned with success, by forcing the Minister from all his employments, but of finding himself in office as Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and a Member of the Privy Council. In 1744 he resigned this employment, and in 1757 was appointed Treasurer to the present King (then Prince of Wales), and continued in the list of Privy Councillors till his Majesty's accession to the throne in 1760.

At this period, being at the advanced age of *seventy-six*, he had wisdom enough to give up all employments, and shade himself under his oaks of Cirencester, where he enjoyed the pleasures of a well-spent life and a green old age with truly philosophical satisfaction. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out on horseback two hours before dinner, and constantly drank his bottle of Claret or Madeira after dinner.

When Dr. Cadogan's book upon the Gout came out, some of his friends endeavoured to persuade him to adopt the method prescribed by that physician, of drinking water instead of wine. In answer to this, he replied,—“So I would, but my own constitution is my best physician. Dr. Cheney, *fifty* years ago, assured me I should not live seven years unless I abridged myself of my wine.—I did not—and here I

the Lordship pursued this custom to

the last, and had health and spirits to add to the bottle all the charms of conversation, of which the following little anecdote is a proof. About two years before his death (being then in his 89th year) he invited some friends to spend a few days with him at Cirencester, and being one evening engaged with the bottle to rather a late hour, his son (the late Lord Bathurst, who was then Lord Chancellor) objected to their sitting up any longer, adding, “that health and long life were best secured by temperance and regularity.” His Lordship, however, still went on, and suffered him to retire: but as soon as ever he was gone out of the room, the cheerful father cried, “Come, my good friends, since the old Gentleman is gone to bed, I think we may venture to crack another bottle.”

Lord Bathurst was advanced to the dignity of an Earl in 1772, and lived to see his eldest son promoted to the Peerage in 1771, by the title of Baron Apsley, and at the same time promoted to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England, an office he discharged for near nine years with great attention and integrity. In the summer of 1775 Lord Bathurst felt for the first time the approaches of imbecility, so as to prevent his riding out as usual every morning before dinner. In the beginning of September the same year, it was followed by a few days illness and being confined to his room, which terminated in his death, which happened on the 16th of September 1775, in the 91st year of his age.

Lord Bathurst's public character comes down to us with great respectability, as to the talents of an orator and a statesman, he joined an integrity that never forsook him through the course of his political life. To these public virtues he added all the good-breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse, which is well vouched by his intimate friendship and correspondence with Pope, Congreve, Swift, Vanburgh, Prior, Rowe, Addison, Arbuthnot, Gay, and most of the men of genius of his time. All the great characters more or less celebrate him, particularly Pope, who in his Epistle on the Use of Riches thus addresses him.

“The sense to value riches, with the art
 “To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart;
 “To balance fortune by a just expence;
 “Join with economy magnificence;

“With

“ With splendor—charity ; with plenty—
 “ health ;
 “ O teach us, BATHURST ! yet unspoil'd
 “ by wealth !
 “ That secret rare, between th'extremes to
 “ move,
 “ Of mad good-nature—and of mean self-
 “ love !”

Sterne, likewise, in his Letters to Eliza, thus speaks of him. “ This Nobleman (says he) is an old friend of mine ; he was always the protector of men of wit and genius, and has had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which his notice began of me was as singular as it was polite. He came up to me one day as I was at the Princess of Wales's Court —“ I want to know you, Mr. Sterne ; but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure. You have heard (continued he) of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much.—I have lived my life with geniusses of that cast, but have survived them ; and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have closed my accounts, and shut up my books with thoughts of never opening them again : but you have kindled a desire in me of opening them again once more before I die, which I now do ; so come home and dine with me.”

Sterne then adds, “ This Nobleman is a prodigy ; for at 85 he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty ; a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others beyond whatever I knew—added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling.”

To these testimonies of his Lordship's high character we shall add that of a living writer, no less celebrated for his elocution than the richness and variety of his mind. What we allude to is the following sketch drawn by Mr. Edmund Burke on moving his “ Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, 22d March 1775.” After describing the rapid increase of commerce and population which happened in America since the beginning of this century, he thus proceeds:—“ Let us however, before we descend from this noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national prosperity has happened within the short period of the life of man—it has happened within these *sixty-eight years*. There are those alive whose memories might touch the two extremities. For instance, my Lord Bathurst might remember all the stages of the progress. He was, in 1704, at an age at least to be made to comprehend

such things ; he was then old enough *ætata parentum jam legeret, et quæ sit poterit cognoscere virtus*. Suppose, Sir, that the Angel of this auspicious youth, foreseeing the many virtues which made him one of the most amiable as he is one of the most fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in a vision, that when in the fourth generation, the third Prince of the House of Brunswick had sat twelve years on the throne of that nation which (by the happy issue of moderate and healing councils) was to be made Great Britain, he should see his son Lord Chancellor of England, turn back the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain, and raise him to an higher rank of Peerage, whilst he enriched the family with a new one. If amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that Angel should have drawn up the curtain and unfolded the rising glories of his country ; and whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the Genius should point out to him a little speck, scarce visible in the mass of the national interest, a small seminal principle rather than a formed body, and should tell him—

“ Young man, there is America, which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners, yet shall, before you taste of death, shew itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the whole world.—Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by succession of civilized conquests and civilized settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in the course of a single life.”

“ If this state of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm, to make him believe it ? Fortunate man ! he has lived to see it !—Fortunate indeed if he lives to see nothing that shall vary the prospect, and cloud the setting of his day !”

His Lordship was that fortunate man, as he died the September after the above speech was made, and just before the commencement of hostilities with America, which in the end has separated (in respect to sovereignty, but not, we trust, in regard to friendship and commerce) that country from Great Britain for ever.

THE following EPITAPH for the late SIR WILLIAM JONES, *Knight*, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was written by a Brother Judge * in the same Court, who once lived with SIR WILLIAM JONES upon terms of the most confidential intimacy, and who now laments his Death with the most poignant sorrow. The Writer did not desire it to be published, but, on the contrary, speaks of it with the utmost diffidence, as the unstudied effusion of sincere respect, which had nothing more to recommend it than its truth. The Writer's Correspondent however conceives that it does equal honour to the Dead and to the Living :—to the late lamented Friend, and to the surviving mourning One :—to the Man who deserved such a Tribute of just Applause, and to the un-envying Equal who had candour enough to pay it. It is but justice further to add, that a very long Letter from the Writer of this Epitaph is filled with praises of the deceased, which are expressed with far greater eloquence of pathos than the narrow limits of a MARBLE TABLET could contain, or the rigid rules of such a sketch could classically justify.

GULIELMUS JONES, Eques, Cur : sup : in BENGAL ex Judicibus unus,
 Legum peritus, fidusque Interpres,
 Omnibus benignus,
 Nullius Fautor,
 Virtute, Fortitudine, Suavitate Morum
 Nemini secundus,
 Seculi eruditi longè primus
 Ibat ubi solum plura cognoscere Fas est
 27th Apr: 1794.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

EARL STANHOPE rose to make his promised motion on the subject of our interference with France. He prefaced it with a speech of some length, which consisted principally of details relative to the immense strength of the Republic, as well with respect to its internal resources, as to its military concerns. He said, he was prepared to shew, by incontrovertible proofs, that France was at this moment not only stronger than all her enemies united, but even stronger than at any period since the Revolution. Their armies were represented by Ministers as undisciplined, disorderly, and ill appointed, but the reverse was the fact ;—they amounted now to the immense aggregate of 1,200,000 men, the best disciplined and provided of any troops in the world ; this was now so obvious as to be beyond denial, and even as notorious as their unparalleled successes.—He then adverted to the state of the French Navy, which, notwithstanding the checks it had received last summer, was in a state of progressive increase ; it was now, he said, if not superior, equal to, or at any

rate very little inferior to our own. Thus circumstanced, in what state must we expect to see it next summer, and the probable consequences of which were too obvious to need pointing out. With respect to the supposed deplorable state of the Finances of France ; he could prove that their Finances were at this moment flourishing beyond any former period.—In addition to what he had already stated, he observed the great accession of strength France would receive by the conquest of Holland, which now may be regarded as certain, and by turning its powerful navy against this country, to which it was not improbable but the Spanish navy, either by means of negotiation or force, would form an addition.

He then moved a Resolution, importing—“ That this country ought not, nor will it interfere with the internal Government of France, and that it is expedient explicitly to declare the same.”

The Earl of Carlisle, in a few words, expressed his disapprobation of the Motion, as worded by the noble Earl ;

* Sir William Dunkin.

it was of a very vague and ambiguous complexion; besides, it went too far for him to subscribe to. He admitted, that abstractedly, or generally speaking, the proposition was right, as no nation was justified in intermeddling with the internal concerns of another, except on grounds referring to principles of self-defence.

Lord Auckland was also averse to the proposition of the noble Earl, as, in the present situation of France, he was of opinion, that a secure and honourable peace could not be made with that country.

The Earl of Mansfield, in a speech of some length, opposed the Motion. He observed, that no political writer whatever had advanced such a proposition as that brought forward by the noble Earl. It certainly was in some circumstances not only justifiable but proper to interfere in the internal concerns of another country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the observations of his noble friend. He expatiated on the necessity and desirableness of a speedy peace; but said, that in some points he did not go so far as the noble Earl. The present proposition was of such a vague and indefinite nature, as to admit of various constructions: he therefore wished it was withdrawn.

Earl Stanhope, in explanation, supported his former observations, and was so well convinced of their truth and propriety, that he would take the sense of their Lordships, even if he stood alone on the occasion.

Their Lordships divided, and there appeared, against Lord Stanhope's proposition, 61: for it (himself) 1;—Majority, 60.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

After disposing of some business of a private nature, their Lordships (on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor) ordered that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the precedents of what had been the practice of that House, relative to the judgment in cases of high crimes and misdemeanors similar to those of Mr. Hastings.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

The land tax and malt tax bills were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Bedford moved that the order of the day be discharged, and

that the Peers be summoned for Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

The land and malt tax bills received the Royal assent by commission.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Lord Dundas, after being introduced in the usual form, took the oaths and his seat.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

The Duke of Bedford rose to make his promised Motion on a negotiation with France, which he prefaced with a speech of considerable length. He observed that his proposition, when fairly considered, would not in his opinion be opposed even by Ministers themselves, as in effect it would go no farther than to declare that we had no objection to treat for peace with the French, if they were willing to do so. He said, that Ministers had, by every possible art and delusion, endeavoured to impress the people of this country with the most unfavourable sentiments of the French, representing them as not only the perpetrators of the most shocking crimes in their domestic system, but aiming at universal conquest and dominion abroad. Ministers were loud in asserting, that a permanent and secure peace could not be made with such a system of Government as now existed in France, but he conceived the best way to render a peace permanent and secure with any form of Government, was to conclude it on reasonable and equitable terms; it would then become the reciprocal interest of both parties to adhere to it.—He would request their Lordships to contemplate on our very critical and alarming situation, and what powers and resources we had to prosecute the war with any hopes of success.—In the commencement of the war he believed that the great body of the people, inflamed by the arts and delusions of Ministers, were led to approve of it; but the mist had ever since been gradually clearing from their eyes; the events which had taken place, and the declarations of Ministers, induced them to entertain contrary opinions, and to view matters in their true light. This circumstance, more than all the rest, would enervate the power of Ministers to prosecute the war; and it was for them to consider how they persevered in a conduct evidently obnoxious to the people. His

proposition he purposely couched in such terms as he thought would obviate objection from all parts of the House, and which he conceived would in some degree tend to the desired end which they all had in view. He then moved a Resolution to the following effect: "That it is the opinion of this House, that no particular form of government existing in France ought to preclude such a negotiation as would prevent a peace, consistent with the honour, the security, or the interests of this country."

On the question being put, Lord Grenville rose, and, in a speech of some length, delivered his sentiments on the subject before their Lordships. With respect to the proposition offered by the noble Duke—on the first view of it, he did not see what difference of opinion could arise, but he by no means thought, that at such a juncture as the present, it was a proper resolution for their Lordships to adopt. He intended therefore, in the way of Amendment, to bring forward a proposition, which to agree to, would be much more consistent with the national honour, and its true interests, and which would eventually tend much more to accelerate the desired end, than the idea of the noble Duke; and as he thought it of very great importance that the two branches of the Legislature should act in unison, he would propose as an Amendment to the noble Duke's Motion such a proposition as was recently adopted by the other House of Parliament. He then moved An amendment similar to that moved by Mr. Pitt in the Commons the day before.

The Duke of Norfolk considered the House as having the option of two different motions before it; and as he deemed it calculated to relieve the minds of the people from the anxiety and dread they were under, at hearing the indefinite declarations of hostilities from Ministers, he would support the proposition of the noble Duke.

The Bishop of Llandaff spoke with his accustomed ability and information in support of the original Motion.

Lord Hawkebury and the Duke of Arhol spoke for the Amendment.

Marquis of Lansdowne said, that he did not mean to trespass on their Lordships' time; but that the importance of the subject had again brought him forth. The noble Marquis

having made many shrewd remarks on the Motion and Amendment, voted for the former.

Lord Hawke took a view of the Dutch navy, and said, from its defective state, the French would have very little reason to boast the acquisition.

Lord Hardwicke spoke against the Motion; he denied that the situation of this country was such as to lead us to risk our security by negotiating with a country whose principles were so hostile to all the Governments of Europe. A vigorous prosecution of the war he conceived to be the only means of obtaining a safe and honourable peace.

Earl Lauderdale censured the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in evading the proposition of his noble friend; and having gone over nearly the same line of argument that had been taken by the Duke of Bedford, concluded with giving his assent to the Motion.

Lord Carlisle contended, that the effect of the Motion would be to throw this country on the mercy of France, and therefore would most effectually prevent our obtaining either a secure or an honourable peace.

The Lord Chancellor, in a most able speech, proved to the House that the Amendment would effect all the good of the Motion, without being liable to so many and so strong objections.

The Bishop of Durham spoke in favour of the Amendment.

The Duke of Bedford having replied, Lord Grenville and Lord Auckland each said a few words in explanation, when the House divided:—For the Amendment, 88—Proxies, 25, 113; Against it, 15—Proxies, 2, 17; Majority, 96.—Adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension bill was brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Attorney General, read a first time, and its second reading fixed for Saturday.

The Earl of Guildford moved an Address to his Majesty, for the production of an account of the number of Prussian troops employed in the service of Great Britain, pursuant to the treaty formed with his Prussian Majesty, and also an account of the money paid to his Prussian Majesty for the same.—Ordered, Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

MR. Grey rose, and after having adverted to that part of his Majesty's Speech which touched on the impracticability of treating for peace with the present ruling party in France, and on the explanation given of it in a late debate by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed, that he felt it his duty to give notice of a motion which he intended to bring forward the 20th inst. and which would have for its object, to be informed, why Ministers would not advise his Majesty to attempt a negotiation, even under the present existing circumstances, declaring it not to be our intention to interfere with the present internal Government of France.

Mr. Fox said, that previous to the discussion of that part of the Loan which was intended as a subsidy for the Emperor, he deemed it necessary to move, that an account be given in of the sums paid to the King of Prussia, and of the services which he had rendered to the general cause.

Mr. Jekyll seconded the motion, and proposed an Amendment, that besides the account of the money issued for, and received by the King of Prussia, an official return should be made of the number of troops brought into the field by him during the last campaign.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Fox, and went into an able defence of the subsidy granted to the King of Prussia; observing, that signal advantages had been reaped from it to the cause of the Allies, which the history of the campaign would abundantly prove.—He said, that no exact official return could be given of the number of troops employed by the King of Prussia in the general cause, as they were not commanded by a British officer, but that it was easily ascertained by other modes of general information. He therefore moved, that the words "return of the number of troops" be left out of the Amendment.

Mr. Windham supported Mr. Pitt; Mess. Fox, Sheridan, Thompson, and Jekyll opposed it; upon which a division took place, for Mr. Pitt's Amendment, 110; for the original Motion, 33.—Majority, 77.

Mr. Sheridan rose to support his

Motion for a repeal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He took a retrospective view of the conduct of Ministers since the time of the proclamation in September 1792, and reprobated in the severest language their various contrivances to create alarms, to excite distrust, by propagating wide and far the notion of plots and conspiracies, which he then, as he did now contend, never to have existed but in their own foul imaginations. They were conjured up and cherished for no other purpose but the gratification of their own criminal ambition, to serve their desperate endeavours to remain in power, and strengthen them to carry on the truly calamitous and accursed war.—The event, he said, of the late trials fully unmasked their manœuvres, and the verdict of different juries completely negatived the existence of that conspiracy, which they had employed such unwearied exertions to ascertain.—He also animadverted on the conduct and language of the Solicitor General, which he pointedly ridiculed; exposed in the most glaring view the system of employing spies and informers; and concluded by recommending, that the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act be restored to this country; declaring that he felt it his duty not to delay one moment exerting every nerve in his power that could contribute to insure him success.

Mr. Windham entered into a spirited reply, in which he displayed his usual ingenuity and philological acuteness.—A considerable part of his speech was allotted to a defence of his conduct, and that of those of his friends who had recently joined the standard of Administration.—He could by no means agree that the event of the trials alluded to was a decision of the point at issue between them—he contended that a decision of the Grand Juries who had found the indictments was a strong presumptive proof of guilt—and, impressed with these sentiments, he therefore could not regard but with the most decided disapprobation, the tenor and purport of what had been advanced by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Erskine entered into the subject at considerable length. He took a

comprehensive view of the various and complicated points of law which were involved in the question in debate; and made a pathetic and forcible appeal, as well to the understandings as the hearts of Ministers, conjuring them by every tie by which they could possibly be bound to the Constitution or their countrymen, not to suffer the odious unpopular suspension of that sacred bulwark of their common liberties to continue;—but for their own sakes, and for the sake of common policy, in an hour of such danger as the present, when the moment was not known that the enemy would not be on our coasts, to unite all the people in one interest, and in the support of our inestimable Constitution, by permitting them to partake freely of its blessings.

Mr. Serjeant Adair said, that the subject then under consideration of the House, was one upon which the public opinion was much misled. It was almost universally believed out of doors, that the whole of the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and that every man was at the entire mercy of the Minister. This was by no means the fact; there was only one clause of the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, the rest was in full force, and in every other case, except in a charge of treason, a man had the full benefit of the Act.—He had expected, that when such a motion was brought forward, Gentlemen would have come down to the House with proofs, or at least with arguments, to shew that the conspiracy which was proved to have existed was now no more; and concluded with saying, that it was proved clearly to the House, that the danger which called for the suspension had ceased when it should be proved that these Societies were dissolved; then, and not till then, would he consent to a measure which tended to deprive the Executive Government of that power which had been placed in their hands for the security of the whole kingdom.

Mr. Fox paid some very handsome compliments to the learned gentleman, but differed entirely from him in his opinion respecting the late trials.

The Master of the Rolls was of opinion, that a treasonable conspiracy had been fully substantiated; and that the meeting of any Convention, with intent to cause a form of Government, was an act of treason, whether such Convention proceeded to act or not.

Mr. Wilberforce entertained no doubt but that attacks had been meditated against the Constitution by several persons in this country; for this reason he was of opinion, that it was equally as necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government, as it was to conciliate the people. At the present period, therefore, he was of opinion, that the hands of Government ought to be strengthened, in order to punish such as should aim at destroying the happiness of this country.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as he had not yet heard any argument from the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side, it was impossible for him to reply to that ingenuity, which, although intitled to his approbation, nevertheless demanded no answer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the Hon. Gentleman had remarked, in such a triumphant tone, that no argument had yet been adduced against him, it was necessary to observe, that if this were the case, it was because nothing had been advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman that could produce any argument.

With respect to giving that suspension some longer duration, he said he could without difficulty state that this would probably be necessary, in order to defeat that triumph, on establishing those principles, which had so forcibly been stated during the debate of that day.

The question being called for, the House divided, when there appeared, for the Motion, 41; against it, 185—Majority, 144.

Mr. Maurice Robinson rose to speak to his promised motion relative to the state of the Navy, or rather to renew a few questions which on a former day he was desirous to put to some Lord of the Admiralty, if any had been present. The information he felt anxious to obtain, he imagined might be given him without his entering on the business in the way of a regular motion, which he was little inclined or encouraged to do, from the very thin appearance of the House.

The Speaker apprised the Hon. Gentleman, that as there was no regular motion before the House, he could not with propriety enter into any arguments on the subject; but advised him to defer his inquiries till to-morrow, when the business of the day would naturally give him an opportunity of gaining every information he could wish.

with, relative to every particular that regarded the navy.

Mr. Grey explained what to him appeared to be the intention and tendency of Mr. Robinson's motion, and advised also to defer the business till it might be discussed in a full House, and with the expectation of more satisfactory information.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

The House, in a committee of ways and means, voted 4s. in the pound as land tax, for 1795.

Also a continuation of the malt duties.

Admiral Gardner moved, that the number of 100,000 seamen, including 15,000 marines, be voted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1795, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lambton moved, that his Majesty be petitioned to order an account to be laid before the House of all the foreign troops at present in British pay.

He moved also, that there be laid before the House, a statement of all the foreign troops in British pay, who in the course of the last campaign have been wounded, killed, missing, or taken prisoners. He heard that at the siege of Dunkirk alone, of the Hanoverians who were under Marshal Freytag, three thousand five hundred were slain; and as he understood we had engaged to pay 30l. a man for all that were slain, the loss in one day to this nation amounted almost to 100,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that Mr. Lambton had stated inaccurately the sum to be paid; but even allowing his supposition to be true, as the disaster had happened in the prosecution of a war which Parliament approved, by the best means which the wisdom of Administration could devise, it did not affect any general question that could arise upon the war.—The motion was put and carried.

Col. Maitland moved, that there be laid before the House the precise number of British troops which have been killed, wounded, and missing, in the course of the last campaign. The motion was put and carried.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

The Speaker took the chair, and read letters from Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in answer to his communicating to them the vote of thanks of the House, and expressive of the deep and lively sense of gratitude they en-

tertained for that high and flattering honour.

The land and malt tax bills were read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for renewing an act passed in the last sessions of parliament, for the partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—On the night when the motion was made for the revival of this Act, he had not an opportunity of explaining, as fully as he wished, the grounds which induced him to think that it would be extremely impolitic at this moment to deprive the Executive Government of the power vested in their hands. After the decision of the House that night, he was led to think that Gentlemen would not make any opposition to his bringing in the bill. If, when the bill was brought in, Gentlemen should think proper to oppose it, he should then enter fully into the subject.—He would not at present take up more of the time of the House, but merely to move for leave to bring in the bill, it being of course understood that it was liable to opposition in all its stages.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was determined to give every opposition in his power to this bill; he would not even consent to its being brought into the House: if he did not take the sense of the House upon the present Motion, it was because he was ashamed to have it known that the House was so thin when a question of such immense magnitude was to be brought forward.

Mr. Lambton expressed himself much astonished, after what had passed, that Government should think of bringing forward such a bill, without laying fresh grounds before the House.

The Solicitor General contended, that the facts laid before the House originally, when the Suspension Bill was passed, had not been altered; and therefore the same circumstances that justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act then, would justify it now.

The House then divided, Ayes 71; Noes, 13.—Majority, 58.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

A petition was presented from the merchants, traders, ship-owners, and inhabitants of Kingston upon Hull, and its vicinity, praying that such means may be taken on the part of Govern-
ment,

ment, as may best conduce to the restoration of a peace; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a copy of the order in council, permitting the importation of goods, wares, and merchandizes, from the provinces of Holland; and orders of council respecting corn.—To lie on the table.

At three o'clock the Call of the House commenced, which being gone through,

Mr. Fox moved, that the defaulters should appear in their places on Friday next; and that a second Call should take place on this day fortnight, during which interval the Members were not to leave town.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to render more effectual his Majesty's order in council of the 16th and 21st inst. for the admission of Dutch property into the ports of these kingdoms, and therein warehoused, which motion was agreed to, &c.

Mr. Pitt also moved for leave to bring in a bill for prohibiting the exportation of grain from Scotland, and opening the ports for the importation of every article of that kind, duty free—which was agreed to.

Colonel Maitland moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House the names, the dates of commissions, the services, &c. of such gentlemen as were lately promoted to the rank of field officers, &c.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

Mr. Windham rose to state the estimates of the army for the year ensuing, and after enumerating the charges for levy-money, supernumerary officers, cloathing the militia, guards, garrisons, &c. he moved that 222,656 men, including fencibles, &c. be voted for the service of the ensuing campaign, the expences of which amounted to 6,652,745*l*. The increase of the land forces beyond the last year would rise to the number of 73,000, the increased expence attending which amounted to the sum of 2,195,489*l*.

General Tarleton, in a very long and elaborate speech, defended on the mil-

conduct and misfortunes that marked and disgraced the last campaign. He lamented the fruitless expenditure of the public money, which would have been rendered less unpalatable, had victory or any solid advantage attended the exertions of our armies.—He took a cursory view of the other prominent features of the campaign, and from the whole could not think himself warranted to expect any better success from our future efforts, than from those we had already to ineffectually exerted.—The scene that was open to us he regarded as too tragical to be surveyed by any Englishman without shame, sorrow, and indignation; nor was there any change to be expected in the ruling power of France that would not turn to our disadvantage.

Mr. Hufsey lamented the dangers and difficulties to which we were exposed—it was his opinion, that if we were reduced to our *last stake* (which God forbid) we should employ that *last stake* in the surest and most rational manner. This he did not conceive to be done by the immense additions that our land forces received, to the disadvantage, he feared, of our naval strength, which we should use every possible exertions to increase. He would therefore move that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, that the state of the navy might be considered before the army estimates were finally determined.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what fell from Mr. Hufsey, and could not acquiesce with him in supposing that we were reduced to any thing like our *last stake*. He took a view of our different operations both in and out of Europe, and contended, that in point of resources, of commerce, and revenue, the great sinews of war, this country scarcely ever stood in a more flourishing condition.—There was no man more eagerly disposed than he was to put our navy on the most respectable and firm footing, but that did not exclude our attention to the augmentation of our army, which in every war we had carried on with success, went hand in hand with the increase of our naval force, and, by enabling us to make powerful diversions on the continent, contributed considerably to the general success.

Mr. Fox entered into an examination of the conduct of Ministers, on which he

heaped every epithet of blame--To their want of wisdom and ability he was justified in attributing the long list of calamities that pressed upon us in the course of this disastrous war.—He deplored the miserable fate of our gallant troops, that were sent to the continent like so many victims that could meet with nothing but butchery and death, and reprobated the measure of leaving our army in the most desperate situation to protect Holland, even after we knew that terms of peace had been offered by that country to the French Republic, which every power of Europe, and even our own allies, have *virtually* acknowledged.

Mr. Pitt made a most able and eloquent reply to the many charges brought against him by Mr. Fox, and accused the Hon. Gentleman of ambitious views, and of a desire to get into the place he held; he advised him, therefore, to present a petition to his Majesty, praying him to remove from his councils persons so glaringly incompetent to direct, and solicit to be employed together with his friends, whom he seemed to think so eminently qualified for extricating us from the difficulties in which we were now involved. He could not however imagine that his petition would be very graciously attended to, as the dispiriting tone of lamentation he so affectedly assumed, and the fashionable term *disastrous*, that was so studiously employed and repeated, could not be very acceptable to the ear of a Monarch who entertained so high an opinion of the spirit, loyalty, and love of his subjects.

Mr. Hussey's Amendment was negatived, upon which the original motion was put and carried.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the freemen of the town of Carlisle, humbly praying that the Honourable House would, in its wisdom, take every possible step to put a speedy termination to the ruinous and disastrous war in which we were engaged, the avowed purposes of which could never be accomplished.

Lord Morpeth rose, and produced a protest against the proceedings of the meeting at Carlisle, which he said was signed by no less than 1200 or 1300 names, and many of them men of the first property and highest respectability in that part of the country. The noble Lord did not deny but that peace

was very generally desired, and that the necessity of it was widely felt; but a difference of opinion arose concerning the means by which it could be procured, and the time when it could be attempted; any attempt at the present moment he regarded as utterly unwise, unsafe, and ineffectual.

Mr. Curwen declared that the petition he had the honour to present was no manufactured petition; that it was neither prompted nor intended to answer any party purposes. However strong his friendship might be for certain Gentlemen, it never should lead him to support them, but as long as their principles and talents were turned and employed for the honour and advantage of their country.

Mr. Fox complimented the noble Lord who produced the protest, on the candid and clear manner in which he defended it. He could not, however, perceive any essential difference of opinion between the protestors and petitioners, as the only one that appeared related not to the propriety of the measure, but to the time of adopting it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to obtain the same end that was the object of the petitioners, but could not concur with them in the measures they were inclined to adopt. The petitioners desired immediate steps to be taken to procure it. The protestors breathed after peace also, but feared it would be retarded. He could not, therefore, concur in any petition that did not argue and evince a confidence in the wisdom of parliament.

Mr. Sheridan hoped no opposition would be made to the petition lying on the table. He could not think it decent to treat with such marked disrespect any number of petitioners, who could prevail on a Member of that House to present their petition.

Mr. Lambton gave notice, that if it was agreeable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to defer the discussion of the Imperial Loan, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Grey) would postpone his intended motion of to-morrow till Monday next.

Mr. Pitt agreed to the arrangement.

The Report on the army estimates being brought up, and ordered to be read a second time,

Mr. Fox thought it his duty to state to the House, that though he put a number of questions relative to the exertions that were promised to be made

made to strengthen our Navy, he had not as yet been able to obtain any thing like a satisfactory answer. If ever, he said, the military establishment of this country was to be sacrificed to the naval department, it was in the present awful and alarming crisis, and he would again repeat it to be his serious wish, that ships of war should be immediately constructed in every port and creek of the kingdom capable of admitting them.

Mr. Pitt insisted, that in no war was there more attention paid to our naval force than during the present, and that never at any other period had it received greater accessions of strength.—He also contended, and he would ever persist in it, that sound policy required that our military force should be kept on the best possible footing, at the same time that we increased our naval power; that both should always act in concert, and go hand in hand; and that to their mutual exertions we were indebted for the most signal successes that ever crowned our arms.

General Smith was of opinion that every dock, even merchants docks, should be immediately employed for the construction of ships of war.

Mr. Dundas vindicated the character of Ministers from the imputations of neglect so frequently thrown out against them. The land force, he contended, was not too much augmented, nor, perhaps, so much as the necessity of the times required.

The remaining Resolutions of the Committee were then read, and agreed to by the House.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for punishing of Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better regulation of the troops in quarters, &c. which was ordered accordingly.

The Attorney General moved to discharge the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to suspend further the Habeas Corpus Act, and that a new one be made for the same to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The order respecting defaulters on the Call of the House was postponed—after which, at nine o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition on behalf of the Innkeepers and Taverners of England, stating the circumstances under which they

laboured, from having his Majesty's troops quartered on them in great numbers, which was ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Lambton, on its being moved that the Act for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus bill be read a second time, rose to oppose it. He regarded the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act not only as unnecessary, but as a shameful aspersion, and foul calumny on the national character—which was never more than at the present time distinguished for an enlightened zeal and loyal attachment to the Constitution and the King; he should therefore give the motion his decided negative.

Mr. Attorney General rose to support his motion, and controvert the observations and arguments adduced by the last speaker; and proceeded to advance a variety of proofs that there still existed a necessity for adopting and persevering in the measure now before the House.

After which several other Members spoke, whose arguments were similar to those used by Gentlemen on a former debate on this subject.—After which the question for a division was put and agreed to: For the motion, 239; against it, 53.

The bill was then read a second time; ordered to go through a Committee on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at three o'clock till

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

William Baldwin, Esq. was sworn in, and took his seat for the borough of Malton.

Mr. Alderman Anderson presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Livermen, &c. of the city of London, praying that every effort and means should be employed to put a speedy termination to the calamitous contest in which we at present are unhappily engaged. The petition enumerated the various disappointments and disasters of the war, and expressed a serious wish that Ministers would disclaim all interference in the establishment of the French government as a preliminary step towards a peace.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

General Smith introduced a conversation relative to the state and comparative promotion of the East-India Company's troops and those of the King, and put a variety of questions, in answer to which he wished to obtain some satisfactory information.

Mr. Dundas assured the House that there was no object he had more at heart, than the putting of the India army on a proper footing, nor was there any on which he had bestowed more care, attention, labour, and assiduity.—But as the arrangement of the business did not depend solely on him, he could not attempt giving the answer solicited, or account for the officers of the King's army superseding those of the Company's.

Mr. Grey said, he rose in consequence of a notice he had some time ago given, to call the attention of the House to a question, than which none more serious and important had ever as yet occupied its deliberative capacity.—We were, he said, now called on to discharge a duty that came home to our feelings and our consciences; for we were to act as jurymen, on whose verdict hung the fortunes and the lives of all our fellow citizens.—He obviated the objections that might be made to the House coming to a vote that would contradict its former decisions, and reminded Gentlemen, that under all the changes exhibited by the varying scene of the French Revolution, he, and those with whom he had the honour to act, uniformly dissuaded the continuance of hostilities. He reprobated the conduct by which, at the origin of the war, we had exasperated the French, by sending away one Minister commissioned to treat with us, and refusing to admit another. Mr. Grey again repeated, that the object of the war was unattainable, and censured the impolicy of one country's interfering with the government of another, which, in the present case, he pronounced to be exacting from the French unconditional submission.—Mr. Grey now passed over, in review, the rapid and countless victories of the French, a train of successes unparalleled in history. He contended that their resources were far from being exhausted, as appeared from the late reports of their Committees; that, on the contrary, they must be incredibly increased from the large additions of territory and treasure they have lately received, and above all, by the possession of the bank of Amsterdam, which a great orator had identified with the bank of England, and pronounced their fate to be necessarily connected.

Mr. Grey adverted also to the exhausted means of our Allies, and to

the kind of force they opposed to the French, and said they could not be animated with the same spirit that rendered their enemies invincible. He contended that we had little to hope from the Emperor, or the Empire; that he was already drained of men and money, that he had no means of recruiting his armies, no provisions to maintain them, and that the intended loan to be raised for him would never revert to our advantage.

Mr. Grey recommended the diverting our expences into another channel, namely, the strengthening our navy, which would avail us much more effectually than any succour we could buy from German princes, and German mercenaries.

Mr. Grey concluded a speech of considerable length by moving, “That it is the opinion of the House, that the existence of the present Government of France ought not to be considered as precluding a negotiation for peace.”

Mr. W. Smith seconded the Motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, whatever was new in the Hon. Gentleman's argument was a departure from those principles which had been so solemnly sanctioned by parliament—principles from which, notwithstanding all the rumours industriously circulated in the country, no trusted parliament would ever shrink. These were the reasons which induced him to propose an amendment, which consisted at one combining the dignity and consistency of parliament.—He then proposed the following amendment to the motion of Mr. Grey—Resolved, “That under the present circumstances, this House feels itself determined to support its determination to support his Majesty's Government in their various and necessary war, and during the time the only reasonable prospect of permanent security and peace to this country; and that for the attainment of this object, this House relies with equal confidence on his Majesty's intention to employ vigorously the force and resources of the country in support of its essential interests; and on the desire uniformly manifested by his Majesty to effect a pacification, on just and honourable grounds, with any Government in France, under whatever form, which shall appear capable

ble of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with other countries."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then pressed, in a very strong point of view, the consequences which any relaxation on our part might have on the interior of France, amongst those individuals who must submit in hopeless acquiescence to a system which they would otherwise reject; and concluded with observing, that as from the other side of the House he had received assurances that he should obtain an extensive and liberal support, he complimented the Hon. Gentleman on the sacrifice of that consistency and honour which might have tended to a successful termination of the contest in which we were engaged.

Sir W. Young rose and observed, that the amendment which had been proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, so perfectly accorded with his ideas, that he was happy in having the honour of seconding it.

Mr. Coke lamented, that the misconduct of Ministers had reduced the country to the degraded situation in which it now certainly stood; and having made some general strictures upon the conduct of the war, he concluded by giving his hearty concurrence to the Motion.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that he still retained the opinion which he had had the honour of stating on the first day of the sessions. Every hour's reflection, every day's experience, confirmed him more and more in that opinion. The Motion which the Honourable Gentleman had made, was one to which he should certainly have no hesitation to give his assent. But, at the same time, he should like it better if couched in different terms. He had drawn up a motion (which he believed he could not then regularly submit to the House) expressing his ideas upon this subject. If, however, he were called upon to decide between the original motion and the amendment proposed by his Right Honourable Friend, he should feel no hesitation whatever in voting the former. He should not take up more of the time of the House now, but just to show the way in which he wished the motion had been modified, which was to declare that the existence of the present Government in France should not be a bar to peace, provided

such terms could be attained as were consistent with the honour and interests of Great Britain.

Mr. Fox said, that from the language which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had very little reason to expect such an amendment as had been proposed to-night. However, there was one point gained by this debate, which was, that there was an end to the declamation which had so long been held about the impossibility of treating with the French Government.—But still the Minister was afraid to meet the question, and in order, as he said, to avoid misrepresentation, he had contrived to introduce an amendment, which must necessarily produce misrepresentation, from its total intelligibility.—But surely Gentlemen would not deny that the language held by Administration upon this occasion was in substance the same as that which he (Mr. Fox) and his friends had been using for two years, and for which they had been represented as enemies to the Constitution, and as advocates for the system of Jacobinism.—It had been said, that the French shewed no symptoms of peace towards us; on the contrary, they were more hostile to us than any of the combined powers. If the fact were so, it was easily accounted for. This country was the only one that in plain terms declared that it would not treat with them, and of course their conduct to us was so far justified. Having pressed these arguments with great force, he concluded with giving his most decided support to the present motion.

The question was now loudly called for, when a division took place upon Mr. Grey's motion: For it, 86; against it, 269; majority, 183.

A division then ensued upon Mr. Pitt's amendment: For it, 254; against it, 90; majority, 164.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Hufsey moved, that an account be laid on the table of the amount of the National Debt, and the interest due thereon, up to the 31st of January 1795. Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday next he would bring forward a proposition, concerning the most effectual means of providing an additional supply to his Majesty's naval forces. His proposition had for its object, that no ship should be

be permitted to clear outward, without delivering in the number of hands it employed, and without contributing a certain number of men to the Royal Navy, in proportion to its crew: that the owner of every ship be obliged to provide a certain number of seamen above their usual crew, to unite in protecting the commerce they carry on; that many of those employed on the water, and in the internal navigation, should contribute to keep up the nursery for seamen, and that those who were not actual seamen, and mere landmen, should be gradually engrafted into the sea-service; that a general call should be made through the different counties, to furnish landmen for the naval service, and that the Magistrates of the said counties should exact, in each parish, a certain number of men from every house that did not pay taxes, and that a fine be levied, to increase the bounty-money, on such parishes as should be found in default.

Mr. Grey said, that the general object of the measure had his sincere and cordial wishes for its success.

Mr. Pitt then moved, "That the most speedy and effectual means should be employed for providing an additional supply of men to his Majesty's naval force;" which was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Grey stated to the House, that as the event of his motion on Monday last was far from being satisfactory, he felt it his duty to revive the question as soon as possible, but he did not think it proper then to state the terms in which he meant to make the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday he expected to bring up his Majesty's message re-

lative to the Austrian loan, and that on the following day it would be taken into consideration.

Mr. Attorney-General moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House go into a Committee on the Bill for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Fox opposed it, on the ground of the general arguments already adduced against the bill, and hinted an intention of proposing a declaratory bill on the subject of the law of treason—that it might be once for all made publicly clear and intelligible.

After a few observations from the Attorney-General, the Motion was put, that the Speaker leave the chair, on which the House divided; for the motion, 68; against it, 14—Majority 54.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Serjeant Watson in the chair. The blanks being filled up, it was resolved that the bill continue in force till the last day of the present Session.—The Report was immediately brought up, read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

The Habeas Corpus bill being read a third time,

Mr. Attorney-General then moved, that the said bill now pass. A division took place: Ayes, 62; Noes, 4; Majority, 58.

Mr. M. Robinson resumed the business of the quantity of flour consumed and misapplied in the composition of hair-powder; he gave notice, that on the first open day he would call the attention of the House to that subject, which could not be too seriously considered.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 22.

MR. RUSSELL, from the country, appeared the first time at Drury-lane in the characters of Charles, in "The School for Scandal," and Fribble, in "Miss in her Teens." In the former character he was not seen with much advantage, his figure being too slight for the dignity of a fine gentleman, and his voice, which had an impediment not thought offensive in Fribble, rather disagreeable in Charles. In low comedy he

will probably hereafter shew himself no mean proficient?

23. A Miss Walkup, from Greenwich, appeared the first time on any Stage at Covent-Garden, in Marianne, in "The Dramatist." This Lady's figure and manner were impressive in her favour, but she seemed to act under the disadvantage of indisposition. Her voice was almost inaudible at any distance.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

26. Mr. Wathen appeared for the first time as a hired Actor, at Drury-lane, in the character of Sadi, in "*The Mountaineers*," as the double of Mr. Bannister, jun who was prevented by indisposition. His performance, considering the wretched nonsense he had both to sing and say, shewed some degree of talent, and proved that he will be a useful assistant to Mr. Bannister in future.

27. "*The Mysteries of the Castle*," a Dramatic Tale, by Mr. Andrews, was presented the first time at Covent Garden, the Characters as follow :

Fractioso,	-	Mr. Quick.
Carlos,	- -	Mr. Pope.
Count Montoni,		Mr. Hailey.
Hilario,	-	Mr. Lewis.
Bernardo,	-	Mr. Macready.
Montauban,	-	Mr. Incedon.
Valoury,	-	Mr. Munden.
Cloddy,	- -	Mr. Fawcett.
Fisherman,	-	Mr. Powell.
Julia,	- -	Mrs Wallis.
Constantia,	-	Mrs. Mountain.
Annette,	-	Mrs Mattocks.

In this drama it was expected that "*The Mysteries of Udolpho*" would have furnished the principal part of the plot. The name of Montoni only is taken from thence, but the character exhibits few of the daring, bold qualities of that fierce assassin. Although nothing else is taken from Udolpho, Mr. Andrews has availed himself of a striking incident in "*The Sicilian Romance*" of the same Author, which forms the tragic part of this absurd mixture of tragedy, comedy, farce, opera, and pantomime.

The same evening Mrs. Cornelys appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in Donna Clara, in "*Two Strings to Your Bow*."

Drury-Lane the same evening produced a young lady of the name of Milan, in Lydia Languish, in "*The Rivals*." She comes from the country, and possesses an agreeable person, with a good voice, but at the same time a manner better adapted to a provincial stage than to a Theatre Royal.

6. Miss Arne, grand daughter of Dr. Arne, appeared the first time on any Stage, at Drury-Lane, in Polly, in "*The Beggar's Opera*." With every prejudice in her favour, this young lady can hardly be said to have been a successful candidate. Her person, though small, is interesting, and her features have the requisites of stage expression; her eyes are intelligent,

her articulation clear and distinct, though her voice has more sweetness than power, for, with all the confidence she gained from repeated plaudits, she was unable to exhibit a capacity of tone strong enough to fill the Theatre. Her manner, however, was chaste, and on a smaller stage she may probably afford more satisfaction.

11. "*Alexander the Great; or, The Conquest of Persia*," a grand pantomimic ballet, by Mr. D Egville, was performed the first time at Drury-Lane. Grandeur and magnificence, splendid scenery, and graceful, energetic, and impressive action, characterize this ballet, which is superior to any thing ever exhibited on the English Stage. On the Theatre which formerly shewed the wonderful powers of Garrick, Cibber, and Pritchard, and at present those of Kemble and Mrs Siddons, we felt, however, some regret at beholding the present entertainment, which is of a species we rather wished confined to the Italian Stage. In this ballet are exhibited the general incidents of Alexander's progress in Persia; his difficulties in surmounting the apprehensions and reluctance of his army; his alliance with the celebrated Amazon; the furious impetuosity of his courage at the storming of Gaza; the Battle of Arbela; his treatment of Darius and his family, and his entrance into Babylon and marriage with Statira. The management of the scenery, and indeed the general management of the whole, entitle it to very high praise.

14. "*Crotchet Lodge*," a Farce, said to be by Mr. Hurlstone, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Landlord,	-	Mr. Quick.
Ap Shenkin,	-	Mr Barnard.
Dashly,	- -	Mr. Macready.
Dr. Chronic,	-	Mr. Powell.
Nimble,	- -	Mr. Fawcett.
Miss Crotchet,		Miss Chapman.
Mrs. Crotchet,		Mrs. Davenport.
Thistle,	- -	Mrs. Martyr.

This farce in its outset promised better than the conclusion produced. The spouting landlord; the first part of Nimble, taken obviously from Goldsmith's *Disabled Soldier*; the Welch Squire, and the Musical Lady, were characters from which more entertainment might have been expected. The plot was obscure and improbable, and the audience, who heard it with candour and patience, did not at the conclusion afford it any marks of their favour.

P O E T R Y.

P O E T R Y.

THE GENIUS OF MELANCHOLY,
AN ODE.

CLOSE enwrapt in musing trance,
See yon per five youth advance,
Drest in flowing sable robe,
Grasping in his hand a globe :
Mark his step, and mark his gait,
See he scorns the pomp of state ;
Looks with pity on a throne,
Loves to live and die alone,
For Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Hence, be gone ! th' Enthusiast cries,
(Darting wild his flaming eyes)
Folly fond, and fashion gay,
Silken pleasure, hence away.
By the world forsok, forgot,
Let me seek thy shady grot,
Melancholy, heav'nly maid,
Thick embower'd in cypress glade,
And weave a chaplet Fortune cannot fade.

While the shades that glimmer fall,
Gently steal along the wall,
Mantling some monastic pile,
Or cathedral's holy aisle,
Let me haunt the sacred gloom,
Watch, and whisper round the tomb :
Meditation mild, and fair,
Sours sublime, through fields of air,
To worlds of glory which the bless'd share,

Or when sober twilight gray
Closes up the eye of day,
Let me tread where giant oak
Never felt the Woodman's stroke ;
Seek some Hermit's lone retreat,
Or some mossy grass-grown seat :
There entranc'd I love to lie,
And with keen and piercing eye
Explore the gems that glitter in the sky.

Aweful grandeur ! splendid sight !
Glorious frame refulgent bright !
Lo ! the Moon, serenely sweet,
Tips with gold the Eagle's feat ;
Gilds the cliff's rough rugged side,
Trembles o'er the wat'ry tide :
Not a breeze presumes to blow,
Solemn silence rules below ;
Charm'd with the sight, my bosom learns to glow.

Let me tread the pebbly shore,
When the wild waves rave and roar ;
When the mighty whirlwinds sweep
O'er the bosom of the deep ;
When the surges mountain high
Seem to dash against the sky ;

String my arm with strength to save,
Beating back the boist'rous wave,
Yon ship-wreck'd Sailor from a wat'ry grave,

Off I range the desert plain,
Off attend the house of pain,
Bending o'er the bed of death,
Cheer the sufferer's parting breath ;
Or unholt the Felon's cell,
Where despair and anguish dwell ;
Call repentance from on high,
On his sullen couch to lie,
And calm his woe to-morrow doom'd to die.

How I glory to impart
Comfort to a sinking heart,
Smooth affliction's thorny bed,
Sooth the mourner, raise his head !
While my time I thus employ,
Catch a melancholy joy ;
Far from cities far I flee,
Scenes like these I seek to see—
O Melancholy, let me dwell with thee !

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

SONNET

TO THE MORNING STAR.

STAR of the Morn, whos' mild benignant
beam,
At early dawn with ever-cheering ray,
O'er night's last shadows shoots a golden gleam,
Auspicious herald of approaching day !
Thy splendour decorates the vaulted sky,
Extatic fervour kindles as I gaze, [eye,
And while thy form resplendent charms the
Creatude chaunts aloud th' Almight's
praise.
Fair as thou art, yon glowing Orb so bright,
Beacon of bliss which I with transport see,
The soul will sail to scenes of nobler light,
Rapt on the cherub-wings of extacy.
The Sons of God with beams of glory shine,
More fair, more bright, more exquisite than
thine.

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

SONNET,

ON SEEING A ROBIN RED-BREAST TAKE
REFUGE IN A CHURCH DURING A
HARD WINTER.

SWEET Bird ! who 'neath this awful roof
has found,
From the fierce freezing of the wint'ry wind
(While Nature's fleecy mantle veils the
ground),
A safe retreat ; ah ! gentler of thy kind !
Still

Still linger here. Here consolation smiles ;
Here rest thy weary wing, devoid of dread ;
No danger hovers 'mid these vaulted aisles,
But sacred silence shields thy harmless
head.

To gain a pittance scant, where'er you roam,
And cheerless wander through the short-
liv'd day,

This fabric still shall be thy hallow'd home,
At close of eve—bend here thy pensive
way.

Weave here, sweet Bard! thy consecrated
nest,

The altar—is the refuge of distress.

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

To S T E L L A.

FCMINAS, &c. *

L ONG did my heart at beauty's feet
Its votive altar, raise :
Oft as I saw her radiant smile,
I paid my willing praise.

Yet not to form alone I bow'd,
Nor wo shipp'd tinctur'd skin :
I thought that ev'ry claim without
Announc'd a grace within.

"Mistaken rule of worth to judge!"
Fail'd hope spoke fate's decree.
By others taught the wrong to quit,
I've prov'd the true in thee,

Thy mind, of angel mould, gives charms
To ev'ry look and air :
I see thee good ; I hear thee wise ;
And therefore think thee fair.

PRESO.

S O N N E T

To THE RIVER MOUL †.

ALL hail! sweet natal stream, as crystal
clear,

Pure and unfill'd as the new-fall'n snow ;
How joys my heart to see thine eddies flow,
And once again thy murm'ring rills to hear !
Soft flowing Moul, full oft thy winding way
The sportive Angler's musing step invites,
And the gay Milk maid, flush'd with
young delights,

Chaunts on thy daised banks her rustick lay :
Whilst his rich fleece the skilful washer laves,
And Commerce springs from out thy white-
ning waves ‡.

To thee return'd (I own the bliss supreme)
Athirst and wearied, yet with chearful
mind,

Give me, as on thy verdant bank reclin'd,
To sip from hollow'd hand thy cooling stream :
So shall no more the grazing cattle dare
To croud, with impious tread, thy limpid tide,
Thro' joyful meadows gently that thou glide
In smooth meanders, pure as liquid air.
Nor on thy banks shall aged oaks decay,
Perchance to fall and check thy wand'ring
way—

From lofty trees shall blustering winds retire,
And listen to the murmurs of thy waves :
Sweet sounds that music to my numbers gave,
And taught me first to tune my youthful lyre.

Oh had to thee his shell thy Badcock strung,
(For once cou'dst thou a § Badcock proudly
boast)

Ne'er had thy worth in lesser streams been
lost,

Hadst thou, sweet Bard, thy silver beauties sung,
High above all would'st thou have ris'n in
fame,

And gain'd fresh honours from thy Poet's
name.

A. Z.

* *Terminas alias, quia pulchras videbam, bonas fuisse crediti: te, quam bonam esse scio, etiam pulchram puto.*

† This River gives names to two Towns situated on its banks, viz. North and South Moulton in the County of Devon, the latter a Corporate and Market Town, and both considerably engaged in the woollen manufactory.

‡ It is said to take its own name from the Latin word *Mollis*, in allusion to its softness and its celebrity in whitening of wool.

§ South-Moulton was the Birth-place, and many years the residence, of the Rev. Samuel Badcock, who will there be long remembered not only as a literary friend, but also as a lively and elegant companion.—Is it not to be much regretted, that the world has not yet been obliged by the publication of some of his Sermons, several of which, it is understood, are now in the possession of private Clergymen in the County of Devon, to whom he gave copies; and might not these, without injury to his Executor, be collected and published for the benefit of the Charity School in his native Town?

S O N G,

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

Is aught more distressing than absence, O
say!

From the Fair whom we fondly adore?
Is aught more distracting than destiny's sway,
When it bids us ne'er visit her more?

Ah! no: but, thank Heav'n! tho' in absence
I mourn,

My best hopes are yet bounding to Love;
And my high-throbbing heart shall exulting
return

To whom Cupid and Reason approve.

The fates proving kind, with Love, Virtue,
and Joy,

My Matilda I'll take to my arms;
And blest Hymen his happiest bands shall
employ,

Whilst I sink safe to bliss in her charms.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Performance of *HAMLET*, by a Gentleman at *MARGATE*, who had lately acted the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH;

And written by Mr. BARRY.

ANXIOUS of late, yet hopeless of Applause,

I came to ask exemption from strict Laws;
But since this generous Public has decreed
Its liberal Praise—the Astor's highest Meed!
Since Critic-Friends have seal'd our Destiny
With Beauty's cheering Smile, and lustrous
Eye,

We dare, with grateful Confidence, display
Our shadowy Efforts to the Sun's bright Ray.
Yet chang'd the Scene—Houslow these
Boards no more,

But Denmark's regal Court and icy Shore.

Arduous the Task to fill up Shakespeare's
Line;

To trace how feigned and real Madness join;
To give to Doubt and Horror their deep Prints,
Vengeance his Shade, and Love her rosy Tints.
Yes! could we thus to' immortal Bard present,

Your "Heart's core" then would vibrate
each Intent;

Your Start, your Sigh, your Tear would
speak our Claim,

And fix—oh! rapt'rous Thought!—with
his, our Fame.

Bold wish! to arm with Nature scenic Art,
And lead the legion Passions to the Heart.

Arduous, indeed, this Task! "whilst we
deplore

"An Absent Friend, whose Parent is no
more:

* Alluding to the present fashion of driving horses that do not match.

"His aiding Powers denied"—but you are
kind,
And Friendship greets us with an ardent
Mind.

* * For the Lines marked by inverted
Commas, the Author is indebted to the
Gentleman who spoke this Prologue.

E P I L O G U E,

Spoken by Mr. ASHE.

IN the first dawns of dramatic art,
Thespis, they say, was trundled in a cart;
Coasting, perhaps, the fam'd Ægean deep,
He taught Greek Belles and Beaux to laugh
and weep!

For Greece might have, to dissipate her cares,
Her Margate, Ramsgate, King'sgate, and
Broadstairs:

And these were crowded, you may well
suppose, Sirs,

With Grecian Oilmen, and with Phrygian
Grocers.

Doubtless they were, or that adventurous youth,
Leander, prodigy of love and truth!

A Grocer he, or to a Grocer bound,
As Phrygia was for figs and dates renown'd;
How could he *jump* to gain fair Hero's graces,
Unless the Greeks had had their Watering-
places?

Or how he *drown'd*?—Alas! unhappy boy!
I hear him sigh "Adieu, figs, love and joy!"
He sinks—he dies—*there was no Margate*
boy.

Be warn'd ye lovers in marine retreats,
And to *dry land* confine your desperate feats!
—Now the Theatric Cart is seen no more,
Our Thespis's sport phaetons and tour;
Or in light curricles or tandems rattle,
Urging their high-bred different-coloured
cattle*.

For in this age refin'd the *acting passion*
Pervades the bosom of *all* men of fashion;
And who can wonder if in these he finds
"That last infirmity of noble minds,
The *leve* of *prais*, the high-aspiring claim,
To snuff the incense of immediate fame;
In *public speaking* gratify a pride,
To *Pulpits, Senates, and the Bar* denied;
The keener sense of conscious talents feel,
And meet loud plaudits in their grateful peal.

To Mrs. BRYAN, OF MARGATE,
ON HER GIVING AS A THEME FOR HER
SCHOLARS,

THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

I.

THAT from ourselves we always act,
Is told us many a time,
So that to ascertain the fact
Requires no aid of rhyme.

II. When

II.

When the four Virtues for a Theme
Our Tutors design'd,
We without reason do not deem
She took them from her mind.

III.

A mind like her's, in Life well try'd,
Confirm'd in Honour, Truth,
How fitted right and safe to guide
Rash unexperienc'd Youth.

IV.

Whilst Pedants Virtue's heavenly Laws
From Books by precepts teach,
Their idle lore, their musty saws
The ears but merely teach.

V.

Our fair Preceptress better knows
Her lessons to impart,
Herself as their example shows,
And plants them in the HEART.

Dr. DARWIN'S EPILOGUE
To HIS ZOONOMIA,
JUST PUBLISHED.

DUM liber astra petis, volitans trepidan-
tibus alis

Irruis immemori parvula gutta mari.
Me quoque, me currenre rota revolvit: his aetas
Volverit in tenebras, I liber, ipse sequar.

WHILST, my poor Book, on trembling
wings you rise,

And in imagination reach the skies—
Ah! blest in ignorance, you little know
How small a drop to Life's vast sea you flow.
So, in the changes of this mortal state,
Darkness and death thy Master shall await.
Proceed, then, boldly, make no longer stay,
Thou only to thy Author shew'st the way.

S.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF WM. HIBBS
BEVAN, ESQ. OF LINCOLN'S INN,
WHO DIED LAMENTED, OCT. 13, 1794.

COME, bright ingenuous Truth! your loss
deplora

Come, Friendship, weep, for Bevan is no more!
Come, if jur'd Innocence, that sought redress,
And Heav'n born Charity that loves to bless,
And Gratitude, for many hearts he knew
His gen'rous cares must render grateful too;
Come, round his grave lament the awful doom
Which laid your dear protector in the tomb!
Oh hapless Byfleet! Never more your bow'rs
Shall soothe the sweet retirement of his hours:
No more the tender Sire his day employs,
To grace with eager steps his boasted joys
Which center in his Wife and lisping Boys,

While conscious Hope his sparkling eye would
cheer,

And say his heart's delight was treasur'd here.
Dire was the stroke — Unerring was the
dart

Which pierc'd the Father's — Friend's —
and Husband's heart,

The Brother's too — and, Oh, restless tore
The softest ties affection ever wore!

The friend of social ease and blameless mirth
Shall droop in sadness o'er his silent earth.
Alas! how vainly would the Muse declare
The native worth which once was cherish'd
there;

Clear was his judgment and with wit refin'd,
And humble diffidence adorn'd his mind;
His modest wisdom glow'd serenely bright,
Yet meekly shone with no obtrusive light,
Like some fair star it cast its beams around
To guide the weak, the timorous not con-
found;

Ardent to serve without a selfish end,
The frank adviser, and th' impartial friend;
Each valued hour of life he seem'd to live,
And pardon'd wrongs — as Christians can
forgive!

Short was his race, by ling'ring time unchill'd,
Yet righteous heav'n beheld his course ful-
fill'd,

Its sacred truths within his bosom glow'd,
And cheer'd the prospect to its last abode.

Oh thou! the dear companion of his soul,
Whose griefs in vain ev'n friendship would
controil;

While sympathy bestows its gentlest art,
And pity yields thee half her bleeding heart,
Soft be thy tears since him thou dost lament
Has left the memory of a life well spent!

Oh dear remembrance! — In thy conscious
breast

'Twill yield the future hour of virtuous rest;
Soft as seraphic sounds, 'twill charm thy grief,
And that which points its sting shall yield
relief—

Ah think the claims of Innocence remain,
Nor shall a Mother's smile be ask'd in vain.
Oh! hush the charm which opening virtue
wears

Supply thy aching breast with gentler cares,
Extract the poison ev'n from sorrow's dart,
And guide lullamie comfort to thy heart! —
Devot on too no frighted stranger there —
Demands the mourner for her tend'rest care;
Religion speaks, she speaks of peace divine —
'Tis her's alone to conquer woes like thine,
And point sweet hope to that celestial shore,
Where love, immorta' grown, shall weep no
more.

Y.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARACLETE, NEAR THE CITY OF TROYES IN CHAMPAGNE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THE PARACLETE, a place which to the readers of English poetry will ever recall the delightful Epistles of Pope and Cawthorne, is built in the parish of Quincy, upon the little river Ardusson, near Nogent upon the Seine. It is a foundation which has not often attracted the notice of travellers; and but for the accessory circumstances belonging to it, would excite but little curiosity. To the English reader, however, a description of it must afford entertainment; and a very pleasing and exact one having been published a few years since by a Gentleman who concealed his name from the world, we shall give it in his words somewhat abridged*.

After describing his voyage, he says,

“On my landing at Nogent sur Seyne, it was very natural to wish a little exercise after a boat confinement of three days; and on asking how far off the convent of Paraclete was situated, the Captain answered,—“That man in the purple-livery is servant to the Abbess—is come here for letters, parcels, and other like commissions from Paris, as usual on the arrival of our boat; and he will conduct you there.”—

“—The moon shone very bright; and, it being near the vintage, I do confess I never had a more delightful evening walk. I soon found, as the clock struck ten on our approach to the convent, that it would be impossible to reconnoitre anything that night; but my walk was so far of service, besides exercise, that the servant had taken care to spread the report of a gentleman who was come from England purposefully, as he thought and said, on a pilgrimage to the Paraclete, that next morning I found everything prepared to receive a stranger, according to the laws of convents, which are often hospitals (Hospitaliers), as abounding in all the acts of hospitality.

“—You may imagine even the environs of the Paraclete gave me pleasure, though I could not be admitted till next day. The little river Ardusson glittered

along the valley; and as vineyards produce generally many glow-worms, no wonder the nightingales were inhabitants, as that is their favourite food.

“—As I knew Mr. Pope's elegant production by heart, I amused myself by repeating slowly the said poem as I returned to Nogent, being little more than a good English mile; and it held, by this economy, just to the town's end.

“—Though so early at the Convent next morning, I found an elegant summer breakfast provided in the Père St. Romain's apartment, who was then officiating at matins. I rather chose to enter the church, and was surpris'd to find the great altar due west, contrary to all rules of church-building, and only countenanced by one in Lombard street, which is north and south.

“—On my standing up at the Grille (which separates the choir from the church), one of the sisters (whose office it is to receive alms and hear messages of business to any individual of the Convent, so practis'd in all nunneries) asked me if I wanted any particular person. I told her my errand was only to see the church; on which she retired to her stall and devotion.

“—The Père St. Romain having finished the service and undrest himself, took me by the hand into his apartment, where I found another chaplain; yet neither so polite or learned as himself.

“After the usual refreshment, he said, that the Abbess, being in her 82d year, seldom rose till noon; but that she begged I would stay till I saw her, for she was my own countrywoman, though early called to be a convert from England, and was allied to the extinct families of Lifford and Stafford. She was also aunt to the Duke of Rochefoucault, and sister to the great Cardinal.

“Before dinner St. Romain walked with me round the domain. Mr. Pope's description is ideal, and to poetical minds easily conveyed; but I saw

* It is intitled “Bagatelles,” Paris. 1767.—We should be glad to be informed of the name of this Author, and if he is yet living.

neither rocks nor pines, nor was it a kind of ground which ever seemed to encourage such objects; on the contrary, it was in a vale; and mountains like the Alps generally produce views of this kind.

"I cannot but say too, that the line,

"See in her cell sad ELOISA spread,"

should be near her cell. The doors of all cells open into the common cloister. In that cloister are often tombs; and she may well be supposed to have quitted her cell (more especially in that warm part of France) for air, change of place, and refreshment.

"The superstructure of the Paraclete is not the same as we can imagine the twelfth century to have produced; but the vaulted part, as the arches are all pointed, may most likely be such.

"Adjoining to a low building, now inhabited by a miller, which has some marks of real antiquity (and St. Roman concurred with me in the sentiment), it seems to have been the public hall, where Abelard might have given his lectures; for in the wall, on each side, are small apertures, so horizontal that it has strong appearances of benches, which never rise theatrically in these buildings abroad.

"After dinner I had the honour of an hour's conversation with the Abbess, who declared that, during thirty-two years residence there in that character, she never had seen an Englishman; but that she believed once an equipage, which she had reason to take for an English one, stopt on the lawn before the great gate entering the quadrangle; but before she could signify her desire of seeing, and of course entertaining, the said company, they were departed

with the but too-usual post haste of my countrymen, who had just pencilled the upright of a building, which contented him; though not a stone of it was out of the quarry, perhaps, in the days of Abelard and Eloisa.

"I saw where the bones of these unfortunate lovers were deposited, by torch light; but I could ill remark more than that Eloisa appeared much taller than Abelard. A small plinth of brick or stone preserved the bones from being trampled on: and the abbatial vault in which they were deposited, being small, seemed much crowded.

"Before I arrived at this mansion of the dead, they shewed me all the vaulted part of the former church and private chapel, which were now well filled with wine. Magazines of this kind are often erected, even for sale, where convents are not wealthy enough in lands or public stock to support themselves; and in countries where wine is not the manufacture, they have resort to boarders or pensioners to maintain themselves; the value of money being altered as in all countries. In this convent are only twenty-two sisters."

The following Inscription has been lately put up in the church of the convent.

Hic

Sub eodem marmore jacent

Hujus Monasterii Conditor PETRUS

ABAILLARDUS,

Et Abbatissa prima HELOISA,

Olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infausis

nuptiis, et pœnitentiâ,

Nunc æternâ (ut speramus) felicitate

conjuncti.

Petrus Abailardus obiit xxi. Apr.

Anno 1141.

Heloise xvii. Mail 1163.

Curâ Carolæ de Rincy, Paracletæ

Abbatissæ, 1779.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

HONOR-GUARDS, JAN. 20. 1795.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated head quarters, Doorn, January 19, which has been communicated by his Royal Highness to Mr. Secretary Dundas, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday

preceding; and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making

making in consequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yffel.

The following is the return of the killed and wounded of Major-General Coate's brigade on the 10th inst.

Royal Artillery. 2 Lieutenants wounded.

40th Foot. 2 rank and file wounded; 1 missing.

59th Foot. 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

79th Foot. 1 sergeant wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

Officers wounded.

59th Foot. Captain Vaughan, Lieutenant Watts, Ensign Jones.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Legg.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from General Count Walmoden and Lieutenant General Harcourt by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Voorhuisen, Jan., 16, 1795.

Since my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden.

On the 14th inst. they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the river. These posts were, however, immediately recovered and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British Guards, and of Balm's Infantry; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfort and its environs; the remainder of our

position, including the Grep, is still occupied by General Hammerstein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if possible. This day we shall march to Apeldoren, where the army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yffel.

*Head-Quarters, Voorhuisen,
Jan. 16, 1795.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards and other corps whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited; and I am happy to add their loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and Captain Wheatley were slightly wounded, and about 20 men wounded and missing; none killed. The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French General, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off, and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, &c.

WM. HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army letters.

MADRID, JAN. 7.

The Mail, arrived yesterday from America, brought the account of a conspiracy having been discovered at
S i Mexico,

Mexico, towards the end of August

The plot, by which it was designed to murder the Vice-Roy and his family, to take possession of the Royal and Arch-Episcopal Palaces, the mint, inquisition, and other public buildings, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to and deliver over the city to the plunder of the populace and discontented Indians of some neighbouring towns, was conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, and were to be assisted in the execution of their plan by a number of their countrymen, who, contrary to the general practice of this Government, had been suffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.

Nearly about the same time a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fé, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding, but it was likewise prevented by discovery the very day before it was to happen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 3.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, late Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Alexander*, to Mr. Stephens (a copy of which is as follows), was received at this office the 20th of last month.

On Board the Marat, at Brest,
Nov. 23, 1794.

SIR,

The arrival of the *Canada* must long since have informed their Lordships of my misfortune, in losing his Majesty's ship *Alexander*, late under my command, having been taken by a Squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of 74 guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you for their Lordships' information. We discovered this Squadron on our weather-bow, about half-past-two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th inst. being then in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. north, 7 deg. 55 min. west, the wind then at west, and we steering north-east, on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard-locks on board, and without signal the *Canada* being close by us. We hoisted the strange ships a signal at five o'clock, the search of the *Canada* at half a mile distant, but

could not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-sails. About five o'clock, perceiving by my night-glass the strange ships to stand after us, we crowded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the *Canada*, and hauled more to the eastward. About day-break, the *Canada* passed us, and steering more to the northward than we did brought her on our larboard-bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her, and three of the line and one frigate chased the *Alexander*. About half-past-seven o'clock the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter-past-eight o'clock we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down the English and hoisted their's, and drawing up within gun-shot we began firing our stern-chases at them, and received their bow-chases. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the *Canada* drawing-up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chases, I made the *Canada*'s signal to form a-head, for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chace of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to the starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern-chases at the ships pursuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was become a complete wreck; the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant-yards shot away; all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less; nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into Brest. At this time the ships that had chased the *Canada* had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to consult my Officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when, upon surveying

surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described) they deemed any further resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her; and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then (painful to relate), I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown over during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided, and sent on board different ships; but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No Officer above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the marines, Messrs. Burns, boatswain, and M^cCurdy, pilot, were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my Officers and ship's company, marines as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applause; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their Lordships favour and protection: particularly Lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, West, and Daracott; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Browne, of the marines; Mr. Robinson, the master, together with the Warrant and Petty Officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,

R. R. BLIGH.

Philip Stephens, Esq. Secretary
to the Admiralty.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, Dec. 20. The sessions of yesterday were important. Lacroix, a well known literary man, has published

a work, in which he seemed to doubt whether the French People were really in favour of a Republican Government, and proposed to ask the People at large, Whether they would have a Republic, or the Constitution of 179. Upon this Lacroix and his bookseller were taken into custody, and will be tried. This occasioned the Convention to explain itself respecting the work in question, and they swore to support the Republic. Lequinio said, there would be no rest whilst any branch of the King's family was in the country, and proposed to send young Capet out of France, and that the Committees should consider of the best means for that purpose. This proposal was unanimously decreed.

Bourdon de l'Oise closed the Session by observing, that the views of the Royalists were less to re-instate a King than to ruin the Republic, by a Peace which would confine France within her old boundaries, leave her with a debt of between seven and eight thousand millions [336 millions sterling], and render the blood spilt by the brave Republicans of no use.

Notwithstanding the applause which attended the motion of Lequinio, to banish the young King, the report of Cambaceres has altered the opinion of the Convention upon this subject. On the examination whether it were more dangerous to preserve among them the disgusting remains of the Capets, or by their banishment to afford a centre to the emigrants, or a pretext to foreign Powers—the three Committees, united, have been unanimously of opinion to pass to the order of the day upon the motion of Lequinio. In consequence, the son and daughter of the late King will be preserved under guard in the Republic.

Jan. 11. The French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which might be estimated at about 600. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But General Le Maire, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the Governor a Proclamation which had been issued by the States-Generals, requiring in their names (in consequence of the Stadtholder having deserted himself) all the garrison towns of the United Provinces to surrender themselves

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

themselves to the French, articles were immediately proposed by the Governor, which were as readily acceded to by the Commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which Major Meade left the place, he being, in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and having received leave of absence accordingly.

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such others of the principal towns as had not then admitted them would open their gates on their appearance.

Bergen-op-Zoom was to surrender on Tuesday, and we need scarcely add, after what we have stated respecting General Le Maire's determination on the subject, that the 87th regiment were to be prisoners.

Amsterdam, Jan. 20. We have reason to look for something like the new French system; in some degree we have it already—the Magistracy is converted into a Municipality. The great officer of the city, M. Heilias, has been replaced by M. de Vissel, with the title of Mayor. This is the Citizen who was but two months ago condemned to six years imprisonment in a house of correction for having presented, in the name of captain Burghers, a request to the Burgomasters. He was conducted from prison to his new honour, and was borne in triumph by the people. We do not know if the Constitution will be further assimilated to that of the French, or whether it will be simply rectified to the last system which the Prussian troops demolished. In the mean time, the Citizens have recovered the right of being their own guard, according to the ancient statute of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF AMSTERDAM.

“ Brave Citizens,

“ We [here are inserted the names of the Citizens forming your Revolutionary Committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity!

“ By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have cast off the yoke which op-

pressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

“ You are free, you are equal!

“ Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

“ Fellow-Citizens, You may follow with confidence and security your usual avocations. Your persons, your properties, shall be protected.

“ We propose to you to name as your Provisional Representatives the following Burghers. Be assured, that they will watch over and protect your rights, your interests, and your liberties.

“ The Citizens whom we propose are:

[Here follow the names of the twenty-one.]

“ Chuse, Fellow-Citizens, these Patriots as your Representatives, that, in the name of the people of Amsterdam, they may forthwith enter upon the administration of your affairs.

“ We once more hail you, worthy Fellow-Citizens! By your own patriotism, with the aid, and under the guidance of such Representatives, order, tranquillity, and happiness, will reign in this City. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind is unknown to them, Fraternity with them, as with us, is the sole order of the day.

“ In the name of the Revolutionary Committee,

“ F. J. B. C. VANDER AA.”

“ *Amsterdam, the 19th Jan. 1795, and the First Day of Dutch Freedom.*”

Huerlem, Jan. 19. The time being arrived that our Citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1783 held the reins of Government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which, the following Proclamation was read in the Town-House with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

“ Whereas the Commissioners of the French Republic have disposed the people of the Low Countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by

a letter

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

a letter of General Dacudet's, written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the Citizens of this city are summoned to declare themselves free; some Citizens of this town, who for some time past have taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this Revolution, and invite all their Fellow-Citizens to join them. Their mutual interest urges them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the Members of the present Government must needs be hated by the French Republic; besides, the Citizens cannot confide in them. It is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employ and influence in Government.

"The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish Liberty and their native Country are required to join their armed Fellow-Citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon; and to give in their names, to the end that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the Provisional Civil Government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great Church, where plans will be proposed; at the same time, all Officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order: and the armed power gives all possible assurance for the safety of persons and property."

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH
COMMISSIONERS AT THE HAGUE,
ISSUED ON THE 27TH OF JANUARY
1795.

EGALITE,

UNITE, INDIVISIBI-
LITE,

FRATERNITE.

*Hague, the 7th Pluviose, the 3d Year
of the French Republic, one and
indivisible.*

The Representatives of the People belonging to the armies of the North, of the Sarre, and of the Meuse, taking

into their consideration the wants of the army of the Republic, and the necessity of supplying it with the objects of subsistence, supplies of provision and clothing, of which it has occasion, in the countries where it is established, wishing to avoid the means of particular requisitions, and the intervention of subaltern agents, they think it most agreeable to address themselves to the States-General, and formally invite them to supply them, in the space of one month, with the following quantities, viz.

200,000 quintals of wheat, avoirdupois weight.
5 millions rations of hay.
100,000 rations of straw.
5 millions bushels of corn.
150,000 pairs of shoes.
20,000 pairs of boots.
20,000 coats and waistcoats.
40,000 pairs of breeches.
150,000 pairs of pantaloons.
200,000 shirts.
50,000 hats.

To be delivered further, within two months, 12,000 oxen.

These different objects are to be delivered at Thiel, Nimeguen, and Bois-le-Duc, at three different times.

The Representatives of the People anxiously expect, that the States General will comply with the above request, and do every thing in their power to prevent their Fellow-Citizens from being troubled with the forms of a requisition, always perplexing to the inhabitants; and that they will use every exertion to complete their contingent. They hope, that the slow form of ordinary administration, and the doubts of the competency of their authority, which may put some stoppage to this operation, will be carefully set aside. They have a right to flatter themselves, that all the Citizens of the United States, and all the Constituted Authorities, will use the same zeal to second their views and amicable intentions. Every necessary measure shall be taken to settle for the payment of the above articles.

(Signed) N. HAUSSMAN,
JOBER,
ALQUIER,
GILLET,
ROBERSOR,
J. B. LACOSTE.

We understand, that the meaning of the last line of this Proclamation is—that the Dutch are to be repaid in arrears, when their alliance with the French Republic is consolidated.

Paris,

Paris, Jan. 28. In a report made to the Convention by Cambon, on the means of diminishing the mass of assignats, he shewed, that the assignats now in circulation amount to the vast sum of 9000 millions [*378 millions sterling*]. To ascertain the payment of these assignats, he maintained, that the Republic possessed national property which, taken at the moderate valuation of 40 years purchase, would produce 15,000 millions [*720 millions sterling*]. This, he declared, was a very moderate valuation, as the lands lately sold were bought at the rate of fifty, sixty, and sometimes seventy years purchase.

SIERRA LEONA.

Captain Telford is arrived at the Sierra Leona House, with dispatches from that Colony, dated the 28th of November, by which it appears, that a French squadron, consisting of L'Experiment, a 50 gun ship, two frigates, two armed brigs, one of 18, the other of 12 guns, and two Guineamen (prizes), also stoutly armed, had, on the 28th of September, appeared off the Settlement, which, as all resistance was thought likely to be ineffectual, immediately surrendered.

The French, however, fired several shots into the town after the flag was struck, by which a woman and a girl were killed, and a man and three women wounded.

The French force having landed proceeded to pillage the town, and then destroyed all the public buildings, as well as the Company's small vessels, the Thornton, Domingo, Venus James, and Anna, then lying in the River, the natives and some of the settlers being encouraged to partake of the plunder. The Company's ship the Harpy of 400 tons, happening to arrive while the French squadron was in the River, was captured. Two other small vessels belonging to the Company were afterwards captured on the coast. The Harpy and her cargo were luckily insured.

The French squadron remained about 15 days in the River. They also captured and pillaged the factory at Bance Island. When they were on the point of departing, they put on shore about 120 British sailors, most of them extremely sick, who had been taken from different ships captured on the coast, and having destroyed or carried off all the Company's stores and provisions, except a supply of about three weeks for the sailors left on shore, they set sail to the southward.

The distresses of the Colony were extremely great on the eve of their departure, the season being at that time remarkably sickly, and all the medicines having been carried away or destroyed. Of the sailors who were landed, about 80 perished for want of proper accommodation, as well as medicine and sustenance. The Nova Scorian settlers, however, suffered little. Though many of the Company's servants suffered much in their health from ill treatment and exposure, but only two or three of them have died. The Governor and Council mention, that their distresses had much abated a few weeks after the departure of the French squadron; that a vessel also had arrived from England, which had furnished them with many necessary articles, and that a sufficient supply of rice was then in the Colony; that the health of the Company's servants was improving; and that at the time when they were stripped of their arms and ammunition, and every other necessary, no want of order had prevailed. They were in full expectation, that if the Company should send them out the proper supplies, the Colony would recover this misfortune, The Nova Scotian settlers being all on the land, which proved more fruitful than was expected, they were able to support themselves; and they had a quantity of stock on their farms.

The French squadron appears to have been piloted and assisted by some American Slave Traders.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Great Yarmouth, Jan. 12.

ON Monday last, the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Princess, and her infant son, with Count Byland, and several of the Dutch Nobility who had escaped from Holland, landed here.

The inhabitants had but little notice of the event before they were put on shore; they received them, however, with that generous sympathy which characterizes Englishmen, and every mark of respect was shewn to these

these unfortunate Personages that the time would admit of. The military were under arms in the Market-Place, and the populace, taking the horses from the carriages, drew their Royal Highnesses twice round it, and afterwards to the house of the Mayor, where such of the party as he could accommodate were entertained with the greatest respect and hospitality.

Early on Wednesday morning the Hereditary Prince himself, who with his father, the Stadtholder, had landed at Harwich the evening before, came hither also, and proceeded on with the whole party to Colchester in a few hours afterwards.

This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here, with a view of attending their Highnesses to London; but, finding them gone, stayed only to take some refreshment, and immediately pursued the same route.

Extract of a Letter from Colchester, Jan. 22.

“ On Wednesday evening, about a quarter past eight o'clock, his Serene Highness the Stadtholder arrived here from Harwich. He came from Scheveling in an open boat, with only three men and a boy to navigate her. He has been at the White-Hart-Inn since his arrival, but to-morrow he takes up his residence at the house lately prepared for the reception of the Princess of Wales, belonging to Isaac Boggis, Esq. of this town.

“ The Hereditary Prince arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lord St. Helen's. The latter set off for London soon after his arrival; the former proceeded to Yarmouth, to accompany his mother, the Princess of Orange, and the Hereditary Princess, his spouse, with her child, on their journey hither to join the Stadtholder. They all arrived here in safety last night at twelve o'clock.”

Feb. 4. This night the St. Jago Spanish register prize cause was finally decided in favour of the captors.

The precise value of this ship, retaken in April 1793 from the French, is 935,000*l.* The persons interested in this decision are, Rear-Admiral John Gell, Esq. who commanded the squadron, and the Captains, Officers, and crews of the St. George, of 98 guns, Egmont, Edgry, and Ganges, of 74, and Phacton frigate, of 18 guns, which last conveyed her safe to Portsmouth.

Admiral Lord Hood gets fifty thousand pounds as his share of the St. Jago Spanish register ship.

5. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador made his so long delayed public entry. The Ambassador and his suite, after breakfasting with Sir G. Howard, at Chelsea Hospital, came to town in grand procession; the coach in which he rode was that used by the King in going to St. Paul's Cathedral; the State horses were six in number, very richly caparisoned; four of them were those sent as a present to the King from the Grand Seigneur; the other two having died on their passage, were supplied by two from the King's stud. The Ambassador wore a green robe, and turban nearly of the same colour, studded with jewels. The concourse of people on the occasion was so great, that when they arrived at St. James's it was with difficulty the horse and foot Guards who attended the procession could clear the way. Each of the carriages was drawn by six horses, decorated with ribbands, and attended by two or three servants in their Court liveries. The Ambassador addressed himself to the King in the language of his country, which was translated by Mr. Persiani, the Dragoman; and the same ceremony was repeated to the Queen; after which the drawing-room commenced, and the business of the Court proceeded as usual.

The Presents brought over by the Ambassador were delivered at St. James's. They consist of, to the King, a Pair of Gold Pistols, the Stocks and Barrels solid Gold; four Arabian Horses, with Gold Bridles and Saddles trimmed with Gold; and a Gold Dagger, with Belt ornamented with Pearls and Diamonds. To the Queen and Princesses, a Chest of Silks, embroidered with Gold; a plume of feathers for the Head-Dress, supported with a band of solid Gold, and the top of the feathers adorned with diamonds; to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, Chests of Silks.

12. The Earl of Abingdon was brought into the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for a libel on Mr. Sermon. Previously to sentence being passed, his Lordship requested leave to say a few words. He apologized for his intemperate language to Mr. Erskine and the Bar on the day when he was last brought up. Mr. Erskine expressed his willingness to accept the

apology, which he trusted would have a proper effect on the Court. His Lordship was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench, and a fine of 100*l.* and to find security for his future good behaviour.

18. The sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, when James George Lisle, otherwise Semple, was tried for stealing, on the 18th of November last, one yard of sprig muslin, three yards of callico and one linen shirt, the property of Thomas Wattleworth.

John Todd, shopman to Mr. Wattleworth, proved that the prisoner came to his master's shop, as being recommended by a Mrs. Cunningham, whom he styled his sister, and said he wanted a yard of muslin, and three yards of callico to match a pattern he held in his hand; he also said he had just arrived from the Continent, and wanted some shirts, adding, he wished to take one as a pattern to shew his sister; he described himself to be Lieutenant Colonel Lisle, and represented his sister to reside at Egham-green; upon those representations the witness let him have the property; the muslin was debited to Mrs. Cunningham, but the shirt was entrusted to him on his own account, under a promise of returning it next morning; the prisoner never returned, or was seen again by the witness till the 6th of January last at Bow-street.

Mr. Wattleworth confirmed the substance of the evidence of Todd, and added that diligent enquiry had been made at Egham for Mrs. Cunningham, but no such person could be found, though a woman of that name had formerly resided there.

The prisoner read a few words from a written paper in his defence.

Mr. Justice Buller observed, that there was no case of felony made out against the prisoner, as to the muslin and callico, since those articles were parted from on the credit of a Mrs. Cunningham, to whom they were debited, but with respect to the shirt, it was in evidence that he had obtained it on his own account, under a promise of returning it. If, therefore, he intended to convert it to his own use, it amounted to a felony.

The Jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences.

The learned Judge said this was an

erroneous verdict, as the prisoner was not tried for a fraud but a felony.

The Jury then found the prisoner guilty of stealing the shirt only. He was sentenced to transportation.

18. Two Delegates from Holland waited upon Lord Grenville, with a remonstrance, respecting the detention of the Dutch East-Indiamen and cargoes in British ports;—the following is almost *verbatim* what passed on this occasion:

Lord Grenville—"I would be informed, Gentlemen, in what capacity you wish to be received?"

Delegate—"As Representatives of the Sovereign People of Batavia."

Lord Grenville—"I know of no such delegating Power, and therefore must decline any further conference with you."

A subterraneous passage has lately been discovered within the limits of the ancient city of Old Sarum. The late severe frosts, and sudden inundations which succeeded, by pressing more strongly than usual on the slight surface that covered the mouth of the entrance, have opened a passage under the ramparts in the North-East quarter, near the supposed site of one of the ancient towers. By a door-way of near four feet in width, a part of the square stone columns of which remain in a perfect state, a spacious covered way is entered, of about seven feet in breadth, and from eight to ten feet, or more, in height, with a circular or Saxon roof, evidently artificial. It has been found to descend in an angle, nearly parallel to the glacis of the surrounding ditch, to the distance of 114 feet; but the loose chalk from above, which has rolled down and choked up the bottom, at present prevents any farther progress. It is thought, however, that it cannot extend much farther, and that it must have been designed as a passage to the foss and out-works; affording not only an easy and convenient communication with the country, but an effectual retreat into the city from the pursuit of a superior enemy, after obtaining possession of those out-works. On measuring the same distance of 114 feet from the foss directly up the glacis, it is found to have a striking correspondence; which affords strong grounds for conjecture that it terminated there by a passage outwards; and we understand

stand that, as soon as the weather permits, it is designed to remove the rubbish at the bottom to ascertain it.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1795.

- Berks.*—William Thoyts, of Surhampstead, Esq.
Bedfordshire.—John Harvey, of Ickwell, Esq.
Bucks.—Lovell Badcock, of Little Miffenden, Esq.
Cumberland.—Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart.
Cheeshire.—James Hugh Smith Barry, of Marbury, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire.—Thomas Quintin, of Hatley St. George, Esq.
Devonshire.—William Clarke, of Buckland Tout Saints, Esq.
Dorsetshire.—Edward Greathed, of Uddings, Esq.
Derbyshire.—William Drury Lowe, of Lockow, Esq.
Essex.—John Hanson, of Great Bromley Hall, Esq.
Gloucestershire.—Samuel Edwards, of Botham-Lodge, Esq.
Hertfordshire.—Thomas Harding, of Tring, Esq.
Herefordshire.—John Green, of Cage Brook, Esq.
Kent.—Gabriel Harpur, of Gore Court, Esq.
Leicestershire.—Edward Muxloc, of Pickwell, Esq.
Lincolnshire.—Ayscough Boucherett, of Stalingborough, Esq.
Monmouthshire.—Richard Morgan, of Argood, Esq.
Northumberland.—Cuthbert Shaftoe, of Basington, Esq.
Northampton.—Valentine Knightley, of Fawley, Esq.
Norfolk.—George Nelthorpe, of Lynford, Esq.
Nottinghamshire.—Jonas Bettison, of Holme Pierrepont, Esq.
Oxfordshire.—Strickland Freeman, of Henley upon Thames, Esq.

- Rutlandshire.*—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, Bart.
Shropshire.—Postponed.
Somersetshire.—Postponed.
Staffordshire.—Thomas Swinnerton, of Butterson, Esq.
Suffolk.—Jacob Whitbread, of Loudham, Esq.
County of Southampton.—Wirher Bramston, of Oakley Hall, Esq.
Surrey.—Thomas Turton, of Starborough Castle, Esq.
Suffex.—Francis Newbery, of Heathfield Park, Esq.
Warwickshire.—Francis Holyoake, of Alnc, Esq.
Worcestershire.—William Waldron, of Stourbridge, Esq.
Wilt.—James Mountague, of Alderton, Esq.
Yorkshire.—Postponed.

SOUTH WALES.

- Caermartben.*—John Rees, of Kily-macnllwyd, Esq.
Pembroke.—John Herbert Foley, of Ridgway, Esq.
Cwtdigan.—James Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq.
Glamorgan.—Wyndham Lewis, of Lanlithen, Esq.
Brecon.—Henry Skreen, of Dany Pack, Esq.
Raibon.—Thomas Grove, of Cumtoydur, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

- Anglesea.*—John Bulkeley, of Pre-faddied, Esq.
Caernarvon.—William Lloyd, of Penmachno, Esq.
Merioneth.—Robert Lloyd, of Cefngoad, Esq.
Montgomery.—Lawton Parry, of Welch Pool, Esq.
Denbighshire.—John Wynne, of Gornwenawr, Esq.
Flint.—Bromfield Foulkes, of Gwern y gron, Esq.

For *Cornwall*—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has appointed Ralph Allen Daniell, of Truro, Esq.

PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL his royal highness the Duke of York to be field marshal of the forces.

Lieutenant-colonel Jeffery Amherst, to be a colonel in the army; and lieutenant-colonels Eyre, George K. H. Coussmaker, Harry Burrard, and Charles Lennox, to be aides de camp to his majesty.

Marquis Cornwallis to be master-general of the ordnance.

The Right Rev. Dr. William Newcombe, bishop of Waterford, to be archbishop of Armagh.

The Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D. D. to be bishop of Ossory.

The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. William Beresford to be archbishop of Tuam.

The Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas to be private secretary to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. Richard Murray, D. D. to be provost of Trinity college, near Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Smorthgaite to the vicarage of Burgh in Lincolnshire, of which he has been resident curate thirty-two years.

The Rev. Mr. Champneys to the rectory of Langdon hills, Essex.

The Rev. George Moore, son of the archbishop of Canterbury, to be one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, vice the late Dr. Berkeley.

Lieutenant-colonel John Doyle, to be under secretary for the military department in Ireland, vice Edward Cooke, esq.

Lodge Morres, esq. to be under secretary in the civil department of the chief secretary's office in Ireland.

Dr. Kearney to be vice provost of Dublin college, vice Dr. Murray, promoted to the provostship.

Captain Apsley, to be private secretary to the marquis Cornwallis, the master-general of the ordnance.

The Rev. Philip Yorke, son of the bishop of Ely, to be prebend in Ely cathedral, vice the Rev. James Bentham, dec.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Bellinter, co. Meath, in Ireland, the Hon. Henry Forbes, brother of the earl of Granard, and nephew to the marquis of Buckingham and the earl of Berkeley, to Miss E. Preston, sister of John P. esq. M. P. for the borough of Navan.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Bicknell Conroy, esq. druggist and dry-falter, of Leadenhall-street, to Mrs. Boddington, relict of Benj. B. esq. of Enfield.

Abraham Henry Chambers, esq. banker in Bond-street, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Seymour-street, only daughter of the late Tristram R. esq. of Jamaica.

At Warrington, Rev. Mr. Woodrow, of Cambridge, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Leigh.

Rev. John Moore Brooke, rector of Folkingham, in Lincoln, and son of the late celebrated authorefs, to Miss Judd, of Stamford, in the same county, daughter of the late capt. J. of the royal navy.

At Bath, capt. Blackwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Crosbie, sister to John C. esq. M. P. for the county of Kerry, Ireland.

At Langton, near Blandford, in Dorset, capt. Clitherow, of the Suffex militia, only son of James C. esq. of Boston house, Middlesex, to Miss Snow, daughter of George S. esq. of Langton.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. George-Owen Cambridge, to Miss Cornelia Mierop.

Charles Thelluson, esq. to Miss Sabine Roberts, of Finsbury square.

At Pancras, Mr. John Joyce, jun. veterinary professor, of Camden-row, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Robert Morgan, esq. of Anvill-hall, Kentish-town.

James Alexander Wood, esq. of Highbury place, Islington, to Miss Whitfield, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield, rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

George Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square,

merchant, to Miss Farrer, of Clapham common.

At Dublin, by special licence, the Hon. Simon Butler, to Miss Eliza Lynch, daughter of Edward Lynch, esq. of Hampstead.

At Bellevue, Francis Lord Doune, eldest son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Lucy Scott, second daughter of the late major-general John Scott, of Balcomie.

At Nayland, Suffolk, George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Alston, eldest daughter of Samuel Alston, esq. of Nayland.

James Wills, esq. consul-general in Africa, to Miss Wynch, only daughter of William Wynch, esq. of Hampton court.

At Roundwood, in Wicklow, John Ormsby, esq. of Ballygunnan, to Miss Synge, daughter of the late dean Synge of Syngefield, in King's county.

At Major Hamilton's, at Cook's-town, Tyrone, in Ireland, James Galbraith, esq. of Sackville-street, to Miss Rebecca Dorothea Hamilton, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Hamilton, esq. late of Castlesin, in Donegal, deceased.

At Oundle, Mr. George Dobson, of Kettering-mill, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Eaton, co. Leicester, Mr. Bealey, grazier, to Miss Drewry.

T. Sampson, esq. of Benningholm-grange, York, to Miss E. Garençieres, youngest daughter of Mr. alderman Garençieres, of the city of York.

At Manchester, Mr. George White, attorney of Grantham, to Miss Filkin.

Mr. William Day, of Wymondham, co. Leicester, to Miss Boyfield, of Melton.

At Southwell, near Newark, Mr. John Bullen, wholesale brewer at Newark, to Miss Sutton Hodgkinson, of the former place.

Benjamin Bond, esq. banker, to Miss Mary Olive, of Clapham common.

Mr,

Mr. Chamberlin, attorney, to Miss Martha Eley, both of Derby.

At Oban, in Scotland, Mr. Hugh Stevenson, tanner, to Miss Susan M'Lean, daughter of the late capt. Hugh M'Lean, of Langnamull.

Mr. Davice, of East-street, Red-lion-square, to Miss Frances Bree, of Solihull.

At Edmonton, Mr. Ward, of Charlotte street, Portland place, to Miss Hennell, eldest daughter of Robert Hennell, esq.

Thomas Lett, esq. of Lambeth, to Mrs. Susannah Coufe, of Twickenham.

James Lee, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Meyrick, daughter of the late James Meyrick, esq.

William Deey, esq. of Artillery place, to Mrs. Welch, of Great Queen street, Westminster.

By special licence, Walter Lennon, esq. captain of engineers on the Madras establishment, to Miss Emily Saunders, daughter of Lady Martha Saunders, of Gardiner's place, Dublin.

Daniel Raymond Barker, esq. of Wimpole street, to Miss Sophia Ives, of Norwich.

At Chatham, Thomas Long, esq. first

lieutenant and adjutant of marines, to Miss Burton, eldest daughter of John Burton, esq. clerk of the rope-yard there.

Turner Camac, esq. of Greenmount lodge, at Louth, in Ireland, to Miss Masters, of Queen Anne street west, Cavendish square.

At Cork, the earl of Barrymore, to Miss Coghlan, daughter to a gentleman of that name, of Arno, in the county of Waterford.

Robert Willoughby the younger, esq. of Litchfield (first cousin to the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby), to Miss Jane Grammar Gresley, a near relation to Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart.

At Huntingdon, the Hon. Newton Fellows, second son of the earl of Portsmouth, to Miss E. Sherard, youngest daughter of the Rev. Castle Sherard.

William Moore, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, and physician to the army, to Miss Upton, of Cheapside.

At Limerick in Ireland, the Hon. Edward Maffey, second son of the late Right Hon. Lord Maffey, to Miss Villiers, daughter to John Villiers, esq. of that city.

John Phillips, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Sneyd, of Hooley park, Surrey.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JAN. 5, 1795.

AT Dromore, in Ireland, Mr. Christopher Heron, of Dean-street, Soho.

11. At Chelsea, just entered into the 17th year of her age, Miss Frances Elizabeth Aust, only daughter of George Aust, esq. one of the under secretaries of state for the foreign department. Of this young lady we are desir'd to insert the following account:—A decline had, by imperceptible approaches, undermined a very delicate constitution, when she was attacked by the hooping cough, which in the short space of two months completed her dissolution. She had a strong presentiment of her destiny for some time past, and made several preparatory dispositions in consequence; but with heroic fortitude concealed from her parents both the pain she must have suffered in the progress of her illness, and her but too just persuasion of its fatal termination, to prevent their feeling the agony of such a discovery. She was inspired with the most fervent and exalted piety. Her affection for her parents and relations was ardent in the extreme. Her heart overflowed with active benevolence towards every object in distress, extending even to the meanest of the animal creation, whose existence she felt a happiness in preserving. To a very lively wit and fertile imagination, she joined an acuteness

of penetration and a solidity of judgment far above her years, flowing from a genius cultivated by incessant application. With such amiable qualities it was natural that she should be idolized by her relations, and tenderly beloved and admired in the little circle of her friends; but the sensibility and purity of her mind were so exquisite, that unable to accommodate herself to the world, after taking a transient view of it, she shrunk like the sensitive plant from its touch, and reclaimed her native skies. Thus ripe for Heaven, what a consolation to her afflicted parents to hope, as our holy religion teaches, that she is so soon recalled from hence, only to receive the earlier reward of her virtues in a state of eternal bliss.

Of a consumption, at Dublin, Miss Ann Phelan, of the Castle of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. This young lady was on her way to Brittol Hot-Wells by advice of the physicians.

15. Sir^rLucius O'Brien, bart. one of the privy council in Ireland, and member for Ennis; also clerk of the Hanaper.

16. At Peckham, aged 73, Mr. Hamilton Green, formerly a surgeon at Rotherhithe.

17. At Isleworth, Mr. William Roberts, belonging to the Pastry.

19. At Winchester, Dr. Thomas Balguy, arch.

archdeacon of that diocese, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. Dr. Balguy was son of the Rev. John Balguy, vicar of Northallerton, author of a volume of Tracts on Moral Virtue, and was born Sept. 27, 1716. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1737, M. A. 1744, and D. D. 1758. All his preferments he owed to the friendship of Bishop Hoadley, who had been the friend of his father. In the year 1781 he declined accepting the Bishoprick of Gloucester then offered to him. His works are—1. "A Sermon on Church Government, on the Consecration of Bishop Shipley," 4to. 1769. 2. "A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, on the Consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore," 4to. 1774. 3. "A Charge to the Archdeaconry of Winchester," 4to. 1772. 4. "Account of Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, prefixed to his Sermons." 5. "Divine Benevolence asserted and vindicated from the Objections of Ancient and Modern Sceptics," 8vo. 1781. Preface to an Essay on Redemption by his father, 8vo. 1785. A Collection of his Sermons and Charges is announced at the end of this last publication as in the press, but we do not recollect its appearance.

At Gosport, captain John Bligh, of the navy, brother of rear admiral Bligh.

At Longnewton, near Darlington, lady Vane, relict of the late Rev. Sir Henry Vane, bart.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of West Tilbury in Essex.

20. At Twickenham, Christopher Doyley, esq. of Curzon-street, May fair.

Mr. John Middleton, pencil-maker to his Majesty.

Mr. Thomas Foster, mail-maker to the Post-office.

21. Sam. Wallis, esq. extra commissioner of the navy, and formerly commander of an expedition sent out on discoveries to the South Seas, the history of which is detailed in Dr. Hawkesworth's 4to. "Voyage."

John Stables, esq. late one of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

Mr. Thomas Fawcet, of Chiswell-street, rectifier.

At Chichester, Charles Tuffin, esq. adjutant of the Sussex militia.

22. Mr. Robert Cattley, merchant, in Lime-street.

Mr. Stanley Crowder, bookfeller, and clerk to the commissioners of the commutation and window-tax for the city of London.

Paul Methuen, esq. in Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Ridgway, tipstaff to Mr. Justice Gise.

Isabella, countess dowager of Carlisle.

23. Mr. John Gill, late of the Winter-licence office.

Major-general Tupper, commandant in chief of the corps of marines.

The Rev. Robert Lumsden, minister of Kildrummy, at Aberdeen.

Lately, James Richards, esq. of Sulham-house, near Reading, Berks.

24. At Madingley, near Cambridge, Sir John Hinde Cotton, in his 78th year.

Lady Goodere, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Edinburgh, Daniel Anstruther, esq. late captain in the 42d regt. of foot.

25. Mrs. Perry, wife of John Perry, esq. ship-builder, of Blackwall.

At Harewood-house, Yorkshire, aged 82, Edwin lord Harewood.

Mr. Charles Rathband, printer.

At Chavenage, Gloucestershire, Henry Stephens, esq.

26. The Rev. Richard Southgate, rector of Worktop, Nottinghamshire, assistant to the under-librarian of the British Museum, and many years curate of St. Giles's-in-the-fields.

At Orr, Galloway, in his 47th year of his ministry, the Rev. John Mulligan, minister of the associate congregation of Orr, aged about 80 years.

Lately, at Greenbank, Maitland Hutchinson, esq.

27. Mrs. Doucas Lackington, wife of Mr. Lackington, bookfeller in Finsbury-square.

Mrs. Devaynes, wife of Mr. Devaynes, apothecary to their Majesties.

The Rev. Ralph Eatlow, vicar of Boxeat cum Strixton in Nottinghamshire, aged upwards of 80.

28. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mr. Walter Vinny, in the 75th year of his age.

29. At Deptford, in Kent, Mrs. Mary Slade, aged 94 years.

Mr. Peter Clark, of St. Martin's lane, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

Lately, Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

30. Mrs. Cotton, relict of Mr. William Cotton, late of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

Lieutenant-general Douglas, colonel of the 99th regt. of foot.

The Rev. Richard Thompson, prebendary of York cathedral, and rector of Kuk Deighton in the West riding of that county.

31. At Palmer's Green, Southgate, Mr. John Grant, partner in the house of Day, Grant, Branton, and Ward, of Aldersgate-street.

FEB. 1. Henry Barber, esq. of Romford, Essex, in his 86th year.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Hunter, widow of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. and daughter of Col. William Bellen-den.

At Ruckingham lodge, Mr Griffin, many years keeper of that lodge, and one of the under-keepers of St. James's park.

Mr. George Stephen, of the accountant's office, bank of Scotland.

Mr. Richard Green, master of the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton.

2. Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate chaser of Snow-hill, common-council-man for Farringdon without.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Francis Drake, D. D. rector of Winstead in Holderness, late vicar of St. Mary's Beverley, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At Alnwick, Thomas Forster, esq. of Bolton in Northumberland.

3. At West Horsley, Surry, aged 111, Mrs. Fitzgerald. She retained her faculties perfect until the age of 104.

Mr. William Parsons, of Drury-lane theatre. (An account of him will be given hereafter.)

At Fordwich, aged 80, Richard Edwards, esq. admiral of the blue.

4. At Wallington, Surrey, aged 80, Mr. William Frye, one of the principal fruit and salt meters for the city of London.

Mr. Meredith, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

John Webb, esq. member for the city of Gloucester.

The Right Hon. George earl and viscount Mount Edgcumbe, viscount Valletort, baron of Mount Edgcumbe, and admiral of the white. He was born in the year 1720, became a post captain 19th August 1743, married August 6, 1761, Emma, daughter of Dr. Gilbert, archbishop of York.

5. At Rockbere house, Devonshire, Sir John Duntze, bart. M. P. for Tiverton.

6. At Dublin, Dr. Charles Dodgson, bishop of Elphin.

Charles Colemore, esq. of Upper Seymour street.

At Skeldergate, York, in his 101d year, Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly a joiner in that city.

Mr. William Cody, of High street, Borough.

Mr. George Charles Blagden, of Newgate street.

At Litcham, in Norfolk, the Rev. George Haggatt, rector of Beechamwell.

Lately, Mr. Jonathan Pickwith, brandy merchant at Hull.

7. At Cottisbrook, Northamptonshire, Sir James Langham, bart.

Lately, at Portsmouth, lieut. Cook, of the regiment in garrison there.

8. Mr. William Kneller, late surgeon in the East-India company's service.

9. The Right Hon. Thomas earl of Macclesfield, viscount Parker of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and baron Parker. He was born Oct. 1722, and in Dec. 1749 married Mary, daughter of Sir William Heathcote.

James Dewar, esq. of Clapham, Surrey. Lieutenant Symes of the royal navy at Hull.

10. James Powell, esq. formerly of Cheoriton, Glamorganthire.

At Edinburgh, in her 101st year, Mrs. Barbara Stirling, daughter of lieut. col. Stirling, and half sister of the late Robert Keith, esq.

In John street, America square, Colin Woodstock Campbell, esq.

Lately, at Luckington, Wilts, the Rev. John Woodroffe, A. M. rector of that parish, and of Wick Rivington, in Gloucestershire.

11. Thomas Grosvenor, esq. only brother to Lord Grosvenor, and member for the city of Chester.

At Liverpool, in his 80th year, Arthur Heywood, esq. banker.

Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Austin friars.

Lately, at Ratcliffe, on Trent, the Rev. William Tyson, late curate of Whaplode, Lincolnshire.

12. Miss Ann Davis, daughter of the late Lockyer Davis, bookseller.

13. John Phillimore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields, in his 72d year.

At Craven hill, near Baywater, Mr. William Davis, aged 67

Lieutenant Samuel Steward, of the royal navy.

14. Mrs. Seel, in Bloomsbury square, relict of the late Robert Seel, Esq.

15. Thomas Raymond, esq. at Pottou in Bedfordshire.

Richard Sheldon, esq. of Lincoln's inn-fields, one of the directors of the South-sea Company.

Lately, in Argyle-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Blair, wife of the Rev. Dr. Blair.

18. Foster Bower, esq. one of his majesty's counsel, a benchet of the Inner Temple, and recorder of Chester.

John Tazia Savary, esq. at Greenwich, one of the justices of peace for the county of Kent.

19. Mr. William Cazalet, in Austin friars.

Lately, at Coleraine, Ireland, in his 67th year, Sir Hugh Hill, bart. representative for the city of Londonderry in four successive parliaments.



Bank Stock.	per Ct. Consols.	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. Ann. 1777.	per Ct. Ann. 1758.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New 3per Ct. Stock. 1751.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lot. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
Sunday	61 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/2	8 13-16				181 1/4		4 pr.	3 dif.	48. pr.	20. 2s. 6d.	
151 1/2	61 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/2	8 13-16				181 1/2		6 pr.	3		20. 4s.	
153 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 13-16				183 1/2		6 pr.	2 1/2		20. 3s.	
151 1/2	63 1/2 a 62 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2				182 1/2		6 pr.	2 1/2		20. 1s.	
153	62 1/2 a 63	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2				182 1/2		7 pr.	2 1/2		20. 1s. 6d.	
Sunday	64	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 13-16	8 1/2				182 1/2		7 pr.	2 1/2		20. 6d.	
153	62 1/2 a 61 1/2										7 pr.	2 1/2		19. 18s.	
153	62 1/2 a 61 1/2										7 pr.	2 1/2		19. 18s.	
152 1/2	62 1/2 a 63	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						6 pr.	2 1/2		19. 17s.	
153 1/2	63 1/2 a 62 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 15-16				18 1/2		6 pr.	2 1/2		19. 17s.	
Sunday	64	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 7-16	8 15-16				183		6 pr.	2 1/2		19. 18s.	
153 1/2	63 1/2 a 62 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 15-16				183 1/2		8 pr.	2 1/2		19. 18s.	
Sunday	64	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	9				183 1/2		8 pr.	2 1/2		19. 18s.	
153	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	9				184		8 pr.	2 1/2		19. 17s.	
153	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	9				184		10 pr.	2 1/2		19. 14s.	
152 1/2	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 7-16	8 15-16				183 1/2		10 pr.	2 1/2		19. 4s.	
152 1/2	62 1/2 a 62	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 15-16				183 1/2		10 pr.	2 1/2		19.	
Sunday	63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2				183		10 pr.	2 1/2		19. 10s.	
152	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 7-16	8 1/2				183		10 pr.	2 1/2		18. 12s.	
152	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 7-16	8 1/2				181 1/2		10 pr.	2 1/2		18. 18s.	
151 1/2	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2				181 1/2		10 pr.	2 1/2		19. 11s.	
151	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 5-16	8 1/2				181 1/2		9 pr.	2 1/2		18. 8s.	
Sunday	63	79 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2				181 1/2		9 pr.	2 1/2		18. 12s.	
152 1/2	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	79 1/2	95	18 7-16	8 15-16				182		4 pr.	2 1/2		18. 5s.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For MARCH 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF MR. WILLIAM PARSONS; and, 2. A VIEW OF WOBURN ABBEY.

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
Memoirs of Mr. William Parsons,	147	A Letter from an Officer in India to his	
Author of "Bagatelles" ascertained,	149	Correspondent in England,	172
Hints respecting the Culture and Use of		The History of the Principal Rivers of	
Potatoes,	ibid.	Great Britain Vol. I.	174
Letters to and from the King of Poland,	151	History of the Late Revolution in Hol-	
Account of Woburn Abbey,	152	land,	177
The Life of Bishop Elphinston. By J.		Inscription written at the Entrance of a	
Lettice, B. D.	153	Wood at Moulsey, Surrey,	184
Curious Remarks on Bishop Burnet's		Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth	
History of his Own Times. By Dr.		Session of the Seventeenth Parliament	
Swift, the late Lord Hardwicke, and		of Great Britain,	189
the late Speaker Onslow: (Never		Theatrical Journal: including Prologue	
before published.) Continued,	157	and Epilogue to The Mysteries of the	
Fragment of an Essay attempting to prove		Castle, with Fable and Characters of	
Fossil Shells, Bones, Wood, Fish, &c.		Watson's "England Preserved," a Play,	
to be the Spoils of the Universal De-		and Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune,"	
luges,	161	a Comedy,	196
On the Neglect to which Authors are		Poetry: including, An Elegiac Pastoral—	
exposed in their own Neighbourhood,	162	The Loadstone and the Mirror: a	
Drossiana. Number LXVI. Anecdotes		Fable—Ode to Hope—The Complaint	
of illustrious and extraordinary Persons,		—On the Sudden Death of a Female	
perhaps not generally known [conti-		Friend—To Mrs. Hartley, on sending	
nued]; including, Charles I. Montecu-		her the State of the Dispute between	
culi, Brissot, Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart.		Mr. Price and Mr. Repton,	198
Christina Queen of Sweden, the Prince		Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
of Conde, Bishop Warburton, Mr. Ar-		Gazettes, &c. &c.	201
nauld D'Andilly, Thucydides,	165	Domestic Intelligence,	211
London Review, with Anecdotes of		Promotions.	
Authors.		Marriages.	
D'Ivernois's Short Account of the late		Monthly Obituary.	
Revolution in Geneva, and of the Con-		Prices of Stocks.	
duct of France towards that Republic,			
from October 1792, to October 1794,	169		

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill

and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

The *Life* mentioned by our Correspondent from *Sommers-town* we shall be glad to receive
 The *Portrait of Major Vallotton* is not in our power to procure.
 An Account of Mr. *Brothers* in our next.
 The Parliamentary Debates oblige us to postpone several of our Poetical Correspondents.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 7 to March 14, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	61	6	33	6	34	5	27	0	39	9	Kent	58	7	34	6	34	3	26	0	39	8	Suffex	56	8	00	0	34	6	25	2	00	0	Suffolk	60	6	36	6	33	6	25	3	34	10	Cambr.d.	52	1	37	10	31	7	19	2	39	5	Norfolk	58	3	38	6	30	7	22	9	38	4	Lincoln	54	11	00	0	34	1	20	7	41	9	York	53	5	45	4	32	8	20	11	43	1	Durham	51	10	00	0	32	4	20	11	44	0	Northum.	49	6	36	9	27	11	19	8	35	0	Cumberl.	57	4	46	4	29	0	19	5	00	0	Westmor.	57	7	45	0	30	9	20	11	00	0	Lancash.	64	5	00	0	36	2	23	7	44	4	Cheshire	59	10	00	0	36	10	9	00	0	0	Gloucest.	62	6	00	0	37	0	27	11	50	2	Somerset	60	11	00	0	35	5	19	0	46	0	Monmou.	60	10	00	0	39	1	23	8	00	0	Devon	64	10	00	0	32	9	20	7	64	0	Cornwall	57	4	00	0	30	5	18	0	00	0	Dorset	59	3	00	0	33	1	25	0	50	8	Hampsh.	59	3	00	0	34	6	26	7	44	11

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	64	2	39	8	36	6	27	7	41	4
Surry	63	6	37	0	35	10	29	0	43	0
Hertford	62	6	00	0	36	0	25	9	48	3
Bedford	62	0	40	6	34	4	25	1	43	3
Hunting.	59	1	00	0	33	8	22	0	38	9
Northam.	59	8	45	0	32	7	22	6	44	2
Rutland	58	0	00	0	36	0	22	0	49	0
Leicester	62	4	00	0	36	9	25	1	47	4
Notting.	61	4	45	0	39	10	24	0	48	0
Derby	61	9	00	0	41	8	24	7	50	4
Stafford	63	9	00	0	40	9	24	10	50	2
Salop	62	9	49	4	39	10	28	4	74	8
Hereford	58	5	44	8	38	4	24	11	59	6
Worcest.	63	2	00	0	39	10	30	4	54	11
Warwick	66	5	00	0	40	4	29	9	56	5
Wilts	58	0	00	0	37	0	26	0	51	3
Berks	62	10	00	0	35	3	26	8	43	8
Oxford	60	4	00	0	35	6	26	8	46	2
Bucks	63	0	00	0	33	8	25	2	44	6

WALES.

N. Wales	61	4	44	0	37	0	17	4	040	0
S. Wales	50	11	00	0	31	9	15	11	1	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.			11-29 - 40			41			N. W.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12-29 - 20	40		N. E.					
22-29 - 50	26	E. S. E.	13-29 - 60	39		N. E.					
23-29 - 37	38	S.	14-29 - 45	41		S. E.					
24-29 - 37	40	S. W.	15-29 - 50	36		N. N. W.					
25-29 - 24	41	S. E.	16-29 - 49	38		N. W.					
26-28 - 90	39	E.	17-29 - 51	39		N. N. W.					
27-28 - 97	35	N.	18-29 - 49	40		N.					
28-29 - 10	26	N. E. by E.	19-29 - 91	40		N.					
MARCH.			20-30 - 03	41		W.					
1-29 - 10	31	S. E.	21-30 - 10	44		S. W.					
2-29 - 37	33	E.	22-30 - 05	46		S. W.					
3-29 - 96	34	N. E.	23-30 - 06	47		S. S. W.					
4-29 - 75	38	S. W.	24-30 - 07	46		S.					
5-29 - 49	40	W.	25-30 - 06	48		S. W.					
6-29 - 55	42	W. S. W.	26-30 - 08	47		N. E.					
7-29 - 55	41	W. N. W.									
8-29 - 07	39	N. W.									
9-29 - 84	41	S. W.									
10-29 - 50	42	S. W.									



M^r. P. A R S O N S

the Character of *Alceste*, *in the Comedy of the M^{rs}. de*

*My Daughter maintains all fashions are founded in sense
I find the tightness of my thigh and the stiffness of my
nose was the sense of the pulley —*

Act 2^d Scene

Printed by J. Smith, at N^o 58 Cornhill

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For M A R C H 1795.

Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, IN THE CHARACTER OF ALSCRIP IN THE HEIRESS.]

SINCE the commencement of this Year, the public stock of Amusement has been diminished, by the loss of a Performer who has afforded pleasure to so great a number of our Readers, that we readily comply with the request of some of them who have solicited an account of so worthy a man and so excellent a performer.

Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS was born on the 29th of February 1736. His father was a Carpenter and Builder in Bow Lane, Cheapside, in moderate circumstances, but who gave his son a decent education at St. Paul's School, where he acquitted himself in his literary pursuits, if not with any extraordinary reputation, at least without discredit. His cheerful disposition and gentle manners are reported to have gained him the respect of his school-fellows; and the same qualities attending his advanced years, produced the same effects on his intimates to the last period of his life. His original destination by his father was to the arts, and at the age of 14 years he became a pupil to the late Sir Henry Cheere, the Architect, though principally, as it is supposed, with a view to his being a surveyor. Fortunately for the public entertainment, and ultimately not unfortunately for himself, he had imbibed a passion for dramatic representations, which first caused him to neglect and afterwards to abandon the profession for which he was intended. He had become intimate with several young men about his own age, and particularly with Mr. Holland and Mr. Powell,

who with others of the same class used to assemble at Spouting Clubs to entertain themselves and their friends by repeating scenes of Plays. Encouraged by the applause he met with at these places, he ventured to appear in public, and his first performance was at the representation of King Lear, at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, in 1756, in which play he performed Kent, Mr. Powell at the same time being the representative of the Bastard.

His attention to the Drama soon produced a corresponding inattention to his business. Neglecting therefore the remonstrances equally of his father and of his master, he fled from both, and from the metropolis. The place to which he repaired was York, where he obtained an engagement and made his first appearance in the part of Southampton in the Earl of Essex. In this character he is said to have been well received. He did not however stay long at York, but after a short trial of his abilities there, he removed about the year 1757 to Edinburgh, where he continued five years, when his reputation having reached the ear of Mr. Garrick, he received an invitation to Drury Lane Theatre, and appeared there the first time on the 21st September 1762, in the character of Filch in the Beggar's Opera.

From his early performances at Edinburgh, it does not appear that he had then discovered the bent of his genius, or, if he had, was not able to indulge it. In an account of the performances at that Theatre in the year 1759, he is

only to be found the representative of what are called the walking Gentlemen in Comedies. He that year scarce rose above Clerimont in the Miser, Worthy in the Recruiting Officer, Lord Morelove in the Careless Husband, and Count Basset in the Provoked Husband. His first attempt in the old men of Comedy is said to have originated from the absence of Mr. Stamper, a provincial Comedian of great celebrity, who quitted Edinburgh for Dublin. On this event Mr. Parsons first undertook the part of the Miser; and the applause he met with, pointed out to him the line of acting which he afterwards pursued with unremitting attention, and success equal to his fondest expectations.

On his reception at Drury Lane Theatre, he wisely and providently determined to establish himself there by diligence and perseverance. His improvement kept pace with his efforts, and in due time he became a great favourite with the Manager and the Public. On the secession of Mr. Yates, he succeeded to most of his characters; and though he had not at that time the chaste manner of that excellent Performer, yet he substituted something so grotesque and pleasantly extravagant instead of it, that the loss of his predecessor was little felt, and not much regretted. In process of time, he became possessed of new characters in which he could not suffer by any comparison with preceding actors. In the year 1770, he performed Mr. Gristin, in *A Trip to Scotland*; in 1772, Whittle, in *The Irish Widow*; in 1773, Skimish, in *The Defenter*; in 1775, Davy, in *Bon Ton*; in 1777, Crabtree, in *The School for Scandal*; and Doctor Bartholo, in *The Spanish Barber*; in 1779, Doiley, in *Who's the Dupe*; and in the same year, Sir Fretful Plagiary, in *The Critick*. In the conception and execution of these characters, which were worthy of the first performers of the age, it is universally admitted that he had no competitor, nor is likely ever to have an equal. The same praise is also due to his performance of Corbaccio, in *Volpone*; Foresight, in *Love for Love*; Money Trap, in *The Confederacy*; Don Manuel, in *She Would and she Would Not*; and in many other Characters.

We have already noticed his attachment to Drury Lane Theatre, which was proved in an extraordinary manner

when his friend Powell, in 1767, became Manager of Covent Garden Theatre. He was then offered double his salary to remove to that house; a proposal which he steadily refused, and for the same reason rejected repeated applications to go to Dublin. From the time of his engagement at Drury-Lane his summer engagements in the Country were only at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bristol, at which latter place he was a short time one of the Managers. But his principal attachment was to the Haymarket Theatre, of which he was one of the supports, and where his loss will be very severely felt.

For several years past he had been afflicted with an asthma, which every season gained ground upon his constitution. He continued however his exertions on the Stage, though with frequent interruptions; until near the close of his life. His last performance was the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary, on the 19th January, and he survived little more than a fortnight. He died the 3d of February, and was buried at Leigh, near Blackheath.

Though it can hardly be supposed that the continual employment which Mr. Parsons had in the Theatre would afford him much leisure for any other avocations, yet we are informed that he never wholly deserted the polite arts. He frequently amused himself with painting, in which he had obtained no small proficiency, and has left behind him many performances of architecture, fruit pieces, and landscapes, which are deserving of considerable praise. The fruit pieces, in particular, are said to approach to excellence.

We shall conclude this account with the following just character of Mr. Parsons, written by a Gentleman well known in the literary world, and which appeared some years ago in one of the public papers:

Disdaining Imitation's servile plan,
Vers'd in the various whims of changeful
man,

As long as genuine humour can invite,
Parsons will still be seen with keen delight,
Borrowing from none, original and true,
He Nature's mirror always holds in view,
His chief success is seen in lower life,
In rosy drunkenness and peevish strife;
And in the petulance of testy age
Superior merit ne'er enrich'd the Stage.

'Tis said, the common passion for applause
Sometimes aside his better judgment draws,

That

That I ud extravagance and wild grimace
 Too oft are seen usurping Nature's place ;
 But in the scenes our living Congreve drew,
 Where Crabtree's spite so well pourtray'd we view,
 Or where Sir Fretful rankles with the smart
 Of struggling passions that degrade the heart,

Can e'en malignant Envy say he's found
 Beyond the verge of modest Nature's bound :
 Bias'd by pleasures past, perhaps my mind
 Is to some casual faults in Parson: blind,
 For in the limits of his proper sphere,
 To me, I own, no errors e'er appear :
 And though nice Critics may the judgment blame,
 Parsons to me seems worthy of a name
 Of highest eminence in Comic fame.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,
 IN your last Magazine for February, page 129, you signify a desire to be informed of the name of the Author of "BAGATELLES." I am well assured that they were written by the Rev. ANDREW HERVEY MILLS, who was not very distant ally to the family of the Earl of Bristol. He had travelled as a companion or tutor of Peter

Vallette, Esq. to whom the book is dedicated; and acted for some time as chaplain, or as private secretary, to the late Duke of Marlborough, when he commanded the British forces in Germany.

Yours,
 W. M.

Mr. Mills is dead.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

HINTS RESPECTING THE CULTURE AND USE OF POTATOES.

THE Board of Agriculture think it incumbent on them to take the earliest opportunity of submitting the following hints to the Public; they come recommended by the experience of many who have cultivated potatoes largely.

1. SORTS.—Two circumstances require attention: 1. That the sorts should not be liable to the curl; and, 2. That they should be mealy. The kind known under the name of the Champion has those qualities, and is also very early and productive. The Ox-noble is hardy, keeps well, and in the spring boils mealy. The Kidney is of an excellent quality; and though the crop is less productive, and in some soils liable to curl, the price at market is proportionally greater. The Surinam Cluster, or Yam, so well calculated for stock, never curls, and is extremely productive. Those who cultivate potatoes on a great scale ought to have different sorts, for early use, for keeping, and for stock.

2. MODES OF PLANTING.—1. Drilling on land already in tillage. 2. Dibbling upon grass or lays. 3. Lazy beds on bogs, wet peat moors, and lands too rough to plough.

DRILLING.—Soils liable to be wet during the winter should be ploughed in autumn, so as to lie dry. In the spring, plough and harrow flat. In April and May, the sets may be planted. Draw furrows three feet asunder, in those furrows lay the dung not less than twenty loads or tons per acre. Drop the sets on the manure nine inches asunder. If the land be at all stiff, cover the dung and sets by drawing earth over them with hand-hoes; adding afterwards with the plough; if it be light and friable, they may be covered with the plough. Keep the intervals clean by ploughing or horse-hoeing, for six or eight weeks after the potatoes appear, afterward by hand-hoeing; hand-hoe the rows when young, and afterwards weed them. Take up the crop by opening the rows with a plough, and harrow and pick more than once.

Lands prepared and dunged, for wheat that could not be sown, or where the plant has been destroyed by the frost, are ready without further manuring to receive potatoes in this mode of culture.

DIBBLING.—If the soil of the grass be very rich, it will want no manure; if

if moderately good, only ten or twelve tons per acre. If no manure be spread, plough late in autumn, and scuffle or skim the surface shallow; or for want of those tools, if weeds or grass arise, hand-hoe it in March. If manure be used, spread it on the lay in spring, and plough it in; in either case, dibble in the sets straight on the centre of every other furrow, nine inches from plant to plant. Keep clean by hand-hoeing; but a narrow skim may be passed twice along the intervals. Weed the rows if necessary. When the crop is taken up, plough across the former furrows.

This method is applicable also to dry moors and wastes capable of being ploughed; and by paring and burning the surface, during the drying north-east winds in March, dung may be saved. To add lime, in such cases, to the ashes, is beneficial.

After an early crop of grass for hay, or after the first crop of clover, the land may be ploughed, and potatoes dibbled in, if proper sets have been preserved for that purpose; and in the more southern parts of the island a good crop may be obtained.

LAZY BEDS.—Upon bogs partially or wholly drained, and upon such rough soils as are difficult to plough, this method may be adopted. Pare and burn the surface; add lime to the ashes. Strike the land into straight beds six feet wide; with intervals of two feet, or two and a half. Lay the sets twelve inches square on the beds, and cover them two or three inches deep with spades, from the intervals; when the plants appear, cover them again in the same manner, one and a half or two inches more. Keep them clean by one hand-hoeing, and successive weeding. They may be taken up with the plough by splitting the beds, and filling the former intervals; converting the open furrows left in the centre of the former beds into drains, deep enough to leave the land dry in winter.

3. PRODUCE.—In any of these methods the farmer may expect from 2 to 300 bushels an acre, 75^o pounds per bushel. Some soils will yield more, and some may afford less. The selling price throughout the kingdom may be

reckoned from 1s. to 1s. 6d. the bushel; at 1s. 3d. 300 bushels yield 18l. 15s. the acre; even at 1s. it is 15l.; the expences will vary with circumstances, but they can scarcely be reckoned more than 10l. and consequently leave from 5l. to 8l. 15s. profit per acre, counting on an average. In some places the charges will run higher; in others perhaps something less. The drill method is by much the cheapest. If the whole should not be falcable, the rest may be given to fatten oxen, to horses, and to any other live stock, with advantage, particularly if, when boiled or steamed, a handful of salt be added to two bushels of potatoes.

4. DOUBLE CROPS.—In Cornwall, in Cheshire, in Lancashire, and in the neighbourhood of London, two crops have been obtained from the same ground in one year, the mode of raising which will be found in the Agriculture Reports from the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire*. Those who raise early potatoes, may certainly have a second crop on the same ground.

5. THE FOLLOWING CROP.—Wheat has been sown with success after potatoes; but barley or oats are more to be recommended. On dry moory soils, treated as above, turnips may follow, fed on by sheep, and these by spring corn and grasses.

6. PRESERVATION.—The most approved method, is that of digging, in a very dry spot, trenches six feet wide, and eighteen inches deep; spread straw; pile the potatoes into the shape of the roof of a house; cover tight and close with straw six inches thick; and then with earth fifteen to eighteen inches more; flatted regularly and firmly, and sharp at top, raised from three to five feet above ground. If there shall be any apprehensions of moisture, dig a trench at a few yards off deeper than that in which the roots are laid. The dryer they are when thus packed up, the safer they will be.

7. GENERAL HINTS.—There are a great number of borders round the corn fields of every farm which may be broken up to great advantage, as potatoes always thrive best upon newly-

* The method pursued in Cheshire for raising early potatoes, is to keep the sets of the earliest kinds in a warm place, where they may sprout at least three inches by the beginning of March, being covered with straw or rushes every night in frosts. They are carefully planted with the sprouts on, in drills, on a light soil; the end of the sprout just under the surface of the ground. Yield a crop the middle of May.

broken-up ground ; and if the soil shall be tolerably good, the turf being inverted at about eight or ten inches depth, will be nearly as efficacious as dung.

Upon large farms, labourers might be allowed to plant for themselves, in such angles and corners as might otherwise be neglected, which would be a beneficial indulgence to them, and no material loss to the possessor. In wastes in general also, potatoes might be raised with little manure to great advantage.

8. POTATOE BREAD.—To those who prefer making potatoes into bread, to the common modes of using them, the following receipt is recommended :

“ Choose the most mealy sort of potatoe, boil, and skin them. Take 12lbs. break and strain well through a very coarse sieve of hair, or a very fine one of wire, in such a manner as to reduce the roots, as nearly as possible, to a state of flour. Mix it well with 20lbs. of wheaten flour. Of this mixture make and set the dough exactly in the same manner as if the whole were wheaten flour. This quantity will make nine loaves of about five pounds each in the dough, and when baked about two hours, will produce 42 lbs. of excellent bread.”

The raw potatoe also, skinned and grated down, and mixed with flour in the above proportion, makes very good bread.

The Board takes the liberty of desiring the clergy, in their several parishes, to have the goodness to communicate the above to their neighbours ;

and at the same time to encourage, as much as they can, the farmers and cottagers to plant potatoes this spring, in order that the kingdom may experience no scarcity, if the next harvest should prove either very late, or not sufficiently productive in bread corn.

The Board would have taken a more direct and respectful mode of requesting the assistance both of the clergy and laity, in promoting these objects, had they not conceived this to be the most expeditious and extensive.

The Board will be happy to give any additional information to those who may be inclined to enter with zeal and energy into the measures above proposed. Any letters upon the subject, may be addressed to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. M. P. *London*, or to any other Member of the Board.

A more enlarged paper, pointing out the additional experiments necessary for bringing the culture of potatoes to perfection, is preparing, and will soon be published. In the interim the Board thought it advisable to print and circulate the preceding hints as early as possible, that the attention of the public might be drawn to so important an object ; and that those who may be induced, from the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, to attend to the culture of this valuable root, might have it in their power to take, without delay, the necessary steps for that purpose ; *more especially that of securing, without loss of time, a sufficient quantity of the best sorts for planting.*

Signed by order of the Board.

J. SINCLAIR, President.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

LETTER from the EMPRESS of RUSSIA to the KING of POLAND.

Petersburg, Dec. 2, 1794.

“ SIR, MY BROTHER,

“ THE fate of Poland, which your Majesty described to me in your letter of the 21st ult. is the consequence of those principles which are destructive to all order and to every social establishment, and which were spread in imitation of a people abandoned to extravagance and error. It has not depended upon me to prevent these dreadful consequences, or to fill up the precipice which gaped under the feet of the Polish nation, dug for them by their traitors, and into which they are at last fallen. All my good endeavours

were rewarded by nothing but hatred and ingratitude. Amongst the evils which at present oppress that people, famine is the most dreadful. I shall issue my orders to assuage this evil as much as lies in human power.

“ This consideration, however, and conscious of the dangers to which your Majesty is exposed, amongst the licentious populace of Warsaw, makes me wish your leaving that criminal town as soon as possible, and to take up your residence at Grodno. Field-Marshal Count Suwarrow Rymnitzky is charged to make you this proposal, and at the same time to take the necessary measures to conduct you thither in as safe and commodious a manner as possible.

ble. Your Majesty knows my character, and that I am incapable of abusing the advantages which I have obtained by the favour of Providence for the justice of my cause. Your Majesty, therefore, may expect in tranquillity the manner in which political interest (*raison d'Etat*) and public security will in future dispose of the fate of Poland. With these sentiments I remain,

"Sire, my Brother,

"Your Majesty's Good Sister,

(Signed) "CATHERINE."

LETTER from the KING of POLAND, on leaving WARSAW, to the BRITISH ENVOY at WARSAW, S. GARDINER, Esq.

"Grodno, J n 26.

"THE part you have acted near my person, which is verging towards the grave, and no hope being left me of ever seeing you again, there remains for me at least one important concern: from the very bottom of my soul I bid you eternal farewell! To the last moment of my life I shall bear you in my heart; and I hope we shall meet again in a place where honest minds and righteous souls will be united for ever. All that belongs to the etiquette of Courts has been so much deranged by my unfortunate fate, that probably neither I nor you will be able to observe its usual forms. But my heart shall ever remain true. I love and reverence your King and your nation. You will be so good as to inform them of it. Ever shall it remain a certain truth, that I wish you to preserve your affection for your friend. Unable to converse with you myself, my picture must supply its place."

W O B U R N A B B E Y.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Seat of the Duke of Bedford is situated at a little distance from the Town of Woburn, on the spot where formerly stood the Abbey founded in 1145 by Hugh de Bolebec, a nobleman of great property in the neighbourhood, who was advised to it by the Abbot of Fountains. The house stands in a very pleasant park, well wooded, but defective in water, the several pieces being too much divided, and the dams too conspicuous. The present house was built by the late Duke, excepting a paltry grotto by Luigi Jones (which shews that his taste

The ANSWER.

"SIRE,

"THE letter which your Majesty did me the honour to write to me on the 18th inst. from Grodno, and which I received yesterday, has moved me even to tears; and I still feel the inward sensations it has caused, and which it is impossible for me to utter. I return your Majesty infinite thanks for the present you have sent me. Sire, I set a double value upon it; because, on the one hand, it comes from your Majesty's own hands, and, on the other, because it so much resembles you. However, Sire, I did not need any thing to recall you to my memory.

"The image of your Majesty, the excellence of your character, your particular kindness to me, and your misfortunes, Sire, are so deeply engraved in my heart, that they will never be effaced from it. I wish that just Heaven may, in future, give your Majesty a destiny worthy of your virtues, and that it may re-establish in your mind the tranquillity which is necessary after so many storms? My prayers, Sire, are always for the welfare of your Majesty; and I humbly intreat you to think now and then of a person who will always preserve the sentiments of the most profound reverence and the most perfect esteem towards you.

"May it moreover please you, Sire, to accept of the assurance of the real attachment with which I have the honour to be, Sire, your Majesty's.

"GARDINER,

"Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

"Plenipotentiary from His

"Britannic Majesty.

was superior to such childish performances), and the great stables, which were part of the ancient cloisters, and still preserve their pillars and vaulted roof. The offices are also the work of the late Duke, and form two magnificent but plain buildings at a small distance from the mansion. The collection of paintings is of great value. In the year 1766, Feb. 13, a dreadful shower of frozen rain broke off above a thousand loads of timber from the trees in the park, and spread the like devastation through many other places.

LETTER III.

The LIFE of BISHOP ELPHINSTON.

By J. LÉTTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

AS long as religion and learning maintain consideration and respect at Aberdeen or Glasgow, those cities will feel a just and laudable pride in recollecting the name and merits of Bishop Elphinston.

John Elphinston descended from a noble family † in Germany, and Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig, were the parents of WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, who was born at Glasgow in 1431. He received his education in his native city. His first acquisitions were in classical learning and theology. At the age of twenty-five he entered into the Church, and became immediately minister of the parish of St. Michael in Glasgow. Conceiving an inclination to the study of the civil and canon law, he was advised by a respectable relative to go to the University of Paris, which had long been celebrated for the cultivation of that branch of literature. No churchman in that age, who was ambitious of rising to great ecclesiastical preferments, or of obtaining consequence in the state, could expect to succeed without a competent knowledge of the institutes of the civil and canon law. Although the "Regiam Majestatem," the first authentic body of Scottish laws, had great authority in the courts of that kingdom from the reign of David II. in which they were compiled; the civil law determined a vast number of cases in Elphinston's time. Though studied at present in most of the Universities of Europe, inasmuch as it comprizes the principles of natural equity, and is founded in good sense, it has for some time been perhaps nowhere admitted without being considerably changed, or qualified; partly by a mixture of feu-

dal laws, or with general or particular customs, and is at present, in most free states, superseded by positive statutes and ordinances, and only allowed an influence in some particular courts of justice. Before the Reformation, which was not established till many years after the decease of Elphinston, that body of ecclesiastical constitutions forming the canon law, and which is derived from the apostles, the primitive fathers, the popes of Rome, and from general councils, continued decisive in all matters relative to the Church. The ecclesiastical laws of our own and other countries in Europe, are still frequently grounded upon its maxims, refer often to its authority, and in particular cases adopt its decisions. If this digression hath not been sufficiently relative to our purpose to need no apology, I shall but lengthen it by making one, and therefore I return immediately to my subject.

Mr. Elphinston had resided four years upon his cure at Glasgow, when he quitted it, in order to prosecute his scheme of study in the University of Paris. Such was the proficiency he made there, that in the space of three years, he was advanced to the professorship of civil and canon law at Paris; and afterwards at Orleans. He was reputed so profound in these branches, that the Parliament of Paris often consulted him in cases of intricacy.

Having spent nine years in France, and six of them in a conspicuous and honourable situation, he was urged by his patron, the Bishop of Glasgow, to return to his country and his friends.

The post of ‡ official of Glasgow was

* This was to have followed the XXIII^d Letter of the Tour, which treats of Aberdeen.

† From the Counts of Helphinstein in Suabia. His ancestors came into Scotland with queen Margaret in 1067.

‡ The Bishop's deputy, or Vicar-General of his diocese. He probably exercised a sort of jurisdiction analogous to that of our ecclesiastical, chancellors, archdeacons, or their commissaries.

conferred upon him soon after his arrival in Scotland, and a valuable revenue was at that time annexed to it. James III. then upon the throne of that kingdom, being made acquainted with his prudence and ability in the discharge of that office, desired to see him at Edinburgh. By the king's patronage he was soon promoted; being made official of Saint Andrew's, and one of the Lords of the privy council.

Some misunderstanding having arisen between the king of Scotland and Louis XI. of France, Mr. Elphinston was sent to Paris, in a joint commission with the Earl of Buchan and the Bishop of Dunkeld, to answer the matter of complaint brought forward on the part of the French. After some discussion the differences between the two courts were composed. The success of this commission was so much attributed to the wisdom and eloquence of Elphinston, that, immediately upon his return, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Ross; and in the same year translated to the see of Aberdeen.

Richard III. having murdered his two nephews, whose protector he had been chosen, ascended the throne of England in 1483. Reflecting on how slippery a foundation it stood in the blood of his near relatives, and well versed in the lore of worldly wisdom, he naturally recurred to those means, by which it might best be fixed and consolidated. None appeared more plausible than the alliance of a neighbouring monarch: he therefore proposed to enter into negotiation * for that purpose with James III.

Although this king held the bloody ambition of Richard in the utmost detestation, yet when he considered, that his own throne frequently tottered amidst the factions of a disaffected nobility, and that the advantages of a treaty, wisely conducted, would be at least reciprocal, he consented to form a commission of distinguished persons, to meet one not less respectable on the part of Richard, at Nottingham. Among the most able of the Scottish Am-

bassadors was the Bishop of Aberdeen. The communication of these ministers continued for some time; many debates arose on the terms to be stipulated; but at length, by the skill and address of our prelate, an alliance between the two nations was concluded for three years, on the 29th day of September 1484.

To give more strength and consistency to this political friendship, Richard soon after proposed a connection of marriage betwixt his niece †, Ann de la Pole, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Duke of Rothesay, heir-apparent to the crown of Scotland. King James, without difficulty, acceded to this offer, and the Bishop of Aberdeen returned to Nottingham with the other Lords appointed in that commission; where all preliminaries being settled, and the requisite instruments signed, this young lady was stiled Princess of Rothesay; but the field of Bosworth in 1485 terminated the career of Richard III. and "this world, as Shakspeare says ‡, being left no longer for him to bustle in," the marriage was never consummated. Shortly after this, our able prelate, according to some accounts, succeeded the Earl of Argyle in the Chancellorship of the kingdom. Bishop Leslie says, his post in the civil department was that of Lord Privy Seal. Having no documents at command to determine this point, I must leave it as I found it; but not without venturing a conjecture, that he might perhaps, in succession, have filled both these important offices. Be that as it may, the king reposed the greatest confidence in his integrity and abilities, and in pursuance of his counsel, at the expiration of the treaty of alliance with England, assembled his parliament in 1487. Itinerary judges were now constituted to make the circuit of the whole realm, to restrain oppressors, and to execute justice on malefactors. State criminals under accusation were no longer allowed, when cited to appear on their defence, to come surrounded by numerous bands of friends and dependents. Six proc-

* "Apprehensive too that the king of Scotland, descended from a Princess of the house of Somerset, might countenance the malcontents who wished to place the Earl of Richmond on the throne of England, he believed he ought to secure himself from that quarter. To this end he negotiated with James III. a truce, &c." Rapin—reign of Richard III.

† See Rapin: Richard III.

‡ Shakspeare's Richard III. Act. I. Sc. 2.

ters at most were to attend them, and if their guilt were proved, they were not, as formerly, to be screened by violence from the jurisdiction of the law.

The Bishop, conformably to the ideas of piety which prevailed in those times, and partly indeed to his episcopal character, warmly recommended to the king the reparation of chapels, and of edifices consecrated to monastic devotion, and even the foundation of certain new ones. The chapel royal in the castle of Sterling was founded in consequence of this advice.

The priory of Coldingham at that period became vacant, and being at the king's disposal, he annexed its revenues to his new chapel, and procured a law in parliament to prevent any of his subjects from disuniting these benefices.

The family of the Humes complained of the king's proceeding as an infringement of their privilege, and indeed as an alienation of their property; inasmuch as the priory of Coldingham had ever, by their former sovereigns, been conferred upon a Hume, and the tythes and pecuniary emoluments belonging to it were paid out of the estates of that family. James, disinclined to make any concession, persisted in maintaining his arrangement. The Humes, enraged at his pertinacity, applied to their friends and neighbours, the Hepburns, through Lord Hales, their chief and representative, desiring assistance to assert their claim. This was granted, on condition that no person except a Hume or a Hepburn should for the future be advanced to the priory of Coldingham.

Small causes, as we frequently see, may operate to a wide extent. The combination entered into by these two families, bent upon resistance to the king's will in the affair in question, as they were known to be numerous, powerful and active, proved the center of attraction to all the mal-contented and disaffected persons in the Kingdom. This business of the priory furnishing an ostensible pretext to all parties, opportunity soon offered or was sought for, and the parties rose in rebellion against their sovereign. The Bishop of Aberdeen upon this occasion ex-

erted all his powers and influence to bring back the rebels to their duty. But finding, after all his efforts, that he had been vainly preaching loyalty and christian peace to people resolved not to hear, and believing affairs of war to be neither within his competence, nor becoming his profession, he quitted the scene of political business, and retired to his diocese.

During this recess from the tumult of violence and rebellion he compiled his book of canons, adapted, from those of the primitive church, to the ecclesiastical state of Scotland. He reformed such abuses as had crept in amongst his clergy, and attended, with the most exemplary vigilance, to every part of his pastoral province.

Whilst he was absorbed in these employments, intelligence was suddenly brought him, that the king his master had fallen in the field of battle, courageously defending himself and the rights of his crown against the Lord of the Insurrection, a title given to the chiefs who had united in that rebellion.

A parliament being summoned to meet at Edinburgh in 1488, the Bishop of Aberdeen was obliged to attend it, in order to assist at the coronation of the young prince, who had not then completed the sixteenth year of his age. When that business was finished, the Lords of the Insurrection began to suspect, that many of their proceedings might not be entirely consistent with our private principles, or such as the integrity of his crown after would permit him to approve. They therefore, to avoid the scrutiny of such eyes, contrived an honourable pretext for his removal, and appointed him ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, on a proposition of marriage between their young king and Margaret the Emperor's daughter.

However acceptable this matrimonial alliance might have been to the Court of Vienna, it was frustrated by the previous engagement of the Lady to the Prince of Spain.

The Bishop desirous to compensate for his failure, involuntary as it was, in the object of his German embassy, took the opportunity of his return through Holland to settle several points

* An abbey on the borders. See a letter relative to throwing a garrison into it in the reign of Henry VIII. Lodge's Illustrations of British History, Number XXIX. p. 53. Vol. I.

of difference, which had created animosity between Scotland and the United Provinces; and in the name of his young sovereign happily concluded a treaty. Thus having rendered a signal and unexpected service to his country, he returned home with honour and eclat.

That agitation of mind naturally attendant on public business now soon subsiding, our Prelate began again to feel a strong attraction towards the calm retreat of his diocese, whilst his thoughts seemed wholly engaged on promoting the interests of religion and learning.

About the year 1494 he made application to the Pope, Alexander VI. to obtain his bull for founding a university at Aberdeen; which being granted, he built the king's college in the old town of that city in 1500. It was so called, because James IV. took it under his particular patronage. It was endowed with great privileges, said to be much in the spirit of those granted to the Universities of Paris and Bononia. A Doctor in theology was constituted Principal of the College; Doctors of the canon law, civil jurisprudence, and of medicine, were appointed next in order, for the cultivation of those sciences; a Professor of humanity to instruct the students in grammar and languages, and a Sub-principal to institute them in philosophy. The plan of endowment made provision, moreover, for twenty-seven students, a chanter, organist and sacristan.*

The city of Aberdeen was indebted to the munificence of Bishop Elphinston for another great public work; the bridge across the river Dee, which gives name to the town.

That part of his time which remained unconsecrated to devotion, to acts of charity, public and private, and to the business of his diocese, was spent in study. He wrote a book on the lives

of the saints for the use of his clergy, recommending some portion of it to their perusal on each of the Festivals of the Church. This work is supposed to be entirely lost; a circumstance perhaps not much to be lamented at this time of day. There seems little reason for encouraging men to become saints by profession. As no man can be absolutely perfect, any pretence or even attempt to appear so, is sure to be so narrowly watched, that without better fortune than ought reasonably to be expected, it is likely that discoveries may, in some unguarded moment, be made to the saint's disadvantage: and such is the malice of the world upon these occasions, that the slightest peccadillo in a character of this sort never fails to be magnified infinitely beyond its real dimensions.

The principal literary undertaking of Bishop Elphinston was the History of Scotland, from its remotest antiquity to his own time. This is still to be found among General Fairfax's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. It consists of eleven books. The historian follows pretty closely the footsteps of † Fordoun, as far as that author has gone; but afterwards enters much more into detail, and writes with greater precision than any of Fordoun's continuators. The Bishop's History ends with the reign of James II. an accomplished prince, who unfortunately lost his life at the siege of Roxburgh by the splinter of a cannon in 1460, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Our Prelate continued his labour of learning and piety to a very advanced age, and was still proceeding with some vigour in the good purposes of his heart, when his spirits received a violent shock from the death of James IV. at the battle † of Flodden. In consequence of this event a parliament was immediately assembled at Sterling: the nation fell into the most unsettled state, and

* In whose care are kept the vestments, utensils, or smaller moveables of a church or chapel.

† Fordoun, author of the *Scoti-chronicon*, and, according to Bishop Stillingfleet, the oldest of all the regular historians of Scotland. He collected materials for the Scottish history from the earliest times to his own; but lived only to finish five books. Macculloch, Secretary to Scherez, Bishop of St. Andrews, continued this history from Fordoun's materials, and added eleven books. He flourished about 1440. Our Camden says, that all succeeding Scottish historians have been obliged to Fordoun. His history was always greatly esteemed, and scarcely a monastery in Scotland was without a copy of it. It is to be found in the *Scriptor. Quindecim*, &c. a D. Tho. Gale. Edit. Oxon. 1691, F. liii.

‡ For an account of this famous battle see Buchanan's *Hist. lib. 13. p. 252—3.*

nothing could be more embroiled than all its affairs. The Queen was left with two sons; the elder only in the second year of his age. Many of the best and wisest men among the noble and the great, had fallen with their King on that fatal day. Those of the highest pretensions left behind, were most of them young, and without experience. Our venerable Prelate, seeing the distressed condition of his country, quitted his peaceful retirement with the resolution of contributing his best efforts to restore its prosperity. But his sovereign's death, an event which he was unprepared to expect, with the calamitous effects immediately arising from it, had overwhelmed him with surprize and grief beyond the recovery of his powers: it is said, indeed, that he was never seen to smile after that unwelcome intelligence. He fell sick in the progress of his journey to Edinburgh, and expired within a week after his arrival, in the 83d year of his age, 1614. Boethius in his History of the Bishops of Aberdeen, according to Mr. Pennant, says, "He was a person of such eminence, that his contemporaries firmly believed that his death was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment; as if Heaven more peculiarly interested itself in the departure of so great a character."

Nothing particular having been delivered down to us concerning the person, temper, or domestic habits of this illustrious Prelate, I am sorry I have nothing to offer you on a subject of

such lively gratification in biographical writing.

The several situations in which he successively appeared, were eminently distinguished, as each demanded its proper character, by his knowledge, his learning, his address, his munificence, or his piety; and it seems not too much to say, that his exalted station in the Church was adorned by the constant union of them all.

The very considerable acquisitions of wealth which his different offices or employments in the Church or the State enabled him to make, were, as we have seen, returned, during his life-time, in no scanty measure, to his country in acts of noble liberality, or the most useful charity. He bequeathed ten thousand pounds, which remained in money and effects after his decease, partly for the completion of his bridge over the Dee, and partly for the benefit of his College at Aberdeen.

In such of his writings as have descended to posterity, he has left ample testimonies of his learning, and particularly of his extensive knowledge in the history of his country *.

After the various instances of merit which I have adduced in this sketch of our eminent Prelate's life, allow me in three words to complete his character by the following eulogy of one who has observed of him, "that there never was a man of greater integrity of life and manners; it having been proverbially affirmed to his honour, that from the time of his entering into holy orders, he was never known to do or to say an unseemly thing."

J. LETTICE.

CURIOUS REMARKS ON "BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES."

BY DR. SWIFT, THE LATE LORD HARDWICKE, AND THE LATE SPEAKER ONSLOW. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 41.]

* * Those Passages marked *N. P.* are parts in the original Manuscript of *BP. BURNET'S History* not printed.

BURNET, ARGUING with the p. 42. Scots concerning the propriety of the King's death, he observes, that Drummond said, "That Cromwell had plainly the better of them at their own weapons."

SWIFT. "And Burnet thought as Cromwell did."

BURNET, p. 46. "I will leave all that relates to the King's trial and death to common historians; knowing

* *I. Scotorum Chronicon MS. in Bibliot. Bodl.—II. Conciliorum Statuta.* Many of his works were lost at the Reformation: whether this remain, I cannot tell.

nothing that is particular of that great transaction, which was certainly one of the most amazing scenes in history."

ON SLOW. "Most certainly a *murder*, as his cause at that time was become the cause of the nation, and the sense of it; and that of those who put him to death were but few; and was in Cromwell and most of them a mixture of enthusiasm for private ends and security to themselves, and has only the justification of a highwayman, who kills because he would not be killed*."

BURNET, p. 46. "Fairfax was much distracted in his mind, and changed purposes often every day."

SWIFT. "Fairfax had hardly common sense."

BURNET, p. 49. "I will not enter further into the military part; for I remember an advice of Marshal Schomberg, never to meddle in the relation of military matters. His observation was, 'Some affected to relate those affairs in all the terms of war, in which they committed great errors, that exposed them to the scorn of all Commanders, who must despite relations that pretend to exactness, when there were blunders in every part of them.'"

SWIFT. "Very foolish advice—for soldiers cannot write."

BURNET, p. 49. "Archbishop Laud

was a learned, a sincere, and zealous man, regular in his own life, and humble in his private deportment; but was a hot and indiscreet man."

ON SLOW. "Very rough and ungracious."

BURNET, p. 50. "Laud's defence of himself when in the Tower is a very mean performance. In most particulars he excuses himself by this—That he was but one of many, who either in council, star-chamber, or high commission, voted illegal things. Now tho' this was true, yet a chief minister, and one in high favour, determines the rest so much, that they are little better than machines acted by him.—On other occasions he says, 'the thing was proved but by *one witness*.'—Now how strong soever this defence may be in law, it is of no force in appeal to the world; for if a thing is true, it is no matter how full or defective the proof is."

SWIFT. "All this is full of malice and ill judgment."

BURNET, p. 50, speaking of The Basilicon, "Supposed to be written by Charles the First,"

SWIFT. "I think it is a poor Treatise, and that the King did not write it."

BURNET, p. 51. "Upon the King's death, the Scots proclaimed his son

* The decollation of Charles the First, though carried on with all the apparent solemnity of a legal proceeding, was most certainly considered as a *murder* by a great majority of the people of England, though their opinions were kept under through the fear of Cromwell and the Army. It is likewise now generally thought, that Cromwell died in good time for his power and reputation; for had he lived much longer, what through the imbecility of age, and the stings of conscience, he would not have been able to oppose the growing opposition of the people to his government, which was little better than *arbitrary*, in the fullest signification of that word. Many circumstances induce us to think so, and amongst many others the following little anecdote, as related by a Gentleman, now living, of great respectability.

When this Gentleman was a boy, he remembered an old farmer, about the age of ninety-five, giving evidence in some cause relative to a commonage, at the assizes in Cambridge-shire, which, upon the accuracy of the man's testimony, was determined in favour of the right. The venerable appearance of the evidence drew the attention of the Judge (Lord Chief Justice Willes, who had a particular curiosity in investigating the causes of longevity) to ask him several questions relative to the history of his times. In answer to some of those questions he said, "he remembered the death of old Cromwell very well." "What time of the year was it?" said the Judge. "Why for the matter of that (answered the man) I seldom reckon by the months; but I remember it was between hay-harvest and bean-gleaning, and that I and several other boys went out stealing bean stubbles to make a bonfire for his death."—"And were not you afraid of the Justices, to do that?"—"Oh! not at all (says the old man): no Justice was inclined, or indeed dared, to commit any body for that, as the whole county was in a blaze of joy on the occasion, from one end of it to the other."

King,

King, and sent over Sir George Win-
can, *that married my great aunt*, to treat
with him while he was in the Isle of
Jersey."

SWIFT. "Was *that* the reason why
he was sent?"

BURNET, p. 72. "The Marquis
of Montrose came to Paris to the King
(Charles II.), and undertook, if he
would follow his counsels, to restore
him to his dominions by main force."

N. P. "The Queen-mother hated
him (Montrose) mortally; for when
he came over from Scotland to Paris,
upon the King's requiring him to lay
down his arms, she received him with ex-
traordinary favour, as his services seemed
to deserve, and gave him a large supply
in money and jewels, considering the
straits to which she was then reduced.
But she heard that he talked very inde-
cently of her favours to him; which
she herself told the Lady Susannah
Hamilton, a daughter of Duke Hamil-
ton, from whom I had it: so she sent
him word to leave Paris, for she would
see him no more.—He wandered about
the Courts of Germany, but was not
esteemed so much as he thought he de-
served."

BURNET, p. 53. "King Charles
the Second, when in Scotland, wrought
himself into as grave a deportment as
he could. He heard many prayers and
sermons, some of great length. I re-
member in one fast-day there were *six*
sermons preached without intermission.
I was there myself, and not a little wea-
ry of so tedious a service."

SWIFT. "Burnet was not then
eight years old."

BURNET, p. 59, speaking highly

* The persons who formed the Royal Society in London were Sir Robert Murray, the
Lord Brounker (a profound mathematician), and Dr. Ward, soon after pronounced to Exe-
ter, and afterwards to Salisbury. Ward was a man of great reach, went deep in mathe-
matical studies, and was a very dextrous man, if not too dextrous; for his sincerity was
much questioned. But Lord Clarendon saw that most of the Bishops were men of merit
by their sufferings, but of no great capacity for business; so brought Ward in as a man
fit to govern the Church. Many physicians and other ingenious men went into this Society
for natural philosophy. But he who laboured most, at the greatest charge, and with the
most success, at experiments, was Robert Boyle, the Earl of Cork's youngest son. He
was looked upon by all who knew him as a very perfect pattern: he was a very devout
Christian, humble and modest almost to a fault, and of a most spotless and exemplary life
in all respects.

This Society for Philosophy grew so considerable, that they thought fit to take out a
patent, which constituted them a body by the name of The Royal Society, of which Sir
Robert Murray was the first president, Bishop Ward the second, and the Lord Brounker
the third.

of the character of Sir Robert Mur-
ray, the first former and president of
the Royal Society*, and the plot that
was contrived against him,

N. P. "And upon this account, as
well as upon all the care and affection
he expressed unto me, I have ever rec-
koned, that next to my father, I owe
more to him than to any other man;
therefore I have enlarged upon his
character, and rather said too little
than too much."

BURNET, p. 61, speaking of the
period of usurpation in Scotland—
"Cromwell built three citadels, Leith,
Ayr, and Inverness, beside many little
forts. There was good justice done,
and vice was suppressed and punished;
so that we always reckon those eight
years of usurpation a time of great
peace and prosperity."

SWIFT. "No doubt you do."

BURNET, p. 63, speaking of the
Scotch preachers in the time of the
civil wars—"The crowds, says he, were
far beyond the capacity of their
churches or the reach of their voi-
ces."

SWIFT. "And the preaching be-
yond the capacity of the crowd.—I be-
lieve the church had as much capacity
as the minister."

BURNET, p. 64. "The resolutions
sent up by one Sharp, who had been
long in England, and was an active and
an eager man."

SWIFT. "Afterwards a Bishop, and
murdered."

BURNET, p. 66. "Thus Cromwell
had all the King's party in a net: he
let them dance in at pleasure, and upon

occasions *claps* them up for a short time."

SWIFT. "A pox of his *claps*."

BURNET, p. 67. "Cromwell's beloved notion was—"Once a child of God—always a child of God." Now he had led a very strict life for above eight years together before the war, so he comforted himself much with his reflections on that time and on the certainty of perseverance."

ONslow. "Archbishop Tillotson, who married Cromwell's niece, used to say, "That at last Cromwell's enthusiasm got the better of his hypocrisy, and that he believed himself to be the instrument of God in the great actions of his power for the reformation of the world."

BY THE EDITOR. In confirmation of the above opinion is subjoined the following circumstance relative to Cromwell's last illness, as related by Hume.

"His body also, from the contagion of his anxious mind, began to be affected, and his health seemed very sensibly to decline. He was seized with a slow fever, which changed into a tertian ague. For the space of a week no dangerous symptoms appeared, and in the intervals of the fits he was able to walk abroad. At length the fever increased, and he himself began to entertain some thoughts of death, and to cast his eye toward that future existence, whose idea had once been intimately present to him; though since, in the hurry of affairs and the shock of wars and factions, it had, no doubt, been considerably obliterated.—He asked Godwin, one of his preachers, if the doctrine was true, that the Elect could never fall or suffer a final reprobation. "Nothing more certain, Sir," replied the preacher. "Then I am safe," said the Protector; "for I am sure that once I was in a state of grace."

BURNET, p. 70, speaking of Cromwell's irresolution about accepting the Crown,

ONslow. "It has been said, and was much believed at that time, that Colonel Pride told Cromwell, if he took the crown he would (if nobody else would) shoot him through the head, the very first opportunity he had for it, fearful of all consequen-

BURNET, p. 79. "Cromwell could never shake off the roughness of his temper and education. He spoke always long and very ungracefully."

ONslow. "Lord Clarendon and Sir P. Warwicke say quite otherwise."

BURNET, p. 82. "Cromwell's sons were weak but honest men."

ONslow. "But see Henry Cromwell's Letters in Tharloe's State Papers."

BURNET, p. 87, speaking of the Restoration—"Of all this Monk had both the praise and the reward: for I have been told a *very small share* of it belonged to him."

SWIFT. "Malice!"

BURNET, p. 95. "Lord Clarendon was a good Chancellor, only a little too rough: but very impartial in the administration of justice. He never seemed to understand foreign affairs well, and yet he meddled much in them."

ONslow. "The author had not seen, I believe, the MS. History of Lord Clarendon's Life, written by himself. He at least understood foreign affairs better than any other of the Ministers; none of them were much esteemed for that abroad, as has been said. The Master of the Rolls (Sir Thomas Clarke) told me, that Lord Clarendon never made a decree in Chancery without having the assistance of two of the Judges."

ANONYMOUS. "A very wise custom, and fit, for the most part, to be followed by all succeeding Lord Chancellors of England"

BURNET, p. 96. "Lord Southampton left the business of the Treasury wholly in the hands of his Secretary Sir Philip Warwicke, who was an honest but a weak man."

ONslow. "He had been Secretary there when Bishop Juxon was Treasurer, and made so by him. His Memoirs have some curiosities in them that make them worth reading."

BURNET, p. 96. "Lord Shaftsbury, as to religion, was a *deist* at best; he had the dotage of astrology about him in a high degree. He told me that a Dutch Doctor had, from the stars, foretold him the whole series of his life; but

but that which was before him, when he told me this, proved false, if he told me true; for he said he was yet to be a greater man than he had been."

OSLOW. "A person came to pay Lord Shaftsbury a visit one day whilst he was sitting with a Lady of his family, who upon the gentleman's entrance retired to another part of the room with her work, and seemed not to attend to the conversation which passed between the Earl and him. The sub-

ject happened to turn upon religion, when, after a considerable share of talk the Earl observed,—“No doubt the mass of the people differ much in their discourse and profession about these matters—but *men of sense are rarely but of one religion.*” “And pray, My Lord,” says the Lady (suddenly starting up), “what religion is that?”—“Madam,” says the Earl, very gravely, “men of sense never tell.”

(*To be continued occasionally.*)

FRAGMENT of an ESSAY attempting to prove FOSSIL SHELLS, BONES, WOOD, FISH, &c. to be the SPOILS of the UNIVERSAL DELUGE.

THAT a deluge did happen is an undoubted fact; and if we seek no other proof, there is the almost universal tradition of this wonderful event in all countries of the globe.

With regard to these exuvizæ (the subject of our present enquiry), it is in vain to attempt an explanation of every appearance, or to unhinge the settled laws of nature, to support some idea which we have formed: we are ignorant of even what the mere mechanical motion of the waters is able to effect; for we are assured (says Mr. Boyle) by all *divers*, that the bottom of the sea is so strongly affected by the agitation of the waters, that earth, clay, and shells, are removed to great distances. And if this is the case in ordinary, what must it be when the whole mass of waters, by divine interposition, were thrown forward on the earth? None, save those who have been eye-witnesses to the effects of a violent land flood, and seen those things performed by it which they otherwise would by no means have believed, can form sufficient ideas of the sad destruction so direful an event as the universal deluge could effect, in which not only an incessant, but (if I may use the word) cataractive rain softened the earth for six weeks, but the tempestuous ocean poured in on all sides with its moveable contents.

Now the Flood arrived nearly at its full height in forty days, and continued stationary for five months; and surely the pressure of a column of water nigh four miles in height, for so great a length of time, must have softened the whole earth to so great a degree, as to render the passage of not only those shells, but of other substances which it had brought with it, easy to the greatest depths. Another circumstance of some weight in this case is,

that beneath these *marine exuvizæ* we often find whole trees in the fossil state; and we may naturally conclude, that the trees growing on the surface of the earth were the first objects of the pressure of the water: and that these trees were once growing on the surface of the earth, is evident from the marks of the axe yet remaining on a great number. Again, how often do we find fossil shells crushed and broken in such a manner, as evidently carries the marks of a violent pressure, and could have been done in no other way than by the pressive force of a supercumbent power.

It has been conjectured by some, “that at the Creation the whole earth was not all at once uncovered, but only those parts where Adam and the animals were created, and the rest gradually afterwards, perhaps not in many years, as (according to their method of reasoning) there seems no necessity of understanding the account of the Creation to have been in three natural days;” and thus they would make it appear, that shell and other fish “might breed and multiply abundantly all over its bottom; and that this bottom being afterwards elevated, deserted by the sea, and made dry land, these shells must be elevated with it, and retained in those strata, which afterwards hardened into the various kinds of earth and stone.” The appearance of this, at first sight, is very plausible; but had this been the case, why do we not now find rocks of coral? and why do we find animal and vegetable remains beneath those marine spoils? Rocks of coral require a length of time for their formation, and had the sea remained over the earth for so great a period, must have been almost as common in the fossil state as in the recent. Animal and vegetable remains would not then have

been found beneath those of the sea, unless it had been allowed that the earth, which had been elevated with these marine remains, was the ruins of a more ancient world, for the admission of which we have no authority in either sacred or profane history.

That great numbers of shells, already formed, would be brought along with the waters of the ocean, is an undeniable assertion; and if we consider the way in which they came on, as described by the sacred historian, our ideas of the quantity must be very great. This circumstance of itself will account for the appearance of vast numbers of shells and other marine substances on land. But there is yet one more which will enhance the force of it, that is, that the unfathomable depths of the ocean are not the proper habitations for fish, which swim in shoals, and always haunt the

shallows, and of consequence would abound on the tops of the mountains and elevated places; and while the waters remained on the earth, marine animals of every kind would breed over the land in their natural way.

It is somewhat wonderful that human and other animal remains are not more frequently found than they are; for at the period of the universal deluge (as is now generally believed) the earth was more fully inhabited than at present, by reason the life of man was considerably longer. They, like other animals, taught by the instinct of nature, would naturally flee from the approaching danger, and (as it is natural for us to suppose) climbed the mountains and precipices to avoid the mighty flood, and at last perished together by the violence of the overwhelming torrent.

R. P.

ON THE NEGLECT TO WHICH AUTHORS ARE EXPOSED IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IF we look into the retreats of literary men, and view them among their friends or their neighbours, we shall not, perhaps, be decisively of opinion, that their reputation greatly contributes to their domestic comforts. Those names which are highly respected at a distance, excite little veneration at home. The sentiments entertained of an Author in his own contracted neighbourhood, are not such as he really deserves, or actually enjoys, in the liberal world of letters. Among his personal acquaintance, there is always an invidious disposition, which endeavours to bring down his character to a level with the common standard. To this detraactive spirit, the Statesman and the Soldier are equally exposed. The credit they have unquestionably gained, is seldom allowed without reserve, by those "who eat of their own meat, and drink of their own cup."

To account for this circumstance, is by no means difficult.

They who never come forward to public observation but with the dignity of exalted characters, are every day familiarized to their friends, in the most trivial situations. In ordinary life, the little failings of the most eminent are balanced with those virtues or qualifications which the Public only abstractedly see. Envy, however, hesitates to acknowledge even the worth which she cannot but observe; and she is con-

stantly exercised on such objects as are placed in her vicinity. With remote or unfamiliar transactions the envious very seldom interfere, because, what others are not likely to oppose to their merits, they rarely attempt to oppose themselves. To the case of literary people, these observations seem peculiarly applicable.

To procure himself a good reception in his own neighbourhood, an Author has to struggle with a thousand difficulties. From the little world where he hath fixed his residence, he must expel a vast variety of disagreeable prepossessions, which do not exist in the world at large, where he is personally unknown. As he goes so much out of the common track, his neighbours are ever ready to dispute his privilege to deviate; and would bring him back, if they were able, into the ordinary routine of dissipation. Whilst his own relations, perhaps, sullen and reserved, say nothing, though they cannot disapprove, and by their silence damp his ardour for Authorship, his common acquaintance regard him with a scrutinizing eye. Fond of investigating his motives for publishing, they generally come to a very friendly and charitable decision, at the close of their enquiries.

On a general view they accuse him of vanity. They compare him with themselves, and accuse him of arrogance. They compare his conduct with his own

Book,

Book, and accuse him of *inconsistency*. They examine into his particular profession, and charge him with a *neglect of it*.

To the motive of *vanity* an Author's pretended friends industriously trace every Publication, however dissident his pretensions.

If his Book be merely calculated to amuse, it is to set off his own wit or shining talents that he publishes. And though his productions have an evident tendency to correct and reform the manners or the morals of men, it is still with a selfish view to his own reputation, that he appears before the Public. He who prints what he writes, undoubtedly discovers a consciousness that his Work possesses some degree of merit. Every one, if he thinks at all, must estimate in his own mind the value of his performance; and surely no Author would pay so bad a compliment to the Public, as to present them with a Work which he rated as mean and despicable. If there be vanity in the act of publishing, it is, indeed, a venial sin, which is hid by ingenuity, and only rendered glaring by dulness. The question among the friends of a literary man should rather be, "Does he obtrude the subject of his own writings in conversation? Does he make himself the little Hero of his Tale? Does he produce his MSS. in mixt company, or rehearse his Poems, under colour of entertaining his visitors, with an air of pompous recitation?" If this be the case, he is justly censurable, as vain and ill-mannered; though, in printing his performances, he offends not a single individual, and is sure of gratifying those whose taste or sentiments are consonant with his own.

To keep his pieces in MS. and display them on all occasions to his company, is, I confess, unpardonable vanity, even in a Writer who may be justified in entertaining a good opinion of his own abilities. It often happens, that he who disdainfully sneers at the vulgar familiarity of Authors with the Public, and would think it a derogation from the dignity of his genius to appear in print, reserves his unedited pieces as cabinet-curiosities, for the gratification of a private circle. But he always appears to disadvantage, even among people of taste, when he introduces his compositions with an air that seems to say, "They are exquisite—they are a treasure for my friends—my friends

may be obliged to me for so fine a relish of literary delicacies." Who, though he feel the silent emotion of contempt, would, in these circumstances, be so rude as to discommend the most execrable Piece? In his own house, at least, he is secure from ridicule or censure; and thus he reads, perhaps, such reading as was never read, amidst the feebleness of extorted applause, and the somnolence of secret disapprobation. In the mean time, he who publishes, submits his Work to impartial examination. If it be well received, he enjoys the praise which is his due, and endeavours to support its credit. If it be condemned, he lets it sink, whither it is fast tending, into oblivion.

His acquaintance, again, are fond of comparing the literary Gentleman with themselves. Perhaps they were brought up with him at the same school; but they observed no decided superiority in his exercises. They were his companions at the University; but they never heard his themes applauded, or remarked any uncommon brilliancy in his declamations; and as to *strings*, he was always deficient in them; so that in logic, he was vastly their inferior, and hardly, indeed, ever escaped, on Disputation-days, without the censure of the College. Admitting all this, he may have treated the subject of his own choice with superior ability. Even if we suppose that a few of his illiberal associates might have excelled him in composition, is he blameable for having done well, because others might have done better? Let them make a trial of their powers, or be silent. In common conversation, his acquaintance, perhaps, insinuate his deficiencies. 'Tis impossible, they say, that a man who says so little to the purpose, who never tells a good story, or discusses a subject with perspicuity, can possess talents to qualify him for an Author. In the recollection even of common historical facts, he hesitates so much, that we absolutely blush for the poor bewildered man; though we can hardly pity his embarrassment, when, in all he hath written, we see so palpable an affectation of historical knowledge. Notwithstanding this, he may possess a better memory than any one of his acquaintance hath a right to boast. To company he may have recourse for relaxation, after exhausting his spirits in composition; and the silent and solitary study of an Author is by no means

the school for tea-table eloquence. To excel in conversation, requires a habit of conversing. Practice in this, as in all other things, is necessary to perfection. Perhaps the embarrassed Gentleman can dictate with equal rapidity and elegance in the closet, what he cannot find terms to express in familiar discourse; and the idea (which those who have any way distinguished themselves cannot help entertaining) that all he says will be particularly noticed, must occasion much perplexing hesitation; whilst, pausing amidst a number of synonymous words, to select the properest expressions, he feels at length the awkwardness of the pause, and loses all in confusion and obscurity. For any little defects or awkwardnesses, however, his acquaintance can find no possible excuse. His conduct, in having assumed the dignity of a writer, is assailed with bitter calumnies; and the articles of his impeachment being summed up, he is unanimously found guilty of *arrogance*.

For such charges they are indefatigable in their search. Perhaps one of his accusers, whose report is taken upon trust, may have read his Book with some attention. With his own Work, then, they are diligent in comparing his sentiments, his conduct, and his character; and should they be fortunate enough to discover the slightest inconsistency, it is at once the subject of general triumph.

If he advance opinions that may apparently clash with what he has written, the opposition is instantly marked with an insulting air. But is any man perfect? And have we not the authority of Scripture to say, that if any one offend not in tongue, he is perfect? Besides, may we not alter our opinions, on a different view of things, without incurring the blame of fickleness or inconsistency? How often do we change our sentiments, in the course of human life!

If the unfortunate Writer serve, in the most trivial point of conduct, from the morality he hath inculcated, the incongruity between his practice and his precepts is too visible to escape animadversion; and he is stigmatized, by universal consent, with the title of an hypocrite. The most charitable zeal suggests the charge. But a man may feel the beauty of virtue in his closet, and yet, when he gets out into the world, be degraded like others. Though he is

truly sincere in all he advises at the moments of cool reflection, yet passion may betray him into excesses, which, though they seem to weaken or discredit admonition, only prove our common frailty, and urge the necessity of the strictest circumspection. I should not have charged a DODD with hypocrisy. Whilst he preached, he felt the force of evangelic truth, and endeavoured to impress his feelings on his auditory. The time, at least, which a Moralist spends in his closet, is unexceptionably employed. However irregular he may be at certain seasons, he dedicates some portion of his life to virtue. In this he hath surely an advantage over those who neither preach nor practise. Instead of being extreme to mark what he did amiss, I should rather overlook his trifling deviations, on account of his useful instructions. For these, abstractedly considered, the world is surely obliged to him. His practice they have no right to examine. There is a species of ingratitude in the inquiry. 'Tis probable, indeed, that his superior talents, so far from imposing a stricter morality, may be the very cause of his incaution and extravagance. From a man of bright parts, mechanical regularity can hardly be expected; and where there is no viciousness, any little wanderings from the road of common life ought to be excused, as an indulgence to genius.

There is still another charge, which the pretended friends of Authors are always ready to bring forward—the *neglect of their profession*. Examining minutely the connection between a Writer's profession and publication, they are seldom able to discover an affinity, though it really exist; and clamorously inveigh against the man who affects to perform the most important duties, whilst he actually reposes in indolence, and, for useful realities, is occupied by fanciful reveries. If he be a Clergyman, he had better mind his preaching than his poetry. If a physician, 'tis impossible he can study medicine and the Muse. Poor contracted spirits! Dull and disingenuous, they cannot see the chain that connects every species of literature; and if they could, they would disallow it. But may not he who understands the art of regulating his hours, find sufficient time for a diversity of pursuits that have no relation or correspondence? Not to recur to the examples of those who had the

the

the extraordinary art of bringing within the compass of a day an almost infinite variety of heterogeneous employments, and yet of attending regularly to all, I think every man of education, though possessing neither a singular capacity nor singular resolution, may indulge himself, if he please, in his literary amusements, without even a momentary neglect of his profession, properly so called. If he rescue an hour from sleep, for his literary gratification, who shall blame the preference of his pen to his pillow? If he write whilst his calumniators yawn, is he, therefore, more indolent than they? If, while others are engaged around him in gaming, intemperance, and scandal, he chuses to instruct mankind, and furnish them with elegant amusement, is he to be reproached for his negligence, or censured for his irregularity? Is he to be blamed for a frivolous waste of time, because he prefers the bosom-soothing Muse to heartless dissipation? We will allow him, however, all the refreshments of ordinary repose—all the social recreations of which others partake; still he must possess a very narrow mind, if he cannot attend to his profession, except it be to the exclusion of every other study. 'Tis remarkable enough, that a physician, in particular, may devote all his afternoons, uncensured, to the Coterie; though if he publish a short Poem, the composition of which could have engaged but very little of his time, he is charged, on all hands, with a neglect of business.

ALL these accusations, in short, have no other source than the malevolent spirit of envy. In respect to an Author, 'tis a spirit which is never at rest: if no real flaw can be detected in his character or his writings, invention is immediately set at work to fabricate defects. But what unworthy conduct is this! Surely, because a man hath published what bids fair for our instruction and entertainment, he is not, therefore, the object of our censure.

If they who have no kind of private communication with him, concur in allowing merit to his Works, we can have no reason to doubt his ingenuity. Instead of attempting to undermine a reputation supported by the applause of candid and impartial judges, we should rather endeavour to strengthen and exalt it. Instead of detracting from what he hath really performed, we should rather give him credit for more than he has done, and place our laudable partiality to the account of our intimacy with so deserving a person. We should be proud of the honour he has conferred on our neighbourhood by his Productions. We should view him with respect and gratitude. HARRIS of *Salisbury* was exposed as much as any literary character, to unmerited detraction and calumny. There was a great deal of low envy among his affected friends; yet, ere this, they probably regret his loss, from a persuasion, rather founded in justice than partiality, that his writings do more honour to their town than those of "*John of Salisbury*," or any other person celebrated in their annals. We should reflect, that however people of eminence are decried in their life-time by their countrymen, the period will always come, when their memories shall be revered. 'Tis a circumstance that has been too often observed and lamented, since the days of the Lyric Poet of Rome.

For our future satisfaction, therefore, we should render the lives of Authors as comfortable as we can. Allow them a little scope for harmless vanity—pay that deference to their opinions which their superiority so justly claims;—on viewing their characters, make proper deductions for the frailties of human nature; and reflect, that, while they devote a portion of their time to genius (which, wherever it exists, ought, doubtless, to be indulged), they are labouring for our own amusement and instruction.

P.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXVI.

[Continued from Page 85.]

CHARLES THE FIRST.
"A PRINCE, says Grotius, does not stipulate for himself, but for the people under his Government, and a

King deposed of his kingdom, loses the right of sending an Ambassador. The Powers of Europe shewed themselves to be of this opinion in the case of Portugal.

tugal. When Philip the Second, King of Spain, had gained the *possession*, they treated with *him* concerning the affairs relating to that kingdom. Few regarded Don Antonio, and no man considered the Dukes of Savoy, Parma, or Braganza (who perhaps had the most plausible titles). But when his grandson, Philip the Fourth, had lost that kingdom, and the *people* had set up the Duke of Braganza, they treated with *him as a King*. And the *English Court* (though then in amity with Spain, and not a little influenced by a Spanish faction) gave example to *others*, by *treating with him*, and not with Spain, touching matters relating to that State. Nay, I have been informed by those who well understand the affairs of the time, that the Lord Cottington advising the late King (*Charles the First*) not to receive any persons sent from the Duke of Braganza, *Rebel* to his Ally the King of Spain, in the quality of *Ambassadors*, the King answered, that he must look upon that person to be King of Portugal who was *acknowledged by the Nation*; and I am much mistaken, if his Majesty *now* reigning in England (*Charles the Second*) did not find all the Powers and States of the world to be of the same mind when he was *out of his kingdom*, and could oblige no man, but himself and a few followers, by any Treaty he could make." — Algernon Sydney's Discourses concerning Government, p. 442 of the Quarto Edition, 1763. London. Printed for A. Millar.

MONTECUCULI.

This great Master of the Art of War tells us in his Military Memoirs, that a *Defensive* War requires more knowledge and greater precautions than an *Offensive* War. The least failure, adds he, is mortal, and the want of success is always exaggerated by fear, which acts as a microscope to magnify calamities of all kinds.

BRISSET.

From this victim to popular fury and democratic cruelty, the excellent Constitution of our happy Country extorted this eulogium: "The English Government," says he, "which I had investigated upon the spot, appeared to me (in spite of its defects) a *model* for those Societies who were desirous of changing their form of Government. The work of *the* *Legislator*," added he, "which

is no more than an ingenious panegyric upon this excellent Constitution, was at that time in the hands of the learned only. It was, however, in detail, and ought to have been rendered known to *my* countrymen; for to make it *known* was to make it beloved and desired." — Memoirs of the Life of Brissot de Warville, published by himself, and addressed to his Constituents.

Envy, perhaps, of the blessings this country has enjoyed under its Constitution, and dread, perhaps, of the power that *well-regulated* Liberty must ever give to a great Country, were very probably the motives that induced the factious and turbulent Demagogue to propose to his associates to make war against England.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, BART.

who was in the Militia raised by the County of York in favour of Charles the First, says in his MS. Memoirs, "I had but a short time of being a soldier. It did not last above six weeks. I like it as a commendable way of breeding for a Gentleman, if they consort themselves with such as be civil, and the quarrel be lawful. For as *illness is the nurse of all evil*, enfeebling the parts both of body and mind, this employment of a soldier is contrary unto it, and shall greatly improve them, by enabling the body for labour, and the mind for watchfulness, and so, by a contempt of all things (but that employment they are in), they shall not much care how hard they lie, or how hardly they fare."

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Amongst the MSS. of this singular Princess, after her death there were found the Memoirs of her Life, dedicated to the Author of Life; in which she says, that as the Supreme Being has by his grace favoured *her* more than any one of his creatures; that as he has made the vigour of her mind, and of her body, her fortune, her birth, and her greatness, subservient to his glory and her happiness, as well as every thing else that can possibly result from so noble an assemblage of eminent qualities; and that having constituted her a Despotie Sovereign over the most brave and the most glorious Nation upon earth, he had called her to the glory of making the most perfect sacrifice (as she was bound to do) of her fortune, and of her splendour, and of restoring

gloriously

gloriously to Him those blessings which he had bestowed upon her with so much goodness.

Christina wrote several Maxims, some of which are—

A wife and a good man will forget the past, will either bear or enjoy the present, and resign himself quietly to futurity.

Those persons whose business is pleasure, never succeed in their intentions of amusing themselves perpetually.

When persons of rank are Coachmen, or Cooks, without being obliged to be so, they are in the state for which Nature designed them.

Indolence, rather than length of time, too often induces old age.

However weak a Prince may be, he is never so much governed by his Ministers as the world suppose him to be.

If any private person had the least idea of the duties of a King, he would never wish to be one.

The Salique Law, that excludes Women from the Throne, is a just and a wise Law.

THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Some one says, that the disposition of a person is to be known by his hand-writing. The hand-writing of the great Prince of Condé perfectly agreed with the impetuosity of his character. Segrais says of him, that he used to write without stopping, so that those who read his letters were obliged to take breath occasionally, and that he only added a point when he changed his subject. He wrote without putting strokes or dots to his letters.

Hamlet says to Horatio, after having sent him a letter to acquaint him of the risque of assassination which he incurred on his voyage to England—

“ I once did hold it, as our Statists * do,
“ A baseness to write fair, and laboured
much

“ How to forget that learning. But,
Sir, now

“ It did me Yeoman's service.”

BISHOP WARBURTON.

The Biographer of this learned Prelate, in the very excellent and interesting account he has just published of his Life, says, “ What the world calls amusement from *change of scene*, passed

for nothing with him, who was too well employed to be tired of his situation, or to have a thought of running away from himself, which (after all) they who are incessantly making the experiment, find impossible to be done. Bishop Warburton, with great truth and much humour, says in one of his Letters, “ To be always lamenting the miseries, or always seeking after the pleasures of life, equally takes us off from the work of our situation; and though I am extremely cautious what sect I follow in Religion, yet *any* in Philosophy will serve my turn; and honest Sancho Panca's is as good as any, who on his return from an important commission, when asked by his master whether they should mark the day with a *black* or a *white* stone, replied, “ Faith, Sir, if you will be ruled by me, with neither, but with *good brown ochre*.”—“ What this Philosopher thought of his commission,” adds the great Prelate, “ I think of human life in general, *good brown ochre* is the complexion of it.”—The Bishop, in one of his letters to Mr. Charles Yorke, says, in speaking of his intended publication of one of the most useful, and, at the same time, one of the most acute works he ever penned, his View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, “ I amuse myself with another thing, which, were you here, you would be plagued with, because I never like any things so well as while you are reading them. But to tell you the truth, *this* flatters me much; the thing will be without my name, and a secret. I wish it may in no degree displease one for whom I have so much value as *our friend*, nay I would not have it displease any of his friends, on *his* account. You will ask me why then I venture upon it? I will tell you sincerely—I think it my *duty*, for I am a Christian. I think I was designed to be the declared enemy of Infidelity.”

So anxious was this pious and learned prelate for the cause of Christianity, that when a young gentleman of family and of fortune in Gloucestershire waited on him upon some business, previous to his making a tour into France and Italy, the Bishop took him by the hand, and, in a very earnest tone of voice, desired him to be upon his guard against the Infidel writers and talkers upon the Continent.

Bishop Warburton had made some critical notes upon the margin of the History of the Rebellion by his favourite writer, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, whom he somewhere calls emphatically, "the Chancellor of Human Nature." The copy is preserved in the fine Library of Hartlebury Palace, near Worcester, which the present learned and excellent Bishop of that diocese, with a liberality well worthy of example, has appended to the See. It is to be hoped that they will be given to the public at some future period; every note and every hint that Bishop Warburton ever made, being imprinted either with the acumen of his genius, or the universality of his learning and of his knowledge.

Bishop Warburton seems to have been too easily dissuaded from making his intended attack upon Voltaire's Infidel writings. No one could have succeeded so well in the attack upon that lively though superficial writer, as this great Controversialist, who possessed as much wit as his antagonist, and was as much his superior in learning and knowledge, as a giant is superior to a dwarf in bodily strength.

M. ARNAULD D'ANDILLY.

This learned and pious head of the illustrious family that bears his name, was intended by Ann of Austria for a very considerable employment at her Court, which he refused, and retired to the celebrated seminary of learning and of piety near Paris, so well known by the name of Port Royal des Champs. As by the rules of that venerable society every member of it was obliged to have some manual employment, Arnauld pursued that of gardening. He sent every year a present of fruits which he had cultivated himself to Ann of Austria: Cardinal Mazarin used to call them "les fruits bénits." He died at Port Royal at the age of eighty years. He is thus described by a person who knew him at the latter part of his life:—"His sparkling eyes," says he, "his firm and quick step, his voice of thunder, his body upright and vigorous, his grey hairs, that foiled so well the ruddiness of his cheeks, his grace in mounting and in sitting his horse, his strength of memory, the readiness of his wit, the force of his hand both to hold his scythe and to prune his trees, insure him a kind of immortality amongst us to which he belongs."

Arnauld translated the History

of the Jews from the Greek of Josephus; the Lives of the Saints and Fathers of the Desert, compiled from the Fathers of the Church; some books upon Gardening; and some sacred Poems, which he calls "Œuvres Chrésiennes." These Poems were lately presented to a Lady, between whom and this virtuous Nobleman a parallel might be very fairly drawn. The following lines accompanied them:

What! "Œuvres Chrésiennes" to B—
send?

What, teach ev'n pious excellence to
mend?

No; but to shew her how in Arnauld's
lines

Her saint-like life in his reflected
shines. S.

M. Arnauld wrote the Memoirs of his own Life, which are very entertaining.

THUCYDIDES.

Human nature is, it seems, the same in the same situations. This acute Historian tells us in his account of the tumults and revolutions of Greece, what we have lately seen verified in those of France. He tells us, that middle men, or those that took no part either on one side or the other, were destroyed by both parties, either from envy of their situation, or because they did not share in the troubles of the times. "All kinds of immoralities," says he, "existed in Greece on account of the troubles of the times; and simplicity of character, of which generosity partakes very much, was laughed completely out of countenance. Some States," says he, "that were the latest to be agitated with sedition, took great pains to go beyond any thing that they had ever heard of, that they might gain the praise of ingenuity from having invented something new, the praise of having circumvented their adversaries in a new species of cunning, and of having found out new methods of punishment." In one circumstance, however, the French seem to have exceeded the Greeks; for Thucydides says, that in the time of peace and prosperity the minds of States, like the minds of men, do not proceed to detestable necessities; for war," adds he, "that forcible master, reducing the daily conveniences of life, brings down mens minds to their present dreadful situation; and, whilst some by any means whatever

endeavour'd to get above the rest, they committed the most horrid crimes to effect this, and inflict'd punishments, not such as equality and public utility seem'd to require, but much more violent ones, and appointing them, at

their own pleasure, on any occasion; and either condemning persons by unjust sentences, or by dint of violence seizing the supreme power, they were prepar'd to gratify their most violent ambition."

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 1795.

A Short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic, from October 1792, to October 1794. In a Series of Letters to an American: by Francis D'Ivernois, Esq. Elmsley, Strand.

THIS Account, consisting of three Letters and a Postscript, exhibits a very candid and impartial, but a very animated and affecting picture of the late change of Government at Geneva, if Government indeed it can be called; for it is the same fraternizing, equalizing, and disorganizing system, which has overturned France to her foundations, and, thro' the machinations of those tyrants, who at present bear sway there, threatens every Establishment in Europe. When we acknowledge the candour of Mr. D'Ivernois, we must observe, that his virtue seems to verge, in one part of his narrative, into a criminal excess; for he tells us in page the 12th, that the Convention established in 1793, after the plan of the French, consisting of 120 members, shewed great regard in the laws they fram'd to personal security; and presently after, in page 23d, he says, "there is good reason to believe, that they were well acquainted beforehand with the plot which was executed on the 18th of July 1794, and wanted neither strength nor courage to prevent it, had they been inclined; and though they might not take a direct and active part in this violent and sanguinary undertaking, they, for many reasons, wish'd for its success." From this and several other instances, we collect the impartiality of the Narrator, and may therefore with less hesitation admit his account of this series of melancholy events; representing to the reader, as in a faithful mirror, the miseries attendant on Revolutions; which first assail the powerful and the

wealthy, and at last overwhelm all property and security, and the very contrivers of the mischief themselves.

The author observes very truly in a short prefatory advertisement, "that liberty, equality, and the rights of man, are terms adopted merely to gain credit with the people; and that every Revolution must end as that of Geneva has ended, by putting the whole power of the State into the hands of a few, who riot uncontroll'd on the spoils of their country; while the Sovereign People is left to amuse the cravings of hunger, and the agonies of remorse, with the rattles of universal suffrage and perfect political equality." It is some excuse for the conduct of the people of property in Geneva, that they were borne down by the irresistible weight of a power, which had determin'd that no effort of theirs to preserve their Constitution should be effectual. But no such apology can ever be offer'd for the people of this country: if the Constitution and Liberty of Great Britain ever fall a sacrifice to the doctrines of Jacobinism, it must be her own fault. She has within herself a principle of security, which, if vigorously exerted, will enable her to ride through the storm that threatens to wreck her neighbours. That principle is the active union and steady co-operation of all ranks of people in the kingdom, to watch with vigilance, and repress with severity, the slightest attempts to introduce, under whatever pretext, or for whatever purpose, any part of this baleful system."

The wanton tyranny and unprovok'd cruelties

cruelties perpetrated by the *Revolutionary Tribunal* at Geneva are, as our author remarks, a complete refutation of the assertion, that the barbarities which took place in France are to be imputed solely to the combination formed against her; as the share taken by that Power in the petty Revolution of Geneva, exposes the impudent hypocrisy of the pretence, that she never interferes in the domestic concerns of other nations.

In the opening of the first Epistle, the Writer gives a short account of the Aristocratical form of Government introduced into Geneva in 1782, by the irresistible power of the Count de Vergennes. It was detested by the greater part of the people of Geneva; and upon the death of the Minister who framed it, the very men whose ambition he thought he had been gratifying in doing what he had done, concurred almost unanimously in destroying it. This event was begun in 1789, and completed in 1791.

The Republic, however, was not long suffered to enjoy her original and excellent Constitution: a French army appeared at her gates, under the command of General Montesquiou; who complained that the Government of Geneva had insulted the French Republic by calling in the aid of the Swiss, to repel an attack which was never intended to be made; that the Magistrates of Geneva were the abettors of the enemies of France; had permitted some of the Emigrants to settle at Geneva, and others to pass through it, in making their retreat into other countries. During the progress of this negotiation, a change took place in the ruling Powers at Paris, and Montesquiou having offended them by his conduct in it, was compelled to fly. He then informed the Genevese, that it was the determination of the French Ministry to leave no means untried for effecting a Revolution at Geneva, on the same principles with the Revolution in France. At that very time, every Citizen in Geneva exercised in his own person those powers which the French, from their numbers, had been obliged to trust to representatives. But the Brissotins, who then were the prevailing party at Paris, had lately succeeded in removing the distinction between *active* and *passive* Citizens; and the law which reserved the military offices of the coun-

try, as well as the right of election into them, to those who were possessed of property. Having destroyed that salutary and important distinction in their own country, they soon found an effectual method of removing it in Geneva. The *natives* in that Republic were the same class of persons with those who were termed *indivine* citizens in France; and having been secretly stimulated by the French agents to claim the privilege of *universal suffrage*, which by the laws they might have obtained for about six pounds, they assembled in arms on the 4th of December, and declared themselves entitled to the right in question.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to preserve, if possible, the political independence of their country, that the majority of the Genevese gave way to the minority. The members of the Great and Little Councils, awed probably by the French army at their gates, voluntarily resigned their places to the Chiefs of the new party; requiring only from their successors, that they should maintain peace and good order, and preserve the freedom of the Republic.

By such generous and disinterested conduct, the Government seemed likely to weather the storm. The new Administration gained strength every day: and became gradually better qualified for the exercise of their functions; so that those who disapproved of the manner in which they came into power, were ready to support them against every attack. But the malignant Genius of France blasted all these fair expectations. An advocate of the name of Bouquet, instigated by Soultis: the French Resident, meditated an enterprise of mischief, which was but too successful. He had been sent in the year 1792 in a public character to Paris; and returned, impatient to put in practice the Jacobinical theories he had been taught there of sedition and revolution. The principal parts of his scheme were to erect a *Revolutionary Tribunal*, which would soon rid him of all those from whom he had any thing to fear; and by the resentment which the effusion of blood, as well as the loss of their property, would naturally occasion in the bosoms of the injured, to make the retreat of his partisans impossible; and to carry the French system of terror into every rank and description of men.

The

The night of the 28th of July 1794 was chosen for the execution of this plot. All the parts were assigned, every agent was at his station, and the victims pointed out. In the midst of the night the conspirators ran to arms, seized the artillery of the Town, and entered by means of false keys into the houses of those citizens who might be inclined to oppose force to force. They were divided into small bodies well appointed, produced no authority for their conduct, placed seals on whatever was too heavy to be carried off, and took care to include some of the poorer citizens among those whom they put into confinement. With so little regard to humanity were these *domiciliary visits* conducted, that though the heat of the weather was excessive, the prisons were crowded with the aged, the infirm, the diseased, and even with some who were torn from their beds in the height of malignant fevers. This work of horror was executed in a few hours by not more than a hundred wretches, one half of whom were foreigners:—but it had the effect which Bousquet expected: he was joined the next day by the rest of the populace, by every man of unfixed principles or of desperate fortune.

The heroic exertions of the women of Geneva in this awful crisis deserve particular praise; both on account of the hazard with which they were accompanied, and of the contemptuous reception they experienced. They went in a body, to the number of two thousand, to intercede for their imprisoned friends; but their tears and entreaties had no other effect than that of exposing them to the brutal ridicule of the Judges; who ordered the fire-engines to be got ready, in order to administer what they profanely called, the rites of *Civic Baptism*.

This feeble obstacle being vanquished, the Tribunal entered upon the discharge of its functions. Eight of the prisoners were brought up to trial; amongst whom the Ex-Syndic Cayla, who had opposed the former Revolution, and the Ex-Attorney-General Prevost, who had taken a part in the negotiation with General Montesquiou, were particularly distinguished.

“The Tribunal, says our Author, sat in the Town-Hall: the Judges took their places with the sleeves of their shirts tucked up like butchers, their legs and breasts naked, sabres at their sides, pistols in their girdles, and bot-

tles and glasses on the table: Some of the Judges could not support a sight so truly diabolical; two were taken out in a kind of fainting fit; and four others permitted to retire. The rest kept their seats, and proceeded to the discharge of their office, in the midst of drunkenness, low witticisms, and indecent buffoonery.”

The trial of these eight unfortunate persons continued till the next morning, the 26th of July; and on opening the ballot-boxes, in which the opinions of the Judges were collected, it was found that only two were capitally convicted. A decision so unexpectedly lenient excited great indignation in the mob of the French party, who surrounded the Tribunal with denunciations of vengeance, and threatened the immediate massacre of all the prisoners. The Judges, appearing to be alarmed, gave their opinions a second time, not by ballot as before, but openly; and the consequence was, that seven out of the eight were condemned to die. An appeal was made to the Revolutionary Nation; who immediately assembled in arms, to revise the sentence of the seven persons condemned.

Even in this multitudinous mass, in which could not be expected any considerable over-balance of integrity or humanity, there appeared a very decided majority for sparing the lives of Cayla, Prevost, and De Rochemont.

This third decision, so different from what they expected, increased the rage of the brutal Janissaries of the Revolution. They sent armed Deputies to the Tribunal, to require that the sentence of the three Aristocrats who had been acquitted, should be annulled; and to declare, that, if this request was refused or delayed, they would repair to the prison, and do themselves justice. The number of those who held this language was considerable, and their menaces alarming. They were provided with arms and ammunition; it was night; and those who disapproved of their conduct were either too much terrified to oppose them, or too disunited and distrustful of each other to attempt it.

The Revolutionary Tribunal therefore assumed a new jurisdiction, reversing the sentence passed by the people at large; and instantly delivered up the seven prisoners to the executioners, who came to demand them. The circumstances attending the death of

these innocent and unfortunate men deserve to be particularly noticed. These illustrious victims, says Mr. D'Ivernois, died in a manner worthy of the cause in which they suffered, and with all the dignity which religion, innocence, and virtue can give. They refused to have their eyes covered; and their murderers, instead of dispatching them all at the same shot, were careful to make a second necessary. Cayla was the only one who spoke: 'I should die with pleasure, said he, could I hope that my death would restore peace and liberty to my unhappy country.' The executioners tore in pieces a written paper, which De Rochemont, a young advocate of the most promising hopes, entreated them to deliver, after his death, to his family.—But Prevost contrived to drop a Letter which he had written with a pencil, and which exhibits a striking picture of the calm heroic and amiable tenderness of his disposition.—'No man, said he, loses so much in dying, as I do. I return my most grateful thanks to my dear Wife,

for all the happiness for which I have been indebted to her; and I entreat her never to forget, that her husband dies in the most honourable of causes; and in spite of the delusion which occasions his untimely end, will be esteemed and regretted by all good men.—My dear Mother, how little is the satisfaction you ever received from me, compared with the sorrow which has overtaken your venerable old age! Weep for your son, but let it comfort you to recollect, that he always walked in the paths of honour. Honour has always guided him, and will guide him, to the last moment of his life.

"And let not my unhappy fate, my dear Son, deter you from following my example. Let strict integrity, and an invincible attachment to your country, be the rules of your life, though your Father's adherence to them has shortened his days. But let me conjure you never to engage in public affairs, &c."

[To be concluded in our next.]

A Letter from an Officer in India to his Correspondent in England. pp. 56 410
Debrett. 1794.

THE SITUATION and claims of the East India Company's Officers, as we understand from certain conversations and motions lately made in the House of Commons, have for some time attracted, or been brought under the attentive eye of His Majesty's Ministers, whose vigilance and provident care respecting our Establishments in that quarter of the globe, cannot be too highly commended, and are now to be submitted to the consideration and ultimate decision of the British Legislature. For this reason, though the space of our Magazine and Review be strongly solicited by various new and interesting matters, we have judged it proper, at this time, to give some account of the important Publication before us, which comprehends a Petition to His Majesty, and a Memorial to the Court of Directors, with a great many facts and observations by the Writer of the Letter, tending to elucidate the nature, and to vindicate the reasonableness or justice of what is required by the Officers.

The Indian territory now held by England, whether in direct subjection, or through the intercession of dependent states, contains more than twenty mil-

lions of inhabitants, is guarded by an army of seventy thousand soldiers, exclusive of European Officers, amounting to about sixteen hundred, and yields an annual revenue of more than eight millions sterling. It is obvious that the security of these possessions depends, first, upon the allegiance, attachment, and fidelity of our countrymen in those climates; and next upon their superiority in policy and arms to their Asiatic neighbours, who contemplate the ascendancy of Europeans in their hemisphere sometimes with tacit apprehension, and sometimes with avowed enmity. How large a portion of praise, due to thirty years retention of such a distant and extensive empire in peace and happiness, may be fairly claimed by military men, is evident from the nature of military Governments; and such are the Governments of India, from which it must necessarily happen that the Commanders of armies, and often even of small detachments, are called upon to negotiate as well as to fight. But to negotiate requires, besides military talents and habits, a knowledge of the language and prejudices of the party treated with. These particulars, illustrated

trated at considerable length, and other particulars set forth in the first part of the Letter, certainly evince in a very persuasive and striking manner, how well intitled our East-India Officers and Army are to the kindness of their superiors; and how extremely unjust, ungrateful, and inhuman it would be, to suffer the continuation of certain hardships, and even marks of inferiority and degradation. In the infancy of our Asiatic Establishments, the rank of Field-Officer was attained in a shorter course of service than is now endured in acquiring that of a Lieutenant. At this period there were but three Officers, viz. a Captain and two Subalterns, to a battalion of Sepoys; and the total abstract of Infantry Officers stood thus—three Majors, thirty Captains, thirty-nine Lieutenants, and twenty-seven Ensigns: from which it appears, that the senior Captain had but three Officers superior to him in the army. Nor was his rank unfuitable to his length of service, it being generally obtained in four or five years: whereas, at this time, the youngest Captain at the head of a battalion has served twenty-five years; and supposing it were possible for the present system to continue, he would still be a Captain seven years hence, upon two hundred and forty rupees a-month, after thirty-two years of foreign service. In July 1764, the era of the Bengal Establishment, there were three Officers in a native corps. In 1794, there are nine. According to what rule has this increase been made? By multiplying the Subalterns four-fold, without adding an unit to preserve in any degree the original just proportion between these ranks. There is a regulation restraining the advancement of any Officer in the Company's service above the rank of Colonels: and these Officers have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant-Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their Subalterns from ten to twenty years.

This enumeration of particulars will serve to explain, in some measure, the cause and ground of the East-India Officers principal claim, viz. that the regulation restraining the advancement of any Officer in the Company's army above the rank of a Colonel, be done away; that a rank be conferred ade-

quate to the situation and responsibility of the military servants of the Company; and that a reasonable proportion of General-Officers and Field-Officers be allowed on their military establishment. The other points they insist on are, furlough on full pay, and, after a certain period of service, the continuance of their pay for life.

These claims they urge in a decent and respectful, but in a manly, firm, and even determined tone; well knowing, that great bodies of men are not so much governed as individuals by a sense of justice, gratitude, or honour; because they can miss off the imputation of individual injustice, ingratitude, and dishonour, by dividing and scattering it among a great number. The East-India Officers, aware of all this, think it neither improper nor unnecessary to address the *prudence* of the Court of Directors and the British Legislature, as well as their other virtues. They state the improvement of the native Powers of India, always our open or secret foes, in the military art; the necessity of increasing our armies with the increasing power of our enemies, and of posting to native India troops a proper complement of European Officers; and the certainty that, if the present Establishment of the Company's army continues, all attachment, zeal, and ardour must give way to hopeless despondency, or degenerate into incurable apathy. Nor do they hesitate to touch, though in guarded and respectful language, on the natural strength of India, particularly Bengal, not to be wrested by force from the hands that at present controul it; the Revolution in America, which might have been prevented by timely concessions, or rather acts of justice; and the probability that all Europe, in case of a similar revolt in the East, would eagerly embrace the proffered opportunity of humbling the power of Britain by aiding her apostate subjects in India. This is resolute reasoning, and plainly points to the adage, *Arma tenentibus, omnia dat qui injusta negat*. But this is no doubt glanced at: the Officers do not by any means plead another Roman proverb, *Inter arma silent leges*. No; on the contrary, they respect the laws, and are anxious that the authority of law may be maintained, by ready and timely obtemperance to what is, or ought to be, the basis of all law, *i. e.* JUSTICE.

It appears that there is a disposition both

both in Ministry and the Legislature, as well as the Courts of Directors and Proprietors of India Stock, to comply with the requisitions of the East-India Officers. But objections have been started to the granting of some of them in their full extent, on the ground of economy. It is disputed by some rigid economists, whether Officers on furlough should not have only half-pay; and whether the command of a native battalion (in fact a regiment) should confer any higher rank than that of a Captain, &c. &c. It is a pity that such paltry savings should be made any object in so great a concern! Better it

would be to grant the whole demands insisted on liberally, and, as it were, *con amore*, than to prevent grateful attachment on account of some, by disgust at the rejection of other claims. It was in fact a spirit of rapacity and penury on the part of Britain, that was the pre-disposing cause of the American Revolution. The proprietors of land were led to believe that the public debt would be paid chiefly by the Americans, for whom it was said (though falsely) it was in part contracted.— Hence Taxation, Insurrection, and Revolution.

The History of the Principal Rivers of Great Britain. Vol. I. Folio. 1794.
John and Josiah Boydell.

THIS is the first Volume of a very magnificent work, undertaken by two persons whose spirited and successful attempts to improve the Arts have rendered their names celebrated amongst the most eminent benefactors to their Country and to Society.

The present Volume is confined to the River Thames, whose beauty and importance have long been the theme of every tongue. Indeed, to see this noble river, Ocean's darling, England's pride, and consider the blessings which it brings with every tide, and diffuses through a thousand channels, we feel ourselves inclined to repeat the eulogium of one of our Poets, in the following lines :

Thames, the support and glory of our Isle,
Richer than Tagus or Egyptian Nile :

Though no rich sand in him, no pearls
are found,

Yet fields rejoice, his meadows laugh
around ;

Less wealth his bosom holds, less guilty
stores,

For he exhausts himself, to enrich the
shores.

Mild and serene the peaceful current flows,
No angry foam, no raging surges knows ;

No dreadful wrecks upon his banks
appear,

His crystal stream unstain'd by widow's
tears,

His channel strong and easy, deep and
wide ;

No solitary incursions sweep
human hopes and life into
the deep,

His waters the old limits keep,

But oh; he ebbs, the smiling waves
decay ;

For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay !

In the preface to this work the Author observes, that " The History of a River must generally involve an account of the principal circumstances, and most beautiful parts of the country through which it flows. For the convenience of situation, we find every town of the least consequence placed in the vicinity of a river, and the charm of scenery has occasioned many a stately mansion or elegant seat to enrich a similar situation. While modern taste rejoices in such a position for its beauty, our forefathers sought the stream for the accommodation of its waters. The castle, in former times, rose to guard the ford; and on the river's bank, solitary sanctity founded the monastic abode. Hence it appears, that the beauties of nature, whether in their wild or decorated state; the history of cities, towns and villages; the remains of antiquity, whether military or religious; the display of modern art, whether in buildings, gardens, or larger domains, are so many distinct parts of the various and important subject. In short, the History of a River is the history of whatever appears on its banks; from metropolitan magnificence to village simplicity; from the habitations of kings to the hut of the fisherman; from the woody brow, which is the pride of the landscape, to the secret plant that is visible only to the eye of the botanist. Nor must the River Historian content himself with existing circumstances ;

It is his office to relate the past, as well as to describe the present; and while he gives the history or represents the antiquities connected with the scenes before him, he must delineate the scenes themselves. Indeed he must sometimes throw upon the same page, historical relation and antiquarian research; the criticism of modern taste, and the sketch of landscape beauty."

This able delineation of the duty of a River Historian, the Author has kept in view with great fidelity through the whole of his work, which contains the result of accurate research, of laborious investigation, united with taste, genius, elegance, and a complete knowledge of his subject.

The Views which embellish the work, by Mr. Farrington, are, to use the Author's words, faithful portraits of those views on the Thames which are peculiarly calculated to display the course of the river, and the character of the country through which it flows.

The Thames, he observes, is naturally divided into two parts, the stream, and the tide. The present volume comprehends the former, beginning at the head, which rises in the parish of Cores in the County of Gloucester, and ends at Teddington. The latter will be the subject of that which is to come.

As a specimen of the work, we shall select the following pleasing account of the beneficent plan of Lord Harcourt at Nuneham, who with his Lady is entitled to the praises due to active benevolence.

"About twenty years since, Lord and Lady Harcourt formed a design to encourage industry among the women of their parish, by giving annual prizes to a certain number of the best spinners of thread. An idea afterwards suggested itself, that to the prizes of industry might be added prizes of merit; so that at length, the importance of the annual festival being increased by the addition of its object and influence, it has gradually risen into an institution, which, besides its moral interest, is a most delightful spectacle, considered merely in the character of village festivity. An history of the day on which it is celebrated will best explain the object and effect of this admirable establishment. It must however be premised, that the persons of either sex deserving the prizes of merit, are named some time previous to the festival, by an

assembly of those villagers who have already obtained it. The prizes of industry are contended for on the day and on the spot when and where they are distributed. The morning is appropriated to the prizes of merit; the noon, to the village banquet; the afternoon, to the contest for the prizes of industry; an early portion of the evening to the distribution of those prizes, and the subsequent part to the festivity of all."

"The villagers who have obtained the prize of merit in former years, followed the Rector of the parish to the church through the garden; the rest of them repaired thither by the common approach; and such as had already been successful competitors for the prizes of industry, wore them on the occasion. These consist of useful articles of dress, with some small peculiarity of form, or trifling decoration; just sufficient to render the distinction conspicuous. The family attended in the tribune; and the morning service was celebrated with proper psalms and lessons, selected for the occasion. The service was succeeded by a discourse from the pulpit, in the close of which, the persons who had been chosen to receive the prize of merit for the year, and who were conspicuously seated in the centre of the church, were separately addressed by name, with a particular specification of those meritorious actions, and that virtuous conduct, for which they were elected to receive their present distinction. At the conclusion of the service, Lord Harcourt descended from the tribune, and presented the usual prize for the men, to the clergyman, who transferred it to the attending claimants. It consists of an hat, whose only distinction is the buckle that fastens the band; which has the name of the person to whom it is destined, with the date of the year, and the words "Prize of Merit," engraved upon it. The prizes for the women were presented by Lady Harcourt in the same manner, and consist of straw hats decorated with scarlet ribband. The names of the happy and distinguished villagers were then hung up in the church, under the date of the year, among those who at former periods, have been found to deserve that honour."

"The three groupes of stately elms that range in the park front of the hall have been already mentioned in the

the disposition of it, and seem to have been placed there, to serve the purposes of this festival. Beneath the shade of the central groups, dinner was served at two separate tables. The upper table was occupied by those who had at different periods obtained the prize of merit; the lower one was set apart for the several candidates for the prizes of industry: both of them were most plentifully, as well as suitably spread; and the happy guests arrived in procession, preceded by a village band of musick, to partake of the banquet prepared for them. At proper intervals, the healths of their Lord and Lady and excellent Rector were drunk, who repaid these attentions with similar returns. All the domestic servants attended with eager assiduity upon the village guests, and that they might not be interrupted in the duties of the feast, the family partook of a cold repast. Nor is this all; for these good people not only appeared to be happy, but at their ease; and were rather enlivened into cheerfulness than restrained into solemnity by the well ordered presence of the noble persons to whom they were indebted for the felicity of the day."

"At an early hour of the afternoon, all the candidates for the prizes of industry assembled beneath the trees of the large clump to the left of the house. They are divided into two classes of females, under the age of sixteen, and above it. The spinners were ranged in a semicircle, the elder class on the right, and the younger on the left. We then heard the whirring and saw the motions of forty-two wheels, with the various countenances of as many competitors who governed them; a scene, which abstracted from all ideas of moral influence, displayed an uncommon example of picturesque effect. After a certain period the signal is given, when the wheels stop, and each spinner reels off her thread. Lady Harcourt herself then collected the skeins, and attached the written name of every candidate, carefully folded up, to her respective skein. Those of the elder class were then spread on a table, and a master weaver determined upon that which was of the best manufacture. Lady Harcourt, who continued to preside, unfolded the name attached to the distinguished skein; when the successful candidate was called, and offered her share of the various prizes: a feather was at the same time affixed

to a conspicuous part of her dress. This ceremony continues till the prizes are all obtained; but without the application of the ribband; which is an exclusive distinction of the first. The skill of the second class underwent the same trial, and received similar rewards. The far greater part of the competitors obtained prizes according to the merit of their respective work; and the few whose endeavours were not crowned with success, were dismissed with words of encouragement and favour."

"The group of elms to the right of the house contains a more spacious as well as more regular area than either of the others, and was on this occasion formed into a ball-room of no common elegance. A moveable colonade, of just architectural proportions and suitable embellishments, enclosed a space of ninety feet long and forty-five in breadth. It was sufficient to reserve the place for the purposes to which it is allotted; while the intercolumniations admitted the gazers of the neighbouring villages to view the ceremonies and amusements of the scene. In the centre on the right, was a Doric pavilion, elevated on a flight of steps, for the reception of the family, and decorated with allusive symbols, and wreaths of artificial flowers. On the opposite side of the area was an alcove, where the prizes were hung in gay arrangement, and from whence the distribution of them was made. It afterwards became an orchestra for the music. At the upper end of the room, the architectural elevation assumed a more enriched appearance. Two porticoes, with pediments, were connected by an intermediate range of columns, with large China vases, filled with flowers, placed between them, and beneath each pediment was a transparent emblematic painting, representing a Nonham cottage. The one was a cheerful picture of industry and plenty; the other a dismal scene of idleness and want: over the latter hung a wreath of nettles, and above the former was seen a chaplet of various flowers. The floor of the room was the turf, and its roof the spreading branches of the elms that grow around. The whole was bright with lamps arranged in all the elegance of illumination. When the evening advanced, Lady Harcourt entered the ball-room, preceded by the music and followed by a procession of her villagers;

and

and, after making a circuit of the area, entered the alcove, where the prizes were distributed from her hand, not unaccompanied by graceful gratulation.

When this charming ceremony was concluded, the music occupied the place; nor did any long interval ensue before the commencement of the dance, and as all persons of a certain appearance were promiscuously admitted, the closing scene of the festival assumed the gay semblance of elegant pleasure. It has been our lot to see much of the splendid ceremonials of the world; but we never saw such a day as this; nor do we ever remember to have beheld so much festive happiness, that bore the promise of so much future good. From the noble inhabitants of Nuneham-house down to the lowest servant in it, all were zealously and anxiously occupied in attending to the innocent enjoyments and laudable objects of this festival. The Nuneham spinning feast is formed to be a school of virtue and industry, and was not made a spectacle of vanity. The guests invited to see it were but few. Among them was the Bishop of Durham, and we cannot refrain from observing, that it was graced by his manners, encouraged by his words, and dignified by his presence.

“ We should, however, omit a very material circumstance relating to the village order of *merit*, if we did not mention, that besides the honour conferred on the names of those who are elected into it, by placing them on the walls of the church, the letter M with a star annexed, is written in a large character over the doors of their re-

spective cottages. It was indeed with sincere pleasure we observed that very few of them, throughout the village, are without one of these honorary symbols; while many of them had more; and some we remarked as containing three persons who had obtained the prize of merit, by the honourable token of three letters. It is also understood, that if any of these people should, by future misconduct, forfeit the character they have obtained, and the respectable rank they hold in the village, their names will be taken down from the wall of the church, and the distinguishing letter be effaced from the front of their houses. This disgraceful consequence of immoral or dishonest conduct, was pathetically enforced by the Rector of the parish in his admirable discourse from the pulpit; and by his pastoral care, affectionate attentions, and excellent example, we are authorized to say, the virtue of his parishioners has been so pre-eminently advanced. It is however highly honourable to this institution, that not a single example of disgrace has yet occurred. Nor is this all; the reputation of being thus distinguished in the village of Nuneham extends its influence and good effects beyond its own limits, and several of its natives who have been induced to follow their professions in the adjacent parts of the country, have happily experienced that the character which they derived from having obtained the prize of merit at Nuneham, has procured for them immediate and ample encouragement in the places of their recent abode.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A F F A I R S O F H O L L A N D.

WE have reason to believe that the following History of the REVOLUTION in HOLLAND will be found as accurate and interesting as can possibly be compiled from the imperfect information hitherto received from thence.

THE change of Government lately experienced by Holland has naturally caused the Conductors of the Dutch Newspapers entirely to change their principles and their language. The very same Gazettes which before the French invasion represented them as enemies, aiming at nothing but plunder and anarchy, now inform us, that they are the best and sincerest friends of

VOL. XXVII.

Holland; the authors of a most fortunate and memorable Revolution; and the blessed instruments of Divine Providence to rescue that country from the iron yoke of despotism, and to restore it to the fullest enjoyment of national freedom. It is under this point of view that we ought to consider the accounts of the present state of Holland, which we find in the Gazettes of that country, printed under the eyes and direction of its present masters.

So far back as the 20th of last month, the French Commissioners published a Declaration, a translation of which has been given in almost every English Newspaper, by which they

A a ensured

ensured to the Dutch people their full independence, and acknowledged their right to alter or correct the Constitution of their native country.

On the 21st of the same month, the said Representatives issued a Proclamation, inviting the Dutch people to assist at the celebration of a Republican festival, and of the anniversary of the execution of the tyrant Capet. On the same day, another Ordinance was published by the same Representatives, with a view to enforce the strictest discipline and order in the Republican army, and to invest the commanding Generals with the most efficacious means to curb the excesses committed by individuals unworthy of the name of Frenchmen. It enacts, that every soldier guilty of plunder shall suffer death; and that such Officers as have not been able to prevent pillage, and have neglected their duty, shall be degraded; and that in both cases the guilty shall be judged within the next 20 hours from the time of the crime committed.

On the 22d, the Provisional Representatives of the People of Amsterdam, at the request of the Commanding French General, prohibited all insults against the Dutch troops made prisoners of war by the French army.

At the same time the Commanding General made some alteration in the disposal of some public places. The French General Salm was appointed Governor of the Hague; and M. Vischer, Great Bailiff. The Court of Justice is composed of an Attorney-General, nine Judges, and two Secretaries. The Council of War of 1787 was re-established, and the Citizens Bastert, Meynts, Hogondorp, Gales, and Vaillant, nominated Colonels of the city militia of Amsterdam.

On the 19th ult. the leaders of the Revolution of 1787 assembled at Haarlem, in the house of Citizen Lestevenon, and all the Members of the Clubs were invited to repair with arms to their assigned posts. This was done accordingly, all the Members wearing the French National Cockade. Deputies were sent by the assembled mob to the presiding Burgomaster Vermulen, whom they forced to sign an order, enjoining the Governor of the town not to oppose the will of the people. He as well as all the other Magistrates were obliged to resign their places. On the following day, by

a Proclamation, a letter was communicated to the people, written by the French General Daendels (one of the chiefs of the Revolution of 1787, who afterwards was banished the country), wherein he exhorted the inhabitants of the United Provinces to shake off the yoke of tyranny under which they had but too long languished; at the same time, the tree of liberty was planted in the great square, and all the inhabitants hoisted the French national cockade. Citizen Hovens, having mounted the pulpit in the great church, delivered to the people a speech on the necessity of forming a new social compact, founded on the solid basis of *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity*.

On the 22d, Electors were nominated to choose four and twenty Provisional Representatives of the people, who promised by a solemn oath to perform the municipal functions at Haarlem during the next two months. Citizen Van Styrum was appointed Mayor of the town, and Jan-Cambier commander of the armed citizens.

The Representatives of the French people arrived at the Hague in the night between the 24th and 25th ult. The discharge of 21 pieces of cannon announced their arrival, and they took up their abode in the palace of the Stadtholder. General Pichegru and his Staff were quartered in the palace of the ancient Court. On the 25th in the morning, the Representatives were complimented by a deputation from the States of Holland and West Friesland, and afterwards by some Deputies of the States General.

On the 26th, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam issued the following notification: "Some inhabitants of this town entertaining an opinion that, by virtue of the fortunate Revolution we have experienced, no further taxes were to be paid, and no more enquiries made into the frauds of duties and contributions, the above Representatives do herewith declare, that all the citizens remain obliged, in the same manner as before, to pay the taxes and duties imposed by the laws and ordinances of the country."

On the same day, a collection was ordered to be made for the poor; and an ordinance published, enjoining to all the inhabitants, upon whom French soldiers should be quartered, to provide them with lodgings in their own or
other

other private houses in the neighbourhood; but not in public houses.

On the 26th, several Deputies from different towns of Holland assembled at the Hague, in the tavern called the Heeren-logement, and then repaired to the Haarlem tavern, sent for Secretary Rouer, the only legal actual Minister of Holland, and requested him to proceed to the Pensioner of Holland, and to order him to get ready the Assembly Room of the States of Holland, for the reception of the Members of the principal towns, who considered themselves as convened for the purpose of meeting there; but that they could neither admit to their conference him, the Pensioner, nor any Member of the self-named order of Nobility. The said Deputies, accompanied by their tipstaffs, repaired in a body to the said place, and opened their first sitting. P. Paulus was appointed President, and the Citizens Spoors, De Lange, and Van Wyngarten, Secretaries, for the space of fifteen days.

The President, in his speech, complimented the Members of the Assembly as lawful Representatives of the People; he called their attention to the ways of Divine Providence, which in so particular a manner had favoured the success of the friends and deliverers of the country by the severe frost, which had covered the rivers and waters with ice. He acknowledged the sovereignty of the people, and the sacred rights of man.

The first operation of the Assembly consisted in assuming the title of "*Assembly of the Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland.*" It was then decreed, that they should vote singly; and the following declaration was unanimously voted: "The Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland think right to declare, that this Assembly recognises the Sovereignty of the People, as well as the Rights of Man and a Citizen; that in consequence the Assembly of the *sovereyn* States of Holland and of West Friesland, composed of the Equestrian Order, and of Deputies of Cities pretending to represent the inhabitants of Holland, and of West Friesland, as well as all hereditary dignities of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of this Province, ought to cease to exist." This declaration was ordered to be made public. For the same reason the oath taken to the Con-

stitution of 1787 was declared to be null, and all the inhabitants and Officers, civil and military, were declared to be liberated from it; they suppressed the Assembly of Deputy Council, as well as the Chamber of Accounts; they established in the place of this Council a Committee of Public Safety, a Military Committee, and a Committee of Finance, all with powers to call before them persons; they named also a Commission to inspect the state of the dykes which had suffered so much by the means of defence lately employed, with full power to repair them, and to put every thing into requisition that should be necessary for that end; the Inspector General of Waters and Rivers, *Buuzings*, was chosen to this Commission, with one or two Officers of Engineers to assist him; it was also resolved that the present charges and imposts should continue provisionally to be raised on the same footing and by the same persons who now receive them; that this decree should be published, with a promise that arrangements should be immediately taken to ease the burthens of the poor. Citizens Hahn, Lestevenon, and Loncq, were named to go the next day to the Assembly of the States General, and to act there provisionally on the part of Holland, as long as the Confederation of the United Provinces should subsist in its present form; and they charged them that advice should be given in the name of their High Mightinesses of what had happened in this country, to their Colonies in the East and West Indies, as well as to the Consuls in the Baltic, Mediterranean, or elsewhere, to communicate the same to all ships and vessels, to guard them against all surprize; that the Commanders of ships of war should receive orders to repair as speedily as possible to the ports of Holland, or if they could not do this, to the nearest ports of France; that the ships of war actually sent to the East or West Indies should continue there for the defence of the Colonies; that an order should be given to the Commanders of ships of war not to obey any order from the *ci-devant* Admiral-General; that there should be sent a courier to Paris to the Deputies of their High Mightinesses to inform them of what had happened in this country, to recall them, and forbidding them to enter into any negotiation, at least on

the part of Holland; and finally they instructed them to procure a cartel to be sent to England, with a Commissioner, ordering the Commanders of ships of war or merchantmen, as well as those belonging to the India Company, then in England, to return; and to reclaim them in case of any obstacle, as, according to rumour, an embargo had already been laid on Dutch ships, and for making arrangements concerning the packet boats. It was also resolved to re-open as speedily as possible the correspondence with France, with Brabant, Liege, and every other quarter where it had been interrupted; they also authorised the Committee of Public Safety to require from Amsterdam, or elsewhere, either for making enquiries into the state of things of the first necessity, or for forming a plan for the circulation and value of assignats, as well as relative to the finances of the country. A Commissioner was named to go to Hoorn, and to remit the money and papers, or charters, of the Deputy Council of South Holland.

On the same day, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam appointed a Mayor; a *Procureur* of the *Commune*; a Revolutionary Committee, consisting of 11 Members; a Committee of General Inspection, composed of 15 Members, and presided by the Mayor; a Committee of Public Welfare, consisting of 8 Members; a Committee of Justice, consisting of 9 Members, all Counsellors; a Committee of Trade and Navigation, composed of 28 Members, and a Committee of Finance, consisting of 7 Members. All these arrangements are merely provisional, and only to subsist till such time as the Citizens shall be able in a lawful manner to elect their Representatives, and to establish a form of Government for this town.

On the 28th, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam informed the inhabitants of that town of a Decree enacted by the Assembly of the Representatives of the people of Holland, which, 1st, acknowledges the sovereignty of the people and the rights of man; 2dly, abolishes the hereditary dignity of the Stadtholder, as Captain and Admiral-General of Holland; 3dly, annuls the oath taken by the inhabitants of Holland in favour of the self-named ancient Constitution; 4thly, abolishes the Council of Deputies, and the Chamber of Accounts of Holland;

5thly, recalls the Deputies of the Province of Holland at the Assembly of the pretended States General; 6thly, grants the right of hunting and fishing to all the inhabitants without exception, within the bounds of their possessions; 7thly, orders the taxes hitherto levied to be continued provisionally; 8thly, enacts, that a courier be sent to the Commissioners of the self-named States-General at Paris, ordering them to abstain from transacting any business in the name of the Province of Holland, and to consider themselves as *re-called*; and lastly, prescribes that Commissioners of the Assembly of the Provisional Representatives of the people of Holland, are immediately to have a seat in the Assembly of the States-General.

On the 28th Citizens Lestevenon and Van Leyden read, in the sitting of the Representatives of the People of Holland, a detailed account of the nature and object of that Assembly, written in French, and to serve as a report to the French Commissioners on that subject.

In the sitting of the 29th, the Great Pensioner, Van Dan Spiegel, was deprived of his place; and the Great Bailiff, Count Bentinck, shared the same fate. He is succeeded by Counsellor Shepmon.

On the 30th, the Representatives of the People of Amsterdam published an ordinance, prohibiting all the Members of the ancient Magistracy of the town, and all the former Ministers and Officers from leaving the place, without having obtained a permission in writing from the Committee of Inspection, under pain of being considered as suspected persons, and their property sequestrated.

The same Committee invited all the inhabitants of the Seven United Provinces, and of Dutch Brabant and Flanders, to acquaint them with the conduct and behaviour of the British and Hanoverian troops in the said Provinces.

In the sitting of the Representatives of the people of Holland, of the 31st, it was decreed, first, to direct the inhabitants of the United Provinces, and of Dutch Brabant and Flanders, to deliver all the cattle demanded by the French; secondly, to order the Council of State to give in, within the next eight days, precise statements of the present state of the treasures of

of the union; thirdly, to request the States General to communicate an exact account of the actual naval force of the country, and of the ships ready to form a fleet next spring; to acquaint the Assembly which vessels had been ordered to escort the smacks, on board of which *William the Fifth and his family had sailed*; and to order a faithful declaration to be made of the property belonging to the subjects of the Powers now at war with France.

On the same day a Commissary demanded and obtained his dismissal; and the citizens at the Hague were disarmed.

On the same day likewise, the first public instrument of the new order of things was solemnly published at the Hague, accompanied by the sound of trumpets and the ringing of bells.

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF A CITIZEN.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

“ The Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, believing that they owe to their fellow-citizens a solemn declaration of the principles upon which their proceedings and actions depend, to all those to whom these presents shall come, or who shall hear them read, health they make known,

“ That we are perfectly convinced that the power which has been confided to us reposes only on the free choice of our fellow-citizens, and that it is from this choice alone we have received it: that no supreme power resides in us; but that the proper Sovereignty rests in the people, and this in such manner that the people can confer the exercise of it on their Representatives, but can never alienate it from themselves; that we are assured that the evils which this day are so heavy on this country and the other Provinces, owe principally their origin to the perverse ideas that have been presented to the people by artifice and violence; and that therefore it is required on the part of the Representatives of the People who desire to be faithful to their duty, to lay down certain and evident principles, and to fix them as the rule of their conduct; that though we thought that the final settlement of these rights ought to be the first work of a National Convocation of the Representatives of all the People, named to decree and fix a form of

Government, we nevertheless owe to the confidence which our fellow-citizens have placed in us, to make a public and solemn recognition of the Rights of Man, and of a Citizen, in declaring, as we recognize and declare by these presents,

“ That all men are born with equal rights, and that these natural rights cannot be taken from them.

“ That these rights are equality, liberty, safety, property, and resistance to oppression.

“ That liberty is the faculty which belongs to every man, to be able to do that which does not affect the rights of other men; therefore its natural limitation is found in this principle, *do not to another that which thou wouldst not wish him to do unto thee.*

“ That therefore it is permitted to all and to each to make known to others his thoughts and sentiments, be it by the way of the press or by all other means.

“ That each man has the right to serve God in such manner as he pleases, or does not please, without being forced in this regard in any way.

“ That safety consists in the certainty of not being troubled by another in the exercise of his rights, nor in the peaceable possession of property legally acquired.

“ That each man has the right of suffrage in the Legislative Assembly, of the entire society, either personally or by representation, in the choice of which he has concurred.

“ That the end of all civil societies ought to be, to assure to men the peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights.

“ That therefore the natural liberty of being able to do every thing which does not hurt the rights of others, ought never to suffer any obstacle, except when the end of civil society requires it.

“ That such bounds to natural liberty cannot be imposed, but by the People or their Representatives.

“ That consequently no person can be obliged to cede, or sacrifice any part of his particular property, to the general Commonwealth, unless this shall be expressly regulated by the will of the People, or their Representatives, and according to a previous indemnity.

“ That the law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; that it is equal for all, either to punish or to reward.

“ That

“ That no person can be accused, arrested, or put in prison, but in such cases, and according to such formalities as shall be previously fixed by the law itself.

“ That in case it shall be judged necessary to hold any person prisoner, no one ought to be treated more rigorously than is absolutely necessary for confining his person.

“ That all men being equal, all are eligible to all posts or employments, without any other motives of preference, than those of virtues and of capacities.

“ That each one has the right to concur in requiring from each Functionary of public administration, an account and justification of his conduct.

“ That there never can be laid the smallest restriction on the right of each Citizen, to represent that which is his interest to those in whom the public authority is entrusted.

“ That the Sovereignty resides in the entire People, and that therefore no portion of the People can arrogate it to themselves.

“ That the People have at all times a right to change their form of Government, to correct it, or to chuse another.

“ That such are the principles upon which we have believed it to be our duty to found our actions and our proceedings; and that being desirous of applying them to the order of things which had heretofore taken place, we forthwith discovered that the form of Government which was confirmed in 1787 by means of the invasion of the Prussian army, and consequently by force only, was in every respect contrary thereto.

“ That the persons who heretofore composed the Assembly of the *soveraign* States of West Friesland, were never elected by their fellow-citizens to be their Representatives, and that therefore this Government could not subsist, as being absolutely contrary to the Rights of Man and of a Citizen; that we also presently perceived that all hereditary dignities, such as hereditary Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Admiral of this Province, and of the Equestrian Order, as well as Hereditary Noblesse, are repugnant to the Rights of Man, and that they ought to be held and declared abo-

lished, as they are declared to be abolished by these presents.

“ That we assure ourselves, that by this declaration all the extorted and illegitimate oaths on the *soveraign* ancient Constitution prescribed in 1787 and 1788, become in fact of no value, inasmuch as such an oath ought to have been previously of some value; but to tranquilize all and each, we declare besides, in the name of the people of Holland, as it is well and expressly declared by these presents, that all Citizens who may have taken the above oath are hereby discharged therefrom. That in the same manner the College, as the *ci-devant* Deputy Councilors of the Southern and Northern quarter were called, is entirely incompatible with these principles, not less than the division of the economical administration in regard to finances and otherwise, as well as to the Chamber of Accounts, as they all resulted from the old defective form of Government, in which there was no real representation whatever, and that consequently we have judged it to be our duty to suppress and abolish all the above-named Colleges, as we now suppress and abolish them by these presents. And to re-establish conveniently and forthwith the benefit of these Colleges, we have thought it our duty to establish and appoint a Committee of Public Safety, a Military Committee, a Committee of Finance, and a Committee of Accounts, the whole provisionally, and only until definitive arrangements shall be made on this subject by an Assembly of Representatives, chosen by all the people, who shall be convoked for that purpose as speedily as possible; that besides, we have not thought it fit to attach any other title to our present Assembly than that of Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, without adding to it the name of West Friesland, having judged that it would be better to comprehend the entire Province of Holland under that denomination.

“ We will and ordain expressly the Courts of Justice in this Province, as well as the Regency of the cities and other places situated in it, that our present publication shall be made known to all the Citizens of this Province by the sound of trumpets and ringing of bells, or such other solemn manner as

shall

shall be judged the most convenient in each city or place, and that it shall be also posted according to custom, and that each one shall conform himself to it precisely.

“ Done at the Hague, under the small seal of the Country, the 31st of January 1795, the 1st year of Batavian Liberty. (Signed)

P. PAULUS, Vt.

C. J. DE LANGE VAN WINGAERDE.”

In the sitting of the Representatives of the People of Amsterdam of the 2d inst. a Proclamation was published, concerning a general convocation of the inhabitants of that town, for the purpose of electing new Representatives in the place of the provisional ones, whose functions are limited to the space of a fortnight; wherein it is said, that the said inhabitants are to determine on the number of their Representatives, and on the name which their Assembly is to bear, whether that of Municipality or another. It further invites all enlightened Patriots within the next fortnight to give in detailed plans, relative to the best manner of convening the people and taking their votes, and of ascertaining the age and qualities of the Electors.

The Committee of Public Welfare, assembled at the Hague, has ordered the Conductor of the French Amsterdam Gazette henceforth to insert in his Paper all the Ordinances and Proclamations of the Representatives of the People of Holland at full length.

The Representatives of the People of Holland have decreed the dissolution of the Regency of the Hague; and also resolved to dismiss and replace by other Members the Committee of the East-India Company; and to order the Deputies of the Generality to propose to the States General, to request the French Commissioners not to publish any Ordinance in their own name, but to address themselves to their High Mightinesses.

The Proclamation of the Representatives of the People of Holland of the 2d inst. concerning the circulation of Assignats, contains the following articles: First, all shop keepers and retailers, all the manufacturers of the first necessities of life, shall be obliged to receive assignats in payment for their commodities, at the rate of nine sous for a livre, from French soldiers and other individuals employed in the

French army; and for the purpose of preventing false declarations to be made by the shop-keepers of the sums thus received in assignats, they shall declare at the Municipality the quantity received; and every week give in lists of the same; for which they are to receive from the Municipality the amount in specie, or receipts for the same, which are to have course, like other currency.

Secondly, no shop-keeper shall sell to a French soldier or any individual employed in the French army, commodities for more than ten livres at one and the same time, and every such buyer ought to present an order from his officer, which along with the assignats received in payment is to be delivered to the Municipality. To an officer, according to his rank, merchandize may be sold to a higher amount, but always in virtue of an order of his chief. Besides, the French soldiers shall be allowed to spend a small sum in a public-house, provided this sum do not exceed two livres, which sum may be paid in assignats not exceeding that sum.

Thirdly, All other circulation of assignats is prohibited.

Fourthly, No specie, coin, or bullion, is to be exported out of the country under pain of death. From this prohibition are however excepted such merchants as in the Baltic or any other trade are accustomed to make their payments in specie. But in such cases they are bound to make the necessary declarations at their respective Municipalities, give security for treble the amount of the sum to be exported, and remain responsible for the importation of merchandize to the same amount. Likewise are excepted travellers; but the Municipality of their place of abode ought to determine the sum which will be necessary for their travelling expence, and to acquaint with it the Municipality of the Frontiers. Foreigners shall be obliged to prove before the Municipality on the Frontiers, that they do not export a larger sum in specie than is necessary for their travelling expence.

Deputies from the Provisional Assemblies, who since the French invasion have sprung up in every province, are daily arriving at the Hague, and take their seats in the Assembly of the States General. This Assembly has, at the request of the Deputies of the Province

of Holland, suspended, for the space of three months, the import duty on cattle; and has also ordered accurate reports to be made concerning the present state of the Navy of the United Netherlands. The same assembly has come to a resolution to recall the Dutch Commissioners Brantzen and Repelaer from Paris; to exempt from all imposts the provisions destined for the French army; to defray, with the money found in the Stadtholder's Treasury, the expence of entertaining the French Commissioners; to dismiss Count Bestinck and Baron Waffenaer, Members of the Board of Admiralty of the Amstel and the Meuse; to withdraw all the pensions granted by the Prince of Orange to officers of the Navy; to disarm the new raised militia, called the Landzaten, and to allow a free importation of corn.

Having, by a solemn declaration, informed the Commissioners of the French people, that they acknowledge the sovereign power of the Dutch people, and the Rights of Man; that the Stadtholderate, as well as the dignities of Captain and Admiral General are abolished, and all the inhabitants of the United Netherlands liberated from the oath taken in favour and for the support of the *ci-devant* Constitution, the same States General have appointed Commissioners to assure the Representatives of the French people, that they most ardently desire—"to form a solid confederation between the two nations, as two Republics equal and independent; and to conclude an alliance upon conditions reasonable and equally advantageous on both sides, in order that in this manner, the foundation so much wished for may be laid of the strictest fraternity, and for the advancement and consummation of a general peace in Europe."

The Deputies from all the Provinces

where the new Revolution has taken place, had all arrived at the Hague on the 16th of last month; and on that day the *Stadtholderate was solemnly abolished for ever*. This strong measure seems to have been accelerated by a dread, lest the King of Prussia might connect his own negociations with those of Holland, and obtain for the latter country a peace not agreeable to the faction now prevailing in the United Netherlands.

Several rigorous decrees have been published against the Agents of the ancient Administration who have not yet settled their accounts; and all emigration is prohibited, under pain of death and confiscation, without a passport having been previously obtained from the Regency of the place. Mr. Van der Hoop, Fiscal of the Admiralty, and Admiral Kingbergen, who is called the Admiral of the Stadtholder, are taken into custody. The Ministers of Russia, Prussia, and America, have been in conference with the President of the States General, and the French Commissioners have published the following order, dated the Hague, February 18.

"The relations of commerce between Holland, France, and the conquered countries occupied by the armies of the Republic are entirely re-established, conformably to the laws respecting importations and exportations, which are, however, to be made by the interior only, and not by sea, until otherwise ordered. All orders to the contrary are revoked." The Representatives of the people of Amsterdam, in order to pacify some restless people, who insisted upon the arrest of all the members of the former Administration, on the 18th ult. published a proclamation, explaining the reasons why such a measure would be highly dangerous and impolitic.

INSCRIPTION

WRITTEN AT THE ENTRANCE OF A WOOD AT MOULSEY, SURREY.

STOP. Sportsman! nor with destructive hand—approach this Wood, to solitude and contemplation. sacred! nor with thy mortal thunder wound the feathered choir; who oft early

moan and silent eve waken sweet echo with their sweeter song. So shall the unseen Genius of the Wood reward with gentle slumbers thy humanity. *

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

H O U S E o f L O R D S.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

ON the question being put for the third reading of the Bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, an amendment was proposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st day of July, instead of the present Session of Parliament, which, after a few words between the Noble Earl and Lord Grenville, was put and carried.

Lord Grenville in prefacing his motion, "that the Bill do pass," touched generally on the circumstances which induced Ministers to propose the continuance of the suspension. He was aware, he said, that great stress would be laid, by such Noble Lords as were hostile to the measure, on the acquittals of those tried for treason at the Old Bailey, as doing away all idea of a conspiracy in the country; but he was decidedly of opinion, that a manifest intention to overthrow the government and happy constitution of the country, existed in many individuals, be their numbers or powers what they may. He, therefore, on every principle of duty and regard to the interests of his countrymen, should urge the passing of the Bill.

The Earl of Guildford at some length opposed the further progress of the Bill, as a measure not warranted by necessity, and which continued power in the hands of Ministers in the highest degree inimical to the liberties of the subject, and the first principles of the constitution.

The Duke of Leeds conceived the measure to be necessary. Allowing the verdicts of the juries on the cases in question, which he conceived to be proper and legal, as much as could be said for them, he must only consider them as the opinions of individuals, or at most only applying to the individuals who were tried. The ground of a conspiracy was by no means done away. Strong grounds existed for imagining that treasonable intentions existed in the minds of many. He would therefore wish to strengthen the hand of the Executive Power to enable it to counteract such intentions.

The Earl of Carlisle defended the Bill. His sentiments of the decision of the juries in the cases in question exactly corresponded, he said, with those of the Noble Duke.

The Earl of Lauderdale entered into

the subject at considerable length, and professed his entire disapprobation not only of the measure before their Lordships, but of that train of conduct of Ministers which led to the shadow of a necessity for it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne delivered his sentiments, which were hostile to the measure.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Auckland supported the Bill. When the question was put, the Bill passed without a division.

The Duke of Bedford acquainted their Lordships, that on account of the very unsatisfactory event of his late motion respecting the war, he intended to bring forward the question again in such a shape as would bring it to a clear and decided issue between Ministers and those with whom he had the honour to act.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty (similar to that communicated to the House of Commons in page 189) respecting the Austrian Loan; and moved, that his Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on Monday.

A conversation then took place between the Earl of Lauderdale, Duke of Bedford, and Lords Darnley and Grenville, the former wishing to know the precise sum already advanced by this country, and the security which Great Britain would have for the performance of the Emperor's engagement to bring the above-mentioned army into the field.

Lord Grenville, not conceiving it necessary in the present stage of the business, to afford this information, declined it, and pressed his motion, on which the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was returned by the House of Commons, confirming the amendment made by their Lordships.

[A Protest against the Bill was afterwards entered on the Journals, signed GUILDFORD, NORFOLK, BEDFORD, LAUDERDALE.]

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

His Majesty's commission was read, authorizing the persons therein named to give the Royal Assent to the Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and one Naturalization Bill.

Lord Lauderdale rose, and moved, 1st, That an humble address be presented to
B b his

his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty will give directions, that an account be laid before their Lordships of all sums of money that had been paid on account of any negotiation that may be pending between his Majesty and the Emperor.—2d, That his Majesty will be pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before their Lordships, of the time and date any such payment may have taken place.—3d, That his Majesty do signify to the House what security can be given by the Emperor for the money to be advanced.—4th, That his Majesty will specify, whether the sum of four millions will be all that will be necessary.

Lord Grenville said, that the first proposition was the only one of the Noble Lord's, to which he could give his concurrence.

The first proposition of Lord Lauderdale was then put and carried; the others were negatived without a division.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

The order of the day being read for taking his Majesty's message on the Austrian Loan into consideration,

Lord Grenville rose, and in a short but pertinent and judicious speech expatiated on the very great advantages which might accrue to the nation in its present circumstances, from adopting the measure proposed in his Majesty's message.—By it, he observed, we should secure the alliance and effectual co-operation of the greatest Power on the Continent, who by it would be enabled to bring into the field an army of 200,000 men, and whose attacks on the common enemy must prove, in the way of a diversion, of the most essential service to the cause in which both countries were engaged. He then took a review of the securities offered by Austria for the repayment of the proposed Loan, which being, in addition to his Imperial Majesty's hereditary revenues, the property of the Bank of Vienna, was such a security as might be looked to by this country with the utmost confidence. Viewing the subject in its principle in this light, in which he was certain it would also be considered by their Lordships, after a little reflection on the subject, he concluded with moving an address to his Majesty, setting forth the concurrence of that House with the proposed measure, and containing the warmest assurances of support, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose to state his disapprobation of the proposed measure. He considered it as objectionable in all points of view, whether it related to the security offered for the re-pay-

ment of the money, the ability or inclination of the Emperor to perform the proposed stipulations of the contracts, and as a measure of impolicy and profusion of the resources of this country; and concluded with moving an amendment to the Address, tending to do away its tendency and effect.

The Earl of Guildford, in opposing the Address, dwelt on some of the points urged by the Noble Mover of the Amendment. He said he would much prefer the mode of subsidy to that of Loan, by which we could retain an efficient check in our hands; the details of the Emperor's offers, he thought, should be laid before the House.

The Earl of Lauderdale stated his disapprobation of the measure at some length, which went as well to the principle as to the component parts of it.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the original Address put and carried.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The Duke of Bedford rose to make his promised motion on a negotiation with France, which he prefaced with a speech of some length. He observed, that upon a minute and deliberate examination of the different declarations of the Government of this country at home, and the manifestoes of its officers abroad, it could not be clearly ascertained what were the objects we had in view; but what most appeared to him to be the intention, was a design at least to overturn the present form of Government of France, if not to introduce the old despotism of that country. Whether this was the real intent of Ministers or not he would not say, but it certainly was considered so by the people of France. His Grace then adverted to the views of policy which this country could have in the continuance of the war, and the prospect of bringing it to a successful issue, and on this last point, he was sorry to express his serious doubts of its accomplishment.

His Grace therefore conjured Ministers, as they appreciated the best and dearest interests of their country, and if they were not callous to the sensations of humanity, or incapable of remorse at the myriads of their fellow-creatures sent to untimely graves in the course of this destructive war, to take some steps at least towards obtaining the desired end of peace, by a declaration of their willingness to treat with France, governed as it now is, and under which circumstances he doubted not but that a safe and honourable peace might

be achieved; and at all events, the adoption of what he would propose, if not attended with immediate good, could not possibly produce mischief. He then moved a resolution; stating the opinion of their Lordships to be, that the present actual Government of France should be no bar to a negociation for peace, &c.

Lord Hawkesbury opposed the motion, as being contrary to the uniform declarations of their Lordships on the subject, as well as the sentiments delivered from the Throne, from none of which, he contended, could it be inferred, that Great Britain was averse from treating with France, the moment she had established a regular and settled Government, as it was not the *form* of their Government that we could object to, but the *character* of it.—Viewing the question in this light, and the farther consideration of the present motion, being directly in the teeth of the resolution of their Lordships a few nights since, he would certainly resist it. He then moved the previous question.

The Duke of Grafton was decidedly in favour of the motion, and supported with much ability the arguments of the Noble Duke who proposed it.

The Earl of Mansfield contended for the impolicy as well as the inefficacy of a negociation with France under its present system of Government. There were two grand points to be considered in all negociations: 1st, The sincerity of those whom you treat with; and 2dly, Their ability to maintain their engagements.—In both these points he considered the Government of France to be fundamentally deficient: as such he should oppose the resolution.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his surprize that any opposition should be made to his Noble Friend's motion. It was of that kind which may, and would do much real good; it could possibly be productive of no sort of mischief, and at worst would be attended with good effects on the principles of Ministers.

Lord Boringdon spoke against the motion; he argued on the impolicy of any thing like concession at the present moment.

Several other Peers delivered their sentiments, when a division took place on Lord Hawkesbury's motion for the previous question, and there appeared for it, 75; against it, 128; majority 63. [A Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals, signed BEDFORD, LAUDERDALE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, GUILDFORD.]

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

The Royal Assent was given by com-

mission to the Corn Importation and four private Bills; after which nothing but private business was transacted by the House until

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.
by IMPEACHMENT.

When the order of the day had been read, Lord Thurlow rose, and said, he would state the grounds on which he meant to bring forward the motion it was his intention to conclude with, as shortly as possible, his voice not being in a condition to render it very pleasant for their Lordships to listen to for any length of time, even if it were convenient for himself, and it not being necessary in that stage of the business to go into any circumstantial detail of a subject extremely copious and comprehensive, for the discussion of which, future and very sufficient opportunities would present themselves. His Lordship said, the proceedings had become extremely voluminous, but he had nevertheless gone through the whole; and whoever of their Lordships took the trouble to do the same would find that to four-fifths of the allegations the Commons had brought forward, no evidence had been produced whatever; to the other fifth, they maintained, that they adduced proofs sufficient to establish the crimes alledged; but when the evidence was examined, it would be found to branch out in a great variety of ramifications, each ramification extending to some new crime not specifically stated in the original charge, although it might possibly be comprehended under its general extent and meaning. This circumstance certainly created a peculiar degree of difficulty, inasmuch that were a single Judge called upon to decide upon it, he would find it actually impossible to pass judgment by a single verdict of *Guilty* or *Nor Guilty*. A single Judge would, no doubt, hold it his duty to trace the evidence through all the divisions of each ramification of the charge, to apply it correctly to each particular fact, pointing out where it amounted to proof of guilt or innocence, and how it ought either to be received or rejected; but even after all his pains, it would be extremely difficult for him to decide the case by two judgments, that of guilty of such and such facts, and innocent of others, with safety to his own conscience and justice to the defendant. If therefore this difficulty would arise to a single Judge, the difficulty must be multiplied where fifty Judges were called upon to decide on fifty distinct charges.

B b 2

His

His Lordship said, where there were numerous judges, the common sense of the case, and the common consent of those judges as to the establishment of the crimes alleged, must be the result of due deliberation on the whole of the proceedings and the whole of the evidence. The safe guide, therefore, to be looked to was the precedents to be found, and those could only be traced in two ways, viz. reference to the Rolls of Parliament, and reference to the Journals of the House.-- He pointed out the distinction of these two authorities, the one (the Rolls of Parliament) being made up by order of the Crown, as best was found to suit the nature of the particular case, whereas their Lordships' Journals were compiled by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Of materials and precedents furnished by these authorities, the report of their Lordships Committee was constituted, and he owned he had read that Report without much edification, the precedents found being extremely loosely stated in the Rolls of Parliament, and not always correctly in their own Journals. Enough, however, could be collected from the Report to throw some light upon the particular object that must have occurred to every Noble Lord, as calling for the decision of the House before they proceeded a step further, viz. "Whether it would be expedient and consistent with special justice to pass a judgment on each charge separately, or to pass a judgment generally upon the whole of GUILTY or NOT GUILTY.

The first case in the Report which his Lordship adverted to, was that of the Earl of Suffolk (10 Richard II. 1386), which was so worded on the Rolls of Parliament that it did not appear whether their Lordships proceeded in giving judgment by one question, or upon the several charges separately and distinctly; but from the reasons given by their Lordships, one would be led to imagine that they gave judgment separately on each separate charge. In the case of the Earl of Middlesex (1624) the Attorney General read the parts of the several charges separately, and the Lords found the Earl guilty of some charges and not of others.

His Lordship said, there were distinctions that would necessarily strike their Lordships between the fact alleged in any instance, and the point of law upon that fact. Thus their Lordships, in the case of Warren Hastings, Esq. might find the fact alleged in different instances to be sufficiently proved, and yet not established as to the evidence given to

establish that fact to be a crime. There might also be a distinction between the judgment pronounced by their Lordships in the Chamber of Parliament, upon any given question that might arise, whether stated by a Committee appointed by their Lordships to examine evidence, proceedings, &c. and to report thereupon, or otherwise, and the judgment that they might think fit finally to pronounce in Westminster Hall. In the case of Dr. Sacheverell, where there were several charges all pointing to one alleged crime, their Lordships would find that in their own chamber, the Lords had proceeded to take each into consideration separately; but in Westminster Hall, they had passed judgment on one question only. His Lordship also referred to the case of Lord Macclesfield in 1725.

In the present case, where the charges were constituted of, and comprehended allegations of many facts stated to be crimes, he would not presume or attempt to anticipate any opinions that might be in the contemplation of their Lordships, upon either or all of those facts so alleged; he hardly thought it possible that they could decide upon each separately, but he would content himself with barely moving,— "That the whole of the evidence and the proceedings on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. be referred to a Committee of the House."

His Lordship spoke of the particular manner in which Committees had at different times stated the questions which they submitted to the House, and called upon them to decide; shewing that in some cases they were so framed, that the House could only affirm or deny; in others they were open to the discretion of the House, to shape and fashion so as to render them more convenient to their own opinions and sense of what the justice of the case required. His motion, he said, he had brought forward with a view to leave the whole of the subject of the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings as much at large as possible, and without interposing any one matter that might circumscribe or narrow the full and free exercise of their Lordships judgments, individually or collectively, in any degree whatever.

He was ready, he said, to name any one day for the Committee to make their report, that it might suit the wish or convenience of any one Noble Lord;—if there was no objection he should name Monday next.

The motion was agreed to *Nomine Dissentiente.*

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

MR. GREY presented a petition from several respectable inhabitants of the town of Southampton, praying that the House in its wisdom would speedily adopt every possible measure for putting a termination to the present ruinous and calamitous war.

Mr. Alderman Curtis brought up a counter-petition to that assented to by the Common Hall, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being read, that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the most effectual means of procuring a speedy and effectual supply of seamen for his Majesty's Navy,

Mr. Pitt said, that the business to be now considered was one of the greatest magnitude that ever claimed the attention of the House; and as he trusted that no jealousies of partial interest would attempt to prevent our putting in action our present great national resources, he should propose that an average proportion of men to the tonnage should be furnished during the present year, by outward-bound ships, to supply the Royal Navy, in which the owners of such ships would find their private interests consulted and secured. In September 1793, the total amount of the mercantile marine was, in men, about one hundred thousand, and the proportion of the crew to the tonnage nearly one man to 14 ton. He would therefore propose that ships from 35 to 70 ton provide the Royal Navy with one landsman: and that those of 100 to 140 provide one seaman or two landmen: that from 140 ton to 200, they furnish two seamen or four landmen; but for those of higher tonnage, the proportion should vary, as the number of the crew was not proportionably increased: however, for every 50 ton above 200, such large vessels should furnish one seaman or two landmen; by this means, according to the calculation of 1793, an additional strength of 18 or 20,000 men would be procured for the navy. Mr. Pitt next examined into the means by which the country at large might contribute to the same end. So many might be furnished by the different counties, by each county exacting one man from every parish; a certain rate being imposed on such houses as were not exempted from taxes.—The Inland Navigation he next considered as affording the most probable success to the measure, from the great number that were employed on the navigable canals and ri-

vers throughout the kingdom, and from which might spring up a new nursery of seamen, that would exceed the example of any former times. The next plan to be adopted was, the enabling Magistrates to take up all idle and disorderly persons who could give no satisfactory account of their means of living; a plan which was not unprecedented, as it had already been adopted in two wars. Such, in the present stage, were the outlines he thought it necessary to state; which, as he expected they would meet the general concurrence, Mr. Pitt finished by moving for leave to bring in these different bills.

Mr. Fox applauded the fair and candid manner in which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) introduced the business, and gave his hearty support to the great and urgent end of manning the navy. He had much to object, however, to the particular modes of accomplishing it, and thought the people could not consent without regret to so harsh a measure, unless they were convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war, from the impossibility of obtaining any tolerable terms of peace.

After some further conversation, the several propositions were agreed to by the Committee, and the House having resumed, received the Report, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down his Majesty's message relative to the Austrian Loan, which the Speaker communicated to the House.

“G. R.

“His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint his House of Commons, that he has received from the Emperor strong assurances of a disposition to make the greatest exertions for the common cause in the course of the next campaign; but it is represented on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that these efforts cannot be made without the assistance of a Loan, which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of raising on the credit of the revenues of his Hereditary Dominions, under the guaranty of his Majesty with the concurrence of Parliament, to the extent of four millions; and it is stated that such a Loan, in addition to his other resources, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ against the common enemy a force of 200,000 men.

“His Majesty is of opinion, that on these grounds such an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cause; but his Majesty thinks that it would be still

more

Loan to a larger extent, the
should be enabled to employ a force
more considerable; and his Majesty
has directed his Minister at Vienna to ex-
press his Majesty's readiness to recommend
to his Parliament an arrangement found-
ed on that principle.

Some temporary advance which his
Majesty was induced to make for the im-
mediate supply of the Austrian army, un-
der the pressure of unforeseen circum-
stances in the latter part of the last cam-
paign, will be included in any arrange-
ment of this nature.

"As soon as the negotiation is conclu-
ded, his Majesty will not fail to commu-
nicate the result to Parliament. But as
any measure of this sort is necessarily con-
nected with the consideration of the provi-
sion to be made for the current year, his
Majesty has thought it right not to delay
making this communication; and he re-
lies on the zeal and public spirit of his
faithful Commons, for taking such mea-
sures as, on a full consideration of all the
circumstances, they may think most con-
ducive to the immediate interests of this
country at the present conjuncture, and
to the great object of re-establishing, on
secure and honourable grounds, the peace
and tranquillity of these kingdoms and of
Europe. G. R."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
moved that his Majesty's message be taken
into consideration to-morrow.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Sheridan said, he felt it incumbent
on him, previous to the consideration of
the Austrian Loan, to move that it be re-
solved, That it appears to this House, that
the sum of 1,200,000*l.* and upwards hath
been paid out of the Public Treasury of
this country to the King of Prussia, in
pursuance of a treaty signed at the Hague
the 10th of April 1794, and that it does
not appear to this House, that his Prussian
Majesty has fulfilled, on his part, the
engagement entered into for that sum.

Mr. Jekyll seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer con-
fessed that his Prussian Majesty had not
adequately performed his engagement to
this country, but that the exertions he
had made contributed not a little to retard
the progress of the French, and that their
effects were such as not to give him room
to regret the loss of the money that had
been paid for them.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day to get
rid of Mr. Sheridan's motion, upon which
the House divided in favour of Mr. Pitt's
motion 128 against it 55; majority, 95.

had read his Majesty's
message.

Mr. Pitt rose to move that it be now
taken into consideration, and in a speech
of great length, replete with argument,
and animated with eloquence, insisted on
the general policy of the measure of se-
curing some powerful Continental Con-
nections, and shewed that we could look
to none of equal power and means, or
with the same degree of hope and security,
as to his Imperial Majesty; and concluded
by moving an Address to his Majesty,
grounded on the principal topics advanced
in the course of his speech, and assuring
his Majesty of the cordial concurrence of
the House, &c.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable
length, delivered his sentiments, which
were decidedly against the measure: The
present subject of discussion was one of a
most momentous description, take it in
every point of view, and of a much more
unfavourable description than that of last
year, the Prussian Subsidy, inasmuch as
the sum was much greater, and the se-
curity for the performance of the engage-
ment to be entered into, considerably less.
It was not one of the least material points
of the present question to consider the re-
sources of Austria, and its power as
well as inclination to perform the stipula-
tions of the proposed contract. In his
mind, it was out of that Prince's power
to do it, much less to furnish another
100,000 men, on the sum being made up
to him of six millions, as suggested by the
Right Hon. Gentleman. Such a supposi-
tion was chimerical: he was totally un-
able to do it.

Viewing the subject in this light, Mr.
Fox said, the proposed measure met his
most cordial disapprobation; and con-
cluded by moving an Amendment, the
effect of which tended to do away the spi-
rit and tenor of the Address.

Messrs. W. Smith and Brandling also
spoke; the former was decidedly against
the Address.

A division then took place, when there
appeared in favour of the original Ad-
dress 173; for the amendment 58; Ma-
jority, 115—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Sir W. Milner presented a Petition
from the Corporation of the City of
York for a Peace. He said, it had been
observed of some of the Petitions of a
similar nature, that they did not speak the
sentiments of the people generally by
whom they were supposed to be framed.
Such an objection, however, could not be
made to this Petition; it was proposed on
the

day on which there is in general the fullest attendance of the Members of the Corporation of the City of York, viz. on the day on which the Lord Mayor is chosen. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grey rose to renew the agitation of a question, which after the various and frequent discussions it had already undergone, could scarcely present any new topic to engage the attention of the House. He should therefore move the following Resolution: That we have no other object in view, in the further prosecution of the war, than to procure a safe and equitable peace, and that we may, as other of the Belligerent Powers have done, acknowledge that there exists a competent Power in France to maintain the relations of union and amity; and therefore, every former difficulty being removed, we may proceed to negotiate on just and equitable grounds to both parties, for the termination of a war that must ultimately prove destructive to one of them.

Mr. Dundas opposed the making of this or any further declaration of any kind on the subject now in discussion. He contended, that the opinion of his Majesty and of his Ministers was already sufficiently explicit; for it is said, that there would be no objection to a negotiation with any form of Government whatsoever, as soon as such a negotiation could be instituted on safe and honourable grounds. After an able vindication of Ministers and their measures, he concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Lambton, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Wilberforce, spoke in support of Mr. Grey's motion for peace.—A division ensued, for the previous question, 190; against it 60; majority, 130.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Sir W. Young made his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of an Act of George I. as prevents relief being given to certain poor persons.

Mr. Buxton seconded the motion.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill accordingly.

A Petition for obtaining a speedy &c. Peace was presented from the inhabitants of Manchester, signed, as it is said, by near 15,000 persons.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

As a Committee to try the merits of the Seaford Election stood as the order of the day, the Speaker at four o'clock counted the House, and as a sufficient number of Members were not present, an adjournment of course took place; as was also the case

on the two following days for the same reason.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. Lambton presented a Petition from the Inhabitants, &c. of the City of Durham and its neighbourhood, praying that the Hon. House would adopt the most effectual measures which its wisdom should prescribe for putting a speedy termination to the present war, which could have no just or rational object in view, but which directly tended to annihilate the principal sources of our national wealth, happiness, and prosperity; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Attorney General said, that a petition had been transmitted to him, which he now held in his hand, the object and prayer of which went to discountenance and disapprove the one just now presented by the Hon. Gentleman; it had annexed to it a numerous and respectable list of signatures of gentlemen of the first consequence and property in that part of the country, who firmly and explicitly relied on the paternal tenderness of his Majesty for his subjects, and on the wisdom of the Councils he was pleased to be guided by for the accomplishment of that end, which all were desirous might be attained, as soon as it could possibly be done on sure, solid, and honourable grounds.

Mr. Lambton animadverted at great length, and with much warmth, on the purport and wording of the counter-petition; and contrasted the proceedings of both parties, and the means employed by each for obtaining their respective ends; shewing that the persons whose petition he had the honour to present, acted in a manly, liberal, and public manner, while those who opposed them had recourse to pitiful manoeuvres and underhand intrigues.

Mr. Pitt was among those who defended the propriety of admitting the counter-petition. He spoke with more than usual animation in support of the sentiments it contained, and of the respectability of the persons who espoused them.

The Attorney-General, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Burdon, and Mr. Dundas, followed on the same side.

They were replied to by Mr. Francis, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Grey, Mr. Harrison, and Gen. Smith.

The Speaker interfered several times, and at length succeeded in adjusting the point in dispute.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Carlisle. The petition, he said,

was

by upwards of 1000 persons, and that the most speedy measures might be adopted to bring about a termination of the present calamitous war. Ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Rose moved, that several sums be granted for his Majesty's Civil Establishment, which were agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Colonel Stanley brought up a petition for peace from the inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood, signed by 10,820 names. The petitioners represented the ruinous tendency of the present war to trade, commerce, and all the material interests of the country, and prayed that measures might be speedily adopted to bring about a termination of hostilities.

Colonel Tarleton presented a petition from the merchants, traders, &c. of Liverpool, praying that no form of Government that might exist in France should prove a bar to a resolution for peace, which every day was felt to be more and more necessary.

Mr. Gaicoyne presented a counter-petition from the gentlemen and clergy of the same place, disapproving of the sentiments contained in the petition, as tending only to impede the operations of the executive power, and paralyse its energy, while they encouraged and provoked the insolence of the enemy.

Lord Morpeth brought up a petition from seven or eight of the freemen of Carlisle, complaining that their names had been affixed to a petition for peace without their knowledge or consent. He moved that a Committee be appointed to examine the names affixed to the Carlisle petition of 22d of January, as far as it relates to the petition presented this day.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the County Quota Landmen's Bill, Lord Arden in the chair,

Several gentlemen spoke in the committee, and the principal object that gave rise to difference of opinion seemed to be, how far they should or should not depend on the returns of the state of population of the different counties with respect to the proportion of landmen to be furnished by each, in consequence of the number of houses paying taxes in each county, which was the criterion of distribution on which the principle of the bill was founded.

Some amendments were proposed and rejected, after which the provisions were agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Alderman Anderson brought up a bill for inflicting a severer punishment on persons guilty of bigamy, which was read a first and second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Ship-Owners Bill, Lord Hood in the chair,

Mr. Pitt said he would proceed in this bill as he had done in the former one, namely, that he would move for the blanks to be filled up, and the bill to be printed; but that, unless gentlemen particularly wished it, he would not enter into any detail in the present stage of the business, but intended to bring it under further consideration on this day se'nnight. The report was then brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

The Secretary at War moved, that a sum not exceeding 3,063,968l. 10s. 4d. be granted to his Majesty for the extraordinary expences of the Land Forces, incurred from the 25th December 1793, to the 24th December 1794, which was put and carried.

The Secretary at War then moved a resolution to grant the sum of 427,269l. for the expences of certain corps of French emigrants in the service of Great Britain.

After some further explanatory conversation between Col. Maitland, Mr. Steele, &c. the resolution was put and carried.

The other resolutions relative to extraordinary expences of the army, describing the details, &c. which were proposed by the Secretary at War, were severally agreed to by the Committee.

A sum not exceeding 3,000l. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, granted to defray the expences of the Board of Agriculture for one year.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Hobart in the chair, several charges and public accounts were ordered to be referred to the said Committee.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

Mr. Pitt rose and said, that the subject to which he was now about to call the attention of the House necessarily branched itself into a variety of details, which he would

would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himself to the immediate subject of the day.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded in the usual manner to state the different expences attending the Navy, the whole amount of which formed a sum of 6,350,000*l.* and the number of seamen to be employed no less than 100,000.

The next service of which he estimated the charges, was that of our Military Establishment, in which he comprised the ordinary expences incurred in the Plantations, the recruiting the militia fencibles, &c. and the extraordinaries, which amounted to the sum of 3,063,968*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

The next object of expenditure that came to be considered was the Ordnance, which, being necessarily increased in proportion to the other objects, amounted to 2,321,000*l.* To these were added the several incidental charges for miscellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. which, considering the present pressure of circumstances, bore but a small proportion to the increas, it being only 247,000*l.*

After enumerating the totals of the different services of the current year, together with the deficiencies of grants, the provisions to be made for the payment of Exchequer bills, and the deficiencies of the Land and Malt taxes, which in the aggregate constituted the Supply, he stated it to amount to the sum of 28,128,000*l.* To answer this expenditure, we were to look to the different sources of the national revenue; and here Mr. Pitt detained the attention of the Committee on the flourishing state of all its branches, which he compared and contrasted with the state of former years, and affirmed that it stood higher at present than at any antecedent period.

He then recapitulated the details of the Ways and Means, and stated the deficit, to meet which a loan was proposed to the amount of above eight millions, to which there would probably be a necessity of making an addition. The conditions of the loan he could not but regard as fair and liberal on all sides; to prove which he went into a nice minuteness of financial detail. The terms were as follow: 100*l.* in 3 per cents. which made 64*l.* 1*s.* 1-3*d.*—in the 4 per cents. 27*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*—and in the Long Annuities, 81*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—in all 172*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Pitt next entered on the subject of the new taxes, a subject which, he confessed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleasing conviction that they were not calculated to press hard on

the lower classes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very small degree those of essential or necessary use. The first article he had in view was that of wine, on which he would propose a tax of 20*l.* per ton, or 6*s.* per dozen, which, from the best calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000*l.*

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and British spirits, viz. 8*d.* per gallon on rum, 10*d.* on brandy, and 1*d.* on British spirits; the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 259,000*l.*

An additional tax on licences for stills in Scotland would afford 15,000*l.*

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumstances which attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7*l.* 10*s.* per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000*l.*

On the articles of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impose 6*d.* per cent. additional; which would bring in 40,000*l.*

The next tax would fall upon insurances on ships, cargoes, and lives; from which would result a sum of 160,000*l.* On other articles of smaller concern, and in the department of the Customs, viz. on raisins, lemons, oranges, salad oil, waste silk, coals exported, except to Ireland and our own colonies, rock salt, deals and fir timber, a small increase of tax would afford 198,000*l.* He also deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add something to that already imposed by stamp-duties, viz. on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probate of wills, and which would be found to produce 68,000*l.*

Mr. Pitt now turned to a subject which came particularly home to the Members of that House, but which he was sure no motives of personal interest would induce them to oppose: he meant the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he said, on a variety of accounts they were justly entitled. What he intended to propose could only tend to correct the abuses of it, and restrain its too extensive use. His regulations went to ascertain the number of letters received from, or sent to, the post in one day; also the number of covers they might contain, and the place of residence of the Members whose signatures they bore. From these regulations it was calculated there would arise the sum of 40,000*l.*

Another article of a very different description, those who were fond

of its use would not forego for a small consideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was hair-powder. It was his intention, that all persons who used that article should take out a licence, costing 1l. 1s. per annum; and, as the number of persons using it were estimated at 200,000, it would produce the large sum of 210,000l. As to men-servants, whom he hinted on a former occasion to be a very fit object of taxation, he had not altogether forgot them; they were known to make no small use of the article just considered, and it was proper their masters should pay for them, if they wished them to indulge in the ostentation of drefs.

Recapitulation of the Supply and Ways and Means.

SUPPLY.

Navy — 100,000 sea-				
men	£. 5,200,000	0	0	
Ordinary	589,683	3	9	
Extraordinary	525,840	0	0	
Army—guards and gar-				
rifons, 11,000 men	2,777,534	19	1	
Plantations, Chelsea, &c.	2,563,734	19	3	
Militia and Fencible,				
cloathing ditto, con-				
veyances	1,607,233	12	0	
Foreign Troops	997,226	0	0	
French Corps	427,269	0	0	
Roads and Bridges,				
North Britain	4,500	0	0	
Extraordinaries of the				
Army	3,063,058	12	4	
Sardinian Subsidy	200,000	0	0	
Ordinance	2,321,010	13	10	
Balance due to Land-				
grave of Hesse	68,850	12	0½	
Ditto to Oswald's Ex-				
ecutors	41,688	14	6½	
Miscellaneous Services	257,043	16	5	
Annual Addition to				
Sinking Fund	200,000	0	0	
Deficiency of Grants	745,000	0	0	
Ditto of Land and Malt	350,000	0	0	
Exchequer Bills	5,500,000	0	0	
	£ 27,440,584	3	3½	

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land Tax	£ 2,000,000
Malt	750,000
Growing Produce of Conso-	
lidated Fund, from 5th April	
1795, to 5th April 1796	2,235,000
Imprest Monies to be repaid	160,000
East India Company	500,000
Excise Bills	3,500,000
Lottery	18,000,000
	27,145,000

TAXES.

Wine, 20l. per ton	-	500,000
Spirits, British	-	108,000
— Scotch	-	15,000
— Foreign	-	136,000
Tea, 7½ per cent. on sale		180,000
Coffee and Cocoa, 6½d. per pound		40,000
Insurances on Ships, Goods, &c.		
2s. 6d. per cent.	-	130,000
Insurance on Lives, 1-tenth of		
premium	-	30,000
Licences to wear Hair-powder,		
one guinea each	-	210,000
Customs Sundries	-	77,000
Ditto Deals and Firs	-	111,000
Stamps	-	68,000
Limitation of Franking	-	40,000

1,645,000

Mr. Pitt, having recapitulated the different sum-totals resulting from these different taxes, concluded a long and able speech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the state and resources of the country at large, and the necessity of prosecuting with spirit, vigour, and perseverance, the present just and necessary war, as the sole means of procuring that solid and secure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the blessings the nature of the constitution and of the country were calculated to afford us.

Mr. Fox observed, that in many of the points advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman he agreed with him, and also in many of his financial calculations; but what struck him as most objectionable in the statement, was that which related to the loan, particularly when he viewed it as a joint transaction with that proposed to be furnished to the Emperor.

Some farther explanatory conversation took place; after which the different resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and founded on his statements of 10-night, were agreed to by the Committee, *nem. con.*

The House then resumed, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, voted the sum of 200,000l. to his Majesty, to make good his engagements with the King of Sardinia; and the further sum of 200,000l. to the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt. The House, after resuming, ordered the report to take place to-morrow; and that the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means be again gone into on Friday. — Ad-
journed.

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. East, after having stated the abuses that attended the execution of the existing poor laws, and the vexations to which the poor were exposed by sudden removals, moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent their vexatious removal till they became actually chargeable. Leave was given.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means; and the resolutions being read a first time,

Mr. Fox expressed a desire to know the amount at which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) stated the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the current year.

Mr. Pitt stated it at about 2,235,000*l*.

On the resolution respecting the limitation of franking, the House divided:—For it, 49; Against it, 9; Majority, 40.

A very long conversation ensued, in which Mr. Jolliffe, Lord Sheffield, Mr. W. Smith, and others, took a leading part, and opposed many clauses, and proposed some amendments.

Mr. Pitt proposed that single inclosures only should be exempted.

Mr. Thornton was for double inclosures; on which the House again divided: For the amendment, 7; Against it, 41; Majority, 34.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. Wilberforce, after what had already passed on the subject of the slave trade, said, that he should not have occasion to trouble the House long, particularly as he meant to refer to the resolution already come to on the subject, and make that the basis of his motion.

The clerk, at his desire, read from the Journals of the House the resolution come to on the first of May 1792, namely, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the slave trade should cease and determine from and after the 1st of January 1796."

Mr. Wilberforce reminded the House, that this resolution was entered into after a most mature deliberation and minute scrutiny of evidence. Unless, therefore, some new evidence or some new course of argument were advanced, he regarded the motion which he should submit to the House as already agreed to, and brought forward in conformity to their resolution. So far from any accession of evidence which should induce the House to alter their resolution, facts had come out since the last discussion on the subject, which were suf-

ficient to convert the most hardened opposer. He should therefore move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the slave trade, after a time to be limited; which motion being seconded, he then moved, that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Barham opposed the motion as futile and unnecessary, the slave trade being now at so low an ebb that it can hardly be said to exist. He therefore moved, that the motion be taken into consideration this day six months.

Mr. Dent also opposed the original motion; and, as a part of the system of reformation, he thought that Mr. Pitt was likewise pledged to oppose it.

Mr. Fox went at large into the question, and repeated many of those arguments which have so often been laid before the public on former occasions. He contended for the policy of an immediate and total abolition of a trade which was continually supplying our colonies with combustible matter, it being very well known that the greatest danger was to be apprehended from the newly-imported negroes.

Mr. Pitt was aware that emissaries were actively employed in disseminating amongst congenial negroes the pernicious principles of French Jacobinism; principles abounding in magnificent professions, calculated to delude those whom they were meant to destroy. To him the best mode of remedying this poison was to diminish the number of those upon whom it was intended to operate, and by a solemn act put an end to this traffic for ever.

Sir William Young, in a long speech, opposed the original motion.

Mr. Wilberforce made a short reply; after which the House divided: For the original motion, 61; Against it, 78; Majority, 17. After this, the motion to defer the consideration for six months was put and carried, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty's Postmasters General to open and return such letters as had been made up for Holland on the 13th, 16th, and 20th of January last.—Leave was given.

Mr. East moved the second reading of the bill against the vexatious removal of paupers; which, being agreed to, was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the 21st of April next, and the bill to be printed for the use of the Members, &c.

The orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned to Monday next.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE
TO THE
MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE
WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN TOPHAM,
SPOKEN BY MR. HARLEY.

LONG has been serv'd from this our
motley Stage
Repasts for various tastes—from youth to
age—
To lively Miss, escap'd from school and toil,
Our sports have oft bestow'd the infant smile,
While the rude boy, from Westminster or
Eton,
Who "spies" and "quizzes" one where'er
they meet one,
From them, our brilliant Ballets drawn from
Greece
Restore their Greek—without a rod a piece:
While tricks and tumbling honest John em-
ploy,
Who drinks his punch aloft, and screams
with joy,
The wife is all for music, shakes, and trilling;
Old maids, from soft humanity, love killing:
Each has his taste: for married life may say,
Not oft' two persons think in the same way.
Our Bard, long known to you, this night
makes up,
Of various beverage—a kind of cup;
Of Music, Pantomime, and graver scenes,
Perhaps a dash of terror intervenes;
Should not all these sufficient change supply,
If you condemn—there will be—*Tragedy*.
But Britons, while a neighbouring nation's
crimes
Have spread war wide, and made these
"Iron Times,"
Greet you the moral virtues of the Stage,
Which haply may amend an erring age;
That Arts and Sciences may take their place,
That the domestic ties may have their grace,
The rights of sweet humanity be known,
And freedom fix'd by law reign like your own.

EPILOGUE
SPOKEN BY MRS. MATJOCKE.

LOVE's influence drawn from scenes of
former years!
Why not glorify it as it now appears?
Annette no more—the Italian confidante,
Suppose me now an old French governante,
With cooling orange my pupil's heart to
charm,
Disbanding food and frothy—arm in arm.
She is the mistress of life, and height of taste,
A yard of water, and an inch of waist;

Waist did I say? I meant to mend my
phrase,
The spot which was the summit of the stay;
"Young Charles," she sighs—"no—the
"old Peer his brother,
"I love the one—then marry with the
other—
"His withered hands, so terrible to touch,
"But then the Coronet upon his crutch—
"Delightful thought! That puts an end to
sorrow,
"I'll have him, if Papa consent, to-morrow."
What glowing love must spring from such a
channel!
They can't be cold, who're always wrapp'd
in flannel.

Turn we to courtship in a different strain:
An ancient Venus and a youthful swain.
The fair, if won, a mine of wealth would
prove;
The hero, poor in ev'ry thing but love;
A crumpling she, head shrunk between her
shoulders,
Mount on her back, attracting all beholders;
With Kosciusko cap, and zone to bind
The neck before, the prominence behind,
Her tiny person, and her cumb'ous pack
Look like a drum girl round a drummer's
back—
The six foot stripling, firm in ev'ry joint,
Whose button'd trowsers brush the elbows
point,
Whose muslin foldings all his chin enclose,
Meeting the pond'rous hat that veils his nose;
With mouth scarce visible, you'd think our
beau
The man in armour at my Lord Mayor's
show.
"Marry me, Ma'am," he cries, "and take
"your swing,
"Dam'me, I love you dearly—that's the
"thing:
"Who can such charming accents disap-
"prove?
"My heart's too tender—I was form'd for
"love"—
The little Lady all on tip-toe stands—
He stoops—she springs—and so they join
their hands.
If such of modern love the blissful state,
Who would not choose the love that's out of
date;
Some bright exceptions still we trust there are,
Th'auspicious nuptials of the Royal Pair
May bring old-fashion'd feelings into vogue,
And shame the satire of our Epilogue.
Long may they live, with good delight to
prove
Life's sweetest joys flow from connubial love.

FEBRUARY

THEATRICAL JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 21.

ENGLAND PRESERVED, a Play by Mr. Watton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

DRAMATIC PERSONÆ.

Earl of Pembroke, (Lord Protector)	} Mr. Pope.
Earl of Surrey,	
Earl of Chester,	Mr. Holman.
Bishop of Winchester,	Mr. Farren.
French Prince,	Mr. Hull.
Earl William,	Mr. Harley.
Lincoln,	Mr. Middleton.
Robert Fitzwalter,	Mr. Davies.
Nevers,	Mr. Richardson.
Beaumont,	Mr. Haymes.
English Squire,	Mr. Claremont.
French Guard,	Mr. Macready.
Heralds,	Mr. Powell.
Lady Surrey,	} Mr. Thompson.
	Miss Wallis.

The story is taken from the history of this country at that melancholy period, the termination of King John's, and the inauspicious commencement of his son's (young Henry the Third) reign. It opens at the time when the greater part of England was in possession of the Prince of France, whom the rebel Barons had called over to protect them against the vengeance of John, but from whom they experienced the same tyranny, which they had thrown themselves into his power to prevent.

The Earl of Pembroke, a wise, prudent, and resolute nobleman, as Marshal of England, had charge of young Henry, and with a few steady friends made a stand for their native and lawful sovereign in the West, and maintained the Island's independence against the superior force of the Barons and France united. Many of the league, finding their cause of war terminated by the death of their enemy John, and the oppression of a foreign yoke more severe than the one they had struggled to throw off, went over to Pembroke's party, and among the rest, his eldest son, the Earl William Marshal, and his son-in-law, the Earl Warrenne and Surrey. Gaining strength by the addition of these Barons troops, the Protector ventured to appear in the North, whither the French had marched from Dover Castle, the siege of which they had relinquished, in hopes of its falling when the rest of the Island was subdued. The parties met at Lincoln, where the foreigners received a complete overthrow; but the joy of the conquerors was soon checked, by their hearing accounts of immense reinforcements having arrived from France. Effected by their critical situation, the Protector resolved to follow up his

victory, and try to strike a decisive blow, before the junction of those succours with the French Prince.

While he was approaching London with a close siege by land and water, the enemy received the unexpected intelligence of their fleet having been destroyed by the English vessels. Elated at this event, the Protector and his friends poured down upon the French Prince, who, dispirited at his situation, submitted to the generous terms given him by Pembroke, and retired from the Island, leaving it delivered from a foreign yoke, restored to its rights, and its people again united and independent.

A domestic story of the distresses of Lady Surrey, Pembroke's daughter, in consequence of her husband Surrey's being intercepted in his flight from the tyranny of France, and thrown into confinement, is interwoven with the great public business, and exemplifies the horrors and miseries incident to a country in a state of civil war.

The language deserves commendation, being smooth and flowing; the versification easy, and many of the images highly poetical. The sentiments in many instances applicable to the times were highly applauded.

28. "*The Wheel of Fortune*," a Comedy by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Sir David Daw,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Mr. Tempest,	Mr. King.
Penruddocke,	Mr. Kemble.
Woodville,	Mr. Whitfield.
Sidenham,	Mr. Palmer.
Henry Woodville,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Wezell,	Mr. Suett.
Servant to Woodville,	Mr. Waldron.
Officer,	Mr. Phillimore.
Jenkins,	Mr. Bland.
Coachman,	Mr. Maddocks.
Cook,	Mr. Bancks.
Footman,	Mr. Trueman.
Mrs. Woodville,	Mrs. Powell.
Emily Tempest,	Miss Farren.
Dame Punckele,	Mrs. Maddocks.
Maid,	Miss Tidswell.

The scene opens with the Cottage of Penruddocke, a gentleman who for twenty years had secluded himself from the world, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair. Woodville and Penruddocke having been educated together, the latter entreats Woodville to be his friend, and solicit the hand of Mrs. Woodville for him before her marriage; but the false friend, enamoured of her beauty, deceives Penruddocke, whom he represents as a profligate and worthless character; and through the aid of treachery, misre-

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

misrepresentation, and good fortune, obtains for himself the hand of his friend's mistress. This breach of confidence almost drives the unsuspecting Penruddocke to madness. He resolves to sequester himself from the world, becomes an inflexible misanthrope, and suffers no company to intrude on his meditations but his books. Woodville in the interim commences gambler, and loses the whole of his fortune to George Penruddocke, who immediately afterwards dies, and bequeaths his property and estates to his rusticated relation. Possessed of such riches, revenge, avarice, and all the bad passions struggle in the breast of Penruddocke, but are surmounted by his philosophy, and every thing magnanimous and amiable ensues.—The family of the Woodvilles are on the precipice of ruin, when Captain Woodville, who returns from abroad, obtains an interview with Penruddocke; some awkward mistakes occur, which are removed by the good sense of young Woodville, whose character and conduct make a favourable

impression on the stern misanthrope. Mrs. Woodville writes a letter to Penruddocke, explaining the misfortunes and distress of the family; a pathetic scene takes place, and Penruddocke melts into forgiveness. He restores the fortune of Woodville, which he settles on the Captain, who marries Emily Tempest. All parties are made happy by the benevolence of Penruddocke; who, despising the glare, the follies, and luxuries of the great world, retires again to his cottage, but promises to mix occasionally with the parties, if the elder Woodville proves sincere in his protestations of reformation, and if harmony and happiness distinguish the objects of his bounty and munificence.

In this Play Mr. Cumberland has been very successful, in the serious part in particular; the character of Roderick Penruddocke is deserving of every praise; and Mr. Kemble, in his admirable performance of it, shares with the Author in the applause bestowed upon it.

O E T R Y.

AN ELEGIAC PASTORAL.

AH! friendly streams that murr'ring flow!
Ah! hills below'd in vain!
Nought can assuage my bitter woe,
Nor mitigate my pain.

The mountain top begins to glow,
Deep shades invest the vale;
And while the flaring zephyrs blow,
My sorrows I bewail.

Yon glorious golden orb of day
In splendor straight shall shine;
With cheering rays benignant bright
To every eye—but mine.

The all-enlivening breath of dawn
All Nature's charms awake;
Rous'd by the light, the timid fawn
Lies bounding from the brake.

The lambskins sport along the green,
The gambouze heifers play,
The tenants of the sylvan scene
All had th' approach of day.

The plump warblers tune th'ir throat,
Unwonted in woodland shade;
In broken air the wild notes float,
And swell along the glade.

The joyous birds may jocund sing,
The fawn and heifer see;
But where the dawn no joy can bring
My wretchedness and me.

These scenes, alas! no bliss impart,
Bliss is for ever fled;—
For lo! the partner of my heart,
My JAQUELINA'S dead.

Where od'rous dew's their fragrance shed,
We rambled side by side,
Or rang'd the lawn with flow'rets spread,
Or gaz'd on Arno's tide.

The orange grove, the mountain high,
Scenes once to me so dear,
Which oft with transport fill'd my eye,
Now fill it with a tear.

Yon maples waving in the wind,
Oaks which defy the blast,
All bring to my afflicted mind—
Some picture of the past.

Sorrow and grief my hours employ
O'er JAQUELINA'S urn;
Lamenting there those faded joys—
Which never must return.

Cease, mem'ry, cease this breast to tear,
Ope not my wounds again;
This feeble frame can never bear
Such agony of pain.

My love, my life, my all is flown,
I mourn, I sink, I die;
Ye shepherds! let one rustic stone
Mark where my ashes lie.

Wm. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.
1782

THE
LOAD-STONE AND THE MIRROR.

A FABLE.

A Load-Stone of peculiar taste,
The inmate of a tweezer case,
(This case the present of an Earl,
Blaz'd bright with jewels, foil, and pearl)
Exulting in his splendid station,
Broke forth into a grand oration :
" Merit, like mine, is sure to find
The admiration of mankind ;
My palace shines with gems and gold,
Like Persian palaces of old ;
Applauded by the fair and great,
Environ'd with the pomp of state,
Like any prince I pass my days,
Funn'd with the flattery of praise.
My Lady comes ; the bell she rings,—
Le Blois the silver platter brings ;
Needles of steel, in number plenty,
Are flung thereon (from ten to twenty) :
I make them caper, dance the hays,
A thousand different freakish ways.
If one is lost from mortal sight,
My genius brings it quick to light :
Thus oft is spent an idle hour,
In showing my attracting pow'r.
The greatest beauties in the land
Have held me in their snowy hand ;
To all on earth my merit's known,
From Jack the Sailor to the throne."
A Mirror, plac'd upon the lid,
His empty vauntings quickly chid :
" Virtue is known from noisome weeds,
Not by her words, but by her deeds ;
If 'mid the leaves no fruit I see,
(However great your parts may be)
If still you prove an idle tool,
You only are the greater fool.
Go, please the fair, make needles dance,
And sink in insignificance."
This speech awoke the Load-Stone's pride,
And thus indignantly he cry'd :
" Who does not know the Magnet's force ?
It guides the Seaman's dang'rous course.
When ocean wide he dares explore,
It steers him to the wish'd-for shore ;
Aufonia, Tagus, or the Nile,
To India's realms, Batavia's Isle :
Or torn by storms, by tempest hurl'd,
Directs him to the western world.
Where'er he go, or near or far,
The Magnet is his leading star ;
To frozen climes, or realms of day,
The faithful Magnet points the way.
Then think not, Wretch ! reproach like thine
Can injure merit great as mine."
" It grieves me much (the Mirror cried)
To see such talents misapplied.

Such powers as yours I ne'er shall share,
Yet what I have I use with care.
Each form presented to my view,
I straight reflect in colours true ;
Show Sin her stain, and Power his rod,
And War the thunderbolt of God.
The lineaments of Truth I show,
And Charity's benignant glow ;
Give Fraud his features of disgrace,
And mark the grin on Folly's face ;
Show Wit his plume, and Vice her scar,
In short, reflect them—as they are ;
While you, with parts intrinsic blest,
Lie idly on the lap of rest.
The time's at hand when you will rue
The good you now neglect to do ;
For all the pow'rs to thee assign'd,
Were meant as blessings to mankind."
Thus men of genius, parts, and sense,
Wrapt in the cloak of indolence,
By sloth enslav'd, to duty blind,
Obscure the splendor of the mind.
But know, O Man, it is decreed,
That he who sow'd shall reap the seed ;
It great your boasted talents be,
Great your responsibility :
For genius is the gift of Heav'n,
And much requir'd where much was giv'n.
WM. ASHBURNHAM, Junr.

ODE TO HOPE.

A ID, blue-eyed Hope ! thy humble votary's
lays,
Inspire me with poetic flame ;
In numbers soft teach me to sing thy praise,
And raise to Heaven thy name.

To calm distress and heal each anxious woe,
Be mine the happy art ;
Harmonious ever may the verses flow,
Which heal the aching heart.

Far from ambition's lofty scene,
Hope tears her cheering head ;
Frolics amid the cheerful green,
And gambols o'er the mead.

The shepherd's cot shall oft enjoy
Her influence divine ;
To soften Labour's rough employ,
She sheds a ray benign.

To me thy genial smiles impart,
And shield me from despair ;
Teach me, Oh Hope, the keenest dart
Of adverse fate to bear.

Far from the scenes by folly led,
Sequester'd let me dwell ;
No strife to wound my humble head,
Or turn my Heaven to Hell.

These

There let me quietly resign,
Nor fear the hand of Death;
Wish humble hope and faith divine,
Give up my latest breath.

S. I.

THE COMPLAINT.

I.

DISTANT, alas! from every friend,
I mourn my adverse lot;
Distress my footsteps still attend,
Poor, absent, and forgot.

II.

For me no more the cheerful voice
Of pleasure swells its strain;
Ne'er shall my sighing heart rejoice,
While feeling shall remain.

III.

Pensive and sad I silent stray
Amid the giddy throng;
Like them, alas! I once was gay,
And join'd the sprightly song.

IV.

Age had not shed her silver dew,
Nor lost my youthful bloom;
When stern Adversity appear'd in view,
And spread her darkest gloom.

V.

Friendship, whose healing balm alone
Can soften each keen woe,
From me, alas! is distant flown,
And left my tears to flow.

VI.

'Tis not the pang of hopeless love
That rends my aching heart;
Nor jealous rage my passions move,
Beyond the power of art.

VII.

No fictitious woes my mind oppress,
Ideal griefs no more
Can now my anxious heart possess,
With cares maternal tore.

VIII.

Oh! how to whom I humbly bend
My knee, in humble prayer;
Wilt thou not prove the orphan's friend,
And ease the widow's care?

S. I.

ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A FEMALE FRIEND.

YES, Damon—yes—these stately lines
my yield
A pleasing umbrage from the summer's
Sweet from the produce of the new-mown
field,
If thoughts adapted meet the calm retreat.

Refreshen'd Nature at the dawn awakes,
The golden ears in proud luxuriance wave;
Yet little serves it how the morn'g breaks,
To him whose thoughts are at the brier'd
grave.

Scarce yester eve had view'd the silver light
Cast by the Moon in dimly palid vest,
E'er the dear Sylvia sunk to early night,
And dropp'd a corpse upon her lover's
breast.

I knew her, Damon, warm in youth's gay
blood,
When ev'ry beauteous grace adorn'd her
frame;
She fell an opening blossom in the bud,
And left no earthly record but her name.

I saw her lately ere she fell so sweet
Adorn'd with blest instruction's rich attire;
With crowds of Sister Nymphs around her
seat,
Lift'ning to learn, and learning to admire.

I saw her trip it on the grassy plain,
Then stop to catch the bullfinch' distant
lay;
Ah luckless Maid! but little guess'd I then,
He sang the requiem in a note so gay.

Shall wide luxuriance then inspire delight,
Or pleasure's scenes her sad remembrance
tame;
When pleasing scenes, from Nature's pencil
bright,
Mind me how lately Sylvia was the same.

Ah no! I'll quit the busy haunts of man,
No more to walls and city splendor turn;
Within some grove an hermit's cave I'll
plan,
There welcome sadness and my Sylvia's
urn.

J. S.

Tower Park.

*To Mrs. M. HARTLEY, on sending her the
State of the Dispute between Mrs. PRICE and
Mr. REPTON.*

ON grand and picturesque in art
REPTON and PRICE at suit,
Who can, like HARTLEY, aid impart,
To settle the dispute?

Her hand each various power confessing
Of liberal excellence,
Her mind each nobler gift possessing
Of candour, taste, and sense.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 14.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, dated Deventer, January 21, 1795, has been received from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yffel on the 18th inst. though not without some loss, as some of the *Tainours*, unable to support the fatigues of the march and the extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leck, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance vessels at Rotterdam.

HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 14.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Martinique, December 18, 1795.

SIR,

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the position of the place is weak, the ground rising inland immediately from the Glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the Eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry.

Under these circumstances, Lieutenant-General Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increased so as

VOL. XXVII.

greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. The fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns upon the Cavalier, which is the highest and most commanding part of the fort; the curtain, from thence to the next bastion near the town, and the faces and flanks of that bastion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th instant, Lieutenant-General Prescott having previously arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-Admiral Thompson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss.

I have the honour to inclose to you the Lieutenant-General's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be fully informed of all the attending circumstances.

Lieutenant-General Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by Rear-Admiral Thompson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy. He also gives the highest encomiums to Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship the *Terpsichore*, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the Lieutenant-General makes a most favourable report, expressive of his entire satisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the siege.

I beg to express to you my approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant-General Prescott in the defence of Fort Matilda: it has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole transaction he has shewn the greatest judgment and resolution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

D d

Dz

*On board his Majesty's Ship Vanguard,
at Sea, December 11, 1794.*

SIR,

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda in Guadeloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it necessary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the siege, which commenced on the 14th of October and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unnecessary. It may be sufficient to remark, that, on the entering the Fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials composing the wall-work thereof being of the worst kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of last month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almost all the carriages of our guns rendered useless. These were in general in a very decayed state, but even the new ones for the brass mortars, that were made during the siege, gave way, from the almost incessant fire we kept up; so that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defence, and the small number of our garrison, we were in a very unfit situation to resist the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces on the 20th of last month, but who, from a number of causes, and especially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-six pounders, and the rest twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen inch and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the Gallion Bastion were dismounted, and the Bastion itself a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worse until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the Ditch accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering state of the works from the Gallion along the Curtain, and indeed the whole, from the East to the North-East. I could not hesitate a moment about the necessity of evacuating the Fort. I therefore sent off immediately my *Aid-de-Camp* Captain Tho-

mas, to Rear-Admiral Thompson, who commanded the detachment of the squadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the necessity there was of evacuating the Fort the next evening, and to request that he would have boats ready to take off the Garrison by seven o'clock. I kept this design a profound secret until half past six o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garrison.

One company of the 21st regiment occupied the ramparts, whilst the light infantry of that regiment were posted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a most confidential officer, was posted along the Gallion River to cover our left. The fifteenth took post along the circular battery towards the sea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which position was necessary to protect the Sally-Port we marched through to reach the shore. The enemy from the waterside, near the town, fired some small-arms soon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Patterson, a steady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the *Terpsichore* frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inspected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciously, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much surprised; at the same time all possible aid was given from the ramparts, by such guns as bore on the town, and on that particular spot where the enemy fired from.

The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock at night, without its being discovered by the enemy, who continued firing as usual on the fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ships. My satisfaction was great at having thus preserved my brave garrison to their King and country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen of the *Terpsichore*, was badly wounded in the face by a musket-ball, when bringing off the last of the men: a most active, intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the highest obligations,

obligations, for his constant and unre-
mitted exertions to serve the garrison
during the whole progress of the
siege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great
obligations I lie under to Sir John Jer-
vis for the many and essential services
which he rendered me and my garrison
while he continued in the com-
mand, and which were always offered
with the utmost alacrity, and perform-
ed with equal diligence. My best
thanks are also due to Rear-Admiral
Thompson, acting under the orders of
Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and in short
to all the officers of his Majesty's navy,
who assisted in the protection of the
fort, and who conducted the evacuation
in the most masterly manner, as has
been evinced by its promptitude and
success.

During the whole progress of this
long and painful siege, the officers and
men under my command conducted
themselves in such a manner as to de-
serve my warmest praise, bearing their
hardships with the utmost patience and
fortitude, and performing their duty
with the utmost alacrity. The conduct
of the whole garrison was such as to
entitle them to my best thanks, and I
cannot particularize the behaviour of
any one officer without doing an in-
jury to the rest. Captain Thomas, of
the 28th regiment, and Captain Beck-
with, of the 56th, my Aides-de-Camp,
distinguished themselves by their zeal
and activity, and were truly aiding
through this long service. I cannot,
however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant,
Collector of Basseterre, Guadaloupe,
who commanded a few volunteers, and
whose conduct during the whole siege
was such as did him the highest honour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT.

His Excellency General Hon.

in John Vaughan.

[Then follows a return of killed and
wounded in the garrison of Fort Ma-
tilda, from the 14th of October to the
10th of December 1794, amounting
in the whole to 16 killed, 78 wounded.]

Officers wounded. Captain Walker,
of the 6th regiment; Midshipman
Lemiage, of the Bellona; Midshipman
Anguin, of the Theseus; Mr. John-
ston, Volunteer, of the Vanguard.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT,

Lieut. Gen.

[Next follows a state of the garrison
of Fort Matilda, as embarked on the
10th of December 1794, amounting in
the whole to 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9
Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns,
2 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Fort-Major, 3
Surgeons, 2 Mates, 1 Assistant Com-
missary, 45 Serjeants, 6 Drummers or
Fifers, 481 rank and File, and 45 ditto
sick.]

N. B. Captain Grant, Adjutant
Warner, and three Volunteers not in-
cluded in the above; also two Serjeants
and four Corporals of the 56th regiment,
additional Grenadiers, not included.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT,
Lieut. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 14.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral
Caldwell, Commander in Chief of his
Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the
Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens,
Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on
board the Majestic, off Martinique,
Jan. 3, 1795.*

THE Ganges and Montague arrived
at Fort Royal the 29th of Nov. last.

On the 30th of Oct. being then about
thirty leagues to the Westward of Cape
Finisterre, they fell in with and cap-
tured the Jacobin, a ship of war in
the service of the French Government,
carrying twenty-four twelve pounders,
and two hundred and twenty men, and
brought her with them to this Island.
She had been nine days from Brest,
and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal
on the 4th of December with the Car-
magnols French schooner, of ten guns,
and thirty-five men, which she took off
St. Lucia the 30th of November; and
Captain Faulknor, of the Blanche, in-
forms me of his having chased an armed
schooner on shore near Fort Louis, Gua-
daloupe, which he afterwards got off,
and found she was laden with gun-
powder, and sent her to St. John's,
Antigua. The crew effected their es-
cape; and, by his letter of the 31st
December, he acquaints me of his hav-
ing, the day before, chased a large
schooner into the Bay of Defenda,
where she anchored close under a bat-
tery and a long range of musquetry on
the shore; and that, from the annoy-
ance such vessels have rendered the
trade, he thought it expedient to an-
chor, to silence the battery and bring
the schooner out, which, after some

little time, he effected by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the shore not giving further molestation. By the papers found on board, she was a National corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, senior officer of a detachment from Point à Petre. The *Blanche* has suffered but little in her hull, masts, or rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery and on board the schooner suffered considerably. Captain Rion, of the *Beaulieu*, also informs me, by letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast-sailing sloop, of ten guns and forty-one men, commanded by an *Ensign de Vaisseau*, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Point à Petre in company with three other privateers.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 3, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Copies of Rear-Admiral Thompson's and Lieutenant-General Prescott's Letters, giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, which was happily effected with infinitely less loss than could have been expected, by the able and judicious arrangement made by the Lieutenant-General and Rear-Admiral; executed by Captain Bowen of the *Terpsichore* with uncommon judgment; too much praise cannot be given him, meriting every thing that can be said of a gallant, active, diligent, good Officer.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Thompson to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

YESTERDAY morning Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, accompanied by Captain Thomas, Aid-du-Camp to Lieutenant-General Prescott, brought me a letter from the General, saying that he had held out at Fort Matilda as long as possible (indeed from the ships we could perceive that the walls of the fort were much shattered, and many of the guns dismounted), and requesting that I would make an arrangement for taking off the troops, who would be ready at the water-side by seven o'clock that

evening. On my mentioning to Captain Bowen it would be necessary an officer of rank should conduct the embarkation, he, in a very handsome manner, offered to undertake the service, provided I thought him equal to it. Knowing his abilities, I accepted his offer with pleasure, and he performed it very much to my satisfaction, bringing the whole garrison off without any loss on their part. Unfortunately, in rowing along-shore to enquire after an out-picket (which there was some doubt about, but which had been called in and was embarked), Captain Bowen received a bad wound in the face. A mate and one man were killed in the *Alarm's* launch, in consequence of her being thrown on the beach by the surf. This was all the loss we sustained, although the enemy kept up a smart fire of musquetry, and from some of their batteries. Two men from the water-side, who, it is thought, gave the enemy information of our intentions. Considering the short notice, every thing succeeded beyond my expectations, and I felt myself much obliged to all concerned, officers and men; but Captain Bowen I beg leave particularly to recommend on the present occasion, and for his exertions during the whole siege, of which I have no doubt but Lieutenant-General Prescott can bear ample testimony.

We are now employed arranging the troops in order to send them for the protection of the different Islands. When that is finished, I shall make the best of my way to join you at Martinique. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Prescott to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, at Sea, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

I CANNOT suffer the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in Guadaloupe, to pass over (the defence of which was committed to me) without acquainting you with the very gallant and truly meritorious conduct of Captain Bowen of the *Terpsichore*. This ship was, by Sir John Jervis, particularly allotted to the protection of the fort by sea, and performed that duty, from the commencement of the siege thereof on the 14th of October, to the day of its evacuation, in a manner that begets all description,

tion, to the 30th instant at night. The conduct of Captain Bowen in performing this duty was above all praise; his vigilance was unremitting in covering the various supplies of men, ammunition, provisions, &c. which we had need of during a siege of two months, and received without loss, from his attention and zeal. He required but to be made acquainted with our wants, to administer all in his power to our relief, and his conduct, on this trying occasion, has made such impression on my mind in his favour, as time cannot obliterate; and I am persuaded that the whole garrison entertain the same sense of his services that I do.

I trust that the wound which he has received in taking off the last of the garrison in his own boat, will not prove mortal, as thereby the King would lose a most gallant and truly deserving Officer.

I had no acquaintance with Captain Bowen until the commencement of this siege; and, therefore, I trust that my thus taking the liberty of addressing you respecting him, can be ascribed to no other motive than the true one— an anxious desire to pay that tribute of applause which is so justly due to merit such as his.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PRESCOTT.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Montinique, the 11th of January 1795.

FOR the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose two copies of letters received from Lieutenant Watkins, of the *Blanche*, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her Second Lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate *La Pique* of 38 guns, and 360 men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the Officers and ship's company. Their Lordships will see by the minutes the judicious manner in which the *Blanche* laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the *Blanche's* capstern, and, when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours; the marines, under Lieutenant Richardson,

keeping so well-directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her fore-castle until she struck, when the Second Lieutenant and ten men swam on board, and took possession of her.

Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the Navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board *La Pique*; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the saints, and seventy-six found dead on board when she was taken possession of: it is probable some were thrown over-board during the action, and it is known numbers fell with three masts, and were drowned.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Frederick Watkins, First Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship Blanche, to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, 5th January 1795.

SIR,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in his Majesty's ship *Blanche* with *La Pique*, a frigate of 38 guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which Captain Faulknor brought to action at a quarter past twelve A. M. *Mariegalante* bearing East half South, three miles.

It is with the utmost regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him his Majesty lost a brave and gallant Officer, which I most sincerely lament, as must every one who knew his merit.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Lieutenants Milne and Prickett, also the other Officers, and ship's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occasion; and am happy to add that she struck her colours at a quarter past five A. M.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had 360 men on board when we brought her to action, and I have great reason to suppose her loss to be about 76 killed and 110 wounded.

Inclosed I have the honour of sending you the return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship *Blanche*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS,
First Lieutenant.

KILLED.

KILLED.

Captain Robert Faulknor.
Mr. William Bolton, Midshipman.
Five Seamen and one private Marine.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Charles Herbert, Midshipman.
Isaac Hutchinson, Quarter-Master.
Philip Griffiths, ditto.
William Fletcher, Armourer.
George Dice, Serjeant of Marines.
Twelve Seamen and four private Marines.

Copy of another Letter from Lieutenant Watkins to Vice-Admiral Galloway, dated Isle de Saints, January 6, 1795.

SIR,

THE Officer who delivers this to you is Lieutenant David Milne, second Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I think it my duty to inform you, that his conduct during the action with *La Pique*, is deserving every attention you can pay him. From him you will learn all the particulars that you may be desirous of knowing respecting the action.

I have the honour to be &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

JANUARY 4, 1795.

AT daylight saw a frigate at anchor outside of the harbour of Point à Petre. At seven A. M. she got under way, and kept working under her top-sails, backing her mizen top-sail at times to keep company with a schooner. We ran towards her until nearly within gun-shot of Fort Fleur d'Épée, then tacked, hove to, and filled occasionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made sail to board a schooner coming down along Grand Terre.

At eleven A. M. fired a gun and brought her to; she proved an American from Bourdeaux, and appearing suspicious, detained the master, and took her in tow. At this time the battery of Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired several, and hoisted her colours. None of the shot reached us. Finding her still not inclined to come out, we made sail towards *Martegalante*, under top-sails and courses.

Monday, at four P. M. we tacked and hove to, took out the American crew, and sent a petty Officer and men into her. Saw the frigate still under Grand Terre. At six P. M. wore ship, and stood towards *Dominique*, with the schooner in tow. At half past eight P. M. saw the frigate about two

leagues astern, East of the schooner; tacked and made sail.

At a quarter past twelve A. M. passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half past twelve A. M. tacked and came up with her fast. When within musquet shot, she wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard.

At one A. M. put our helm a starboard, and ran across her stern, and lashed her bowsprit to our capstern; kept firing our quarter-deck guns, and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops and from her quarter-deck guns; ran in amid ship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen masts went overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulsed.

At a quarter past two A. M. she dropt astern (at this time Capt. Faulknor fell.) We got a hawser up, and made her well fast with her bowsprit abreast of our starboard quarter, the marines keeping a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on her main deck to be run out and fired into her bows. At two A. M. all her masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter past five, when she called out that "She had struck!" The Second Lieutenant and ten men then swam on board, and took possession of *La Pique* of 26 12 pounders, French,

8 9 ditto,

4 32 carronades, brass.

with a number of brass swivels on her gunwale. At the time of action we had away in prizes two Masters' Mates and 12 men. They had 76 killed, 110 wounded, and 30 lost with the masts. Their complement at the beginning of the action was upwards of 400 men. Our loss, including Captain Faulknor, is 8 killed and 21 wounded. They came out on purpose to fight us.

N. B. Captain Faulknor was shot through the heart by a Frenchman from the bowsprit of *La Pique*, Captain Faulknor having previously lashed the bowsprit of *La Pique* to the capstern with his own hands.

First Lieutenant Watkins gallantly fought the ship after Capt. Faulknor fell; and Lieutenant David Milne was Second Lieutenant.

Extract

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Gidwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 15, 1795.

YOU will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that General Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate to England immediately, to inform Government that, on the 6th instant, a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point à Petre, Guadeloupe.

Inclosed is a copy of Captain Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their Lordships will see that one of the enemy's ships was taken, the Duras, said to be an old French Indiaman.

Minutes of Proceedings on board the Majesty's Ship Bellona, George Wilson, Esq. Commander, January 5, 1795.

ON Monday, January 5, 1795, latitude 16 deg. 30 min. Desceada bearing west, distance 12 leagues, at eight A.M. descried two sail standing towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock I discovered ten sail to leeward laying to. Upon making them plain, from their size, supposed them a French squadron. About one o'clock they bore up; we immediately chased, the weather being very squally and hazy. I supposed five of their ships frigates. At five o'clock made the Alarm's signal to attack the convoy; the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the sternmost I came up with, and began to fire, when she struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I sent an Officer and boat on board the frigate to take possession, and found her to be La Duras, of twenty guns, four hundred troops, and seventy seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the same tack, when Captain Carpenter hailed me to observe the same. At half past eight I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which I desired Captain Carpenter would take charge of the prize, and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally that I could not keep sight of them. At twelve o'clock I found myself so near

Desceada that I was obliged to haul off. It blowing very hard in the morning, I was to leeward of Desceada. As soon as I could put men on board the prize, I made sail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the course of the night the prize had driven to leeward. I ordered Captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's, and take her under charge until further orders. I made the best of my way to Martinique, being in want of provisions and water.

L'Escolle, a seventy-four, cut down, mounting forty-six guns and 500 men; L. Altree, of thirty-six guns; La Levret, twenty guns; La Prompte, twenty guns; La Duras, twenty guns; and ten armed transports, sailed from Brest on the 17th of November last, with troops and warlike stores. The Duras has on board field-pieces, mortars, shot shells, great quantities of small-arms, and trenching tools of all sorts; numbers not yet ascertained.

MADRID, JAN. 28.

BY accounts published by this Court of the proceedings of the enemy before Relaa, dated the 11th instant, it appears that the place still held out, notwithstanding the evacuation of the small Fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been considerably slackened by some deep falls of snow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a spirited enterprise had been executed by a small body of Spanish volunteers on the enemy's park of artillery, in which they succeeded in taking 14 guns, having killed and made prisoners near 150 artillery-men.

Accounts have also been received here, that on the 10th inst. Admiral Langara, in cruising off the Coast of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate l'iphigenie, of 32 guns, which had sailed from Toulon on the 4th inst. in company with La Vestale. They had been separated three days before in a storm, in which it was supposed that La Vestale was lost.

HORSE-GUARDS, FEB. 28, 1795.

A Dispatch dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York from Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I HAD the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in the cantonments behind the Yffel. The frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place, and it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open.

In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in pursuance of General Walmoden's orders to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the rest of the cantonments on the Yffel, leaving Lieutenant-General Abercromby with the Guards and Colonel Strutt's Brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-General Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to say, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwick, and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of removal: Major M^r Murdo, with a captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnhem to Doesburg, has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oudenfaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skutterpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oudenfaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to

this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am sorry to add, that the troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

HORSE-GUARDS, FEBRUARY 28, 1795:

A Letter from Major General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, the 20th of December, 1794, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to Brigadier-General Horneck from Captain Grant of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Brigands of at least 1,000 men. The garrison consisted of not more than 120 men. Capt. Grant and his two lieutenants, Lieutenant Clunes of the Royals, and Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be shewn them. They were all three severally wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend their posts. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Captain M^r Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tibaroon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

Bizzeton, Dec. 5, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon set, the two posts at this place were attacked by three columns almost at the same moment, commencing by an attempt on the redan, which was followed by others from the old millhouse, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly silent, and in such secrecy, that they were close under the works before they were discovered; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the militia being in readiness at their posts, the enemy met with an instant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three

three quarters of an hour, and daylight breaking fast upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as is supposed) many of their dead, as thirty-seven bodies only were found.

I should not do justice to his Majesty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined spirit they conducted themselves on this occasion; to the former, Lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am sorry to say they were both severely wounded.

I must also thank Capt. M'Iver, of the brig Mary, for the constant and steady fire he kept up during the whole of the action.

I have the honour to transmit an account of killed and wounded, and am, &c.

J. GRANT.

Brig. Gen. Horneck.

Total Return of Killed and Wounded at Fort Bizzeaton, Dec. 5, 1794.

1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Flank corps. Captain Grant of the 13th Grenadiers; ditto Lieutenant Hamilton of the 2d Light Infantry. 1st battalion of royals. Lieutenant Clunes.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Committee of Finances made its report, by which it appeared that the expences of last month exceeded the receipts by upwards of ten millions sterling, which deficit it was decreed should be replaced by assignats from the chest with three keys.

Boissy d'Anglas, in a very warm speech, took a cursory view of the exterior situation of France, explained the system of the Powers leagued against her, and fixed the limits of the Empire of France to the *Ocean and the Rhine*, as the means of guarding her for ages from all invasions. D'Anglas expatiated on the idea thrown out to mislead people, that the Government of France was only *provisionary*, and therefore *could not be negotiated with*. "Our Government," said he, "is the Plenipotentiary named by all the people of France to put an end, in their name, to the Revolution and the War, and I

VOL. XXVII.

doubt whether ever an Ambassador was invested with a higher character. Our Government is the will of the nation; our armies the force of the nation. Our forms are justice; our principles, humanity. Our Government may be appreciated by what it offers to the world: it has opened the prisons, broke down the scaffolds, and restored activity to commerce and the arts. Justice is the order of the day in the interior, and victory on the frontiers; and yet an absurd system of policy doubts whether a nation, which knows how to conquer, knows how to negotiate." This speech was frequently interrupted by applauses, and a member proposed its being printed in all languages, and looked upon as the declaration of the French People.

Bourdon de l'Oise applauded the courage of the speaker. "We shall see," says he, "that the people will not pass the bounds set them by nature. It is by this wisdom that we shall give peace to Europe. It will be noble to see the Convention establish a new policy by decreeing, *These are the limits which nature has marked out for us; we will be just, but woe to whoever attacks us.*"

Feb. 21. The following is the Decree of the Convention as to the freedom of religious worship:

I. Conformable to the seventh article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the hundred and twenty-second article of the Constitution, the exercise of any worship cannot be disturbed.

II. The Republic pays for none.

III. The Republic furnishes no place for the exercise of worship, nor for the lodging of its Ministers.

IV. The ceremonies of every worship are interdicted, out of the limits of the place chosen for their exercise.

V. The Law does not recognize any Minister of Worship; none can appear in public with the dress or ornaments attached to religious ceremonies.

VI. Every Assembly of Citizens for the exercise of any worship whatsoever, is subject to the superintendance of the Constituted Authorities. This superintendance is confined to measures of Police and Public Safety.

VII. No sign particular to any worship can be exhibited in any public place, nor externally in any manner whatever. The place appropriated to any worship cannot be distinguished by any inscription; no proclamation or

E e

public

public convocation can be made to invite the Citizens to it.

VIII. The Communes or Sections of Communes cannot, in their collective capacity, purchase or rent any place for the exercise of worship.

IX. No such place can be formed by endowment, or established by any tax to defray the expence.

X. Whoever shall disturb by violence the ceremonies of any worship, or insult the objects of it, shall be punished according to the law of the Correctorial Police.

XI. Nothing herein contained to be construed in prejudice of the law of the 18th of September last on Ecclesiastical Pensions, the dispositions of which law shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

XII. Every decree, the dispositions of which are contrary to the present law, is repealed.

Paris, March 2. The long expected report of the Committee of Twenty-one, on the abuses of power committed by those four Republican Tyrants, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, and Vadier, whose acts of oppression and barbarity exceed all the cruelties which are laid to the charge of Monarchs for a hundred years past, has at length been brought before the Convention, and when Saladin, the Chairman of the Committee, entered the hall to make his report, the people who filled the galleries burst forth into shouts of applause. The Members accused entered at the same time and took their seats. Saladin then produced his report, in which he stated, among a variety of other particulars, that, "Under the despotism of Kings, Paris reckoned three or four prisons; under the late tyranny, thirty Bastiles were erected in this single city, in which thousands of citizens were chained." Saladin cited an arret relative to a pretended conspiracy in the prisons, in which the Revolutionary Tribunal is enjoined to pass sentence in four and twenty hours upon a crowd of persons confined in the Bicêtre. On the morrow, a great number were put to death on a simple arret of the Commission of Police: no less than 311 of these victims were reckoned up. Vadier was accused by the Reporter of having caused a man of the name of Pamiers to be condemned to death for no other crime than having married his daughter to young Vadier. Saladin next speaks of Collot d'Herbois

in his mission at Lyons, and paints him as the apostle of the most bloody tyranny. In a letter to Robespierre, he says— "Yesterday 64 conspirators were shot, to-day 280. Each day, you may depend on it, we shall dispatch as many more at least. Lyons must be demolished totally, and not a stone remain."

After the report was read, Legendre moved the arrest of the accused Members.

Barrere rose; and in a very calm, close, and argumentative address, attempted to explain the motives of his conduct. The orders of the Committee of Public Safety were signed, he said, by the Members without distinction; whether they had interfered in the measure proposed or not. But the main ground of his argument was, that, as Representatives of the People, they had always been GOVERNED BY THE PUBLIC WILL, AND ALWAYS CONSULTED IT; and that no distinction should be made between the Committee of Government and the Convention, since they were equally composed of the Representatives of the People, and had equally acted as such.

The Committee decreed the arrested Members should be guarded by a Gens d'Armes in their own houses.

March 3. Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a long and interesting report, the main object of which was to define the powers to be given to that Committee, in treating for and negotiating PEACE with the Nations with whom the French are at war: the principles of which are to be seen in the articles with which the report concluded, and which are as follow:

Art. 1. The Committee of Public Safety shall negotiate, in the name of the Republic, Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Neutrality and Commerce, and resolve upon the conditions of such.

2. It shall take all necessary measures for accelerating and facilitating the conclusion of such Treaties.

3. Treaties shall be signed either by the Members of the Committee, where they have treated immediately with the Envoys of Foreign Powers; or by Plenipotentiaries, to whom the Committee shall delegate authority for that purpose.

4. The Treaties are not valid till after they have been examined, ratified, and confirmed by the National Convention, on the report of the Committee of Public Safety.

5. Preliminary and particular Conventions, such as Armistices, are not subject to this ratification.

6. In cases where Treaties, being submitted to the sanction of the Convention, include secret articles, and when engagements are to be contracted with Foreign Powers, which require the approbation of the National Convention, yet cannot be made public, the Convention nominates a Commission composed of twelve Members.

7. This Commission shall examine the political operation in question; it shall declare to the National Convention whether it considers the projected operation as conformable to the principles and interests of the Republic, and whether it ought to be kept secret.

8. Upon this declaration the National Convention shall authorise the Committee of Public Safety to pursue this operation.

9. By virtue of this authority the conditions decreed by the Committee of Public Safety shall be executed.

10. Upon the report of the Commission, the National Convention shall fix the time when the Committee of Public Safety shall give an account of the object of negotiation, and the measures taken.

The Convention ordered this Report to be printed, and the discussion of it to be adjourned.

Königsberg, Feb. 8. Letters from Grodno state, that a Courier had arrived there from Petersburg, who brought with him the plan of the new partition of Poland, but the particulars have not yet transpired. It is supposed that the King of Poland will be allowed a pension during the remainder of his life. This unfortunate Monarch has lately been persuaded, by General Suwarrow to write a letter to the Empress, and to intreat her to grant him an asylum in her territories, that he might end his days in tranquillity. His last letter, which was conveyed to the Empress by the Prince Gallitzin, contained the following expressions:

RESIGNATION OF THE CROWN OF POLAND.

“ The name of the Crown of Poland

has been obliterated from amongst the Crowns of the European States. The Polish Empire exists no longer; there is no longer a Polish army; no free Government; in short, there exists nothing which characterizes an independent State. The Polish army has entered into the service of the three Beligerent Powers, or were made prisoners of war by them. One thousand five hundred Poles have been conducted prisoners to Russia, from the Russian camp alone. The conquerors reign with absolute sway over the conquered territories. Lithuania is become a province of Russia, and from Southern Prussia to the Vistula, all is subjected to Prussia; wherever there are Russian soldiers, the estates of the absent are sequestered. Suffer me, therefore, voluntarily to resign a Crown which heaps upon my head such a mass of adversity.”

Paris, March 9. A fact is lately brought to light, which gives a shocking idea of the ferociousness of the monster Robespierre, who had succeeded in subjugating all France. Trial, a comedian, and at the same time a Magistrate of the People, as was Collot d'Herbois, declared, some minutes before his death, that he died convulsed with remorse for having caused the execution of Madame de St. Amaranthe, her beautiful daughter, Madame de Sartine, her son, aged 16 years, her whole family, and many of their friends. It happened in the following manner:— Robespierre and Trial were admitted into Madame de St. Amaranthe's house, and were frequently there entertained at dinner. One day Robespierre, intoxicated with liquor, spoke with much indiscretion, and even disclosed some of his purposes, in presence of the guests and attendants. The next morning, Trial came with eagerness to Robespierre, to remonstrate upon the imprudence he had committed, and exposed to him the dangers he might run by such indiscretion. Robespierre paused a moment, then only said to Trial, *Be not uneasy.* Two days after the whole family and all the servants were guillotined.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 3.
THIS day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Representative in Parliament, in

the room of the late Mr. Alderman Sawbridge. Mr. Lushington being proposed, a great shew of hands appeared in his favour. Mr. Harvey Combe had

had likewise a respectable show; but a Poll being demanded, the same immediately commenced, At the close of the Poll on the 5th, the numbers were—

For Mr. Lushington, - - 2334
Mr. Combe, - - - 1560

The latter Gentleman then declined the Poll.

4. Richard Brothers, who boasted himself unassailable by any human power, was this morning, notwithstanding his divine mission, taken up at his house by the King's Messengers, Messrs. Ross, Higgins, and assistants.

He received them with his usual complaisance, and expressed his knowledge of their commission. After shewing their authority he submitted, without opposition, to have all his papers seized. They then requested him to attend them to a coach, which was in waiting, and were cheerfully obeyed; but on coming to the coach door, he refused to enter it unless compelled by force.

Brothers is a very strong and powerful man; but gave the Messengers no occasion to proceed to any extreme violence; for on being pushed forward, he entered without putting them to the necessity of using any harshness whatever. They had, however, much more danger to apprehend from the fury of the multitude; but even that, with some difficulty, they escaped; and he was conducted safely to the house of Mr. Ross, the Messenger, in Crown-street, Westminster.

Brothers' arrest seems the more urgent, as, from the nature and object of his visions, there is reason to believe that he was become the tool of faction, employed to seduce the people, and to spread fears and alarms. Government was therefore very properly secured the person of the Prophet, in order to prevent this *Nephew of God* [as he styles

himself] from doing the *work of the Devil*.

The warrant on which he was apprehended was grounded on the 15th of Elizabeth; and in which he stood charged with "unlawfully, maliciously, and wickedly writing, publishing, and printing various fantastical prophecies, with intent to cause dissensions and other disturbances within this realm, and other of the King's dominions, contrary to the Statute."

Brothers is about forty years of age, and near six feet high; and was a Lieutenant in the Navy.

It is worthy of remark, that there is another Prophet in London, who has almost as many adherents as Brothers:—one Eyre; but her predictions, they say, give the lie direct to those of the former, to whom she is not sparing of the most abusive Epithets.

At the Court at St. James's the 27th of February 1795,

PRESENT,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to appoint

Henry Bevan, of Shrewsbury, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Salop, and

Mark Sykes, of Sledmire, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of York;

And his Majesty's was also pleased to make the following alterations on the Roll, viz.

Phillip Morthead, of Widney, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Devon, in the room of William Clarke, of Buckland Tout Saint, Esq. lately deceased, and

William Little, of Kennilworth, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Warwick, in the room of Francis Holyoake, of Aine, Esq.

P R O M O T I O N S.

THE Right Hon. John Jeffries, Earl Camden, to be Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. John Power, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be First Chaplain to his Excellency John Earl Camden; in room of the late

Robert Shore Milnes, esq. M. P.

Robert Shore Milnes, esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Martinique.

George Bond, and Simon Le Blanc, esqrs. to be King's Serjeants.—Nathaniel Bond, Hugh Leicester, Robert Dallas, and Vicary Gibbs, esqrs. to be King's Counsel.

Colonels Anthony Farrington, James Stuart, Welbore Ellis Doyle, Charles Horneck, Alexander Ross, John Whyte, Charles Graham,

Graham, Andrew John Drummond, John St. Leger, Henry Bowyer, Richard Bettefworth, John William Egerton, Peter Hunter, Joseph Walton, Peter Traillie, William Johnstone, Ellis Walker, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, John Earl of Chatham, George Campbell, Alexander Campbell, William Viscount Fielding, William Morfhead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Abraham D'Aubant, Hon. Francis Needham, Henry Pigot, Hon. Colin Lindsay, and his Royal Highness Prince William, to be Major Generals in the army.

To be Aides-de-camp to the King, Lieutenant Colonels G. D. Colebrooke Nesbitt, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Stephens Howe, Richard Rich Wilford, and Thomas Gärth

The Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. Charles George Lord Arden, Charles Small Pybus, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Lord Hugh Seymour, Philip Stephens, and James Gambier, esqrs. to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour and the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Villiers to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; William

Churchill, esq. to be first Groom of the Bedchamber, Master of the Robes, and Privy Purse; and Lieut.Col. Hervey Aston, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Philip Stephens, of St. Faith and Horsford, in the county of Norfolk, esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; with remainder to his nephew Stephens Howe, esq. Aide de Camp to the King, and Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 63d regiment of foot, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Rev. Wm. Paley, D. D. to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, worth 1200l. a-year.

The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Henry Willoughby Rooke, esq. to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

The Rev. Michael Marlow, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to be President of that Society.

The Rev. Robert Foote, M. A. rector of Boughton Malherb, Kent, to a prebendal stall in Litchfield Cathedral.

MARRIAGES.

DR. Stone, of Chacery-lane, to Miss Clarke, of the same place.

Francis Drake, esq. to Miss Mackworth, only daughter of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

John Claudius Beresford, esq. son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, nephew to the Marquis of Waterford, and Representative of the Borough of Sworis in the Parliament of Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth M'Kenzie Menzies, only child of the late Archibald Menzies, of Culdares, esq. in the county of Perth, Scotland.

The Rev. John Lockwood, of Yorkford, Suffolk, son of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Portman-square, to Miss Amelia Boddington, third daughter of Thomas Boddington, esq. of Clapton.

William Parry, jun. esq. Merchant, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Harvey, daughter of the late Daniel Harvey, esq. of Wivenhoe, Essex.

John Prentis Henslow, esq. eldest son of Sir John Henslow, Knt. Surveyor of his

Majesty's Navy, to Miss Stevens, eldest daughter of Thomas Stevens, esq. one of the Aldermen of Rochester.

Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq. of Raithby-hall, Lincolnshire, to Miss Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, esq. Captain in the Royal Loughborough Volunteers.

Lieutenant Lascelles, of the 11th dragoons, second son of Lieutenant-General Lascelles, to Miss Gould, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Bart.

John Merewether, esq. of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, to Miss Lean, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. John Rowes, in the Hon East India Company's service, to Miss Graham of Bridge-street.

Charles Imhoff, esq. son-in-law to Warren Hastings, esq. to Miss Charlotte Blunt, third daughter of Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith, to the Hon. Miss Harriot Townshend.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkinson, only son of Lord Hawkesbury, to Lady Louisa Hervey, daughter to the Earl of Bristol.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 4-

T Chittagong in Bengal, Suetoniys Grant Heatley, esq. in the East India Company's Civil Service, and Senior Judge

of the Court of Appeals in the Dacca District.

The following lines have been written by way of Epitaph:

Matchless

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Matchless Companion! good and cheerful friend!

Of wit sublime with no ill-natur'd end;
Favourite of Nature! Education's pride!
Thy son, O! Genius! fell, when Heatley died.

J. SUMNER.

Brompton, Middlesex.

Aug. 5. At Tanjore, William Bruce, esq. the oldest Captain in the East-India Company's service.

FEB. 8, 1795.

At Melon in Germany, the Right Hon. Penelope Lady Rivers, formerly Miss Atkins, Lady of the Manor of Clapham.

14. At Headfort in the County of Meath, in his 71st year, Thomas Taylor, Earl of Bechive, Viscount and Baron Headfort, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, a Bart. and a Privy Councillor.

16. Mr. John Kearsey of Kinsholm near Gloucester, in his 90th year.

Mrs. Greenland, Wife of Augustine Greenland, esq.

17. Bellingham Maukerverer, esq. of Queen's Square.

18. At Farnborough, Mr. Samuel Cooper, in his 77th year.

Mr. William Leake, Surgeon, St. Martin's Lane.

Charles Digby, esq. the oldest Magistrate in the Tower Division in the County of Middlesex, in his 89th year.

19. In Freeman's Court, Cornhill, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Bennett, formerly a Surgeon in the Navy.

At York, Sir Thomas Massy Stanley, Bart. of Hooton, Cheshire.

Sir David Kinloch, Bart. of Gilmerton in Scotland.

Lately, Mr. George Coie, of Great Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, aged 72. He had been near 50 years Engraver and Printer to the Bank of England.

20. In Eaton Street, Pimlico, in his 85th year, Captain John Crookshanks, of the Royal Navy. He took post in the Lowestoff, 3d July 1742, but was dismissed the service 5th Feb. 1747. 8, at Jamaica by a Court Martial, for not engaging the *Glorioso*, a Spanish Register Ship, when Captain of the *Lark*, and the *Warwick* in company. He was however, in 1759, restored to his half-pay of 100s. a day.

At Mile-End, Mr. Leon Ancona, in his 78th year.

The Rev. John Biggs, Vicar of Grantden, in Huntingdonshire, Rector of Hardwicke, and formerly Fellow of Clarehall, Cambridge.

21. John Sawbridge, esq. Alderman and Member of the City of London.

Mr. Tatterfall, the celebrated Horse-dealer.

22. At the Abbey of Holy-wood House, Edinburgh, Jane Duchess Dowager of Athol.

Mr. Settree, Hatter, Catherine Street, Strand, aged 55.

Thomas Wakeman, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and Senior Member of the Corporation of Worcester. He served the office of Mayor in 1761.

Dr. Alexander Gerard, Professor of Divinity in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. He was the Author of 1. An Essay on Taste, 8vo. 1759. 2. National Blessings, an Argument for Reformation. A Sermon preached at Aberdeen, 1760. 3. The Influence of the Pastoral Office on the Character examined, with a View especially to Mr. Hume's representation of the spirit of that Office. A Sermon preached at Aberdeen, April 8, 1760, 8vo. 4. The Influence of Piety on the Public Good. A Sermon preached at the High Church, Edinburgh, May 31, 1761, 8vo. 5. Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Genius and Evidence of Christianity, 8vo. 1766. 6. An Essay on Genius, 8vo. 1774. 7. Liberty the Cloak of Maliciousness, both in the American Rebellion and in the Manners of the Times. A Sermon preached at Old Aberdeen, Feb. 26, 1778, 8vo. 8. Sermons, Vol. I. 8vo. 1780. 9. Sermons, Vol. II. 8vo. 1782.

23. At Clapton Terrace, Hector Rose, esq. Deputy Master of the Corporation of Trinity-house, and a Director of the London Assurance.

24. At Dutchet Common, in his 82d year, Thomas Drew, esq.

At Bath, Lady Elizabeth Mahon, daughter of Lord Altamont.

Miss Watson, of Rye.

William Clark, esq. of Buckland, Devonshire.

Mr. John Smith Bailing, Attorney, at Feversham.

25. John Strickly, esq. Mayor of the Borough of Evesham.

Thomas Compton, esq. Andover, Hants.

26. Mr. Somers Clarke, Salisbury-square, Fleet Street.

27. In Essex Street, Samuel Bosworth, esq. son of Sir John Bosworth, formerly Chamberlain of the City of London.

Richard Clarke, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rector of Pitford, Northamptonshire, aged upwards of 80.

Lately, Robert Wynne, jun. esq. of Plasnewydd, Denbighshire.

28. At

28. At Chiswick, Mr. Francis Garrioch, in his 93d year.

At Durham, the Rev. Henry J. Egerton, brother of the late Bishop Egerton, Archdeacon of Derby, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Bishop Wearmouth.

Robert Clements, esq. late Captain of the 8th Regt. of Foot.

The Rev. Mr. Longman, of Bedford-row. In Colden-square, Richard Vassall, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

MARCH 1. Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, editor of a variety of useful works.

Col. Seabright, brother of Sir John Seabright, Bart.

2. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Toller, at Ilington.

Mr. Adam Browne, Coal-merchant, Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.

Lately, at Rifelip, Middlesex, Robert Glover, esq. late a Banker in Lombard-street.

3. The Hon. Stephen Digby, youngest brother to the Earl of Digby.

At Glassiton, near Dumfries, Scotland, in his 56th year, the Hon. Keith Stewart, Admiral of the Blue, and Receiver-General of Scotland.

Lately, Sir Edward Bayntun, late Lieut. Col. of the first troop of Horse Guards.

4 The Rev. Sam. Dennis, D. D. President of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Bath, the Countess De Colloseau, wife of Viscount de Colloseau, and sister to Sir John Trevelyan.

5. Benjamin Green, esq. one of the principal Registers of the Court of Chancery.

Col James Roit, of Bagden Lodge, near Marlborough, many years Gentleman Usher to the Princess Amelia, in his 74th year.

At Ivy Bridge, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Basil William Douglas, Lord Daer, eldest son to the Earl of Selkirk.

Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, Bart.

6. Lady Fitzherbert, relict of Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, of Tissington, in the county of Derby.

At Houghton le Spring, Durham, the Rev. William Ironside, A. M. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county.

Lately, at Cheltenham, the Rev. John Delabere, Rector of Dumbleton and Prestbury, Gloucestershire.

7. Mr. James Taylor, Land-surveyor, Chancery-lane.

At Campy, near Musselburgh, Lieut. Col. Hender n, late in the East India Company's service.

At Burrington, the Rev. George Inman, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Withy-cumbe.

The Rev. James Hadley Cox, Rector of Bonsal in Derbyshire.

Lately, at Alexandria, in Virginia, Daniel Roberdeau, esq formerly a General Officer in the service of Congress.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel Hornfrays, M. A. Vicar of Daventry in Northamptonshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Lawford, Master of the Grammar School in Towcester, Rector of Braden, and Vicar of Easton Neston.

8. The Rev. John Wood Davis, Rector of Puddleston, in the county of Hereford, and formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Tooting, Morgan Rice, esq.

9. At Walton Hall, Lancashire, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Representative for Preston in several Parliaments.

John Walth, esq. Chatterfield-street, Mayfair.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Gabriel Hamilton Napier.

Lately, in Merrion-square, Dublin, Amos Strettel, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

10. At St. Pancras, Mr. William Sharp, Attorney at Law, formerly of Milkman-street.

The Rev. John Gresley, Rector of Allen, in Somersetshire, and formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, where he proceeded B. A. 1738. M. A. 1761. and B. D. 1768.

Mr. William Hallewood, of Wolverhampton.

11. At Shrewsbury, William Mostyn Owen, esq of Woodhouse, in Salop, Representative for Montgomeryshire.

Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, in Cheshire.

12. At Wimbledon, in his 90th year, William Southouse, esq. F. S. A.

Mr. Simon Wooding, Upper Thames-street.

Edmund Martin Wells, esq. of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Lately, at Speenhill, Newbury, Berks, Dugald Macklachlan, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

13. Mr. Griffith, Wine-merchant, Pall Mall.

14. At Cheltra College, in his 56th year, the Rev. William Keate, M. A. Rector of Laverton, and Prebendary of Wells.

15. John James, esq. Northend, Hammer-smith.

17. Mr. John Whitehead, Banker, in Basinghall-street.

Robert Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, late one of the Curitors of the Court of Chancery, and upwards of forty years an Officer of the Great Seal.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1795.

	3per Cent Conols.	4per Cent Scrip.	5per Cent Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3per Cent Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds	New Navv.	Esche- Bills.	English Loat. Tick	Irish Ditto.
	61	62 1/2	79 1/2	18 1/2						182		4 pr.	2 1/2	3s. pr.	181. 3s.	
	63 1/2	63	79 1/2	18 7-10	8 1/2					181 1/2		4 pr.	2 1/2	6s. pr.	171. 5s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	18 7-10	8 1/2					181 1/2		4 pr.	2 1/2	10s. pr.	161. 6s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2					182		8 pr.	2 1/2	9s. pr.	161. 8s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 1/2					181 1/2		5 pr.	2 1/2	9s. pr.	161. 10s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 1/2							5 pr.	2 1/2	9s. pr.	141. 14s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 1/2							5 pr.	2 1/2	7s. pr.	121. 18s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 1/2							5 pr.	2 1/2	5s. pr.	131. 7s.	
Sunday	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		66 1/2			2 1/2		131 1/2		3 pr.	3 1/2	4s. pr.	151. 15s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2									3 pr.	3 1/2	2s. pr.	161. 7s.	
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2							182 1/2		3 pr.	3 1/2	3s. pr.		
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 11-16								3	2s. pr.		
Sunday	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 11-16								3	1s. pr.		
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 11-16								3	10s. pr.		
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2		8 11-16			6 1/2					3	7s. pr.		
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2										3			
	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2										3			
Sunday	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2										3			
153 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2										3			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF LORD HOWE; and, 2. A VIEW OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
Memoirs of Lord Howe,	219	chiefly of the present and of the two preceding Centuries,	252
Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Putnam,	220	Thirty Letters on Various Subjects. By William Jackson. The Third Edition, with considerable Additions,	ibid.
Transcripts from the Margin of the Rev. Mr. Godwyn of Balliol College's Copy of "Burnet's History of his Own Times," now in the Bodleian Library,	221	Drossiana. Number LXVII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known [continued]; including, Regent Duke of Orleans—Lincis to Madame de S— Philip de Comines—Father Gilbert—Boileau—Charles the Second—Cardinal Fleury—Combalusier—Philip V. of Spain—Sir Robt. Walpole—Voltaire—and Dean Swift,	255
Some Account of the celebrated Antique Statue of the Discobulus, sold some Time ago at Mr. Chruttie's for 360 Guineas,	ibid.	Description of the New Church of All Saints at Southampton,	ibid.
A Discourse delivered at a Meeting of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta on the 22d of May 1794, by the Hon. Sir John Shore, Bart. President,	222	Letter from the late Col. Stedman to his Son,	258
Marginal Notes in various Parts of the Archbishops Lives, in Dr. Harris's History of Kent,	227	Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain,	262
Anecdote of Bishop Warburton,	ibid.	Theatrical Journal: including Prologue to England Preserved—Prologue to Crotchet Lodge—Prologue and Epilogue to The Wheel of Fortune—Plan and Character of O'Keefe's Life's Vagaries, with the Prologue—Mrs. D'Arblay's Tragedy of Edwy and Elgiva—Windfor Castle, a Drama in two parts—The Telegraph,	267
Account of the Island of Bourbon in 1763,	228	Poetry: including, A Pastoral Ballad, to the Memory of Mr. P. O.—(Son of the Rev. and ingenious Dr. John Ogilvie)—Elegy on Captain Robert Faulkner—Heysham, by Bryan Waller, Trinity College, Cambridge—The Maid of Corinth—On seeing a beautiful Butterfly painted by Miss Clementia R.—, &c.	273
Singular Custom in the Southern Part of Devonshire,	232	Account of the Royal Marriage,	277
Anecdote of Queen Elizabeth,	ibid.	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	279
Anecdote of Peter Chaitel, Bishop of Orleans, and Great Almoner of France,	ibid.	Domestic Intelligence,	284
The Life of Henry Scrimgeour, by J. Lettice, B. D.	233	Promotions.	
London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.		Marriages.	
Price's Letter to H. Repton, Esq. on the Application of the Practice, as well as the Principles, of Landscape-Painting to Landscape-Gardening, &c.	238	Monthly Obituary.	
Report made by Saint-Just to the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, in the Month of May 1794, relative to the Expences incurred with the Neutral Powers,	242	Prices of Stocks,	
D'Ivernois's Short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic, from October 1792 to October 1794, [concluded],	245		
Polwhele's History of Devonshire, Vol. II. [concluded,]	248		
The History of the Principal Rivers of Great Britain. Vol. I. [concluded],	251		
Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons,			

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

Vol. XXVII. April 1795.

F 1

• Conviviality with Deane's cannot be inferred. The subject we think highly improper for public discussion.
 F. A.'s verses next month.
 G. G.'s favours are better adapted to a newspaper. We will send them to a very respectable one if he chuses it.
 The Review of E. Anderson's interesting Narrative of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China in our next Number.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 4 to April 11, 1795.

INLAND COUNTIES.						COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	60	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Middlesex	67	6	28	7	36	0	28	8	40	2	
Surry	68	0	37	0	36	8	29	4	42	8	
Hertford	63	4	00	0	36	7	25	8	48	4	
Bedford	65	0	40	6	35	2	25	7	45	0	
Hunting.	60	2	00	0	34	10	23	0	39	7	
Northam.	61	10	47	0	34	8	25	0	43	8	
Rutland	63	0	00	0	37	0	22	0	50	6	
Leicester	65	0	00	0	41	10	25	8	48	4	
Notting.	66	8	45	0	43	1	25	6	47	9	
Derby	66	9	00	0	42	0	25	8	51	0	
Stafford	65	1	00	0	41	8	25	8	50	9	
Salop	63	1	50	6	39	11	25	6	74	8	
Hereford	59	4	44	8	40	4	27	10	59	9	
Worcest.	63	6	00	0	41	2	30	7	53	7	
Warwick	64	6	00	0	40	7	28	7	56	1	
Wilts	63	0	00	0	37	10	27	6	51	6	
Berks	65	6	00	0	34	10	27	10	44	10	
Oxford	60	4	00	0	37	4	26	8	46	2	
Bucks	66	10	00	0	35	0	27	0	44	10	
Effex	66	9	29	0	34	2	29	0	40	3	
Kent	63	4	37	0	34	0	25	2	37	11	
Suffex	62	0	00	0	36	0	23	9	00	0	
Suffolk	63	8	00	0	34	3	25	9	37	5	
Cambrid.	57	0	41	0	30	2	20	3	39	10	
Norfolk	60	2	40	8	31	1	25	2	36	0	
Lincoln	58	1	46	0	36	1	21	4	45	3	
York	55	6	40	8	33	3	22	10	44	7	
Durham	53	7	00	0	33	2	25	2	00	0	
Northum.	52	6	40	2	29	5	20	8	00	0	
Cumberl.	60	11	48	4	29	3	21	2	00	0	
Westmor	59	6	45	0	32	4	22	1	00	0	
Lancash.	66	0	00	0	35	9	21	10	42	1	
Cheshire	63	5	00	0	44	0	24	9	00	0	
Gloucest.	62	2	00	0	37	5	27	2	48	2	
Somerfet	60	8	00	0	36	5	20	6	52	2	
Monmou.	64	4	00	0	40	4	00	0	00	0	
Devon	68	2	00	0	36	3	21	4	00	0	
Cornwall	61	5	00	0	32	0	20	8	00	0	
Dorset	61	5	00	0	33	9	00	0	48	9	
Hants	64	3	00	0	35	8	24	2	45	0	
						WALES.					
N. Wales	62	0	48	0	36	0	19	0	48	0	
S. Wales	54	0	00	0	31	1	16	0	00	0	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.		WIND.				
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.					
27-30	01	N. W.	7-29	90	41	N. E.
28-30	05	N. N. E.	8-29	91	40	N. W.
29-30	00	N. E.	9-29	92	41	N. E.
30-30	04	S. E.	10-29	93	40	N. N. E.
31-30	03	E.	11-29	94	43	E.
			12-29	94	43	S. E.
			13-30	00	40	E.
			14-30	12	43	S. E.
			15-30	10	46	S. W.
			16-29	85	49	S. W.
			17-29	91	48	S. W.
			18-29	87	50	S. S. W.
			19-29	71	51	S.
			20-29	52	52	S.
			21-29	53	54	S.
			22-29	54	55	S. S. W.

European Magazine.



RICHARD EARL HOWE,

Vice Admiral of England, &c. &c.

Published by J. Sewell, 34, Cornhill, London. 1765.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For A P R I L . 1795.

L O R D H O W E.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE approaching return of the anniversary of the First of June (a day which in each revolving year will recal to Britons the glory acquired to the nation by the signal victory then obtained over our implacable enemies) demands the performance of an engagement made to several of our correspondents, to oblige them with the likeness of our great naval hero; an engagement we are enabled to perform by the favour of Mr. ORME, who has permitted us to copy the portrait from his admirable picture *.

Having already in our Magazine for October 1782, given an account of this nobleman to that period, we shall only add, that in December in that year, he received the thanks of Parliament "for

the important service he had done to this country, by the relief of the fortresses of Gibraltar, and by his gallant and able manœuvres of the fleet under his command against a superior fleet of the enemy." In 1788, he became First Lord of the Admiralty; an office he resigned, and resumed again in the same year. In July 1788, he again resigned it, and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain. The distinguished manner in which he has since supported and maintained the dignity of the British flag, is too recent to need our recapitulating.

Lord's Howe's character cannot be spoken of in too high terms. Intrepid, active, determined, and collected †; he has long stood in the first

* In our Magazine for October 1782, is a portrait of Lord Howe, which by the lapse of time having lost some of its likeness, we are happy in the opportunity of substituting the present in its stead.

† A remarkable instance of this occurred very early in Lord Howe's life.

At the unlucky descent at St. Cas in 1758, before the embarkation was completed, the French poured down in such numbers, that a dreadful carnage ensued. At this juncture, in the midst of a fire that staggered the bravest seamen who managed the boats, Commodore Howe exhibited a noble example of intrepidity and fortitude, by ordering himself to be rowed in his own boat through the thickest of the fire, to encourage all that were engaged in that service, and to bring off as many men as his vessel could carry. This gallant action was much the subject of conversation at the time, and the following lines from Pope's *Hæmon* were applied to it:

So when the Grecians to their navy fled,
High o'er the trench Achilles rear'd his head;
Greece, for one glance of that tremendous eye,
Strait took new courage and disdain'd to fly;
Troy saw aghast the living lightnings play,
And turn'd their eye-balls from the flashing ray.

rank in his profession, even before the splendid victory of last year took place. He is supposed to understand the whole duty of a seaman in a superior degree to any person now in the navy. Though a rigid disciplinarian, he has acquired the regard of his sailors, who look up to him as a protector, and confide in him as a commander. The good fortune which has hitherto attended his enterprises, inspires those who serve under him with the assurance of victory while under his command. This is a circumstance of no small importance with a set of men, who, however respectable in most particulars,

are generally more subject to prejudices than any other profession. Lord Howe's deportment in private life is not inferior to that in his public situation. He is easy, accessible, and friendly. From his known bravery and experience, the Public hope for every thing which may be expected from a union of all the qualities which can ensure success, and warrant expectation; they watch with anxiety the restoration of his health, and with calm confidence entrust in his hands the safety, honour, and even existence of the nation, with perfect security.

LETTER from GEN. WASHINGTON to GEN. PUTNAM.

DEAR SIR, Head Quarters, 2d
June 1783.

YOUR favour of the 20th of May I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten; nor will be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues, through which we have struggled for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country.

Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendant blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction; and beg that you will accept a return of my congratulations to you on this auspicious event; an event in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.

But while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labours, which have terminated with such general satisfaction; I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigour of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectations of returning liberty may be verified. I have a hope they will, and should they not, your

case will not be a singular one. *Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and REPUBLICS in particular have ever been famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice.*

The Secretary at War, who is now here, informs me that you have ever been considered as entitled to full pay since your absence from the field; and that you will still be considered in that light until the close of the war; at which period you will be equally entitled to the same emoluments of half pay, or commutation, as other officers of your rank. The same opinion is also given by the Paymaster General, who is now with the army, empowered by Mr. Morris for the settlement of all their accounts, and who will attend to yours whenever you shall think proper to send them for the purpose, which it will probably be best for you to do in a short time.

I anticipate with pleasure the day (and that I trust not far off) when I shall quit the busy scenes of a military employment, and retire to the more tranquil walks of domestic life. In that, or whatever other situation Providence may dispose of my future days, the remembrance of the many friendships and connections I have had the happiness to contract with the gentlemen of the army, will be one of my most grateful reflections. Under this contemplation, and impressed with the sentiments of benevolence and regard, I commend you, my dear Sir, my other friends, and with them the interests and happiness of our dear country, to the keeping and protection of Almighty God.

I have the honour to be &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
To the Hon. MAJOR GEN. PUTNAM.
TRAN.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE MARGIN OF THE REV. MR. GODWYN OF BALIOL COLLEGE'S COPY OF "BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES," NOW IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Vol. I. p. 607 *SINCE Lady Portsmouth—*
lines. "Bishop Burnet is a notorious far from the beginning to the end, to my knowledge. My good King and master falling upon me in his fits, I ordered him to be blooded; and then I went to fetch the Duke of York; and, when we came to the bed-side, we found the Queen there, and the impostor says it was the Duchess of Portsmouth."

Lord Ailesbury's Letter to Mr. Leigh of Adlestrop.

P. 699, l. 8. *The Presidentship of Magdalen, &c.*—"I had that College much at heart at the time of that most unhappy combustion. I was on my knees to beg of that good and misled King not to touch the freehold: and if he would have a College, rather to build one, although it was not according to the Constitution. And, although I had not a shilling of ready money, I would have contributed a thousand pounds. But that was not a seducing Minister's business, who put the King upon all false steps, and owned, after the Revolution, to a friend of mine, that he did all that in him lay to promote the entrance of the Prince of Orange."

Lord Ailesbury's Letter to Mr. Leigh of Adlestrop.

The two foregoing strictures rest on the authority of Lord Ailesbury:—for

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATED ANTIQUE STATUE OF THE DISCOBULUS, SOLD SOME TIME AGO AT MR. CHRISTIE'S FOR 360 GUINEAS.

THE DISCOBULUS exhibits a masterly combination of strength and activity, and, like the Gladiator and the Apollo, has an object present to his mind which determines his action. Having cast his discus, he is watching its progress through the air.

There have lately been discovered two repetitions of this statue, one of which is in the Museum Clementinum, and the other in the Villa Borghese. They are of much inferior workmanship, but prove the esteem in which this was held by the Ancients.

the following ones, on the margin of the volume, we must trust Mr. Godwyn himself.

Vol. I. p. 784, line the last, *It was countermanded.*—"This is false. The Bishop of Winchester went to Oxford, and fixed up a citation, in order to restore the Fellows. But a Privy Council being called to examine the evidences of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop receiving a summons to attend that Privy Council, he went in great haste to London, and was reprov'd by the King for coming without having first restored the Fellows. Dr. Clarke gave this account to Dr. Jenner, and it is preserved among his books in Worcester College Library."

Vol. II. p. 212, l. 27, *And while, for not taking the oaths, he was under suspension.*—"This is not true. His *Case of Allegiance*, in which he disowned the principles of Jacobitism, was published October 17, 1690; but his *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity* was not published till the January following. So that Burnet's reflections upon the party for their inconsistency are without foundation."

N. B. There are many other severe Remarks, on the margin of this copy of Burnet's History, made by Mr. Godwyn.

When the Discobulus was found is not known. The first public notice of it was given by a print in *Mercurialis de Arte Gymnastica*, 1572.

Diego Velasquez being sent into Italy by Philip IV to collect statues and pictures, obtained leave to mould it, and sent a cast of it in bronze to Spain, where it now stands in the Escorial.

This statue is of Pentelicon marble, a quarry near Athens, and is quoted by Addison under the name of "*The celebrated Castor at Don Livio's.*" The right hand is modern.

A DIS.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

DISCOURSE delivered at a MEETING of the ASIATIC SOCIETY
in CALCUTTA on the 22d of May 1794.

BY THE HON. SIR JOHN SHORE, BART. PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,

I had consulted my competency only for the station which your choice has conferred upon me, I would, without hesitation, have declined the honour of being the President of this Society; and although I most cheerfully accept your invitation to assist, as far as my abilities extend, in promoting the laudable views of your Association, I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications, which you have been pleased to overlook.

It was lately our boast to possess a President whose name, talents, and character would have been honourable to any institution: It is now our misfortune to lament, that Sir WILLIAM JONES exists but in the affections of his friends, and in the esteem, veneration, and regret of all.

I cannot, I flatter myself, offer a more grateful tribute to the Society than by making his character the subject of my first address to you; and if, in the delineation of it, fondness and affection for the man should appear—blended with my reverence for his genius and abilities, in the sympathy of your feelings I shall find my apology.

To define with accuracy the variety, value, and extent of his literary attainments, requires more learning than I pretend to possess, and I am therefore to solicit your indulgence for an imperfect sketch, rather than expect your approbation for a complete description of the talents and knowledge of your late and lamented President.

I shall begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquisition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature, his early proficiency was the subject of admiration and applause; and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was ever afterwards progressive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, he spoke and wrote with the greatest fluency and precision; and the German and Portuguese were familiar to him. At an early period of life his application to oriental literature commenced; he studied the Hebrew with ease and success, and many of the most learned

Asiatics have the candour to avow, that his knowledge of Arabic and Persian was as accurate and extensive as their own; he was also conversant in the Turkish idiom, and the Chinese had even attracted his notice so far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view perhaps to farther improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himself master of the Sanscrit; and the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of BRAHMA confess with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. The Pandits, who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them after his death, at a public Durbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonderful progress he had made in their sciences.

Before the expiration of his twenty-second year he had completed his Commentaries on the Poetry of the Asiatics, although a considerable time afterwards elapsed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labours existed, would at once furnish proofs of his consummate skill in the oriental dialects, of his proficiency in those of Rome and Greece, of taste and erudition far beyond his years, and of talents and application without example.

But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too discerning to consider language in any other light than as the key of science, and he would have despised the reputation of a mere linguist. Knowledge and truth were the object of all his studies, and his ambition was to be useful to mankind; with these views he extended his researches to all languages, nations, and times.

Such were the motives that induced him to propose to the Government of this country, what he justly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious Digest of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, from Sanscrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his services to superintend the compilation, and with a promise to translate it. He had foreseen, previous

to his departure from Europe, that without the aid of such a work, the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature of Great Britain in leaving to a certain extent the natives of these provinces in possession of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled, and his experience, after a short residence in India, confirmed what his sagacity had anticipated, that without principles to refer to, in a language familiar to the judges of the courts, adjudications amongst the natives must too often be subject to an uncertain and erroneous exposition, or wilful misinterpretation of their laws.

To the superintendance of this work, which was immediately undertaken at his suggestion, he assiduously devoted those hours which he could spare from his professional duties. After tracing the plan of the Digest, he prescribed its arrangement and mode of execution, and selected from the most learned Hindus and Mahomedans fit persons for the task of compiling it: flattered by his attention, and encouraged by his applause, the Pandits prosecuted their labours with cheerful zeal to a satisfactory conclusion. The Molavees have also nearly finished their portion of the work; but we must ever regret, that the promised translation, as well as the meditated preliminary dissertation, have been frustrated by that decree, which so often intercepts the performance of human purposes.

During the course of this compilation, and as auxiliary to it, he was led to study the works of MENU, reputed by the Hindus to be the oldest and holiest of legislators; and finding them to comprise a system of religious and civil duties, and of law in all its branches, so comprehensive and minutely exact, that it might be considered as the Institutes of Hindu Law, he presented a translation of them to the Government of Bengal. During the same period, deeming no labour excessive or superfluous that tended in any respect to promote the welfare or happiness of mankind, he gave the public an English Version of the Arabic Text of the SIRAJIYAH, or Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, with a Commentary. He had already published in England a translation of a tract on the same subject by another Mahomedan Lawyer, containing, as his own words express, "a lively and elegant Epitome of the Law of Inheritance of ZAID."

To their learned and important works so far out of the road of amusement, nothing could have engaged his application, but that desire which he ever professed, of rendering his knowledge useful to his nation, and beneficial to the inhabitants of these Provinces.

Without attending to the chronological order of their publication, I shall briefly recapitulate his other performances in Asiatic Literature, as far as my knowledge and recollection of them extend.

The vanity and petulance of ANQUETIL DU PERRON, with his illiberal reflections on some of the learned members of the University of Oxford, extorted from him a letter in the French language, which has been admired for accurate criticism, just satire, and elegant composition. A regard for the literary reputation of his country induced him to translate, from a Persian original, into French, the Life of NADIR SHAH, that it might not be carried out of England with a reflection, that no person had been found in the British dominions capable of translating it. The students of Persian literature must ever be grateful to him for a Grammar of that language, in which he has shewn the possibility of combining taste and elegance with the precision of a grammarian; and every admirer of Arabic poetry must acknowledge his obligations to him for an English version of the seven celebrated poems so well known by the name of MOALLAKAT, from the distinction to which their excellence had intitled them, of being suspended in the Temple of Mecca. I should scarcely think it of importance to mention, that he did not disdain the office of Editor of a Sanscrit and Persian work, if it did not afford me an opportunity of adding, that the latter was published at his own expence, and was sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors. A similar application was made of the produce of SIRAJIYAH.

Of his lighter productions, the elegant amusements of his leisure hours, comprehending Hymns on the Hindu Mythology, Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Languages, and the Version of SACONTALA, an ancient Indian Drama, it would be unbecoming to speak in a style of importance, which he did not himself annex to them. They shew the activity of a vigorous mind, its fertility, its genius, and its taste. Nor shall I particu-

Society, which we have all per-
 for heard, or on the other learned
 interesting Dissertations which form
 a large and valuable portion of the
 records of our Researches. Let us lament
 that the spirit which dictated them is to
 be extinct, and that the voice to which
 we listened with improvement and rap-
 ture, will be heard by us no more.

But I cannot pass over a paper, which
 has fallen into my possession since his
 death, in the hand-writing of Sir
 William Jones himself, intitled **DES-
 IDERATA**, as more explanatory than
 any thing I can say, of the compre-
 hensive views of his enlightened mind.
 It contains, as a perusal of it will shew,
 whatever is most curious, important,
 and attainable in the sciences and his-
 tories of India, Arabia, China, and
 Tartary; subjects which he had al-
 ready most amply discussed, in the dis-
 quisitions which he laid before the
 Society.

DESIDERATA.

INDIA.

1. The Antient Geography of India,
 &c. from the Puranas.
2. A botanical Description of Indian
 Plants, from the Cosha, &c.
3. A Grammar of the Sanscrit Lan-
 guage, from Panini, &c.
4. A Dictionary of the Sanscrit Lan-
 guage, from the thirty-two original
 Vocabularies, and Nirukti.
5. On the Antient Music of the In-
 dians.
6. On the Medical Substances of In-
 dia, and the Indian Art of Medicine.
7. On the Philosophy of the antient
 Indians.
8. A Translation of the Veda.
9. On antient Indian Geometry, Af-
 tronomy, and Algebra.
10. A Translation of the Puranas.
11. A Translation of the Mahabha-
 ra and Ramayan.
12. On the Indian Theatre, &c. &c.
13. On the Indian Constellations,
 with their Mythology, from the Pu-
 ranas.
14. The History of India before the
 Mahommedan conquest, from the San-
 scrit Cashmir Histories.

ARABIA.

15. The History of Arabia before
 Mahommed.
16. A Translation of the Hamasa.
17. A Translation of Hariri.

OF THE CASIAH.

PERSIA.

19. The History of Persia, from au-
 thorities in Sanscrit, Arabic, Greek,
 Turkish, Persian antient and modern,
 Firdausi's Khosrau nama.

20. The Five Poems of Nizami, trans-
 lated in prose.

A Dictionary of pure Persian
 Je changire.

CHINA.

21. A translation of Shi-cing.

22. The text of Can-fu-tsu verbally
 translated.

TARTARY.

23. A History of the Tartar Nations,
 chiefly of the Moguls and Othmans,
 from the Turkish and Persian.

We are not authorized to conclude, that
 he had himself formed a determination to
 complete the works which his genius
 and knowledge had thus sketched; the
 task seems to require a period beyond
 the probable duration of any human
 life; but we who had the happiness to
 know Sir William Jones; who were
 witnesses of his indefatigable perseve-
 rance in the pursuit of knowledge, and
 of his ardour to accomplish whatever he
 deemed important; who saw the extent
 of his intellectual powers, his wonder-
 ful attainments in literature and science,
 and the facility with which all his com-
 positions were made, cannot doubt, if it
 had pleased Providence to protract the
 date of his existence, that he would
 have ably executed much of what he
 had so extensively planned.

I have hitherto principally confined
 my Discourse to the pursuits of our late
 President in Oriental Literature, which
 from their extent might appear to have
 occupied all his time; but they neither
 precluded his attention to professional
 studies, nor to science in general.
 Amongst his publications in Europe, in
 polite literature, exclusive of various
 compositions in prose and verse, I find
 a Translation of the Speeches of *ISÆUS*,
 with a learned Comment; and in law,
 An Essay on the Law of Bailments.
 Upon the subject of this last work, I
 cannot deny myself the gratification of
 quoting the sentiments of a celebrated
 historian: "Sir William Jones has
 given an ingenious and rational Essay
 on the Law of Bailments. He is perhaps
 the only lawyer equally conversant with
 the Year-books of Westminster, the
 Commentaries of *ULPIAN*, the Attic
 Pleadings

Pleadings of ISMAEL, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cadis."

His professional studies did not commence before his twentieth year; and I have his own authority for asserting, that the first book of English Jurisprudence which he ever studied, was FORTESCUE'S Essay in Praise of the Laws of England.

Of the ability and conscientious integrity with which he discharged the functions of a Magistrate, and the duties of a Judge of the supreme court of judicature in this settlement, the public voice and public regret bear ample and merited testimony. The same penetration which marked his scientific researches distinguished his legal investigations and decisions; and he deemed no inquiries burthensome, which had for their object substantial justice under the rules of law.

His Addresses to the Jurors are not less distinguished for philanthropy and liberality of sentiment, than for just expositions of the law, perspicuity, and elegance of diction; and his oratory was as captivating as his arguments were convincing.

In an Epilogue to his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, he bids farewell to polite literature, without relinquishing his affection for it; and concludes with an intimation of his intention to study law, expressed in a wish, which we now know to have been prophetic.

Mihi sit, oro, non inutilis toga,
Nec indiserta lingua, nec turpis manus!

I have already enumerated attainments and works, which, from their diversity and extent, seem far beyond the capacity of the most enlarged minds; but the catalogue may yet be augmented. To a proficiency in the languages of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he added the knowledge of the philosophy of those countries, and of every thing curious and valuable that had been taught in them. The doctrines of the Academy, the Lyceum, or the Portico, were not more familiar to him than the tenets of the Vedas, the mysticism of the Sufis, or the religion of the antient Persians; and whilst, with a kindred genius, he perused with rapture the heroic, lyric, or moral compositions of the most renowned poets of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he could turn with equal delight and knowledge to the sublime speculations or mathematical calculations of BARROW and NEWTON.

VOL. XXVII. APRIL 1795.

With them also he professed his conviction of the truth of the Christian Religion; and he justly deemed it no inconsiderable advantage that his researches had corroborated the multiplied evidence of Revelation, by confirming the Mosaic account of the primitive world. We all recollect, and can refer to the following sentiments in his Eighth Anniversary Discourse.

"Theological enquiries are no part of my present subject; but I cannot refrain from adding, that the collect of tracts which we call, from their excellence, the Scriptures, contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age, or in any idiom. The two parts, of which the Scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear no resemblance in form or style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning; the antiquity of those compositions no man doubts, and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief, that they were genuine predictions, and consequently inspired."

There were, in truth, few sciences in which he had not acquired considerable proficiency; in most, his knowledge was profound. The theory of music was familiar to him; nor had he neglected to make himself acquainted with the interesting discoveries lately made in chemistry; and I have heard him assert, that his admiration of the structure of the human frame had induced him to attend, for a season, to a course of anatomical lectures delivered by his friend the celebrated HUNTER.

His last and favourite pursuit was the study of Botany, which he originally began under the confinement of a severe and lingering disorder, which with most minds would have proved a disqualification from any application. It constituted the principal amusement of his leisure hours. In the arrangements of LINNÆUS he discovered system, truth, and science, which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progress in Botany, we may conclude that he would have extended the discoveries in that science. The last composition which he read in this

Society, was a description of select Indian plants, and I hope the executors will allow us to fulfil his intention of publishing it as a Number in our Researches.

It cannot be deemed useless or superfluous to inquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain to a degree of knowledge almost universal, and apparently beyond the powers of man, during a life little exceeding forty-seven years.

The faculties of his mind, by nature vigorous, were improved by constant exercise; and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impressed upon it. To an unextinguished ardour for universal knowledge, he joined a perseverance in the pursuit of it, which subdued all obstacles; his studies began with the dawn, and during the intermissions of professional duties, were continued throughout the day; reflection and meditation strengthened and confirmed what industry and investigation had accumulated. It was a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, from prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me more particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents so much to his own and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time, and a scrupulous adherence to the distribution which he had fixed; hence all his studies were pursued without interruption or confusion. Nor can I here omit remarking, what may probably have attracted your observation as well as mine, the candour and complacency with which he gave his attention to all persons, of whatsoever quality, talents, or education: he justly concluded, that curious or important information might be gained even from the illiterate; and wherever it was to be obtained, he sought and seized it.

Of the private and social virtues of our lamented President our hearts are the best records. To you who knew him it cannot be necessary for me to expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, probity, or benevolence, which every living creature participated; on the affability of his conversation and manners, or his modest, unassuming deportment: nor need I remark, that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from arrogance and self-sufficiency, which sometimes accompany and disgrace the greatest abilities; his presence was the delight of every society, which his conversation exhilarated and improved; and the public have not only to lament the loss of his talents and abilities, but that of his example.

To him, as the founder of our institution, and whilst he lived its firmest support, our reverence is more particularly due. Instructed, animated, and encouraged by him, genius was called forth into exertion, and modest merit was excited to distinguish itself. Anxious for the reputation of the Society, he was indefatigable in his own endeavours to promote it, whilst he cheerfully assisted those of others. In losing him we have not only been deprived of our brightest ornament, but of the guide and patron, on whose instructions, judgment, and candour, we could implicitly rely.

But it will, I trust, be long, very long before the remembrance of his virtues, his genius, and abilities lose that influence over the members of this Society, which his living example had maintained; and if, previous to his demise, he had been asked by what posthumous honours or attentions we could best shew our respect for his memory; I may venture to assert, he would have replied, "By exerting yourselves to support the credit of the Society;" applying to it perhaps the dying wish of Father Paul, "Esto perpetua!"

In this wish we must all concur, and with it I close this address to you.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Library of the Marquis of Lansdown I have seen a copy of Bishop Burnett's History of His Own Times, with marginal notes written by Swift, which possibly is that from which your Correspondent, p. 37. has taken

his account. The notes on pp. 3. 17. and 26. are truly Swiftian; as to the rest, they are beneath notice.

But the notes of Mr Onslow speak a different opinion of the Bishop from that which was entertained by the Dean; and

and in confirmation of it, I remember to have heard the late Lord Clarendon mention, that Mr. Onslow used to say he had found many things in the Bishop's History to be true, which had been objected to as falshes; and that he did not doubt many more would in process of time be confirmed.

I have a copy of Dr. Harris's History of Kent, in which some marginal notes are added, in various parts of the Archbishop's Lives, some of which so strongly resemble what you have given an account of, that one might suppose they came from the same hand. I send you a specimen.

In the Life of Abbot, the Doctor mentions what is said of the Archbishop by Lord Clarendon, that "he adhered only to the doctrine of Calvin; and for his sake, did not think so ill of the discipline as he ought to have done." "That is," says the Doctor, "he ought to think ill of that which he thought well of; and because he liked Calvin's doctrine, therefore he should have been against it: for, let his judgment have been what it would, he should have been for encouraging another sort of learning."

The Note is, "This blockhead can't distinguish between doctrine and discipline."

The Doctor goes on, "But by this famed Historian's leave, I think Abbot ought to have followed his conscience's direction, and acted according to what he believed and judged right; for every one cannot change their judgment so easily as one Mr. Hyde parted with his,

to compliment the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The Note, "What does the Puppy mean?"

• Under Archbishop Sancroft Dr. Harris says, "After the King (James II.) came back from Salisbury, where his nose bled him into a fright, and his army left him in the lurch, this Prelate advised a general pardon."

The Note, "A most insolent Scoundrel!"

The Doctor says, "My excellent friend and patron Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely, then of Chichester, assured me that the Archbishop went so far against King James, after this, as to say, he ought to be deposed; but he afterwards changed his mind."

The Note, "I dare say, either your excellent friend or you are an egregious liar."

This Archbishop, some Bishops, and many of the Clergy refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary*; they had been so addicted to the high notions of passive obedience, &c. that they knew not how to reconcile the behaviour of this Archbishop, so as to make it consistent with itself †.

Note. * "The devil would be in them if they could."

† "Thou art a most consistent rascal."

Perhaps this is quite sufficient for a specimen. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, B.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP WARBURTON.

THOUGH this eminent Prelate had great *bauteur* in his manner, yet he possessed much generosity of mind, and it frequently broke out in his behaviour. When his "Doctrine of Grace" made its appearance, it provoked a number of Replies, one of which was the production of a Curate in his own diocese, who had been a missionary abroad. Not long after the publication of his tract against his diocesan, he was presented, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to a living. In order to institution, it was absolutely necessary to

procure dimissory letters from his Bishop. The poor Curate trembled at the idea of appearing before an irritated controversialist. Warburton, after hearing his request, asked him if he was not the author of such a piece against his book, and, without waiting for a reply, paid him some handsome compliments on his abilities and spirit, made him stay dinner, and dismissed him with letters of approbation much more strong than are usually given on such occasions.

W.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND you, for a place in your Repository, an ACCOUNT of the ISLAND OF BOURBON, as it was in the year 1763. It was written by Mr. ROBERT HUNTER, a Gentleman in the service of the East India Company, many years their Chief Surgeon at Fort William in Bengal, and at other of their Settlements. This Gentleman was on the Island for a considerable time, and had all the opportunities required to enable him to give the account which you now receive; and though there is a long lapse of years since it was written, it must be obvious to the reader, that many of the facts stated, remain as they then were, and that some of them will do so to the end of time. This Account of the Island of Bourbon may not be unentertaining to your readers, and perhaps at this particular crisis may claim the attention of the Public at large.

J. D.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON IN 1763.

THIS Island lies in about 121 degrees south latitude, and in 54° 30' longitude east from London, and 80 leagues east of Madagascar; it is nearly of an oval form, its greatest length being from north to south, and in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into eight parishes, whereof St. Dennis is the principal, and each of which is provided with a church and one or two priests; and it is reckoned to contain about 25,000 souls, of which near three-fourths are slaves. It was first discovered by the Portugueze, who gave it the name of Mascarenhas, and left on it some goats and land-turtle, which greatly multiplied; but the latter are now entirely destroyed. It was afterwards taken possession of by the remains of a French settlement from Fort Dauphin, on the south end of Madagascar, that was cut off by the natives about the year 1680, when it got the name of Bourbon. Some inhabitants were then sent from France, and it afterwards received an increase by some English pirates who came along with Avery, England, Condon, and Pattison; who, after acquiring considerable riches on the Red Sea and coasts of Arabia and Persia, quitting their way of life, settled on the island, and had a pardon from the King of France: some of them were alive in 1763, and their descendants are numerous on the Island.

The middle part of the Island is very mountainous, and intersected by deep vallies; through these run very rapid rivers, which rolling down large stones in their channels, makes them very

difficult to pass after hard rains. The precipices that overhang these rivers are frightful and astonishing by their heights. Snow may be seen in the months of July and August on the tops of the mountains. The road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's is a work of great art and labour; it is made over five high mountains, by zigzag turns cut out on their sides. That which overlooks St. Dennis, and which is not the highest, has twenty-two turns of this kind to ascend it. Two other mountains form what they call the Grand Chaloupe, from their sides resembling a boat; these are of great height, and covered with small trees: betwixt them are a pleasant valley and river, which together afford an agreeable and frightful prospect. The country rises by a gradual ascent from the shore to the middle of the mountains, and is agreeably diversified by country seats, corn fields, plantations of coffee, and cascades of water. In some places, however, there are plains, and in others the mountains reach to the sea. Portions of it lie uncultivated, that belong to Creoles, who, though they have no slaves, are yet too proud to sell their lands, and there is no law to oblige them.

The soil is in general fertile, though the mould is not above two or two and a half feet deep, under which is a bed of rock, and produces plentifully, with very little culture, wheat, oats, and most other European grains; as also rice, Indian corn, sugar cane, and most kinds of greens, roots, and pulse, and yields two crops a-year; they sowing the

the Europe grains, &c. in the winter months. There is also here wax and honey of an excellent kind. They have most of the fruits of India, but none of Europe, that I recollect, but peaches and strawberries. The cinnamon, tacamahacca, and benjamin trees grow here *; the bark of the first is very good, but the latter yields little or no gum. There is also the China root, jalap, and ipecacuanha; but inferior to those from America: also the larger cardamoms, and several other medicinal simples. The inhabitants also are acquainted with plants of great virtue against fluxes and venereal disorders. They have excellent wood for building, of long duration, and that bears a fine polish; among which are the natte ebony, and iron wood; also several kinds fit for ship-building.

The chief production of the Island is coffee; it came originally from Mocha, but is now degenerated, yet still esteemed better than any from the West Indies. They generally cultivate it on the sides of the hills: it rises about five or six feet high, bears a white flower, and a fruit resembling a cherry, that contains two grains surrounded by a shell; they gather it in May and June, dry it in the sun on platforms, then beat it out to free it from the shell, and put it into double malt bags for exportation. The Company buy it from the inhabitants at twenty French livres per hundred, and engage to take from them yearly three millions of pounds, or fifteen hundred tons per annum. It generally sells at their sales at Port l'Orient for betwixt seventy and eighty livres. They attempted to make arrack, and sugar, and indigo, and to breed silk-worms †; but the undertakers not being supported by the Company, they did not succeed, though their beginnings were very promising.

They have numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, also hogs, and poultry of all kinds, and several of wild fowl. They send large quantities of grain and live stock yearly to Mauritius, and all their ships bound on voyages are here supplied with these articles. They have plenty of horses, small but very strong.

This Island is however much infested by caterpillars, locusts, and other in-

sects, and by rats and small birds, which make prodigious havock among the crops; they also suffer much sometimes by excessive droughts.

The natives are in general of healthy and robust constitutions; and as the air of the Island is extremely wholesome, they live to a great age. The diseases most prevalent among them are those of the breast, and those proceeding from worms and indigestion; convulsions and even death from wounds, and on catching cold after taking emetic and purging medicines, are not uncommon; inflammatory fevers seldom rise to any height, and the intermittent and malignant are scarcely known; tooth-aches are here so common, that there is hardly a person of twenty years old that has not lost some teeth by it.

The first inhabitants, by marrying with black women from Madagascar, have entailed their colour upon their descendants, who are still of a tawny complexion, not a fifth of the free inhabitants being truly white; those of the best note and colour are the offspring of the English pirates. The Creoles enjoy the privileges of the lower nobility of France.

As they have little or no commerce, the inhabitants live by cultivating coffee, wheat, rice, &c. raising cattle and other live stock, with which they supply their shipping and the Island of Mauritius. Their work is done by slaves born on the Island, or brought from Madagascar and Mozambique. They feed them with Indian corn, cassava roots, and potatoes. The slaves born on the Island, and young ones brought from other places, are all made Christians, and it must be owned their priests take great pains to instruct them. No language but the French is permitted amongst them.

Among the curiosities of this Island the chief are the volcano, Plain of Caffres, and road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's, which I have already described. The volcano is on the south-east end; it often smokes, but seldom flames; the country is not habitable for several miles round, and is called by the natives the Pays Brulé, or Burnt-land, from its being covered with ashes and burnt materials thrown out by the eruptions of the mountain.

* The cinnamon may be propagated by planting the twigs, is of speedy growth, and scarcely inferior to that of Ceylon.

† The indigo plant grows wild, and mulberry trees are in great abundance.

The Plaine de Cafres is very remarkable; it is formed by the tops of the mountains, and of a great height from the sea. Clouds may be seen and thunder heard below on the sides of the mountain: It is said to be twenty miles over; very level, and free from stones: the ascent is in many places difficult, but may be passed on horse-back. The air is serene, and is as cold as in a winter's day in England. The clouds pass over the very surface of the plain: you find yourself then as if in a thick mist, and are wetted as if with rain. A river runs through its middle, broad but not deep, and has a sandy bottom, and freezes over in the winter months. On the north-west side of this plain is a high mountain of bare rock, from which the river issues. There are on it many remarkable hills, some of them said to be 150 feet high, with a narrow basis: they are called by the natives Pitons, and from their situation and figure resemble nine-pins. The plain bears low trees, broom, heath, and a kind of wild oats; the fern here grows to the size of a thick tree. There are also some curious birds that never frequent the shore, who are so little accustomed to the sight of men, that, apprehending no danger, they come so near as to be knocked down with sticks. It rains often on the sides of the mountains, when it is quite clear above on the plain.

This Island is subject to hurricanes from the middle of December to the 1st of April, which are very violent, and greatly damage the standing crops, and overturn houses, trees, &c. and as there is no port in the whole Island, vessels surprized in them must inevitably perish, if they cannot get out to sea; they however give warning some hours before. They continue commonly twenty-four hours, and in that time blow from all points of the compass, but are most violent in one place, which seems to be their center: nor do they extend far, for they have sometimes hurricanes at Mauritius, that is but 30 leagues distant, which are known at Bourbon only by a darkness and confusion of the sky, and a rustling wind heard in the air. One happened the day of my arrival on the Island; for having anchored the evening before in St. Paul's road, a pilot came off early in the morning, to warn us to come immediately ashore, as they had signs of an approaching hurricane; though

it had been a very fine night, and the sky then appeared clear and serene. It is known ten or twelve hours before by a hollow grumbling noise heard in the mountains, and a particular motion of the leaves; and a Creole had come down at midnight to acquaint the Chief with its approach. Before we left the vessel the clouds began to gather on the tops of the mountains, of a pitchy blackness, which would suddenly rend asunder and show a clear shining sky, then close and open again several times in that surprising manner. This was followed by rain, soon after it began to blow, and a few hours after getting ashore our vessel was broke to pieces.

It is about 30 leagues nearly west of Mauritius, and all vessels from thence, bound on voyage, touch here for provision. They make the east side of the Island, about 12 leagues from St. Dennis, the chief place, which is on the north end, from whence they coast along very near the shore, which is bold and safe: there is anchoring all along, but the ground is bad; the shore is very steep and covered with stones, and as the surf is generally high, landing is in most places difficult. At St. Dennis the anchor ground is good in about eighteen fathom water, but the road is exposed to the south-east winds, which blow in these latitudes all the year round. Vessels seldom stay long there, but go to St. Paul's, to the leeward of the Island, where the road is good, and the shore sandy with small coral. St. Dennis stands on a fine extensive plain, considerably higher than the level of the sea; the houses are mostly of wood, neat but low, on account of the hurricanes. The Government House is a large commodious stone building, containing lodgings for the Governor, store-houses, and writing offices. For the conveniency of landing goods, there is a wooden bridge, the work of Mons. La Bourdonnaye, a master-piece of art. It projects about seventy feet into the sea, is about twenty feet above it, and ten feet broad, with wooden rails; it is supported by high slanting beams, joined atop, and fixed on the shore, to which are fastened large iron chains, that reach to near the end of the bridge, which is made to fold up in the hurricane season. The high mountain on the westward of the town shelters the plain from the sun in the afternoon, so that the evenings there are extremely agreeable.

agreeable. St. Paul's is the next place of note, and is large and populous. There are six other places where there are store-houses for coffee, and a Company's servant generally resides, but these are only small villages.

The French send yearly from Bourbon and Mauritius to Madagascar to purchase slaves, rice, live cattle, and to make salt provisions; so that from the month of April to December, vessels may always be found on its east coast, betwixt St. Mary's Island, which I think is in 18 degrees south, to Fort Dauphin on the south end. But the principal places are Foul Point, Matatan, and Fort Dauphin. They purchase their slaves with Spanish dollars, musquets, powder and ball, beads, &c. and they cost about twenty-five Spanish dollars each.

The Government of the Island is civil, and is vested in a Deputy Governor and seven Councillors; but the Governor of Mauritius is chief of both Islands. The other servants are about thirty; they are divided into senior and junior merchants, factors, and writers; they do not enter into covenants nor give security as ours: the Councillors, however, have their commissions from the King. The Governor is allowed 12,000 livres per annum, and greatest part of his table found him; the second has 4000, and the other Councillors 2000, and the lower servants 1400; the Councillors also have an allowance on goods sold out of their magazines, and coffee exported, which equals their salaries. Goods are sold to the servants and inhabitants at about 45 per cent. on the European price. The servants are allowed a certain quantity of wine at prime cost, and the inhabitants at 100 per cent. Spanish money is the current coin of the Island; but last war they issued out bills, so that they became the only currency. They rate the Spanish dollar at three livres twelve sous, which is worth in France five livres five sous. During the war the credit of their Company was so low, that Spanish dollars rose from three livres twelve sous to fifteen livres, and the price of all provisions and goods in proportion; so that tho' we were paid while prisoners six livres fifteen sous per day, in bills, which is nine shillings and fourpence halfpenny sterling, the real value was scarcely half-a-crown.

No commerce is understood to be carried on with Europe, but a limited trade with India and Madagascar is allowed, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on imports is levied.

In time of war they generally dispatch their ships from Bourbon to Europe in the months of October and November; and their Europe ships arrive at Mauritius in May and June.

I shall now make some remarks on the strength of the Island, as it was during last war, and at the end of 1763. St. Dennis, the chief place, stands, as I said, on a large plain, considerably higher than the level of the sea; the shore is very steep, and covered with round stones, and the river on its west side cannot be entered by any kind of boats. It is defended towards the sea by three batteries, one of which is of brick, of about fifteen guns, eighteen-pounders; one of fascines and mud of twenty-four guns, eighteen or twenty-four pounders; and one of twelve guns, nine-pounders. On the other side is a small plain, at the foot of a high mountain which overlooks the town. On this plain, which is higher than that on which the town stands, is a redoubt with a small battery facing the town, and one of twelve guns and four mortars facing the road: there are also some small batteries betwixt that and St. Mary's to the eastward, of eight or ten guns each. St. Paul's, the next place on the north-west and leeward of the Island, is defended by a large fascine and mud batteries of twenty-four guns, I believe eighteen-pounders. There are also some small batteries along shore, and one or two on the side of the hill to stop the passages. These are the only places of strength on the Island. Though by this account it may seem strong, it was not judged so by the natives last war, who thought they could make but little defence on the shore, but depended chiefly on being able to prevent an enemy overrunning the country, by making resistance on the mountains and narrow passes. The most proper place to make a descent seems to be at St. Mary's, a small village with a church, about five miles eastward, and in sight of St. Dennis; it is a kind of bay, where the surf is not near so high nor shore so difficult, and but slightly cliffy. There is also a good road from thence to St. Dennis for transporting artillery. I mentioned there
being

25,000 souls on the Island, of which there may be reckoned near 20,000 slaves. If from these you take the women, children, and aged, there will scarcely be found 6000 capable of bearing arms. They had also 700 or 800 militia, and a troop of 60 dragoons, composed of the free inhabitants; 200 European soldiers, and about 50 artificers.

Now as this is the whole force of the Island, and is dispersed through all its different parts, I do not imagine they could muster 2000 at any one place to oppose the descent of an enemy, especially if we consider, that as there are runaway slaves on the Island, who would be ready either to join an enemy or burn their habitations, part of

the militia and slaves must be left to watch them, besides guards for the security of the women and children. Upon the whole, if we consider the little trust that is to be put in slaves, which form the chief strength of the Island, their small force besides, the stony shore which would render their batteries scarcely tenable, and, I may add, the terror at that time of the English arms, it may be presumed, that had our fleet under Admiral Cornish, which cruized off Rodrigo in 1761, been ordered to attack this Island, it would have met with an easy conquest, and a very important one, as it may justly be reckoned a very healthy, pleasant, and profitable Island.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

THE southern part of Devonshire is remarkable for its cyder. In order to ensure a good fruit harvest, the following custom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer, attended by his workmen with a large pitcher of cyder, goes to the orchard, and then encircling one of the best-bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times.

Here's to thee, old apple tree;
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou
may'st blow!
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!

And *my* pockets full too!
Huzza! huzza! huzza!

This done, they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till some one among them has guessed upon what is on the spit, which is generally some nice little thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky clodpole receives the tid-bit as his recompence. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THIS great Princess, amidst all her admirable qualities, had some superstitious notions. She was in particular greatly adverse to the marriage of the Clergy. Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, having lost his wife, conceived it prudent to marry an elderly lady to act as his nurse. The Queen was so exasperated as to prohibit the Bishop from coming to Court. Some of

his Court friends, indeed, had made the matter worse than it was by representing his wife to be a girl of twenty. Her Majesty mentioning the circumstance in severe terms to the Earl of Bedford, the good Nobleman replied,—
“Madam, I know not how much the woman is above *twenty*, but I know a son of her's is but little under *forty*.”

ANECDOTE OF PETER CHASTEL, BISHOP OF ORLEANS, AND GREAT ALMONER OF FRANCE.

THIS was one of the most learned Divines of the sixteenth century. Francis I. once asked him “whether he was born a Gentleman?” Chastel

answered, “That he was not perfectly certain from which of Noah's three sons he was descended.”

LETTER IV.

The LIFE of HENRY SCRIMZEOR.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

THE Town of Dundee gave birth to one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century.

HENRY SCRIMZEOR was born here in the year 1506. He traced his descent from the antient family of the Scrimzeors of Didupe †, who obtained the office of hereditary standard-bearers to the Kings of Scotland in 1057.

At the grammar-school of Dundee our author acquired the Greek and Latin languages to an uncommon degree of perfection, and that in a shorter space of time than many scholars before him. At the University of St. Andrew's his successful application to philosophy gained him great applause. The next scene of his studies was the University of Paris, and their more particular object, the civil law. Two of the most famous civilians of that age, Eguinard Baron and Francis Duaren ‡, were then giving their lectures to crowded circles at Bourges. The fame of these Professors occasioned his removal from Paris; and for a considerable time he prosecuted his studies under their direction.

At Bourges he had an opportunity

of becoming acquainted with the celebrated James Amiot, Greek Professor in that city, well known in the learned world by his translation of Plutarch's Lives, and distinguished afterwards by his advancement to great honours in the Church, and finally to the rank of Cardinal.

Through the recommendation of this eminent person, Mr. Scrimzeor engaged in the education of two young gentlemen of the name of Bucherel, whom he instructed in the *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature, calculated to accomplish them for their station in life.

This connection introduced him to Bernard Bornetel, Bishop of Rennes, a person famed in the political world for having served the State in many honourable embassies. Accepting an invitation from this prelate to accompany him to Italy, Mr. Scrimzeor greatly enlarged the sphere of his literary acquaintance by his conversation and connection with most of the distinguished scholars of that country. The death of Francis Spira § happened during his visit at Padua; and as the character

H h

and

* This Letter would have found its proper place after the XXIII^d in the Tour.

† A little to the north of this town. This mansion, now pronounced Dudhope, was rebuilt in 1600 by Sir John Scrymgeour. The family were ruined in the civil wars.

‡ "Francis Duaren was the first of the French civilians who purged the chair, in the civil law schools, from the barbarisms of the Glossaries, in order to introduce the pure sources of the antient jurisprudence. As he did not desire to share that glory with any one, he looked with an envious eye on the reputation of his colleague Eguinard Baron, who also mixed good literature with the knowledge of the law. This jealousy put him upon composing a work, wherein he endeavoured to lessen the esteem that people had for his colleague. The maxim, "*Pascitur in vivis levor; post fata quiescit*;" was verified remarkably in him; for after the death of Baron, he shewed himself most zealous to eternize his memory, and was at the expence of a monument to the honour of the deceased." From the Translation of Bayle's Dict. of 1710. p. 1143-4.

§ Francis Spira was a lawyer of great reputation at Cittadella in the Venetian State, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He had imbibed the principles of the Reformation, and was accused before John de la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento, the Pope's Nuncio at Venice. He made some concessions, and asked pardon of the papal minister for his errors. But the Nuncio insisted upon a public recantation. Spira was exceedingly averse to this measure; but as the pressing instances of his wife and his friends, who represented to him,

that

and conduct of this remarkable person at that time engaged the attention of the world, Mr. Scrimzeor is said to have collected memoirs of him in a publication entitled, "The Life of Francis Spira, by Henry of Scotland." This performance, however, does not appear in the catalogue of his works.

After he had stored his mind with the literature of foreign countries, and satisfied his curiosity as a traveller, it was his intention to have revisited Scotland. He might, without vanity, have entertained hopes, that the various knowledge which he had treasured would have won him a partial reception among his countrymen. An ambition of being usefully distinguished among them, as a man of letters, seems indeed, not unnaturally, supposed a principal motive of his desire to return. But the most sanguine projects of life are often strangely diverted by accident, or rather perhaps are invisibly turned by Providence from their purposed course. Mr. Scrimzeor, on his journey homeward, was to pass through Geneva. His fame had long forerun his footsteps. The syndics and other magistrates, upon his arrival, requested him to set up the profession of philosophy in that city; promising a compensation suitable to the exertion of his talents. He accepted the proposal, and established the philosophical chair.

After he had taught for some time at Geneva, a fire broke out in his neighbourhood, by which his house was consumed, and he himself reduced to great distress. His late pupils, the Bucherels, had not forgotten their obligations to him, and sent a considerable sum of money to his relief.

At this time flourished at Augsburg that famous mercantile family*, the Fuggers. Ulric Fugger was then its representative; a man possessed of prodigious wealth, passionately fond of literature, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and a munificent pa-

tron of learned men. Being informed, by means of his literary correspondence, of the misfortune which had befallen Mr. Scrimzeor in the burning of his house, he immediately sent him a pressing invitation to accept an asylum beneath his roof till his affairs could be re-established. Mr. Scrimzeor, gladly availing himself of such a hospitable kindness, lost no time in going to Germany.

Whilst residing at Augsburg with Mr. Fugger, he was much employed in augmenting his patron's library by vast collections, purchased from every corner of Europe. Manuscripts of the Græek and Latin authors were then of inestimable value, and seem to have been more particularly the object of Mr. Scrimzeor's researches.

He did not lead a life of yawning indolence amidst these treasures, and, like a mere unfeeling collector †, leave them unenjoyed. As librarian, he was not contented to act the part of a black eunuch to his literary seraglio. He seems to have forgotten, that he was not its Grand Sultan, and accordingly ranged at will among surrounding beauties. To quit a figure which I fear, to carry farther, he composed many works of great learning and ingenuity, whilst he continued in a situation so peculiarly agreeable to the views and habits of a scholar.

When his manuscripts were ready for the press, he was desirous of returning to Geneva to print them. His patron Fugger recommended him, for this purpose, to the very learned Henry Stephens, one of his pensioners, and at that time one of the most celebrated printers in Europe.

Immediately on his arrival at Geneva, 1563, he was earnestly solicited by the magistrates to resume the chair of philosophy. Notwithstanding his compliance, and in consequence of it the dedication of much of his time to the study of physics, he, two years after-

that he must lose his practice and ruin his affairs by persisting against it, he at last complied. Shortly after he fell into a deep melancholy, lost his health, and was removed to Padua for the advice of physicians and divines; but, his disorders augmented. The recantation, which he said he had made from cowardice and interest, filled his mind with continual horror and remorse; insomuch that he sometimes imagined that he felt the torments of the damned. No means being found to restore either his health or his peace of mind, in 1548 he fell a victim to his miserable situation. See Collyer's Dict.—Spira.

* They were ennobled by the Emperor in 1510, under the title of Barons of Kiriberg and Waidenberg.

† Collyer's *non sunt litterari*—is an old adage, sometimes proved not destitute of truth.

wards,

wards, instituted a course of lectures in the civil law, and had the honour of being its first founder and professor at Geneva.

As soon as he was settled again in this city, he hoped, amidst his other occupations, to have prosecuted the great object of his literary fame, the printing of his various works. But a suspicion which Henry Stephens entertained, that it was his intention to set up a rival press at Geneva, occasioned great dissensions between them. The result of the quarrel, though I cannot explain its circumstances, was, that the republic of letters, during Mr. Scrimzeor's life, was deprived of his valuable productions. They fell, most of them, at his death, into the hands of Isaac Casaubon, who has been accused of publishing considerable portions of them as his own.

Some account of Mr. Scrimzeor's several performances will give you an idea of his extensive erudition.

He wrote critical and explanatory notes upon Athenæus's * Deipnosophists, or Table-conversations of Philosophers and Learned Men of Antiquity; having first collated several manuscripts of his author. This work Casaubon published at Leyden in 1600; but without distinguishing his own notes from those of Scrimzeor.

A Commentary and Emendations of the Geography of Strabo † were among our author's literary remains. These were published in Casaubon's Parisian edition of Strabo, 1620. Henry Stephens, from an idea of justice due to Scrimzeor's literary fame, notwithstanding the violent animosity which had subsisted betwixt them, reproaches Casaubon for adopting our Scottish critic's lucubrations on Strabo without acknowledgement. Dempster assures us, that Scrimzeor, in his MS. letters, mentions his design of publishing this

performance; whence it is probable, that his work appeared to himself of considerable consequence, and had taken up much of his attention. Although Casaubon, in his ample notes exhibited at the foot of Strabo's text, makes no confession of having derived anything from Scrimzeor, it must not be concealed, that, in an epistle to Sir Peter Young, our Critic's nephew, through whom the Commentary and Emendations of Strabo came into his hands, Casaubon acknowledges how very useful to him they might be made; for speaking there of his intended edition of Strabo, he says †, "It cannot be expressed how much assistance I may obtain from your notes of Scrimzeor."

Strabo's work is divided into seventeen books, and is equally esteemed for the elegance and purity of its language, and the vast compass of various knowledge which it contains. The first book discusses the dignity of the science of geography, and the necessity of cultivating it for the advancement of philology, politics, physics, and criticism. In the latter part of the first book, he examines certain assertions of Eratosthenes, a former geographer, and detects the errors of that author. Eratosthenes thought the whole voyage of Ulysses a mere figment in geography, and says facetiously enough,—“It will be known what those places were *per quæ errantem Ulysses duxit poeta* ||, when we are first informed what coluber it was who sewed up the bag of winds which Homer gives to Æolus.” Strabo in many points defends the venerable bard with forcible arguments, and Polybius joins his authority on the same side.

The Greek geographer commences his second book with examining some disputable matters in the third of Eratosthenes. These, however, he partly defends against the reprehensions of

* Athenæus was a grammarian of Naucrates in Ægypt, and lived in the second century. His *Deipnosophistæ* is a very curious and learned work, in fifteen books. It is full of interesting anecdotes and descriptions of antient manners, and has preserved many relics of Grecian poetry not to be found elsewhere.

† Strabo was a native of Amasia on the borders of Cappadocia, of a family originally Cretan. He flourished in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. None of his compositions remain but his *Geography*, written in Greek. He travelled over many parts of the world to collect information on geographical and historical subjects.

‡ *Quantum ad eam rem (novam nempe Strabonis editionem) juvare nos tuæ illæ notæ Scrimgerianæ queant, ne diei quidem potest.* Epist. Casaub. 514.

|| “Through which the poet leads his wandering hero.”—See the passage in Casaubon's 4th note, p. 40, of Strabo, and first book.

Hipparchus, and partly corrects. The principal question betwixt Strabo and Hipparchus is, whether Eratosthenes had improved the geography of the ancients. This seems denied by Hipparchus, and particularly on the topic of his geography of the northern side of India. Strabo takes up his cause; but is thought by his commentators rather to quibble upon it, in the manner of his friends, the Stoics, than to advance much solid argument. He next proceeds to consider some opinions of Posidonius relative to the ocean, and of Polybius on the number of the zones and other subjects of geographic science; concluding this second book with his idea of a general system of geography, its principles, &c. a summary sketch of the Mediterranean Sea, as also of Europe, Asia, and Africa, with a dissertation on the climates and their several properties. The third book describes Spain and Portugal; the fourth Gaul, Britain, Ireland, Thule, the Alps, &c. The fifth and sixth present an account of Italy and the Islands belonging to that country. The seventh treats at large of Germany, the country of the Getæ, Bastarnæ, Tauri, and other nations between the Rhine and the Tanais, north of the Danube; next of the Illyrians and other people south of that river, and all those lying on the Adriatic sea; but the latter part of this book has suffered mutilation. Greece and its Islands make the subject of the eighth, ninth, and tenth books: an account of Asia and Mount Taurus occupies the four next. The account of Asia is continued in the fifteenth, carrying us beyond Mount Taurus; and then it proceeds to describe particularly the continent of India, with Taprobana and its other adjacent Isles; and lastly Ariana, Gedrosia, Carmania, Susa, and Persia. The sixteenth contains those Asiatic regions which lie between the borders of Persia and Sufiana, and the river Nile; namely, Assyria, Babylonia, Syria, Judæa, &c. and the countries on either side of the Red Sea, particularly those of the Arabians and the Troglodytes. In the last book the geographer leads us thro' Egypt and Upper Æthiopia, and next in all those parts of Africa which were usually known to him. He finishes

the work with a corollary concerning the state and administration of the Roman Empire.—Such is the work of this celebrated Greek author; and it must be allowed that Casaubon has displayed, in his profuse annotations, all the opulence of erudition, geographical, historical, philosophical, and critical, &c. &c. and so great indeed is the store, that although he had accounted to his benefactor Scrimzeor for one moiety of it, the other had well sufficed for any one but a rapacious miser of literary fame. Could a process of reclamation, for all his stolen articles secreted from Scrimzeor's materials, be instituted in due form of law, it may be questioned, whether a jury of critics might not fairly award one half of the reputation acquired, or to be acquired, by this learned edition of Strabo, to our profound Commentator of Scotland.

Edward Herrison, a Scottish author, in his Commentary on Plutarch's Book concerning the Inconsistencies of the Stoics, informs us, that Scrimzeor collated different manuscripts of all the works of Plutarch. This undertaking appears sufficient to have occupied half the life of an ordinary critic. Every one knows how voluminous an author was the philosopher, historian, and orator of Chæroneæ. Whether our learned critic had meant to publish an edition of Plutarch's works is not known; but such an intention should seem highly probable from this laborious enterprise of collating them.

The ten books of Diogenes Laertius on the Lives, Opinions, and Apophthegms of the Philosophers, were collated from various manuscripts by Scrimzeor. His corrected text of this author, with notes full of erudition, came also into Casaubon's possession, and is supposed to have contributed much to the value of his edition of the Grecian Biographer printed at Paris in 1593.

The Works of Phornurus and Palæphatus were also among the collations of Mr. Scrimzeor. To the latter of these authors he made such considerable additions that the work became partly his own. These were two ancient authors who explain the fables of the heathen deities. The former wrote * *De Naturâ Deorum, seu de Fabularum Poeticarum Allegoriis Speculatio*. The

latter entitled his book *, *Amra*, *Sive de falsis Narrationibus*. These works were printed at Basil, 1570; whether in Greek or Latin I know not. But they have been published since, in both languages.

The manuscripts of them were for some time preserved in the library of Sir Peter Young, after that of his uncle Scrimzeor, which was brought into Scotland in 1573, had been added to it. What became of this valuable bequest at the death of the former, I am unable to inform you.

Our learned philologist left also behind him, in manuscript, the orations of Demosthenes, Æschines, and Cicero, and the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, all carefully collated.

Among his literary remains was a collection of his Latin epistles. The men of letters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries seem to have kept their republic, as it is called, more united and compact than it is at present, by an epistolary intercourse in the Latin language, then the universal medium of literature and science. This general spirit of communication could not but have contributed greatly to the advancement of learning, as well as to the pleasure, and, I may add, to the importance, of those who were engaged in its pursuit. The intercourse and union of enlightened men, able and disposed to promote the happiness of their fellow-creatures, cannot be too close. From such intellectual combination alone it is, that uniformity of religious, moral, and political principles, to its greatest attainable degree, can ever be expected; or, in other words, the greatest possible benefit derived from the cultivation of letters. But I hear you recalling my attention to the remaining works of our accomplished scholar, the particular subject of my Letter.

Of all the many performances which had exercised his pen, it does not appear that any were immediately published by himself but his Translation of Justinian's Novels into Greek. This was printed at Paris in 1558, and again with Holoander's Latin version at Antwerp in 1575. This work has been highly extolled both for the purity of its language and the accuracy of its exe-

cution, and is likely, according to some respectable opinions, to hold its estimation as long as any use or memory of the civil law shall exist.

* A Latin translation of The Basilics, or Basilics, as they are called by our civilians, is the last I have to mention of this author's performances. This is a collection of Roman Laws, which the Eastern Emperors Basil and Leo, who reigned in the fifth century, commanded to be translated into Greek, and which preserved their authority till the dissolution of the Eastern Empire. The Basilics comprehend the institutes, digests, code, and novels, and some of the edicts of Justinian and other Emperors. Of sixty original books, forty-one only remain. Mr. Scrimzeor collated them with various manuscripts, probably before he commenced his translation.

From the foregoing recital of the learned labours of this profound scholar and critic, you will conclude, that almost the whole of his life; although he arrived at old age, was spent in his library, and that the biographer, having now terminated the catalogue of his writings, is probably not distant from the conclusion of his life. Different years have been assigned for the time of his death; but it appears most likely, from a comparison of the different accounts of this event, that it happened very near the expiration of 1571, or at the beginning of the succeeding year, about the 66th year of his age. He died in the city of Geneva.

If you wish for a sketch of his literary portrait, it will be easily drawn; its characteristic features are few, but they are prominent and striking, and remote posterity may regard it with no inferior degree of respect. His industry and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge and recondite erudition were equalled only by the exquisite judgment which he displayed in his critical annotations and commentaries on the errors and obscurities of ancient books and manuscripts.

His acquisitions in the Greek, Latin, and oriental languages were reckoned much beyond those of most of the professed linguists of his time. You will conceive no light opinion of the compass

† "Things incredible, or concerning false Relations." La meilleure edit. de ce ouvrage est celle d'Amsterdam en 1688.—Nouveau Dict. Hist. Portatif, &c. sur l'article Palapbate.

of his general knowledge, when I tell you, that the great Cujacius * used to say, "that he never quitted Mr. Scrimgeour's conversation without having learned something new." But that which lent peculiar grace to such superiority, was the amiable modesty which upon all occasions was observed to accompany it. From the commendation given him by the illustrious civilian just mentioned, you will conclude, that he was not brood, with a jealous reserve, unlocked treasures of erudition; but that, conscious of possessing

stores too ample to be soon exhausted, at the same time that he avoided an ostentatious profusion of them, he obliged and delighted his friends by a liberal communication. From the period at which he lived, considered with the nature and extent of his studies, and his abilities in prosecuting them, he may deservedly be ranked among those eminent characters who have most successfully contributed their exertions to the revival of letters in Europe.

J. LETTICE.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
For APRIL 1795.

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

A Letter to H. Repton, Esq. on the Application of the Practice, as well as the Principles, of Landscape-Painting to Landscape-Gardening, &c. By Uvedale Price, Esq. To which is prefixed Mr. Repton's Letter to Mr. Price. Robson, New Bond-street.

WE have here once more before the Public the Author of the Essay on the Picturesque, defending himself, as well as he can, from the attacks of Mr. Repton, who has been roused by the bold novelties of that work to the vindication of his art, and of his great predecessor in it, Brown. Mr. P. in this last publication, relinquishes, as we had predicted, a considerable portion of his new theory; and so qualifies and limits the remainder, as to bring it much nearer to a conformity with the ancient and established principles of improvement. This mighty discovery of a fresh source of pleasure to be derived from the picturesque in rural scenery, amounts to little more, when properly modified and explained, than that the author prefers, in landscape, variety to

uniformity; and does not deny, what has been long ago sanctioned by the general judgment of mankind, that a happy union of both is necessary to excite genuine and perpetual delight.

He gives the reader, in the 80th page, a natural scene after his own taste, which is indeed strikingly and eminently beautiful. He takes care, however, to place it in the southern part of North America; and not merely for the sake of the acacias, magnolias, tulip-trees, and rhododendrons, which he scatters around it in exuberant profusion; but from a latent conviction, as we apprehend, that such a spot, however it might charm us under the genial influence of a tropical sun, would scarcely be tolerable in a northern region above ten days in the year. "The conve-

* Cujacius, Jacques, le plus célèbre jurisconsulte de son temps, et un des plus illustres oracles de la France au siècle 16me. — Moreau.

neatness and habitation, and the look separate considerations:" but surely they are such considerations as no rational improver would overlook; unless he desires to deter visitors from the scenes he has decorated; considering them, agreeably to the sentiments of the melancholy Jaques, as usurpers, and tyrants, who would frighten the wild inhabitants of those silent solitudes, "in their assigned and native dwelling-place."

That which pleases in the painter's landscape, or when exhibited only to the mind's eye, may cease to please, may become positively disagreeable, in living nature. Thus we admire the tempests of the younger Vanden-Velde and the wild scenery of Salvator; but we wish not the more to be in a storm at sea, or in a forest with banditti.

There is an affectation in this work, as there was also in the Essay, of a technical and peculiar phraseology. This excites a suspicion of an artifice, censured by Mr. Locke, which endeavours to conceal false principles by a far-fetched and singular language; an error which Mr. Repton, though a professor of the art, has very judiciously avoided. Thus we are told of garden-slopes which have a *hard* appearance; of clumps on their sides with a *blistered look*; that hoeing and weeding are necessary to *bigb-keeping*; that deer in groupes are *meagre* and *spotty*; that there is an *edginess* in gravel walks; &c. &c. To what purpose are such terms employed, which convey only obscure and indistinct ideas, and have too much the appearance of, what our author condemns in another place, *the cant of connoisseurship*?

Despairing to convert the improver into a painter, he tries to make his painter an improver, and, in his own detail, with perfect success. "Take (says our author) the most dressed and polished of all garden-scenes, and what may be supposed least to interest a painter, a mere flower-garden surrounded with shrubs and exotic trees. If we suppose two such flower-gardens were shewn to such a painter as Van Huysum—that in the one, the grouping of the shrubs, the flowers, and their ornamental accompaniments—their general effect, harmony, and connection—the variety of their forms, and their light and shadow, were such as his judgment approved; while in the other

ed, in patches—discordant—neither the same variety or composition—would he not be a better judge of the degree of superiority of the one over the other, and of the causes of that superiority, than a person who had not studied his art? Would not his criticisms and his directions be more likely to improve such scenes, than those of a gardener? And were he to paint them, is it not probable that the one he preferred would be the more beautiful, both in reality and on the canvas? The question therefore is not, whether the Caracci, Fraucisco Bolognese, or Salvator Rosa, would study landscapes in a flower-garden, but which of two scenes of the same character (whatever it be, from the Alps to a parterre) had most of those qualities that accord with the general principles of their art. Considered in this light, I am persuaded, that if, instead of Van Huysum, Salvator Rosa himself had been shewn two such flower-gardens, the same general principles would have made his and the Dutch painter's judgment agree. If this would be the case in a mere flower-garden, the more the scene was extended and diversified, the more it would get out of the province of the gardener, and into that of the painter."

The same ideas are more distinctly expressed in p. 46.

"It is true that you (meaning Mr. Repton) are not a Claude, a Gaspar, a Poussin, or a Titian; but you do as much as your powers will enable you to do, and which I by no means intend to undervalue when I place them at an immense distance from such masters, as well as from others I could name, who, by a successful study of their works, have transfused the spirit of them into their own. I am persuaded you have not the vanity to compare your forms and dispositions of objects (and I speak not of effects) to theirs; and that you must be sensible, that were the minds of artists such as those I have mentioned turned to the practical part, the same feelings, and experience which guided them to the happiest choices of their pictures, would equally guide them in nature. How indeed should it be otherwise? Such men would quickly see how groupes might best be improved by cutting down, by pruning, or by planting; they would discover the whole connection of the different landscapes and make the best use of the material the

...the Fountains of the
...we believe, will be too
...this encourage-
...their proper profession
...and improvement
...as they will find the spade
...the palette,
...less obedient to their
...the canvas. They will no
...the seasons, and the ele-
...the soil, at their command ;
...will not shine as they bid them,
...trees luxuriate with vigorous
...; their streams will not be
...rapid, nor their torrents pre-
...and abrupt ; they cannot re-
...the *edginess* of a border without
...the inconvenience of dirt, nor make
...clumps disappear with a wave
...brush ; the brambles and net-
...will now and then protrude in
...directions ; and the docks will
...their seeds to the gale in de-
...of the laws of the picturesque.

The most ingenious theory will be
...thought wild and extravagant, when
...proved by fact and by experiment ;
...our author, to do him justice,
...at least sufficiently aware of it.
Accordingly he makes, in this Letter,
...a defence of his former senti-
...ments, as, though it will not maintain
...him upon his first ground, may at least
...be thought to secure him no dishonour-
...able retreat.

" I have been represented, says he,
...as a person, who, had I the power, would
...destroy all the comforts of a place—
...all gravel walks and shrubberies—(in
...which case it would be proper to begin
...with my own)—allow no mowing, but
...wet every body in high grass—tear
...their clothes with brambles and briars—
...and send them up to their knees thro'
...dirty lanes between two cart-ruts.
Though I expected a good deal of this
...kind of misconception, yet it seemed
...to me quite unnecessary to recommend
...those comforts which every body was
...fond of, and with great reason ; espe-
...cially as I was not treating of the
...garden but of the grounds. My point
...was to shew, that there were many
...striking circumstances in nature which
...were either neglected or destroyed,
...from a narrow exclusive attachment to
...high polish ; and also from extending
...that polish too far, and with too little

...to beauty in its more general
...and enlarged sense.

" As, notwithstanding these mis-
...conceptions, my book has been more
...favourably received than I had any rea-
...son to expect, I will enter into some
...little detail (not very amusing, I fear)
...on the subject of those comforts, and it
...cannot be more properly discussed than
...in a Letter addressed to you.

" In this climate, particularly, gravel
...walks are indispensable ; and neatness
...and symmetry require, that in the most
...dressed parts they should be of uniform
...breadths, and consequently between
...two regular borders. On that account,
...however useful and ornamental, they
...cannot have the playful variety of a
...path, which in my idea is owing not
...merely to the variety of its curves, but
...to the lines of those curves being soft-
...ened into the untrodden grass, and the
...transitions insensibly made ; from
...whence proceeds what Hogarth calls,
...the waving lines that lead the eye a
...kind of wanton chace, and which dis-
...tinctness puts an immediate end to.
Were a gardener, for instance, to copy
...as nearly as possible all the waving
...lines of a path, and to make them as dis-
...tinct as those of a gravel walk, nothing
...could be more absurd and unnatural.
The whole of this principle is admir-
...ably exemplified in the remark of Annibal
...Caracci on the different styles of paint-
...ing (not drawing) of Raphael and Cor-
...reggio. He was so struck with these
...insensible transitions in the latter, that
...in a letter to his cousin Ludovico he
...said, " That St. Paul of Raphael,
...which I formerly looked upon as a
...miracle, now seems to me a piece of
...wood, so hard it is and so cutting."
It must be remembered also, that this
...was the judgment, not of a mere col-
...ourist, but of one whose style of draw-
...ing was remarkable for its firmness and
...precision. If, therefore, such a pain-
...ter may be supposed to have just ideas
...of the subject, a pathway (for no ob-
...ject is trifling which clearly shews the
...principle) has more of the requisites of
...beauty than any walk with distinct
...edges. Still, however, the gravel walk,
...from its symmetry, its neatness, and
...its dressed appearance, accords much
...more with what is soft and beautiful
...than with what is rude and pictu-
...resque : for example, were the simply
...beautiful scene I have just described
...close to a gentleman's house, he would
...very

very naturally make a regular gravel walk through it, and he would do very right; for convenience, neatness, and a dressed appearance, are in such cases among the first considerations. But then, according to the doctrine I have endeavoured to establish, such a walk would not improve the beauty of the scene, though it would give it what, on another principle is highly pleasing; on the contrary, however well it might be managed, however artfully carried among the trees and shrubs, and partially concealed and broken by them, still there is something in the lines of it that stiffly cut across every thing, and never, like the pathway, play, as it were, into the other objects, and insensibly steal among them. It was on that account I observed, that near the house picturesque beauty (for in that early part of my Essay I had made no objection to the term) must often be *sacrificed* to neatness, but that it was a *sacrifice*, and should not wantonly be made."

Thus our author descends at last to the level of common life and common sense; though he seems to lament the fatal necessity, and yields up decoration a reluctant *sacrifice* at the altars of convenience. But such, alas! is the inevitable condition of man; the interior covering of the body must be substantial, though the outermost be of satin, or of lace: and whatever elegance and magnificence illustrate the drawing-room, there still must somewhere be found a kitchen.

In the 39th page, after a bitter sarcasm on "*the self-taught genius*" of Brown, veiled indeed under the gauze of an Italian proverb, which ill applies to one among those rare characters, who, in the language of Virgil,

Inventas vitam excoluere per artes,

and to whom Mr. P. in common with the rest of our countrymen, is indebted for his first elements in the science of Improvements; our author observes, that from all the conversations that had passed between him and Mr. Repton, he had conceived Mr. R. not to be very conversant in the *study of the bigger artists* in painting. It is well for the credit of his consistency, that he has added in a parenthesis, perhaps he may have *rashly* conceived this. For in page 81, he pays Mr. R. some very handsome compliments on his drawings, as manifesting talents which made him wish to

Vol. XXVII.

know their author. Still he catches even these excellent productions the marks of an ignorance or a neglect of *the bigger artists*. How he has been enabled to make this discovery he does not declare; though we know that few failings can escape the perspicacity of criticism. His silence however on the grounds of his opinion might excite a suspicion in the minds of some readers that he finds such marks there, because he wishes to find them; and has exerted a diligence somewhat similar to that of Peter and his two brothers, when they were poring upon their father's will in quest of shoulder-knots; and what they were unable to make out *totidem verbis*, or *totidem syllabis*, presently discovered *tertio modo*, or *totidem literis*.

But tho' the new system of improvement by neglect and accident, as Mr. Repton ironically terms it, must be relinquished, and in fact is now so modified and restrained by its author as to retain little claim to originality, yet this Letter is not to be considered as deficient either in classical taste, or in animated language. Mr. Price in his Essay had described *painting* and *gardening* as sister-arts, proceeding from the same stock: to this Mr. R. objects, and looks on them rather as *congenial natures* brought together like man and wife; and warns his antagonist, while he exults in the office of mediator between these two "*imaginary personages*," of the danger of interfering in their occasional differences. To this observation Mr. P. thus replies in his present performance.

"These two arts, according to a very usual figure, I had called sisters; but I can have no objection to adopting your idea, and calling them husband and wife, for the union is still closer. You have not indeed assigned to your new married couple their respective sexes, but I can have no doubt about them. *Land-scape-gardening* is clearly the lady, and I must say you have taken a very unfair advantage of your intimacy with her: you have tried to make her elope, and you have proceeded as seducers generally do, not only by flattering her on her own peculiar charms and accomplishments, but by endeavouring to degrade her husband in her eyes; one of the most powerful, but not the most honourable means of seduction. He
I i "that

more than interferes between husband and wife; not he who, with equal love and regard for both, sincerely tries to promote a lasting union—whose aim it is to raise, not lower them in each other's esteem; but at the same time to convince the wife that she can never appear so amiable, or so respectable, as when closely united to her husband; and I may add in this case to such a husband."

The whole of this doughty contest may be comprised in a nutshell. Mr. P. is of opinion that much detriment has arisen to rural scenery by the injudicious interference of art; Mr. R. on the contrary is inclined to trust to her assistance, as likely in most cases to

be beneficial. The truth is, that she can improve but little, and can also spoil but little; that to scenes which are originally inspid and tame she can give but slender interest and importance, and that the sublimity of mountains, the beauty of spacious lakes and rivers, the solemnity of ancient and venerable woods, cannot be easily diminished through her ignorance or malignity. She is only the humble attendant and handmaid of nature, whose sedulity may be successfully exercised in contributing to the comfort of her mistress, but adds hardly a faint lustre to her inimitable charms, a counterfeit and vain dignity to her awful magnificence.

Rapport fait par Saint Just au Comité du Salut Public, &c.—Report made by Saint-Just to the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, in the Month of May, 1794, relative to the Expences incurred with the Neutral Powers. 8vo. pp. 45. Imprimeur by De Boffe, Gerard Street.

SAINT-JUST, the author of this Report, previous to the abolition of titles in France belonged to the class of Nobles, and was distinguished by the appellation of *Marquis de Fontvielle*. His intimacy with *Robespierre*, in whose favour and whose crimes he alike participated, proved the cause of his destruction, which the publication of the Report before us is said to have accelerated.

Perhaps the doctrine of that illustrious Magistrate **THE PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU**, that *Virtue is the basis of a Republican Government*, was never more forcibly illustrated than by the example of France, where the attempt to establish a Republic without that essential principle has so completely failed, that the Government—if Government it can be called—has degenerated into a pure Oligarchy, of which Tyranny the most odious and disgusting constitutes the leading feature; in which that corruption which has by the enemies to Monarchical States been frequently represented as peculiar to them, so eminently prevails, as to have become the principal means of securing and extending a power that has not been more unlawfully acquired than arbitrarily exercised.

The cautious policy of the Neutral Powers in abstaining from an interference in the present war has been generally supposed to proceed from a

laudable attention to the welfare and happiness of their subjects; and even very few of those who have openly questioned the wisdom of that policy have hitherto ventured to doubt the purity of the motives by which it was influenced. But, by the Report of Saint-Just, it is incontestibly proved, that they were actuated by a no less base and ignoble principle than the *auri sacra fames*; that their neutrality was the result of their avarice; and that they have submitted to the degradation of receiving a bribe from a set of men who, according to the confession of Saint-Just himself, have planned the subversion of all existing Governments.

"The Ministers are so much accustomed to deceive us with regard to the importance of these Neutral Powers, that they voluntarily abandon those decisive reasons which the interest of the Republic suggests, to talk to us of the interests of the Neutral Powers, and of the necessity of making every sacrifice in order to conciliate their friendship.

"I am heartily disgusted with the scandalous manœuvres and stupid political harangues with which we have been amused for these last four months. If the Ministers be not tired with imposing upon us, I am tired with their incessant attempts to mislead us; with seeing them offer us phantoms for subsidies, and open the veins of the public

no treasure to inflate and contemptible Powers, that they may make us constantly purchase their inactivity, cowardice, and perfidy. It would certainly have cost us less, much less, to combat and subdue them, than to buy their singular neutrality."

He then proceeds to state the impolicy of the French Ministers in paying the Neutral Powers for doing that which, according to him, their interest and their inclinations would have urged them to do, without the aid of any external impulse. Adverting to the situation in which those Powers were placed by the confederacy against France, and the success of the French arms, he says—

"Too weak to resist us; too circumspect to attempt it; sufficiently enlightened to perceive that if *French Liberty should triumph, all the Institutions by which Europe was governed would descend into the same Tomb with Kings and Monarchies*; not knowing what would be the event of this struggle, unprecedented in the annals of past times, what did their interest prescribe to them? — A prudent neutrality, which would secure them the goodwill of the Tyrants, in case Tyranny should prevail; which would delay their fall, and, at all events, render it less rude, if the French Republic should triumph over its enemies."

The French Envoys at the Courts of the Neutral Powers are not less abused by Saint-Just, than those Powers themselves: Henin and Descorche, the Ministers at Constantinople, are represented as two "Cowardly Rogues," engaged in plundering the State, and quarrelling about the division of the spoil; Citizen Tilly, the Envoy at Genoa, is termed "a coward and a Cheat;" and the other members of the Diplomatic Corps are treated with almost equal severity. The Ministers themselves are not exempted from the general censure, Saint-Just asserting that they adopted every possible means of augmenting the public expence in order that they might have the better opportunity of profiting by the money which passed through their hands. In short, if his account be true, and we can see no reason to doubt his veracity on this point, in the worst times of the most corrupt monarchy greater corruption never prevailed, than now obtained under the auspices of a Go-

vernment founded on the inalienable and scriptible Rights of Man."

On the Swiss, Saint-Just has the following remarks:

"Between the Swiss of 1794, and the Swiss of 1400, there is the same difference as between the times of Fabricius and those times in which the Roman Empire was exposed to public sale and knocked down to the best bidder. For a century past the people have lived upon their ancient reputation; they have lived upon the capital without increasing it, and at the period of the Revolution it was nearly consumed.

"The Swiss of 1400 would, at the very dawn of our Revolution, have proved themselves our dearest allies, our first defenders. The rapid succession of our victories would have demonstrated the utility of such a measure, but still the honour resulting from its adoption would have alone sufficed to influence their decision.

"But there is a God which Europe, for the last two hundred years, has adored; and if Europe be his temple, Switzerland is his sanctuary; — this God is money. The Swiss, in whom those qualities which constituted the basis of their reputation have lost their force, have preserved nothing that belonged to their ancestors, except hands more disposed to grasp money-bags than arms. The French Revolution, therefore, ought to have been regarded by the Swiss—those dealers in flesh and blood — as a mere object of commercial speculation; and considering it in that point of view they must, above all things, have desired to remain neuter.

"By observing a neutrality, they would have an opportunity to sell their troops to the Princes of the House of Bourbon, to the Combined Powers, and to Holland, which they could not have done had they been our allies.

"It was not their interest, however, to become our enemy; because, if the French Republic be suffered to exist, it will be of consequence to the Swiss to have her as an ally, who might protect them from the ambition of their neighbours; and it is also of consequence to them to have such a market open to them for the sale of their troops.

"Neutrality, which gave to the Swiss the resources of peace, secured

all the profits of war, by the provisions to the Republic, by freedom of commercial intercourse, and by the ever-varying influence of their position.

Neutrality was economical, and was ruinous."—"Thus every motive of interest combined to prescribe to the Swiss the necessity of remaining neutral.

"Such is the general spirit of the country, that to talk to the Swiss of anything but interest, the material interest of the moment, the interest of a few crown-pieces, would be to speak the language of William Tell, of the grammar of which there is, probably, not a single man in all Switzerland who has the smallest knowledge.

Again—"In Switzerland, political opinions are sold like meat, and the commerce of that country is unexampled on the earth: abroad, it sells as merchandise the blood of its people; and at home, the opinions of its inhabitants. Nothing but the sound of money can interest the Swiss."

It must be acknowledged that this account of the Swiss differs materially from the character given of them by Goldsmith in his delightful poem of "The Traveller;" but whether the French or the English writer has done them most justice, we shall leave to our readers to decide.

The Genoese came in for their share of abuse, in which merchants in general are, very liberally, included. Speaking of the sums expended in Genoa, in the purchase of corn, the Reporter says, "I flatter myself no one will have the impudence to talk to us of the principles of merchants, whose remorse has hands and a voracious mouth ever open; but the most impudent Minister has never talked to us here of her soul or her heart; the two former are the most essential articles in every merchant's stock. Look elsewhere for patriotism, for humanity, for human respect, for the dread of infamy; for among merchants you will find only one principle, one sentiment, one God,—and that God is Gold."

"The transactions that have taken place with this Republic have proved to you the truth of these axioms. If the blood, if the flesh of the Genoese had been proper food for our armies, the Genoese merchants would have sold us their own children to feed our troops with."

But the object of procuring corn, essential as it was, was not the only one for which an Envoy was sent to Genoa. Immense sums were expended in the laudable attempt to promote a revolution in that State in favour of French principles, and for the purpose of opening a road for the French troops into Italy, to accelerate the accomplishment of the grand project formed by the Convention, for promoting "a general explosion throughout Europe." Saint-Just appears to have been very much enraged at Citizen Tilly, the Resident at Genoa, for having failed in his efforts to effect this hopeful scheme.

To such a height was the system of bribery and corruption carried by these virtuous Republicans, that as far as we are enabled to estimate by the sums specified and those alluded to by Saint-Just, not less than ten millions sterling had been expended, previous to the month of May 1794, in attempts to conciliate the favour of Neutral Powers, to secure partisans, and to promote insurrections in Foreign States.—The Reporter strenuously advises the adoption of a different system, by employing the money hitherto appropriated to the above purposes, in corrupting the Ministers and Generals of the Combined Powers.—With his concluding exhortation, and the motion which it prefaced, we shall finish our account of a Report which tends to throw a strong light upon the principles and conduct of the executive power of France during the prevalence of Robespierre's faction.

"In order to promote dissensions among the Neutral Powers, let us boldly publish all our political correspondence with them since the thirty-first of May 1793; you will soon witness the salutary effects of such a measure, and will see what dirty faces were concealed in those countries behind the masks which we have removed.

"I therefore move, that all expenses incurred with the Neutral Powers, under the denomination of Secret Expenses, be annihilated; that our Ministers at the Courts of those Powers be only allowed to expend a certain sum to be fixed by the Committee, and to be appropriated to a specific object;—that all the political correspondence of our Ministers with the Courts of Sweden, Denmark, Genoa, Switzerland, and Venice, be published; and that the negotiations

negotiations with Turkey be alone accepted;—and that the Committee adjourn for the purpose of taking into its own hands all the savings to be produced by the different reforms, and

employ the same to furnish the cabinets, in the armies, and dominions of those Powers who are at war with the Republic.”

▲ Short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic, from October 1792 to October 1794, in a Series of Letters to an American: by Francis D'Ivernois, Esq. Elmsley, Strand.

[Concluded from Page 172.]

THIS violence of cruelty was succeeded by a short calm, which detained the minds of the Citizens of Geneva in a state of gloomy suspense and anxious apprehension. In this interval a project was issued from the Chancery of Berne against these unprecedented horrors;—and an order also was published by the Revolutionary Tribunal, forbidding the use of mourning for a year to come; which was followed by another, lowering the interest of money, and annulling all leases.

Having thus prepared the way for new enterprizes, it resumed the proceedings, which had been suspended, selecting four victims, three of whom had been Magistrates, for the exercise of its despotism.

“One of these,” says our Author, named Naville Gallatin, was a man of great talents, and defended himself with such eloquence and strength of argument, that one of his Judges, in giving sentence against him, said,—“I have two consciences; one of which tells me you are innocent; but the other tells me you must die, that the State may be saved.”—“When I die, answered the undaunted Magistrate, the State will lose a great Citizen.” The expression is bold, but perfectly characterises his elevated and undaunted spirit.

“And now,” continued he, when sentence of death was passed upon him, “now mark the fate which awaits you and your accomplices, for you must not hope that guilt like yours can go unpunished. You will find that all the ties of social order, which you have broken to attain your ends, will again be broken by those who succeed you in your crimes and in your power; new factions will be formed against you out of your own; and as you have united like wild beasts in pursuing your prey, so like wild beasts you will tear each other in pieces in devouring it. Thus will you avenge the cause of those who are fallen, and are yet to

fall sacrifices to your avarice and ambition. To them, as well as to me, the prospect of approaching immortality robs death of all its terrors; but to you the last moments of life will be embittered by reflections more poignant than any tortures you can suffer. The innocent blood you have shed will be heard against you, and you will die without daring to implore the mercy of heaven.”

There is an extract from a speech of this celebrated man, which he made when he was first brought before the Judges, introduced as a note upon the preceding passage; it is equally eloquent and intrepid with the one above cited, but too long for insertion in this place.

So great indeed was his reputation, and so highly was he revered by the Revolutionists themselves, that though they had given up their right to review the sentences of the Revolutionary Tribunal, yet on this occasion they shewed an earnest wish to resume it, in order to save his life. But before they could take the necessary steps, the Tribunal had an intimation of their intention, and disappointed it. They contrived that Naville's Executioners should come and demand him; and he, with the Ex-Syndic Fatio, was shot on a remote part of the ramparts in the middle of the night.

This dreadful authority was held for about a fortnight; during which period five hundred and eight persons in that small Republic were tried, and twenty-one only acquitted. Of the rest, thirty-seven were condemned to death, and four hundred and fifty either imprisoned or banished.

The Judges closed their commission with a declaration, the impudence and audacity of which can be paralleled only by its savage barbarity. “In discharging,” say they, “the duties imposed upon us, we have followed no general rules, have been guided by no legal principles.”

D'Ivernois we shall see, in the impartiality and candour of the Introduction, in which he mentions his countrymen as appearing at that time, September 23, 1794, to feel some remorse for their former cruelties; and secondly, what the Reader will be gratified to find, the contempt and hatred into which Bouquet, the prime mover of the mischief, had deplorably fallen. "He is still alive," says our Author; "but he lives in hourly apprehension of the just punishment of his crimes. The moment is at hand when he will envy the fate of those who have fallen sacrifices to the revolution he excited."

The Third Letter is dated October 3d 1794; and the Author, after lamenting that the appearance of moderation which had been commended in the preceding epistle, was unhappily again laid aside for the old system of devastation and plunder, introduces the following very important observation:

"It would seem that for these two years past, the more virtuous and enlightened part of the Genevese have laboured under a sort of infatuation, which, by an ill-timed spirit of moderation and forbearance, have drawn upon them the very dangers they most wished to avoid. These very men, for instance, whose turn of persecution was now come, had been weak enough to believe that the late military operations were made with no other view than to provide for their safety, and the security of the National independence. They therefore had waited the event of the contest with anxiety, and had continued their prayers for those who were in the end successful, until they were informed by the victors themselves, that they and their property were to be the fruits of the victory."

The powers of the General Assembly were at this time intrusted to twenty three Clubs, or Revolutionary Sections, who met twice in the day, and, sometimes collectively and sometimes separately, formed resolutions the most inconsistent and contradictory. Sometimes they permitted the workmen, who were under sentence of confinement to their own houses, to go to their shops three times in the day; and immediately after they retracted their permission. Sometimes they proposed that all the public instructors of youth

should be put in a provisional state of Requisition; sometimes they clamoured against the Arts and Sciences, as branches of Aristocracy.

Mr. D'Ivernois remarks in a subsequent passage, that the great object of the present Reformers of Geneva is *Equalization of Property*; and in a note upon the place congratulates the English Nation, that in the language of British patriots, the terms *Liberty and Property* are almost always united. "In truth," adds he, "no Revolution effected upon Jacobinical principles has ever had, or ever can have, any other effect, than that of transferring power and property into new hands, at the expence of justice, humanity, private happiness and public tranquility. On all such occasions the great Mass of the people, whose interest is the pretext, as its credulity is the instrument of the Revolution, has ever found, and ever will find, that *the holy duty of Insurrection* (to use the words of the Genevan Tribunal) *is turned against the insurgents*; it will discover by the tone of its new masters, that every thing around it has changed, except its own condition; and will return, disappointed and mortified, to its former situation, with nothing to console it for the interruption of its happiness, and the loss of its innocence. In Geneva, where all the people of property have been either plundered or driven away, the industrious poor already compare their situation to that of a town on the banks of a river, the inhabitants of which have, in a fit of madness, turned the stream into another bed."

It is distressing to humanity to reflect, that the Syndic Cayla, one of the first martyrs to this horrible Revolution, devoted a large portion of his income to the poor, and was not the only person of property who did so; for the Annual Fund voluntarily provided for their relief, was seldom less, and not unfrequently more, than the whole revenue of the State; that in fact a fifth part of the population of the Republic was supported by the contributions of the rest;—of those, who have since fallen sacrifices to the blind and brutal fury of the objects of their bounty. This charity and beneficence had been attributed to the unfortunate Cayla as a crime. His habit of distributing his bounty to the poor was with a view, said his oppressors, of corrupting them, by rendering them dependent. His largesses indeed

deed were improperly bestowed, since the very objects of it were those who clamoured the most loudly for his death.

The Letter concludes with several weighty observations, deduced from the events which have taken place; among which the following are found. 1. Wherever a Revolution upon French principles makes its appearance, it will infallibly begin where that of France ended, making terror the order of the day. 2. The fate of the civilized part of the world, and indeed of human nature itself, depends at this critical moment on the conduct of the people of property. They cannot now be ignorant of their danger; and may be assured that timidity and disunion are more ruinous to their cause than any exertions of their enemies. 3. New Revolutionary doctrines are more destructive in Free States than elsewhere; because Free States have nothing to add to Liberty but the abuse of it; and they are also more exposed to the introduction of these principles, because the forms of Government give an opportunity of turning Liberty into Licentiousness. Lastly, every Nation which enjoys a temperate and well regulated Liberty has no other means to preserve it, but to rise in a mass and repress the first attempt that may be made to abuse it.

In the Postscript, dated the 1st of January 1795, we have an account of the new scheme of taxation, which distinguishes the people of property, according to an arbitrary estimate of political sentiments, into three classes, by the names of Aristocrats, Indifferents, and Patriots; and agreeably to this arrangement the scale of assessment proceeds in geometrical progression. The Patriots are to pay 25% per Cent. but only on such estates as are not below the value of 800^l. The Indifferents pay 30% per Cent. on their estates in some cases, and begin to pay for estates of 300^l. value; and the Aristocrats 40% per Cent. the tax beginning at estates of the same amount with the rateable ones of the Indifferents.

The conduct of France at the conclusion of this scene of devastation is no less odious than contemptible. It was expected, that the new French Resident would recommend to the imitation of the Genevese, the system of moderation adopted at present by the Convention. But he contented himself with coldly censuring the conduct of his predecessor, and assuring them, that as France

will never permit ~~any~~ ~~other~~ ~~Nation~~ ~~to~~ ~~inter-~~ ~~fere~~ ~~in~~ ~~its~~ ~~domestic~~ ~~concerns~~, so would it scrupulously abstain from intermeddling in those of other Nations, particularly in those of an independent Ally. Thus having exerted all her strength to plunge the miserable Republic of Geneva into an abyss of misery, she has waited for the last struggles of the expiring victim, to tell it with contemptuous coldness, that she can only be a spectator of its distress, and is restrained by the *Law of Nations* from interfering with more than her wishes; though she refuses to give so slight a proof of the existence of those wishes, as to recommend her own boasted moderation.

To make the cruelty of such conduct still more poignant, and perhaps to diminish the abhorrence which their own despotism has excited, by giving the imitation of it an air of ridicule, the French have lately thrown the Revolution of Geneva into the shape of a Farce. and exhibited it on one of the Paris Theatres! The Revolutionary Tribunal was represented attired exactly in the detestable accoutrements which have been already described, with every addition that the ingenuity of malignant scorn could suggest or invent.

The reader will perceive that a work of this nature, replete with the most weighty and awful information, is not properly the subject of Criticism. The Author, who, as the translator tells in his advertisement, actually negotiated and signed the treaty mentioned in the First Letter with General Montesquiou, and was an eye-witness to the former part of the Revolution, relates in a clear and inartificial manner a very important historical transaction, and deduces from it many solid and impressive reflections; and the translator, without any pretensions to elegance, seems, as far as we can judge, having not consulted the original, to have executed the task of *introducing the subject to his Countrymen* with perspicuity and fidelity. This is the only matter concerning which the Public can be solicitous in the present momentous crisis. When our Liberty, our Property, and our very Existence, are at stake, enquiries into the niceties and refinements of literature become nugatory and ridiculous: and, solicitous to protect ourselves from anarchy and from slaughter, we have little disposition to meditate on accuracy of construction, or on harmony of periods.

[Concluded from Page 32.]

The watering-places in Devonshire are not, perhaps, exceeded by those in any other part of the kingdom.

The first of these is Exmouth, about ten miles from Exeter.

Prince calls Exmouth a *small hamlet*. And, in truth," observes Mr. Polwhele, "it was no other than an inconsiderable fishing-town, till one of the Judges of the circuit, in a very infirm state of health, went thither to bathe, and received great benefit from the place. This happened about a century ago; which brought Exmouth into repute, first with the people of Exeter, and gradually with the whole county—I might add, indeed, the whole island: since Exmouth is not only the oldest, but in general the best-frequented watering-place in Devonshire. It is furnished with every accommodation necessary to a watering-place. In the mean time, the beauties of Exmouth itself are such as require not the authority of a Judge of the circuit to recommend them."—"Exmouth lies near the sea-shore between the cliffs, which open, as it were, on purpose to receive it. It is well sheltered from the North-East and South-East winds, by some high hills, which rise almost close behind it, and which supply the place with excellent water. It fronts the North and South-West; which points extend from the city to the Berry-head, being a line including, by estimation, about twenty miles. Some of the houses are detached from the main groupe towards the West, and again to the North. The buildings, in general, are low and incommodious; but here and there are some good houses, inhabited by genteel families, which of late have made Exmouth their constant residence, and have now the pleasure of meeting in a good Assembly-room. The walks are delightfully pleasant, commanding views worthy the pencils of the best masters."—"But the country at the back of Exmouth is rather disagreeable, from the narrowness and roughness of the roads; which, in truth, are bad, on every account,—having very high hedges on each side of them, and being of a crumbling gravelly stratum, and covered on the surface with loose stones. The climate of this place is remarkably mild, which is proved, indeed, by the lack of many of luxuriant trees that

border upon the water: though in most situations so near the sea vegetation is visibly checked. The air of Exmouth is, undoubtedly, so favourable to persons labouring under consumptive disorders, especially those who have felt the first attack in an inland situation, that many have experienced the good effect of a winter residence in this place—owing, most probably, to its being sheltered from the Easterly wind, which has often been known to increase the cough, and occasion sudden and fatal hæmorrhages in watering-places deprived of this advantage. The rocks afford an abundance of sea-ore and other marine productions, serviceable to agriculture and medicine, which may be had at the expence only of collecting them."

The next watering-place of note in Devonshire is Sidmouth, which is "situated amidst two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the English channel, between Exmouth and Lyme Regis, about eleven miles South-East of Exeter. Though embosomed in this manner by hills, Sidmouth hath yet a fine open prospect of the sea. It was a good sea-port before its harbour was so choked up with sand, that no ships of burthen could enter it. Sidmouth is "a fischar town with a broke of that name, and a bay six miles West of Seton," says *Leland*. And *Sir W. Pole*—"Sidmouth, where the little river Sid runneth into the sea, is a small market town, and has been famous for fishing." And *Risdon*—"Since the surrender to the crown, Sidmouth is one of the chiefest fisher-towns of this shire, and serveth much provision into the Eastern parts; wherein her principal maintenance consists. But in times past, it was a port of some account, now choked with *cbisel* and sands by the vicissitude of the tides." At present the inhabitants are very badly supplied with fish. As a watering-place, Sidmouth deserves attention. It is much frequented by people of fashion—near three hundred yearly; and there is a constant succession of company. With respect to their accommodation, Sidmouth can boast an elegant ball-room, and, on the beach, a commodious tea-room and shed, frequented by Ladies as well as Gentlemen. Nor ought we to overlook the new livery stables nearly opposite the

London Inn, a neat circular building, with a fountain in the centre. Several good private houses have been lately erected in this town. But Sidmouth is not esteemed merely as the resort of people whose pursuit is pleasure. It is very commonly recommended to invalids, particularly to those who are affected by consumptions; as many of the faculty think this situation equal to the South of France. There are from sixty to eighty paupers in this parish—from fifteen to twenty day-labourers—from thirty to forty leaseholders—about fifteen freeholders, and between four and five hundred inhabitants, who are, in general, healthy and strong, and live to a good old age. Such, indeed, might be expected from the salubrity of the air, the fine dry soil, and a situation the most delicious, open to the south sea, yet not subject to fogs, and screened from all but the southern winds.”

“Thomas Jenkins, Esq. is the present Lord of the manor. This Gentleman (as a correspondent informs me) hath realized a considerable property, by purchasing pictures in Italy, and selling them in England.” Mr. Jenkins resides at Rome—“*a banchiere ab Corso Roma*. His house is the general resort of the English. Both a man of business and a lover of the Arts, he is hospitable and generous. Coins, statues, pictures, are judiciously selected by Mr. Jenkins, from a vast variety of every kind, exhibited continually at Rome; and what he selects with judgment, he purchases with advantage to himself and friends. To him they apply on all occasions, as a guide in business and in taste.”

In the description of *Talaton* in the deanry of *Plymtree*, Mr. Polwhele has the following characteristic observation on the Devonshire cottages: “The church-town and Larkbeare village consist of neat houses. There is a peculiar trimness in some of the cottages; the front walls of which are overspread with vines: and, on the inside, there is a corresponding neatness, which is far otherwise with many of our Devonshire hamlets. As we pass through a village, we are often pleased at the appearance of the plain cob wall, the straw roof, the diamond pane, and flowers and herbs on each side of a porch hung with jessamine. But, should we enter the cottage, our expectations would be generally disappointed.” In this parish is a noble seat, lately the property of Sir George Yonge, but now of Sir

VOL. XXVII. APRIL 1795.

John Kennaway, who has recently returned from India with a large fortune.

Appended to the account of the parish of *Farway* in the deanry of *Hinton*, is the following curious note. “*Colyton* and *Southleigh* meet *Farway* in a point, within a dwelling house belonging to the *Marwood* family. The house, consequently, stands in three parishes. This situation might have been chosen merely for the whim of constantly eating, drinking, and sleeping, in three different parishes, and with no idea of evading church-offerings, parish-offices, and assessments, or the authority of peace-officers to execute limited warrants, and ascertain parish settlements. It occasioned, however, a dispute, in 1765, between the parishes of *Farway* and *Southleigh*, concerning the settlement of a man who, by having lived a servant in this house, was become chargeable as a pauper on one or both of them. As the part of the house which stands in *Colyton* consisted only of a dairy and some offices, and as the man could not be supposed to have dwelt any-where but where his table and bed were placed, the dispute lay only between *Farway* and *Southleigh*, in one of which parishes his settlement must have been required. At length it was agreed, that the charge of his maintenance should be borne by that parish in which he usually rested his head when in bed. For it seems the bed stood in both parishes, though the pillow was not so extensive. Two persons, therefore, being shewn the line in the floor of the kitchen, which was known to divide the two parishes, constructed a true perpendicular line from thence to that part of the garret where the man slept; and by that means determined that his head, and part of his body, must have lain in *Farway*, and his lower parts in *Southleigh*; in consequence of which decision, the former took the charge of him.”

In the parish of *Colyton* is *Colcombe-castle*, formerly a seat of the family of *De la Pole*, but now in ruins; a neat view of it is here given, inscribed to the present owner, at whose expence it was engraved.

In the adjoining parish of *Shute*, Sir John De la Pole has a noble seat, called *Shute House*, here accurately described. Here also we meet with an anecdote from *Risdon*, which may be read with pleasure. “*Shute* hath been a very ancient dwelling of personages of good worth,

worth, and some Knights surnamed
 there; as *Lilias de Sheete*, Sir *Wil-*
liam and Sir *Robert Sheete*, Knts. in
 the days of Henry III. from whom it
 came to Sir *Thomas Pyne*, Knt. by
 whose two daughters his patrimony was
 parted between *Bonvile* and *Hurtifra-*
vile; but this barton was wholly *Bon-*
vile's portion. In the time of King
 Edward III. Sir *William Bonvile* en-
 larged his estate, and became very great,
 as well by his own procuring as by the
 augmentation of his wife's estate, being
 one of the heirs of *Damerel* of *Woodby*,
 which man made his principal dwell-
 ings in this place. These ancient hou-
 ses of the Earl of Devonshire, and the
 Lord *Bonvile*, were commodiously seat-
 ed, both for profit and pleasure. How-
 beit, so near neighbours as they were,
 yet was there never any good agree-
 ment between them; for emulation
 caused the one to grudge and repine at
 the other's honour and happiness, so
 that there was neither familiarity nor
 friendship, much less good neighbour-
 hood, between them: which strange-
 ness was augmented by means of a cou-
 ple of hounds, and such exceptions
 taken, that their servants quarrelled,
 and the lords took party, so as it grew
 to great hatred, and could not be ap-
 peased until it was tried by single com-
 bat between them; the place *Cliff-*
heath, where it was stately performed
 by both parties. But after they had
 well tried each other's strength with
 their weapons, and breathed once or
 twice, at the next bout the Baron's
 sword fell out of the hilt, and so out of
 his hand, which the noble Earl per-
 ceiving, stood still; and, disdain-
 ing to take the least advantage of his adver-
 sary, cast away his sword also, which
 the Baron conceived as an assured testi-
 mony of his noble spirit, cast away his
 other weapon also, and in friendly man-
 ner, with open arms, went towards the
 Earl; which he perceiving (for gene-
 rous minds strive as much not to be
 vanquished in courtesie as in arms),
 hastened to meet him in the self-same
 manner; and so, by such expressions,
 each party movingly embraced each
 other, and after, during life, lived in
 great amity.

In the neighbouring parish of *Wid-*
worthy, is a deep and extensive stratum
 of *lime-stone*, and some excellent *free-*
stone. And on the London road,
 which bounds this parish towards the
 south, is a remarkably large flint rock,

about five feet in height, and four in
 width and depth. It is known by the
 name of *grey-stone*. If the conjectures
 of our Devonshire Antiquaries be right,
 it was placed there as a memorial of
 some Roman or Saxon chieftain buried
 near it. But I am rather inclined to
 think, that it was simply intended to
 mark the boundaries of the parish; since,
 at the southern extremity of *Wid-*
worthy, on the hill where it joins
Colyton, is another large flint rock of
 nearly the same dimensions.

In the parish of *Upottery* is a seat be-
 longing to *Henry Addington*, Esq. the
 Speaker of the House of Commons; and
 in the adjoining parish of *Dunkefwell* is
 an elegant mansion called *Wolford Lodge*,
 the property of Colonel *Simcoe*.
 "Sheltered by hills semicircularly
 ranged," says *Mr. Polwhele*, "on all
 quarters but the south, *Wolford Lodge*
 commands a fine view of pasture and
 corn-land, interspersed with trees. On
 approaching the house over *Blackdown*,
 as we suddenly descend from the dreary
 moor, we are struck with the pleasant-
 ness of the situation. Around the house
 are thriving plantations of oak, ash, and
 other forest trees. The hills rise boldly
 —having been formerly cliffs, out of
 which hath been dug a great variety of
 shells never before found in this coun-
 try."

Of *Tiverton* a very copious account is
 given, and deservedly, its antiquity and
 consequence considered. "The chief
 part of the town is built on a little hill
 or slope of land, triangularly formed by
 the courses of the *Exe* on the West,
 and the *Lowman* on the East; and the
 streams of these rivers uniting, make
 the Southern and lowest point. The
 summit of this eminence extends to
 about a furlong North of the higher
 buildings of the town, where stands the
 little cottage of *Villa Franca*; which,
 though small, may be seen from diffe-
 rent parts of the many surrounding
 higher hills at several miles distance.
 The greatest length of the town, from
 the highest part of *Elmore-street*, on
 the North-East, through the streets, to
 the end of *Westex* on the South-West,
 is nearly one mile. The greatest
 breadth, from *Waldron's Alms-house*
 on the West, through the streets, to
 near the turnpike-gate, towards *Co-*
lumbton on the East, is exactly three
 quarters of a mile. Over both the *Exe*
 and the *Lowman*, stone bridges have been
 long since built. That over the *Exe* is
 a very

a very good bridge. The four principal streets are commodious, and form a quadrangle, inclosing an area of gardens; in the centre of which is a bowling-green, perhaps the best and most frequented of any in the West of England. The two rivers afford plenty of fish in the proper seasons, and greatly assist towards the well-conducting of the several branches of the woollen trade, as well as in driving a great number of mills for grinding corn." A long account is given of the old Lords of Tiverton, the Courtenays, from whom it came to the Giffards, thence to Burgoyne, and lastly to Carew, the present possessor.

In noticing the church, Mr. Polwhele observes, "that it is a more respectable Gothic pile than any in Devonshire, except St. Peter's at Exeter. There is a small library adjoining the church. The altar-piece hath been praised as a fine painting. The subject is, *St. Peter delivered out of prison by the Angel*. There is said to be a richness in the colouring, but it is rather a glare, such as attracts vulgar admiration; and the piece is crowded; we do not see the particular personages in the picture with sufficient distinctness. The inscription over the pulpit—"Cry

aloud—Spare not—Lift up thy voice like a trumpet," may sometimes suggest, perhaps, a laughable comment on the preacher's lungs. In this church was a chapel built by the Earls of Devon, and appropriated for their burials. Here was the tomb of Edward Courtenay and his Countess, and his effigies in alabaster, richly gilt. On the tomb was the following inscription:

Ho! ho! who lies here?

'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate my wife, to me full dear.
We lived together fifty-five year.

That we spent we had,

That we left, we lost,

That we gave, we have."

Besides the plates in this volume already noticed, there are three placed at the end, which belong to the other volumes: these are a view of Hutland Abbey, the seat of Paul Orchard, Esq. at Hutland, near Bideford; a view of Kitley, the seat of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. near Plymouth; and the monument of Judge Gianville in Tavistock church, all elegantly engraved. After so full a review, we shall say no more on Mr. Polwhele's performance, than that we anxiously wish for the completion of his arduous undertaking.

W.

The History of the Principal Rivers of Great Britain. Vol. I. Folio: 1794.
John and Josiah Boydell.

[Concluded from Page 177.]

NEAR Little Wittenham is the seat of Mr. Dance, in describing which we find the following anecdote; "But tradition has given to this place an intellectual importance, which heightens at least, if it does not transcend, its native beauties. Here an oak had long flourished! and hard was his heart who suffered the axe to strike it, beneath whose shade Prior is said to have composed his poem of Henry and Emma. The Poet has described this spot as the scene of his interesting story; and such a tree might surely have been spared for the sake of its traditionary character, when the general ravage was made by its last possessor in the sylvan beauties of the place."

The eulogium attached to the unfortunate end of an amiable man deserves to be more generally diffused. "This bridge (i. e. the bridge at Henley) was finished in the year 1787, but the Architect Mr. Hayward, of Shropshire,

died before the work was begun. The design however having established his skill, it remains for us to display his virtue; and amid the surrounding beauties of Art and Nature, to record the more exalted influence of humanity. This amiable man returning to Henley in a crowded public vehicle, in very rainy and tempestuous weather, voluntarily resigned his seat within, to accommodate a woman who was severely suffering from her exposed situation without. This act of kindness produced a cold, which was followed by a fever, that shortly ended in his death. He had frequently expressed a wish, if he should die before the completion of the bridge, that he might be interred beneath the centre arch; but the inhabitants of Henley, correcting the effervescent zeal of his professional genius by a better zeal of their own, consigned his remains to an adjacent sepulchre in their parish church, where

K k 2

where a monument has been erected to perpetuate the skill of the Architect, and, which far transcends the first skill, the virtue of the man."

At Hampton the Author thus describes the seat of the late Mr. Garrick. The concluding reflections will impress themselves deeply in the breasts of every one who remembers the performances of that exquisite Actor.

"The principal object of this place is the villa of the late Mr. Garrick and the present residence of his widow. It is an elegant building, and with its accessory circumstances, produces a very pretty effect, though little more than the pediment is seen from the water; the lower part of the façade being obscured by a lofty wall that screens it from the road, beneath which an archway forms a communication between the lawn that falls down to the water, and the garden that is more immediately connected with the house. On this lawn, which is shaped with great taste, is a Grecian rotunda with an Ionic portico, that contains a fine statue of Shakspeare in white marble by Roubilliac. It is altogether a classic scene; while the Temple of Shakspeare continues a beautiful object in the retrospective view, for a considerable

way down the river. But we were influenced rather by the retrospect of our mind, directed to the first Actor of the English Stage, when we beheld this tribute which he paid to the first Poet of it. We, who remember well his matchless talents, are not afraid to declare that we never knew abilities which in a comparative scale of excellence were equal to his; and that the clearest idea of perfection we ever possessed from human skill was produced by his dramatic representations. When therefore we viewed the place where he dwelled; when we saw that it retained and promised long to retain the beauty it received from him, we felt an heightened regret that his unrivalled powers were passed for ever; that in a few years there will be no living memory of his excellence; and that the wonders of his genius will be so soon consigned to the fading care of traditionary fame."

A few inaccuracies in matters of fact might be pointed out; but as we consider that they would be better communicated to the Author to note as errata in the second Volume, we shall transmit them to the Publishers, to whom we wish success in this splendid and expensive undertaking.

Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and of the two preceding Centuries. Adorned with Sculptures. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. Cadell, jun. and Davies. Price 14s.

MANY of these Anecdotes have appeared in this Magazine under the Title of **ROSSIANA**, and have, we trust, afforded some amusement to our Readers. They are now collected together, corrected, and with many additions; and the Compiler has not spared pains or expence to render them models of typographic neatness and of elegant decoration.

The Volumes are inscribed to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort in the following manly, elegant, and appropriate terms:

"These volumes have perhaps some claim to the notice of **YOUR GRACE**, as they will shew you that the virtues which you practise upon principle, seem to be hereditary in your illustrious fa-

mily; and that it appears to be as natural in a **SOMERSET** to love his King and to serve his country, as it is for him to be royally descended and splendidly endowed."

"The **FRONTISPIECE**," we are afterwards informed, "which decorates these little Volumes was designed by a **YOUNG FRIEND** of the **COMPILER** *, "who," to make use of the words of a celebrated Foreign Artist on seeing a picture painted by him, "requires only the mediocrity of **RAFFAELLE**, with respect to rank and "to fortune, to enable him to become "the rival of that great Master in the "noblest efforts of his genius and of his "knowledge."

Thirty Letters on Various Subjects. By William Jackson. The Third Edition, with considerable Additions, 8vo. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

THESSE Letters are written by the ingenious Mr. Jackson of Exeter, whose Sermons and Sonatas have so long charmed the ears of the Public. It ap-

pears superfluous to say any thing of the elegant Work before us, as a *third* Edition has completely settled the opinions of Mankind upon it.

* Mr. Lock, jun. as we have heard. EDIT.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R L X V I I .

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

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 169.]

REGENT DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THE good Stanislaus King of Poland, driven from his dominions by the savage Charles the XIIth, took refuge in Paris, where he was supported at the expence of the Court of France. Some one complained to the Regent of the great sum of money that this exiled Monarch's support cost, and wished him to leave France. "Sir," replied the Duke of Orleans, nobly, "France has been, and I trust ever will be, the refuge of unfortunate Princes; and I shall most certainly not permit it to be violated, when so excellent a Prince as the King of Poland comes to claim it."

England has done itself immortal honour by the protection it has afforded to the Emigrant Nobility and Priesthood of France, during the late unparalleled Revolution in that country, and must ever have a claim to their gratitude, which they, perhaps, may think a little weakened by the attempt that (contrary to the advice of the most eloquent and best-informed person of his country or time) England has in an evil hour, and most unsuccessfully made, in conjunction with its steady and well-beloved allies, to dismember the monarchy of that kingdom, and to claim for herself those conquests which should have been made in the name of the infant and helpless Louis XVII.—The liberality and generosity that the British nation in general shewed to the unfortunate French who have resided among them, gave occasion to the following lines in 1791, to introduce a Lady of birth and of elegance to the notice of the Public.

TO MADAME DE S—

From Gallic horrors, and Sedition's roar,
Welcome, sweet Syren, to the British shore !

From his fam'd lyre such notes *Ambrosian*
drew,
And strait *Bæotia's* stones to order flew,
Leap'd into form, obedient to command,
And own'd the magic of the master's hand.

Hadst thou attun'd thy sweetly-
founding string,
Thine and thy bleeding country's
wrongs to sing ;
Hadst thou bewail'd, in thy all-powerful
strain,

The King a captive, and his Nobles slain ;
Whilst law and right, the sanctuary
and throne,
One equal wreck, one monstrous ruin
own ;

Nor age nor sex whilst Hell-born Ra-
pine spares,

The hoary prelate from the altar tears,
The sacred cloyster's reverend gloom
invades,

Drags into day the Heav'n-devoted
maids !

And (shame ! oh shame !) pollutes their
pious ears

With taunts profane, and with indecent
jeers ;

The furious rabble sure had learnt to
feel,

Rebellion's self had sheath'd his murd'-
rous steel ;

Discord for once had bade her horrors
cease,

And thou hadst sooth'd the madd'ning
herd to Peace !

How vain the thought ! for *Gallia's*
modern race

The antient fathers of their soil disgrace.
No more with zeal their Monarch
they obey ;

No more they bend to Beauty's softer
sway ;

Traitors to every power they once
ador'd,

And true to Licence only and the
Sword !

A *Roman* now, robb'd of his vast do-
 main,
 His subjects' loyalty implores in vain ;
 Proud *Austria's* daughter, *Gallia's* beau-
 teous Queen,
 Drest with each grace of *Pallas'* lofty
 mien,
 Displays her mournful majesty of charms
 Unheeded 'midst the din of civil arms :
 Their Royal child, with sad affright
 opprest,
 In vain seeks refuge in a parent's breast ;
 In vain his helpless suppliant arms ex-
 tends,
 No pity soothes, no pious care befriends,
 Whilst with a trembling voice and
 streaming eyes,
 " O spare my mother— spare your
 " Queen ! " he cries.
 (Patron of wretched *Gaul's* distracted
 land,
 Oh fainted Monarch *, arm thy venge-
 ful hand ;
 Grasp the red bolt, avert this foul dis-
 grace,
 And save the glories of thy sacred
 race !)
 Then, lovely Syren, welcome to this
 Isle,
 Where temper'd Liberty has deign'd
 to smile †
 Where equal laws the Prince and Pea-
 sant bind,
 And Kings are taught to venerate man-
 kind ;
 Where every Muse has fix'd her wil-
 ling seat,
 Where every talent finds a sure retreat ;
 Where soft Humanity (the country's
 boast)
 Beckons each wand'ring sufferer to the
 coast.
 Here whilst thy trembling fingers strike
 the lyre
 To notes of horror or of soft desire,
 Thy lips in sweet vibration pour around
 Each mingled melody of vocal sound ;
 And, whilst responsive to the well-
 struck strings,
 The little Loves expand their purple
 wings,
 O'er every charm of thy fair form pre-
 side,
 And each compos'd and decent motion
 guide ;

* St. Louis, the Tutelar Saint of France, from whom the present Royal Family is de-
 scended.

† Madame de S——'s father was Under-Intendant to M. Bertier, the Intendant of Paris
 who was executed by the mob a few years ago.

Whilst sad remembrance of a happier
 fate
 (A husband's love, a father's honoured
 state †)
 For one short pause arrests the liquid
 note,
 And the sigh lingers in thy tuneful
 throat ;
 Whilst warm with extacy our bosoms
 glow,
 For thy sad ills the generous tear shall
 flow,
 Pity with transport in each breast unite,
 And sympathy give virtue to delight.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

PHILIP DE COMINES.

This excellent Historian, after relating
 the account of the interview between
 Louis XI. of France and our King
 Edward the Fourth at Amiens, in 1475,
 says the King of France thus saluted
 him :—" Cousin, you are heartily wel-
 come ; there is no person living I was
 so desirous to see as yourself, and God
 be thanked we have met upon so good
 an occasion (that of signing a Peace be-
 tween the two Nations)." The King of
 England returned the compliment in a
 very good speech, and then the Chan-
 cellor of England, the Bishop of Lin-
 coln, began his speech with a *prophecy*
 (of which the English are always pro-
 vided).

" In my opinion," says Comines,
 " of all the countries of Europe with
 which I have ever been acquainted, the
 Government is no where so well ma-
 naged as in England ; the people are
 no where less obnoxious to violence and
 oppression, nor their property less lia-
 ble to the depredations of War than in
 England, for there the calamities of
 war fall only upon the authors of it."—
 Comines, Book V. Chap. xviii. sub
 Anno 1477.

FATHER GISBERT.

The " Eloquence Chretienne " of
 this celebrated Jesuit, with the Notes
 of M. L'Enfant, is an excellent book
 for young men who devote themselves
 to holy orders. Speaking of the de-
 fects of the preachers of his time, he
 says, which may be well applied to

many of those of our times, "Il manque de l'action & du mouvement à la plupart de nos predicateurs." "Their discourses," says he, "are cold and dry, the heart has no part in them. The pure light of reason," adds he, "requires animation; earnestness should be added to its force.—It is not enough to enlighten a congregation, they should likewise be moved."

From this want of animation in our preachers, the most excellent sermons lose their power, and many of our common people take refuge in Methodism, captivated by the ardor and the apparent interest their preachers take in what they are doing. Our clergy are in general educated to the ministry without being put into a particular plan of study for it, without being exercised in sacred composition and in declamation, both which exercises are in use in the seminaries abroad for Catholic Priests, and at the schools for Dissenting Ministers in our own country.

The most eloquent preacher, perhaps, of our times, is Mr. KIRVAN, of Dublin, a gentleman converted from Popery to Protestantism. His discourses in general last for an hour and a half; they are divided into three parts, and in spite of the length of time they take up, and the general prejudice against division in those articles, they are attended to by an elegant and learned audience with the most scrupulous and unremitting attention. Mr. Kirvan's tone of voice is not peculiarly agreeable, his person not particularly enchanting, nor his attitudes the most graceful; yet by the copiousness of his diction and the fervour of his animation, he arrests the attention of his hearers, *il entraîne ses auditeurs*. A man of letters in Dublin once asked Mr. Kirvan, whether, to enable himself to become so eloquent, he had particularly studied Demosthenes or Cicero. "No," replied he, "I have merely endeavoured to make the most eloquent of the Fathers of the Church my models." Some dignified Clergyman one day asked the late excellent Mr. Whitfield, why the preaching of himself, and of his followers, was better attended than those of the regular Clergy. "Alas! my Lord," replied Mr. Whitfield, "We preach not ourselves, but Him that sent us." Lord Bacon, whose great mind pervaded every object of art and of nature, says

finely, in speaking of sermons, "Wines which at the first treading run gently, are pleasanter than those which are forced by the wine-press, for these taste of the stone, and of the husk of the grape: so (adds he), those doctrines are exceedingly wholesome and sweet, which flow from the scriptures gently pressed, and are not wrested into controversies and common-places." Our clergy are too apt, in their discourses, to raise doubts against that religion they should merely teach: they raise doubts (according to the last excellent Charge of the present Bishop of Hereford) to persons who have very probably never heard of them before; and the doubts of those who have had the misfortune to hear them before, cannot be solved in a discourse of half an hour."

BOILEAU

used to be visited by an idle and an ignorant person, who complained to him, that he never returned his visits. "Sir," replied the satirist, "we are not upon equal terms. You call upon me merely to get rid of your time; when I call upon you, I lose mine."

Lucretius says,

*Exit sæpe foras magnis ex ædibus ille,
Esse domi quem pertæsum est, subito-
que revertit*

*Quippe foris nihilo melius qui sentiat
esse, &c.*

Tir'd of ourselves and sick of home,
We burst the doors abroad to roam;
Yet unalleviated our pain,
We pant but to return again.
We all within ourselves must find
A weight and heaviness of mind,
To arts or business unapply'd,
Nor by its own rich stores supply'd.
Our thoughts upon each other pressing,
By mere vacuity distressing,
We wisely seek for foreign aid,
Our neighbours' houses we invade;
Their minds distract, their quiet teize,
By vexing them ourselves to ease.

Soame Jenyns says, archly enough, "Foolish persons are in general wise enough to be soon tired of their own company."

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Count Zinzendorf says, in his Lecteur Royal, that when this Prince quitted Brussels, he desired one of his agents there occasionally to write to him the news. "What, would your Majesty

Majesty have your news good and bad, all together, as matters may chance to happen?" "To be sure, Sir," replied his Majesty; "but why do you put that question to me?" "Why, may it please your Majesty, my master, Don Juan, the Governor of the Low Countries, gives me positive orders never to send him any but what is good."

CARDINAL FLEURY,

on visiting his Bishopric of Frejus in Provence, for the first time, wrote to a friend of his—"Alas! I have seen my wife, and I am very soon tired of her." He signs his letter—"Fleury, Evêque de Frejus, par l'indignation—instead of le miséricorde, Divine." In another letter to the same friend, Cardinal Quirini, he says, on being appointed preceptor to the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XV),—"Louis the Fourteenth was a dying man when he did me the honour to entrust me with the education of the Dauphin. If he had been in a situation to have attended to what I told him, I should have entreated him to have released me from a burthen that made me tremble with apprehension. But after his death, my remonstrances were not listened to. This gave me an illness, and I can find no indemnification for the loss of my liberty."

The Cardinal, however, after all these fine sentiments, became Prime Minister of France at the age of seventy-two years. He would have preserved his country in a continual peace during his administration, had not the violence and virulence of a powerful faction produced the war of 1741, in which the Cardinal's usual good fortune failed him, and he died before the termination of it. This made Benedict the Fourteenth say of him, "That Cardinal Fleury was born in a lucky hour for his fortune, and died in a very unlucky hour for his reputation."

COMBALUSIER.

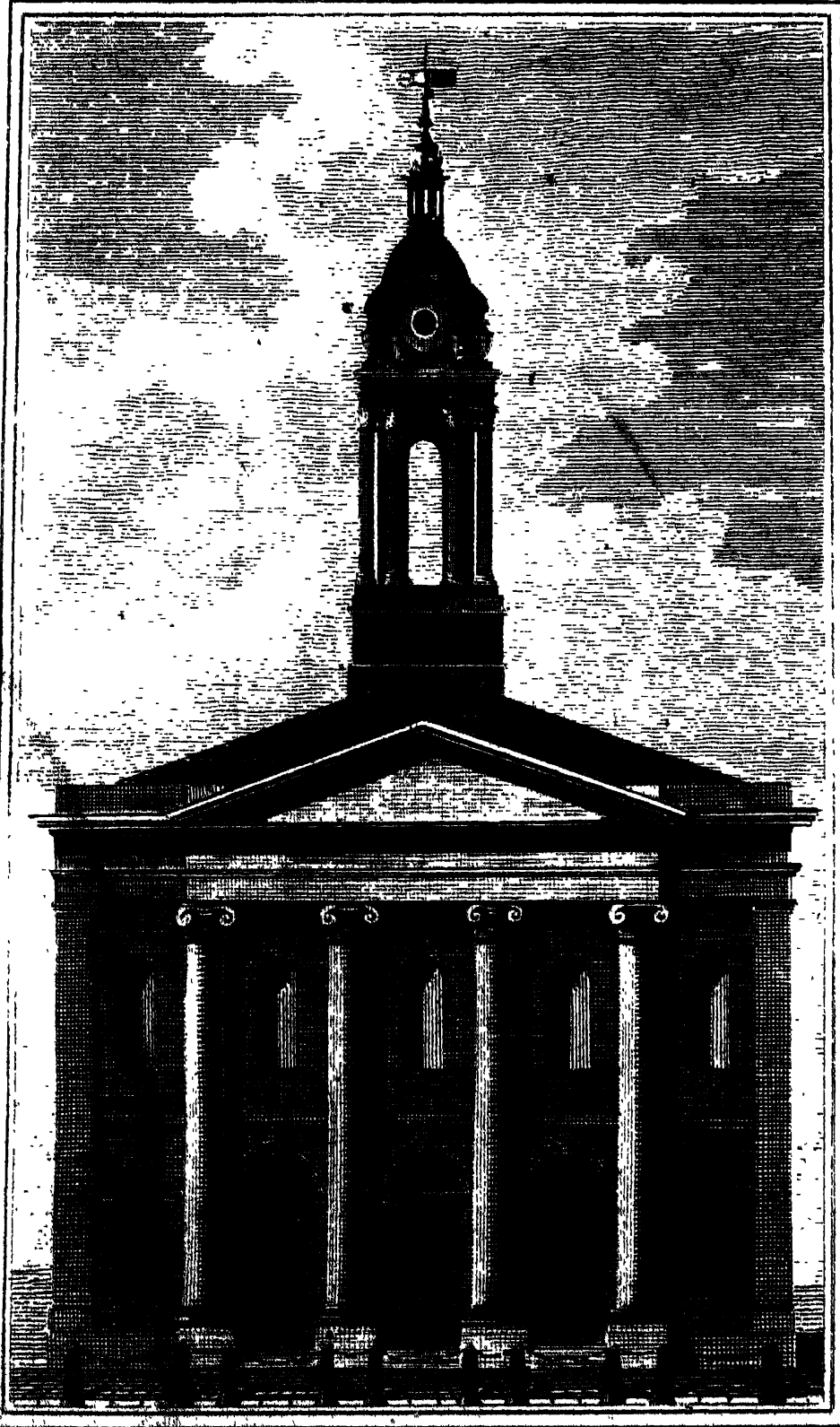
In the year 1762, the Parliament of Paris requested the Members of the University of that city to draw up a plan for the Education of Youth. M. Combalusier held the pen of the University, and published three Memoirs upon the subject, in one of which are these observations.

"Private Education isolates young men too much. It accustoms them to look upon themselves as the center of

attention. It gives them too much self-love. It neither imparts them with the social virtues, nor excites any degree of emulation in them, and estranges them from the idea of the common good. Every individual and every family should be formed upon the common and general plan of the great family (the Country) that comprehends them all. It is surely then of consequence to throw young persons as soon as possible into the company of young persons like to themselves, to unite them together by common exercises and common interests, and to give them always the idea of a general attention, equally divided amongst all, to animate them to excel each other in doing well, to teach them that all mankind are their brethren, that they are essentially equal, by their nature, and that they are effectually connected one with the other by a reciprocity of benefits, and that he is in fact the greatest of them all who is the most benevolent, that if there are ranks and distinctions in the state, every one that belongs to that state makes a part of it, and that every thing which contributes to the good and the glory of the great whole, is in that respect an object of attention and regard. Such is the striking pre-eminence of public over private education."

"A boy," says Goldsmith in his *Essays*, will learn more *true wisdom* in a public school in one year, than by private education in five.—It is not from Masters, but from their equals, that youth learn a knowledge of the world, the little tricks they play each other, and the punishment that frequently attends the commission of them, is a just picture of the great world, and all the ways of men are practised at a great school.

"Private and solitary vices," said the acute Dr Johnson, "are more dangerous than social vices, and society has been thought so necessary for the improvement of virtue and piety even in ascetics that the most rigorous Order of Monks known in Christian Europe, of the Convent of La Trappe in Normandy, were never suffered to be alone, except in their cells at bedtime,—they ate, they drank, they worked, they reposed, they prayed, all together, they appear to have been a public check and restraint upon each other; piety was excited by example, and mortification increased by emulation of pains and sufferings."



Elevation of the New Church of All Saints at Southampton.

Published April 1828 by Edward Moxon & Co. London.

PHILIP V. OF SPAIN.

“ Je mange bien, je bois bien, je dors bien, & cependant je ne me porte bien,” said a hypochondriacal Governor at the Pais de Vaud to his Physician. He replied, “ Monsieur, vous mangez trop bien, vous buvez trop bien, vous dormez trop bien, & pour cette raison vous ne vous portez jamais bien.” This might be applied to Philip, who was always complaining of his health, but was thus described by one who had frequent opportunities of seeing him: “ He eats heartily at dinner, goes out every day, afterwards sups more moderately, but takes always a large plate of soup and the whole of a fowl; sleeps for seven hours profoundly as soon as he lays his head upon his pillow, and is never disturbed either by the cough of his Queen (who constantly sleeps with him), or by the coming of her maids into the room, who are continually entering to her assistance.”—Philip was one day much embarrassed by the different accounts that had been given of some political occurrence by the different Foreign Ministers at his Court—“ I will wait,” said he, “ till the English Minister comes (who at that time was the late excellent Sir Benjamin Keene), he is of a Country that never deceives.”

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

There is extant a MS. Letter of this great Statesman to the late Duke of Newcastle respecting Wood's halfpence. It tells him, “ If after all

the Irish dislike the plan, I shall give it up, as I would never wish to oppose the general opinion of a Country on any measure whatever.”

VOLTAIRE.

A principal actor in the scenes mentioned in Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth, saw the author soon after the publication of his History, and asked him why he did not apply to him for some information, which he would very willingly have given him. Voltaire replied,—“ Monseigneur, s'il y a des erreurs dans mon livre, vous conviendrez au moins qu'il est bien écrit, & qu'il n'y a point d'histoire qu'on ne puisse accuser d'inexactitude.” The late Dr. Johnson used to say, that the History of Charles the Twelfth, by Voltaire, was one of the first pieces of historical writing in any language.

DEAN SWIFT.

Dr. Johnson, in his excellent work The Lives of the Poets, seems rather inclined to depreciate the talents of Swift, and hardly to suppose him capable of writing The Tale of the Tub. One of the most elegant scholars of the last century, the Cardinal de Polignac, told the celebrated Dr. King, of Oxford, one day in conversation, that Swift was really *un esprit createur*. What an eulogium from such a man, and at a time too when the French had not prostituted magnificent expressions to little matters!

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS
AT SOUTHAMPTON.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Church was begun in the Spring of the year 1792, though the ceremony of laying the first stone did not take place till the 3d of August, at which the Mayor and Corporation assisted. It is built upon the site of the old Church, which was so antient that there is no certain account of the time when it was erected. Some houses were pulled down in order to allow the new Church its present size.

The front of this building is in the High-street, is sixty-six feet six inches wide, and is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Ionic Order, four feet diameter, and thirty-six feet high, supporting a pediment, on each

side of which the angles are finished with Antæ, or Grecian pilasters. The three central spaces are filled in the lower part by three wide and commodious arches for the entrance doors, with fanlights over them to light the vestibule; and on each side, between the column and pilaster, is a semicircular-headed window lighting the gallery stair-cases. In the second range are five plain niches.

The flank next to East-street consists of eight windows in each range; the lower ones are six feet square, and the upper six feet by thirteen feet. The entablature runs round the Church, and is supported on each flank by the same

fort of *Antæ* or pilasters which are shewn in the front, and rest on a basement built of the materials of the old Church; all above which is of brick stuccoed.

The steeple, or rather turret, is at the east end, and is supported by an arch which covers the altar. It is not yet completed, but is to consist of six Corinthian columns, fifteen feet high, standing upon a square basement, adorned with the mouldings of a pedestal. The columns support a circular entablature, on which rises an Attic, so contrived as to present three faces for the dial. The reason of this uncommon disposition, we are told, is to make the dial as large as possible, as it is seen for many miles each way, on account of its being placed so high; and if it had been in the square basement of the turret, it would have been scarcely seen, as the limited expence in building the Church did not admit of a large and lofty tower, as is generally practised. The turret finishes with a dome and a small Attic order, with a gilt pine apple and a vane.

The outside of this Church has some of its parts imitated from various celebrated antient temples in Italy and Greece. The Ionic capitals are similar to those of the temple of *Minerva Polias* at *Priene* in *Ionia*, while the *Antæ*, or pilasters, are taken from a temple at *Athens*, and employed as in the temple of *Hercules* at *Cora* in Italy. There was a particular advantage in employing them here, as they, by requiring no projection for their bases, allowed the Church to be near one foot six inches wider than it could otherwise have been. They also strengthen the walls exactly where the bearings of the roof rest, and the wall between them is made only three bricks and a half thick, and four bricks in the pilasters. The circumstances under which this Church was designed were to make it contain the greatest possible number of seats, with the least expence, and to cover the whole of the ground as nearly as possible, as it is now full small for so large a parish.

This Church accordingly will contain from 13 to 1400 persons, which is many more than any building of the same dimensions ever contained. The omission of the Tower, together with the placing seats over the gallery stair-cases, is part

of the means by which this is effected. The dimensions of the inside are, length ninety-five feet, including the vestibule of entrance, but without the recess for the altar; breadth, sixty-one feet; height, from the pavement to the springing of the arched ceiling, is thirty-nine feet; and the rise of the arch being eight feet, makes the whole height within forty-seven feet.

The inside has a gallery round three sides. The same sort of *Antæ* are also employed as on the outside. The ceiling is ornamented with sunk square pannels, nearly in the manner of the arch of *Titus* at *Rome*, and is a segment of a circle from wall to wall unsupported by columns. The most extraordinary part of this Church is its roof, which is on a design never before attempted, and we may venture to say it is by much the most masterly performance of the kind in the world, not excepting that of the Theatre at *Oxford*.

A grand and bold simplicity is the great feature of the whole design; and as its author has had every possible opportunity of improving his talents, by being bred up under an Architect of the first eminence in this country, and has added the advantage of visiting all the most famous antient buildings, not only of Italy and France, but of Greece, Egypt, &c. on the spot, we may expect to see him produce something above the general character of English buildings. This, we find, is the first building of any consequence which he has been employed in since his return from his studies abroad, and we have no doubt but that he will be soon called forth to display those talents of which this is only the first essay, in buildings where he shall be more at liberty to exert them.

The substruction of this Church is divided into arched catacombs, which will bring in a considerable sum towards defraying the expence of building the Church, as they are sold, and become private property. They are so contrived, that no possible nuisance can ever arise from them; and as each coffin is inclosed in Portland stone, the custom, but too frequent, of carrying away the coffins to clear the vaults, or to dispose of the lead, is entirely prevented.

The altar is lighted by windows on each of its flanks instead of the common method of putting a large window over

the communion table. This Church could not have windows to the north on account of its adjoining to houses, nor in the front, on account of the noise in the High-street; it is therefore lighted only on the south side, and by two windows in the east end.

It will be completed (except the Turret, the building of which is deferred on account of the war) in the month of

July or August next, and will cost about 8000*l*.

The Architect of this elegant fabric is Mr. REVELLY, whose drawings of the temples and antient buildings of Greece and of Asia Minor, a few years ago, afforded so much instruction and amusement to the Connoisseurs of this country.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I APPREHEND you will think the following Letter from the late COLONEL STEDMAN to his Son not unworthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany. The young man to whom it was written died not long after at Jamaica, aged seventeen.

I am, &c. W.

MY DEAR JOHN,

AS the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you, these few lines, and which I beg of you often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly. Above all things fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious: but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, and of whatever nation, profession, or faith, while they are honest, and be ever so thyself; it is the best policy in the end, depend upon it.

Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing stroke.

Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will rot thy body, while they are a cancer in thy mind. To keep both sound, my dear, be never behind-hand with thy correspondent, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace.

By using air, exercise, diet, and recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigour.

Dear John, should fortune frown (which depend upon it sometimes she will), then look round on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, since come it must; while the good mind smiles at its sting, and defies its point.

Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good-natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, that

is, the whole creation without exception: detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God.

Obeys with temper, and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command.

Now, my dear boy, love Mrs. Stedman and her little children from your heart, if ever you had a real love for your dead father, who requests it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to her helpless little ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to befriend thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then shall the blessings of Almighty God overspread you and them, and we, together with your beloved mother, my dear Johanna, have a chance once more to meet, where, in the presence of our Heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope, of your once loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this, shall be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart to all eternity,

Yours,

JOHN GABRIEL STEDMAN.

*Hensely-House,
near Tiverton, Devon.*

Jan. 14, 1787.

P. S. Let not your grief for my decease overcome you; let your tears flow, my dear, with manly moderation, and trust that I am happy.

L. l. 2

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

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

THEIR Lordships resolved into a Committee to consider of the important subject before them, and to consider of Lord Thurlow's proposition respecting the mode of giving their final judgment in the case of Mr. Hastings.

Lord Thurlow spoke at some length in support of his proposition of last week, and moved the Committee to that effect.

Lord Carnarvon, we understood, declared himself of a contrary opinion.

The Lord Chancellor recommended a middle course; with a view to reconcile the contending opinions.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Their Lordships resumed their proceedings in the Committee on the evidence, &c. relative to the case of Mr. Hastings's impeachment. The Committee broke up at half past five.

The House resolved into a Committee on a Bill to supply a certain number of landmen for the service of the navy, Lord Walsingham in the Chair.

Earl Spencer, in moving the consideration of the Bill in the Committee, entered generally into a defence of the measure. He observed, that the exigencies and critical state of the country required a proceeding of the kind, by which, according to the most accurate calculation that could be formed, a number of able-bodied landmen exceeding 9700, would be furnished to the navy.

The Marquis of Buckingham took the opportunity to deliver his sentiments, which were rather against the measure. He wished that the hands of Government might be strengthened on the present occasion, but this proceeding, he said, would have the contrary effect. It appeared, he said, that 42,000 men were now protected from the press. Why were not the major part of these called into service? a much greater number of experienced seamen might then be obtained, than was now proposed of landmen by the present Bill. In addition to this expedient, he observed, that a constitutional power vested in the Crown (and was often practised in former days), to call upon every seaman in the kingdom for his maritime exertions in defence of the state. Even this resource would be infinitely preferable to the one now pro-

posed.—Great as was the exigency, he did not yet deem the case sufficiently strong to warrant such a measure.

Earl Spencer in reply observed, that the necessities of the state for a strong measure of the kind were too obvious to need mention; many of those persons protected from the press were employed in the transport service, in the coal trade, and in other marine employments essential to the public service, and to the subsistence of many parts of the country, and also (as far as related to the protection of apprentices) to the encouragement of a nursery for seamen. He did not think the measure would be attended with the ill consequences stated by the noble Marquis, but that with the other means taken to augment our naval force, it would produce such an additional number of efficient hands as would be of infinite service to our naval operations.

The different clauses of the Bill were afterwards agreed to by the Committee, and the House resuming, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Their Lordships, in a Committee of the whole House, resumed their proceedings on the evidence, &c. in the case of Mr. Hastings.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Marine and Land Mutiny Bills, the County Quota Bill, and to several private Bills.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Their Lordships resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the evidence, &c. in the case of Mr. Hastings, and made considerable progress therein.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Earl of Guildford gave notice that on Monday se'nnight he would move their Lordships to go into a Committee on the state of the nation.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills, viz. the Loan, the Wine Duty, the Spirits Duty, the Tea Duty, and the Ship-Owners Bills, together with two or three of a private and inferior nature.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

The Earl of Guildford acquainted their Lordships, that he intended to postpone his proposed motion for a Committee on the state of the nation from

Monday next until that day se'nnight ; and having moved accordingly, the necessary order was made.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Lord Grenville delivered a message from his Majesty, to the following effect :—That his Majesty, relying on the zeal and faithful support of the House of Lords, hopes that he will have the concurrence of the House in enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the present year, and to take such measures as the exigencies of the case may require.

It was ordered, on the motion of Lord Grenville, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be summoned on the occasion.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills ;—the former were as follow : the amended County Quota Bill, the National Debt Bill, the Exchequer Credit Bills, the additional Custom Duty Bill, and the Sallad Oil Duty Bill.

The order for taking his Majesty's message of yesterday to their Lordships, respecting a vote of credit for the exigencies of the current year, into consideration, being read,

Lord Grenville, after a few prefatory observations, moved an Address to his Majesty in answer to the above, which, as usual, was an echo to the message, promising the concurrence and support of the House, &c. which was agreed to.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

After some preliminary business was dispatched,

The Earl of Guildford arose to make his promised motion respecting the state of the nation. He prefaced it with a speech of considerable length, in which he took a copious and comprehensive view of the entire circumstances of the country, as well with regard to its foreign connections, as its domestic concerns, and insisted that the conduct of Ministers, on the whole, had been such, as plainly manifested their inability to guide the national affairs ; and such as rendered them unworthy of the confidence of Parliament.

His Lordship observed, that every thing dear to this country depended on the result of the inquiry ; by it the conduct of Ministers would be cleared up, the state of our resources would be discovered, and it could be seen whe-

ther the true policy of this country was to continue the war or not ; and concluded by moving, that their Lordships go into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the nation.

Lord Grenville rose to oppose the motion ; he observed that most, if not all the topics alluded to, had been already respectively, and in detail, before their Lordships, and their decisions on those occasions were diametrically opposite to the inferences now drawn by the noble Earl.—The commerce and resources of this country were very lately proved to have been flourishing and powerful (when the third year of war was considered) beyond any former period. Indeed of late it might be said, that England was the centre of the trade and wealth of Europe ; whereas, on the other hand, the resources of the enemy were in the last stage of declension.—Respecting the question of the origin of the war, it had been often discussed and decided on in both Houses of Parliament, a very great majority of which, as well as the bulk of the whole nation, agreed with him in deeming it a war of aggression on the part of the enemy, and of course, of necessary defence on our's. Under such circumstances, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne contended, that the war on the part of this country had not been successful, as insisted on by the noble Lord, and was of opinion that with respect to peace, this country ought to go any length to obtain it.

The Duke of Richmond defended the conduct of Ministers with respect to the war hitherto ; but now he thought the plan of operation should be changed to a defensive one, and that the greatest part of our attention should be turned to our naval force.

The Duke of Bedford spoke at some length in favour of the motion.

After which several Lords delivered their sentiments, when a division took place, and there appeared—In favour of the motion, 14 ; against it, 104 ; Majority, 90.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The House met at four o'clock, when the Hair Powder Bill, the London Militia Bill, the Seamens' Family Bill, &c. were read a second time, and committed for Monday se'nnight. Some private bills were also read, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

SIR William Pulteney moved a resolution to enforce the attendance of Members on ballot days, which, after a few amendments by Mr. Pitt and the Master of the Rolls, was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a sum not exceeding 1,863,000*l.* be funded in the five per cent. at a capital of 108 per cent.

Mr. Pitt, on making the motion, observed, that by an Act of Parliament all out-standing Bills, after 15 months, should bear interest, and that it was his intention in future to fund Navy Bills as soon as they were subject to interest.

Mr. Pitt also moved, that a sum not exceeding 41,688*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* *£.* granted to the Executors of Mr. Oswald.

This induced a short conversation between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Hufsey, Gen. Smith, and Mr. M. Robinson, who contended, that the propriety of paying so large a sum should be decided on by the Auditors of Public Accounts, and not by the Lords of the Treasury.

Sir William Pulteney contended that the account was strictly exact.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. Alderman Anderson presented a petition from the Wine Merchants of the City of London, complaining of the retrospective tendency of the tax on wine, which the petitioners could not but regard as unprecedented, and as making them liable to a duty which they could not charge on their customers.

The Speaker observed, that such petitions were not exactly regular respecting a Tax Bill, being presented in the same session.

Mr. Rose could not look upon the petition as unprecedented, for the same mode had been adopted when the duties on wines had been reduced.

Mr. Grey was of opinion that the Committee was the most proper place for debating this subject.

Mr. Walpole made some objections, founded on the assertion that his constituents had not sufficient notice of the nature of the tax.

The petition was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Wine Merchants' Petition was again presented by Mr. Alderman An-

The Speaker apprised the House that

he had in vain searched for precedents on the subject of a petition against a tax, but none was to be found from the year 1711 to the present time. A petition of a similar tendency from the Maltsters was rejected *nem. con.*; this decision, however, did not prevent the petitioners from receiving redress in the Committee.

The Petition was negatived *nem. con.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Sir William Young made his promised motion for repealing the 9th of Geo. I. and for charitable relief being afforded to the poor at their own houses.

On the question, that the Bill be committed, the House divided; Ayes, 95; Noes 2; Majority, 93.

The House resolved itself into a Committee (Mr. Serjeant Watson in the Chair) to take into consideration an additional duty on Foreign Wines.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer imagined that no great objection would be made to the Bill now before the Committee, except as far as regarded the time at which the duty should commence; this period he would propose to be the 23d of February.

Mr. Alderman Anderson declared that he thought the Wine Merchants hardly and unfairly dealt by, and complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken; he therefore moved an amendment—That the duty should not commence before the passing of the Bill, which he asserted to be the customary, and only just mode of proceeding.

Mr. Grey coincided perfectly in opinion with the worthy Alderman, and contended, that the operation of the Bill should not commence till it had received the Royal Assent.—He complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken, the survey on some having been made on the 23d, and on other stock not till the 27th.

Mr. Fox contended, that in many respects the Bill would operate as unequal and unjust, particularly at distant parts. He thought a few days could make no very material difference in the tendency or effect of the Bill, and that it was but mere justice to individuals that some delay should be granted; he thought himself therefore bound to vote for the amendment.

After a few observations from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Rose, a division took place :
Against

Against the amendment, 70 ; for it, 30 ; Majority, 40.

The several remaining clauses of the Bill were then agreed to by the Committee.

The House being resumed, Mr. Secretary at War, after a short introductory speech, moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expence that would be incurred by granting an additional allowance to the Officers of the Militia in time of peace, which, after a few observations from Gen. Tarleton and others, was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, he intended to fund Navy Bills to the amount of 1,800,000*l.* in the manner they were funded last year. It was moreover his intention to give to the holders of Navy Bills 108*l.* in the 5 per cent. for every 100*l.* they held, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

On the motion that the bill for an additional Duty on Foreign Wines be read a third time,

Gen. Tarleton produced a letter from his constituents, complaining of the great hardships to which they would be exposed by the operation of this new tax, especially from the unexpected date of its commencing to operate. He adduced several instances to prove the grievances complained of ; and also contended, that the new duty would bear peculiarly hard on other descriptions of persons, namely, on the Subaltern Officers of the Army, and persons who purchased wines several months ago, and for convenience were obliged to keep them in licensed cellars. He contended, that the tax would operate as a *post facto* law, and as a kind of requisition. He therefore would propose that the 23d of March be substituted in place of the 23d of February.

Sir W. Milner seconded the motion, and adduced other examples to corroborate its necessity.

Mr. Pitt opposed it ; upon which the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt then moved a rider to the Bill in favour of Admirals, Captains, and other Officers of the Navy. Ordered to make part of the Bill.

Mr. Pitt brought in a Bill for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the present Session, for raising a number of men throughout the country, to increase

his Majesty's Naval forces. The object of it was to continue in office all such Church-wardens and Parish Overseers till the object of the Bill was accomplished.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

General Smith rose to make and support his promised motion for redressing the grievances of which the military establishment of India had often, but ineffectually, complained. The Hon. General stated the grievances complained of by the Officers, under three different points of view ; the hardships endured from the nature of the climate ; the long and laborious services they rendered to this country, without their receiving any adequate reward, by military preferment or otherwise ; and finally, the hard and unnatural necessity imposed on them of not returning to their native country without resigning their commission. On each of these grievances the Hon. Gentleman dwelt a long time, and proved them really and undeservedly to exist by a variety of proofs of his own, and at a still greater length by a variety of extracts which he read from different memorials presented by the injured Officers to the Court of Directors ; and concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this House, that the Officers serving in India labour under weighty and unmerited grievances.

Col. Maitland said he was impressed with very serious reason for deprecating the agitation of the question at this moment, and particularly of calling into public notice any difference of opinion that might subsist between the Court of Directors and the Ministers of the Crown, who, he hoped, would soon adopt, on a broad and solid basis, some permanent arrangement on the business now under discussion ; in that hope he would persevere in his opinion, that the consideration of the subject should be deferred, and in that view he would move that the House do now adjourn.

Colonel Maitland's motion was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The Bill limiting the privilege of Franking was moved to be read a third time.

Mr. Dent took the liberty of mentioning that out of the 558 Members, there were a few only who abused this parliamentary indulgence. For the purpose, therefore, of discovering those who had been guilty of this abuse, he moved, " That there be laid before this House an account of the number of letters, and the

the amount of their postage, for the last two years, directed to and from the different Members, distinguishing the names of each individual.

Mr. Long thought that it would be impossible to gratify the Hon. Member to the full extent of his motion.

The motion was afterwards negatived.

Mr. Dent then moved for an account of the number of letters franked to and from the different Clerks in the Public Offices.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Westminster Election Petition standing one of the orders of the day, and 78 Members only being present at four o'clock, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Speaker was not more successful this day than yesterday, as 73 Members only were present; another adjournment of course took place.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Secretary at War moved, in a Committee of Supply, that a certain allowance be made to Subalterns of the Militia in times of peace. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Fox deferred his motion for a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill, enabling Petty Officers of the Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers of the Marines, to transfer a Portion of their Salary, during their absence on service, to their wives and families; and those who were not married, to dispose of the same in favour of their mothers.

Mr. Dundas entered into many reasons to evince the propriety of the measure he proposed, and shewed that it went not much farther than what had been already granted by former Acts of Parliament. Leave was given.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Alderman Curtis moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better encouragement of the Southern Whale Fishery. Leave given.

Mr. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill respecting Aliens arriving in or already resident in this country. Granted.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill for imposing a tax on those who wore Hair-Powder. The Bill was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, The Secretary at War said, that he

should propose that the allowance to be granted to Militia Subaltern Officers in time of peace should be defrayed out of the produce of the Land Tax for the year 1795. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Sir W. Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enforce an Act already existing, for the more decorous and exemplary observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, which, after a few observations from Mr. Joliffe, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. J. Hawkins Brown, and Sir Richard Hill, was granted.

Mr. Hobart having brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; and the Resolution being read, that the allowance to be granted to Subaltern Officers of the Militia in time of peace, be defrayed out of the produce from the Land Tax for the year 1795;

Mr. Fox said, he could not but oppose the present measure, as unconstitutional, and obliterating the line of separation that should always discriminate between the Militia and the standing Army.

Mr. Pitt did not feel disposed to offer many observations on the business before the House in its present stage, but on a future occasion would more amply express them.—He was sensible that the measure was a wise and necessary one, from having been pronounced such by persons best qualified to decide on its merits.

The Bill for laying a Duty on those who wear Hair-Powder was read a second time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Dundas brought up a Bill for enabling Petty Officers of the Navy to allot a certain part of their pay for the support of their wives, children, or mothers. Read a first time.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland brought in a Bill for raising a speedy supply of men to serve in his Majesty's Navy from Scotland. Read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Franking Bill, a very irregular conversation took place on the weight to be allowed, whether one or two ounces—after which the House divided on the clause for limiting it to one ounce.—Ayes, 96; Noes, 12; Majority, 84.

Mr. Long then moved, "That the number of letters to be received by any one Member in a day be fifteen:" Upon which the Committee divided: For Mr.

Mr. Long's motion, 34; against it, 31; Majority, 3.

The Committee then went through the whole of the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer adverted to the additional duty on insurances. This, he said, should not only extend to property on board ships, but was also to attach to all property insured on shore, in the proportion of two shillings on stamps for insurances under 100l. and of two shillings and sixpence on stamps for every 100l. additional. His motion was agreed to.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for obliging all persons wearing hair-powder to take out a licence for the same,

Mr. Pitt thought it advisable to propose two exceptions; one in favour of the subalterns and privates in the army, and all officers in the navy under the rank of Post Captain; the other respected the Clergy whose benefices or private property did not amount to 100l. per annum. He also proposed one alteration from his former plan, that of having the certificate taken out from the distributors of Stamps, instead of being registered with the Clerk of the Peace, as in the Game Tax. The tax, he said, should commence on the 5th of May next, and all persons exposed to its operation should for future years have their names registered from the month of April to the same month of the ensuing year.

General Macleod suggested the propriety of making some exceptions in favour of families where there were a great number of daughters, and that no more than the mother and two or three of her daughters should at most be exposed to it.

Mr. Cawthorn proposed to exempt half pay officers, and was supported by General Smith and others.

Mr. Pitt opposed this amendment, as repugnant to the principle of the Bill; but confessed himself inclined to listen to that of Gen. Macleod in favour of families where daughters were numerous.

A very long conversation ensued, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Pitt, Mr. Courtenay, Lord Sheffield, in favour of the Bill; and General Smith, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Buxton,

Alderman Newham, and Mr. Robinson, against many of the clauses and provisions.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

The report of the Committee on the tax for wearing Hair-Powder was brought up, and the Clauses read which went to exempt the Subaltern Officers of the Army and Navy; the Clergy whose benefice or private property did not amount to 100l. per ann. the corps of Cavalry and Yeomanry during the days they were called out to exercise, and when employed in actual service; and, finally, all unmarried daughters of every family except two.

Mr. Fox rose, agreeably to his promised notice, to move, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to inquire into the State of the Nation. In a speech of near four hours, in which his usual powers of argument, eloquence, and perspicuity were eminently displayed, he touched upon all the points in which the national dignity and interest are at present at stake. Mr. Fox began by calling the serious attention of the House to the present state of this country, of Europe, and of all the civilized world; to the different political opinions that were set afloat; and to the many and considerable dangers that now surrounded us, and menaced our destruction; and reminded the House, that if they wished to be considered as the true Representatives of the People, and respected by their Constituents abroad, they would loudly call for an accurate and detailed consideration of the State of the Nation, and not continue indolently and thoughtlessly to give a blind and implicit confidence to this or any other executive Government, especially at so awful and momentous a period. Mr. Fox then went into the more material grounds for his calling for an inquiry into the State of the Nation. These he drew from our own resources in men and money; the purposes they were now converted to; the state of our commerce, &c. from which these resources flowed; our continental connections, and our reasons for confiding in them.

The conduct of our own Cabinet was the next object of Mr. Fox's animadversion. The uniform conduct of Ministers, he said, from the beginning of the war, was impolitic and unwise; its object never was distinctly known, nor was the treatment experienced from us by the French Emigrants in England.

in France, or the Insur-
gents in Brittany, such as should encour-
age and induce them to rely on us
with security, or to lend us their cor-
dial concurrence and support.

In taking a survey of our naval de-
partment, Mr. Fox enumerated the
number of captures that had been made
during the present war, which he said
was unexampled in any former one,
and to which the recaptures bore no
favourable proportion.

Mr. Fox next called the attention of
the House to the situation of Ireland,
and after dwelling a considerable time
with great effect on this last topic,
and after placing in various lights the
misconduct of Ministers in this and
every other point to which his speech
alluded, Mr. Fox concluded with mov-
ing, "That the House resolve itself into
a Committee to consider of the State
of the Nation."

On the Question being put from the
Chair, the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer rose and expressed his marked and
pointed disapprobation of a certain
point adduced by Mr. Fox, and which
related to the affairs of Ireland. It
must be obvious to the House, that it
was a most tender and delicate subject,
and he doubted if it could at all be
regularly made the subject of discus-
sion in the British Parliament; at least,
from the very nature of the case, it
was impossible that the subject could
be discussed therein with that full and
ample information that its magnitude
and importance required.

With respect to the very voluminous
details, statements, and questions, which
constituted the main part of the Hon.
Gentleman's speech, when he con-
sidered the lights in which those were
placed by him, he could hardly believe
him *in earnest*, in the general inference
which he seemed to draw from the
whole; to follow, or to attempt to re-
fute which, it was now, happily to him,
an unnecessary task, as he had only to
bring to the recollection of the House
the result of former discussions, and its
decisions, on the very same subjects,
when they came regularly and in order
before it; when the facts and statements
on which those decisions were founded
were then recent and fresh in their re-
collection; he should therefore move
that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and supported at
some length, and with his usual ability,
the motion of his Right Hon. Friend

Mr. Canning opposed it, and spoke
in favour of the objections of the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Henniker and Mr. Wilberforce
followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. Fox replied, on which the House
divided, and there appeared in favour
of his motion, 63; against it, 219; Ma-
jority against Mr. Fox, 156.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

General Tarleton moved, that the
proper officers do lay before the House
a list of such Members as had certified
to the Postmaster-General their being
unable, from bodily infirmities, to frank
their own letters.---Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into
Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt informed the Committee,
that he had disposed of the Lottery
for the ensuing year; that the number
of tickets was 50,000, and the price of
each 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The surplus there-
fore, additional to the revenue, would
be the sum of 258,000*l.* 13*s.* for the
service of the current year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next
submitted to the Committee some modifi-
cation of the Tax on Life Insurances. As
the tax originally stood, it was thought,
by competent judges of these matters,
to be liable to much inconvenience in
the collection; it was therefore deemed
more advisable that it should attach on
the capital, not on the premium, as was
first intended. The Resolution passed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Pitt delivered a Message from
his Majesty, similar to that delivered by
Lord Grenville in the House of Lords,
—the consideration of which was refer-
red to the Committee of Supply.

The report of the resolutions of the
Committee of Ways and Means being
brought up,

Mr. Pitt said, that he felt so much
impressed by the weighty objections
brought against the Life Annuity Bill,
that he found himself induced to with-
draw it; the more so, as he had the
satisfaction to find, that the tax on Scot-
tish Spirits would be more productive
than he at first expected.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

The House resolved itself into a Com-
mittee of Supply, in order to take into
consideration his Majesty's Message.

Mr. Pitt reminded the Committee,
that on the opening of the Budget he
hinted the necessity there might be for
a vote of credit to answer the emergen-
cies of the present year. He would
therefore now move, that the sum of
2,500,000*l.*

1,500,000). be granted to his Majesty to defray the necessary expences that might occur, or which the exigencies of affairs might require.—Agreed to,

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The order of the day being moved, that the Bill for imposing a Tax on persons wearing Hair-Powder be read a third time,

Mr. Pitt moved the clauses already hinted at for excepting from the operation of this Tax Clergymen of all descriptions whose benefice or personal property did not exceed 100l. per. ann.; also subalterns of the army and navy; and the corps of yeomanry and cavalry on days of exercise, or when called out on actual service; after which the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Alderman Anderson rose in consequence of a notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a Bill more effectually to protect Merchants, Bankers, &c. from the depredations of their Clerks.—Leave was given.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, that the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee to consider of the means of enforcing a stricter observance of the Lord's Day, be discharged, and that the said Order do stand for Monday se'nnight.

This was opposed by Alderman Newnham, Mr. Dent, Mr. Courtenay, and others, who declared themselves altogether inimical to the tendency and principle of the Bill; upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. M. A. Taylor, that the consideration of the Bill in question be postponed to this day six months.

Against the Amendment 44; For it, 37; Majority 7.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Halhed rose to make his promised motion relative to Mr. Brothers; and having given the most honourable testimony to his private character, and vindicated his writings, as containing no matter of a treasonable tendency, he requested permission to lay on the table a copy of his works, for the use of such of the Members as chose to peruse them.

He then moved that his book be laid on the table.

No Member seconding the motion, it consequently, in the parliamentary phrase, fell to the ground.

Sir William Milner presented a petition from the Inhabitants, &c. of York, praying that the Honourable House would adopt every possible means for bringing about a speedy and honourable termination of the present unfortunate War.

Mr. Courtenay moved, that the Sheriffs, &c. of England and Wales be ordered to deliver in an account of the number of persons detained in the jails of the kingdom by processes and prosecutions of the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

On the Motion for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectually preventing the stealing of Dead Bodies,

Mr. Mainwaring rose and opposed it, as striking at the root of every useful and salutary science.

Mr. Taylor deprecated altogether the discussion of such a subject; and to get rid of it, moved the House to be counted out, when 34 Members only were found present.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that the Lords had agreed to the Alien Bill, the Norfolk Island Judicature Bill, the American Intercourse Bill, and several Private Bills.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and for increasing the Navy, by appropriating to its service such seamen as might be found among the privates of the Militia.—Leave given.

The Bill for granting an allowance in time of peace to the Subalterns of the Militia, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday se'nnight.

The Vote of Credit Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt moved, that on the rising of the House this day, it do adjourn till to-morrow se'nnight.—Adjourned accordingly.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE
TO ENGLAND PRESERVED.

WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR.

OF T have the stories of fictitious woe
Bid, from your eyes, the tear of pity
flow;

OfT have ye seen an Eastern State o'erthrown,
And made the Monarch's mis'ries all your
own.

Since thus in fancied griefs ye take a part,
And fates of foreign realms can touch your
heart;

M in a

How

How can you bid, if, veild of fiction's veil,
The truth itself pourtray our mournful tale;
If such the horrors of the scene command,
And show those horrors—in your native land!
Britons, ye; to-night our Bard pre-

fers
Tales of old times, that teem with great
events;

That live recorded on th' historic page,
And England's self the subject of the stage.
Oh England's cause, ah! who can plead in
vain?

What English breast is cold to such a strain?
Oh Greece, the patriot's, statesman's, hero's
name

Lies on the stage, and caught a second
time;

Each modern Grecian own'd the ancient fire,
And burnt to emulate his God-like fire;
Th' electric burst bespoke the common cause,
And shook the Theatre with one applause.

Oh! will not Britons, conscious of their
worth,

Revere the times that gave their heroes birth?
And as the swelling scene with pride displays
The virtues, glories, of those elder days,
Will not they vibrate to the patriot strain,
And feel the Briton glow in ev'ry vein?

You're now, as then, as honest as of old;
As free, tho' social; tho' refin'd, as bold:
And when we learn, from these our scenes
to-night,

How firmness, union, triumph over might;
How when, by treason, to your foes betray'd,
This Isle in slav'ry at their feet was laid,
Four Acts, a small but firm united band,
By freedom strengthen'd, chac'd them from
the land;

Warn'd by the mis'ries of your fathers fate,
You'll proudly vindicate your happier state;
Smile from your cliffs, directed by one mind,
At all the efforts of all foes combin'd;
Let none to you presume to dictate laws,
But, truly free, defend your country's cause.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS TO THE ABOVE.

Oh, native Land! from hence for ever
part

In Freedom, Union, thus supremely blest!
And shou'd thy Genius, Britain, know a
time

When Civil Discord sits from clime to clime;
When with the shock each neighb'ring Em-
pire groans,

And Ruin, menacing an hundred Thrones,
Shakes Europe's centre with his giant form—
Calm and collected shall thou face the storm;
With a thy sea-girt rocks securely firm'd,
Shalt stand, the Guardian of opprest man.

Blest in a Prince, whose virtue shall deserve,
Whose spirit his important trust preserve;
Still shall thy splendor, in those daridome
days,

Break on the world with undiminish'd blaze,
Survive the fall of each surrounding State,
Nor cease—till all Creation yield to Fate!

PROLOGUE *

TO CROTCHET LODGE.

WRITTEN BY DOCTOR HOULTON.

SPOKEN BY MR. FAWCETT IN THE CHA-
RACTER OF NIMBLE, DISGUISED AS
A SAILOR WITH A WOODEN LEG.

(Speaking as he enters.)

ZOUNDS, Messmate Author, if you must
have tricks,

Make me at once a "Devil on two Sticks,"
Not a poor imp on one, from home cast out,
Just like a beggar thus—to stump about.

(Coming forward.)

Good folk, I pray you, hear the lubber's
shift,

He says, he does me favour by this gift.

(Pointing to his wooden leg.)

As many a Tar, zealous for BRITAIN'S good,
Gones to splice his hull with honour's wood;
And e'en COMMANDERS in their country's
cause,

Wear this proud trophy 'midst the world's
applause;

And could they give the foe a harder stroke,
Wou'd wish each limb was made of *English*
Oak;

Then cheer, my boys! this prayer you all
will greet,

O, may Howe meet again the *Gallic Fleet*!

Whispering our Poet, I presum'd to judge
He meant his *round top* by his *Crotchet-Lodge*.
No, he replied—the title I present ye,
Describes the cabin of a *Cognoscenti*,
Who'll give the *Crotchet Science*, in full score,
Such terms as Amateurs ne'er heard before;
With whom exhibits, I shall hint, my lad,
A sporting Publican, stark staring mad;
Who'd rather draw one sentence from a play,
Than fifty corks from business or for pay.
Sir, Sir, cried I—*Crotchets* are undonfin'd,
And reign thro' life's great vessel here--the
MIND.

Brothers a-head, you smile--but I'll
maintain

We've all our own dear *Crotchet* of the brain.
Yes, Messrs. *Crotchet*, tho' you sneer, 'tis
true.

For *Crotchet*—*damnable* belong to you:
And *Legs*—but the *fashions* I'll not press,
Had you a thousand *Crotchets* in your dress,

* The lines marked with inverted commas were omitted in the delivery.

Ne'er heed it, girls—dress easy, spruce and light,

D—mme, dress as you please, you're always right;

A Sailer loves to see you neat and trim,
And *waist* or no *waist* is the same to him.

You giggle, *Beaux*—your *Crotchet* from the moon

Is to appear a perfect *Pantaloen*;

Why, if the *Caragnols* shou'd chance to meet you,

They may pop, and pop again—but never hit you.

So Bond-street sailors, stay at home, I beg,
You'd do no honour to a *wooden leg*!

“ One fashion shou'd prevail, when the
“ bright fur

“ Of BRUNSWICK comes to bless proud
Albion's HEIR †;

“ Rig out your *colours*, ev'ry top-mast bind

“ With gaudy *streamers*, floating on the wind;

“ This is no id'e *Crotchet* of the brain,

“ But grace and honour in fair BEAUTY'S
“ train;

“ For brave BRITANNIA claims her as her
“ own,

“ And hails HER lineal DAUGHTER of our
“ THRONE.”

No more, but humbly for our Bard to pray,
You'll not think *flat* the *Crotchets* of his play;
He now is practising both *shake* and *quaver*,
Grant him safe anch'rage in YOUR port of
Favour.

PROLOGUE

TO THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

A FARMER late (so Country Records say)

From the next market homeward took his way;

When, as the bleak unshelter'd Heath he crost,

Fast bound by winter in obdurate frost,
The driving snow-storm smote him in his coast,

High blow'd the North, and rous'd all its force:

Slow-pac'd and full of years, th' unequal strife
Long time he held, and struggled hard for life;
Vanquish'd at length, benumbed in every part,

The very life blood curdling at his heart,
Torpid he stood, in frozen fetters bound,
Doz'd, reel'd, and dropt expiring to the ground.

Haply his dog, by wond'rous instinct fraught,
With all the reas'ning attributes of thought,
Saw his sad state, and to his dying breast
Close cowering his devoted body prest;

† The Prologue was written and spoken a few weeks previous to the expected arrival of the Princess of Wales.

Then how'd amain for help, till passing
Some charitable ruttin lent an ear;
Rais'd him from earth, recall'd his ~~breath~~
breath,

And snatch'd him from the icy arms of death,
So when the chilling blast of secret woe

Checks the soul's genial current in its flow;
When death-like lethargy arrests the mind,

Till man forgets all feeling for his kind;
To his cold heart the friendly Muse can give

Warmth and a pulse that forces him to live;
By the sweet magic of her scene beguile,

And bend his rigid muscles with a smile;
Shake his stern breast with sympathetic fears,

And make his frozen eye-lids melt in tears;
Pursuing still her life-restoring plan,

Till he perceives and owns himself a Man:
Warm'd with these hopes, this night we

make appeal
To British hearts, for they are hearts that feel.

EPILOGUE.

THERE are—What shall I call them?
Two great Powers,

Who turn and overturn this world of ours;
Fortune and Folly—though 'not quite the
same

In property, they play each other's game.

Fortune makes poor men rich, then turns
'em o'er

To Folly, who soon strips them of their store,
—Oh! 'twas a mighty neat and lucky hit,
When Pat O'Leary snapt a wealthy Cot;
For why? his wants were big, his means
were small,

His wisdom less—and so he spent his all,
When Fortune turned about, and jilted Pat,
Was Fool or Fortune in the fault of that?
Sir Martin Madcap held the lucky dice,
He throw, and won Five Thousand in a trice,
Keep it! cried Caution—No, he threw
again,

Kick'd down the five, and cut with minus
ten.

Giles Jumble and his dame, a loving pair,
No brains had either, and of course no care;
Till (woe the day) when Fortune in her
spite,

Made Giles High Sheriff, and they dubb'd
him Knight:

Up they both go; my Lady leads the dance,
Sir Giles cuts capers on the wheel of chance;
Heads down, heels over, whirl'd and
whisk'd about,

No wonder if their shallow wits ran out;
Gigg'd by their neighbours, gull'd of all their
cash,

Down comes Sir GILZS and Co. with thun-
dering cash.

Who

Fortune's blind? she has
 on whom her favours
 For why does she enrich the weak and vain,
 And that her ventures may come home again?
 What's thro' like quicksilver, they lose nor
 weight
 Nor value in their locomotive state;
 No stop, no stay, so fast her clients follow,
 Ere one mouth shuts, another gapes to swal-
 low;
 Whilst like a Conjuror's ball, Presto be gone!
 The Pill that serv'd Sir Giles, now serves
 Sir John.
 Sir Eustace had a fair and lovely wife,
 Form'd to adorn and bless the nuptial life;
 Fortune's best gift in her best giving mood,
 Sir Eustace made that bad which Heav'n
 made good;
 Safely allur'd her into folly's course,
 Then curs'd his fate, and sued out redress.
 Unjust at Fortune's cruelty to rail,
 When we make all the miseries we bewail.
 Ah! generous Patrons, on whose breath
 depends
 The fortune of the Muse, and us her friends;
 If in your grace this night you shall bestow
 One sprig of laurel for your Poet's brow,
 Impart to me your flatt'ring commands,
 And sign them with the plaudit of your
 hands.

MARCH 19.

LIFE'S VAGARIES, A Comedy by
 Mr. O'KEEFE, was acted the first
 time at Covent-garden. The Charac-
 ters as follow:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Lord Torrendel, | Mr. Bernard. |
| Lord Arthur D' Aumerle, | Mr. Lewis. |
| Sir Hans Burgess, | Mr. Munden. |
| George Burgess, | Mr. Fawcett. |
| Dickens, | Mr. Quick. |
| Timolin, | Mr. Jolandone. |
| L'Aillet, | Mr. Farley. |
| Hoop, | Mr. Townhend. |
| Lady Torrendel, | Mrs. Pope. |
| Augusta, | Mrs. Wallis. |
| Fanny Dickens, | Mrs. Lee. |

Sir Hans Burgess having purchased a
 scope of land near the coast, wishes to
 establish it into a fashionable sea bathing
 place; and, to be thoroughly acquainted
 with the customs of others, sends his son
 George to Brighton, Weymouth,
 Scarborough, &c. This young Gentle-
 man is a very extraordinary character;
 a heart fraught with universal charity
 and benevolence, yet of so peevish
 disposition, that he will scarcely al-

low himself the comforts of life. He
 arrives at the town where the scene lies,
 after a walk of fourteen miles, covered
 with dust, and overcome with fatigue,
 to the surprize and vexation of his father,
 whose grand wish is to see him a man
 of ton and spirit. Lord Torrendel, a
 man of known gallantry, resides at a
 castle near; and, to prevent his wife
 from interrupting his pleasures, he pre-
 tends to be at Lisbon for the recovery
 of his health: his letters are dated from
 Portugal, and her's are conveyed to
 him by Dickens, a Banking Agent of
 Lord Torrendel's; however, the Lady's
 anxiety for her husband determines her
 to take shipping for Lisbon; she stops
 to change horses at the very mo-
 ment Dickens is about to forward to
 her a letter in Cumberland, where
 they suppose she still is; on opening it,
 with surprize and sorrow, she perceives
 the whole deception, and resolves, by
 means of a servant, to gain admittance
 into the castle. Sir Hans wishes to
 marry his son George to his ward Au-
 gusta, but fearing she will despise his
 fordid spirit, by the advice of Dickens
 he gives out that her uncle has made a
 second will in favour of some imaginary
 person, thereby to lower and cause her
 to rejoice in a union with George. Au-
 gusta submits to her loss, and accepts
 Dickens' offer of superintending the edu-
 cation of his daughter Fanny; what re-
 conciles her the more is her having been
 only adopted by her uncle, on his disin-
 heriting his own child for eloping
 with Lord Torrendel, the result of
 which unhappy event is Lord Arthur
 D'Aumerle, a gay thoughtless youth,
 who now arrives with Timolin, an Irish
 servant, to induce his father to see and
 countenance him. After many endea-
 vours he obtains admittance into the
 castle, where he is struck with affection
 at the sight of his mother's picture,
 which as he is taking down, Lord
 Torrendel enters. Not having seen him
 since childhood, he roughly demands
 what he wants, and who he is; Arthur
 kneels, and, pointing to the picture,
 discovers himself; but the obdurate
 father leaves him, when he, stung to
 the quick, starts up fiercely, and com-
 mands Timolin to carry his mother's
 picture to the lodgings, which he obey-
 ing, is taken up on his way for a rob-
 bery, and brought before Justice Dic-
 kens, at the very time Lord Arthur
 himself is undergoing examination for
 having defrauded several tradesmen of
 their

their goods, which he ordered in, and really meant to pay for, if his father gave the expected cash; but disappointment following, the imprudent Arthur refused to return the things: from this dilemma Sir Hans bails him, and only wishes his son George would follow his example. Lord Torrendel having seen Augusta, by an artifice of L'Aillet, struck with her beauty, desires him to borrow Sir Hans's livery, and by means of an invitation, as if from her guardian, to decoy her down to Sandgate Island, a place of his own, where he himself will join them. L'Aillet intrusts this business to Timolin, bribing him to assist, which he gives into that he may defend Augusta; but previous to this he had seen Lady Torrendel in the castle, and by a well-managed error takes her for Augusta, therefore gives the invitation to her, but at the same time warning her not to go, as it is a snare to take her to Lord Torrendel the Lady, rejoiced at the opportunity of confronting her husband, agrees to go, to the great surprise and contempt of Timolin. During this Lord Torrendel had altered his plan, and now commands L'Aillet to borrow Sir Hans's post-chaise, which he performing, bears the real Augusta to Sandgate Island, who is rescued by Lord Arthur, whilst Timolin and Thomas bring Lady Torrendel. Lord Torrendel is faithful to his word, but is much astonished when, in the expected Augusta, he recognizes his wife. He then repents, her Ladyship forgives, and the scene concludes with the marriage of Lord Arthur to Augusta, and George Burgefs to Fanny Dickins.

This Comedy, like most from the same Author, contains some improbability, some novelty of character, much to blame, and yet something to commend. The characters of George Burgefs, which at its outset promised more than it produced, and Lord Arthur, happily relieve each other, and some of the other parts are well sustained. The new actress Mrs. Lee comes from the Salisbury Stage. She is a lively little woman, and supported her part in a very respectable manner. In the Hoydens, she promises to afford much entertainment hereafter.

PROLOGUE

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

AND SPOKEN BY MR. MIDDLETON.

'TIS strange that authors, who so rarely find
Their prayers can move an audience to be kind,

Still send, with pitious tears,
Lorn,

The Prologue forth to deprecate your frowns,
Such doleful heralds, which would tell us
The timid struggles of a modest fear,
The surly Critic views with jealous eyes,
As the dull preface of the coming scene;
In vain, the dread hostility to calm,
E'en potent Flatt'ry tries her soothing balm,
Pity's a crime his lofty soul disdains,
And his pride feasts upon the Poet's pains.
Yet now no critic rancour need we fear,
For lib'ral Candour holds her empire here—
Candour, who scorns for little faults to pry,
But looks on merits with a partial eye.

And sure a Bard whose Muse so oft has
found

The happy pow'r to kindle mirth around,
Tho' in her sportive moods, averse to grace,
The rigid forms of *action, time, and place,*
While gen'rs objects animate her view,
May still her gay, luxuriant course pursue;
For, mid her whims, she still has shewn
the art

To press the USEFUL MORAL on the heart,
With just contempt the worthless to discard,
And deal to VIRTUE its deserv'd reward.

So aim'd the Bard * (if haply we may dare
Our humble scenes with noblest strains compare),

The Bard whose favour'd Muse could joy
afford,

That eas'd the cares of Rome's Imperial
Lord,

Who, in her satire frolicksome or wild,
Gave Vice the deepest wounds when most
she smil'd.

MARCH 21.

EDWY AND ELGIVA, A Tragedy,
by Mrs. D'Arblay, formerly Miss
Barney, was acted the first time at
Drury-lane. The characters as follow:

Edwy,	- -	Mr. Kemble.
Dunstan,	- -	Mr. Bentley.
Odo,	- -	Mr. Aickin.
Oldin,	- -	Mr. Palmer.
Sigisbert,	- -	Mr. C. Kemble.
Elgiva,	- -	Mrs. Siddons.
Eltruda,	- -	Mrs. Powell.

This Tragedy is founded on a Story taken from English History, and is one of the subjects on which Milton proposed to exercise his genius. Edwy, having become enamoured of his cousin Elgiva, is opposed in the match by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, supported by Archbishop Odo, and other Monkish Ecclesiasticks. By these Edwy is menaced with excommunication, which he disregarding marries Elgiva, who is seized

* HORACE.

The King charges
 the traitors
 with the treasons
 he accuses him for trea-
 son, and a Papist Priest, however,
 employed in England and excites a civil
 war, in which Henry falls an early vic-
 tim, and the first beheld the death of
 Edward, who had been assassinated by
 a Priest employed by Dunstan. The
 Author, in general, has adhered to his-
 torical fact.

The success of this Piece was not
 equal to what might have been expected
 from the acknowledged reputation of
 the Author. The construction of the
 Play was entitled to applause, and the
 language was beautiful and poetical;
 The sentiments just, and in character,
 and the Performers, with one exception,
 exerted themselves in a manner very
 much to their credit. The Piece, how-
 ever, was not approved; some Parts ap-
 peared to want curtailing, and some
 circumstances were introduced which
 created ludicrous associations. With all
 these drawbacks we cannot withhold
 our approbation of the Play in general,
 which we believe would afford much
 pleasure in the closet, and with a few
 curtailments and alterations might have
 claimed its place on the Theatre.

A Prologue, something too long, was
 spoken by Mr. Barrymore, and the Epi-
 logue by Mrs. Siddons.

APRIL 6.

WINDSOR CASTLE, a Drama in two
 parts, was acted the first time at Co-
 vent Garden. The Characters as fol-
 low:

King Edward,	-	Mr. Farren.
Prince of Wales,	-	Mr. Pope.
Spencer,	-	Mr. Macready.
Nevil,	-	Mr. Inledon.
Fitz Alan,	-	Mr. Bowden.
Leverett,	-	Mr. Fawcett.
Revel,	-	Mr. Burton.
Ferryman,	-	Mr. Rees.
Eustace,	-	Mr. Linton.
Countess of Kent,	-	Miss Wallis.
Lady Blanche,	-	Miss Hopkins.

SCENE,

WINDSOR and the NEIGHBOURHOOD.

This splendid representation is di-
 vided into two parts. The first Act is
 founded on the historic episode of the
 marriage of Edward the Black Prince
 to his cousin the Countess of Kent,
 who was daughter of Edmund of

Langley, and commonly called the Fair
 Maid of Kent. The Act is by Mr.
 Pearce, who has in some degree de-
 parted from the fidelity of our Chro-
 nicles, in order to make the event ana-
 logous to the nuptials of the illustrious
 Heir Apparent.

The second Act consists of a most
 splendid Ballet, superior in its decora-
 tions and expence to any Performance
 ever before exhibited. It is composed
 by Mr. Noverre, and exhibits the mar-
 riage of Peleus and Thetis, so much
 celebrated by the classic Poets. It is
 introduced as if by the retinue of Ed-
 ward III. in compliment to his son's
 marriage. This Ballet is made to diverge
 from the Greek Mythology, so as to
 confer an immediate compliment to the
 Prince and Princess of Wales.

The musick is principally by Mr.
 Solomon. the Overture by Dr. Haydn,
 and a beautiful Glee by Mr. Spofforth.
 The scenery is the most splendid and
 grand ever exhibited on the English
 Stage. The liberality of the Manager
 on this occasion cannot be spoken of
 in terms too high.

APRIL 8.

THE TELEGRAPH; or, NEW
 WAY OF KNOWING THINGS, A Pre-
 lude, was acted the first time at Covent
 Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Quick.
 The Characters as follow:

Sir Peter Curious,	Mr. Quick.
Fertile,	Mr. Fawcett.
Major O'Donnelly,	Mr. Haynes.
Drama,	Mr. Farley.
Feedwell,	Mr. Powell.
Lady Curious,	Mrs. Davenport.
Edging,	Miss Stuart.
Emily,	Miss Hopkins.

Sir Peter Curious, a rich City
 Knight, having long suspected his wife,
 and wishing, when in town, to know
 what is going on at his country-house
 at Sydenham, writes to Monsieur Mar-
 vel, who advertises to teach the use of
 the Telegraph, to come to him for that
 purpose.

His letter being intercepted by Fer-
 tile, to whom he had refused his niece,
 he waits upon Sir Peter, *à la Swift*,
 as Monsieur Marvel, and setting up a
 large telescope in his garden, makes
 him believe a brick-kiln seen through
 it is a Telegraph, by means of which
 he is enabled to discover the intrigues
 of Lady Curious, at Sydenham, with
 Major O'Donnelly and Mr. Drama.

but

but the knowledge of which he in fact obtains from Emily.

Possessed of his confidence by this expedient, Sir Peter proceeds immediately to Sydenham, with Fertile and Emily, leaving her under his care, while he suddenly steals on Lady Curious. On his arrival Sir Peter finds the Major and Mr. Drama, as described by Fertile, who having a Priest in rea-

diness to marry him to Emily, discovers himself, owns the trick put on Sir Peter, and joins in persuading him, in order to save her reputation, that the whole has been planned by Lady Curious, to laugh him out of his jealousy. On this Sir Peter becomes reconciled to his wife, and the piece concludes with a song from the Major on the use of the Telegraph.

P O E T R Y.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

D A M O N,

A PASTORAL BALLAD,

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. P. O.

(SON OF THE REV. LEARNED AND INGENUOUS DR. JOHN OGILVIE:)

A Young Gentleman of the most hopeful accomplishments, and the most amiable disposition, who died in September 1794 of the Yellow Fever, at Port-au-Prince, soon after his arrival in St. Domingo.

————— *Witness, as I mourn,*
Could wit or song elude his destined urn?
Tho' living virtue still its haunt endears,
Yet buried worth shall justify my tears!

HANNAH MORE.

THE sweetest swain young Damon was,
The pride of all his kin;
None blither e'er a whistle tun'd,
Or so the heart could win.

Near by the banks of rural Dee
The gentle youth was born;
And twenty opening Springs had seen
The youth those banks adorn.

Their rising hope the shepherds all
With benisons * pursued;
For never was a kinder soul,
Or with more worth endued.

And well their benisons might they
Give him where'er he went;
For many a cordial list, I ween,
To them had Damon lent.

For, yet tho' green and few his years,
In wisdom he was old;
And many an hoary-headed swain
Admired the tales he told.

In precepts too of letter'd lore
So well his youth was train'd,
The deepest clerke in all the land
Would scant with him contend.

And dextly on his oaten pipe
He play'd so sweet and shrill,
Scarce Edwin † on the banks of Dee
Could boast an higher skill.

Nor was an herb, or eke a flower ‡,
In garden, hill, or dale,
But he with nicest art could cull,
And all their virtues tell.

Full many a cheek has Damon dried,
And gladden'd many an heart,
And many a blessing on his name
Approves his healing art:

For doubly still he with success
In all he did was crown'd;
His kind condolence sooth'd the soul,
His medicine cur'd the wound.

For never heart in others' grief
A truer part could bear;
And want, where wealth could not bestow,
Still had from him a tear.

Yet much his pity wish'd to give,
Tho' scanty was his store;—
Alas! where Nature gave the heart,
That Fate should give no more!

Riches to suit his generous wish
He left the vale to gain;
Eager the blessing to diffuse
O'er all his native plain.

Swift sail'd the bark, and far away
The young adventurer bare,
Far from the flowery banks of Dee,
And many weeping there.

* Blessings. *Spenser.*

† Dr. Beattie. See his "Minstrel."

‡ He was bred to the study of medicine.

And soon *Demingo's* port he gain'd;—
 Alas! unkindly shore!
 Woe's me! the bonny *Hill of Fair*
 Shall hear his pipe no more!

Oh! where were then the cooling gales
 That blow on *Scotia's* hills?
 Where every healing herb and flower
 That grow beside her rills?

Oh! where was every pious prayer
 That sped him on his way?
 How, *Virtue's* guardian Angels! thus
 Could ye your trust betray?

Could nought so good a father's wish,
 A mother's tears prevent;
 Nor all the ardent vows to *Heav'n*
 By *Love and Friendship* sent?

Cold in a foreign grave, alas!
 The lovely youth is laid!
 Peaceful beneath the grassy turf
 He rests his lowly head!

Yet, tho' affection drop a tear,—
 For what can nature less?—
 "Let resignation every vain
 "Rebellious sigh repress."

Then cease, ye parents, cease to mourn;
 Why, ye sad sisters! weep?
 He is not dead;—he only lays
 Him down awhile to sleep.

Ye simple shepherds, sigh no more;
 Your kindest blithest twain,
 Tho' he'll to you no more return,
 To cheer the 'custom'd plain;

Oh well is he! Rejoice and sing,
 And bless the hour has given
 So gentle and so bright a new
 Inhabitant to Heaven.

If love of him you wish to shew,
 Like him aspire to be;
 So in some happier land at last
 Your friend ye yet may see.

When the Great Shepherd sounds his call,
 And all the dead arise,
 Then, crown'd with glory, ye shall hail
 Your *Damon* in the skies.

JUVENIS.

ELEGY

ON

CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKNER,

Who was killed in the West Indies on
 Board his Majesty's Ship *BLANCHE*, in
 an Engagement with *LA PIQUE*, French
 Frigate, of superior Force.

BY DR. TROTTER.

WHILE o'er yon sea-beat cliff *Britannia*
 stands,
 And weeps to waves her Naval arm com-
 mands;

While round her temples fresh-blown laurels
 glow,

As to the watery waste she tells her woe,
 And oft returning to the tempest's roar,
 Claims many a valiant son—alas! no more!
 Haply with heaving breast and anxious sighs,
 Her fancy roves where gallant *COURTNEY*
 lies*;

Or to that spot she wistful turns her view
 To seek thy tomb, lamented *MONTAGU* †?
 Where late her darling hero frowning stood,
 And pour'd her vengeance o'er the trembling
 flood;

By Heaven's own mandate shook the guilty
 host,

And bore their shatter'd wrecks to *Albion's*
 coast.

Hark! where the lovely mourner stoops to
 wail,

How echoing shores prolong the piteous tale;
 And still as silent remembrance sobs and bleeds,
 And points in mute despair to *FAULKNER's*
 deeds,

Triumphant shouts of more than mortal
 fame

Record each act, and hail the hero's name.

Advent'rous youth, by what new ‡ danger
 fir'd,

By more than Greek or Roman worth in-
 spir'd,

What mighty purpose swell'd thy daring soul,
 Urg'd the pursuit, and gave thee full con-
 trol,

When *Britain's* Genius, hov'ring near to
 view,

Led on, thro' clouds of night, thy dauntless
 crew?

Unrivall'd toils her Tars alone could brave,
 And tempt alike the combat and the wave!

* G. W. Aug. Courtney, killed in the *Boston* of 32 guns, engaging a French Frigate
 of 40 guns.

† Captain James Montagu, killed in the *Montagu* on the First of June 1794.

‡ Captain F. commanded the *Zebra* at the taking of *Martinico*. See the Gazette.

Thou favour'd Isle, rais'd o'er the subject
sea,

Theirs is the noble task to guard thee, free!

In vain the struggling foe prepares for
flight,

Or looks for safety to the glooms of night;
Britannia's sons with matchless ardor glow,
Pant for the fight, and lash the hostile prow;
Close as the levell'd charge could pour its
load,

Volcano-like their flaming muzzles glow'd;
Dread and dismay, 'midst showers of whiz-
zing ball,

And crashing masts, affright the vanquish'd
Gaul;

No more for aid he hails the friendly shore,
While every leeward scupper streams with
gore.

'Twas then, when Victory o'er the con-
flict hung,

Ah! then the fatal shot thy vitals stung!
Fate saw thy fame too much for man to
know,

Look'd envious on, and gave th' untimely
blow!

Loud shriek'd each Nereid at the hero's
doom,

And sea-green Tritons watch his coral
tomb.

Accept, blest shade! this sad elegiac lay,
A sigh, a tear, one friendly muse may pay!
Some happier bard, by bolder raptures fir'd,
Warm'd by thy valor, by thy deeds inspir'd,
To future times thy glorious tale shall tell,
And, sorrowing, mark where Britain's
FAULKNER fell!

And when the wandering Tar approaches
near,

As from his honest front he wipes the tear,
Or, wondering at the sympathy of woe,
Feels on his breast with martial ardor glow,
There ev'ry youthful heart shall pant for
fame,

From thy example emulate thy name.

Spithead, April 1, 1795.

H E Y S H A M *.

BY BRYAN WALLER, TRINITY COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

— THERE is a cliff
With Saxon honours crown'd,
whose pendent head
O'er shadows far the envious surge below.

* A village on the sea-coast near Lancaster. The station of this descriptive Poem is the mouldering *Oratory* a little above the Rectory, of the Saxon style, as the Author learns from his friend Mr. Harrison.

† Simnel, when he invaded England in the reign of Henry VII. landed at Pyls-a-Foudey, in the north of Lancashire. Vide Rapin's Commentator, &c. &c.

The scene beneath, that fills the wandering
eye,

Most gorgeous, most delightful. Earth and
air,

And Heaven itself, and the wide-spreading
sea,

Contribute each an elemental charm.

The wavy deep that murmurs at my feet,
And chafes the idle pebbles on the beach,
Strains my rack'd sight to gaze on; whose
circumference

Exceeds the line of human wit to fathom,
A liquid mirror of unmeasured space.

By fits the horizon breaks its level line
With hills grotesque and of prodigious stature,
Huge but not horrid; inaccessible:
Whether of Monian or of Cumbrian growth
Unascertain'd. Majestic sons of Earth!
That with Titanian fronts would kiss the
clouds,

And once again defy Olympic Jove!

And ever and anon methinks I spy

Far in the Western main an antique ruin

Emerging from the bosom of the flood:

I much mistake thee, tho' dismantled now,
If once unknown to SIMNEL †, venturous
youth!

That would have driv'n great TUDOR from
his throne.

But hark! the whirlwind whistles, and 'tis
much

But yon ill-omen'd birds portend a storm.

How grand the sense, yet dreadful is the
thought

Of coming evil! whilst each pause between

Is fill'd with barkings of the angry main!

I'll look no more. And yet I must not go:

Why should I shudder at the face of Nature?

The storm still thickens, and the bounding
surge

Terrific howls, and vain would make a sop
Of the opposing beach that curbs its mad-
ness

A thousand shapes upon my senses steal,

And ever and anon doth Fancy bring

To the mind's eye some visionary scene

Of classic or of legendary lore:

Triton abrupt, that with his sounding conch

Marshals in meet array the sea-green host

Of gods marine; and Amphitrite fair,

Bright consort to the trident-bearing King.

At pauses due I spy the Royal groupe

Far off and fleeting, and much like to shade:

Puissant now they ride upon the surge,

Now sink within its dark concavity.

And ever and anon (oh! sight accurst)
Peeps out a snaky Mermaid with her glaſs,
Sworn foe to ſeamen's wives. Caſks hid'd
with barnacles,

And ſtranded barks that to the daſhing waves
Diſcloſe their riven ſides, and ſcreeching
mews

Responsive to the drowning ſeaman's cries,
With frightful imag'ry beſtrew the ſcene!

No more! Mark thou where in yon azure
track

A riſing cloud its ſilver lining turns
Progreſſive to the eye. The mountain tops
With gold and amber dies already gleam,
Reſplendent from aſar. Anon the ſun
Athwart the welkin throws his radiant
ſhafts,

And calms the troubled air. Anon ſubſides
The wild uproar, and all is huſh again.

How like to Man! that ſtorm awhile and
frets,

And with the tide of paſſions fills his nature;
But when the wild convulſive ſwell is o'er,
Doth ſink inert to the ſame ſtate again!

How chang'd the ſcene! The rude and
hoiſterous wave,

That erſt aſpir'd to daſh the mountain's
head,

Commixing heaven and earth, now plays
the lacquey,

And, like a pliant ſmooth-tongue courtier,
In many a mood fantaſtic licks his feet.

Rank hypocrite art thou! Who would have
thought

So ſmooth a face as this could ever ſhown?

The buſy hinds, well nigh amphibious
deem'd,

Already ſwarm upon the ſhelvy beach,
Mending their nets, or ſpreading to the ſun
Their finny prey. Much could I moralize,
But Fate forbids. Dear HEYSHAM! fare
thee well!

May peace and plenty in thy borders dwell!
Whoſe glaſſy baſon and whoſe ſea-girt greens
Wake the ſoft memory of former ſcenes.

Nov. 10, 1754.

THE MAID OF CORINTH

T O

HER LOVER PALEMON,

On taking his Reſemblance from his Shadow
on the Wall, which is ſuppoſed to have
given Birth to the firſt Idea of Portrait
Painting.

UNE lampe jetoit une lumiere ſombre,
Qui ne devoit encore à rêver;
Je voyois ſur un mur ſe depeindre ton ombre,
Et m'approquois à l'observer.

Car tout plait, Palemon, pour peu qu'il re-
preſente

L'objet de notre attach
C'eſt aſſez pour flater les langueurs d'une
amante

Que l'ombre ſeule d'un amant.

Mais je pouſſai plus loin cette douce chimere,
Je voulus fixer en ces lieux,
Attacher à ce mur une ombre paſſagere,
Pour la conſerver à mes yeux.

Alors en a ſuivant du bout d'une baguette
Je trace une image de toi;

Une image, il eſt vrai peu diſtincte, impar-
faite,

Mais enfin charmante pour moi.

IMITATED.

A Lamp's dull rays that round my chamber
play'd,

My ſickly thoughts to wander ſtill inclin'd,
When on the wall I ſaw thy form pourtray'd,
And well to note it bent my curious mind;

For each reſemblance of the youth we love,
However faint, will ſoft delight impart;
Nay, e'en his ſhadow will ſufficient prove,
To ſooth the languor of a love-ſick heart.

The ſweet illuſion ſtill my mind employs,
To fix the ſhade I feel a fond deſire,
And thus preſerve to my admiring eyes
The angel form that feeds my am'rous fire.

Inſpir'd by Love, my purpoſe I attain,
He guides my hand to trace the pleaſing
line;

And tho' imperfect is the ſketch I gain,
My doating fancy bleſſes the deſign.

The above Imitation was written about
three years ago, and then published in a
Newſpaper. Since that time the Writer has
met with the idea, contained in the laſt Stanza,
of Cupid guiding the hand of the Corinthian
Maid, which is not in the original, as the ſubject
of a very beautiful engraving. He pleaſes him-
ſelf with the thought that his verſes may
have been the occaſion of that exquisite per-
formance. If he is wrong in this conjecture,
he entreats the Painter's pardon. But be-
lieve this as it may, the Picture and the Poem
are ſo well ſuited to each other, that it
ſeemed deſirable they ſhould have a better
opportunity, than they have at preſent, of
being more cloſely united.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL BUTTER- FLY PAINTED BY MISS CLEMEN- TIA R——.

FROM Iris ſure the pencil fell,
Fresh dipt in ſkyey dews,
That bade theſe wings reflect ſo well
The rainbow's various hues.

Nor need we wonder, since in Heav'n
The Virtues rank so high,
That ev'n a Goddess aid has giv'n
To paint Clementia's fly.

E P I T A P H

ON THE

REV. GEORGE STOCKWELL,

RECTOR OF WATTON, AND VICAR OF
BROXBOURN, HERTS.

SISTE gradum, et famuli hunc tumulum
venerare Jehovæ;
Si tibi pura Fides, Spes bona, sanctus Amor.

Weep here, if pious worth thy rev'rence
move,
Firm Faith, and humble Hope, and holy
Love. C. H.

SONNET
TO AFFECTION.

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

THOU pensive fondness! given to form
the heart

To sympathy and love; to whom I owe
A sea of pleasure in this vale below;
Save some few swelling waves, which beat
apart

On life's rough craggy shore to cumb'rous care
Consign'd; Affection! hail, serenely chaste!
Thou who Matilda's soul hast highly
grac'd

With pathos pure as heavenly minds could
share;

Thou who, exulting o'er her tender breast,
Thy gemal radiance pour'd it with lustre
bright,

As when fair Cynthia, Empress of the Night,
Exhausted Nature sunk to silent rest,
Sheds o'er the world her silver-vested ray,
Whirl round her orb unnumber'd beauties
play.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ON the evening of Wednesday
April 8, the solemnity of the mar-
riage of His Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales with her Highness the Prin-
cess Caroline of Brunswick was per-
formed in the Chapel Royal by the
Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pro-
cessions, to and from the Chapel, were
in the following order.

The Procession of the BRIDE,

Drums and Trumpets.

Kettle Drums,

Serjeant Trumpeter,

Master of the Ceremonies,

Bride's Gentleman Usher between the Two
Senior Heralds,

SONNET.

BY THE SAME.

AS o'er the realms of fancy roves my soul
In quest of vivid tints and colours gay

To adorn the paths of life, the coming day
When she, whose eyes beam eloquent controul
Which mind cannot resist, shall give to hope
Her high-born wish, seems big with ecstasy.

Yet fears oft start, and fretful memory
Recalls the fate of those who gave full scope
To expectation; and, deceiv'd at last,
Sank to despair! O then, my soul! take
heed,

Nor lean too much on life's uncertain reed,
Lest sorrow overwhelm thee: from the past
Arrange the future. Then the storm may
bear,

As thou wilt never want secure retreat.

Bristol, Mar. 4, 1795.

LINES

ON PRESENTING MRS. HARTLEY, OF
BATH, WITH MR. PRICE'S BOOK ON
THE USE OF STUDYING PICTURES,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING
REAL LANDSCAPE.

WHO thinks that Painting only can im-
prove

The Mountain's form, the richness of the
Grove,

Nature to colour wishes to confine,
Despising Drawing's grand and beauteous line:
To him kind fate has never deign'd to impart
The efforts of tan'd HARTLEY'S magic art.

Had to his eyes her powers been e'er dis-
play'd,

Her pencil's forms, its tints, its light, its
shade,

Painting's great triumphs he had deem'd
outdone,

And Art's proud field by her completely won:
He then his soul at her bright lamp had fir'd,
And precepts given by Nature's self inspir'd.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.

His Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

The BRIDE,

In her Nuptial Habit, with a Coronet, led
by His Royal Highness the Duke of
Clarence,

her Train borne by four unmarried Daughters
of Dukes and Earls, viz.

Lady Mary Osborne, Lady Caroline Villiers,

Lady Charlotte Spencer, Lady Charlotte Legge;

And her Highness was attended by the Ladies
of her Household.

On entering the Chapel her High-
ness was conducted to the Seat pre-
pared for her, near her Majesty's Chair
of

of State. The Master of the Ceremonies, with the Gentleman Usher, retired to the Places assigned them.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, with a Herald, returned to attend the Bridegroom; the Senior Herald remaining in the Chapel, to conduct the several Persons to their respective places.

The BRIDEGROOM's Procession.
In the same order as that of the Bride, with the addition of the Officers of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
In his Collar of the Order of the Garter, supported by two unmarried Dukes, viz.
The Duke of Bedford | The Duke of Roxburgh.

And his Royal Highness being conducted to his Seat in the Chapel, the Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, and two Heralds returned to attend his Majesty.

THEIR MAJESTIES Procession.
Drums and Trumpets as before.
Knight Marshall.
Pursuivants.
Heralds.

Treasurer of the Household.
Master of the Horse.
Two married Dukes, viz.

Duke of Leeds. | Duke of Beaufort.
Lord Steward of the Household.
Provincial Kings of Arms.

at Arms, Sergeants	{	Lord Privy Seal.	} at Arms, Sergeants
		* Archbishop of York.	
Gent. Usher.	{	Lord President of the Council.	} Gent. Usher.
		Lord High Chancellor.	
		Archbishop of Canterbury.	
		Garter Principal King of Arms, with his Sceptre.	
		The Earl Marshall, with his Staff.	

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL,
viz.

Prince William.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
Vice Chamberlain of the Household.
Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Portland.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
HIS MAJESTY,

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Master of the Robes.

Groom of the Bedchamber.
Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.
The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.
HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Master of the Horse.

Their Royal Highnesses,
The Princess Royal,
Princess Augusta Sophia,
Princess Elizabeth,
Princess Mary,
Princess Sophia,
Princess Amelia,

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York,
Princess Sophia of Gloucester,
supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber.
Maids of Honour.

Women of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

Upon entering the Chapel, the several persons in the Procession were conducted to the places appointed for them. Their Majesties went to their chairs on the Haut-Pas, the Bridegroom and the Bride to their seats, and the rest of the Royal Family to those prepared for them.

At the conclusion of the Marriage Service their Majesties retired to their Chairs of State under the Canopy, while the Anthem was performing. The Procession afterwards returned in the following order :

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
Master of the Ceremonies.

The Princess's Gentleman Usher, between two Heralds.

Officers of the Prince's Household.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leading the Bride,

and supported by two married Dukes, viz.
Duke of Beaufort. | Duke of Leeds.
The Ladies of her Royal Highness's Household.

The King was attended by the Great Officers, in the same manner in which his Majesty went to the Chapel: and her Majesty and the Princesses in the order before mentioned.

The Procession, at the return, filed off in the Privy Chamber. Their Majesties, the Bridegroom and Bride, with the rest of the Royal Family, and the Great Officers, proceeded into the Levee Chamber, where the registry of the Marriage was attested with the usual formalities, after which the Procession continued into the lesser Drawing Room: and their Majesties, with the Bridegroom and Bride, and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber; where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, paid their compliments on the occasion.

The evening concluded with very splendid illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout London and Westminster.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1795.
*Copy of a Letter from Sir John Warren,
 Captain of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone,
 to Mr. Stephens, dated Cowfand-
 Bay, March 2, 1795.*

SIR, I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, in pursuance of their orders, I put to sea on the 12th of February past, with the ships named in the margin *. The weather becoming thick, with fresh breezes and a heavy sea, on the 14th the Anson carried away her main-top-mast, which obliged me to heave to; and, owing to her damages, I was under the necessity of bearing down the two following days, as she had drifted considerably to Leeward; and, being unable to repair her defects at sea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all possible dispatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fallen in with three sail of the enemy's transports, part of a convoy bound from Brest, I hauled the wind and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21st the light-house on the Isle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I discovered a frigate and twenty sail of vessels under convoy, close in with the shore, many of them under American, Danish, and Swedish colours. I pursued them half way up the Pertuis D'Antioche, in sight of the Isle of Aix; but the tide of flood setting strong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and destroyed the vessels in the inclosed list. I understand the frigate was La Neriade of 36 guns, 12 pounders, with transports and other vessels for wine and stores, to Rochfort and Bourdeaux, on account of the Convention, for their fleet. On the 26th, the Isle of Gron bearing East six leagues, I gave chase to six sail of vessels, in the

N. W. At nine, A. M. captured the Conventional schooner La Curieuse, with five others. They were bound to Nantz from Brest, with cloathing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occasion.

I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and shall use every dispatch in completing the ships for service. I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

[Then follows a list of transports and vessels captured and sent to England, and of those bound to Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Nantz, for stores and wine for the fleet on account of the Convention, and destroyed by the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between 13th and 26th of February 1795, as below †.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain George Burlton, of his Majesty's Ship Livey, to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 4, 1795.

HAVING received orders from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to put myself under the command of Captain Stirling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that I sailed, in company with her, on the 27th of February, from Spithead, and that on the 1st of March a hard gale of wind and thick weather from S. S. E. separated us. I used my utmost endeavours to gain the cruising-ground, in order to join her again. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 2d inst. Ushant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I saw a sail coming down upon me, which I soon perceived to be an

* La Pomone, Galatea, Anson, Artois, and Duke of York lugger.

† Sloop La Petite Jean, with fish; La Peina brig, in ballast; Deux Freres brig, with sundries; La Petite Magdalene sloop, with coffee, sugar, indigo, &c; La Packet Boutx de Cayenne brig, with sugar, pepper, tea, &c; La Coureusse Conventional schooner, 8 brass guns; La Libertie lugger, with 560 casks of fish; La Gloire lugger; La Biche brig with coffee, linen, rice, pot-ash, &c; La Mantaise sloop, with stores, and sent them for England. Also the following transports; La Desiree, La Margente, Trois Freres, La Guerrier, La Debut de la Flotte, L'Espieuse, La Libertie, and burnt them; La Graley, Jean Marie, La Peera, and L'Anne, scuttled and sunk.

armed vessel, and gave her chase. At twelve o'clock we took possession of her; she proves to be the L'Espion, of 18 six-pounders and 140 men, five days from Brest, on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majesty's sloops of war. I think she is a very desirable vessel for the same purpose, as she sails well. As I have many prisoners on board, I hope their Lordships will approve of my coming into the nearest port to land them. With their permission I shall leave her for the inspection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. GEORGE BURLTON.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A DISPATCH, dated Osnabruck, February 28, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I lose no time in acquainting Your Royal Highness, that on the 24th inst. the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal Emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon Nothorn and the French occupied those two posts in some force. They also surprized a small picquet of Salm and Hompesch hussars, in Oldenfaul, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary by the retreat of the French, who left all those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groninguen towards Zwall, and that they have even evacuated Coesfelden, taking with them the am-

munition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be unjust in the extreme not to mention to your Royal Highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the Loyal Emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back, and I am happy to add, that from their reports our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A DISPATCH, dated Embden, Mar. 1, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from Major-General A. Gordon, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

An Opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant-General Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of Your Royal Highness, that the fore posts, under the command of Major-General Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtauge to Neicoc Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his Lordship, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, consisting of Major-General David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended re-crossing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I also understand that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before; but I have not been able to learn particulars.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of a Letter from Captain BURLTON, commanding his Majesty's Ship *Lively*, to Mr. NEPEAN, dated the 13th Instant, *Uvant South, half West, 13 leagues.*

SIR,

I BEG you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate *La Tourterelle*, of 30 guns, and 250 men,

to action; and at half past one o'clock I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship *Lively*, under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I am sorry to say I fear Mr. Loftus Otway Bland, the third Lieutenant, is likely to lose his left eye, and the service thereby deprived of a deserving young officer.

I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships notice Lieutenants Jos. R. Watson and John Maitland, whose spirited and steady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleasure.

Mr. James Vctree, the master, is entitled to my warmest thanks for the great assistance he gave me during the fight. Indeed I cannot conclude without observing that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 21.

A Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"I am concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiburon. I inclose a copy of Lieutenant Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the garrison; their situation was such that they could not possibly do more.

"M. du Plessis, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and two other officers of the South Legion, were killed. M. du Plessis is a very great loss to the service.

"Lieutenant Baskerville, of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only British officer who lost his life on this occasion.

SIR, *Cape Donna Maria, Dec. 30.*

"As in cases of this nature matters are very likely to be misrepresented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real state of the garrison of Tiburon before its evacuation.

"We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy, from *Aux Cayes*, with three armed vessels. Their attention, at first, was chiefly taken up by the *King Grey*, who defended the harbour

with much spirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of one eighteen-pounder, one nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, after eight and forty hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 50lb. shell from an eight inch mortar, about every ten minutes, night and day, at length pierced the *King Grey* so frequently, that she lowered so many feet in the water as to render her battery useless, and a red hot shot taking the magazine, she blew up.

"They then turned their fire on our lower battery, very soon dismounted two eighteen-pounders, the other being burst.

"Finding it silenced, they then attacked the *great* fort more vigorously than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy musquetry. They killed and wounded upwards of an hundred men, every shell latterly falling inside the fort, all our cannoniers being disabled.

"A shell falling in the ditch where we had placed some of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the draw-bridge, and flew towards *Jeremie Road*. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the case admitted of, and forcing an ambuscade of the enemy at *Irois*, are now endeavouring to put ourselves under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Handfield, at *Jeremie*.

"We evacuated the fort the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of *Monf. De Savre*, Major de *Place*, which really proves the justice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery: also that of *Monf. D'Anglade*, of the Legion of the South, and *Monf. Bieuil*, commanding the gunners.

"The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wished, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic-struck by the shells, was admirable.

"The number of the enemy was supposed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

"GEORGE BRADFORD,
Lieutenant 2d regiment."

To his Excellency Major General Williamson.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

(FROM OTHER PAPERS.)
Extract of a Letter from Paris,
March 8.

"The confusion and disorder that reigns in the Convention shew how very little progress our Democratic leaders make towards the establishment of a settled Government. Soon after the Members were assembled yesterday in the Hall, an alarming altercation took place between Leonard Bourdon, a violent Jacobin, and Legendre, who was formerly a butcher, but now a firm supporter of Tallien and the Moderate Party. Bourdon complained, that an attempt had been made to assassinate one of his friends, who had put on the *Red Cap* of Liberty in a coffee-house. Legendre said, if the Representatives of the People will get drunk in public, and debate themselves before the citizens, they must take the consequences. Upon this Bourdon exclaimed, *Since we cannot obtain justice from the National Convention, we must take the means of redress into our own hands.* On this declaration he descended from the Mountain with a party of Mountaineers*. The President immediately put on his hat; a signal which dissolves the Assembly. Legendre, who was now in a violent rage, calls out, *Shall this fellow Bourdon, who is covered with the blood of nine worthy men, who were fathers of families in the city of Orleans, whom he ordered to be guillotined under the pretence of being personally affronted by them; shall he again provoke murder and assassination?* Here Bourdon and his party rushed on Legendre, who being a very stout fellow, felled two or three of them to the ground, and gave them a severe drubbing. The officers of the Hall, and many Members interfering, the combatants were separated, and peace was restored."

ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT IN PARIS ON THE FIRST INSTANT.

On the 1st of April numerous groups assembled early in the morning about the bakers shops in Paris, complaining of the scarcity of bread. Deputations were afterwards sent from the Sections to the Convention, to make their complaints. The Fauxbourgs St. Antoine

and Marceau, which have been particularly forward in assisting all the views of Robespierre and his satellites, took the lead on this occasion, and went in a mass to the Hall of the National Assembly, under the pretence of forcing the Convention to devise means for supplying Paris with the usual quantity of bread that had been distributed. Some Sections came also to demand the release of the Members of the Revolutionary Committees of the Sections, and others suspected of Jacobinical principles. The populace assembled in the Place de Carouzal, forced the National Guard of the Convention, and entered the Convention in a tumultuous manner, insisting that the Members should remain at their posts, and that the oppressed Patriots should be immediately set at liberty. The firmness manifested by the Convention in this important crisis, disconcerted the projects of the Jacobins; and finding that they were not to be intimidated by threats, the populace retired, without offering insult to any individual who had opposed their extravagant proposals.

As soon as the Hall was cleared, the deliberations of the Convention recommenced, and a decree was passed, announcing that the National Assembly had been violated. After long disputes, which seemed to announce a violent rupture between the two parties, André Dumont, in order to avert the impending danger that threatened the Convention, proposed to decree that Barrere, Collot de Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, and Vadier, should be banished. This proposal was received with applause by the majority of the Convention and the Tribunes. The *Appel Nomina!* was as earnestly demanded by the principal Members of the left side, who defended the accused. As soon as the business of the four accused Members was got rid of, various denunciations were made against the principals of the Jacobin coalition; and Duhem, Amer, Pouffadoire, Chales, Choudieu, Leonard Bourdon, and Ruamps, were decreed to be arrested, and sent to the Castle of Ham, in Picardy.

The sitting continued the whole night. The next morning, as soon as

* The seats in the Hall, to accommodate the 700 Members of which the Convention consists, rise gradually above one another to a considerable height. The President's chair fronts the door, as in the English House of Commons. The upper seats on the right hand of the President are called the *Mountain*. These are occupied by the most violent Jacobins, who are thence termed *Mountaineers*.

the event was known, different addresses were presented, commending the resolution which the Convention had manifested, in ordering the arrestation of the chiefs of the conspiracy, amidst the dangers which threatened the Members that took an active part in the affair of the banished Deputies; and all the Sections were unanimous in supporting the Convention, which, more particularly on this occasion seemed to have employed that energy which belongs to a Legislative Body, and which the tyranny of Robespierre had entirely suppressed. All the Members against whom a decree had passed, were immediately arrested, except Leonard Bourdon, who had taken refuge in the Section of Gravieliers, and announced his intention of resisting the decree of the Convention, and opposing force to force.

General Pichegru, who had been proclaimed in the Convention the preceding night Provisory Commander of Paris, and Angus, Representative of the People, and Member of the Committee of General Safety, paraded the different Sections of Paris. The Generale was beaten, and all the citizens assembled in their respective Sections, ready to march against the rebellious Sections, in case any resistance was made, Pichegru, after having informed himself of the dispositions of the different Sections, and selected those on whom he could most depend, marched towards the Section of Gravieliers. In the meanwhile Leonard Bourdon, finding that the majority of the Sections was decidedly in favour of the Convention, and approved the rigorous measures employed by it to re-establish peace, and regain the confidence of the people, which it had lost by its pusillanimity and disputes, fearing that a decree of outlawry should be pronounced against him, surrendered himself at the Committee of General Safety, and joined the other arrested deputies that were conducted to Ham.

In another part of Paris the populace assembled to prevent the departure of Barrere and Billaud de Varennes (Collet de Herbois being already dispatched through another barrier), under pretext that if they were guilty they deserved to be punished, and if innocent to be acquitted. The Convention, being informed of this, maintained its decree; and, in consequence, orders were given to escort them by the Barrier de Chaillot.

A strong guard, under the command of Pichegru and Raffin, conducted Barrere and Billaud through the Champs Elisées. Before they arrived at the Barrier de Chaillot, the Section of the Champs Elisées planted themselves with two pieces of cannon to intercept them. A pistol was fired at Raffin, without any other consequence than giving a slight contusion on the thigh. The assassin, on being arrested, declared that he had received from Duhem 252 livres, for assisting in throwing the *Muscadins* (better sort of people) into the balon of the Thuilleries; and 100 livres on another occasion, for attending in the Tribunes of the Society of the Jacobins.

The Deputies were brought back a second time to the Committee of General Safety, and dispatched in the following night for their destination, agreeable to the decree.

The next day every part of Paris that had been convulsed for two days returned to its proper bias, and every one resumed their usual occupations, satisfied with the complete triumph that the Moderates had obtained over the Jacobins.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 10. Reubel appeared at the Tribune. He announced, "That the Committee of Public Safety had concluded a treaty with Prussia. (*Applaudes burst from every part.*)—At length, said he, you are on the eve of gathering the fruit of your principles. The Coalesced Powers, who had sworn the ruin of the Republic, feel compelled to sue to you for peace, since you have proved that justice and humanity were really the Order of the Day. Your Committee, this day, offers for your ratification the peace which it has concluded with the King of Prussia. We have not forgotten, for an instant, that if the wishes of the French people are for peace, it is for a glorious peace, and such as can compromise neither its dignity nor its interests. We thought it our duty to re-establish a commercial intercourse between Prussia and the French Republic, and even to extend it by removing the theatre of war from the North of Germany. We thought it would be useful to have for our ally a power long coalesced against us, and now become our friends, and which enjoys a preponderance in the Germanic circles. We have observed, since the commencement of the last campaign, that the Prussian nation

has suffered no opportunity to escape of giving us the testimony of their esteem. We have been seconded in this proceeding by the indefatigable zeal of the Citizen Barthelemy, our Ambassador in Switzerland. This Peace is not the only one which is at present an object of consideration with your Committee; but the emissaries of our inveterate enemies employ every means to impede our efforts, by exciting the most violent agitations. People of France! do not suffer yourselves to be deceived. A single moment of impatience may be the cause of the greatest misfortune. Be calm and firm. Rely on the courage of your Representatives."

Reubel presented the treaty, consisting of Twelve Articles, concluded on the 16th Germinal (April 5) at Basle, between Citizen Barthelemy and Baron Hardenberg; of which the following are the articles, viz.

I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, considered as such, and as Elector of Brandenburg, and as Co-Estate of the Germanic Empire.

II. Every hostility between the Contracting Powers shall cease from the ratification of the present Treaty. Neither of them shall furnish in consequence any contingent, under any pretext, of men, money, horses, provisions, or ammunition to the enemies of the Contracting Parties.

III. Neither of the Contracting Powers shall grant a passage through its territory to the troops hostile to the other.

IV. The Republican troops shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification, that part of the Prussian territory which they occupy on the right bank of the Rhine; all requisitions which have been made are declared void; the amount of all contributions received shall be reimbursed.

V. The troops of the Republic shall continue to occupy that part of the territory which they occupy on the left bank of the Rhine; the arrangements with regard to these provinces shall be reserved to the time of a general pacification with the Germanic Empire.

VI. Until a Treaty of Commerce shall be concluded between the Court of Berlin and the French Republic, the commercial intercourse between France and Prussia shall be re-established on the same footing as it was before the commencement of the present war.

VII. The provisions of Art. VI. not having their full effect while the war shall continue in the North of Germany, measures shall be taken to remove the scene of hostilities from that quarter.

VIII. To individuals of both nations shall be restored the effects, of whatever nature they may be, which have been sequestered.

IX. All the prisoners made on each side, shall be restored without any difference with respect to numbers or to rank, within one month at the latest.

X. The prisoners of Mayence, Hessians, Saxons, and others, who served with the army of the King of Prussia, shall likewise be exchanged.

XI. The Republic will receive the propositions which shall be made by those of the Princes having possessions on the right side of the Rhine, in favour of whom the King of Prussia shall interpose.

XII. This Treaty shall not have its full effect until it shall have been ratified by the Contracting Parties, at the latest within one month.

The Assembly applauded with transport the Report and the Treaty of Peace, and conformable to the Decree respecting exterior relations, ordered them to be printed, and adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, APRIL 9.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of the city of Dublin, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Keogh, and Baron Hussey reported, that they had presented the petition of the Catholics to his Majesty, which petition he was pleased to receive very graciously; and that they were informed by his Majesty's Ministers, that his Majesty's pleasure on the subject of the Catholic claims was communicated to the Lord Lieutenant, through whom it shall be known; but that the Depu-

tation, in consequence of their instructions did not consider themselves at liberty to make any farther application.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Deputies; after which

Dr. Ryan rose, and observed, the Resolutions just passed went to the establishment of union in this country; and he had now two other Resolutions to submit, which went to deprecate every idea of union with any other country.

Alex.

After a handsome compliment to the Gentlemen of the College, and a vindication of the Catholics from intolerant or oppressive principles, he concluded by moving two Resolutions to the following effect :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Assembly, that an Union with Great Britain would be ruinous to the liberties, independence, and prosperity of Ireland, and that rather than accede to such a measure, we would resist even our own emancipation, if it was to be proposed as the price of such a measure.

Resolved, That though we have made this declaration in vindication of our principles, we do not apprehend that any Minister would risk a proposition to which no set of men are warranted to give effect by surrendering the Rights of the People.

These Resolutions were carried unanimously, with the loudest acclamations.

April 5. The Princess of Wales accompanied by Mrs. Harcourt, Lord Malinesbury, and Commodore Payne, disembarked from the Jupiter, and went on board one of the Royal yachts: and a few minutes after twelve o'clock landed at Greenwich Hospital. The Princess was received on her landing by Sir Hugh Palliser, the Governor, and other Officers, who conducted her to the Governor's house, where she took tea and coffee.

Lady Jersey did not arrive at the Governor's till an hour after the Princess had landed; and soon after, they both retired into an adjoining room, and the dress of the Princess was changed, from a muslin gown and blue fatten petticoat, with a black beaver hat, and blue and black feathers, for a white fatten gown, and very elegant turban cap of fatten, trimmed with crape, and ornamented with white feathers, which were brought from Town by Lady Jersey.

It is impossible to conceive the bustle occasioned at Greenwich by the Princess's arrival. The congregation at the Hospital Chapel left it, before the service was half over; and even the PULPIT was forsaken for a sight of her Highness. The acclamations of the people were unbounded.

A little after two o'clock, her Serene Highness left the Governor's house, and got into one of the King's coaches, drawn by six horses. In this coach were also Mrs. Harcourt and Lady Jersey. Another of his Majesty's coaches and six preceded it, in which were seated Mrs. Harvey Aston, Lord

four horses, were two women servants, whom the Princess brought from Germany, and are her only German attendants from thence. The Princess's carriage was escorted on each side by a party of the Prince of Wales's own regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by Lord Edward Somerset, son to the Duke of Beaufort. Besides this escort, the road was lined at small distances by troops of the heavy dragoons, who were stationed from Greenwich all the way to the Horse Guards. There were besides hundreds of horsemen, who followed her to town.

Westminster bridge, and all the avenues leading to the Park and the Palace, were crowded with spectators and carriages; but the greatest order was preserved. The people cheered the Princess with loud expressions of love and loyalty, and she in return, very graciously, bowed and smiled at them as she passed along. Both the carriage windows were down.

At three o'clock her Serene Highness alighted at St. James's, and was introduced into the apartments prepared for her reception, which look into Cleveland-row.

After a short time the Princess appeared at the windows, which were thrown up. The people huzzaed her, and she curtsied; and this continued some minutes, until the Prince arrived from Carlton-House.

At a little before five o'clock, the Prince and Princess sat down to dinner.

The people continuing to huzza before the palace, His Royal Highness, after dinner, appeared at the window, and thanked them for this mark of their loyalty and attention to the Princess; but he hoped they would excuse her appearance then, as it might give her cold. This completely satisfied the crowd, who gave the Prince three cheers.

The Princess of Wales travelled in a mantle of green fatten, trimmed with gold, with loops and tassels à la Brandenburg; and wore a beaver hat.

In the evening when the populace had become rather UPROARIOUS in their expressions of loyalty and attachment before the Princess's apartments, in Cleveland-row, Her Serene Highness, in a voice replete with melody, and delicacy of tone, thus addressed them from her Palace window :

" Believe me, I feel very happy and delighted to see the GOOD and brave English people — the best Nation upon earth."

The Prince afterwards addressed the populace in a very engaging manner.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 6. 1795.

AT Bruges in Flanders, Charles Leigh Rowles, esq. of Kingston upon Thames.

FEB. At Philadelphia, Mr. John Penn, formerly Governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

MARCH 11. Lieutenant-Colonel Templer, of Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, late of the 26th reg. of foot.

15. At Beckingham, Kent, Mr. Richard Garmon, late of Barrington, Gloucestershire.

Mr. David Parry, Cherbury Hall, Shropshire.

16. At Murrayfield; the Hon. Alexander Murray Lord Henderland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary for Scotland.

17. At Cheshunt, in his 77th year, Mr. William Herbert, the Editor and Improver of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, in 3 vols. 4to.

18. At Bellemont, near Uxbridge, Sam. March, Esq.

At Wethersfield, near Braintree in Essex, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Vicar of that parish, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Lately at Caversfield, in the county of Bucks, aged 65, the Rev. William Ellis, Vicar of that parish, and one of the Justices of Peace for the counties of Oxford and Bucks.

19. The Rev. Gilbert Parker, D.D. Rector of Addington in Oxfordshire, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College.

At Milling, Mrs. Hafelfoot, of Borcham, Essex, in the 49th year of her age.

20. Mr. Ranken, partner with Mr. Parish, mercer, Ludgate-street.

At Fife, Sir William Erskine.

In Bedford-row, Edward Benton, esq.

21. Mr. Thomas Kemble, Token-house-yard, Coleman street.

22. Francis Gregg, esq. of Skinners Hall, Dowgate-hill.

Thomas Cow, esq. formerly purser in the Navy.

Mr. Hunter, of Cable-street, Liverpool, aged 115 years.

23. The Hon. and Rev. Andrew St. John, D.D. Dean of Worcester. He was the second son of John, tenth Lord St. John of Bletloe; was born Jan. 17, 1731-2, admitted of New College, Oxford, and took the degrees of M. A. B. and D. D. 1783.

Joseph Winder, esq. Rolls Buildings, Chancery-lane, aged 70.

24. Mr. Ansell, many years Chamber-keeper at the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs.

25. Mr. Cook, surgeon and man-midwife in Burr-street.

At Dixton in Gloucestershire, in his 86th year, the Rev. Henry Higford, who had been 61 years Rector of Alderton.

John Molle, esq. of Maines.

Lately at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, Richard Ambrose Stephenson, esq. late Captain of the 7th reg. of Foot Guards.

26. At Chatham, aged 84 years, Thomas Bell, esq. uncle of Messrs Bell, brewers there.

At Bradford, Wilts, George Bethell, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

At Salisbury, Rawlins Hillman, esq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d reg. of foot.

27. At Oxburgh in Norfolk, Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart.

At Warwick, Roger Ruding, esq. Receiver General for the county of Leicestershire.

28. In Anglesea, in his 87th year, the Rev. Humphrey Jones. He was resident Rector of Llanfairtee 56 years.

At Edinburgh, John Cathcart, esq. of Carleton.

29. Thomas Fowler, esq. of Pendeford, Staffordshire.

30. Mr. Pope, apothecary, New-court, Carey-street.

At Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, the Right Hon. Lewis Monson Watson Lord Sondes, LL.D. He was born Nov. 28, 1728, and was created a Peer May 20, 1760.

At Exeter, Ann Gardener, aged 101.

31. Mr. Romer, Author of two Entertainments called "Modern Eccentricities," and "The Rendezvous of Mirth," in the 20th year of his age.

Mr. Charles Tyrrell, of Fleet-street, hofier, aged 75.

Mr. Robert Winfanley, of Chorley, Lancashire.

At Laverton near Frome, John Yerbury, gent. aged 87.

Lately, Lady Hatton, widow of Sir Thos. Hatton, of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire, bart.

APRIL 1. William Jones, esq. of Nott's Green, Low Layton, Essex, in his 73d year.

Lately, at Sandwich, aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Denne, senior, Common-Councilman of that town, and Comptroller of the Customs there.

2. Mr. Geary, an emigrant priest, aged 89.

Lately, at New Palace-yard, Westminster, Thomas Baugham, esq. Cashier to the Paymaster General of his Majesty's land forces.

3. Mr. Daniel Martin, of Red-lion street, Wapping.

4. At East Bedford, John Lane, esq. one of the oldest magistrates in the county of Middlesex.

5. The Rev. Samuel Weller, B.D. Rector of Streeple Langford, Wilts, and Vicar of St. Martyn's, Oxford. The circumstances of his death were remarkably awful and affecting to a very numerous audience: immediately on having named his text, though apparently in high health, he bowed his head and gave up the ghost.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, of Sudworth Chapel, near Warrington.

Mr. Roger Pye, of Liverpool, aged 109 years.

6. Sir George Collier, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was appointed a Captain in the Navy 12th July 1769, and was knighted in 1775. He was the translator of a dramatic entertainment, acted at Drury Lane, called Selima and Azor.

Peter Oliver, esq. surgeon to the Staff on the Continent, third son of the late Peter Oliver, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, New England.

At Doncaster, Henry Northcote, esq. late of the Guards, and brother of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Lately, at Henbury, Edward Simpson, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Gloucester.

7. Mr. Holt, sen. surgeon and apothecary at Edmonton.

8. At Winchelsea, Sussex, Mr. Richard Stileman.

John Cowslade, esq. of Donnington in Berks, late Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, and one of the Commissioners of Appeals in the Excise.

At Exmouth, Samuel Eyre, esq. late of Newhouse, in Wiltshire.

Mr. John Nowell, Silver-street, merchant.

Sir Alexander Livingstone, of Bedlormie and West Quarter, bart.

9. At Billingham, Lincolnshire, Mr. Key, farmer and grazier, aged 109 years.

At Bath, the Rev. Edward Wilby, Rector of Stanthorp and Heapham in Lincolnshire.

At Aberdeen, Dr. William Thorn, of Crainston, advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor of Civil Law in the King's College.

Lately, Mrs. Hunter, of Liverpool, aged 115 years.

10. At Gloucester, ——— Worfeley, esq. Lieutenant in Prince William's regiment, and only son of Sir Richard Worfeley, bart.

11. Mr. Thomas Weston, wine and brandy merchant, Cooper's Row, Tower-hill.

Edward Harman, esq. Reading, in his 83d year.

At Leighton, in Bedfordshire, in his 69th year, Edward Ashwell, esq.

12. The Hon. Philip Tuston Percival, next brother to the Earl of Egmont.

Lately, Richard Myddelton, esq. father of the present member for Denbigh.

13. Edward Bushel Collicbee, esq. Alderman, and four times Mayor of Bath.

14. At Hayes, in Middlesex, aged 74, John Blencowe, esq. one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mr. James Winton, aged 73, many years one of the chief clerks of the Sun Fire-Office, Cornhill.

Lately, in his 76th year, James Handford, esq. of Woollershall, in Worcestershire.

15. Mr. Hassell Hutchins, auctioneer, King-street, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Daly, wife of Mr. Daly, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, Manager of the Theatre Royal in that city. She was the daughter of Francesco Barfanti, a foreign musician, who settled in England, by a person to whom he was married in Scotland. In the latter part of his life, according to Sir John Hawkins's History of Music, he was supported by the industry and economy of his wife, and the studies and labours of this his daughter, "whose dutiful regard for her surviving parent," he adds, "are well known; and to the honour of the present age it is here mentioned, that the public are not more disposed to applaud her theatrical merit, than to distinguish by their favour so illustrious an example of filial duty and affection." Vol. V. p. 372. Miss Barfanti's first appearance on the Stage was at Covent Garden, Sept. 21, 1772, in a Prelude wrote on purpose, by Mr. Colman, to introduce her to the public. In 1775 her father died, and in 1777 she married a Mr. Lisle, who dying soon after, she took to her second husband, Mr. Daly, with whom she has ever since resided in Dublin. She supported the characters of fine ladies in comedy, with great success, both in London and Dublin.

Mrs. Wolff, aged 32, wife of George Wolff, esq. of America-square, his Danish Majesty's Consul.

16. In Russel-street, Bloomsbury, the Right Hon. Lady Grantley.

John Henchman, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Tournay, M.A. Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire.

17. Thomas Whitmore, esq. member of Parliament for Bridgenorth.

John William Birch, esq. formerly of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Perryn, wife of Sir Richard Perryn, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Captain Payne Galway, Aid-du-Camp to General Sloper. He was burnt the preceding day by an accidental fire in his bed-chamber.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1795.

Date	3perCt. Consols.		4perCt. Consols.		5perCt. Consols.		Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navv.	Excheq. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Ditto
	perCt. Reduc.	perCt.	perCt.	perCt.	perCt.	perCt.												
1	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
3	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
4	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
5	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
6	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
7	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
8	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
9	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
10	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
11	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
12	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
13	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
14	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
15	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
16	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
17	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
18	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
19	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
20	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
21	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
22	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						
23	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182						
24	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2						182 1/2						

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For MAY 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the RIGHT REV. JOHN EGERTON, late Lord BISHOP of DURHAM; and, 2. A VIEW of the CONVENT of LA TRAPPE.

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
Life of the Right Rev. John Egerton, late Lord Bishop of Durham,	291	from the Latin of Isaac H. Browne, translated by J. Lettice, B. D.	323
Some Account of the Convent of La Trappe,	293	Drossiana. Number LXVIII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known [continued]; including, Nostradamus—Cardinal de Sardis—Earl of Warrington—Sir Rob. Walpole—Joshua Barnes—Mr. Gibbon—Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray—Bezanelle—P. Duinoulin—Dom Noel Argonne	327
Remarks on the "Attempt to prove Fossil Shells, Bones, Wood, Fish, &c. to be the Spoils of the Universal Deluge,"	296	Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain,	331
On Prophecies,	297	Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. (late Governor General of Bengal) before the High Court of Parliament for High Crimes and Misdemeanors [concluded],	339
On the Partialty of Authors to their Brethren,	299	Theatrical Journal: including Plan and Character of The Welsh Heirefs, a Comedy, by Mr. Jerningham—The Irish Mimick; or, Blunders at Brighton, a Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe—The Bank Note; or, Lessons for Ladies, a Comedy, by Mr. Macready—Birch's Adopted Child, a Musical Piece—Holloff's Deserted Daughter, a Comedy—Hooke's Jack of Newbury, a Comic Opera—The Death of Capt. Faulkner,	343
Account of an Interview between Teeshoo Lama and Lieut. Samuel Turner (who was appointed on an Embassy to Tibet,) at the Monastery of Terpaling,	301	Poetry: including, The Armed Yeoman; a new Song. Written by Sir William Young, Bart. The Music adapted for the Harpsichord by Z. Wyvill, Harpsichord and Singing Master at Bray, near Maidenhead, Berks—A Soph's Room and Library—Lines written in a Book of mine, formerly belonging to the Dean of St. Patrick. By Mr. Waller, A. M.—The Choice—Sonnet,	346
Anecdote of Thomas Bradbury, commonly called Tom Bradbury,	304	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazette, &c. &c.	279
Anecdote of Gustavus Adolphus,	ibid.	Domestic Intelligence,	284
The Life of Baron Napier of Merchiston, by J. Lettice, B. D.	305	Marriages.	
Table-Talk; or, Characters, Anecdotes, &c. of Illustrious and celebrated British Characters, during the last Fifty Years: including, Roubillac—the late Sir Joseph Yates—Sir Francis Blake Delaval—Marquis of Rockingham—late Dukes of Kingston—and Handel,	308	Monthly Obituary,	
Letter from David Hume, Esq. to Adam Smith, Esq.	310	Prices of Stocks,	
Curious Argument of Lord Chief Justice Dyer on a singular Case,	312		
London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity. Second Edition,	313		
Anderson's Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794,	318		
Earl of Dunsmald's Treatise shewing the ultimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry,	320		
The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seaman'ship, and Naval Tactics. Illustrated with Engravings,	321		
The Immortality of the Soul, a Poem,			

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

EUROP. MAG. MAY 1795.

P P

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are under the necessity of apologizing to our Poetical Correspondents for postponing
 General of their favours intended for this month.

Our Correspondent M. Sommers's letter from *Dublin* has been transmitted to the proper
 Officer of the Post Office, who, we trust, will remedy the cause of complaint. It does not
 originate with us.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 9 to May 16, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
London	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Essex	66	4	39	0	34	0	30	0	39	10	Kent	63	10	37	0	34	0	27	6	37	10	Suffex	60	11	00	0	35	0	27	0	00	0	Suffolk	66	3	42	0	34	9	27	3	36	6	Cambrid.	61	1	42	4	31	7	22	2	39	6	Norfolk	63	1	43	0	31	8	26	6	36	6	Lincoln	61	5	00	0	38	2	21	11	40	0	York	61	9	49	4	35	6	23	1	43	10	Durham	58	1	00	0	33	8	25	6	00	0	Northum.	56	1	42	8	30	0	21	11	00	0	Cumberl.	70	11	57	0	35	2	22	6	00	0	Westmor	68	5	52	0	35	9	23	8	00	0	Lancash.	73	3	00	0	37	11	22	9	57	4	Cheshire	69	2	00	0	40	8	25	11	00	0	Gloucest.	63	2	00	0	38	10	28	5	48	1	Somerfet	62	11	00	0	38	0	20	8	48	8	Monmou.	64	10	00	0	41	1	00	0	00	0	Devon	71	10	00	0	34	6	24	3	48	0	Cornwall	65	9	00	0	34	2	24	2	00	0	Dorset	64	5	00	0	34	9	00	0	52	0	Hants	62	7	00	0	36	10	24	8	49	0	WALES.																										N. Wales	65	8	00	0	41	4	19	4	00	0	S. Wales	57	0	00	0	34	0	16	0	00	0
WALES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
N. Wales	65	8	00	0	41	4	19	4	00	0	S. Wales	57	0	00	0	34	0	16	0	00	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	68	2	44	6	36	10	27	11	39	7
Surry	68	0	36	0	37	0	29	0	45	8
Hertford	64	9	00	0	26	3	25	10	48	6
Bedford	63	11	00	0	35	7	25	4	44	10
Hunting.	61	3	00	0	34	8	22	6	39	5
Northam.	61	0	44	3	35	0	24	2	47	0
Rutland	64	6	00	0	40	0	24	6	49	0
Leicefter	6	10	00	0	40	0	25	3	46	11
Notting.	71	6	46	9	39	6	26	6	48	4
Derby	69	5	00	0	41	9	27	9	51	2
Stafford	68	9	00	0	41	8	26	10	52	3
Salop	68	7	55	0	43	4	28	6	00	0
Hereford	61	1	44	8	39	9	28	9	57	8
Worceft.	66	0	00	0	41	9	31	2	51	6
Warwick	70	4	00	0	42	0	29	5	54	1
Wils	58	4	00	0	37	4	26	10	50	0
Berks	65	5	00	0	35	1	28	3	44	6
Oxford	62	2	00	0	37	4	26	8	46	2
Bucks	64	4	00	0	35	8	27	6	43	10

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.			M A Y.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
23-29	53	S. W.	7-30	36	W.
24-29	51	W.	8-30	20	N.
25-29	47	N. W.	9-30	40	N.
26-29	52	S. S. W.	10-30	24	N. W.
27-29	53	S. S. W.	11-30	05	W. N. W.
28-29	50	S. W.	12-30	28	N. W.
29-29	62	N. E.	13-30	15	N. N. W.
30-29	61	N. N. W.	14-30	20	W.
			15-29	95	S. W.
			16-29	93	N. E.
			17-30	02	N. E.
			18-29	90	S.
			19-30	10	S. W.
1-29	70	W.	20-31	35	N. N. W.
2-29	76	N. W.	21-31	05	N. W.
3-29	79	N. W.	22-33	08	W.
4-29	92	N. N. W.	23-30	22	S. W.
5-30	80	N. W.	24-30	13	N. E.
6-30	83	N. N. E.	25-30	15	N.

European Magazine.



JOHN EGERTON,

late Bishop of Durham

Printed by J. G. Smith, 10, Pall Mall, London.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

For MAY 1795.

Life of the **RIGHT REVEREND JOHN EGERTON**, Late **LORD BISHOP of DURHAM** *.

[With a **PORTRAIT.**]

THE late Bishop of Durham was the son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford (fifth son of John third Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Jane Powlett, first daughter of Charles Duke of Bolton) who, marrying Lady Elizabeth Ariana Bentinck, daughter of William Earl of Portland, had by her, one daughter, and five sons, of whom John was the eldest.

He was born in London on the 30th of November 1722, O. S. was educated at Eton school, and admitted a Gentleman Commoner in Oriel College, Oxford, upon the 20th of May 1740, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Bentham, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity in that University, where he prosecuted his studies extensively and successfully for six or seven years. He was ordained Deacon privately by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Worcester, in Grosvenor Chapel, within the precincts of Westminster, on the 21st of Dec. 1745, and the following day he was ordained Priest, at a general ordination holden by the same Bishop, in the same place. On the 23d he was collated by his father to the living of Rofs in Herefordshire, and on the 28th was inducted by Robert Breton, Archdeacon of Hereford. On the 3d of January 1746 (a short time before his father's death, which happened on the 1st of April following), he was collated to the Canonry or Prebend of Cublington, in the church of Hereford. Upon the 30th of May 1746, he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, for which he went out Grand Compounder. On the 21st of November 1748, he was married to Lady Anne Sophia, daughter of Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent,

by Sophia, daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. He was appointed Chaplain, in Ordinary to the King upon the 19th of March 1749; and was promoted to the Deanery of Hereford on the 24th of July 1750. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor on the 4th of July 1756, at Lambeth; and had the temporalities restored to him upon the 22d, previously to which, on the 21st of May, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by diploma, and he was empowered to hold the living of Rofs, and the Prebend of Cublington, with that Bishoprick, by Commendam, dated the 1st of July. On the 12th of November 1768, he was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, with which he held the Prebend of Weldland, and Residencyship of St. Paul's, and also the two preferments before mentioned. He was inducted, installed, and enthroned at Litchfield by proxy, upon the 22d of November, and had the temporalities restored upon the 26th. On the death of Dr. Richard Trevor, he was elected to the see of Durham, upon the 8th of July 1771, and was confirmed on the 20th in St. James's church, Westminster. Upon the 2d of August following, he was enthroned and installed at Durham by proxy. On this occasion, Dr. Douglas the Subdean congratulated the Chapter and Clergy upon their receiving, as successor to their late lamented diocesan, a prelate, whose many well-known good qualities of heart and understanding, and whose line of able and impartial conduct in the diocese he had left, afforded a sure omen of that steadiness and wisdom of govern-

* Extracted from Hutchinson's History of Durham, lately published.

ment which promised equally to promote his own honour, and the prosperity of the whole diocese."—The temporalities of the see were restored to his Lordship on the 15th of August, and on the 3d of September he made his public entry into his Palatinate.

Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station*, yet, singular as it may seem, it was never the object of his ambition or desire. He appeared satisfied with his first ecclesiastical preferment, the living of Rosa, upon which he constantly resided, discharging all his parochial duties in a manner the most exemplary: and so little anxious was he to obtain a seat on the episcopal bench, that he could not be prevailed upon to use any applications of his own for that purpose, and with difficulty permitted those of his friends. This last preferment was unsolicited, and unexpected: he had previously declined accepting the Primacy of Ireland, and never extended his wishes to the Bishoprick of Durham. Seated here, however, he turned his attention to the choice and pursuit of those objects, which his judgment and moderation pointed out as most likely to conduce to the peace and prosperity of the County over which he was to preside, and to the honour both of his temporal and spiritual government. To accomplish this task required all the address and talent for conciliation, of which he was so completely the master. On his taking possession of the Bishoprick, he found the County divided by former contested Elections, which had destroyed the general peace: no endeavours were wanting on his part to promote and secure a thorough reconciliation of contending interests, on terms honourable and advantageous to all; and when the affability, politeness, and condescension, for which he was distinguished, uniting in a person of his high character and station, had won

the affections of all parties to himself, he found less difficulty in reconciling them to each other, and had soon the high satisfaction to see men of the first distinction in the county conciliated by his means, and meeting in good neighbourhood at his princely table. The harmony he had so happily restored, he was equally studious to preserve, which he effectually did, by treating the nobility and gentry of the county at all times with a proper regard, by paying an entire and impartial attention to their native interests, by forbearing to improve any opportunities of influencing their parliamentary choice in favour of his own family or particular friends, and by consulting on all occasions the honour of the Palatinate.

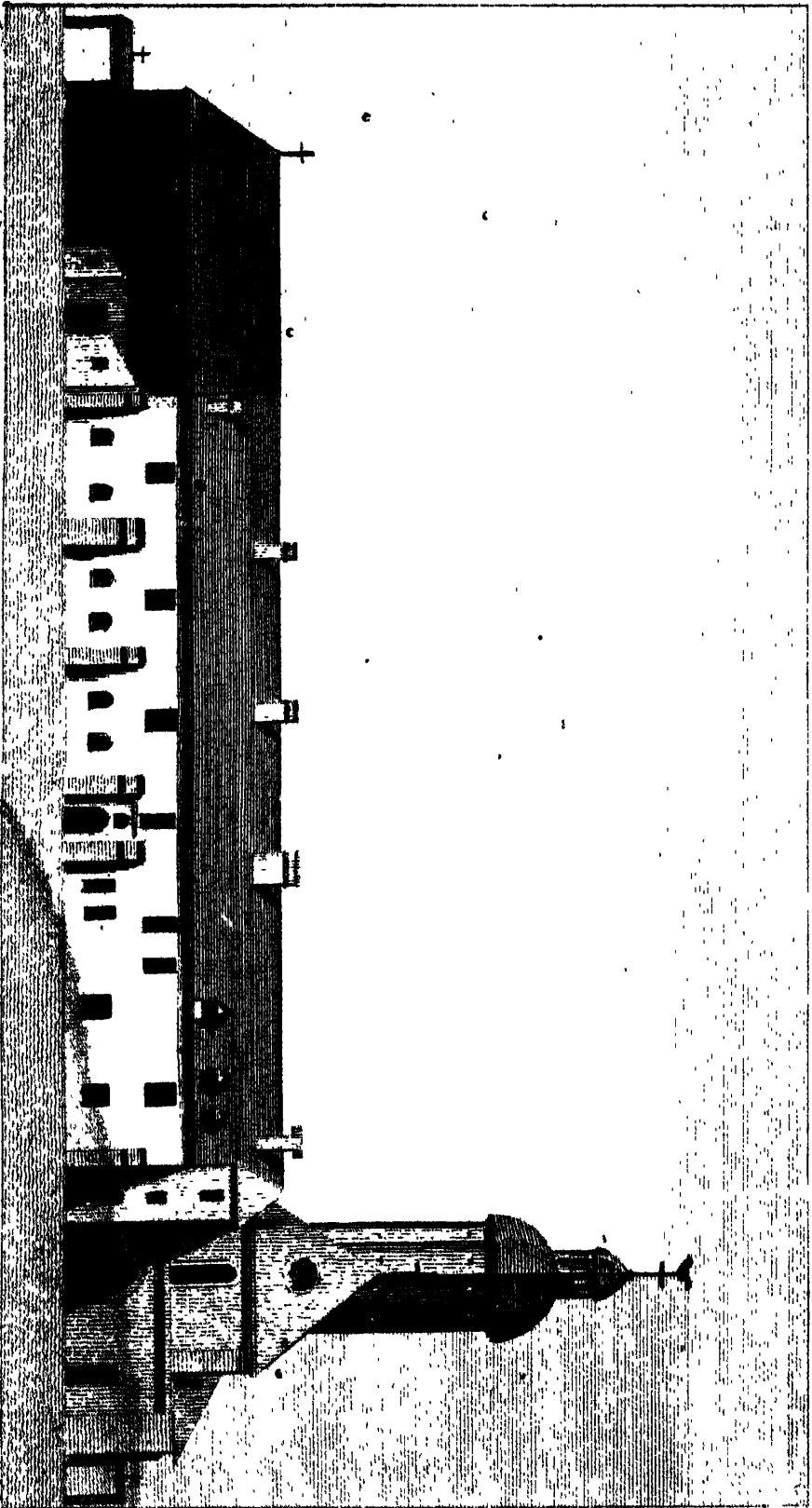
The same conciliating interposition he had used in the county, he employed in the City of Durham with the same success. At the approach of the General Election in 1780, he postponed granting the new charter, which would considerably enlarge the number of voters, till some months after the Election, that he might maintain the strictest neutrality between the candidates, and avoid even the imputation of partiality; and when he confirmed it, and freely restored to the City all its ancient rights, privileges and immunities, in the most ample and advantageous form †, he selected the Members of the new Corporation, with great care, out of the most moderate and respectable of the citizens, regardless of every consideration but its peace and due regulation; objects which he steadily held in view, and in the attainment of which he succeeded to his utmost wish, and far beyond his expectation.

A conduct equally calculated to promote order and good government, he displayed, if possible, still more conspicuously, in the spiritual than in the temporal department of his double

* "Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station," &c.] This was so generally supposed from a review of his preceding conduct, and is so perfectly true, that it will neither be proper to omit mentioning the fact, nor to ascribe to us a desire of giving his Lordship undue praise. In all the several preferments he possessed, he was beloved, admired, and respected: but at Rosa, where he lived the longest, and was the best known, his parishioners considered him not only as their rector, but as their friend, their benefactor, and almost as their father; and he had so endeared himself to them, that there was no possible mark of genuine sorrow, public or private, with which they did not, with an admiration almost enthusiastic, do justice to his virtues, and manifest their own gratitude when he left them.

† "The new charter to the city all its ancient rights, privileges and immunities, in the most ample and advantageous form," &c.] His Lordship granted a new charter to the city of Durham upon the 2d of Oct. 1780.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



A front view of the celebrated Regular Wharf as it appears by the entrance on the West-side.

Engraved by J. Smith, London.

office. Towards the Chapter, and towards the body of the Clergy at large, he exercised every good office, making them all look up to him as their common friend and father; and to those who had enjoyed the special favour of his predecessor, he was particularly kind and attentive, both from a sense of their merit, and that he might mitigate in some degree their loss, of so excellent a friend and patron.

In the discharge of all his episcopal functions, he was diligent and conscientious. He was extremely scrupulous whom he admitted into holy orders, in respect of their learning, character, and religious tenets. In his Visitations, he urged and enforced the regularity, the decorum, and the well-being of the Church, by a particular enquiry into

the conduct of its Ministers, urging them to reside upon their several benefices, and manifesting upon all opportunities, a sincere and active concern for the interest and accommodation of the inferior Clergy. His Charges were the exact transcript of his mind: objections have been made to some compositions of this kind, that they bear the semblance of being as specious as sincere, and are calculated sometimes, perhaps, rather a little more to raise the reputation of their Author as a fine writer, than to edify the Ministry, and advance religion. Of the Charges his Lordship delivered, it may truly be said, that, upon such occasions, he recommended nothing to his Clergy which he did not practise in his life, and approve of in his closet.

[To be concluded in our next.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CONVENT OF LA TRAPPE.

(WITH AN ENGRAVING OF THAT CELEBRATED MONASTERY.)

THE Convent of La Trappe is situated in a deep and woody valley near Séez in Normandy. The Monks which it contained were of the Order of St. Benedict. It was founded in the fourteenth century by a Count of Poitou, and was afterwards enlarged and embellished in the middle of the last century, under the direction of the celebrated Abbé de Rancé, who at a very early period of life became surfeited with the honours and the pleasures of the world, and having resigned all his benefices except this Abbey, retired into it, and prevailed upon his Monks to conform themselves to a discipline more severe than that of any other religious house. The Monks never taste meat or wine, except when they are sick; they rise at midnight to perform their first office, and are condemned to a perpetual silence, unless they are spoken to by their Superior, or in their conferences upon religious subjects, or to accuse themselves. Some hours of every day are given to manual labour, as digging, planting, making cyder, &c. Their chant is unaccompanied with the organ, or any musical instrument whatever, and no decoration is permitted in their church or in any part of their monastery. When a Monk is dying, he is brought out, before the whole convent assembled, and is laid upon albes and straw, upon which he expires, after having received the benediction of the Abbot and of

his Brethren. The Monks that inhabited this venerable spot, are now dispossessed of it by the present Government of France: many of them took refuge at Friburg in Swisserland, some of them are at present in England. Not long before James the Second died, he visited this convent, and passed a few days in it, in the exercises which the rules of it prescribe. On his quitting it he said to the Abbot, who waited upon him to the door, "My good Father, I have been here among your holy Monks to perform a duty which I ought to have performed long before; you and they have taught me how to die; and if God spares my life, I will return here again to take another lesson."

The great object of the reformer of this convent, Abbé du Rancé, was, that the Monks should be as much as possible together mutual guards upon the conduct of each other, well knowing that solitary vices are the most dangerous of all, and that in solitude impure thoughts and actions, resentment, envy, and excessive repining at any disappointment, can be indulged in the extreme. He therefore so contrived his regulation, that, except to take rest, no Monk should ever be left by himself. The Engraving of this celebrated seminary of austere virtue and caputious piety, is copied from a very rare print, made from a Drawing done upon the spot, in the possession of the CHEVALIER D'ÉON, who has with great politeness permitted

presented us to present it to our

In the above account our Readers will not be displeas'd at our adding the following; from the pen of MADAME DE LAIS.

"This morning at a quarter before ten we entered once more into the inner compartment of the abbey. . . . After having heard mass, we were admitted into the refectory to see the Fathers dine. There was no cloth upon the table, but each Monk had a napkin; their plates were of pewter and their spoons were of wood; each Monk received a porringer of soup, a plate of herbs, two or three uncooked apples, a large slice of bread of a good sort, a little mug of water, and another of beer. One of the society ascended a sort of pulpit made for that purpose, and preached them a sermon during their repast. Each Monk preaches this sermon in his turn, and the Monks who dine are attended by other Monks, who afterwards take their refreshment along with the preacher. The Lay-brothers dine at the same time in a lesser hall adjoining to the principal, and which is separated from it only by an arcade without any door: we could see them therefore as we stood in the refectory; and they, as in the former instance, were served by other Lay-brothers, who ate when they had finished. . . . From the refectory we went to the library. . . . We afterwards visited the tomb of M du Rancé.— . . . The cells are very small; they contain a straw bed, a wooden table and a crucifix. . . . We saw the Monks at work in the garden. We entered the medicine room, which is large, and well supplied with drugs, adjoining to it is an excellent botanic garden filled with the usual plants."

"I shall here relate all that I learned from the conversation of the Fathers. The history of Count de Comminges is fabulous, as well as various other things, viz. that the Monks are every day employed in digging their tombs: that they raise and level hills for the purpose of occupying themselves: that their salutations when they meet is, *Je suis de la*; that they wear upon their hearts a cross black with thorns, &c. All these things are absolutely false. They eat continually; they never eat without bread, wine, butter or oil, and they are constantly with their fat-

lads. Vinegar is allowed them, as well as milk, but the latter is prohibited during Lent. Their rule never allow them the use of wine, except in journeyes, and in any place of occasional residence where they may use both wine, fish and butter. . . . Their dress, like that of the Chartreux, is entirely white; their head and beard are shaved, and they have a large hood which they put on at pleasure. They always sleep in their clothes; their shirts are of wool, not hair cloth, every mortification of this kind being prohibited by the rules of their Order. No one is admitted among them till the age of twenty, when he enters upon his noviciate, which continues for the space of twelve months. The infirm alone employ themselves in little articles of industry, such as the making of rosaries, wooden spoons, and in winter the work of the garden; after which they shell the peas, dress the vegetables, press the grain for use, &c. These last occupations are common to them all. The Monks of this Abbey amount to about 120, including both the Fathers and Lay-brothers. There are sixty of the former, of whom eighteen only are priests; the rest, though equally engaged by irrevocable vows, do not say mass, and have not received holy orders, thinking themselves not sufficiently virtuous and devout to celebrate the sacred mysteries. The Abbot is elected for life, and is named by the King in pursuance of the vote of the Monks; the votes are collected by way of ballot; and as soon as that is done, the balloting box is sealed up and sent to Versailles. There are three Monks called *hoteliers*, whose business it is to receive strangers, and the poor that present themselves at the monastery. From their original endowment and the bequests of private individuals, they are sufficiently wealthy to afford three days hospitality to every poor traveller who passes that way. When all the beds in the house are occupied, the traveller is accommodated at the inn, and his expences defrayed by the Monks. If during these three days he fall sick, they take care of him till his recovery; he is attended by their Surgeon, supplied by them with medicines; the Monks also visit him, dress his wounds, &c. If any poor traveller be in want of money, they give him as much as is necessary to carry him to the place of his destination. Not a day passes without their being visited by

by persons of this description, particularly soldiers. It frequently happens that the gratitude and admiration which so much benevolence inspires, induce the persons who are the objects of it to become members of their fraternity, and pass their lives with them. Indeed whoever is in pursuit of virtue in all its perfection, will find it only here, under a form, it may be, somewhat too austere, but so true, so sublime, that it is not at all astonishing that a mind susceptible of enthusiasm should resolve upon this great sacrifice. These Monks also assist and take care of all the poor in the neighbourhood for many leagues round. I interrogated a great number of peasants, who spoke of them with the respect and veneration that we should feel for Angels, if they were to condescend to reside among us. Shew me the individuals that, with the same revenues, can do an equal portion of good both by their example and their beneficence! Where shall we find such virtues, unless religion inspires them?—They never receive a widower among them, unless his children are already provided for: whatever may be the age of these children, if their situation be not such as to ensure them a subsistence, they conceive that a father cannot, in that case, dispose of his liberty, but is bound to bestow all his care upon his family. When they have made their vow, they renounce every kind of epistolary correspondence whatever, and do not allow themselves to be visited by their relations, except their father and mother, and this but seldom. They are expressly enjoined not to shew the least preference to any individual of their Order, as being bound to love them all equally. If one Monk should perceive that another had a particular friendship for him, he would consider it as his duty, when they were all assembled, to ask leave to speak, and then publicly to accuse him. In this case the Superiors impose a penance on the person criminated, who is not allowed to justify himself or answer a word, even though he should think himself to be wrongfully accused. He is to believe that he has in some way or other, though he cannot recollect it, given cause for the reproach, and he must sacrifice without hesitation this self-love to the obedience due to the rules of the Order. In all cases, indeed, where one Monk observes in another any kind of fault,

he is equally bound publicly to accuse him, and the accused must observe a perfect silence, and submit with resignation to the penance that may be imposed. If a word escape in his defence, all the Monks instantly prostrate themselves on the ground to ask pardon of God for his pride; but this never happens except to novices and persons newly professed, and very seldom even to them. These particulars were related to me by brother Prosper, a young Monk of twenty-eight years of age, and who has been eight years at La Trappe. He has a delightful physiognomy, strikingly characteristic of candour and good sense. I entreated him to tell me honestly if he did not know among his Brother Monks some single individual who had, at heart, more friendship for him than the rest. No, indeed, was his reply; I could sooner name a dozen than one.

“When a sick Monk is pronounced to have a few hours to live, he is told that he must receive extreme unction; he is then carried to the church, where it is always administered, and after the ceremony is over conveyed back to his bed. When he approaches his last moment, a bell is tolled to signify to the whole house that a Brother is in the agonies of death. All the Monks assemble round the dying man, and having placed him in ashes, pray aloud for him. This description is terrifying to worldly minds; let it be observed, however, that at La Trappe the apparel of death and the religious solemnities that accompany it, are considered as august and consolatory, as the fore-runners of a grand triumph and supreme felicity. “The frugal and laborious life we lead,” said Father Theodore to me, “exempts us from violent and putrid disorders. I have not seen among us an instance of any epidemical malady, even when the contagion has spread through the country. We know scarcely any disorders but those of the lungs, occasioned by singing at church, and by the law which obliges us to get up frequently in the night. When a constitution is able to resist these dangers, and it has passed the age of thirty, life is protracted longer here than elsewhere, and old age is sound and vigorous; thus we commonly die in the possession of all our faculties, and during the fifty years that I have been here, I have scarcely seen an instance to the contrary.”

REMARKS

THE ATTEMPT TO PROVE FOSSIL SHELLS,
BONES, WOOD, FISH, &c. TO BE THE SPOILS OF THE UNI-
VERSAL DELUGE, page 169.

MAKING it for granted that the habitable world has experienced a universal Deluge, as recorded by the sacred historian, still it will appear that the admission of this fact is very insufficient to account for the circumstances and situations in which the exuviae of land and sea animals are at present found in the earth. It is asserted, from the report of all divers, "that the bottom of the sea is so strongly affected by the agitation of the waters, that earth, clay, and shells, are removed to great distances;" and hence it is inferred that an incessant and cataclysmic rain must have produced the same effects in a much greater degree. This it is probable may be true, at least in part, and it would be sufficient to account for sea-shells being deposited on or near the surface of land adjacent to the waters that gave them birth; but surely it cannot be conceived that the motion of the bottom of the sea, proceeding from the agitation of its surface by the most violent rain, could be sufficient to remove the productions of the Indian seas to Europe; neither does the horizontal position in which fossil shells are usually found, seem to agree with their having been deposited in this tumultuous manner. The pressure of the waters of the Deluge, it is supposed, must, in the course of a few months, "have softened the whole earth to so great a degree, as to render the passage of not only these shells, but of other substances which it had brought with it, easy to the greatest depths." If this was the effect of the mere pressure of the water, the globe would have been long since softened to its centre by the waters of the ocean; for length of time must have abundantly made up for the difference in volume between the water now on the earth, and that which covered it at the Deluge. Besides, this supposition will be inadequate to explain the phenomena to which it is applied, unless we adopt the still more extravagant hypothesis of Woodward, that the waters of the Deluge possessed the quality of a universal dissolvent; to which there is an insurmountable objection, that it is impossible shells and other animal and vegetable remains should have resisted the power of a menstruum which dissolved both of wood and masses of flint: and

we may add, that if the earth was dissolved to the depth at which extraneous fossils have been found, the strata would have settled according to their specific gravities, and in this order we should now find them, which is certainly contrary to fact. If we are to consider all the remains of sea and land animals found in the earth, as having been deposited there by the universal Deluge, it is certainly an unaccountable circumstance, that of the latter comparatively very few are found, although it is generally allowed, that at the time of the Deluge the population of the earth was very considerable, and the proportion of wild animals probably much greater than at present. It must likewise appear rather a singular circumstance, that hitherto no fragments of the submerged habitations of the antediluvian generations should have been discovered. But if we gather our ideas of the state of the earth previous to the Flood from the writings of Moses, we must allow that its exterior configuration and disposition underwent no very material alteration from that event, and consequently all the proper wrecks of the general inundation remained on, or near, the surface of the earth, where being exposed to the action of the air, and other injuries, their texture must soon have been destroyed, and their substance reduced to its original elements. This appears to be the reason why the remains of land animals are so seldom found in a fossil state; for if the immense quantities of shells and remains of marine animals that are found in the earth were deposited there by the Deluge, it is natural to suppose that we should also find the teeth, bones, horns, &c. of quadrupedes in great plenty, as these latter substances are full as durable as most of the former. Instead therefore of considering all the adventitious matters that we meet with in the various strata of the earth, as monuments of the general Deluge, it is much more probable that there are few or no vestiges of that great event now remaining, and that many of the beds of shells which are at present found in the earth were deposited there subsequent to that event, and others at subsequent periods.

ON PROPHECIES.

THERE has hardly happened one remarkable circumstance in the wonderful round of providential occurrences which distinguishes the history of nations, but has either called forth new expositors of the scripture prophecies, or the bold inventors of new predictions.

A great revolution never fails setting the fanatical head at work in fetching elucidations of it from the magazine of prophecy, and then having met with the exact passages which point out the existing event, he goes on to examine what is to follow; and this he finds a very easy matter indeed; for the subsequent passages will surely appear brilliant to his imagination by the light which he has already fortunately discovered. I scarcely remember one of the many temerarious meddlers with the scripture prophecies, but from his laboured application of the parts he supposes to have been fulfilled, proceeds with a bold front (as though he was commissioned by the Holy Ghost) to tell us *when, where, and how* the remaining predictions shall be accomplished.

The Apocalypse has undergone more twistings of this kind than all the other books of holy writ put together. Whenever any great event has taken place in the political world, some visionary mind has been most certainly employed upon the wonderful writings of the rapt theologian, to find therein the very prediction which marked its fulfilment.

About the middle of the last century the spirit of prophetic exposition ran to very wild and uncommon lengths. I believe it was Mr. Brightman's *Revelation of the Revelation*, published about the year 1606, that prepared the way for this kind of study. The novel manner of his expounding the intricate visions of the Revelations, and applying them to local incidents and particular persons, could not but have an effect upon ignorant and enthusiastic minds. Added to this, his great reputation for sanctity gave his hypothesis considerable credit. This divine whimsically made the *Angel of fire* to be Archbishop Cranmer, and the *Angel of the waters* he understood to be intended

Vol. XXVII. MAY 1795.

for William Cecil Lord Burgley; though, as the witty Dr. Fuller observes, he ought rather to have stiled him the *Admiral of the waters*. Brightman predicted that the *Massachusetts* government would be overt in seven years after writing his but the time passed, and gave the lie to his prophecy; and, what is still more extraordinary, after this palpable confutation, his book retained its popularity for many years, and underwent a number of editions.

In the year 1643, Mr. John Archer, an eminent divine in London, published a remarkable book entitled, "Of the Personal Reign of Christ on Earth, laying forth and proving that Jesus Christ, together with the saints, shall visibly possess a monarchical state and kingdom in this world."

It appears that the disturbances which began about that period between the king and his parliament, wherein *non-resistance*, as is usually the case, was made a principal party in the dispute, led this Mr. Archer, together with many others, to an examination of the prophetic scriptures, and an application of them to the existing circumstances. The person of whom I am now speaking, immersing himself in the very vortex of mystery, formed a series of conclusions which he asserted as peremptorily as though he had received them immediately from heaven; and they were, moreover, received and industriously propagated by thousands of people throughout the kingdom.

The monarchical state of Christ he characterizes thus: "That the subjects thereof shall be all that live upon earth. The saints shall be ruled like the Israelites under Solomon; but the wicked shall be slaves. The ten tribes that are lost shall be recovered and restored to their brethren. The cities of the tribes shall be rebuilt, especially Jerusalem, which shall shine with new lustre. The Israelites shall be first raised to this glory, and at Jerusalem Christ will visibly shew himself, and from the people of Israel shall glory descend to the Gentiles. The privileges of this kingdom shall be wonderful: first, all the subjects of it that

... women, shall be holy, and not
 seemingly saints, but true saints, not
 any sinners. Nothing that defileth shall
 be then; no hypocrite; no person ex-
 communicated, as proving bad; nor any
 of the children of these saints shall prove
 unworthy, but all shall be elect, and prove
 saints; and the seed of the blessed; for
 if any of their issue should prove hypo-
 crites or wicked persons, it would so
 affect them that they should not have
 everlasting joy: neither could sorrow
 nor fighting fly away; now in these
 times there shall be no sorrow nor
 weeping: they shall be edified imme-
 diately from God in Christ: the sa-
 crament is but to last till the next com-
 ing of Christ, to set up his kingdom:
 Christ will hold them up in fulness of
 grace, though not in full perfection
 of grace, till the last general judg-
 ment, or their translatation to heaven.

“ There shall be a full and present
 answer to all their prayers, there being
 no sin to keep good things from them.
 There shall be a fulness of all temporal
 blessings, as peace, safety, riches,
 health, long life, or whatsoever can
 be had in this world. They shall
 have exemption from all bodily trou-
 bles.

“ Every one shall live an hundred
 years; no infant nor any other shall
 die sooner; there shall be no sickness,
 or grief to consume the strength; al-
 though a natural death shall be, yet
 there shall be no violent, or untimely
 death by any grief, sickness or trouble:
 Satan shall be wholly restrained from
 tempting them to sin, or others to trou-
 ble them. Original corruption shall be
 kept in, not to break forth into any
 gross way.” To which he adds, “ they
 shall not be infected with popery.”

I have given this view of his doctrine
 because it marks, with little variation,
 the general opinion of the millennaries,
 or those who believe that Our Lord will
 personally reign on this earth over a
 happy people for the space of a thou-
 sand years, prior to the general judg-
 ment. To such a kind was this notion
 carried at the period above mentioned,
 that many actually imagined them-
 selves reigning with Christ; that their
 resurrection or qualifying change was
 then passed, and that they were glorified
 and possessed of the new Jerusa-
 lem descended from heaven. It de-
 serves notice moreover, that this ex-
 pectation of the temporal kingdom of
 Christ had a wonderful effect in

strengthening the parliament's cause
 against the king, and prepared the way
 considerably for Cromwell's advance-
 ment to the Protectorate. But let us
 next observe Mr. Archer's application
 of the prophecy to time and place.
 “ For the beginning of this Monarchy
 of Christ, it must be set up (he says)
 the last in the world, after the other
 four are passed away, whereof the Ro-
 man is the last: that being divided in-
 to the Eastern and Western Monarchy,
 and out of the Western ten horns or
 kingdoms arising, and among them ano-
 ther little horn most blasphemous,
 which is the Papacy; when these ten
 kingdoms, and the Papacy, shall be put
 to an end, then is the beginning of this
 kingdom of Christ, which (saith he) by
 comparing of Daniel with the Revela-
 tion shall be Anno 1666, the num-
 ber of the beast, only the thousand
 (because it comes seldom) left out.

“ Three years and an half before this
 1666, the Papal power shall have sup-
 port in Europe; all the ten kingdoms
 apostatizing to popery, and yet one
 of them shall return to the truth.

“ In the years of Christ 1650, or 1656,
 the Israelites are to be delivered, by
 being called to Christianity, both Jews
 which were two tribes, and the ten
 tribes of Israel; both which shall after
 their conversion for forty-five years af-
 ter suffer great trouble from Mahome-
 tans, Heathens, and Papists. Upon all
 which computations it is likely (he
 adds) that Christ's coming from hea-
 ven, and the raising the dead, and the
 beginning of his kingdom, and the
 thousand years, will be about the year
 of our Lord 1700, for it is to be about
 forty-five years after 1650, or 1656.”

One *Asted* a German divine dream-
 ing in the same manner over Daniel
 and the Revelations, and having his
 head full of the millenary notion,
 formed the following calculation, not far
 distant from *Archer's*. In Daniel xii.
 12. we read, “ From the time that the
 daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and
 the abomination that maketh desolate set
 up, there shall be a thousand two hundred
 and ninety days. Blessed is he that
 waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three
 hundred and five and thirty days.”
 On this passage he estimated thus, “ that
 the days are taken to stand for years;
 and vizeth that the 1335 years are in
 order of time to take their original
 after the expiration of the 1290 years;
 and both of them to take their rise
 from

from the termination of the seventy weeks, viz. Anno 169. All which put together make up the number of 1694, which is the utmost period of the thousand years reign of the saints; from which, therefore, if we deduct the said thousand there must remain 1694; the *initium Regni* of the Lord of Glory here upon earth."

The fanciful but ingenious, *Peter Jurieu* put off the commencement to the year 1780, or thereabouts; and the learned and pious *Bengelius* carries it forwards still farther, even to the year 1836, whose calculation has been

stated admitted for gospel by the learned *John Wesley*. All these men, however, prudently contrived their predictions so as to be out of the way when the time they pointed out should be up. Had honest *Will Whitton* possessed less confidence and more discretion, he also would have put off the commencement of the glorious millennium beyond the possibility of being personally upbraided as a false prophet, or a dreaming enthusiast.

W.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON THE PARTIALITY OF AUTHORS TO THEIR BRETHREN.

IT is a mortifying circumstance to those Authors who are confined to villages or country towns where few literary characters reside, that the neighbourhood seems so little interested in the success of their publications. Those very people in whose company they are obliged to pass their insipid afternoons seem studious to avoid the subject of their last performance, or, should it happen to be mentioned, appear almost unacquainted with the title.

Hence an author may at least infer, that he is not read by his acquaintance, and, knowing indeed the nature of detraction among those whose sentiments have never been enlarged by liberal communication, he consoles himself with the reflection, that, if he is not read, he cannot be censured. But here he is sadly mistaken. No sooner hath he quitted the company than his book is introduced. I do not mean substantially, for few of them have seen his book; but they all know, *he is just come out*. This, as I observed in the preceding Essay, is in itself enough to furnish matter for scandal; and more of the process I have there described, may be gone through by the help of a very little fancy, provided it incorporates with a great deal of ill-nature.

Such being the character of little country towns, it is unfortunate that authors should bury themselves there so frequently as they do. They often expect to be read by their neighbours, which seldom happens. Hence they are incessantly mortified. They ex-

pect a deference, which they never receive. Hence a fullness and disgust that preclude the least effort to please in conversation. Among the illiterate, they often start subjects of literature; but they are as often checked by dulness and inattention, or, perhaps, insulted by some empty petit maitre, who, gallantly rising in defence of the ladies, rebukes the scholar for his pedantry and ill-breeding. The scholar, indeed, should have recollected his Milton:

All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded: wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows.

The best situation for professed authors is in a college, or the metropolis. Exclusively of the many advantages to be reaped in such circumstances by means of an easy access to books and the conversation of the learned, I would consider their situation only as it may respect their fame. Here, they would not only be removed from the malignity of the illiberal and uneducated, but be placed in the midst of those who set a just value on a literary character.

Whether, however, they are near or at a distance from the literati, they may always, I think, observe, that *authors favour authors*. Whilst affected scholars, who think a writer is arrogantly stepping over their heads, who imagine that if they were inclined they might display equal or superior abilities, are continually throwing out hints and critical innuendoes to destroy his rising reputation; whilst people who

men have little or no acquaintance with letters write slight forces to accelerate the ruin; his literary brethren are ever ready to support his claims, and assist him on his way to honour. Notwithstanding the reputed envy of brother authors, there are several reasons which may satisfactorily account for this circumstance.

Authors perhaps may be more liberal in their opinions of one another, from having imbibed the spirit of literature. A generous way of thinking is necessarily connected with good taste. Every species of fine writing hath a natural tendency to enlarge the mind, and inspire it with noble sentiments. Neither affected scholars nor mechanics have very frequent recourse to the ancient or modern classics. Their reading hours are chiefly occupied by flimsy publications. In country towns, the modes of life and modes of thinking by no means accord with the disposition or the habits of the learned. Trade is ever at war with literature. It is only scholars that confer on scholars genuine fame.

The literati, again, are the best judges of composition. This is particularly true with respect to poetry. 'Tis only a poet who should criticise a poet. I should prefer the praise of a votary of the muses, to the applause of the whole world. Secure in his approbation, I should despise the hyper-critic frowns of all the grammarians. To the perusal of such, indeed, I should have no objection to submit a MS. ; for while I utterly disregarded their general sentiments of my poem, I might profit by their cold correcting judgment. A poet, however, should beware of those who assume the characters of critics, though strangers to sensibility and fancy. Under their auspices, he might prune away a great deal as improper exuberance, which a poetical mind would have approved as beautiful fertilities.

A literary man generally considers the merit of a work abstractedly. To set the defects of an author's conversation or character against the beauties of his book would appear to him disingenuous and absurd; and he knows too well the infirmities of human nature, and those which are peculiar to his brethren, not to make proper allowance for any little imperfections which may occasionally arise.

though averse from so impertinent a comparison.

An author, moreover, is best acquainted with the difficulties attending a literary work, and is the best judge, therefore, of what might be reasonably expected. He is able to appreciate merit, though short of perfection. Though only a part of what was promised be performed, he perceives that the further we enter into any literary subject the more difficulties arise in our way, and that we are often obstructed in the accomplishment of our designs by obstacles which it was at first impossible to foresee. Informed also by his own feelings, that commendation stimulates the worthy to higher and more spirited performances, he withholds not his tribute of praise from the rude efforts of ability. Common readers, in the mean time, discard a book without a moment's hesitation, if they think, perhaps, the diction inelegant, though it deserves attention for its excellent matter and its general execution.

In this manner may we account for the partiality of authors to their brethren. Ill-natured people indeed, attributing the circumstance to selfish motives, have been forward enough to assert, that an author does not censure others for publishing, because he sees himself kept in countenance when he has the vanity to publish himself; and that he bestows his praise so liberally from an expectation of the same in return.

But authors, in truth, are not ashamed of publishing, because they are well aware that they shall raise their characters in the estimation of all truly sensible and liberal minds, in proportion as they contribute to the advancement of elegant literature. And they have in general too much simplicity of character to form nice calculations, at the time they are applauding others, about the measure of praise that shall be meted out to them again. A good writer will always despise such ungenerous artifices; and if he seem rather profuse in his panegyric, let it be traced to the fountain from which it naturally flows—so congenial taste and kindred sentiment, to a keen sensibility of excellence, to the glow of gratitude, to the fervor of enthusiasm.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE entertainment you have afforded your Readers by the very curious Narrative of the Journey of the TEESHOO LAMA to China, in your Magazines of October, November, and December last, would be much improved by the addition of Lieutenant Samuel Turner's Account of his Interview with the infant Teeshoo Lama, printed in the "Dissertations on Asiatic Literature," &c. published by Geo. Nicol, 2 vol. 8vo. and your compliance with this request will oblige many readers besides
T. S.

ACCOUNT of an INTERVIEW between TEESHOO LAMA and LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER (who was appointed on an EMBASSY to TIBET,) at the MONASTERY of TERPALING; communicated in a LETTER from LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER to the HON. JOHN MACPHERSON, Esq. GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL.

Patna, March 2, 1784.

DDURING my residence in Tibet, it was an object I had much at heart to obtain an interview of the infant Teeshoo Lama, but the Emperor of China's general orders, restricting his guardians to keep him in the strictest privacy, and prohibiting indiscriminately the admission of all persons to his presence, even his votaries, who should come from a distance, appeared to me an obstacle almost insurmountable: yet, however, the Rajah, mindful of the amity subsisting between the Governor and him, and unwilling, I believe, by any act to hazard its interruption, at length consented to grant me that indulgence. As the meeting was attended with very singular and striking circumstances, I could not help noting them with most particular attention; and though the repetition of such facts, interwoven and blended as they are with superstition, may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible to suppress them; and while I divest myself of all prejudice, and assume the part of a faithful narrator, I hope, however tedious the detail I propose to enter into may be found, it will be received with candour, and merit the attention of those for whose perusal and information it is intended, were it only to mark a strong feature in the national character, of implicit homage to the great religious sovereign, and to instance the very uncommon, I may say almost unheard-of, effects of early tuition.

I shall, perhaps, be still more justified in making this relation, by adverting to this very extraordinary assurance the

Rajah of Teeshoo Loomboo made me but a few days before my departure from his Court, which, without further introduction, I will beg leave literally to recite.

At an interview he allowed me, after having given me my audience of leave, said he,—“ I had yesterday a vision of our tutelary Deity, and to me it was a day replete with much interesting and important matter. That guardian Power, who inspires us with his illuminations on every momentous and great occasion, indulged me with a divination, from which I have collected that every thing will be well: set your heart at rest, for though a separation is about to take place between us, yet our friendship will not cease to exist; but through the favour of interposing Providence you may rest assured it will increase, and terminate eventually in that which will be for the best.”

I should have paid less regard to so strange an observation but for this reason, that however dissonant from other doctrines their positions may be found, yet I judge they are the best foundation to build our reliances upon; and superstition combining with inclination to implant such friendly sentiments in their minds, will ever constitute, the opinion having once obtained, the strongest barrier to their preservation. Opposed to the prejudices of a people, no plan can reasonably be expected to take place; agreeing with them, success must be the result.

ON the 3d of December 1783 I arrived at Terpaling, situated on the summit of a high hill, and it was about noon when I entered the gates of the Monastery, which was not long since erected

who have little or no acquaintance with letters unite their forces to accelerate the ruin; his literary brethren are ever ready to support his claims; and assist him on his way to honour. Notwithstanding the reputed envy of brother authors, there are several reasons which may satisfactorily account for this circumstance.

Authors perhaps may be more liberal in their opinions of one another, from having imbibed the spirit of literature. A generous way of thinking is necessarily connected with good taste. Every species of fine writing hath a natural tendency to enlarge the mind, and inspire it with noble sentiments. Neither affected scholars nor mechanics have very frequent recourse to the ancient or modern classics. Their reading hours are chiefly occupied by flimsy publications. In country towns, the modes of life and modes of thinking by no means accord with the disposition or the habits of the learned. Trade is ever at war with literature. It is only scholars that confer on scholars genuine fame.

The literati, again, are the best judges of composition. This is particularly true with respect to poetry. 'Tis only a poet who should criticise a poet. I should prefer the praise of a votary of the muses, to the applause of the whole world. Secure in his approbation, I should despise the hyper-critic frowns of all the grammarians. To the perusal of such, indeed, I should have no objection to submit a MS.; for while I utterly disregarded their general sentiments of my poem, I might profit by their cold correcting judgment. A poet, however, should beware of those who assume the characters of critics, though strangers to sensibility and fancy. Under their auspices, he might prune away a great deal of improper exuberance, which a poetical mind would have approved as beautiful fertilities.

A literary man generally considers the merit of a work abstractedly. To set the defects of an author's conversation, or character against the beauties of his book would appear to him disingenuous and absurd; and he knows too well the infirmities of human nature, and those which are peculiar to his brethren, not to make proper allowance for any little inconsistencies which may incidentally strike him,

though averse from so impertinent a comparison.

An author, moreover, is best acquainted with the difficulties attending a literary work, and is the best judge, therefore, of what might be reasonably expected. He is able to appreciate merit, though short of perfection. Though only a part of what was promised be performed, he perceives that the further we enter into any literary subject the more difficulties arise in our way, and that we are often obstructed in the accomplishment of our designs by obstacles which it was at first impossible to foresee. Informed also by his own feelings, that commendation stimulates the worthy to higher and more spirited performances, he withholds not his tribute of praise from the rude efforts of ability. Common readers, in the mean time, discard a book without a moment's hesitation, if they think, perhaps, the diction inelegant, though it deserves attention for its excellent matter and its general execution.

In this manner may we account for the partiality of authors to their brethren. Ill-natured people indeed, attributing the circumstance to selfish motives, have been forward enough to assert, that an author does not censure others for publishing, because he sees himself kept in countenance when he has the vanity to publish himself; and that he bestows his praise so liberally from an expectation of the same in return.

But authors, in truth, are not ashamed of publishing, because they are well aware that they shall raise their characters in the estimation of all truly sensible and liberal minds, in proportion as they contribute to the advancement of elegant literature. And they have in general too much simplicity of character to form nice calculations, at the time they are applauding others, about the measure of praise that shall be meted out to them again. A good writer will always despise such ungenerous artifices; and if he seem rather profuse in his panegyric, let it be traced to the fountain from which it naturally flows—so congenial taste and kindred sentiment, to a keen sensibility of excellence, to the glow of gratitude, to the fervor of enthusiasm.

P.

To

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE entertainment you have afforded your Readers by the very curious Narrative of the Journey of the TEESHOO LAMA to China, in your Magazines of October, November, and December last, would be much improved by the addition of Lieutenant Samuel Turner's Account of his Interview with the infant Teeshoo Lama, printed in the "Dissertations on Asiatic Literature," &c. published by *Geo. Nicol*, 2 vol. 8vo. and your compliance with this request will oblige many readers besides
T. S.

ACCOUNT of an INTERVIEW between TEESHOO LAMA and LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER (who was appointed on an EMBASSY to TIBET,) at the MONASTERY of TERPALING; communicated in a LETTER from LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER to the HON. JOHN MACPHERSON, Esq. GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL.

Patna, March 2, 1784.

DURING my residence in Tibet, it was an object I had much at heart to obtain an interview of the infant Teeshoo Lama, but the Emperor of China's general orders, restricting his guardians to keep him in the strictest privacy, and prohibiting indiscriminately the admission of all persons to his presence, even his votaries, who should come from a distance, appeared to me an obstacle almost insurmountable: yet, however, the Rajah, mindful of the amity subsisting between the Governor and him, and unwilling, I believe, by any act to hazard its interruption, at length consented to grant me that indulgence. As the meeting was attended with very singular and striking circumstances, I could not help noting them with most particular attention; and though the repetition of such facts, interwoven and blended as they are with superstition, may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible to suppress them; and while I divest myself of all prejudice, and assume the part of a faithful narrator, I hope, however tedious the detail I propose to enter into may be found, it will be received with candour, and merit the attention of those for whose perusal and information it is intended, were it only to mark a strong feature in the national character, of implicit homage to the great religious sovereign, and to instance the very uncommon, I may say almost unheard-of, effects of early tuition.

I shall, perhaps, be still more justified in making this relation, by adverting to that very extraordinary assurance the

Rajah of Teeshoo Loomboo made me but a few days before my departure from his Court, which, without further introduction, I will beg leave literally to recite.

At an interview he allowed me, after having given me my audience of leave, said he,—“ I had yesterday a vision of our tutelary Deity, and to me it was a day replete with much interesting and important matter. This guardian Power, who inspires us with his illuminations on every momentous and great occasion, indulged me with a divination, from which I have collected that every thing will be well: set your heart at rest. for though a separation is about to take place between us, yet our friendship will not cease to exist; but through the favour of interposing Providence you may rest assured it will increase, and terminate eventually in that which will be for the best.”

I should have paid less regard to so strange an observation but for this reason, that however dissonant from other doctrines their positions may be found, yet I judge they are the best foundation to build our reliances upon; and superstition combining with inclination to implant such friendly sentiments in their minds, will ever constitute, the opinion having once obtained, the strongest barrier to their preservation. Opposed to the prejudices of a people, no plan can reasonably be expected to take place; agreeing with them, success must be the result.

On the 3d of December 1783 I arrived at Terpaling, situated on the summit of a high hill, and it was about noon when I entered the gates of the Monastery, which was not long since erected

erected for the reception and education of Teeshoo Lâma. He resides in a palace in the center of the monastery, which occupies about a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall. The several buildings serve for the accommodation of three hundred Gylongs appointed to perform religious service with Teeshoo Lâma until he shall be removed to the monastery and musnud of Teeshoo Loomboo. It is unusual to make visits either here or in Bootan on the day of arrival: we therefore rested this day, only receiving and sending messages of compliment.

On the 4th in the morning, I was allowed to visit Teeshoo Lâma, and found him placed in great form upon his musnud; on the left side stood his father and mother, on the other the officer particularly appointed to wait upon his person. The musnud is a fabrick of silk cushions piled one upon the other until the seat is elevated to the height of four feet from the floor; an embroidered silk covered the top, and the sides were decorated with pieces of silk of various colours, suspended from the upper edge and hanging down. By the particular request of Teeshoo Lâma's father, Mr. Saunders and myself wore the English dress.

I advanced, and, as is the custom, presented a white pelong handkerchief, and delivered also into the Lâma's hands the Governor's present of a string of pearls and coral, while the other things were set down before him. Having performed the ceremony of the exchange of handkerchiefs with his father and mother, we took our seats on the right of Teeshoo Lâma.

A multitude of persons, all those ordered to escort me, were admitted to his presence, and allowed to make their prostrations. The infant Lâma turned towards them, and received them all with a cheerful and significant look of complacency. His father then addressed me in the Tibet language, which was explained to me by the interpreter, that Teeshoo Lâma had been used to remain at rest until this time of the day, but he had awaked very early this morning, and could not be prevailed on to remain longer in bed; for, added he, "the English Gentlemen were arrived and he could not sleep." During the time he was in the room, I observed the Lâma's eyes were scarce ever turned

from us, and when our cups were empty of tea, he appeared uneasy, and throwing back his head, and contracting the skin of his brow, he kept making a noise, for he could not speak, until they were filled again. He took out of a golden cup, containing confections, some burnt sugar, and stretching out his arm, made a motion to his attendants to give them to me. He then sent some in like manner to Mr. Saunders, who was with me. I found myself, though visiting an infant, under the necessity of saying something; for it was hinted to me, that notwithstanding he is unable to reply, it is not to be inferred that he cannot understand. However, his incapacity of answering excused me many words, and I just briefly said, That the Governor-General, on receiving the news of his decease in China, was overwhelmed with grief and sorrow, and continued to lament his absence from the world until the cloud that had overcast the happiness of this nation by his reappearance was dispelled; and then, if possible, a greater degree of joy had taken place than he had experienced of grief on receiving the first mournful news. The Governor wished he might long continue to illumine the world with his presence, and was hopeful that the friendship which had formerly subsisted between them would not be diminished, but rather that it might become still greater than before, and that by his continuing to shew kindness to my countrymen, there might be an extensive communication between his votaries and the dependants of the British nation. The little creature turned, looking steadfastly towards me with the appearance of much attention while I spoke, and nodded with repeated but slow movements of the head, as though he understood and approved every word, but could not utter a reply. The parents, who stood by all the time, eyed their son with a look of affection, and a smile expressive of heartfelt joy at the propriety of the young Lâma's conduct. His whole regard was turned to us: he was silent and sedate, never once looking towards his parents, as if under their influence at the time: and with whatever pains his manners may have been formed so correct, yet I must own his behaviour on this occasion appeared perfectly natural and spontaneous, and not directed by any action or sign of authority.

The scene in which I was here brought

brought to take a part was too new and extraordinary, however trivial, if not absurd, as it may appear to some, not to claim from me great attention, and consequently minute remark.

Teeshoo Lâma is at this time about eighteen months of age. He did not speak a word, but made most expressive signs, and conducted himself with astonishing dignity and decorum. His complexion is of that hue which in England we should term rather brown, but not without colour. His features good, small black eyes, an animated expression of countenance, and, altogether, I thought him one of the handsomest children I had ever seen. I had but little conversation with the father. He told me he had directions to entertain me three days on account of Teeshoo Lâma, and entreated me with so much earnestness to pass another on his own account, that I could not resist complying with his request. He then invited us for to-morrow to an entertainment he proposed to make at a small distance from the monastery; which invitation having accepted, we took our leave and retired.

In the course of the afternoon I was visited by two officers of the Lâma's household, both of whom are immediately attendant on his person. They sat and conversed with me some time; enquired after Mr. Bogle, whom both of them had seen; and then remarking how extremely fortunate it was the young Lâma's having regarded us with very particular notice, observed on the very strong partiality of the former Teeshoo Lâma for the English, and that the present one often tried to utter the name of the English. I encouraged the thought, hopeful that they would teach the prejudice to strengthen with his increasing age; and they assured me, that should he, when he begins to speak, have forgot, they would early teach him to repeat the name of Hastings.

On the morning of the 6th, I again waited on Teeshoo Lâma to present some curiosities I had brought for him from Bengal. He was very much struck with a small clock, and had it held to him, watching for a long time the revolutions of the moment-hand; he admired it, but with gravity and without any childish emotion. There was nothing in the ceremony different from the first day's visit. The father

and mother were present: I staid about half an hour, and retired to return and take leave in the afternoon.

The votaries of Teeshoo Lâma already begin to flock in numbers to pay their adorations to him. Few are yet admitted to his presence. Those who come esteem it a happiness if he is but shown to them from the window, and they are able to make their prostrations before he is removed. There came to-day a party of Kilmaaks (Calmuc Tartars) for purposes of devotion, and to make their offerings to the Lâma. When I returned from visiting him, I saw them standing at the entrance of the square in front of the palace, each with his cap off, his hands being placed together, elevated and held even with his face. They remained upwards of half an hour in this attitude, their eyes fixed upon the apartment of the Lâma, and anxiety very visibly depicted in their countenances. At length, I imagine, he appeared to them, for they began altogether by lifting their hands, still closed, above their heads, then bringing them even with their faces, and after lowering them to their breasts, then separating them: to assist them in sinking and rising, they dropt upon their knees, and struck their heads against the ground. This, with the same motions, was repeated nine times. They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver, with the products of their country, to the proper officer, who having received them, they retired apparently with much satisfaction.

Upon enquiry I learnt that offerings made in this manner are by no means unfrequent, and in reality constitute one of the most copious sources from which the Lâmas of Tibet derive their wealth.

No one thinks himself degraded by performing these humiliations. The persons I allude to, who came for this devout purpose, were attendant on a man of superior rank, that seemed to be more engrossed than the rest in the performance of the ceremony. He wore a rich satin garment lined with fox skins, and a cap with a tassel of scarlet silk flowing from the center of the crown upon the sides all round, and edged with a broad band of Siberian fur.

According to appointment, I went in

In the afternoon to make my last visit to Teeshoo Lama. I received his dispatches for the Governor General, and from his parents two pieces of satin for the Governor, with many compliments.

They presented me with a vest lined with lamb skins, making many assurances of a long remembrance, and observing, that at this time Teeshoo Lama is an infant and incapable of conversing; but they hoped to see me again when he shall have become of age. I replied,

that by favour of the Lama I might again visit this country; I looked forward with anxiety to the time when he should mount the musnud, and should then be extremely happy in the opportunity of paying my respects. After some expressions and protestations of mutual regard, my visit was concluded: I received the handkerchiefs and took my leave; and am to pursue my journey towards Bengal to-morrow at the dawn of day.

ANECDOTE OF THOMAS BRADBURY,

COMMONLY CALLED TOM BRADBURY.

THIS man was a celebrated Dissenting teacher in London in the reign of Queen Anne and her two successors. Under the former he was most noted, contriving to obtain popularity by his political discourses. He had a peculiar knack at adapting texts of Scripture to the political circumstances of the day. He had a great aversion to the amiable and ingenious Dr. Watts's Version of the Psalms, nor was he a greater admirer of his Hymns; and whenever he used to give out any one of them, it was prefaced with—"Let us sing one of Watts's *whims*."

In the year 1720, when there was a large meeting of the Dissenting Ministers in London, the Doctor, who was a very modest man, said little: Bradbury, who was as much beyond him in front as he was behind him in genius, said—"Doctor, let *me* speak for you;" on which the other replied—"Yes; rather than speak against me."

An acquaintance of the writer of this article visited Mr. Bradbury in the latter part of his life, when it happened to be the birth-day of the late Prince of Wales. Tom generally gave audience at supper-time, and the ceremony was thus con-

ducted. On a little table lay two pocket bibles, one of which was taken up by Bradbury and the other by his daughter, and each having read a portion, one of the visiting ministers was desired to pray; they then adjourned to supper; after which Tom entertained the company with *The Roast Beef of Old England*, which, it is said, he sung better than any man in England.

On that night a curious circumstance occurred. The bells ringing, and the streets resounding with shouts of joy, Bradbury went out to see what was the cause. As soon as he had opened his door, a company of ringers came to solicit his bounty. "For what?" says the pastor.—"Why, it is the Prince of Wales's birth-day!"—"Oh," replied Tom, "I never give anything for rejoicing on his birth-day; only on his father's!"—"Aye," retorted one of the fellows, "but you know, Sir, we must honour the Son as we honour the Father."—This was in Bradbury's own style, and pleased him too much not to give them his shilling; and then he returned to his company highly entertained with the joke.

ANECDOTE OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

ABOUT three days before his death he expressed himself in the following pious terms: "Our affairs answer our desires; but I doubt God will punish me for the folly of my who attribute too much to

me, and esteem me as if I were their God; and he will make them shortly know and see that I am but a man: I submit to his will, and I know that he will not leave this great enterprise of mine imperfect."

L E T T E R V .

THE LIFE OF BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTON.

By J. L E T T I C E, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

EDINBURGH, since the revival of letters, has produced too many learned men whose lives would afford you equal entertainment and instruction, not to make the selection of one or two individuals a difficult task, and the preference an invidious one. I may add too, that this city and its celebrated University possess at present many, whose merits will furnish future Biographers with the most brilliant materials, and occasion the same difficulty which I now feel myself, to any one whose work shall not comprehend a more complete scheme of Biography than these † Letters will properly admit. To relieve myself from this perplexity, I shall find it expedient to step beyond the precincts of the capital, and to offer you the sketch of a distinguished genius from its near environs.

Sir Archibald Napier of Edenbelly, Master of the Mint under James VI. and Janet Bothwal, whose father had been one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of James V. were the parents of the celebrated BARON NAPIER, who was born at Merchiston in 1550.

Having finished his academical studies in the University of St. Andrew's, where he had applied himself to philosophy, and probably to theology, he followed the example of most of his distinguished countrymen in those times, in making the tour of several parts of the continent in quest of farther improvement. After having continued some years abroad, partly in the Low Countries, and partly in France and Italy, he returned home.

His bias toward severer studies led him to that of the Mathematics with the closest application. This study, however, did not wholly engross his attention. From the time that he had been a student at St. Andrew's, where he

had heard one † of its Divines discussing, in the pulpit, certain topics from the Apocalyps of St. John, with a warm and forcible application to the errors of the Papists, he had conceived a resolution of sometime turning his literary researches to these Revelations, and moreover of imparting to the world the discoveries he might make in this obscure region of the logical literature. Accordingly his first appearance, as an Author, was in a profound Comment on the Mysteries of that Book. This work is intitled, "A plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John, set down in two Treatises; the one searching and proving the true Interpretation thereof; the other applying the same paraphrastically and historically to the Text; with a Resolution of certain Doubts, moved by some well-affected Brethren; whereunto are annexed certain Oracles of Sibylla, agreeing with the Revelation, and other places of Scripture." This he published in 1593. || Dr. Mackenzie tells us, "that this performance did very much amuse all Europe, and it was immediately translated into Dutch, French, Italian and Latin; and that many were firmly persuaded of the truth of what he has advanced in his conjectures upon those visions."

Whether these Treatises maintained their reputation for any length of time, I have no authority to determine; but their credit, however great at first, probably expired at, if not before the commencement of the present Century; for the Author, in the fourteenth proposition of his first book, positively affirms, that the Day of Judgment was to happen between the year 1688 and 1700; so that Mackenzie's expression of this performance having amused all Europe, seems happily enough applied. If he had sufficient grounds for affirm-

* This Letter was immediately to have succeeded that which describes Edinburgh in the Tour.

† Letters on the Tour, according to the miscellaneous Scheme at first intended.

‡ Mr. Christopher Goodinan.

§ To whose biographical researches Mr. L. acknowledges himself indebted for much valuable information in this and the rest of his Lives.

ing so much in its behalf during the first years after its publication, it might well be said, that after the expiration of those twelve, in the course of which the world had been taught to expect the final consummation of all things, that Europe had indeed been amused, so far as it reposed confidence in the prediction. Prophetic interpretation is a dangerous thing to meddle with, and it is not less mortifying than strange to observe, in how many instances the vanity of the greatest men has been seduced to hazard it with no better success than in this we have produced.— The man of letters has surely no small advantage over the illiterate, inasmuch as through the medium of books he acquires a capacity of transporting himself to, and as it were of existing in, the remotest periods of time past, and of conversing with the good and the wise of former ages; but this will not satisfy him: A vain curiosity, or unaccountable ambition, often prompts him, forgetful of these privileges, to penetrate the veil of futurity in attempts to develope the mysteries of prophecy; for which, it is probable, none will ever be qualified, but by the same spirit which rapt the seers of antiquity into future times.

But that patience of thinking and investigation which failed to supply the place of the prophetic spirit, enabled the BARON NAPIER, within the proper sphere of human knowledge, to discover that important art of facilitating calculation expressed by the word Logarithm.

The Astronomer Royal, in the preface to his work in Baron Maseres's "Scriptores Logarithmici," (4to. 1791) observes, "that the improvements made by Tycho Brahe, the noble Dane, both in the theory and practice of Astronomy,

together with the determination of the true motions of the planets from his observations, by his illustrious pupil Kepler, had greatly enlarged the bounds of this science, and seemed to demand a more easy and expeditious method of calculating observations rendered capable of so much exactness, and leading to such important discoveries. BARON NAPIER was probably acquainted with these improvements in science before his invention of Logarithms, and stimulated thereby in the pursuit of so useful a compendium of astronomical calculation. However that may be, he applied himself to the search of this Desideratum, which he happily discovered without any hint or communication from any one else; no less to his own honour than to the benefit of Astronomy, and every branch of Mathematics.

The name, you will recollect, is derived from *λογος*, *ratio*, and *αριθμοι*, *numbers*. As definitions lie within the shallow waters of science, you need not be apprehensive of my venturing too near the deep, if, to convey a general idea, I add, that Logarithms are by some Mathematicians defined—the Indices, or Exponents of the Ratios of Numbers one to another, or a series of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, corresponding to as many numbers proceeding in geometrical proportion*.

By this art mathematical, astronomical and scientific calculations are so wonderfully expedited, that the logarithmic tables constituted upon it, enable the calculator to arrive at those results in an hour, for which a day had scarcely sufficed by the best methods in use, prior to this invention.

Its merit was extensively known soon after its publication, and the sons of science, from the various parts of

* The definition of Logarithms may be more shortly expressed thus: That they are so many arithmetical progressions, answering to the same number of geometrical ones. It must however be confessed, that neither of these definitions, although just so far as they go, are sufficiently comprehensive for all the cases of this science; as it will be found by those who consult the logarithmic tables, that they do not all proceed in an arithmetical progression, nor the numbers they answer to in a geometrical one.

Dr. Wallis, in his History of Algebra, calls the Indexes of the Ratios of Numbers to one another. Dr. Halley, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 216, says, they are the exponents of the ratios of unity to numbers. Mr. Cotes, in his "Harmonia Mensurarum," calls them the numerical measures of ratios. But all these definitions fall short of the clear notion of Logarithms.

Mr. Maclaurin, in his Treatise of Fluxions, has explained the nature and genesis of Logarithms agreeably to the notion of their first inventor, the subject of the present biographical

Europe, offered the homage of their eulogies to the genius of its author. He who shortens the road to any truly desirable object deserves the gratitude of mankind.

This most useful discovery afforded satisfaction, or rather the sincerest joy to all the more enlighten'd mathematicians and professors of arithmetic science in that age. Henry Briggs, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, could scarcely think or converse of any thing else but Merchiston's discovery. He made two journeys from Oxford on purpose to visit the author, and to confer with him on the subject of the "Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum," first published by our author in 1614. The Oxford Professor derived so much advantage from these interviews, that, with the assistance of Oughtred, he published, a few years after, in London*, his "Arithmetica Logarithmica," in which the original method was rendered more compendious. Succeeding Mathematicians, and particularly Dr. Halley, contributed such improvements as gave new facility to its operations.

The Baron of Merchiston continued to prosecute his mathematical studies; and, in the year 1617, published his "Rhabdologiae, seu Numerationis, per Virgulas Libri Duo; cum Appendice, &c. †" The principal design of this publication was to instruct merchants, gentlemen, and persons not supposed adepts in arithmetical knowledge, in the most expeditious way of performing the multiplication and division of large sums, by the use of certain quadrangular columns, or rods, called from the author Napier's

Bones, the instrument being first made of that substance. It consists of five rods, plates, or lamellæ, which may be constructed of any hard materials, of an oblong form, and divided into nine small squares; each of which is resolved into two triangles by diagonal lines. On these squares is exhibited, in figures, his popular and ingenious scheme of calculation. But for an ocular representation, worth an hundred verbal descriptions, I would recommend those unacquainted with it, to any of our mathematical instrument-makers, who generally, I believe, accompany it with a short scheme of instructions concerning its use.

The Baron † Napier was twice married. His first Lady was the daughter of Sir James Stirling of Kier. Archibald, the only issue of this marriage, mentioned by Mackenzie, inherited some portion of his father's learning, was promoted to offices of high honour under James VI. and Charles I. and in 1627 advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Napier. The Baron's second marriage was with Agnes Chiselholm of Cromlix; by whom he had five sons and as many daughters. Robert, his second son by this Lady, published, at Edinburgh, in 1619, his father's posthumous works, consisting of three Latin Treatises relating to Logarithms and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Baron of Merchiston died in 1617, not long after the publication of his Rhabdologia, at the age of sixty-seven. As I can find no particulars of his moral character, I have nothing more to contribute towards your entertainment relative to him.

* 1624.

† Two Books of Rhabdology, or of Numeration, performed by the means of certain small rods, with an Appendix, &c. &c.

‡ Some English Writers, says Baron Maseres, mistaking the import of the term Baron, have called this celebrated person Lord Napier a Scotch Nobleman. He was not, indeed, a Peer of Scotland; but the Peerage of Scotland informs us, that he was of a very antient, honourable, and illustrious family; that his ancestors, for many generations, had been possessed of sundry Baronies, and amongst others, of the Barony of Merchiston; which descended to him by the death of his father in 1608. Mr. Briggs therefore very properly styles him "Baro de Merchistonio." Now, according to Skene's "De Verborum Significatione," in this realm (of Scotland) he is called "ane Barrone, quha haldis his landes immediate in chiefs of the King, and hes power of pit and gallows, "fossa et furca," quhilk was first institute and granted by King Malcolme. quha gave power to the Barones to ave ane pit quhairin wemen, condemned for thieft, suld be drowned, and ane gallows, wherupon men-thieves and trespassowres suld be hanged, conforme to the doome given in the Barrone Court thereanent.

T A B L E T A L K ;
OR,
**CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
 BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.**

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Vol. XXIV. Page 334.)

ROUBILLIAC.

THIS great Statuary, being on a visit in Wiltshire, happened to take a walk in a Church yard near Bow-wood, just as the congregation was coming out of church; and meeting with old Lord S—— (though perfect strangers to one another), they entered into a conversation which ended in an invitation to dinner. When dinner was announced, and the company all seated at table, Roubillac discovered a fine Antique bust of one of the Roman Empreses, which stood over a side-table, when immediately running to it with a degree of enthusiastic admiration, he exclaimed, "Good G--d, what an air! What a pretty mouth! — What a *tout ensemble!* &c. &c." The company began to stare at one another for some time, and Roubillac regained his seat; but instead of eating his dinner, or scarcely shewing the least attention to any thing that was said to him, he every now and then broke out into exclamations in praise of the bust. The company by this time, concluding he was mad, began to sink away one by one till Lord S—— was almost left totally alone.—This determined his Lordship to be a little more particular, and he now for the first time asked him his name.— "My name!" says the other; "What, do you not know me then? My name is Roubillac."—"I beg your pardon, Sir," says his Lordship— "I now feel that I should have known you."—Then calling on the Company, who had only retired to the next room, "Ladies and Gentlemen, you may come in; this is no absolute madman.—This is M. Roubillac, the greatest Statuary of his day—and only occasionally mad in the admiration of his art."

Great PARTS to madness sure are near allied,

And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

**A SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF
 THE LATE SIR JOSEPH YATES.**

(Written immediately after his death, but never before published.)

The late Sir Joseph Yates, who died one of the Judges of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas, early attached himself to the study of the English laws, not as the generality of Students do, either from the appointment of parents-- or the mere motives of drawing pecuniary resources from the profession --- but from the more liberal principle of grounding himself in a science which principally appeared important to him, from being capable of defending the lives, the properties and liberties of individuals.

With this open and enlarged turn of mind, he pursued his studies with a perseverance and precision very exemplary; the profession repaid his researches, by storing his mind with that general knowledge of the English laws which rarely fails to the lot of the greatest talents. His invincible modesty, however, repelled him from the sufficient notice of the public for many years, till at last the reputed justness of his opinions, and the integrity of his character, procured him a coif, and from this situation he was soon after promoted to one of the seats in the King's Bench.

In this character he always conducted himself with a dignity and impartiality that reflected honour even on that respectable situation. The rights of the subject and the dignity of the crown were never explained by him from *will* or *favouritism*, but by the established language of the law; and the steady impartial observance of it formed the invariable rule of his conduct.

His Charges to Juries were not the Charges of an Asiatic Cadi, delivering his own will, but the Charges of a British Judge in a land of liberty, and will be remembered for many years with pleasure by the lovers of law, freedom, and sound oratory. In these he appeared the guardian of the people, and distributed justice so legally and conscientiously, that the losing party, whilst they felt the sentence, could not refrain from making every kind of acknowledgement to the Judge.

Though universal in his knowledge of the laws, his *forte* lay confessedly in special pleadings, in which he was, perhaps, the most minutely acquainted of any lawyer of his time. Sensible therefore that his talents led

him this way (and 'tis likewise said, occasioned by some little difference with his Chief, the late Lord Mansfield), on the resignation of Judge Clive, he solicited to change from the King's Bench to the Common Pleas, in which he succeeded, but did not live long to enjoy it; for being naturally of a sickly constitution, he died soon after, thereby depriving the world of one of the greatest Judges of that Court England perhaps ever boasted of.

His character as a Lawyer, though so particularly marked for knowledge and candour, was by no means diminished as a Gentleman. His intimate knowledge of the arts and sciences, a fine natural taste, joined to an uncommon philanthropy of temper, engaged him not only the esteem but the ardent admiration of his friends and acquaintances, and when he died left a chasm in their friendships, which can scarcely be filled up but by a recollection of what he was.

SIR FRANCIS BLAKE DELAVAL.

(A Sketch of his Character.)

Sir Francis was born with superior advantages of person and fortune. The former was early and uniformly through life at the devotion of the Ladies; the latter was alternately employed as an engine of dissipation and generosity. In modern honour and modern gallantry he at least vied with the contemporary youths of Europe; and if importing foreign pleasures with the invention of English fashions could render him a Patriot, he surpassed the most sanguine of his time. However his gallantries might be formed upon principles of love, his marriages favoured more of interest, nor was too much respect and attention thrown into that state to alleviate its disappointments.

Had he lived in the Court of Nero, he in all probability would have participated the first honours; not that he possessed a grain of his cruelty, but from being inspirited with an ambition the same amusements: he would have rode *with him as a Charioteer*, *saddled with him as a Musician*, *ambled*

with him as a Buffoon, and *strutted with him as a Player*.

Though indolent in business, he was active in his pleasures; and so strongly did he possess the spirit of *Notority*, that at times he would exhibit his talents as an Actor, a Pedestrian, a Slight-of-Hand Man, and a Mathematician. Nor in point of abilities did he expose himself in those attempts; his mind was vigorous and impressive, and, when rightly disposed, could make considerable advances to perfection.

Without being a close reasoner, he was a most agreeable companion, abounded in anecdote, and excelled in narration. He was likewise quick in his replies, to which last character Lord Chatham himself could bear witness*. His early and long acquaintance with Foote cultivated his talents for *pun* and *bon-mot*, the former of which he excelled in, but in the latter made too many attempts to be eminently successful. He was however, on the whole, a most agreeable man in society, which character he heightened by generosity, affability; politeness, and good-nature, nor was he perhaps ever intentionally any man's enemy but his own.

Let those therefore who dislike this picture on the whole, ask themselves whether, under the temptation of such a person, such a fortune, and such a vivacity of constitution, they would have left behind them one more perfect.

He died suddenly at Lord Mexborough's table, in the year 1772.

MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.

To the well-known systematic liberalities of this excellent man, he added a custom so useful and praise-worthy, that we would recommend it to every man of fortune in the kingdom. It was as follows:

When he walked out in a morning, during his visits to Wentworth Castle, he used regularly to put change of a guinea into his pocket, consisting of shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, which he always made a rule to give away in little charities before his return. Being one day asked by a friend about this

* Some time after Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) had changed his political sentiments in regard to the protection of Hanover, in the course of replying to something said by Sir Francis in the House of Commons, he threw out some sarcastical expressions on him for his appearance on the Stage: Sir Francis, in his reply, very coolly remarked, that the charge was true; youth and whim led him once to amuse himself in that way, but he could safely lay his hand upon his heart and say, he never acted but one part.

custom, he said, "that in these walks he often saw some little actions, amongst children as well as men, that ought to be rewarded on the spot, as well as a great deal of misery that ought to be instantly relieved. Upon the whole," continued his Lordship, "I am confident it does good, and I am sure it gives me a great deal of pleasure."

LATE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

The following little anecdote exhibits perhaps as true a trait of the general character of this extraordinary and versatile woman, as can be given.

When she was last at Vienna, she wanted very much to get the confidence and protection of the Emperor, and for this purpose cultivated the acquaintance of an English Gentleman of very respectable knowledge and character, who was much honoured with his Imperial Majesty's conversation. One day in a private conversation with this Gentleman, she was telling him in a very eloquent and pathetic manner the whole history of her law-suit in England, which she called a persecution of the most cruel kind, and every now and then dissolved into tears during the narration. The Gentleman, feeling himself very much affected with her story, said every thing he could to console her, and promised in due time to communicate the hardship of her case to the Emperor; when looking at her watch, she in an instant started from her chair, and running towards a window at the lower end of the room, darkened by a long curtain, she began in the most altered tone of voice, look, and spirits, to cry out "Old clothes, old clothes, matches, milk," &c. &c. The Gentleman, thunder-struck with such a metamorphosis of character, thought she was mad, and on that account was running towards

the door, when stopping him she explained with great *sang froid* the occasion of her conduct. "I have got a parrot (says she) behind that curtain, which I am in the habit at a certain hour of teaching the Cries of London. It is now the time of giving him his lesson, and if I should omit it (such is the nature of these birds), I could never gain his attention for the whole day." Saying this, she drew back the curtain, and discovered the parrot just beginning to con over his lesson; which being ended, the Duchess resumed the narration of her persecution in the same tone of voice and distressful manner she first set out with.

HANDEL.

A Music-seller of the name of Lowe having seen a musical instrument in some of the churches of French Flanders called "a Serpent," bought one, and having learnt to perform on it, on his return to England got it strongly recommended to Handel to introduce it in his Messiah. Handel withstood the solicitation for some time, as looking upon his own musick to want no such assistance: at last, being much pressed, he appointed a morning for Lowe to perform on it. He accordingly attended, but whether from the want of skill, the original defect of the instrument, or the awe of practising before so great a master, Lowe could do very little to the satisfaction of either Handel or the audience. Handel bore it for some time with evident signs of perturbation; at last he could hold out no longer, but bawled in an angry tone, "Vere did you buy d it dere damned instrument?" "At Lisle, Sir," said the man in a trembling voice "At the Garden of Eden you mean," (says Handel) "for by gar it is nothing more or less than *the damned old Serpent himself*."

LETTER FROM DAVID HUME, ESQ. TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ.

London, April 12, 1759.

"I OWE you thanks for the agreeable present of your "Theory." WEDDERBURN* and I made presents of our copies to such of our acquaintances as we thought good judges, and proper to spread the reputation of the book. I sent one to the DUKE OF ARGYLE, LORD LYTTLTON, HORACE

WALPOLE, SOAME JENYNS, and BURKE, an Irish Gentleman who wrote lately a very pretty Treatise on the Sublime. Millar desired my permission to send one in your name to DR. WARBURTON. I have delayed writing to you till I could tell you something of the success of the book, and could prognosticate with some probability

* The present Lord High Chancellor. *Editor.*

whether it should be finally damned to oblivion, or should be registered in the Temple of Immortality. Though it has been published only a few weeks, I think there appear already such strong symptoms, that I can almost venture to foretel its fate. It is in short this—But I have been interrupted in my letter by a foolish impertinent visit of one who has lately come from Scotland. He tells me, that the University of Glasgow intend to declare ROVER's office vacant upon his going abroad with Lord Hope. I question not but you will have our friend FERGUSON in your eye, in case another project for procuring him a place in the University of Edinburgh should fail. FERGUSON has very much polished and improved his Treatise on Refinement*, and with some amendments it will make an admirable book, and discovers an elegant and singular genius. "The Epigoniad †," I hope, will do; but it is somewhat uphill work. As I doubt not but you consult the Reviews sometimes, at present you will see in the Critical Review a Letter ‡ upon that Poem, and I desire you to employ your conjectures in finding out the author. Let me see a sample of your skill in knowing hands by your guessing at the person. I am afraid of Lord Kames's Law Tracts. A man might as well think of making a fine sauce by a mixture of wormwood and aloes, as an agreeable composition by joining metaphysics and Scotch law. However, the book I believe has merit, though few people will take the pains of diving into it. But to return to your book, and its success in this town, I must tell you—A plague of interruptions! I ordered myself to be denied, and yet here is one that has broke in upon me again. He is a man of letters, and we have had a good deal of literary conversation. You told me that you was curious of literary anecdotes, and therefore I shall inform you of a few that have come to my knowledge. I believe I have mentioned to you already Helvetius's book

De l'Esprit. It is worth your reading, not for its philosophy, which I do not highly value, but for its agreeable composition. I had a letter from him a few days ago, wherein he tells me, that my name was much oftener in the manuscript, but that the Censor of Books at Paris obliged him to strike it out. Voltaire has lately published a small work called *Candide, ou l'Optimisme*. I shall give you a detail of it.—But what is all this to my book? say you.—My dear Mr. Smith, have patience: compose yourself to tranquillity: shew yourself a philosopher in practice as well as profession: think on the emptiness, and rashness, and futility of the common judgments of men; how little they are regulated by reason in any subject, much more in philosophical subjects, which so far exceed the comprehension of the vulgar.

- Non si quid turbida Roma,
Elevet, accedas: examenve improbum in illa
Castiges trutina: nec se quasivoris extra:

A wise man's kingdom is in his own breast; or, if he ever looks farther, it will only be to the judgment of a select few, who are free from prejudices, and capable of examining his work. Nothing indeed can be a stronger presumption of falsehood than the approbation of the multitude; and PHOENIX, you know, always suspected himself of some blunder, when he was attended with the applauses of the populace.

"Supposing therefore that you have duly prepared yourself for the worst of all these reflections, I proceed to tell you the melancholy news that your book has been very unfortunate; for the public seem disposed to applaud it extremely. It was looked for by the foolish people with some impatience; and the mob of literati are beginning already to be very loud in its praises. Three Bishops called yesterday at Miller's shop in order to buy copies, and ask questions about the author. The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH || said he had passed the evening in a company

* Since published under the title of "An Essay on the History of Civil Society."

† The Epigoniad, an Epic Poem by William Wilkie, published at Edinburgh, 12mo. 1757. In the second edition it was altered and enlarged, but did not do, to adopt Mr. Hume's language. *Editor*.

‡ See Critical Review, April 1759, p. 323. This Letter was written by Mr. Hume himself. *Editor*.

|| Dr. Richard Terrick, afterwards Bishop of London. *Editor*.

where he heard it extolled above all books in the world. The DUKE OF ARGYLE is more decisive than he uses to be in its favour. I suppose he either considers it as an exotic, or thinks the author will be serviceable to him in the Glasgow Elections. LORD LYTTLETON says that ROBERTSON, and SMITH, and BOWER*, are the glories of English literature. OSWALD † protests he does not know whether he has reaped more instruction or entertainment from it. But you may easily judge what reliance can be put on his judgment, who has been engaged all his life in public business, and who never sees any faults in his friends. MILLAR exults, and brags that two-thirds of the edition are already sold, and that he is now sure of success. You see what a son of the earth that is, to value books only by the profit they bring him. In that view I believe it may prove a very good book.

“CHARLES TOWNSEND, who passes for the cleverest fellow in England, is so taken with the performance, that he said to OSWALD he would put the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH under the au-

thor's care, and would make it worth his while to accept of that charge. As soon as I heard this, I called on him twice, with a view of talking with him about the matter, and of convincing him of the propriety of sending that young nobleman to Glasgow; for I could not hope that he could offer you any terms which would tempt you to renounce your Professorship: but I missed him. MR. TOWNSEND passes for being a little uncertain in his resolutions; so perhaps you need not build much on this. Jally.

“In recompence for so many mortifying things, which nothing but truth could have extorted from me, and which I could easily have multiplied to a greater number, I doubt not but you are so good a Christian as to return good for evil, and to flatter my vanity by telling me, that all the godly in Scotland abuse me for my account of JOHN KNOX and the Reformation. I suppose you are glad to see my paper end, and that I am obliged to conclude with

“Your humble servant,
“DAVID HUME.”

In the NOTES of Mr. CHRISTIAN on the late JUDGE BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES, observing on the Title of PREROGATIVE and FORTIFICATION, there is a CURIOUS ARGUMENT of LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DYER on the following Case.

“IF a joint tenant of any chattel interest commits suicide, the right to the whole chattel becomes vested in the King.” This was decided after much solemn and subtle argument in the 3d Eliz. This case is reported by Plowd. 262 Eng. ed. Sir James Hale, Judge of the Common Pleas, and his wife, were joint tenants of a term for years. Sir James drowned himself, and was found *felo de se*. And it was held that the term did not survive to the wife, but that Sir James's interest was forfeited to the King by the felony, and that it consequently drew the wife's interest along with it. The argument of Lord Chief Justice Dyer is remarkable and curious: “The felony (says he) is attributed to the act, which act is always done by a living man, and in his life-time, as my Brother Brown said, for he said Sir James Hale was dead. And how came he to his death? It may be answered, by drowning. And who drowned him?

Sir James Hale. And when did he drown him? In his life-time. So that Sir James Hale being alive, caused Sir James Hale to die, and the act of the living man was the death of the dead man:—and then for this offence it is reasonable to punish the living man, who committed the offence, and not the dead man. But how can he be said to be punished alive, when the punishment comes after his death? Sir, this can be done no other way but by divesting out of him, from the time of the act done in his life-time, which was the cause of his death, the title and property of those things which he had in his life-time.”

This must have been a Case of notoriety in the time of Shakespeare; and it is not improbable that he intended to ridicule this legal logic by the reasoning of the grave-digger in Hamlet, upon the drowning of Ophelia. See J. Hawkins's Note in Steevens's edition.
E. V. G.

* It appears by this circumstance that the controversy relative to Bower had made no impression on his Lordship's opinion of that author. Editor.

† James Oswald, Esq. He had been school-fellow with Dr. Smith. Editor.

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 M A Y 1795.

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

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. Second Edition. In Two Volumes 8vo. 12s. Faulder, New Bond-street. 1794.

IT is very satisfactory to the friends of Christianity that its advocates have multiplied with its foes, and, whenever an adversary has stood forward distinguished either by skill or reputation, that some champion has unexpectedly arisen, and combated with transcendent praise in its defence. To the Hobbes's and the Spinoza's of former days we are indebted for Stenhus, the learned Huet, and Grotius; and the Author of the work before us may very safely be matched against a host of the disciples of Hume, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

It is a peculiar recommendation of the present undertaking, that it rests on the solid basis of general Christianity, and employs no arguments which will not be readily admitted by every genuine believer. What he declares upon this topic, towards the conclusion of his book, is very judicious and important, and we shall consider it particularly in another place.

An author derives from this method many material advantages. His volumes will find their way to scepticism and infidelity, amongst whatever denomination of Christians they may happen to lurk; and the best arguments which the Church has any where employed in vindication of the common cause, may thus be called forth and embattled in its support. To the Romanists recourse may be had for Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, in which, for obvious reasons, they have excelled all other theologians; for argumentative and logical reasoning, the writers of the Reformed Churches may

be consulted; for the refinements of metaphysical disquisition, we may examine the works of the philosophical Christians of the earlier ages; and those of the German and English divines of modern times, for the niceties of Hellenistic and Hebrew literature. There is another benefit of the social kind to be derived from this general mode of defence of the Christian faith. While we dwell only on our differences, we are apt to forget that we have a common point of union; but should our attention be strongly directed to that object, we shall more easily believe that we have seldom disagreed.

The *View of the Evidences of Christianity* is divided, as the title-page sets forth, into Three Parts. In the First the author treats of the direct historical evidence of our religion, and wherein it is distinguished from the evidence alleged for other miracles; in the Second he discusses the auxiliary evidences of Christianity; and the last comprises a brief consideration of some popular objections.

Part the First fills the whole of the first volume in this edition; and after some preparatory considerations on the antecedent credibility of miracles, is occupied in demonstrating the two following propositions: First, *that there is satisfactory evidence, that many professing to be original witnesses of the Christian miracles, passed their lives in labours, dangers, and sufferings, voluntarily undertaken in attestation of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in consequence of their belief of those accounts; and that they also submitted,*

from

from the same motive, to new rules of conduct. Secondly, that there is not satisfactory evidence, that persons pretending to be original witnesses of any other similar miracles have acted in the same manner, in attestation of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in consequence of their belief of the truth of those accounts.

The first of these propositions is considered in ten chapters, and the second in two; of which the latter chapter contains some specific instances of what is generally demonstrated in the former. In the ten chapters which are dedicated to the proof of the first proposition, Dr. Paley adduces evidence of the sufferings of the first propagators of Christianity—from the nature of the case,—from profane testimony,—from the Scriptures and other ancient Christian writings, which prove these sufferings both directly and indirectly: he shews farther, that the story was miraculous for which their sufferings were endured; that it was in the main the story which we now have, as is clear both from indirect considerations, and from the authority of our historical Scriptures.

The authenticity of those Scriptures is examined in nine sections, which are an abridgement of Dr. Lardner's "*Credibility of the Gospel*;" from which our author, as he tells in a note, has freely extracted, and done little more himself than arrange and select.

In the second volume Dr. P. enters upon the other two divisions of his subject. *Of the auxiliary evidences of Christianity* he treats in nine Chapters, which consider, in succession, *Prophecy*; the *Morality of the Gospel*; the *Candour of the Writers of the New Testament*; the *Identity, the Originality of Christ's Character*; the *Conformity of the facts occasionally mentioned or referred to in Scripture with the state of things in those times, as represented by foreign and independent accounts*; *undesigned coincidences*; the *History of the Resurrection*; and the *propagation of Christianity*.

A *brief Consideration of some popular Objections* concludes the work. Our author treats, in this part of his subject, of the *discrepancies between the several Gospels*;—of *erroneous opinions imputed to the Apostles*;—of the *connection of Christianity with the Jewish History*;—of the *rejection of Christianity*;—of the *miracles being not so fully and*

frequently appealed to, as might have been expected by the Christian writers themselves;—of the *want of universality in our religion*;—and of its supposed effects on the conduct of mankind.

This vast field of theological disquisition is beheld from a very small spot; and therefore each part is not so minutely delineated as its importance may appear to deserve. That every thing really momentous in such a subject can be contained in two octavo volumes, neither bulky nor closely printed, no considerate reader will imagine. On the other hand, there never was so popular a work, the celebrated *Defence of Christianity by Grotius* not excepted, which contained more weighty and interesting instruction.

The beginning and the conclusion of the first volume, and the two last chapters of the second, are the principal parts of this undertaking in which the author has exerted his own original and vigorous genius. Too much indeed cannot easily be said in their praise; and what he writes towards the end of the work, on the subject of *an immaterial principle*, has been thought one of the best instances of union between the philosophical and the sublime, which the English language supplies.

The position with which our author sets out in his *preparatory considerations* is so evident and moderate, that no candid and intelligent mind will hesitate to admit it. He asserts that the miracles of Christianity are not so violently improbable, so contradictory to what we already believe of the divine power, that they ought to be rejected at first sight, by whatever strength or complication of evidence they may be attested. To this length does a modern objection to miracles go, viz. that no human testimony can in any case render them credible. Now it seems an answer to the whole difficulty, that if there be a revelation, there must be miracles; and that, under the circumstances in which the human species are placed, a revelation is not improbable, or not improbable in any great degree.

More completely to repel this favourite objection of the Scottish philosopher, that *it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false*, Dr. P. limits with acuteness and precision the phrases that are included in these propositions. The narrative of a fact, he observes, is, strictly speak-

ing, then only contrary to experience, when the fact is related to have existed at a time and place, at which time and place we being present did not perceive it to exist.

There is indeed another sense in which the terms *contrary to experience* may be used, viz. that of not having ourselves experienced anything similar to the thing related, or such things not being generally experienced by others; though this is properly, as our author justly observes, not a contradiction of experience, but a want of it. But can it be supposed, that admitting miracles to have been wrought upon the first promulgation of Christianity, when nothing but miracles could decide its authority, that such miracles would be repeated so often and in so many places as to become objects of general experience?

Dr. P. in the statement which he gives of the *direct evidence* of the sufferings of the first propagators of Christianity, has a remark on the disinterestedness of their conduct which we do not remember to have seen before. By the custody and management of the public funds, they had a tempting opportunity of making a gain of their converts; as some of the wealthy members, intending to contribute their fortunes to the common support of the society, sold their possessions, and laid down the prices at the Apostles' feet. Yet so undesirous were they of the advantage which that confidence afforded, that we find they very soon disposed of the trust, by putting it into the hands, not of friends of their own, but of stewards formally elected for the purpose by the society at large. He farther argues, from the words of St. Peter, in censuring Ananias for his gross prevarication, that the generosity which cast private property into the public stock was entirely voluntary, and not required by the Apostles as an indispensable law of Christianity.

It is a just but very curious observation, that the events recorded of the Apostles are related without the smallest discoverable propensity in the historian to magnify the fortitude or exaggerate the sufferings of his party. When they fled for their lives, he tells us. When the Churches had rest, he remarks it. When the people took their part, he does not leave it without notice. When the apostles were carried a second time before the Sanhedrim, he

is careful to observe that they were brought without violence. When milder counsels were suggested, he gives us the author of the advice, and the speech which contained it. When, in consequence of this advice, the Rulers contented themselves with threatening the Apostles, and commanding them to be beaten with stripes, without urging at that time the persecution farther, the historian candidly and distinctly records their forbearance. When therefore, in other instances, he states heavier persecutions, or actual martyrdoms, it is reasonable to believe that he states them because they were true.

Of the remarkable passage in Josephus which relates to Jesus Christ, and the authenticity of which has been controverted, our author observes, that it may with great reason be contended, either that the passage is genuine, or that the silence of Josephus was *designed*. For since Tacitus, Suetonius, and Pliny, the latest of whom wrote his celebrated Epistle not more than thirty years after the publication of Josephus's History, spoke of the Christians as a very numerous body, and that the superstition had spread not only over Judea, but had reached Rome also, it can hardly be believed that the religion, and the transaction upon which it was founded, were too obscure to engage the attention of Josephus, or to obtain a place in his History. Perhaps he did not know how to represent the business, and disposed of his difficulties by passing it over in silence. Be, however, the fact, or the cause of the omission in Josephus, what it may, no other or different history of the subject has been given by him, or is pretended to have been given.

There are two remarks in the ninth Chapter, the third remark and the fifth, respecting the *authenticity* or *genuineness* of the Gospels (for our author does not seem to distinguish between these two expressions, though they are generally distinguished by Divines), which for their force and truth deserve to be cited in the very words of the Writer.

“Why should we question the genuineness of these books? Is it for that they contain accounts of supernatural events? I apprehend that this, at the bottom, is the real though secret cause of our hesitation about them; for had the writings inscribed with the names of Matthew and John related

nothing but ordinary history, there would have been no more doubt whether these writings were theirs, than there is concerning the acknowledged works of Josephus or Philo, that is, there would have been no doubt at all. Now it ought to be considered that this reason, however it may apply to the credit which is given to a writer's judgement or veracity, affects the question of genuineness very indirectly. The works of Bede exhibit many wonderful relations; but who, for that reason, doubts that they were written by Bede? The same of a multitude of other authors. To which may be added, that we ask no more for our books than what we allow to other books in some sort similar to ours. We do not deny the genuineness of the Koran. We admit that the History of Apollonius Tyaneus, purporting to be written by Philostratus, was really written by Philostratus."

Again: "If the ascription of the Gospels to their respective authors had been arbitrary or conjectural, they would have been ascribed to more eminent men. This observation holds concerning the three first Gospels, the reputed authors of which were enabled, by their situation, to obtain true intelligence, and were likely to deliver an honest account of what they knew, but were persons not distinguished in the history by extraordinary marks of notice or commendation. Of the Apostles, I hardly know any one of whom less is said than of Matthew, or of whom the little that is said is less calculated to magnify his character. Of Mark nothing is said in the Gospels; and what is said of any person of that name in the Acts and in the Epistles, in no part bestows praise or eminence upon him. The name of Luke is mentioned only in St. Paul's Epistles, and that very transiently. The judgment, therefore, which assigned these writings to these authors, proceeded, it may be presumed, upon proper knowledge and evidence, and not upon a voluntary choice of names."

What is observed in the Sixth Section of this Chapter concerning the Syriac version of the New Testament, though very well known to the Learned, is of so much importance to the question of the authenticity of the Gospels, that we wish to repeat it here. This translation appears to have been used all along by the inhabitants of

Syria, bears many internal marks of high antiquity, is supported in its pretensions by the uniform tradition of the East, and confirmed by the discovery of many very ancient manuscripts in the libraries of Europe. A copy of this translation sent into Europe about 200 years ago by a Bishop of Antioch contains all our books, except the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third of John, and the Revelations. But in this collection, no other book beside what is in ours appears ever to have had a place; and the text, though preserved in a remote country, differs from ours in nothing that is important.

It is a forcible argument for the authenticity of the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the thirteen Epistles of St. Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First of Peter, that they were received without doubt by those who doubted concerning the other books, and had therefore made the authenticity of their Scriptures a subject of consideration and enquiry: they hesitated where there was reason for hesitation. Jerome records of Caius, a presbyter of Rome near the year 200, that reckoning up thirteen Epistles of St. Paul, he says the fourteenth, which is inscribed to the Hebrews, is not his; and then Jerome adds, "With the Romans to this day it is not looked upon as St. Paul's." Origen, about twenty years after Caius, quoting the Epistle to the Hebrews, observes, that some might dispute the authority of that Epistle, and proceeds to quote, as *undoubted* books of Scripture, the Gospel of St. Matthew, the Acts of the Apostles, and Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians. Dionysius of Alexandria, in the year 247, doubts concerning the Book of Revelation, whether it was written by St. John; yet he uses and collates the four Gospels in a manner which shews that he entertained not the smallest suspicion of their authority. Eusebius lastly speaks of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles as uncontradicted, uncontroverted, and acknowledged by all; and places them in opposition not only to those writings which were spurious in our sense of that term, but to those which were controverted, and even to those which were well known and approved by many, yet doubted of by some.

Dr. P. in proceeding to the proof of the second proposition of the First Part

of his work, that there is not satisfactory evidence, that persons pretending to be original witnesses of any other similar miracles have acted in the same manner as the Apostles, begins with stating the extent of his own belief in miraculous accounts. "If, says he, the Reformers in the time of Wickliff or of Luther, if Whitfield or Wesley in our own times, or, lastly, if the late Mr. Howard had undertaken his labours and journeys in attestation and in consequence of a clear and sensible miracle, I should have believed him. Or if Socrates had professed to perform public miracles at Athens; if his friends Phædo, Cebes, Crito, Simmias, together with Plato and many of his followers, had at the hazard of their lives, and the certain expence of their ease and tranquillity, gone about Greece, after his death, to publish and propagate his miracles and doctrines; and if these things had come to our knowledge in the same way as that in which the life of Socrates is now transmitted to us, through the hands of his companions and friends, I should have believed this likewise. My faith would be much confirmed, if the effects of the transaction remained; more especially if a change had been wrought, at the time, in the opinion and conduct of such numbers, as to lay the foundation of a system of doctrines, which had since overspread the greatest part of the civilized world."

In comparing the evidence for the Christian miracles with what may be brought into competition with them, our author mentions two classes of distinctions which he wishes to propose; one class relating to the proof, and one to the miracles themselves.

With respect to the *proof*, he lays out of the case—First, All accounts of supernatural events found only in histories by some ages posterior to the transaction. Secondly, Accounts of what passed in one country, published in another at a distance from it, without any proof that such accounts were known and received at home. Thirdly, *Transient* rumours. Fourthly, Naked or solitary records. Fifthly, Want of particularity in names, dates, places, and circumstances. Sixthly, Such stories of miracles as require only an *otiose* assent; stories upon which nothing depends, in which no interest is involved, nothing is to be done or changed in consequence of believing them. Seventhly, All accounts are to be laid

out of the case, which come merely in *affirmance* of opinions already formed. These stories are easily accepted, when they fall in with principles already fixed, or with the public sentiments, which would not be attempted to be produced in the face of enemies, in opposition to reigning tenets or favourite prejudices. Accordingly it has been observed, that Popish miracles happen only in Popish countries.

With respect to the distinctions of great moment in the question, which relate to the miracles themselves, the following ought carefully to be retained. 1. It is not necessary to admit as a miracle what can be resolved into a *false perception*. Of this nature was the demon of Socrates, and the visions of St. Anthony. 2. We are not to bring into the comparison what may be called *tentative* miracles; that is, where, out of a great number of trials, some succeed. This observation is applicable to the ancient oracles and auguries, to the cures wrought by relics, and at the tombs of Saints. 3. We may dismiss from the question all accounts in which, allowing the fact to be true, it still remains doubtful whether a miracle were wrought. This is the case with the History of the Thundering Legion, the extraordinary obstructions to the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem by Julian, the fragrant smell at the martyrdom of Polycarp, Constantine's dream, &c. Dr. P. adds a fourth head of objection, where the account may be suspected of *exaggeration*;—this seems however, in strictness, to belong to the third.

Our author admits that some of the miracles recorded in the New Testament fall within one or other of the exceptions here assigned: he asserts, however, that they are united with other miracles to which none of the same exceptions extend, and that their credibility stands upon this union. Thus, some of Christ's miracles were *momentary*; as the transfiguration, the appearance and voice from heaven at his baptism, a voice from the clouds upon one appearance afterwards, and some others. But this is the case not with all the miracles ascribed to Christ, nor with the greatest part, nor with many. Whatever force therefore there may be in the objection, we have numerous miracles which are free from it.

In the second Chapter Dr. P. considers,

siders those particular instances which Mr. Hume has chosen to confront the miracles of the New Testament, and which therefore may be regarded as the strongest which the history of the world could supply to the enquiries of a very acute and learned adversary. They are the three following. 1. The cure of a blind and of a lame man at Alexandria by the Emperor Vespasian. 2. The restoration of a

limb of an attendant at a Spanish church, as told by Cardinal de Retz. 3. The cures said to be performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris. These our author very accurately and candidly examines, and proves wholly unworthy to be placed in competition with the miracles of Christianity.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. By Æneas Anderson, then in the Service of his Excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. 4to. 11. rs. in Boards. Debrett.

VARIOUS causes have combined to render the Kingdom of China an object of continual as well as rational curiosity. The extent of its territory, the wonder of its population, the variety of its productions, whether of art or nature, the industry of its inhabitants, the state of its civilization, the long undeviating form of its Government, and its boasted antiquity, are so many circumstances of which we have just known enough to produce a general desire of knowing more.

For the small portion of knowledge we have hitherto acquired of this extraordinary country, its laws, policy, religion, and manners, we are principally indebted to those missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, whose persevering zeal surmounted the difficulties which the jealous spirit of the Chinese opposed to the entrance of foreigners among them; and whose imprudent conduct increased the obstacles to such a degree, as, in the ordinary course of events, to render an admission into the cities or interior parts of the country altogether impracticable. But the accounts which the Jesuit and other missionaries published concerning China have been, for various reasons, considered as of doubtful authority, by those enquirers, whether political or philosophical, who have been most anxious to search into the general state or particular circumstances of this curious people.

Mr. Bell's account of the Russian Embassy to Peking, in an early part of the present century, is, perhaps, as far as it goes, the most authentic, and

consequently the most satisfactory, history of the interior part of China, &c. ever published; as the opportunity which that Gentleman possessed has been enjoyed by few, and the manner in which he has communicated his knowledge adopted by none. With such an imperfect knowledge of the internal state and appearance of China as we possessed from the confined or suspected accounts which had already appeared in print, or were detailed by the commercial visitants of the Canton River, or the resident servants of the European factories on the banks of it, the curiosity of our enlightened quarter of the globe was obliged to content itself.

At length, however, an Embassy from the Court of London to that of Peking, which was not only encouraged, but in some measure, as we understand, requested by the Emperor of China, seemed to promise all the means of information relative to this surprizing and hitherto secluded country, which the most anxious curiosity could desire. The manner in which such an Embassy would be furnished, the persons who would be employed in the conduct of it, and the opportunities which it might be supposed this diplomatic mission would possess of obtaining such accurate information as had never been obtained before, gave every reasonable hope to the philosopher as well as the politician, to the enthusiast of nature as well as the lover of art, that the veil which had been so long held up between China and Europe would be removed.

Of this Embassy the volume now before us gives the first, and, as we doubt not, a very correct and authentic account. It does not come indeed with the name of the Ambassador, or the *imprimatur* of his official authority; but it appears, what it professes to be, the plain simple narrative of a person who had an opportunity of seeing every thing in the course of his diplomatic progress, who professes to relate with fidelity what he saw, and to do it without flourish or affectation. This promise, we may venture to declare, Mr. Aeneas Anderson has fulfilled to our satisfaction, as he will, we doubt not, to those readers who have not suffered their imaginations to form previous pictures of China from the scenery of their paper-hangings, or the figures of their fire-screens.

The work is given in the form of a Journal; and after a short but not unpleasing account of the voyage from England to the coast of China which is washed by the Yellow Sea, the Journal becomes uninterrupted from day to day, during the residence of the British Embassy in that country, in an almost continual state of motion may be comprehended in that expression; as during the whole period which intervened between the arrival of the Embassy at Mottow on the Yellow Sea, and its subsequent arrival at Canton, involving a distance of between two and three thousand miles, it was stationary but a few days at Peking, and about a fortnight at Jehol, the Imperial residence in Tartary. The rest of the time appears to have been occupied in passing through the country, and except the journey to Tartary, almost altogether along the stupendous navigations of it.

We have travelled with Mr. Anderson through the whole of his volume with great satisfaction, and we do not hesitate to recommend the same pleasure to others. He may, perhaps, by some be thought too minute in his descriptions; but in an unknown country, which China may in a great degree be considered, every circumstance is important; and in such a work as this, where there will necessarily be an occasional dearth of great objects, or at least where such objects will want that bold variety which can be communicated to the page, trifles become interesting, and aid the general effect of

the narration.—Some appearances of haste in preparing the work for the press, will, we doubt not, be corrected in a future edition.

As a specimen of the work, but without any particular attention in the selection, we give the following extract to our readers.

“ In the afternoon the report of yesterday, October 7, 1793, was confirmed by an order, issued by the Ambassador, to the whole suite to prepare for departure from Peking on Wednesday. Our surprize at such unexpected intelligence may be readily conceived; but the mortification which appeared throughout the palace, on the occasion, was at least equal to the astonishment: for in one moment, as it were, all the domestic arrangements, which had been formed with every attention to individual comfort and repose, were overthrown—our fatiguing pilgrimage was to be renewed; and with all the humiliation that accompanies a forced submission to peremptory power, and the painful despondency which arises from the sudden annihilation of sanguine and well-grounded hope. But though we might, in the first moments of surprize, be disposed to feel something for ourselves, superior considerations soon succeeded, and we forgot the trifle of personal inconvenience, in the failure of a political measure, which had been pursued with so much labour, hazard, and perseverance; had been supported with such enormous expence, and to which our country looked with eager expectation for the aggrandizement of its commercial interests. There was, however, no remedy; and nothing now could be done but to use every endeavour to prolong the period assigned to the departure of the Embassy, that there might be sufficient time to make the necessary preparations for leaving Peking with convenience, and that the Ambassador might not appear to be turned out of the metropolis of a country, where he had represented the Crown of Great Britain.

“ For these reasons, and they were, it must be acknowledged, of very great importance, the attendant Mandarin was requested to state to the Prime Minister the impossibility of our departure at so short a notice, not only without very great inconvenience, but absolute injury; as it would be impossible

to pack up and arrange the baggage, &c. of the Ambassador and his suite, in a manner to transport it with safety in so short a time as was then allotted for that purpose.

“ To his commission he readily undertook to execute; and in the evening he returned with the permission of the Grand Choulai to delay the departure of the British Embassy till Friday, which would have given time sufficient to have made every necessary preparation.

“ On the next day, (Tuesday, October 8,) the Mandarin came with a counter order of the permission of the preceding day, from the Emperor himself, who expressly commanded the Ambassador, and all his retinue, to quit Peking on the next day. They were again thrown into a renewed state of confusion, which I shall not attempt to describe.

“ It was reported in the palace, by the Chinese, that the Emperor having considered the business as completed between the two Courts, expressed his surprize that the English Minister should wish to make an unnecessary stay at Peking, and not be eager to return to his own country. His Imperial Majesty was also said to be alarmed at the number of sick persons in the retinue of the Embassy, and to apprehend the communication of a contagious disorder among his subjects. It was also reported, that when the brass mortars were tried in the presence of the Emperor, his Majesty admired the skill and ingenuity of these engines of destruction, but deprecated the spirit of a people who employed them; nor could he reconcile their improvements in the system of destruction to the benign spirit which they represented as the soul and operating principle of their religion.

A Treatise shewing the ultimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry; addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Peat Morasses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Proprietors of West India Estates. By the Earl of Dundonald. 4to. 11. 1s. R. Edwards, Bond-street. 1795.

A WORK of this description has been much wanted, has been long expected, and, if properly executed, has been justly termed, by intelligent persons, the philosopher's stone of practical agriculture, and to be the most valuable present which an individual could give to mankind.

We feel much gratification in being

“ Many other reports of a similar nature were propagated; but the reason assigned by the Chinese Government for thus urging the departure of the Ambassador, was the near approach of winter, when the river would be frozen, and the journey to Canton, through the northern provinces, be crowded with inconvenience and impediment.

“ Whatever policy governed the councils of China on this occasion, whether it was an enlarged view of national interest, which it was supposed the propositions of Great Britain would not tend to advance, or any disgust or prejudice proceeding from misconduct and mismanagement in the Embassy itself, the manner in which the Ambassador was dismissed from Peking was ungracious and mortifying in the extreme. For even if it is supposed to be a policy of the Chinese Government, that no foreign minister shall be received but on particular occasions, and that he is not suffered to remain in the country when he has finished his particular mission, it does not appear that the business was at all advanced which Lord Macartney was employed to negotiate; and he certainly would not have entered into any domestic arrangements, if he had not considered himself as secure of remaining at Peking throughout the winter. He must have been encouraged to believe that his residence would not only be permitted, but acceptable to his Imperial Majesty; and that there was a very friendly disposition in the councils of China towards the entering into a treaty with Great Britain, respecting a more enlarged system of commercial intercourse between the two countries.”

able to announce such a publication by a Nobleman whose unwearied attention to science in general, particularly to the practically useful, has, to many individuals who are personally acquainted with his Lordship, pointed him out as the fittest person in these kingdoms to execute such a work.

On perusal of this most valuable Treatise,

Treatise, we find that the work is much more copious than has been announced even in the copious Table of Contents; and that the Author has opened a field of discovery, and of the judicious application of well-founded theory to efficient practice, which we do not recollect to have been even attempted by any other writer on this most important subject.

The Author, in his Preface, professes to have studied brevity and perspicuity; to which it is our duty to add,

The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seamanship, and Naval Tactics. Illustrated with Engravings. 2 Vols. 4to. Price 4l. 4s. D. Steel.

THESE can be no uninteresting Volumes in Great Britain, whose elevated rank among nations is with justice attributable to her Navy. With peculiar pleasure we have of late years witnessed the attention that is paid to nautical subjects; and it is with satisfaction we announce so respectable a publication as the present. The plan of the Editor is well conceived. In a well written preface he thus speaks: "The germ of this Work was a small and incomplete Treatise on Sail-making, which some years ago came into the possession of the Publisher. In the course of rendering that fit for general use, the reciprocal dependance of the naval arts was discerned; and it was instantly resolved to collect them all together, although public materials were with difficulty to be obtained. The subject of ship-building seemed capable of being, with propriety, treated as a distinct pursuit; and these considerations, added to the reflection that much was already known upon that subject, produced the present labours upon the arts relative to or connected with the RIGGING OF A SHIP. When thus far advanced, a Seaman rebuked the deficiency, by asking if a ship, completely rigged, was to remain an inert body. Of what use, said he, are these masts, and stays, and braces; these blocks, and sails, and anchors? Pray put your complex machine in motion; send her to sea, and send her thither with directions, to act singly or in fleets. Hence was perceived the necessity of an union between the naval arts and the purposes to which they are applied."

The First Volume contains Treatises on Mast-making, Rope-making, An-

chor-making, Sail making, Block-making, and Rigging. The Second Volume is occupied with Seamanship and Naval Tactics.

that he has certainly conveyed to the inhabitants of these kingdoms, and to mankind in general, more information, and a greater number of valuable suggestions or ideas, than will be found in any volume or book of equal size in the English, or perhaps any other language. This our opinion of the work has been corroborated almost in the same words, by some of the ablest men and first chemical characters in this kingdom.

chor-making, Sail making, Block-making, and Rigging. The Second Volume is occupied with Seamanship and Naval Tactics.

To each Treatise is prefixed an alphabetical explanation of the terms peculiar to its subject; and these vocabularies were necessary to understand the technical phrases of the workmen which are occasionally introduced. We discovered, in a comparison of these, some repetitions; but they were perhaps intended to complete each vocabulary, as there are many words common to all the naval arts. Some few inaccuracies, too, there are, which have not found a place in the Errata; but the Editor has requested "indulgence towards any errors that may have crept into the Work;" and we think he is fairly entitled to this boon, because the general execution of it manifests great attention. There is however one defect, which in a future Edition we wish may be supplied; that is, a reference from the Work to the Plates: for we have been sometimes delayed in finding the figure of a yard, mast, block, &c. notwithstanding each figure has its name on the plate. In the Tactics, however, there are the references which we speak of, and which render that subject much easier for perusal.

But we will proceed to examine more particularly; for, in the European Magazine, a cursory notice of this Work would not satisfy our Ship-building friends and nautical readers.

To the *Mast-making* there are six plates; exhibiting the tools used in that art, and delineations of the component parts of all made-masts, yards, tops, &c. by which, connected with the tables of proportions and diameters,

The general directions for cutting and putting together, masts and yards, &c. of all sizes may be made. This subject is confined to the practical only; the theory of masting ships, which has so long been disputed by French and English Writers, is treated of afterwards, under the head of Seamanship.

The *Ropemaking* is elucidated by one comprehensive plate of the tools, walk, yarn-house, &c. and it contains directions for making ropes of all sizes, specifying the species of hemp, quantities required, &c. with tables of lengths and weights. The Cordage for the Royal Navy and the East India Company, and Parliamentary Regulations concerning Rope-making, finish this Treatise.

Anchor-making contains two plates of the tools and different parts of anchors, directions for making, tables of dimensions and weights, &c.

The next subject is *Sail-making*, which, according to the preface, was the *germ*, or *bud*, of the whole work; and which we may say (to pursue the metaphor) is now *full-blown*. Thirty-two plates have been bestowed on this subject, delineating every sail, with all its minutiae of rope-bands, points, linings, earrings, &c. &c. Each sail is accurately described; directions given for its making; and rules to find the quantity of canvas in each. To these succeed the Parliamentary Regulations relative to sails and sail-cloth, tables of the gores, reefs, points, rope-bands, gaskets, sizes of the bolt-ropes, &c. With all this attention, some inaccuracies have crept in, which we notice from a friendly wish to their future correction. The *rope-bands* of the sails bear the appearance of *lacing*, such as in the *fore-course*; and although the word *rope-bands* is written over them, still the appearance does not correspond with the reality. In some small sails, as a *sloop's fore-sail*, what Sailors would call *reef-points* are termed *reef-banks*: we find, by the alphabetical explanation, that this term is peculiar to sail-makers, and that it means pieces of "*log-line*" sewed on the sail; if so, they are represented on the plates too large, and exactly like reef-points, which are *flat braided cordage*.

Block-making is the next subject, which is pursued with the same regularity of plan as the others. It is elu-

cidated with three plates; two of which represent the tools and various articles made by Block-makers, and the third is a delineation and description of the Patent Block Mill. The official specifications of Patent inventions, if the inventions be at all complex, are in general obscure; the description here given of this machine is however not official; but it is evidently from the pen and pencil of one who is well acquainted with its construction and use. Of this machine we believe there are only three in England, at Deptford, Chatham, and Portsmouth: its utility in expedition and saving of labour is great. A table of the contract prices of Blocks for the Royal Navy ends this Treatise.

Rigging follows, and finishes the First Volume. It commences with an explanation of the terms; and to this succeeds the *Practice of Rigging*. Here we again experienced the want of a reference from the Work to the Plates; for, to comprehend the directions for making of knots, splices, &c. it is necessary that the reader should have his eye on the figure. The *Rigging prepared in the House* is the next division of this subject, which closes with the *Progressive Method of Rigging Ships, &c.* There are four accurate plates of the standing and running rigging and the sails of a twenty gun ship, which are very elucidatory. The "*Traité du Greement*" of M. Lescallier has been freely used by the Editor, and many of the best figures in that Work have been adopted by him, and re-engraved in this. The arrangement of this subject has been evidently made from the practice in the King's Yards; and we doubt not that it is correct; but perhaps, had there been fewer subdivisions, it would have been clearer for reference although it would have been less systematical. The description of Foreign Vessels is short, but satisfactory and entertaining.

The Second Volume is dedicated to *Seamanship and Naval Tactics*. And here the Editor confesses that he has been considerably assisted by French Authors, Bourdè, Morogues, and Grenier. The Theory of Working Ships is Bourdè's; much of the Practice, too, is from that Author, and much however is original. The whole is very clearly digested.

The *Naval Tactics* is divided into three

three parts. The first part is the system of Morogues, which is the practice of the present day; the second part contains the deviations from that system proposed by M. Bourdè; and the third part is the bold innovation of the Vicomte de Grenter. This division of the subject is well-conceived, because it presents it to us "more complete as a whole, and more distinct in the parts," than any heretofore published; and the plates render it particularly clear.

At the end of this Volume are Tables of the Quantities and Dimensions of the Standing and Running Rigging of all Ships.

We have thus given as concise a

view as possible of the contents of this Work.

If the knowledge of Man were confined to his own experience, little indeed would be his stock; he must increase it by the labour of others: and therefore it is, that treatises on art and science, by concentrating all that is known of them, impart a knowledge to the human mind, scarcely inferior to that which results from actual experience, and certainly of greater extent. Upon this principle we must ever hail the appearance of works like the present, which we think will be particularly serviceable to the British Navy, and to such Foreigners as emulate its excellence by following its model.

The Immortality of the Soul, a Poem, from the Latin of Isaac H. Browne, translated by J. Lettice, B. D. late Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge. To which is added, the Original Poem, with a Commentary and Annotations, by the Translator. F. and C. Rivington, St Paul's Church-yard.

MR. LETTICE, both from the Dedication of his Book, offered with great propriety to the patronage of Mr. Hawkins Browne, son of the author of the celebrated original poem, as well as from an advertisement which follows it, appears to level his work against that degrading system of French Philosophy, which seems calculated to render the human species the most forlorn and wretched of all the animal creation, by attempting to deprive us of the hope of another and better state of existence. That this melancholy system was not left for its support to the mere speculative operation of wild and fanciful theories, but practically promoted by the hand of Government, appears from their famous Inscription*, placed, by order of the Convention, over the entrance of the public cemetery at Paris. This was a circumstance of the justest alarm to every sober and thinking mind; and is said to have been the first and specific motive to Mr. L.'s present undertaking.

At the conclusion of a passage, addressed particularly to the Ladies of Great Britain, in the advertisement, and which can hardly fail to attract notice on account of its energy and fervor, Mr. L. describes the barbarous effects of this

French Philosophy in the following terms:

"But as my elegant Country-women, though cultivated above those of every other nation, do not, in general, make the dead languages an object of their intellectual pursuit, I have been careful to translate every Greek and Latin passage which I have cited, except in a few instances, where I have given the translations of others; for I am ambitious of having many readers of that sex, being entirely persuaded, that were the grovelling principles of materialism, and of the mortality of the soul once to become prevalent among the Ladies of this country, as they have been for some time among the female citizens of a neighbouring people, there would want little else, at this alarming crisis, than that universal depravation, which such a circumstance would certainly and quickly produce, to shake the constitution and government of Great Britain to their very foundations, and to render the most enlightened and prosperous of all nations an enemy to herself, and an auxiliary in completely demolishing the fair fabric of civil society in Europe. Farewell then to all that is great in human conduct; to every thing that is

* La mort, un sommeil éternel.

power, honest, or liberal, or lovely, or beautiful, or even characteristic of civilized man. Farewell to all, except our form, our habiliments, the faculty of speech, and power of mischief, that can preserve any prominent mark of distinction between man and beast."

Mr. L. has been long known to the literary world in very different species of writing, and he now comes forward in his threefold province of a Poet, a Reasoner, and a Scholar; for the translation of the Latin poem, together with the original, makes not more than one third of the book, the Commentary and Annotations extending to at least 200 pages beyond them. Of the Translation and the Notes we shall specify particular passages; of the Commentary, on account of the close connection of its parts, in a continued chain of reasoning, it would be unsatisfactory to separate any particular links from the rest; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that it is written with elegance and precision, and sets the several arguments, both physical and moral, as advanced by the original poem on this most important of all subjects, in such a light, as to render them easily comprehensible to persons of either sex, who have any pretensions to cultivation of mind.

The Translations preceding this of Mr. L. were those of Soame Jenyns, Mr. Cranwell, and of the first book by Dr. Byrom. All these were in rhyme: Dr. Richard Grey produced a Translation in blank verse.

Mr. Jenyns, having adopted the style of a familiar epistle, is generally thought to have fallen below the dignity of his original. Dr. Byrom had fettered himself to the tasteless and unspelling task of exactly equalling the number of lines in the Latin poem, and appears to have succeeded no better than might be expected from so ridiculous a restraint. Mr. Cranwell's Translation wants neither energy of stile, nor harmony of versification, but some lines have escaped him, which are flat and insipid, and now and then an ill-chosen phrase, unworthy of his general elegance. His Translation, on the whole, seems superior to the others above-mentioned, all which appeared soon after the publication of the original. Dr. Grey's performance being in blank verse, a passage or two from it may be more aptly brought into comparison with Mr. L.'s

than from any of those which are written in rhyme. Grey's is throughout scarcely more than metrically prosaic; so that Mr. L.'s Translation is by no means precluded, even if he had not given the undertaking the air of a new and more consequential work by the Commentary and Annotations.

The Opening of Book the First.

DR. GREY.

ALL other animals on earth enjoy [more. The lot which nature gave, nor wish for Man only, with sagacity to know, And with importunate desire of things The reasons and connections to search out, Takes a vain journey: Death, with sable wings,

Hangs o'er, and in the middle of his course Arrests him, as he goes. Why this, if nought Wisdom divine created has in vain? Say for what end these seeds of heav'nly mind In man implanted, if they have not power To grow and ripen to their proper fruits? Of things to know the causes, what avail, The present with the future to unite, In thought to roam above the sun and stars, If man must die? Yet the whole human race, One law of death and common grave awaits. Is it not better then, if this the case, With some kind nymph to dally in the shade? Or with the merry dance to celebrate Thee, Father Bacchus, God of pow'ful wine? Wine care can banish, wine extinguish quite Both sense of past, and fear of what's to come. Come on then, fill the bowl; eat, drink, and play;

Join with the tuneful lyre melodious song; Snatch the swift day's enjoyment, as it flies With jovial heart, nor anxious seek to know! What good or ill to-morrow may bring forth,

MR. JENYNS.

EACH animal, through all this spacious earth, Each animal, save man, the lot enjoys [yond. Which nature gave, nor asks for aught but Man sole to knowledge born, whom high desires Prompt to investigate the causes dark And mutual harmony of things, his path In vain anxiety pursues; while Death O'er his devoted head with sable wing Hovers, and sternly, doom'd in mid career, His quarry strikes. If nothing undesign'd Sprung from celestial Wisdom, whence was this?

Why sown the seeds of intellect divine, If fruit mature must ne'er approve the tree? What, this, avails each cause of nature known;

What, through futurity's dark veil to pierce; What, midst the planetary worlds to soar;

• If all our mental glory end in death?
 For ah! one general law, one common urn
 Man's race awaits. With Phyllis 'neath the
 shade
 Is it not better then our transient day
 In sportive dalliance to wear? And thee,
 In revelry, and dance, and song, to praise,
 God of the purple grape? To banish care
 Is ever thine; of past all sense, all tear
 Of future, in thy joyous cup to drown,
 Come then, bear hither straight the flow-
 ing bowl;
 Nemra's rapt'rous touch shall wake the lyre
 To Chloe's melting voice: The festive board
 With dainty viands crown: Let mirth be
 our's:
 Snatch, snatch the swift-wing'd moments of
 to-day,
 Regardless of the morrow's doubtful boon.

BOOK II. RECAPITULATION.

DR. GREY.

COME then, together let us recollect
 What has been said. For now the hidden
 rocks
 Of Error having clear'd, and thro' blind seas
 A dubious passage had, I see the port.
 This mind, that thinks and wills, does not
 consist
 Of earthly elements. Immortal then
 In its own nature, it must something be.
 But God can to its being put an end?
 He can, if such his will; but that the mind
 He never will extinguish, we are sure.
 For, nor its power to know so many things,
 (Things from the lot of man so far removed)
 Nor of eternity insatiate thirst,
 Nor of perfection natural desire
 Is giv'n in vain. If Justice now require
 With Vice it should go ill, with Virtue well,
 Yet so with neither fares it in this life:
 It then remains, that in some other life
 Will this distinction certainly be made.

MR. LETTICE.

COME then, since measur'd now my dubious
 way,
 Steer'd safe, at length, through Error's latent
 rocks
 And seas unknown, I make the welcome port;
 Attend, while the glad Muse, her voyage past,
 Briefly recounts.—The principle of man,
 Form'd of no terrene elements, this mind,
 Which wills and thinks, by her own nature's
 law
 Claims immortality. "Yet God supreme
 Speaks his resistless will, and instant falls
 His being into nought." This awful truth
 Stands undenied, if such his potent will;
 But Nature cries aloud, "He wills not so."
 Else were that unextinguishable thirst

Which prompts the mind to knowledge high
 and far
 This mortal sphere beyond, that strong desire
 Which pants insatiate for Eternity,
 Implanted vain, and reckless of design.
 Since right, moder'er, and justice still re-
 quire
 That Virtue quaff the unmingled cup of bliss,
 And Vice, her bitter portion ever due,
 The draught of woe; while yet experience
 proves,
 That in this chequer'd vale of human life
 To neither falls its lot, Reason inserts
 Some future age, when each shall meet its
 own.

Every reader will perceive, that in-
 dependently of greater exactness of
 translation, which, as we have not room
 for the original here, cannot so imme-
 diately be judged of, there is in Mr. L.'s
 verses a more animated tone of poetry,
 a flowing variety and roundness of the
 numbers, and a stile simple or orna-
 mental, according to the nature of the
 different topics discussed; and that the
 familiar, and sometimes low phrases of
 Dr Grey's translation sink it much be-
 neath that classical elegance of diction,
 so characteristic of this beautiful Latin
 Poem, which is formed principally on
 the model of Lucretius and Virgil.

In this fine passage of Mr. Browne,
 Ecquid enim prodest rerum cognoscere causas;
 Jungere venturis presentia; mente vagari
 Solem atque astra super morituro?

if Mr. L. has not all the classical re-
 lish of his unrivalled model, which arises
 from a peculiar felicity of imitation of
 one of the sweetest of the Roman Poets,
 yet he must be allowed to soar infinitely
 above the prosaic flatness of the transla-
 tion of the same lines in Dr. Grey.

In the following lines the original and
 the translation seem to contend with
 each other for superiority.

Ante alios vero Baconus, ut aetherius sol,
 Effulgens, artes aditum patefecit ad omnes,
 Hic a signentis saphiam revocavit ineptus
 Primus; quoque reg. t fida experientia grossus,
 Securum periter, Newtono scilicet idem
 Designatque viam, et "præcurſor lampada
 tradit."

But he, above the rest
 Rising effulgent, like th' ethereal sun,
 The mighty Verulam, to every art
 Open'd each sacred avenue: he first
 From Sophistry's bewildering mazes forth
 Led Wisdom's footsteps by her luminous
 guide,

Experience

...intelligence sure, and "rear'd the lamp of day,
Pursue her bright!" to Newton's proud career.

In the two last lines of this passage, though it may possibly be thought that Mr. L. has improved on the idea of his original, he has certainly altered it. Mr. B. whom we may always trace in the footsteps of antiquity, had in his recollection here two lines of two celebrated poets; one of them from Lucretius, the other from the sixth Satire of Persius.

Et quasi cursores vitæ lampadæ tradunt.

LUCRET.

—Cur me in decursu lampadæ poscis?

PERSIUS.

They refer to the Foot-Race, called *Ασπικαθόδρομος*, celebrated at the Panathænic, Vulcanian, and Promethean Games; in which the antagonists carried in their hands lighted lamps; and he who arrived first at the goal, with his light unextinguished, and was therefore adjudged to be the victor, delivered his lamp to his successor in the contest. This custom is more distinctly described by Suidas, Alexander ab Alexandro, and Varro.—Mr. L. in the expression "rear'd the lamp of day," has given a just allusion to the sublime discoveries of Modern Philosophy; but inasmuch as he loses sight of the image intended by the original Latin, he deviates from the fidelity of a translator.

In the Annotations subjoined to the Poems there appears a considerable portion of erudition, tempered with a philosophic spirit, which cannot be too highly commended. They discuss a great variety of subjects, and will be found both entertaining and instructive, not only as more minutely explaining the abstracted passages in the text, but also as affording a number of ingenious strictures on the observations of ancient and modern authors, relative to the immortality of the soul, and the topics connected with it.

The following Note on verse the 392d of the First Book, may be quoted as a specimen of this part of the work. It contains some curious particulars concerning Socrates.

"Hence, whilst with body leagued the mind remains,

Full oft she flutters forth, her wing expands," &c.

"That abstraction of mind described in this passage, was, according to Aulus Gellius, remarkably exemplified in Socrates.—*Stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perditus atque pernox, a summo lucis ortu ad solem alterum orientem, incœnivens, immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, et ore atque oculis eundem in locum directis, cogitabundus, tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore.* Lib. 2. Cap. 1.—Socrates, it is said, was used to stand in the same constant position day and night, from one sun rising to another, without so much as winking, immoveable (unmoved) on the same spot; his face and eyes directed to the same quarter; his mind having, as it were, made a secession from the body." The abstraction of Socrates was, probably enough, very extraordinary; but with respect to his not winking for so long a space, surely Aulus Gellius has strained the matter at the least to the utmost limits of possibility. Things, perhaps, more strange in this way, are related of certain devotees in India; but the hyperbolic manner of expression in use there, puts the reader pretty constantly upon his guard, so that he has the scale of common sense generally ready for immediate application. But an ancient Roman Author of such respect * as Aulus Gellius, might surprize the faith of persons unguarded. That which this writer adds immediately after the above passage from Favorinus, who says of Socrates, *πολλακις ἐξ ἡλίου εις ἡλιον εἴηκεν ἀσπικαθόδροσος των περιμνων*, That he often stood from one day to another more immoveable than a stock, is much less exceptionable; as omitting the most improbable particulars of Aulus Gellius's anecdote."

As we trust that neither the author nor the public will accuse us of injustice towards the merits of this very reasonable publication, our impartiality obliges us to notice an indecision, or inadvertence, we know not which to call it, with regard to the orthography of several words, which are spelt in different manners in different parts of the book. It may be useful also to mention, for the sake of future editions of this work,

* Oration Henry Stephens says, "Tantum virtus, tam bene de omni fere literarum gen-
eribus, &c. Pref. Dedic. ad Noces Artie.

which

which we shall be glad to see, that there are many more typographical errors than are noted in the Table of Errata. These faults will, we doubt not, be corrected, should the opportunity not be wanting; and it is hardly to be imagined, that a subject at all times of the

highest concern to mankind, more peculiarly so at this crisis, even as it is under the different forms, and each made interesting, of Poetry, Philosophy, and Literature, should fail to attract a more than ordinary share of the public attention.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R LXVIII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES I

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 257.]

NOSTRADAMUS.

ONE of the luckiest of this pretended prophet's predictions is that which was applied to Henry the Second of France, slain in a tournament by Montgomeri, the lance piercing his eye through his golden vizor.

Le Lion jeune le vieux surmontera
En champ bellique par singulier duel,
Dans cage d'or les yeux crevera
Deux plaies une, puis mourir, mort
cruelle.

The elder Lion shall the younger engage,
And him, alas! in single combat slay;
Shall put his eyes out in a golden cage,
One wound in two: hard, hard to die
in such a way.

May we not apply to the pretenders to prophecy in our times what the Roman orator says of those who in his time pretended to divination?

"Furor iste quem *divinum* vocatis, ut quæ sapiens non videat, ea videat infanus, et is qui humanos sensus amiserit, divinos affecturus sit."

"That fury which ye call divine, that fury, I mean, by which a madman affects to see what the wisest men do not pretend to see; that fury, by which a man who has lost all human intellect imagines himself possessed of that transcendent degree of it which belongs to the Deity alone."

The oracle of moral and political human wisdom, Lord Bacon, in his Chapter upon Prophecies, says, speaking of modern prophecies,—"My judgment is, that they ought all to be

despised, and ought to serve but for winter-talk by the fire-side. Though when I say *despised*, I mean it as for belief; for otherwise the *spreading or publishing* of them is in no sort to be despised; for they have done much mischief. I see many *severe* laws made to suppress them. That which hath given them some grace and some credit consisteth in three things. First, that men mark when they hit, but never mark when they miss, as they do generally. The second is, that probable conjectures or obscure traditions many times turn themselves out prophecies. The third and last (which is the great one) is, that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event past."

CARDINAL DE SARDIS.

When this Prince of the Romish Church went to Rome, as a prelate, to solicit the dignity of Cardinal (the well-known mark of which is a red hat), he returned to Paris disappointed, and with an extremely bad cold. Bois-robert said, that it was no wonder M. de Sardis had a cold, as he had come all the way from Rome to Paris without his hat.

This Cardinal being asked by a Lady why the principal virtues are called Cardinal virtues, replied, "Madam, it is because we Cardinals are ever supposed to possess them."

The following lines were addressed to a very young Lady (a niece of the *Writer's*),

... who had gained a prize
given by her schoolmistress for the best
theme on the subject of the Cardinal
virtues.

LINES TO MISS E. K.

So soon, my girl, to gain the prize,
And triumph in your judges eyes?
So young a scion take a shoot,
Well worthy of the parent root,
Such vigorous blossoms to produce,
Fitted for beauty and for use?
Sure, in the seasons' varying round,
Our hopes in confidence we found,
That thy maturer age may bring
Fruits equal to its flattering spring.
Goon, my girl, and stop not here,
Pursue thy well-begun career;
Nor to mere theory confine
The Virtues you so well design.
The ardent mind, the noble strife,
To each dear charity of life,
To every human tie extend,
Daughter and sister, niece and friend:
Ne'er let the child of woe and pain
Thy pitying heart implore in vain;
Thy hand be ever op'd to aid
Those whom chill Want's sad pangs in-
vade.

And oh! my girl, above the rest,
May Piety, thy bosom's guest,
Its surest guide, its safest friend,
Each word, each act, each thought at-
tend;

Thy soul, with every virtue fir'd,
With pure Religion's flame inspir'd,
Shall mortals' idle toils despise,
Their honours and their dignities;
Their causeless fears, their senseless
joys,

Their pride of place, their gilded toys,
And, spurning all of this vile earth,
Shall seek the place that gave it birth;
Shall gain the bright immortal prize,
And live in glory in the skies.

TO THE SAME, ON THE SAME.

You well, tho' young, the virtues teach
Which Cardinals have, we hope;
But, act them only as you teach,
In merit you're a Pope.

To them, the hinges* of all good,
Such wond'rous power is given,
When practis'd as they're understood,
They open the gates of heaven.

EARL OF WARRINGTON.

This patriotic and independent Peer
delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury

of Wiltshire, not long before the abdi-
cation of King James the Second: he
entitled it, "Monarchy the best Go-
vernment, and the English above all
others;" in which he says, "I am
apt to believe, that those persons who
are not contented with the Government
of England, have not considered aright
what a Common-wealth is. A Com-
mon-wealth makes a sound and shadow
of Liberty to the people, but in reali-
ty is but a Monarchy under another
name. For if Monarchy be tyranny
under a single person, a Common-
wealth is tyranny under several per-
sons: as many persons that govern, so
many tyrants; but let it be the best
that can be, yet the people under any
Common-wealth enjoy not that liberty
which we do.

"Gentlemen, as the excellency of
the English Government is an argu-
ment sufficient to dissuade any of us
from the least attempt of alteration;
so *experience* has taught us, that no sort
of Government but that under which
we live, will suit or agree with Eng-
land. Let us but consider the late trou-
bles: how many *several* kinds of Go-
vernment were then set up, one after
another! All ways were tried, but
nothing would do, till we were re-
turned to our old and ancient way."
In the same Charge, his Lordship gives
some excellent directions respecting the
choice of a Member of Parliament.—
The Works of the Right Honourable
Henry late Lord Delamer, and Earl of
Warrington, 8vo. 1694.

Lord Warrington was a man of most
exemplary private character, a very
good constitutional lawyer, and firmly
attached to the Champion of our Li-
berties, the illustrious William the
Third.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

There is extant a MS. Letter of this
great Statesman to the late Duke of
Newcastle, respecting Wood's half-
pence. It tells him, that "If after
all the Irish should dislike the plan, I
shall give it up, as I would never wish
to oppose the general opinion of a coun-
try on any measure whatever."

JOSHUA BARNES.

As the character happened to fit very
well, it has passed quite current, that
the Epitaph of "Hic jacet, &c. &c. &c."

* Cardinal is derived from the Latin *cardo*, a hinge.

memoria, judicium expectans," was made for Joshua Barnes, and some add that it was written by Dr. Bentley (See *EUROP. MAG.* vol. xix. p. 340). It is however older than either Bentley or Barnes. It is quoted by Scuderi, in his *Observations* on the *Cid*, and applied by him to Corneille for a pretended want of judgment in the conduct of that play. It stands in French thus:

Sous cette casaque noire,
Repose paisiblement
L'Auteur, d'heureux memoire,
Attendant le jugement.

Scuderi speaks of it as written on a man not dead but asleep. If Bentley then applied it to Barnes, he stole it. Voltaire says on this passage, "it is pleasant enough to see Scuderi treating Corneille as a man without judgment."

MR. GIBBON.

* Gudin, in his Answer to Abbe Mably's *Maniere d'Ecrire l'Histoire*, says, "that he dined one day at Paris, at M. de Foncemagne's, in company with the Abbe and Mr. Gibbon. The conversation turned chiefly upon History. The Abbe, who was a profound politician, brought it upon Government during the time of the desert; and as by character, by disposition, and from the habit he has of admiring Livy, he esteems no form of Government but that of a Republic, he began to praise Republics in general, perfectly convinced in his own mind, that the learned Englishman would approve of what he said, and admire that profundity of genius which even made a Frenchman foresee the advantages of that form of Government. But Mr. Gibbon, well knowing by experience the inconveniences of a popular Government, was by no means of the Abbe's opinion, and generously took upon himself the defence of a Monarchical Government. The Abbe was desirous to convince him that he was wrong, from Livy, and from some arguments made use of by Plutarch in favour of the Spartans. Mr. Gibbon, blessed with the happiest memory, and having all the facts present to his mind, soon took the lead in the conversation. The Abbe waxed angry, grew violent, and said some coarse things. The Englishman, pre-

serving the phlegm of his country, took his advantage, and pressed the Abbe with more success, in proportion as he became in a greater passion. The conversation grew very warm, and M. de Foncemagne broke it off, by getting up from table, and by going into the drawing-room, where no one of the company was tempted to renew it."

FENELON, ARCHBISHOP OF
CAMBRAY.

This celebrated writer, who in early life had been Confessor to many women of rank in France, in a letter of his, not generally known, makes these remarks on the *femmes sçavantes et curieuses* of his time.

"Une femme curieuse, & qui se picque de sçavoir beaucoup, se flatte d'être un genie superieur dans son sexe. Elle se sçait bon gré de mepriser les ornements & les vanites des autres femmes. Elle se croit solide en tout, & rien ne la guerit de son entêtement. Elle ne peut d'ordinaire rien sçavoir, qu'à demie. Elle est plus eblouie, qu'eclairée, & eclairee par ce qu'elle sçait. Les femmes sont eloquentes en conversation, & vives pour maniere une cabale. Les vanités grossieres des femmes sont beaucoup moins à craindre, que les vanites serieuses & refinées. Tout est perdu si un femme s'entête du bel esprit, & si elle se degoute des affaires domestiques. La femme forte de l'écriture sçait, se renferme, dans son manège, se tait, croit, & obeit."

"*Avis du Fenelon à une Dame de Qualité, sur l'education de Mademoiselle sa fille.*"

The Reverend George Herbert, the celebrated Rector of Bemerton, in his *Book of Proverbs*, appears to have a most terrible dread of a learned lady. He says, "A morning sun, a wine-bred child, and a Latin-bred woman, seldom end well." He says again, "Take heed of a young wench, a prophetess, and a Latin-bred woman; they and the civil wars have made a million of bastards, and thirty thousand witches."

Fenelon, with great candour, used to tell his friends, that being one day at chapel at Versailles with Louis the Fourteenth, as his almoner, after dinner, he fell fast asleep during the ser-

man. The preacher, who was a Capuchin Friar, much nettled, apparently, at this mark of inattention to his efforts, cried out from the pulpit, "Some of ye, pray go and wake that Abbe who is sleeping here, and who, most probably, came here only to attend his Majesty."

BEAUMELLE.

This ingenious writer says, "That it requires nearly as much sense to take advice as to give it, and perhaps more modesty." Amongst other lost things in the moon, according to Ariosto, advice is to be found. Hesiod's description of the three classes of mankind, may be thus paraphrased :

He, 'mongst his fellows, has the highest place,
The pride and honour of the human race,
Who in his own great comprehensive mind
Can ev'ry source of bright instruction find;
Knows all the past, and can, with eagle eye,
Pierce the recesses of futurity;
Nor whilst such objects own his judgment's pow'r,
Neglects the business of the present hour.
The next is he, who blest with modest sense,
To no superior talents makes pretence;
Can see what men his veneration claim,
And lights his torch from their more vivid flame;
Their counsel takes, their minds to his combines,
And modest by reflected lustre shines.
The next a sad and useless race on earth,
To nought or good or glorious giving birth,
Who ignorantly or perversely wrong,
Deaf to each eloquence of pen or tongue,
By instinct learned, by inaction wise,
Experience's maturest rules supplies;
The bard's high rapture eyes with cold disdain,
And hears the sage his wisdom pour in vain:
History for them unheeded opens the page,
Thought with the experience of many an age.

F. DUMOULIN,

living in the latter part of his days

embraced a monastic life, was appointed the Director of all the law-suits which the Monastery was so unlucky as to have. He lost so many of them, that in a fit of astonishment he went to the Guardian of his Convent to request him to appoint another person in his place; and to assure him, that he could only attribute his want of success to his having become an honest man since he had taken to a religious life.

Over the great door of the High Court of Civil Justice is this Inscription, kindly put up there by some oppressed suitor, or perhaps by some lawyer who had retired from business :

In causarum controversis
Inimicitia oriuntur,
Fit amissio expensorum,
Labor animi exercetur,
Corpus quotidie defatigatur,
Multa et interesta crimina deinde
consequuntur,
Et qui saepe credunt obtinere succumbunt,
Et si obtinent, computatus laboribus et
expensis, nihil acquirunt,

In all Law suits
Quarrels arise,
Much money is expended,
The mind becomes extremely agitated,
The body is harrassed by continued
fatigue,
Many bad and dishonest actions happen
in consequence.
Those persons that think they ought to
succeed often fail; and should they
succeed, when they have computed
their trouble and their expence, they
at last put nothing in their pocket.

A great Lawyer at Bourdeaux put these lines over his country-house near that city :

Faux conseils et mauvaises têtes
M'ont fait eleve ces fenêtres :

From stubborn heads and bad advice
This house of mine has ta'en its rise,

DOM NOEL ARGONNE.

This elegant writer, in speaking of our modern orators, says, that what they want in depth they give to you in length. I am surpris'd, adds he, since mankind is become more acquainted with eloquence than they used to be, that it should still impose upon any one,

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the
SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

THE order of the day being called for, to take into consideration the Report of the Committee on the Charges of Impeachment exhibited against Warren Hastings, Esq. and the different Charges being read article by article, on which their Lordships Committee gave it as their opinion, That the Commons had not made good their charges of Impeachment,

Lord Walsingham said, that from his situation as Chairman of the Committee, he could not deliver his sentiments on this subject heretofore, but he should now for a short time trespass upon their Lordships attention, in speaking briefly thereon. He begged leave to differ in sentiment, on the nature of those Charges, with the Noble and Learned Lord (Thurlow) who had so repeatedly spoke on them. He agreed with him in general, that their Lordships had done right in leaning to the merciful side, and in pronouncing the accused Not Guilty; but there were certainly some Charges in the Impeachment, of which he thought the impeached not innocent.

Lord Thurlow rose, and moved "that their Lordships do take into consideration the Report of the Committee."

The Lord Chancellor opposed the Motion of the Noble and Learned Lord, and thought it improper, and premature, to declare either their approbation or disapprobation until they did it finally and conclusively in Westminster Hall.

A long desultory and uninteresting conversation took place between the Lord Chancellor, Lords Thurlow, Lauderdale, and Caernarvon, on the propriety and impropriety of giving their opinion in that House on the Report of the Committee; at the close of which Lord Thurlow observed, that if their Lordships wished to get rid of his Motion, they should do it by moving the previous Question; on which their Lordships divided, when there were for the previous Question, Contents 6; Non-contents 14; Majority 8.

Lord Thurlow's Motion was then carried.

The Earl of Mansfield moved an Address of Congratulation to the King, on the happy union effected between

his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick; as also a similar Address to the Queen and Prince. . . . Agreed to unanimously.

Earl Spencer moved, That the House be summoned for to-morrow to vote an Address of Thanks to Admiral Hotham, the Officers and Seamen of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, for their gallant conduct in the late naval action with the French, and for the glorious victory gained over the enemy on that occasion, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Earl Spencer (pursuant to his notice of yesterday) moved that the Thanks of the House be given to Vice-Admiral Hotham and the Officers, &c. under his command, for their meritorious exertions in the late action in the Mediterranean.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that a report strongly prevailed, that the two ships stated to be taken by Admiral Hotham, namely, the *Censeur* and the *Ca-Ira*, were among those said to be burnt by the command of Lord Hood in the affair of Toulon. This very questionable and important fact should be ascertained. The Gazette, in one or other of those cases, asserted an untruth. As the statement of the Gazette was that night made the ground of a Vote of Thanks, perhaps the honour might be voted, on future occasions, to Officers who had no sort of claim to it in fact. As the Gazette, in the cases he alluded to, seemed a questionable authority, he thought their Lordships had better suspend their Vote of Thanks until the facts were clearly ascertained.

Earl Spencer replied, that the ships taken by the gallant Admiral who was the object of the present discussion, were only of the *same names* with those destroyed by a Noble Lord at Toulon; or even admitting that those vessels had not been *entirely* destroyed, but burnt to the water's edge, or destroyed to the very keel, surely it could not be said but that ships built and completely fitted out from such a condition were to all intents and purposes *new ships*, notwithstanding they might, with *professional propriety*, as preserving *some* of the old timbers, retain the same name, such as had been the case of the *Ville*.

... *Paris*, and other vessels in the British Navy.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that what fell from the Noble Earl, instead of satisfying him, only tended to increase his dissatisfaction, inasmuch as from it he had learnt the comparative energy and dispatch of the English and French in fitting out ships of war, and in which the latter were so eminently superior; he thought the observation reflected the greatest disgrace on the British Admiralty.

Earl Spencer explained; after which the Motion was put and carried without a division, and the Thanks ordered to be transmitted accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

The Marquis of Salisbury acquainted their Lordships, that his Majesty had appointed this day at two o'clock, to receive their Address relative to the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and in consequence the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by a considerable number of Peers, proceeded to St. James's accordingly.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

Their Lordships proceeded to take into consideration the mode to be adopted in giving judgment upon Warren Hastings, Esq.

Lord Thurlow moved, that the Question proposed to each Peer in Westminster Hall should be as follows:—
“Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty or not Guilty of the Charges made against him by the Commons of Great Britain?”

Lord Mansfield observed, that the Charge of the Presents, in particular, contained various allegations, and therefore thought their Lordships should decide upon each separately.

A short conversation took place, the result of which was, that the decision should be upon the first and second Articles entire, but that the other Articles should be divided.

Lord Thurlow then moved, that the decision should be given in the usual manner, viz. that the Question should be put to the Junior Baron first, and so on regularly, and that each Peer should answer Guilty, or not Guilty, upon my Honour.—Agreed to.

Lord Thurlow then moved, that their Lordships should proceed further in the Trial of Mr. Hastings on Thursday next. Agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Lord Kenyon presented a Bill to amend and explain the Law as it now

stands, respecting the rights of Debtor and Creditor. The Bill was received.

The Earl of Moira observed, that he conceived the proposition now offered to their Lordships fell very short of what he had the honour to propose on a former occasion on the same subject. His sentiments of the present Bill he would reserve for the regular opportunity. He informed their Lordships, that several Petitions had been received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Debtors confined in different parts of the kingdom. He was certain that the feelings and humanity of that illustrious Personage would bias him to afford every relief to the distressed, but that considerations of justice would point out to him the impropriety of any Act of Grace passing at the present period.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Hair-Powder Bill, Lord Walsingham in the Chair,

The Duke of Norfolk stated his objections to that provision of the Bill which directs, that the master of every family shall return to the Stamp Office a certificate of the number of persons inhabiting his house, who between the months of April 1795 and 1796 shall wear Hair-Powder, and obliging him, under a penalty of 20 l. to make such return faithfully. His Grace observed, that the effect of this clause would constrain masters of families either to become informers against their own servants, and subject them to pay the penalty of 20 l. or to pay that penalty themselves.

The Lord Chancellor said, he did not see that masters of families would be placed by the Bill in the situation contended for by the noble Duke: they were only bound to certify the number of persons resident in their houses, who to the best of their knowledge wore Hair Powder.

Lord Moira observed, that in much of what fell from the noble Duke he agreed with him. He conceived it must place the masters of families in a very unpleasant situation. And so well convinced was he of the impolitic tendency of the Tax, that if he happened to be present at the third reading of the Bill, he should oppose it; but as any modification of the Bill would be preferable to it in its present state, if the noble Duke thought proper to take the sense of the Committee, he would support him.

After some further conversation, the

Com-

Committee divided on the proposition of the noble Duke for expunging the clause above-mentioned, when there appeared, in favour of the clause 11; against it, 6; majority for retaining the clause, 5.

After which the remaining clauses of the Bill passed the Committee, and the Report being received, it was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Lord Mulgrave gave notice, that on the third reading of the Bill he would propose, that the exemption from the Tax should be extended to such half-pay Officers as possessed incomes of less than a hundred pounds per ann.

Lord Moira stated his approbation of the noble Lord's idea.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Lord Walsingham having moved for the Order of the Day,

Earl Fitzwilliam rose. He hoped their Lordships would pardon him, if, before they proceeded to the Order of the Day, he solicited their attention to an object which he conceived to be of the greatest general importance, and more particularly so to his feelings as an individual. He had lately had the honour of representing his Majesty in a kingdom the next in point of importance to that in which his Majesty resides. From that situation he had been recalled in the middle of a most arduous and critical Sessions of Parliament, and in pursuit of measures, in his opinion, the best calculated to promote the prosperity and insure the safety of that Country. To be removed from a situation of such trust as that of the Chief Governor of Ireland, at such a time, and so suddenly, must naturally induce the Public to suppose that his conduct had been blameable indeed to call for such an unprecedented measure. He knew that his Majesty's Ministers in both Houses of Parliament declared that no blame was imputable to them for any of the occurrences in Ireland. The natural inference from that declaration was, that he was the culpable party. Those persons who in his absence accused him would, he hoped, now he was present, come forward and support their allegations. He relied upon the candour of his Majesty's Ministers for their choosing the first open day for this discussion.

Lord Grenville said, he felt the utmost anxiety at the manner in which the Noble Earl had thought proper to bring forward this subject.—He would not enter into a discussion of what might

have passed in another place, but he would venture to say, that in that House no attack had been made upon the Noble Earl by his Majesty's Ministers; they had merely defended themselves. With this impression, he certainly had no day to propose for the discussion of this subject.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, he must persist in calling for an investigation: the public expected it, and his honour required it.—He therefore again requested that a day would be fixed by his Majesty's Ministers for a full explanation of this subject.

Earl Moira conceived it perfectly fair that the Noble Earl should have an opportunity of vindicating his character, and if his Majesty's Ministers would not appoint a day, he recommended to the Noble Earl to fix one.

The Duke of Norfolk said, as an independent Peer of Parliament, he conceived it to be his duty to call for examination, and he also thought the dignity of the House required it.—He therefore gave notice, that he should move for a Committee to enquire into this business on Thursday next, and that the Lords be summoned.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Lord Grenville brought down his Majesty's Message, relative to the Establishment of the Prince of Wales, and the Liquidation of his Debts, which he presented to their Lordships; it was read first by the Lord Chancellor, and then by the Clerk at the Table, after which the Message, on the Motion of Lord Grenville, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Stamp Duty Bill, Vote of Credit and Lottery Bills, and 52 Private Bills.

On the question of the third reading of the Hair-Powder Licence Bill, the Earl of Moira delivered his sentiments at great length; they were as well against the principle as the detail of the Bill; he considered its policy and most probable effects as highly objectionable; it went to draw a marked line of distinction between the richer and poorer classes of society; a circumstance which in the end may produce the most lamentable consequences, in a political point of view.

Lord Grenville defended the principle of the Bill; it was perhaps the most unobjectionable and least unpopular tax that was ever yet proposed; it was evidently an imposition on luxury and vanity;

...; he admitted that the burthen ~~and~~ be somewhere in a certain degree ~~less~~, but this objection applied less to ~~the~~ than to any other tax; the poor ~~were~~ wholly exempt from it; the richer ~~and~~ higher orders, at whom it was ~~chiefly~~ levelled, would not feel it; and ~~with~~ respect to those in the middle rank, who were liable to be affected by the tax, it was clearly a matter of option ~~to~~ them.

Lord Mulgrave, in an animated speech, depicted in glowing colours the distressed situation of a great majority of the Officers on half-pay; he contended that they had every claim on the indulgence of the Legislature; their incomes were hardly sufficient to preserve their existence, yet they had to support the character and appearance of gentlemen; and concluded with moving for the introduction of a clause into the Bill, "To exempt all half-pay Officers in the army or navy, whose incomes were less than a hundred a year, from paying the tax."

The Duke of Richmond argued against the exemption to the Half-pay Officers. Taking the Question generally, numbers of them, to his knowledge, never served an hour, but purchased commissions on the close of a war, merely for the object of the half-pay. If the Noble Lord's clause extended only to such half-pay Officers as had come forward to serve their country in the space of a year after the commencement of the war, perhaps he would support it.

Lord Mulgrave in explanation defended his former arguments. If the practices alluded to by the Noble Duke had taken place, it was the crime of those who had the superintendance of those concerns, and they deserved the most severe censures. So strongly he felt it his duty as a professional man, and a Lord of Parliament, to press the exemption, that he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it.

Lord Grenville observed, that every exemption from the tax which in his mind was proper, had already been allowed. The exemption in question had already been proposed in the other House of Parliament, with whom the option ultimately lay, and there rejected. Every class of military men, for whom the wearing of powder was considered as necessary, namely those in the habit of doing duty, were already exempted.

The Bill was read a third time; but the question being called for, their Lordships divided on Lord Mulgrave's

proposition, when there appeared for it, 11; against it, 15; Majority, 4; against exempting the Half-pay Officers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

The different Orders of the Day were disposed of, among which was the Annual Indemnity Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a few Public Bills, among which the Hair Powder Licence Bill was the most important.

The Order of the Day, on the motion of the Duke of Norfolk, to inquire into the circumstances of the Recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, being generally called for in the House;

The Earl of Guildford deeming the presence of a Noble Duke at the head of the Home department (Portland), with whose office the transaction in question was intimately connected, in some degree necessary; and as he understood the Noble Duke was detained by indisposition from his attendance in that House, he would therefore wish to postpone the discussion of the subject to a future period, which was fixed for to-morrow se'nnight.

A few words ensued between the Duke of Grafton and Lord Grenville, respecting the discussion of the King's Message, relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The Noble Duke thought the discussion would more properly come on in that House after it had been agitated in the House of Commons.

Lord Grenville observed, that what he had to propose on the subject would be of such a general tendency, as that, by their Lordships agreeing to it, no embarrassment or inconsistency in their proceedings could properly arise.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

On the Order for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration respecting the Establishment of the Prince of Wales being read,

Lord Grenville rose and said, that what he had to propose was an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's communication, and expressive of the loyalty and attachment of their Lordships to his Majesty's person and family. The House would see, that in assenting to the Address, they would give no pledge, nor bind themselves to support any future propositions that might be made to them, when the subject came regularly in a specific form, and in detail,
from

from the other House of Parliament. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, to the effect above stated; which being read from the woolsack, The Earl of Guildford observed, that on account of the cautious and general manner in which the Address was couched, he imagined there could not be a dissentient voice to it in the House. He also hoped, that such provisions would be made on the occasion as would

prevent future Princes of Wales from incurring debts to that amount as would render the interference of Parliament necessary for their liquidation. Lord Grenville hoped the conduct of Ministers on the occasion would be such as to merit the approbation of the House at large, as well as the Noble Lord in particular. The question on the Address was then put, and carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

MR. HOBART moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify the Governors of certain of the British West India Islands, for permitting certain commodities to be imported in Foreign bottoms, &c. which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Pitt moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the Nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to express the cordial satisfaction which his faithful Commons feel on the event.

The Motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address, which, when returned, was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such of the Members as were of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A similar Address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, and a Congratulatory Message to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the same happy occasion; both which were agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Dundas adverted to the glorious circumstance that attended the late victory gained by Vice-Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, and moved that the thanks of the House be given to him for the same, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the Motion of Mr. Dundas, the thanks of the House were also voted to Vice-Admiral Goodall, Sir Hyde Parker, and Rear-Admiral Lindsay, *nem. con.* — After which, the remaining orders of the day were deferred until

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

The Report of the Committee on the Franking Bill was brought up with some Amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Long brought up a Clause to exempt Newspapers under cover, with

a Member's name, from payment of postage, which was made a part of the Bill. — *Nem. Con.*

Mr. Long then brought up a Clause to provide that all letters to Sailors, Soldiers, and the Naval and Military Non-commissioned Officers, should pass with only the charge of one penny; which Clause also made part of the Bill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Mr. Grenville entered into a very minute and detailed explanation of the various regulations which he intended to propose, in order to render more effectual the Acts that had been already passed for deciding on the right of Election. The Bill, he said, which he moved for leave to bring in, could offer nothing very new in its general object, as it had already very long, and very frequently occupied the attention of the ablest Members of that House. — The great end to be obtained was a vigorous compulsion to enforce attendance, for surely no personal inconvenience should stand in the way of so important and pressing a duty, especially if the inconveniencies arising from a neglect of were duly considered. — It being far from his intention to consult or gratify the ease or indolence of Gentlemen, another of his regulations would go to lessen the number of Members on whom this arduous task was in future to devolve. Instead therefore of one hundred, who were now obliged to be present on a day of ballot, sixty only would be required; and instead of drawing 49 from 103, as before, 27 only should be drawn from the 60; and out of the 27 instead of 15, 11 only should be taken to constitute the Committee.

Mr. Grenville next touched on the less-considerable inconveniencies arising from excuses, such as those of services already performed, and the age of 60, to which he wished the excuse not to extend, but only to the age of 70. He also wished to regulate the time allotted for

for bringing on such Petitions, which it was his opinion should be abridged from twelve to six months. After hinting a few other regulations of inferior importance, Mr. Grenville moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual the execution of several Acts of Parliament for trying controverted Elections.

Mr. Baker objected to several of the regulations, such as lessening the number of Members to attend, and the limiting the time from twelve to six months.

Mr. Fox coincided with the objections of Mr. Baker, and contended that the provision should be directly the reverse, for that it should increase instead of diminish the number of Members to attend.

Mr. Sylvester Douglas entered into a long comparison of the regulations now proposed, with those existing in the Irish Parliament on the same subject, some of which he approved.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Grenville, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Gen. Smith rose to support the Motion which he had the honour to make respecting Capt. Faulknor. The merits of such Officers required, he said, no splendid speech to blazon them.—As to the bravery of the Officers who commanded the *Blanche* and *Zebra* frigates, nothing could be so singular, nothing so extraordinary; he should therefore content himself with reading the Gazette that detailed the account of Captain Faulknor's glorious conduct; after which he moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that a Monument be erected in Westminster-Abbey to Capt. Faulknor, who gloriously fell in his Majesty's service on the 5th of January 1795, and that this House will make good the expences of the same.

Mr. Grey felt proud to second such a motion, especially as he had heard from the best authority the highest testimonies in favour of the gallant Officer in question.

Mr. Windham moved that the debate on this subject be adjourned till Monday, that time might be allowed to examine into the rules and precedents of the House on such occasions.

Mr. Fox opposed this motion, and ridiculed and reprobated the idea of going for precedents on such an oc-

The question being called, the House divided on the motion of adjourning the debate, when there appeared in favour of the adjournment 25; against it 29; Majority in favour of erecting the Monument 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

After dispatching some private business, the House went up to St. James's with the Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House, when forty Members not being present, an adjournment, of course, took place.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

The Franking Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Porter proposed a clause for correcting and preventing the abuse of Franking by the Clerks of the Public Offices. This clause produced some conversation, the result of which was, that the debate on the clause was postponed to Monday se'nnight.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, an account of the disposition of the monies granted to his Majesty in 1794 was ordered to lie on the table. After which the different sums were voted, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

On reading the resolutions of the Committee of Supply a short conversation took place, relative to the deficiency of grants, &c. discussed in a former Debate, upon which Mr. Pitt entered into a minute and satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Hussey, after a few observations on the *deficit* of the Land and Malt Tax for the last year, expressed his satisfaction at the explanation given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the second reading of the Resolutions,

Mr. Hussey moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the payments made of the present Loan, with the discount thereon, and the heads of the services to which, by the Appropriation Act, they were to be applied. Ordered.

Also that there be laid before the House an account of the deficiencies of the Land and Malt Tax for the year 1794, and the heads under which such deficiencies have arisen. Ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The Bill for drafting from the Royal Corps of Artillery, from the Militia, &c. See

seafaring Men for the service of the Royal Navy, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

Mr. M. A. Taylor opposed it, as tending to increase farther the burthen on parishes.

Col. Sibane said, that as a bounty was paid for each man, no additional burthen could fall on the parishes.

Mr. T. Grenville moved, that Mr. Fox be one of the Managers to conduct the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. in Westminster-Hall.—Agreed to.

Mr. Fox acknowledged the honour done him by the appointment, but could not help animadverting a little on the proceedings of the Lords, as far as their proceedings could be touched upon in that House, which he dared to pronounce different from any that had ever been pursued on any former impeachment.

Mr. Grenville next moved, that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Windham, and the former Managers, do attend to make good the said Charges.—Agreed to.

Mr. Halled moved, That there be laid before the House a copy of the warrant granted by the Secretary of State for apprehending Richard Brothers; also a copy of his examination before the Privy Council; and likewise of the verdict of the Jury impanelled to pronounce him a lunatic. If he had the happiness to procure these documents, it was his intention, as the next was an open day, to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the grounds and motives for detaining the person of Richard Brothers.

No Member rose to second Mr. Halled's Motion, it therefore consequently fell to the ground.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That the sum of 2,895,000*l.* be granted for the service of his Majesty from the surplus of the Consolidated Fund.—Agreed.

The remaining orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and drawing sea-

faring men from the militia for the service of the navy.

Mr. Pitt offered some clauses, one of which had for its object, to revive a power in the Crown of removing Militia Officers at discretion; this was opposed by General Smith, General Macleod, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Robinson. On the motion that the clause do make part of the Bill, the House divided, ayes, 45; noes, 8; majority 37.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The Secretary at War, pursuant to leave given this evening, brought in a Bill "to fix the rates to be paid to Innkeepers in certain cases for the billeting of Soldiers during the present war," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The House then disposed of, and postponed, the remaining Orders of the Day.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Powis gave notice, that he would to-morrow bring forward a Motion, for the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights and false balances.

Mr. Pitt brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty relies on the liberality and affection of his faithful Commons, and on the cordial interest which they have manifested on the happy event of the Prince's marriage, that they will be ready to concur in such a provision as shall be deemed necessary to settle an establishment on the Prince and Princess of Wales, suitable to their rank and dignity. On an occasion so satisfactory in all other respects, his Majesty feels the deepest regret in communicating to the House, that the benefit of any settlement, that may be made must fail in its most desirable effect, if means be not provided to extricate his Royal Highness from the incumbrances under which he labours, to a great amount.

"Anxious as his Majesty must be to relieve the Prince of Wales, his Majesty entertains no idea of proposing the payment of his Royal Highness's debts in any other manner than by appropriating a part of his income, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, to the payment of such debts: and his Majesty will be ready to co-operate in any plan which the wisdom of the House may devise, for establishing a

X x

ready

ready and punctual order of payment, and for guarding against the possibility of the Prince's being again involved in any similar embarrassments."

The Message being read, Mr. Pitt moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House on this day se'night.

Mr. Stanley expressed the deep regret he felt at the House being again called on for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts, and moved that the Address of the House of the 24th of May 1787 be read.

Mr. Grey moved, that the Message that preceded it should also be read.

The Address and the Message, in which his Majesty assured the House, that he had received the strongest assurances from the Prince, that no such embarrassment should again occur, were then read accordingly.

Mr. Stanley felt considerable regret in seeing himself obliged to offer a few words on the business now before the House. Parliament, he said, had already liberally paid the debts of his Royal Highness, and a solemn promise was given that no such application should again be made. But they were now called on a second time to make a similar provision. The measure to be discussed appeared to him of such extraordinary importance, that it could not be agitated with propriety, especially in the present distressed state of the country, without a very full attendance. Previous, therefore, to the consideration of this matter, he thought it proper that there should be a Call of the House.

Mr. Pitt said, he lamented as much as any Gentleman the necessity of the present application; but he trusted the House would recollect that his Majesty did not propose the immediate payment of the Prince's debts, but that a part of his income should be appropriated for their gradual liquidation.

Mr. Grey animadverted on the manner in which these debts were proposed to be paid, which he said could not be either intelligible or satisfactory to the people. He would therefore most cordially vote for a Call of the House.

Mr. Curwen was of the same opinion, and insisted that some measure should be adopted to prevent for the future such applications as the present.

Mr. Stanley's Motion, that a Call of the House take place previous to the discussion of the business now before

the House, was then agreed to; and also a motion of Mr. Pitt's, that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till this day fortnight.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Long moved that the Franking Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. Porter said, that as a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) intimated an intention of bringing in a Bill for regulating the privilege of Franking in public offices, he would defer till that occasion the clause which it was his intention to have offered.

Sir W. Pultney said, he also had a clause to offer, which he would reserve for the second Bill expected to be brought in. The object of his clause would be the Board of Agriculture, which he thought of considerable use to the country, and whose correspondence was necessarily of great extent. He had inquired into its amount, and found it to be no less than 5l. per week, a large deduction from the 3000l. granted to it by Parliament. He wished, however, to take such measures as would preclude any abuse of the privilege.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the duty on Stage Coaches. The House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Rose then moved, that so much of the Act of the 29th of the King, as related to an additional duty on Stage Coaches do cease and determine.

Mr. Curwen wished to be informed of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Rose answered, that when this Act had passed, it was its object only to tax Carriages of luxury, but the Surveyors extended it to Stage Coaches, which could not fall under that description. The object of the present Bill was, therefore, to relieve them from this additional duty.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

The Speaker informed the House, that the House of Lords had agreed to the Hair-Powder Bill without any amendment.

The Bill for an indemnity in favour of the Governors and Deputy Governors of the West-India Islands, was read a third time and passed.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the duty on Stage Coaches was brought up, the Resolutions agreed to, and a Bill ordered

ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Gen. M^r Leod moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the latest returns made of all the land forces now serving in Great-Britain. The only objection he saw could be urged against it would be the supposed information which it might convey to the enemy of the state of our internal strength. The motion was negatived without a division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the bill for the relief of Innkeepers,

Mr. Windham stated, that the object of the present bill was to relieve this aggrieved class of men from the expences they incurred by having soldiers quartered on them. He then went into a long and minute calculation of the various heads of these expences, and the result of his regulations was, that for each horse they should have an additional allowance of 4½d. to the 6d.

they now had; and whenever they stated their loss at 1s. they should have 6d. where 10d. they should have 5d. and so on.

The remaining parts of the Bill then passed the Committee, and the House refusing, ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Jekyll acquainted the House, that some circumstances having occurred since he gave notice for submitting a motion to the House, respecting the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, which induced him to think that the discussion of that subject would come on with more propriety on a future day, he therefore, with the concurrence of the House, would move to rescind the order made for taking the subject into consideration to-morrow, and to make a new one for the purpose for Tuesday se'nnight; which was ordered accordingly.

The remaining orders of the day were then postponed, and an adjournment took place.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Concluded from Vol. XXVI. Page 40.)

ON Thursday, April 23, this celebrated Trial, which began on the 12th of February 1788, came to a decision. The Hall was as much crowded as on the first day. The splendour of the Assembly, from the number of Ladies, it is impossible to describe.—Mr Fox and the rest of the Managers came into their box at twelve o'clock. The Peers entered the Hall half an hour afterwards.

Proclamation being made in the usual way, Warren Hastings, Esq. with his bail came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

The Lord Chancellor then stood up, and said, that the Lords had upon Friday last resolved, that judgment should be given this day on the Charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanors brought by the House of Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq.

The following are the Resolutions which they entered into, and the Questions to be put to the Lords severally:

Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the following Questions be put to the Lords in Westminster Hall;

- I. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the First Article of Charge?
- II. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the Second Article of Charge?
- III. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the said Warren Hastings having in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, corruptly taken the several sums of money charged to have been taken by him in the said years, from the several persons in the said Article particularly mentioned?
- IV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or before the 26th of June 1780, corruptly received and taken from Sadanund, the Buxey of the Rajah Cheit Sing, the sum of two lacks of rupees as a present or gift?

- V. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, in October 1780, taken and received from Kelliam, on behalf of himself and a certain person called Cullian Sing, a sum of money amounting to four lacks of rupees, in consideration of letting to them certain lands in the province of Bahar in perpetuity, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the East India Company?
- VI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having in the year 1781, received and taken as a present from Nundoolol, the sum of fifty-eight thousand rupees?
- VII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or about the month of September 1781, at Chunar, in the Province of Oude, contrary to his duty, taken and received as a present from the Vizier the sum of ten lacks of rupees?
- VIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having first fraudulently solicited as a loan, and of his having afterwards corruptly and illegally taken and retained as a present or gift, from Rajah Nobkissen, a sum of money amounting to 34,000l. sterling; and of his having, without any allowance from the Directors, or any person authorized to grant such allowance, applied the same to his own use under pretence of discharging certain expences said to be incurred by the said Warren Hastings in his public capacity?
- IX. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, granted a Contract for the Provision of Opium for four years, to Stephen Sullivan, Esq. without advertising for the same, and upon terms glaringly extravagant and wastefully profuse, for the purpose of creating an instant fortune to the said Stephen Sullivan?
- X. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having borrowed money at a large interest, for the purpose of advancing the same to the Contractor for Opium, and engaging the East India Company in a Smuggling Adventure to China?
- XI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the Contract for Bullocks granted to Charles Croftes, Esq.?
- XII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having granted the Provision of Bullocks to Sir Charles Blunt by the mode of Agency?
- XIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the several allowances charged to have been made to Sir Eyre Coote, and directed to be paid by the Vizier for the use of the said Sir Eyre Coote?
- XIV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the Appointment of James Peter Auriol, Esq. to be Agent for the purchase of Supplies for the relief of the Presidency of Madras, and all the other Presidencies in India, with a Commission of fifteen per cent.
- XV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of John Belli, Esq. to be Agent for the Supply of Stores and Provisions for the Garrison of Fort William in Bengal, with a Commission of thirty per cent.
- XVI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of the Residue of the High Crimes and Misdemeanors, or any of them, charged upon him by the Impeachment of the Commons?

Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the said Questions shall be severally put in Westminster-hall to each of the Lords, beginning with the Junior Baron; and that the only answer shall be given by each Lord in these words:—“Guilty, upon my Honour;” or, “Not Guilty, upon my Honour;” laying his Right Hand on his Breat.

The Lord Chancellor held in his hand a list of the Peers present, and who had taken their seats in their robes before the Throne. Those Peers who did not mean to vote retired behind the Throne.

The noble Lord then began with the junior Peer present, in the following manner:

George Lord Douglas, is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty or not guilty of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the first Article of Charge?—Lord Douglas stood up, took off his hat, and laying his right hand on his heart, pronounced—Not guilty, upon my honour.

James Lord Fife, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Charles Lord Somers, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Lord Rawdon, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Thomas Lord Walsingham, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Edward Lord Thurlow, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Martin Lord Hawke, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Frederic Lord Balton, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Edwin Lord Sandys, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Henry Lord Middleton, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

John Lord Bishop of Bangor, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Thomas Lord Viscount Sidney, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

George Lord Viscount Falmouth, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Henry Earl of Carnarvon, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

Joseph Earl of Dorchester, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Algernon Earl of Beverley, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Jacob Earl of Radnor, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

William Earl Fitzwilliam, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

George Earl of Warwick, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

George William Earl of Coventry, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

John Earl of Suffolk, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

George Marquis Townshend, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Duke of Bridgewater, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Duke of Leeds, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Charles Duke of Norfolk, how says your Grace?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

David Earl of Mansfield, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

William Lord Archbishop of York, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Alexander Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, pronounced—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

Thus, on the first question, twenty-three Peers pronounced Mr. Hastings not guilty. Six pronounced him guilty.

On the 2d question the numbers were the same.

On the 3d question he was unanimously declared not guilty. The Duke of Norfolk then retired behind the Throne, and did not vote any more.

On the fourth question, four Peers pronounced him guilty—the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor; all the rest not guilty.—Lord Suffolk then withdrew.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 8th, Lord Caernarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Mansfield, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 9th, Lord Walsingham, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Radnor, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 10th he was unanimously acquitted.

On the 11th and 12th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 13th and 14th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Radnor, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 15th and 16th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

The following will show the whole in point of view: the figures answer to the sixteen questions. N. G. stands for not guilty. G. for Guilty.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lord Douglas, (E. of Morton)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Fife	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Somers	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Rawdon, (E. Moira)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Walsingham	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Thurlow	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Hawke	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Bolton	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Sandys	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Middleton	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Bishop of Rochester	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Bishop of Bangor	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Viscount Sidney	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Viscount Falkland	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Carnarvon	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Dorchester	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Beverley	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Radnor	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl Fitzwilliams	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Warwick	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Coventry	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Suffolk	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Marquis Townshend	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Bridgewater	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Leeds	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Norfolk	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
E. of Mansfield, (L. President)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Archbishop of York	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
L. Loughborough (L. Chan.)	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Total, Not Guilty,	23	23	28	24	24	24	24	28	21	28	24	23	23	23	24	24
Guilty,	6	6	—	4	3	3	3	5	5	—	3	4	4	4	3	3

As soon as they had gone through all the 16 questions,

The Lord Chancellor said, It appears that there is a great majority for the acquittal of the prisoner on each of the Articles; I am, therefore, pursuant to your Lordships' directions, to declare that Warren Hastings, Esq. is acquitted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against him by the Commons, and of all the matters contained therein.

Mr. Hastings was then called to come

knelt in the usual way; the Chancellor desired him to rise, and addressed him in these words:—

“ Warren Hastings, you are acquitted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against you by the Commons, and of all the matter contained therein; you and your bail, therefore, are discharged.”

Mr. Hastings bowed to the House.

The Lord Chancellor moved that their Lordships do adjourn to the Chamber of

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



William Viscount Barrington, A. 75.

Published by J. Sewall, 32 Cornhill, February 1 1800

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 17.

THE WELSH HEIRESS, A Comedy, by Mr. [Name obscured] was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. The Characters as follow :

Lord Melford,	Mr. Palmer,
Sir Peppall Plinlimmon,	Mr. Dodd,
Mr. Fashion,	Mr. Barrymore,
Classical Frenzy,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Fancy,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Conscience,	Mr. Suet.
Lady Bellair,	Miss Farren,
Lady Plinlimmon,	Miss Pope,
Miss Plinlimmon,	Mrs. Jordan.

The Play opens with a conversation between Fashion and Lady Bellair, from which it appears, that the Plinlimmons are visitors at the seat of her brother, Lord Melford, who, by marrying Miss Plinlimmon, is to clear the many incumbrances of his estate. His disgust at the manners of his intended bride, which sometimes indicate simplicity and sometimes cunning, begins in the first act, and continues to increase, yet without changing his design upon her fortune, till the fifth, when he expresses some reluctance to their union, and persuades Fashion to offer himself to her. The marriage of Fashion and Miss Plinlimmon, which takes place almost immediately, concludes the story of the piece. Lady Bellair has been separated from her husband before the play, and remains so afterwards. Frenzy is a neglected and indignant poet, whose schemes for popularity give some activity to the beginning of the piece, but have no connection with the story. Fancy is a painter, and Conscience an attorney.

The first two acts of this Comedy had sprightliness enough to engage the attention of the audience, though parts of them bordered too much on the province of farce. There was through the whole a deficiency of action, a plot too slender, conversation extended to tediousness, though sometimes not without wit, but at other times approaching too near to indelicacy. It was well received until the conclusion of the fourth act, from which time until the dropping of the curtain there were shewn many marks of disapprobation. It was at first withdrawn for alteration, but afterwards, on more mature consideration, totally laid aside.

The Prologue, by a lapse in Mr. Barrymore's memory, was, to the dissatisfaction of the audience, obliged to be read. The Epilogue, admirably spoken by Miss Farren, very successfully ridiculed the triumph of Act 2.

ANDER'S ENTRY INTO BABYLON, "where the friendly banners point out to the gaping multitude

Amazonian heroines have almost every thing naked but their faces." It also intrudes though in vain, for the Comedy.

22. Miss E. Wallis appeared, first time at Covent-Garden, and the third on any stage, in the character of the Page in *The Follies of a Day*, for the benefit of her sister, and performed it with a portion of spirit and archness that deserved applause.

23. **THE IRISH MIMICK ; or, BLUNDERS AT BRIGHTON**, a Farce, by Mr. O'Keeffe, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden.

The most prominent features of originality in this trifle are the blundering imitations of Mr. Parrot, an Irish Mimic, and on the whimsicality of this character rests chiefly the business of two long acts, which took up near two hours in representation. There are also two Ladies, of the name of Malcolm, an aunt and a niece; the one courted by an old Gentleman, Mr. Cyprus, and the other by Captain Clifford, an Officer. The latter Gentleman is rendered unhappy by the supposition that the young Lady to whom he pays his addresses carries on a correspondence with Cyprus, which error he is led into from her bearing the same name as her aunt, who is the object of the old Gentleman's choice. An explanation at length takes place;—the Captain receives the hand of the young Julia but the old Lady, Miss Peggy, discards her enfeebled lover, and embraces the Irish Mimic. On the servant of Miss Peggy, who is the bearer of her love letters to Cyprus, depends a considerable share of the comicality of the scene.

The intention of the Author is evidently to raise a laugh, and, although at the expence of all manner of probability, he undoubtedly has succeeded so far. There is scarcely an incident in the piece that will bear the test of reason; but as Mr. O'Keeffe is considered as a licensed wholesale dealer in absurdity, we shall content ourselves with observing, that the first Act is by much the best; that the well-known whimsical legacy of five hundred pounds (yet unclaimed) to him who shall give a caning to a well-known character, forms the most striking incident; and that Taylor's ingenious story of Monsieur Tonson has also been very happily blended with a variety of other blunders, forming a mixture of equivoque, pun, and melody, highly relished by the audience.

or, **MARGARET and EDGAR and EM-
MELINE** were revived at Drury-Lane, for the
benefit of Mrs. Siddons, in which pieces that
admirable actress appeared in the dissimilar
characters of Palmyra and Emmeline. Be-
tween the play and farce she spoke the fol-
lowing Address, written by **SAMUEL ROGERS,**
Esq; Author of that excellent poem "The
Treasures of Memory."

YES, 'tis the pulse of Life! my fears were vain!
I wake, I breathe, and am myself again,
Still in this wretched world! no seraph yet!
Nor walks my Ghost when the sun is set,
With troubled step to haunt the fatal board,
Where I died last—by poison or the sword;
And blanch each honest cheek with deeds of
night.

Done here so oft by dim and doubtful light.
—To drop all metaphor, that little bell
Call'd back reality and broke the spell.
No heroine claims your tears with tragic tone;
A very woman—scarce rests ans her own!
Can she, with fiction, charm the cheated mind,
When to be grateful is the part assign'd?
Ah, No! she scorns the trappings of her art;
No theme but truth, no prompter but the
heart.

But, Ladies, say, must I alone unmask,
Is here no other actress? let me ask
Believe me, those who best the heart dissect,
Know every Woman studies stage-effect.
She moulds her manners to the parts she fills,
As Instinct teaches, or as Humour wills;
And, as the grave or gay her talent calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.

First, how her little breast with triumph
swells,
When the red coral rings its silver bells!
To play in pantomime is then the rage
Among the carpet's many-colour'd stage;
Or hiss her merry thoughts with loud en-
deavour,
Now here, now there,—in noise and mis-
chief ever!

A school girl next, she curls her hair in papers,
And mimics father's gout and mother's va-
pours;
Discards her doll, bribes Betty for romances;
Playful—at church, and serious when she
dances;

Tramples alike on customs and on toes,
And whispers all she hears to all she knows;
Terror of caps and wigs and sober notions!
A romp! that longest of perpetual motions!
—Till sm'd and tortured into foreign graces,
She forces her lovely face at public paces;
And with blue, laughing eyes, behind her fan,
First acts her part with that great actor, MAN.

For soon a flirt, approach her and she flies,
Goes when pursued, and, when intreated,
Sighs!

Plays with unhappy men as cats with mice;
Till fading beauty hints the late advice.
Her prudence dictates what her pride disdain'd,
And now she sues to slaves herself had chain'd.

Then comes that good old character, a Wife,
With all the dear, distracting cares of life;
A thousand cards a-day at doors to leave,
And in return, a thousand cards receive;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton aspire,
With nightly blaze set **PORTLAND-PLACE**
on fire;

Snatch half a glimpse at Concert, Opera, Ball,
A Meteor trac'd by none, tho' seen by all;
And when her shatter'd nerves forbid to roam,
In very spleen—rehearse the girl at home.

Last the grey Dowager, in antique frounces,
With snuff and spectacles the age denounces;
Boasts how the Sires of this degenerate Isle
Kneel for a look and duel'd for a smile;
The scourge and ridicule of Coth and Vandal,
Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal;
With modern Belles eternal war re wages,
Like her own birds that clamour from their
cages;
And shuffles round to bear her tale to all,
Like some old Ruin, "nodding to its fall!"

Thus **WOMAN** makes her entrance and her
exit,

Then noist an actress when she least suspects it,
Yet nature oft peeps out and mars the plot,
Each lesson lost, each poor pretence forgot;
Full oft, with energy that scorns controul,
At once lights up the features of the soul;
Unlocks each thought chain'd down by cow-
ard Art,
And to full day the latent passions start!

But she, whose first best wish is your applause,
Herself exemplifies the truth she draws.
Born on the stage—tho' every shifting scene,
Obscure or bright, tempestuous or serene,
Still has your smile her trembling spirit fir'd!
And can she act, with thoughts like these in-
spir'd?

Thus from her mind all artifice she flings,
All skill, all practice, now unmeaning things;
To you, uncheck'd, each genuine feeling
flows,
For all that life endears—to you she owes.

**MAY I. THE BANK NOTE; or, LES-
SONS FOR LADIES,** a Comedy by Mr.
Macready, was acted the first time at Co-
vent-Garden, for the benefit of Mr. John-
stone. This piece is taken from Tavernier's
Artful Husband, is judiciously altered, and
promises to become a stock play. After
which was represented a New Musical
of One Act, called, **THE SAILOR'S PRIZE;**
or, **MAY-DAY WEDDING,** a performance
merely

merely intended as a vehicle for the introduction of some Singing and Dancing.

On the same evening "THE ADOPTED CHILD," a Musical Piece, written by Mr. Birch, and composed by Mr. Atwood, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Master Walsh.

The fable turns on the incident of a boy, the heir of Sir Edmund, Baron of Milford Castle, being supposed to have been shipwrecked, but who has been fortunately rescued from the waves by Michael, a ferryman, whose humanity induces him to bring up the boy as his own. He is accidentally recognized by Sir Bertrand, on his landing to take possession of Sir Edmund's estate, as his own, in default of an immediate heir male. Sir Bertrand has him stole and conveyed to a convent by ruffians, but on their return to sea, Michael intercepts a letter, and recovers the boy. A trunk given by the father to Michael contains title-deeds, which divulge the secret of the boy's birth, and by the honest endeavours of the ferryman, assisted by Old Record, the family steward, he is legally put into possession of his estate.

These materials form the substance of this drama, which affords some degree of entertainment, being destitute of neither interest nor humour.

2. THE DESERTED DAUGHTER, a Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden.

The Characters as follow :

Mordaunt,	Mr. Pope,
Lenox,	Mr. Harley,
Clement,	Mr. Middleton,
Grime,	Mr. Bernard,
Item,	Mr. Quick,
Donald,	Mr. Munden,
Secherval,	Mr. Lewis,
Mrs. Mordaunt,	Mrs. Pope,
Mrs. Enfield,	Mrs. Cornellys,
Sarsenet,	Mrs. Mattocks,
Johanna,	Miss Wallis.

Mordaunt, a profligate and extravagant man of fashion, apprehensive that his wife and her connexions would have been displeas'd at the knowledge of his former marriage, abandons Johanna his daughter when an infant, to the care of Item, a wicked and unfaithful steward. This high-spirited, beautiful and virtuous girl, cast on the world by an unfeeling and unnatural father, finds refuge in the house of Mrs. Enfield, in Dover-street, a house of notorious intrigue, and which is frequented by Mordaunt and his companions. Mrs. Enfield acquaints Lenox of the prize,

Vol. XXVII. MAY 1795.

and he imparts the secret to Mordaunt, who is determined to visit this piece of matchless beauty and excellence. In the interim, Secherval, a volatile young man of fashion, to whom Mordaunt is guardian, becomes of age, and inherits a fortune of 18,000l a year. Secherval is determined to enjoy all the follies and pleasures of the town, but revolts at the idea, as long as they involve him in vice, or are purchased by the sacrifice of his honour or character. Having previously seen Johanna in the Green Park, he immediately becomes enamoured. Lenox obtains an interview with Johanna through Mrs. Enfield, to whom also the father is introduced, but who does not know his daughter. Immediately after, Secherval arrives, apprizes her of the character of the house, assures her of the ardor and sincerity of his passion, and vows that from the first time he saw her in the Park, he was enraptured. Johanna, shocked at her situation, elopes in male attire. The father being informed by Donald, a faithful Scotch domestic, that he had an interview with his own daughter at Enfield's, becomes almost distracted. Remorse, and every passion that can tear the human breast, rush on his mind, and produce reform and penitence, and these are rendered permanent by the amiable disposition and good sense of his wife. Secherval, in his rambles, discovers the fair fugitive, whom he restores to her father. She is instantly adopted by Mrs. Mordaunt, and the piece concludes with the marriage of Johanna to her disinterested Lover, and the punishment of Grime and Item, two usurers, who had nearly plundered Mr. Mordaunt of his fortune and estate, but which are restored by the honesty of Clement, nephew to Item.

This Comedy is interesting, but not from any novelty in the plot or characters, or any thing very striking in the dialogue. It forms, however, a drama which the audience applauded from the best motive, the satisfaction of seeing vice pourtrayed in its native deformity, and virtue exhibited in its most pleasing form.—The performers, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Wallis and Mrs. Mattocks, all did justice to their several characters.

On the same evening Mrs. Powell performed Douglas at Drury-Lane for her own benefit. These kinds of exhibitions may contribute to fill the Theatre at a performer's benefit, but are not calculated to add any thing to the reputation of the actress.

6. JACK OF NEWBURY, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Hooke jun. was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. The Characters are as follow :

Sir

Sir Murdooh Q'Connel, Edgar, Jack, Flaw, Knap, Craft,	Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Suet, Mr. Bannister, Mr. R. Palmer.
Dame Eleanor, Blanche, Kathlane, Emma,	Mrs. Crouch, Miss Leak, Mrs. Bland, Signora Storage.

have no novelty nor interest. The performers, however, did justice to their respective parts, and the music by Mr. Hook was very pleasing. The Manager also shewed his liberality in decorating the performance, particularly the mask in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which abounded with splendor and magnificence.

On the same evening a Musical Interlude, called "THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN FAULGNOR," was acted the first time at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Martyr.

8. Mrs. Townsend, who formerly belonged to the Norwich Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent-Garden, in Angelina in Love Makes a Man, for the benefit of Mr. Munden.

The story from whence this piece is taken is too well known to need repetition. The author has varied little from it, and the additions, the Irish Knight and his disguised mistress, are by no means happy efforts of dramatic art. The hero of the piece has too little share in it, and the plot is too simple. The characters

P O E T R Y,

THE ARMED YEOMAN: a New Song. Written by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART. The Music adapted for the Harpsichord, by Z. WIVILL, Harpsichord and Singing Master, at Bray, near Maidenhead, Berks.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features six groups of triplets, each marked with a '3' above the notes. The first triplet is marked with a forte 'f.' dynamic, and the last triplet is marked with a piano 'p.' dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a forte 'f.' dynamic and includes a triplet marked with a '3' above the notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, continuing the accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

The third system of musical notation consists of a single treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various note values and rests.

Yeomen, attend, who sword in hand

The fourth system of musical notation consists of a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a bass line with various rhythmic patterns and note values.

Stand forth, your country's glory, Who quit the plough to guard

the land, Come listen to my story: Listen how France is

fill the foe Of Britain's Confi-tu-tion! King, or Repub-li-

cans, we know In this, no Re-vo-lu-tion.

These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And might-ty are

These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And might-ty are

These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And might-ty are

These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And might-ty are

in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,

in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,

in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,

in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,

Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!

Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!

Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!

Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!



H.

They say they will, so kind and good,
 Give freedom to all people ;
 Free, they shall be, to bathe in blood,
 Free, to burn church and steeple ;
 Free, to lose all that's dear, and then
 Free, to keep what they have, Sirs ;
 Free, nor to think, nor act as men,
 Free, to be France's slaves, Sirs.

CHORUS.

These Frenchmen boast, &c.

III.

Britons well know, and e'er have known,
 That freedom ne'er was given,
 But to those deserve the boon,
 And then's the gift of Heaven.
 The virtuous, brave, and kind, are free,
 In this alone confin'd, Sirs,
 They cannot false, or cruel be,
 They cannot change their mind, Sirs.

CHORUS.

We will not change, so let them come,
 And mighty be in, &c.

IV.

Yeomen attend, your liberty
 Has no fine-spun solution,
 But has a noble invent'ry
 Within the Constitution :
 Has never master, but the laws,
 Which house, as castle, guard, Sirs ;
 And in the rich and poor man's cause,
 Give equally award, Sirs.

SOPH'S ROOM AND LIBRARY.

FAST by the eastern gate, where awful
 frown
 The darkest, dunnest horrors of St. —,
 Through dismal glooms, and many a dubious
 maze,
 Which mocks th' unrav'ling clue, a laby-
 rinth strays.
 Not that of famous note in ancient lay,
 Through darker errors wound its wand'ring
 way,
 Where wretched Sodalus a captive pin'd,
 Down'd to the chain himself had taught to
 bind,

CHORUS.

These laws we'll keep ; so let them come,
 And mighty be in word, Sirs, &c.

V.

This invent'ry, as you'll perceive,
 Names freedom's dispensations,
 Names all herself can ever give,
 And all her best relations :
 Free industry to work and gain,
 Free what is gan'd t' enjoy, Sirs ;
 Free words, free thoughts, to entertain,
 Free talents best t' employ, Sirs.

CHORUS.

These rights we'll keep ; so let them come,
 And mighty be in, &c.

VI.

A Royal Keystone knits the arch,
 Where freedom's bulwark standing,
 With lion flag directs our march,
 To meet the foe when landing :
 Then whilst we note our laws and rights,
 Their Guardian let us sing, Sirs,
 For whom each true-born Briton fights,
 And toast, God save the King, Sirs.

CHORUS.

For Him we'll fight ; so let them come,
 And mighty be in word, Sirs ;
 But who invades a Briton's home,
 Shall feel a Briton's sword, Sirs.

Him thence eat length the wax-form'd pinions
 bear,

And gave to range the pathless wilds of air.
 Here through th' impervious gloom, nor
 tempts the sky,

Nor finds the grov'ling prisoner wings to fly.
 Damp, such as chill the murky midnight
 tomb,

Shed shivering horrors thro' the mystic dome.
 Walls shagg'd with filth a dim pale twilight
 shews,

And sounds of dismal note the bleak blast
 blows.

In this, fit emblem of his various brain,
 A ragged Soph possess'd his dark domain.

Flocks of mazy wiles was he, and knew
 With furious glots to gild the false as true.
 Inca's he sat, his head a night-cap bound;
 A motley hanging spread the walls around;
 Which shew'd, where-e'er its numerous
 chafins divide,
 The walls left wretched it was meant to hide.
 Thus when the rough beard hangs horrent on
 his chin,
 Appears the long endungeon'd felon's skin.
 Dark stuff, which once was green, now dusky
 brown,
 Hung loose, and wav'd in tatters half-way
 down.
 Reeds strung together, mat-like, serv'd below,
 Cut from where Cam's muse, haunted waters
 flow.
 Small panes, thick-furr'd with smoke, a feeble
 ray
 Transmit, which never brightens into day.
 On crazy chairs, or wide along the floor,
 A jumbled chaos stretch'd, his lamp'd store.
 Here Logic, Ethics, Physic, scatter'd round,
 And Metaphysics dark, with lore profound
 Here harsh Mathesis, scrawl'd with crabbed
 line,
 Squares, Curve, Cones, Tangents, Ordinates,
 and Sines.
 Great NEWTON here a large expanse possess'd,
 Wedg'd close by ambient books DES CARTES
 was prest.
 The fine-drawn subtleties of BERKLEY's mind
 Boards and tough calfskin bound, or—ken'd
 to bind.
 These with a few choice tract. of name less
 known,
 And doctrine recondite, taught here alone,
 In formless heaps were spread along the room:
 Propp'd on a desk lay wide extended HUME.
 On this full many a studious hour he pores,
 And broods, like misers, o'er their treasure's
 stores.
 Hence taught by times, and daily-practis'd
 rules,
 He braves the conflict of the jarring Schools.
 Hence all the various arts of SOPHISTRY,
 The nice evasion, and the quick reply.
 Each quirk and quibble of the stiff dispute,
 T'assist, object, confound, but—ne'er con-
 fute.
 High on a shelf which no rude hands molest,
 The antient fires of classic knowledge rest.
 There, since when school consign'd him to
 St. —,
 And Alma Mater own'd him for a son,
 What time the birshen sceptre lost its dread,
 They've slept unheeded, as the mighty dead.
 O'er these his slimy toils extended wide,
 A full-blown spider reign'd from side to side.
 Dire-mangled insects block'd the monster's
 way,
 The stately mansion sunk beneath the weight,

There hung the fragments of blood-drained
 bees,
 Wasps, moths, flies, gnats, and carcases of bees.
 Thus Jack, the giganto-tonist of yore,
 Saw dens and castles smear'd with human gore.
 Limbs half devour'd, and, scatter'd here and
 there,
 Bare bones, slow-bleaching in the humid air.
 Arms, legs, thighs, skulls, in dread confusion
 The ghastly ruins wound the aching eye. [lie,
 — Col. Camb. 1760.

L I N E S

Written in a Book of mine, formerly belong-
 ing to the Dean of ST. PATRICK'S.

BY MR. WALLER, A. M.

COME hither, Book, and bring with thee
 Wit, and Jest, and Repartee;
 Thine must surely be the gift,
 Housing once with DR. SWIFT.
 Couldst thou indeed, indeed infuse
 One spark of his celestial muse,
 Oh! could thy leaves transfer that spirit
 Their former master did inherit,
 Nor FEARNY nor BUTLER could convey
 A goodlier estate than they.
 Rich in a vein of choicest poesies,
 I'd bless the boon metemp, chosis,
 ST PATRICK'S Dean thro' me should pass
 A convert to PYTHAGORAS.
Lancaster, Sept. 17, 1794.

T H E C H O I C E .

STOIC APATHY, my home
 Wants no visits paid by thee;
 Give my passions leave to roam—
 Check them, REASON, when thou free.
 In my Anna's breast I find
 What the loveliest sex possess,
 Sensibility refin'd,
 Warm to pleasure and distress.
 Let me meet the trickling tear,
 Shed through sympathetic woe,
 And when joyous scenes appear,
 Smiling lips and cheeks that glow.

J. J.

S O N N E T .

O Love! resistless tyrant of the soul,
 In vain we shun, in vain contest thy sway,
 Whose stern behests the mightiest obey,
 Whose laws the monarch and the slave control,
 Spare, ah! spare this woe-distracted breast;
 Nor let, O Love, thy slow-consuming flame
 Inmanhood's vigorous bloom destroy my frame,
 Nor let these racking cares my inward soul in-
 Is she not destin'd to another's arms? [rest.
 She in whose radiant, soul-subduing eye
 Ten thousand sportive Loves in ambush lie.
 E'en she who thrills my soul with fond alarms.
 Yet I, alas! am ever deem'd to grove
 The pangs of grief and agonies of love.

THYRAEA

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 28.
Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated Falmouth, Mar. 23, to Mr. Nepean.

HAVING failed agreeable to my letter of the first inst. I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majesty's ship under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that having received information from the master of a ship which I chased, that a convoy of 60 sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as possible, and at day-light saw 25 sail close among the rocks, under guard of one small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless.

Out of eight taken, two are laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs, and two sloops were burnt.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

A DISPATCH of which the following is a copy, was this evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 8th inst. being then in Leghorn Road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the Offing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning we put to

sea with a strong breeze from the East-North-East.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corfica, lest their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line-battle ships to be without her topmasts, which afforded to Capt. Freemantle, of the Inconstant frigate (who was then far advanced on the chase), an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprise, by his attacking, raking, and harrassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was most ably seconded by Capt. Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding

Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the Squadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At daylight the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the South-West of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own Squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the Ca-ira (formerly the Couronne) of 80 guns, and the Censeur of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the Illustrious and Courageux (having each lost their main and mizen masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be attempted.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the Westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca-ira having 1300 men on board; and the Censeur 1000, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between 300 and 400 men.

The efforts of our Squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to

specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the Britannia: during a long friendship with that officer, I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the Squadron, and have to lament the loss of Capt. Littlejohn, of the Berwick, who (I understand from some of her men that were retaken in the Ca-ira) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune his Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add that he has left a widow and four small children. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Enclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two Squadrons on the 14th inst.

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-ira.

{Here follows a return of the officers and men killed and wounded on board the different ships of the Squadron during the action, amounting in the whole to 75 killed, and 280 wounded. No officer of rank was killed, and only one midshipman (viz. Mr. W. Coleman, of the Courageux), and but few of them wounded, who were, Third Lieutenant R. Honeyman, of the St. George; First Lieutenant T. Hawker, of the Windsor Castle; Mr. W. Hunter, Master, and First Lieutenant: Wilson Rathbone, of the Captain; Mr. S. Moore, of the Illustrious, midshipman; Mr. J. Blackburn, of the Courageux, master; First Lieutenant Miles, of the Bedford; and Mr. John Wilson, master of the Agamemnon.

Then follows a table of the order of battle of the British fleet, amounting to 14 sail of the line, viz. ~~the~~ Hannia, 100 guns; Prince's Royal, Windsor Castle,

Castle, and St. George, 90 guns each; Captain, Bedford, Tancredi, Illustrious, Courageux, Egmont, Terrible, and Fortitude, of 74 guns each; Agamemnon and Diadem, of 64 each: also a list of the names of the ships which composed the French fleet, containing one of 120 guns, three of 80, eleven of 74, two of 40, two of 32, one of 20, and one of 18. The number of men on board the English line was 8896; that of the whole of the French fleet, 18,240.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 17.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's ship London, at Spithead, the 16th of April, 1795.

Please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with his Majesty's ships under my command.

That on the 29th of March the Jean Bart, a French corvette, of 20 guns and 120 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Santa Margaretra; she had been charged with dispatches from the French Minister in America.

That on the 30th of March the Robust recaptured the Caldicot Castle, of Chepstow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey; she was taken on the 18th of March, off Cape St. Vincent's, by six French ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette.

That on the 10th instant we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses. I made the signal for the Hannibal and Robust to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The Astrea, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and, seemingly, the best of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to surrender, after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his Lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his Lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robust joined me off the Ile of Wight. Captain Thornborough reports, that La Gentille, of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday last by the Hannibal, but that La Freresmité escaped.

VOL. XXVII. MAY 1795.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's ship Astrea, to Rear-Admiral Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April 1795. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 45 min. W.

SIR,

In obedience to your signal from the London, yesterday morning, I gave chase to the north-west, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French National frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main deck, 10 six-pounders and 4 thirty-six pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and 2 six-pounders on the fore-castle; having on board 275 men. After a close action of 58 minutes she struck.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only eight men wounded; three of them, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also very sorry to say that the slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable; the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to forty; among the latter is her Captain, Citizen Beens, who received a contusion on the head. He seems to be an able, humane, and intelligent Officer.

I have sent Mr. Talbot, my First Lieutenant, on board La Gloire, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add, that the conduct of the officers and ship's company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates, after which you dispatched his Majesty's ships Hannibal and Robust, are exactly of the same force with La Gloire. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish brig.

I am, &c. H. POWLETT.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 18.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majesty's ship La Pomone, dated off Falmouth, April 14, 1795, to Rear-Admiral Nepean Esq.

Until the 14th inst nothing material occurred; when a sail having been discovered in the N. E. the Ile de Rhe bearing E. N. E. 5 or 6 leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at 2 1/2

half

half past eight, A. M. the Artois brought her to. She proved to be Le Jean Barr, ship corvette, of 26 guns and 187 men.

On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the Squadron, and at four P. M. Belleisle bearing N. eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passing us to leeward exchanged a few shot, which carried away her studding sails. Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five P. M. brought to a brig and a sloop which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The Galatea also, after exchanging a few shot, brought to a ship-corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of 16 guns and 120 men, formerly a packet in our service.

The Artois also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks, for Hedic and Quiberon Bay, escaped.

Extract of a Letter from the same, dated April 25.

In addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the Squadron under my command, Captain Nagle, of the Artois, acquaints me, that, on the evening we fell in with the last convoy off Belleisle, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the island of Hedic, and that they were lost thereon.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, April 16. In the sitting of the National Convention, Tallien, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report on the crimes which had sullied the French conquests in Spain, particularly in the Provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay, where the inhabitants, friends of Liberty, were waiting to receive the French as brethren.

Saint Sebastian, said he, has opened its gates with acclamations of joy; but the entrance of the French troops within the walls of that town has been distinguished by pillage, and the most unheard-of cruelties. The priests have been arrested; the monks and nuns have been torn from their cloisters, have been heaped on carts, and dragged to Bayonne, where they made them suffer the most horrid treatment.

In Sicily, columns of troops had advanced, carrying devastation and death

with them; towns and villages have been laid in ashes; those vales, where peace and security had till then inhabited, were become scenes of the most atrocious barbarities; the women were ravished, and those who on their knees asked for their lives were barbarously massacred. This was the manner in which the ancient Government endeavoured to conquer the people from Liberty.

The Committee was of opinion, that such horrible crimes ought to be disowned by the Convention.

Tallien proposed to disown them formally, and to charge the Committee of Public Safety to present a proclamation on this subject, and to institute prosecutions against the oppressors of the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay.

All these propositions were decreed.

A member moved, that the proclamations be translated into the Spanish language; and that the men, unworthy of the name of Republicans, who committed so many atrocities in Spain, should perish on a scaffold at St. Sebastian.—Decreed.

Paris, May 12. The trial of Fouquier Tinville and his accomplices is at length terminated. The Jury brought in their verdict yesterday, and found

Fouquier Tinville, late Public Accuser, Etienne Foucault, Ex-Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal, Gabriel Toussain Sellier, Ex-President, F. P. G. Delaunay, Ex-Judge, Pierre Leroy, called Dix Aout, Ex-Judge, Leopold Renaudin, Ex-Juror, Joachein Villate, Ex-Juror, Jean Louis Prieur, Ex-Juror, Claude Louis Chatelet, Ex-Juror, Francois Gerrard, Ex-Juror, Pierre Joseph Boyenval, Pierre Guillaume Benoit, Marie Joseph Lanne, Joseph Vernay, Francois Dupommier, and A. M. J. Hermann, guilty of having committed at the Revolutionary Tribunal, in the second year of the Republic, crimes tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the people, to promote the dissolution of the National Convention, and to arm the Citizens against each other; of having caused an innumerable quantity of Citizens to perish under the forms of law; of having drawn out lists of proscription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned thirty, forty, and even sixty persons at a time, within three hours, of having drawn out indictments in such a confused manner, that the father has often

often been executed for the son, and the son for the father; of having refused to persons accused a copy of the act of accusation against them; of having packed Juries instead of choosing them by lot, &c. The Public Accuser, as soon as the verdict was pronounced, required, that the penalty of death should be passed upon them.

The President immediately asked, What they had to say against the application of the law?

Fouquier Tinville.—“ Since it has been decided that I should lose my head on the scaffold, posterity, to whom all things must be known, will discover who the real conspirators are. I demand to be led to immediate execution. I am ready.”

The condemned persons were carried down the bar, and this morning they were conducted, amidst an immense crowd of persons who bestowed the most bitter execrations on them, to the Place de Greve, where they were executed.

I R E L A N D.

April 24. The trial of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, so long confined in Newgate, Dublin, came on at ten o'clock on Friday last. The indictment was read by the clerk; it charged the prisoner with two species of Treason; that of compassing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; to substantiate which, there were fourteen Overt Acts laid in the indictment. The trial continued till twelve o'clock at night, when Lord Clonmel charged the Jury, who retired at three quarters after three, and at half after four brought in their verdict, Guilty; but recommended him to mercy. The Chief Justice enquired of the Jury, if they had any doubts on their minds that led them to such recommendation, and Alderman Exshaw answered immediately, “ No, my Lord.” The Judges Clonmel, Boyd, and Chamberlain, consulted for a few minutes; and the Chief Justice observed to the Jury, “ Gentlemen, you have acquitted yourselves with honour and conscientious regard for justice; you have done your

duty, and we will do ours. It is more than a century since this land has been cursed with such a crime, and we trust your verdict will operate in preventing a repetition of it. Your recommendation shall be laid before Government.”

27. The second reading of the Catholic Bill came on in the Irish House of Commons. The debate was opened by the Solicitor General, who moved the bill should be rejected. This motion was seconded by Lord Kingsborough; and on the same side were Messrs. Coote, Pelham, Wolfe, Col. Blaquiere, Sir E. Newenham, Messrs. Cuffe, Ogle, Mason, Sir J. Parnell, Mr. Barrington, Counsellors Barrington, Johnson, and Fox, Dr. Duignan, and Mr. Latouche.—The Bill was supported by Sir H. Langrishe, Mr. Fitzgerald, (not the Prime Serjeant) Mr. Ruxton, Sir L. Parsons, Counsellor Fletcher, Mr. Tighe, jun. Counsellor Smith, Mr. Knox, Mr. Egan, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Osborne, Sir Thomas Osborne, Col. Doyle, Counsellor Hoare, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Curran, Mr. G. Ponsonby, and Mr. Grattan. The debate began at five in the evening, and continued till eleven next morning, when the motion for rejecting the Bill was put, and carried by a majority of 71—there being against the rejection 84, for it 155.

30. This day at noon the Rev. William Jackson was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his Counsel in arrest of judgment. During the argument of the lawyers, the wretched prisoner was seized with violent emotions—such as the drawing up of his shoulders, frothing at the mouth, &c. and shortly afterwards fell down and expired on the spot. It is more than probable that he took poison in the morning; at least the circumstances attending his death bear strong symptoms of such a desperate expedient having been had recourse to by him. When he came into Court, he was uncommonly pale, and in a state of perspiration.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 28.

THE Trial of Captain Anthony Pye Molloy began on board his Majesty's ship *Glory*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday, April 28.

At eight o'clock in the morning the signal-gun was fired for the Court to assemble; and at nine it met—when all the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution being ordered to attend, their names

order was called over; after which the Judge-Advocate read the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for bringing Captain Molloy to trial upon the charge of his not having brought up his ship, and exerted himself to the utmost of his power, in the engagements which took place on the 29th of May and 1st of June 1794; and for not crossing the enemy's line.

The following Members were then chosen to constitute the Court and sworn accordingly:

Admiral John Peyton, President.

MEMBERS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King,

Vice-Admiral Charles Buckner,

Rear-Admiral John Colpoys.

CAPTAINS.

Francis Parry, Christopher Parker,

Powel Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord

Alexander Græme, Charles Fitzgerald,

Andrew Mitchell, C. M. Pole,

Sir Erasmus Gower, James Richard Dacres.

Sir Roger Curtis conducted the Prosecution.

Moses Greetham, Esq. Judge Advocate.

Aaron Graham, Esq. conducts the Defence,

Assisted by Counsellor Fielding.

Sir Roger Curtis informed the Court, that the Admiral (Earl Howe) was very ill, and confined with the gout, so that it was impossible for him to attend as prosecutor on the present occasion.

The Court was cleared, in order that it might be determined whether it was proper that Sir Roger Curtis should represent Lord Howe on the trial; and the decision of the Court was in the affirmative.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

On the 15th May the Court Martial finished; when the Judge Advocate read a paper, which stated the purpose for which the Court-Martial was called, the circumstances which caused it, the names of the Members, and the charges which they had to try. The first charge was, that Captain Molloy, of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*, did not, on the 29th of May 1794, cross the enemy's line, in obedience to the signal of the Admiral;—the second, that on the 1st of June he had not used his utmost endeavours to close with and defeat the enemy.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and that

on behalf of Captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and considered the same, were of opinion—

“The Court is of opinion that the charges have been proved against Captain Anthony James Pyc Molloy; but that, as it appears to the Court that in the actions of the 29th of May, and the 1st of June, as well as on many former occasions, his personal courage has been unimpeachable, they do adjudge him to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*.”

May 1. This morning a fire broke out on board his Majesty's ship *Boync*, of 98 guns, which continued with irresistible violence till five o'clock, when the magazine blew up.

The cause of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly ascertained. The fire was first discovered in the after-part of the ship, and as supposed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the musquets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small-arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the Captain's or Admiral's cabin, and caught something combustible, or from the funnel of the Admiral's cabin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately, the greater part of the powder had been sent on shore three days before, and, upon the first alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but little powder; the former exploded with very little effect.

When the fire broke out there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and it being tide of ebb, the ships were riding with their sterns to the wind. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the tops and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships became changed, but it was then too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to get near her. Previous to this, however, from the number of boats that went instantly to their assistance, it is hoped that most of the crew were saved; though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared that some of them must have perished.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated they went off, the shot falling amongst the shipping, and some

some of them even reached the shore, but without, it is hoped, having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge till all the guns had gone off. About two her cables were burnt, and she went adrift, the fire blazing through every porthole. The fight, though at noon-day, was awfully grand. The ships to leeward of her having got under weigh to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and she drifted slowly to the eastward, her mizen mast and top-masts having fallen down before she began to drift.

About five o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the Spit, opposite South Sea Castle, when the magazine blew up with a very great explosion.

This noble ship, which was only five years old, was completely manned and victualled; there were also a vast number of women and children on board, many of whom, it is apprehended, must have perished. The men jumped overboard, and were mostly taken up by

boats belonging to the fleet, which had all been manned on the first alarm, and ordered to render every assistance. The Port-Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, at the same time, went on board the Royal William, and made the signal for all the fleet instantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with so much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ships got out of her way, and very fortunately, being in the day time, dropped down to St. Helen's without any of them receiving the smallest damage.

The explosion was tremendous and grand; shot, and pieces of timber, were thrown to a very considerable distance all around her, and a column of smoke arose in the air that formed itself into the most sublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that as several boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehension that some of them must have been sunk.

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON TARLETON, esq. one of the Aldermen and late Mayor of Liverpool, to Miss Jemima Robinson, eldest of the two daughters (co-heiresses) of the late Thomas Robinson, esq. M. D.

Alexander Morrice, esq. brewer, to Miss Fournier, daughter of Gideon Fournier, esq. principal Police Magistrate for the county of Surry, and Barrister at Law.

Ch. Peckford Long, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Tucker, only daughter of the late L. Tucker, esq. of New Norfolk street.

Sir James Saunderson, bart. Member of Parliament for Malmesbury, to Miss Skinner, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Hon. Lieutenant Colonel George St. John to Miss Lavinia Breton, second daughter of William Breton, esq.

Sir Robert Wilnot, bart. of Osmaiston, to Miss Howard, only daughter of the late Charles Howard, esq. of Litchfield.

Thomas Halifax, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas Halifax, to Miss Stanton, of Kenelworth, Warwickshire.

Captain Donald Cameron, of the Hon. East India Company Military Establishment at Bombay, to Miss Helen Felton, third

niece of P. Douglas, esq. of New Cavendish street, Portland-place.

James Sparrow, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Lutterbach, of Park-street, St. George's, Hatover-square.

Edmund Turner, jun. esq. of Panton in Lincolnshire, to Miss Broke, eldest daughter of Ph. Bowes Broke, esq. of Nacton, Suffolk.

The Rev. Righye Righye, A. M. of Harrock Hall in Lancashire, to Miss Sarah Hamer, youngest daughter of the late James Hamer, esq. of Hamer-Hall in the same country.

Maxwell Garthshore, M. D. to Mrs. Murrel, widow of the deceased William Murrel, esq. of Charleton, Kent.

Samuel Swinton, esq. to Miss Durrant, daughter of the late S. Thomas Durrant, bart.

Capt. Mortlock to Miss M'Lauren, of Greenwich, second daughter of the late John M'Lauren, esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy.

Mr. Bartolozzi, jun. to Miss T. Janfen, of Great Marlborough street

Talbot Savage, esq. of Grocers Hall, to Miss Tyers, only daughter of James Tyers, esq. of Dalston, Middlesex.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY 10.

AT Philadelphia, in his 67th year, the Hon. John Penn.

24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Dr. Robert Wood, Chief Surgeon of his Majesty's Naval Hospital there.

MARCH 8. Admiral Graham, brother of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

APRIL 8. At Ramsgate, Michael Novotzelski, architect of the Opera House and the New Concert Room.

9. At Carlisle, Mr. William Skelton, aged 106 years.

Lately, at Bath, Sir Richard Johnstone, bart. member in the Irish Parliament for Blessington.

11. Thomas Crofs, sen. esq. of New King-street, Bath, aged 93.

13. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Stoke Newington, aged 75.

14. At the Council House, Shrewsbury, Richard Lyfter, esq. of Rowton

16. At York, Mr. John Prince, aged 73.

17. Samuel Foxlow, esq. Staveley, Derbyshire.

At Lisbon, Edward Townsend Jones, esq. late Captain of the 34th reg. of foot.

18. John Bayne, esq. Earl's Court House, Kensington.

At Bath, Thomas Haywood, esq. a lieutenant in the Navy.

19. Cuthbert Masheter, esq. Romford, Essex.

20. Lieut Col John Kay, of Glenboig, late of the 12th reg. of foot.

The Rev. Francis Barnes, rector of South Cadbury, Somersetshire, lately rector of Eastham, near Tenbury, Worcestershire.

21. At Oxford, Mr. William Jackson, many years a printer and banker in that city.

At Bowmore, in the Island of Islay, in his 84th year, Major Donald Campbell. He was at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, and afterwards served in the East Indies.

John Eyre, esq. Tooke's court, Curstow-street.

22. Mr. George Philip Tooley, of High-street, St Giles's, surgeon and apothecary. He was the Author of a volume of Poems, and of a Play, never acted, called "Sebastian."

Lately, at Whitmore, in Staffordshire, Edward Manwaring, esq. in his 86th year.

23. At Croon's Hill, Greenwich, Capt. John Oliver, aged 72.

At Clifton, in her 22d year, Mrs. Foville, nee de la Cherahe de Foville, second

daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Haynes Gibbes, of Barbadoes.

24. At Bristol, the Hon. Thomas Taffot, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

John Jollingsbury Man, esq. Canterbury.

At Woodstock, in his 81st year, the Rev. James King, D. D. Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, formerly Chaplain to the House of Commons in England, and Canon of Windsor.

James Hopkins, e q. Bethnal Green.

Mr. E. M. Diemar, printseller in the Strand.

Nicholas Sanders, esq. formerly of Eton Hall, near Macclesfield, Chetter.

Lately, at Rathleague, Queen's County Ireland, Lady Parnell, mother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that kingdom.

26. In Upper Harley-street, Sir Charles Booth, of Harrietsham Place, in Kent.

27. James Farquharson, esq. Camberwell Terrace, Surrey.

At Clifton, the Countess of Ross, Lady of the Earl of Ross, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Dr. H. A. Kennedy, physician to the Prince of Wales, and Director-General of the Hospitals on the Continent.

29. At Hambrooke in Gloucestershire, Richard Bayle, esq. in the commission of the peace.

At Putney, Mrs Stapel, aged 88 years.

Lately at Taurton, Samuel Franklin, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and Recorder of Axbridge, Somersetshire.

30. At Winchester, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Lowth, one of the Canons of that Cathedral, and brother of the late Bishop Lowth.

MAY 1. At Esfords, near Hawkhurst, Kent, Samuel Boys, esq.

Major General John Lind, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th reg. of foot.

The Rev. Jeremiah Perkins, rector of Stow St. Mary's and vicar of Brixstead, in his 83d year.

2. At Bath, Sir Herbert P. Packington, bart. of Westwood, Worcestershire.

Mrs. Bowles, wife of William Bowles, esq. at Heale House near Salisbury.

3. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Donville Poole, esq. of Dane Bank near Warrington, Captain in Colonel Leigh's regiment of Fusible Cavalry, and last year high sheriff of Cheshire.

Mr.

Mr. Timothy Jennings, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Oxstead Cottage, Surrey, Mr. James Hutton, aged 80; a man who did honour to his sect as a Moravian. His mind was liberal and informed; his philanthropy was universal. His charity active and zealous, extending far beyond the limits of his narrow fortune, as by his powers of persuasion he opened the hearts and purses of the rich to pity and assist the indigent. He spared no trouble, nor ever felt weary in doing good—till nearly exhausted by a long course of ardent beneficence, he was most kindly supported in the decline of life; and received from two amiable ladies every blessing a fond parent could obtain from the most tender and affectionate children.

Lately at Winborne, Mr. William Boorn, Principal Surgeon of the Marine Infirmary at Portsmouth near 40 years.

4. Mrs. Livius, wife of Peter Livius, esq. late Chief Justice of Canada.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. Anthony Temple, M. A. Vicar of Eastby 45 years, and master of the Grammar School there.

At Potten, Bedfordshire, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Pittman, relict of Dr. Pittman, of Market-street, Herts.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Colville, Supervisor of Excise.

5. David Paris, jun. esq. late of the Island of Barbadoes, aged 38 years.

6. At Naifea, Somersetshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Baddeley, A. M. formerly of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

7. At York House, Clifton, Colonel Somerville. He was reading the papers, apparently in perfect health, when he fell from his chair and expired immediately.

8. Francis Burrell Maffingberd, esq.

Lately, in Grenada, Major-General Lindsay.

Lately, at Newark, Job Brough, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham, and also for the borough of Newark.

9. Mr. Farren, of Covent Garden Theatre. He was buried in Covent Garden Church-yard.

At West Retford, Nottinghamshire, in his 79th year, Peter Dickonson, esq.

At Deptford, Mr. George Wainwright, formerly a linen draper at Uxbridge.

Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of Sir John Sinclair, bart.

At Redbridge, Thomas Nichols, esq. Purveyor of His Majesty's Dock Yard at Port-

smouth, Author of some Tracts on the Cultivation of Oak.

10. In Caermatthenshire, Michael Macnamara, esq.

At Westgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, in his 82d year, Christopher Fawcett, esq. many years Recorder of that Corporation.

11. At Snettersfield, in Warwickshire, James West, esq. Auditor of his Majesty's revenue.

12. Henry Greatorex, esq. Little Thurlow, Suffolk.

Lately, Mr. Barrett, of the Theatre Royal in the Hay Market.

13. John Eames, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, and a Commissioner of Taxes.

At Sanderstead, Surry, Atwood Wigzell, esq.

14. Thomas Richard Carter, esq. of Bayford, Herts.

Lately at Ross in Ireland, Dr. Foulkes, late of the 12th reg. of Light Dragoons.

Lately, in his 79th year, Mr. John Pearce, a respectable farmer at Llandehabo, Herefordshire.

15. — Remington, Esq. Mayor of Windsor.

T. H. Medlycott, esq. of Venn House, Somersetshire.

Lately in Dublin, John Plunket, esq. son of the Earl of Fingal.

16. At Ham Common, His Excellency Baron Alvensleben, many years Ambassador from Hanover.

At New Court House, Devonshire, Thomas Sainsbury, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate, who served the office of Sheriff in 1780, and Lord Mayor in 1786.

At Horsham in Suffex, John Aldridge, esq. M. P. for Shoreham, Sturckeeper of the Ordnance, and many years an acting magistrate for the above county.

17. At Clifton, near Bristol, Henry Beaufoy, esq. M. P. for Great Yarmouth, and Secretary to the Board of Controul.

18. At his Seat at Sunning-Hill, the Most Noble Thomas Fienes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, Baron Say and Clinton, Lord Lieutenant and Comes Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, Steward and Guardian of the Forest of Sherwood and Park of Folwood in the same county, High Steward of East Retford, a Major General in the Army, and Colonel of the 17th reg. of dragoons.

19. James Boswell, esq. the friend and biographer of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson.

William Drake, jun. esq. M. P. for Amerham.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY

Date	Bank Stock	per Cent reduc.	per Cent Confols.	per Cent Scrip.	per Cent Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent 1751.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lot. Tick	India Dirce.
17	Sunday	65 1/2	55 1/2 a 65	66 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2							2 1/2 dif.	1 dif.		
18		66 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						4 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	1 dif.		
19		66 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						3 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	1 dif.		
20		66 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	99	18 1/2	8 1/2						3 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	pr.		
21		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	pr.		
22	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2 a	66 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
23		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						2 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
24		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
25		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						2 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
26		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
27	Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
28		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
29		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
30		65 1/2	64 1/2 a 5	66	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
31		65 1/2	64 1/2 a 5 1/2	66	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
32		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	67	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
33	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
34		65 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
35		65 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
36		65 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
37	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2 a	67 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
38		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
39		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	66 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
40		65 1/2	64 1/2 a 5	66	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
41		65 1/2	64 1/2 a 5 1/2	66	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		
42		65 1/2	65 1/2 a	67	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2						1 dif.	2 1/2 dif.	115. pr.		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For JUNE 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JOHN ST. LEGER; and, 2. A VIEW OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
Account of General John St Leger,	363	Theatrical Journal: including Epilogue	
Some Account of Ralph Heathcote, D D.		to the Comedy of the Welch Heirefs—	
written in 1789, by himself,	365	Plan and Character of First Love, a	
The Life of James Bonaventura Hepburn,		Comedy, by Mr Cumberland, of St An-	
by J Lettice,	369	drew's Festival, or, The Game at	
Curious Remarks on Bishop Burnet's His-		Golf, a Dramatic Sketch, and The Se-	
tory of His Own Times, by Dr Swift,		cret Tribunal, a Tragedy, by Mr.	
the late Lord Hardwicke, and the late		Boaden—Prologue and Epilogue to The	
Speaker Onslow [continued],	374	Tamer Tamed, as performed at Brian-	
London Review, with Anecdotes of Au-		denbourg House—Prologue and Epi-	
thors		logue to The Merchant of Venice, per-	
Knight's Landscape, a Didactic Poem Se-		formed at Mr Newcome's at Hackney,	
cond Edition,	377	May 1795	412
Transactions of the Royal Humane So-		Poetry: including, The Request—Ode	
ciety from 1774 to 1784, with an Ap-		for His Majesty's Birth-Day 1795,	
pendix of Miscellaneous Observations		By Henry James Pye, Esq Poet-Lau-	
on Suspended Animation, to the Year		reat—Extempore on receiving an Ac-	
1794 By W Hawes, M D	381	count of the Death of Mr Thomas	
Budworth's Siege of Gibraltar. A Poem,	383	Knight, who was choak'd by a piece	
Pilk's View of the Evidences of Christi-		of Gristle—On the Death of a Young	
anity Second Edition [concluded],	384	Lady—To Samuel Rogers, Esq Au-	
Life of the Right Rev John Egerton, late		thor of The Pleasures of Memory, on	
Lord Bishop of Durham [concluded],	390	his ordering a Short Great Coat, called	
Drossiana Number LXIX Anecdotes		a Spencer—Ode to Superstition—	
of illustrious and extraordinary Persons,		Verses intended to have been address'd	
perhaps not generally known [cont-		to his Grace the Duke of Portland,	
nued], including, Frederick Prince of		Chancellor of the University &c on	
Wales—Mary Queen of Scots—Martin		his Installation in 1794—Elegy Ode	
Luther—Sir G Etheridge—Extract		to a Book of Clean Paper intended for	
from an Original Letter of Mr Wig-		Poetical Miscellanies for the Year—	
more, Under Secretary of State, to Sir		Translation of Racine's <i>Mérite D'un</i>	
G Etheridge—Lord Chesterfield—Ori-		<i>Cretien</i> ,	415
ginal Letter of Lord Chesterfield to Bubb		The Speech of His Excellency the Vice-	
Doddington, Esq—Dr Berkeley—		roy of Corsica, deliver'd to the Chamber	
AbbeMaury—CardinalRichieu—Fon-		of Parliament at the Opening of the	
tencelle—Godcau—Desmarais,	395	Session, the 9th day of Feb. 1795.	420
Mutual Obligations of Divines and Poets,	399	Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
Account of the Trinity House,	400	Gazettes, &c. &c	422
On Prophecies [concluded],	401	Domestic Intelligence,	423
Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth		Monthly Obituary.	
Session of the Seventeenth Parliament		Prices of Stocks.	
of Great Britain,	404		

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

EUROP. MAG. JUNI 1795.

A 22

European Magazine.



*Engraved by P. Roberts. from a Miniature Painted by
R. Cosway Esq. R.A.*

Col. St. Leger.

Published March 20th 1795 by J. Newell Cornhill

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

For JUNE 1795.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL JOHN ST. LEGER.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE ancient family from which the present GENERAL JOHN HAYES ST. LEGER is derived, is of French extraction, and takes its descent from SIR ROBERT SENT LEGERE, Knt. (as the name was then usually written), who, in the year 1066, attended William Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England, as appears from the Roll of Battle Abbey;—and the family have a tradition, that with his hand he supported the Duke when he quitted the ship to land in Suffex.—After the Battle of Hastings, Robert St. Legere, having overcome a Pagan Dane who inhabited the Manor of Ulcomb in Kent, he there fixed his residence, where his posterity flourished for many generations.

Of the time that any of this family settled in Ireland we have no precise date. But the more immediate founder of the family was SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER, who was born at Ulcomb, was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Hen. VIII. and sent by that Monarch into Ireland in 1537 (29th Hen. VIII.), to settle and arrange those lands and tenements of the King's upon the marches of the *English Pale*, which were then running into much waste “without any good inhabiting or manurance.”—This he executed with such skill and integrity, that on laying the whole of his proceedings before the King, that Prince constituted him, in 1540, his Deputy in Ireland; and by privy seal from Westminster, 24th June, directed to Sir William Brereton, L. J. the Archbishop of Dublin, and Robert Cowly, Master of the Rolls, to get appraised, upon sight thereof, by indifferent persons, all such things and furniture as were late the Lord Deputy Gray's, as harness, weapons, ordnance, implements of household, plate, bedding, with all others, and all manner of furniture, of what sort or quality soever, the said Leonard Gray left behind him, and deliver them to Sir Anthony St. Leger by inventory, to remain in his custody, and by him to be used during the King's pleasure.

Of his proceedings for the reformation of the country, and the establishment of the government, he sent a full account to the King, who was so well pleased with it, that in recompence for

his good services on the 4th of May, 1542, he bestowed lands, monasteries, &c. in Ireland on him to a very considerable amount; and on his return to England in 1543, having, as Dowling observes, “governed Ireland so laudably and peaceably,” his Majesty created him a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, and sent him back again Lord Deputy, with fuller powers.

He died in 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Warham St. Leger, who, in the second of Elizabeth, was Sheriff of the county of Kent, honoured with Knighthood, and in 1566 appointed Chief Governor of Munster, under the Lord Deputy Sydney, who, in his letter to Secretary Cecil, dated 17th of April, thus speaks of him: “If ever there be faulte found for partiality in Sir Wareham Sent Leger, let it be my faulte as well as his;—he hath already done good service to the great quiete of the countye of Waterforde; doubtless he is an honest and sufficient man.” Sir Warham lost his life on the 4th March 1599, gallantly fighting against Hugh Maguire, Chief Lord of Fermanagh, within a mile of the city of Cork. And what was very remarkable, both Sir Warham and Hugh Maguire killed each other at the head of their respective troops.

Sir William, his son, was a Gentleman of great merit in the reigns of James and Charles I. greatly esteemed by both these Monarchs.

He was succeeded by his son Sir William, who was knighted in his father's life-time, served in the Parliament of 1639 for Kilmallock, commanded a regiment in the war with the Irish, and after the cessation went, in November 1643, to Bristol to assist the King in England, taking over with him Colonel Myn, one thousand foot, and some horse, and did great service in strengthening the garrison of Gloucester, but was slain in the battle of Newbury, 27th October 1644.

Sir William dying unmarried, his brother, John St. Leger of Doneraile, Esq. in the county of Corke, succeeded him, who was appointed, 19th March 1661, Captain of a Company of Foot, and on the first of May 1679, had a patent, granting that the Freeholders

Doneraile (for which place he afterwards served) should elect Burgesses to Parliament. He died 31st March 1696, and left issue two sons, beside daughters; the first, Arthur, created Viscount Doneraile 1703; and John St. Leger, afterwards Sir John, the grand-father of the present General.

John St. Leger, after having finished his education at Westminster and the Inns of Court, returned to Ireland and practised the law,—was elected a Member of Parliament for Doneraile in October 1713, was knighted, and on the 23th of January 1714 constituted one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Sir John's character, as a Judge and a man of wit, is well remembered in Ireland even to this day. He came into office when not only parties ran very high between Whig and Tory in that country (or rather Williamites and Jacobites), but when the poor tenantry were much oppressed by their landlords, who, the more to increase their estates, let their lands at rack rents, and exacted those rents with great strictness, and sometimes with the most flagrant injustice.

Sir John, who had his education in England, and who was likewise reckoned a good Lawyer, set his face against this business, and spared neither the man of high family or fortune, when he found him transgressing the laws of his country.—A constant expression of his is often quoted to this day,—“That he did more service to the State by hanging one rogue in ruffles, than twenty common malefactors.”

He sat on the Barons Bench twenty-eight years, being first appointed in the year 1714, and did not quit it till 1742, when he resigned on account of his advanced age.

Sir John died on the 14th May 1743, leaving issue by his second Lady five sons and three daughters. Of these, John, his heir, was born the 10th April 1726, and on the 23d July 1754, married Mary the daughter and heir to Colonel Thomas Butler, brother to Humphrey Earl of Lansborough, and had by her John Hayes St. Leger (the present General), born the 23d of July 1756.

John possessed all the wit and pleantry of his father the Judge, but, following no profession, he lived upon his estates in the county of Kildare, which were considerable, and died during the minority of his eldest son.

Major St. Leger, the present Ge-

neral, who, upon the death of his father, was taken under the protection of his grand-mother Lady St. Leger, was educated at Westminster School, and having a strong inclination for the Army, purchased a Commission in the Guards, and soon after was appointed one of the Equerries to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The peculiar intimacy with which he was honoured by his Royal Highness, in the very outset of his establishment, is well remembered by the fashionable world:—The similarity of their ages, their handsome persons, and manly accomplishments, attracted the notice of the Beau Monde.—They were the Alexander and Hephestion of the present day,—They not only exhibited together in public, but in the Royal Academy, where their whole-length portraits, as painted by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, were considered as two of the finest specimens of the talents of that admirable artist.

Floated thus upon a wide sea of fashion and expence, in constant habits of intimacy with the Prince, endowed with fine natural and acquired accomplishments, with the rank of Colonel (being appointed a Captain in the First Regiment of Guards 25th October 1782), it is no wonder that his expences should break in upon the income of his fortune. He had the wisdom, however, to see it in time, and the manliness of character to set about remedying his mistakes as soon as he felt them. He accordingly retired to Ireland about the year 1785, during the Viceroyship of his friend the late Duke of Rutland, where he lived for above two years under a scale of retrenchment, but at the same time enjoying all the well-known festivities and splendors of the Rutland administration.

About this time his Uncle Colonel St. Leger died, and leaving no issue he bequeathed his Nephew all his estates, amounting to above 2000l. a year. The Colonel thought it now full time to return to England, thus mended in his fortune and experience; he accordingly arrived here about the beginning of the year 1787, and on the 5th of September the same year, was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards.

On his arrival the Prince renewed his intimacies with him, and soon after appointed him one of the Grooms of his Bed-Chamber. In this situation he continued till his Royal Highness the Duke of York took the command of the British

British

British forces on the Continent. Col. St. Leger accompanied him as a Colonel in the Guards, and soon after was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the British forces on the Continent.— He was present at most of the brilliant actions in which the Guards were concerned, and in both situations, as Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General, acquitted himself with great military reputation.

He returned to England with his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

and on the 27th February 1703, was raised to the rank of a Major-General of his Majesty's forces, a Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Dragoon Guards; and on the late establishment of the Prince's Household, was appointed one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of Wales.

General St. Leger is likewise a Member in the present Parliament for the town of Oakhampton, Devonshire.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

S I R,

As the following Account was drawn up by its author to supersede any inaccurate or erroneous representation of him, I apprehend the intention of the writer cannot be better fulfilled than by sending it to be inserted in your Magazine.

I am, &c. C. D.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RALPH HEATHCOTE, D. D.

WRITTEN IN 1789, BY HIMSELF.

FUGIO ne fugar—"I fly lest I should be driven away," said an University Professor upon a critical emergency *; and I write this account of myself, lest others should relate of me what may not belong to me. † Nor must it be imputed to vanity, that I suppose any attention will be paid to my memory: the privilege of being recorded after death, whatever the value of it, is now become an appendage of authorship; inasmuch that the most insignificant accounts of the most insignificant men are hence deemed objects of amusement for the public.

My family is of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire; and, for a family in middle life, ancient and respectable. There is extant among our records a will, signed by a person of both my names, a considerable tradesman, and Alderman of that town, who therein provides decently for five sons and four daughters: ‡ it is dated *anno* 1552. The landed property of the House was afterwards much increased, but wasted (the greatest part of it) by an eldest son, a fine gentleman of the times; who, in the civil wars of the last century, while his family continued loyal, § became a *Cromwellian*;

* Peter Baro. *Athen. Oxon.*

† The hint was suggested to me, some very short time ago, by the following passage from a work entitled, *The Life of John Bunce, Esq.* vol. ii. p. 249 256. "It is not the opinion of the Socinians that Christ was a mere man. It is plain from this assertion, that the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, in his *Remarks on the True and Candid Disquisitions*, knows nothing of them. Yet unfriendly as he hath been in his account of the Socinians, you are not thence to conclude, that he belongs to the Orthodox Party. He is far from it; and therefore I recommend to your perusal, not only what he has written upon the *Free and Candid Disquisition*, and his finer *Boyle Lecture Sermons* on the Being of a God, but also his *Carfory Animadversions upon the Controversy concerning the Miraculous Powers*, and his *Remarks on Ghatman's Charge*. They are three excellent pamphlets." Now it is very certain, that Dr. H. never wrote any *Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions*, nor even knew that such *Remarks* were written.

‡ —and if, says he, any of my sonnes will be a Priest, I will that he be sent to the Sebole till he is able; and then his part of land to be dividid among the other.

§ In my possession is a receipt to his father for two pounds lent to King Charles I. dated 21 Feb. 1626, in form following:—"Scarfdale in Com. Derby. Received the day and year above written of Godfrey Heathcote of Chesterfield in the County of Derby Gent. the some of two pounds, which the sayd Godfrey Heathcote hath lent unto the Kings most excellent Majestie: I say, received to his Majestie's use the sayd some of £2. 0. 0. by me Adam Eyre Collector."—These royal loans were one of the four things remonstrated against in the *Petition of Rights* presented to Charles I. May 1628, and for opposing which Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, had been committed a prisoner to the Marshalsea by the Lords of the Council. *Strafford's Life at the End of his Letters*, in 2 vols. folio.

and,

and, as tradition reports, contrived to get his father proscribed and imprisoned, for the sake of prematurely possessing it. What little remained of this said property was inherited by my great-grandfather, a younger son, and transmitted down through my grandfather and father to me. These were all of both my names; men liberally educated at Cambridge, who had decent preferment in the Church, and were esteemed for their good sense, probity, and learning, by all who knew them.

I was born the 19th of December (O. S.) in 1721, at Barrow-upon Soar, in the County of Leicester, where my father, then very young, was only a Curate; for alas, good man! by marrying a daughter of Simon Orkley, Arabic Professor at Cambridge, while attending his lectures, he had provided for himself a family before he had provided wherewithal to maintain it. I spent the first fourteen years of my life at home with my father, who grounded me in Latin and Greek: and was then, April 1736, removed to the public school of Chesterfield aforesaid; where I continued five years under the Rev. William Burrow, a very ingenious as well as humane person, and who was more than ordinarily skilled in the Greek. He had too (let me observe it), by his manner of commenting and expatiating upon our lessons, the art of opening the understanding, and teaching the use and exercise of it, while he seemed to be only teaching the languages, beyond any man I ever knew.

April 1741 I was admitted of Jesus College in Cambridge. I was admitted a sizar for the sake of economy, as we were a numerous tribe at home, *et fruges consumere nati*; yet economy, in reality, was little concerned, the difference between sizar and pensioner, either as to expence or manner of living, being (in our Society at least) next to nothing. I took the degree of A. B. in Jan. 1745; and, after continuing in College till the Commencement following, I went into the country, and became a Divine soon after. March 1746 I undertook the Cure of St. Margaret's Church, in

Leicester, the stipend and perquisites of which were not less than 50*l.* *per annum*; and the year after was presented to Barkby, a small Vicarage in the neighbourhood, but which, with my Curacy, made me *well to live*, as the saying is.

July 1748 I took the degree of A. M. and at the same time withdrew my name from College, having only a distant as well as uncertain prospect of a Fellowship, and being in truth of an humour no ways suited to such situations and connections. I had, besides, another Fellowship in view; and, August 1750, was married to Miss Margaret * Mompeyson, a Nottinghamshire Gentlewoman of good family, whose fortune made me, in my own estimation, independent, and with whom I have lived very happily to this hour.

But to go back a little. In 1746 I printed at Cambridge, and published, a small Latin work, of seventy-two pages, in octavo, entitled, *Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ*; which, though it cannot well be considered otherwise than as a juvenile production, was yet kindly received by the University †, and laid the foundation of that little merit I have since acquired in the world of letters. It was then imagined, and indeed the Professor *Kubersforth* noticed it in his public speech to me at my Doctor's degree, that I undertook this work in order to make amends for some defect of character when I took my first degree in Arts; and when although I was not *without bonour*, yet I was not distinguished in the manner that was expected from me. How far this might be the case, I cannot pretend to say. Whether my taste or prejudices for the Classics, with whom I had been long and intimately conversant (being in my twentieth year before I left school), had anyways indisposed me for mathematical and physical attainments, or whether because no encouragement was given to them in College ‡, certain it is, that I had no impulse towards academical learning, nor then could bring myself to apply at all to it. What I have known in this way, which however has not been to

* She died much and justly lamented the 12th of April 1790, aged 66. Her great-grandfather, Mr. Mompeyson, Rector of Fzam, in Derbyshire, is mentioned with honour by Mr. Howard, for not quitting his parishes under the dreadful calamity of the plague in 1665. *Account of the Plague*, p. 24.

† *See Heathcote, A. B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1746, published the History of Astronomy, a small octavo, in Latin, of 82 pages; an ingenious performance, &c. Digest of Learning, vol. ii. p. 648.*

‡ My Lectures in *Hunt's Logic* were all I ever received from my Tutors.

of mathematical depth, was acquired afterwards.

The Middletonian controversy upon the *Miraculous Powers, &c.* being not yet ended, though indeed Dr. Middleton himself was dead, I was moved to enter the lists, and in 1752 published two pieces; one entitled, *Cursory Animadversions* upon the controversy in general; the other, *Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman*. It will hardly be credited what diffidence I felt when I began the former piece; and still less, when I mention the cause of this diffidence. But it is a real matter of fact, that, though I had gone through a school and a College, and had produced a Latin work, which, notwithstanding many mistakes and oversights, had been applauded even for its language, I could not yet express myself tolerably in English; but, after I had stepped into my twenty-ninth year, had the writing part of my native tongue almost entirely to acquire. I mention this chiefly to note, what I take to be a great defect in most of the grammar-schools, viz. a total neglect to cultivate our own language: as if the learning of Latin would teach boys not only to *spell*, as the vulgar imagine, but also to *write*, English. — In 1753 I published *A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford*, relating to his Sermon preached before that University 30th Jan. 1753, upon the *Reasonableness and Uses of commemorating King Charles's Martyrdom*: a slight production; yet sufficient, perhaps, to shew, that there is neither *reason* nor *use* in any such commemoration.

Upon the publication of my first *Middletonian* pamphlet, my bookseller transmitted the compliments of *Dr. Warburton* to the unknown author; for I had not yet courage enough to set my name to my English productions. I was greatly surpris'd, but soon after perceived, that, *Warburton's* state of authorship being a state of war, it was his custom to be particularly attentive to all young authors of forward aspiring spirit, in hopes of enlisting them afterwards into his service. Accordingly, when my second pamphlet came out, he learned my name, and sent me not only his compliments, but the offer also of his *Assistant Preacher's* place at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, with the stipend of half-a-

guinea for each Sermon. The stipend, to be sure, was paltry, but the offer and the place were very agreeable to me; for I had some time before formed a scheme of living in London, in order to associate and converse with *literati*, and more effectually to gratify my humour, which, partly from the love of letters, but chiefly from ill health, was grown more retired and studious. I removed to town June 1753, and soon found my way into a Society of Gentlemen, who met once a week to drink coffee, and to talk learnedly for three or four hours. This Society, as it was called, consisted of *Dr. Jortin*, *Dr. Birch*, *Mr. Wetstein*, *Mr. Demissy*, *Dr. Maty*, and one or two more; and it flourished till the death of *Birch* in 1766, though it was weakened by the departure of *Jortin* to *Kennington* in 1762.

The works of *Lord Bolingbroke* were published in 1754; and as all were ready to shew their zeal (not forgetting their parts and learning) against heterodoxy and irreligion, so in 1755 I also published what I called *A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy*; though indeed my object was, to vindicate the moral attributes of the Deity, where *Lord Bolingbroke* was chiefly original, other matters being only touched occasionally. The latter end of this year came out *The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion*, in answer to a Sermon preached by *Dr. Patten*, at Oxford, 13 July 1755; and, the year after, a Defence of this against *Dr. Patten*, who had replied. These were favourably received by the public; yet, when the heat of controversy was over, I could not look into them myself without disgust and pain. The spleen of *Middleton*, and the petulance of *Warburton*, who were then the writers in vogue, had too much infected me, as they had other young scribblers; though I never had the honour to be of what *Hume*, in his *Life*, calls the *Warburtonian School**. The substance, however, of these two pieces, purged entirely from all that ferment which usually agitates theological controversy, came forth in my *Concio ad Clerum*, preached at Cambridge for my Doctor in Divinity's degree, July 4. 1759.

Between the two pieces on the *Use of Reason* and the *Defence* of the same, I published, at the request of the Sheriff and Grand Jury, an *Affize Sermon*,

* What *Pliny* says of *Pleaders at the Bar* may be said of *Controversialists* in general. *Multum malitie, quamvis nolint addiscunt.* *Epist. iii.*

preached at Leicester, Aug. 12, 1766. In 1763, 4, 5, I preached the *Boylean Lectures*, in St. James's Church, Westminster, by the appointment of Secker Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Devonshire, who were the Trustees. This appointment was very *à-propos* to me; for the matter was a good deal of it prepared in my pieces against Bolingbroke and Patten; so that I had nothing to do but to mould it into the form of Lectures. They consisted of twenty-four; two of which, making one discourse upon the Being of God, I published, by way of specimen, in 1763. A second edition was printed the same year.

In 1765, upon the death of my father, I succeeded to Sibley, another small Vicarage in the County of Leicester; in 1766 was presented to the Rectory of Sawtry-All-Saints, in Huntingdonshire; and, in 1768, to a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. These, in so short a compass, may look pompous; but their clear annual income, when Curates were paid and all expences deducted, did not amount to more than 150*l*. In 1771, I published *The Irenarch; or, Justice of the Peace's Manual*; and qualified myself for acting in October that year. I qualified soon after for the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire; yet, as strange as it may seem, nothing could be more averse from my temper and way of life. But I was in both the Commissions of the Peace, and teased into it. The fates seem to have set themselves against my natural humour; for I had but just done with the education of my eldest son Ralph Heathcote, upon which I bestowed five or six years in a manner, interesting it is true, but certainly not agreeable, to myself †.

In 1774 was published the second edition of *The Irenarch*, with a large Dedication to Lord Mansfield. This Dedication contains much miscellaneous matter relating to laws, policy, and manners, and was at the same time written with a view to oppose and check that outrageous, indiscriminate, and boundless invective which had been repeatedly levelled at this illustrious person. But the public was disposed, perfectly as I imagined, to misunderstand me; they conceived that, instead

of defending, I meant to insult and abuse Lord Mansfield; and this, as should seem, because, writing under a feigned character, I did, by way of enlivening my piece, treat the noble Lord with a certain familiarity and gaiety of spirit. Upon this, in 1781, I published a third edition of *The Irenarch*, setting my name at full length, and frankly avowing my real purpose. [The *Irenarch*, the Dedication, and the Notes, are now all scattered up and down, but without alteration, in *Sylva*; and are, indeed, much properer for such a miscellaneous collection, as being no ways connected with one another. The first volume of *Sylva* was published in 1786, and a second edition in 1788.]

In the summer of 1785 we left London altogether, and divided our rural abode between Southwell and Sibley, though Southwell of late has had the greatest share of us. I became Vicar-General of this Church from Nov. 1788. The authority of Vicar-General extends to twenty-eight towns, the Peculiar of Southwell, over which he exercises episcopal authority, except ordination and confirmation. But the great object of my employment is the administration of justice; and object enough at my time of life. I have nearly reached the *age of man*, yet (I thank God) am tolerably free from infirmities, bating that general invalid habit which has attended me from my birth, and which certainly has not been mended by a studious and sedentary life. Far from presuming, however, I do not reckon upon any long continuance: contented and resigned, I enjoy myself reasonably well; cultivating in the mean time, and careful to preserve, what I call the true tone of spirit and temper, "neither to wish, nor fear to die"—*sciremum nec metuas diem, nec optes*. MARTIAL, x. 47.

*Siet quicumque volet potens
Aulæ culminæ lubrico:
Me dulcis saturet quies.
Obscuro positus loco.
Nullis nota Quiritibus
Ætas per tacitum fluat.
Sic cum transferis mei
Nullo cum strepitu dies,
Plebeius moriar senex.*

SENEC. TRIST. ACT 2.

† He went to Christ Church, Oxford, and is now the King's Minister at Cologne and Bonn. I trained also my younger son Godfrey Heathcote, who likewise went to Christ Church, and is now in orders. These were all the children I have had.

LETTER VI.

THE LIFE OF JAMES BONAVENTURA HEPBURN.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

AMONG those circumstances which have contributed to the celebrity of East Lothian is the birth of James Bonaventura Hepburn. This author, one of the greatest adepts in philological literature, was born at Hamstocks, in this county, July 14, 1573. Thomas Hepburn, his father, a convert to John Knox, was Rector of that place. His son James was brought up in the principles of the protestants, and placed at St. Andrew's for his academical education. As the Reformer had now but just finished his career, and left his countrymen deeply impressed with the doctrines of Calvinism, you will wonder to hear that our Hepburn should, in his earliest youth, have considered the arguments for the Church of Rome so differently from his father, as, apparently from conviction, to have embraced the Catholic Communion.

Soon after his conversion, he passed over into France, and from thence into Italy. Had his mind, before this migration, received only the seeds of the Catholic faith, you will conceive that, in climates so favourable to their growth, they would soon strike a deep root, and must probably have been too well watered to hazard future extirpation; nor do we hear of his ever returning to his paternal Calvinism. How long he continued in either of these countries is not said; but he quitted the latter on the scheme of an extensive peregrination through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Ægypt, Æthiopia, and most of the countries of the East. In this excursion he probably dedicated his whole time to the acquisition of languages. * It is asserted, that he became master of so many, that there was scarcely a region of the Globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. Although probability demands

some abatements in this representation, there is reason to question, whether any other person did ever possess more different languages.

Upon his return from his eastern travels, he embraced the monastic life, and entered into a convent of Minims, founded about 1467 by Francis de Paula, in the neighbourhood of Avignon. This Order, first called the Hermits of St. Francis, took the † title of Minims, to express the humility they possessed in their sentiments and deportment,

After some continuance there, Mr. Hepburn removed to Rome, and retired into the monastery of the Holy Trinity, established under the rule of the Minims.

The fame of our linguist's extraordinary acquisitions, not long confined within such precincts, reached the ears of Paul V. then on the Papal Throne. The Pope invited him to quit his retirement, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican Library. In this honourable situation he remained six years.

Upon the authority of Dempster, who travelled in Italy during the time of Hepburn's residence there, and may be supposed to have known him personally, is offered the following account of his writings.

A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, forming one volume in quarto, appeared at Rome 1591.—This was followed by a translation of some of the Psalms from the Hebrew into Latin, accompanied with a Commentary.—The Cether Malcuth of Rabbi Solomon, the son of Tsemach, from the Hebrew into Latin, is next mentioned. This book, which Dempster calls "Diadema Regis," was printed at Venice under the title of "Gloria et

* This Letter, and the next, containing the Life of John Knox, were to have been inserted betwixt "Letters on the Tour", describing the route from Edinburgh to Berwick, which did not appear; Mr. Lettice's Account of his Tour, as published by Cadell, ending at the Capital.

† Minimi Fratres Eremitæ.
VOL. XXVII.

Decus Israelis." It consists of six homilies on the glory and privileges of God's chosen people.—A work in two books; one, a Treatise on the Mystical Numbers; the other, a Sevenfold Method of interpreting the Scriptures; was translated by our author from the Hebrew of Eben Ezra. This Rabbin flourished in the twelfth century, and is esteemed one of the most learned among the Jewish Doctors. He has written Commentaries on various parts of the Bible, printed in the Venetian and Basilian editions of the Old Testament. Mr. Hepburn gave a Latin version of the Kagnarath Kefeph, or Silver Shield; a Book of Canticles by the Rabbin Joseph.—To these let me add, his Latin Translation of the Sepher Hacabala of Abraham Levita—that of an abridged Chronicle of the Affairs of the Romans—of a History of the Acts of the Kings of Israel, from an author unknown—of several letters by Jewish Rabbins—of the Commentaries of the Rabbi Kimki on the Psalms—of a Collection of all the synonymous Words found in the Bible—and of the Shimush Tehillum, or Office of the Psalms.—As I am yet at some distance from the end of my Catalogue, I hope you will not begin to think my Hebrew roots a literary vegetation of too little succulency for your palate. But before I proceed to the remaining articles, I must acquaint you, that the productions which I have just been reciting were all reared from the garden of the Jews by the laborious hand of our mighty linguist before he became an inmate of the cloister, to which he is understood to have retired at rather an early period of his life.

The literary offspring of his monastic state (if the chastity of the cloister will allow the metaphor) were Latin versions of the following Hebrew works:—The History of Judith—The Rasaba, or Holy Worship of Solomon, the son of Adrath—A Book on the Death of Moses and Aaron—The Chronicle of Moses the Legislator—Levi Ben Gerson's Commentary on the Pentateuch—The Book of Tobias—The Book of Eldad, of the Tribe of Dan—The Parables of Sanhabar, with the Acts of the Seven Wise Men—The Proverbs of the

Fifty Disciples—The Office of the Blessed Virgin, in Hebrew Rhymes—Shagnarai Tsedek, or the Porches of Justice, by Rabbi Joseph, the son of Karintoil—and, lastly, the Book of Enoch. If you feel any inclination to possess the arguments of that dispute which formerly arose among the learned on the subject of the Book of Enoch, give me leave to refer you to the "Bibliothèque Critique" of the Father Simon: he has stated their different opinions. I know not whether I should have given you this intimation, were I not persuaded, that should your curiosity lead you to consult the learned Jesuit, you will make no attempt to light up those combustible materials again into the flame of theological controversy. With regard to Mr. Hepburn's translation of this book, I confess that, under the impression made on myself by the arguments against the authenticity of the original, I have much more comfort in the translation of Enoch himself than I should have in that of his book. But let me return to the account of our indefatigable Minim's labours.

The Rabbins, not contented with making an author of Enoch, have favoured the world with a learned work by the Patriarch Abraham, entitled, "Sepher Jetzira," the Book of the Creation. This was also converted into Latin by our unwearied translator. You will perhaps be amused to hear, that the Cabalistic Doctors assigned to all the Patriarchs and Prophets, from Adam to Elias, an Angelic preceptor. We learn from the same source, that these venerable persons becoming very learned, as well may be supposed, under such tuition, most of them enlightened the world with records and histories of their own times. In order to obviate the reproach of visionary conjecture upon this matter, Abraham Bendior, in his preface to the Patriarch's Jetzira, has, with a most obliging readiness and all-becoming gravity, presented his readers with the names of several of these Seraphic Doctors. Adam, it seems, was tutored by the Angel Raziel; Shem received lectures from Jophiel; Zedikiel instructed Abraham; Jacob underwent the discipline of Peliel; Joseph was illumined by Gabriel; Metatron instituted Moses; and Elias

* The Sepher Meofni Lashon Hakodesh, or Book of Balances of the Holy Tongue; and Ishut Hedudik, or the Elegance of Grammar; are among the more esteemed productions

ought inspiration from the hallowed lips of Malathiel. Each of these Angelic Doctors imparted a portion of the Cabala, or Jewish traditions, to his respective pupil; and hence the wisdom and learning of the Rabbins above what is written—except by themselves.

To their profound discoveries we are indebted for the motive which induced Abraham to write his "Jezira." The Chaldeans having entertained a variety of discordant notions relative to religion and the first principles of things; some having insisted on two, others on three, primary causes, opposite or hostile to each other; and another party having regarded the Sun as the original cause of all things; the Patriarch Abraham, they say, sat down to compose the Book of the Creation, in order to give them right sentiments upon these important subjects. Some learned men, notwithstanding the imposture of this legend, pretend, that the faith of the ancient Chaldeans and Persians, as inculcated by Zoroaster, is discoverable in it.

In consequence of the above recital, you will probably allow, that our linguist's facility and expertness in translating from the Hebrew language, his familiar use of the Latin, and extraordinary acquaintance with Rabbinical learning, are sufficiently proved.

One of the most curious of his performances, and that which displays his universal attention to languages, is his "Virga Aurea Septuaginta Duobus Encomiis Coelata." It was communicated to Doctor Mackenzie * by Sir John Murray, of Glendoick. I will give you as clear an account of it in my own way as his representation of it without the plate, and otherwise not absolutely correct, will allow.

It is a large engraving made at Rome in 1616, and dedicated to Paul V.—At the top is represented, in gorgeous apparel, the Virgin Mary with a circle of stars round her head. Upon the robe is inscribed her name in Hebrew characters. Encomiums in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, emanate like rays from every part of her person. Above her head are pictured the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; on either side of her are distri-

buted Angels and the Twelve Apostles; beneath her feet shine the moon and the stars. Below these brilliant objects are placed seven columns or pillars; in the first and last of which our author explains his design of representing, on the five intermediate ones, in seventy-two languages, so many passages of scripture, with certain emblems adapted to each; the whole expressing encomiums on the Blessed Virgin.

The first of the five interior columns exhibits the following alphabets, emblems, and scripture passages.—The Babylonish alphabet; waters flowing from different conduits for the emblem; and its inscription, † "The Waters of Paradise."—The Hieroglyphic alphabet; emblem, a beautiful mirror; inscription, ‡ "A Mirror without Spot."—The Apollonic alphabet; emblem, an open book; inscription, § "The Book of God's Law."—The Egyptian alphabet; emblem, the head of a beautiful woman; inscription, || "The King's Daughter is all-glorious within."—The Cuscean alphabet; emblem, a great city; inscription, ¶ "The City of the great King."—The Virgilian alphabet; emblem, a woman sitting before the rising sun; inscription, ** "Brighter than the Sun."—The Etruscan alphabet; emblem, Angels ascending and descending a ladder; inscription, †† "Jacob's Ladder."—The Saracenic alphabet; emblem, a bed, with the Madonna and Child; inscription, ††† "Behold the Bed of King Solomon."—The Assyrian alphabet; emblem, Judith, with Holofernes' head in one hand, and the sword in the other. Mackenzie has omitted the inscription. In this whimsical manner our author proceeds to complete his first column with the Armenian, Syro-Armenian, Illyrian, Saxon, Ethiopian, Phœnician, French, and German alphabets.

The second column presents the Gothic, Getic, Scythian, Messagetic, Mercurial-Egyptiac, Isiac-Egyptiac, the Greek, Ionic, Æolic, Attic, Doric, Latino-Greek, Coptic, Jacobitic, Serbian, Irish, and Scottish alphabets.

In the third column is the portrait of Paul V. with a Latin distich, remark-

* See this author's account of Hepburn, which I have chiefly consulted in this Life.

† Gen. ii. 10.

‡ Wisdom, vii. 26.

§ Ecclesiasticus, xxiv. 26.

|| Psalm, xlv. 14.

¶ Psalm, xlvi. 8.

** Wisdom, xvii. 31.

†† Gen. xxviii. 12.

††† Cant. iii. 7.

able only for its alliteration, and an antithesis betwixt the *Minim* addressing it, and the *Mundi Maximus*, or Pope, to whom it is addressed. The remaining ornaments of this column consist of the portraits of Bartheba and Esther, with the Syriac and Maronite alphabets.

The fourth column is occupied by the Chaldaic, Palestine, Cananean, Persian, African, Arabic, Judean, Turkish, the Rabbinical, Galilean, Spanish-Rabbinical, Hebræo-Arabic, Syro-Hebraic, and Mystical alphabets.

The fifth and last column will surprise you with the Seraphic, Supercelestial, the Angelical, Enochian, Punic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Mosaic, Judæo-Samaritan, Idumean, Halorabbinic, Brachman, Adamean, Solomonian, and Noachic alphabets.

Where our author found all these languages, as my document deposeth not, I am far from being able to inform you, and still farther from any inclination either to investigate or conjecture. The names, at least, of several are manifestly arbitrary, and seem to import, that some of them are languages of another world. Why may we not suppose these to have been used by the kind instructive Angels of the Rabbins, in the education of their patriarchal pupils.

I take it for granted you are now sufficiently tired with the length of my catalogue to excuse the omission of a few out of the seventy-two languages which my document professed to give. The omission hath probably been owing to too much haste, or perhaps to the wearisomeness of transcribing such a number of hard names, so barren of ideas. But however this may be, four or five more are certainly due to the account. For the full title of Mr. Hepburn's exhibition of languages, at the same time that it expresses the number he meant in this odd device, assigns the reasons of his chusing that particular number; namely, because the Blessed Virgin is said to have lived seventy-two years, because that was the number of Christ's disciples, and of their Eminences the Cardinals; and because there are so many mysteries in the name of God.—These reasons surely are curious, and

not a little characteristic of the author's visionary turn of mind. It is asserted, that Hepburn was sufficiently skilled in all these languages to write in each of them. If this be true, you will suppose that his proficiency in them must have been extremely unequal, or his knowledge in each not very profound. If, however, Mithridates, who had a kingdom to govern, and, for some time, a vast army to command, were able, as has been reported of him, to have made such acquisitions in language as to harangue the twenty-two nations of which his forces were composed, each in its own tongue, Hepburn, whose time was wholly given up to that study, may be supposed, at the latter part of his life, to have written in seventy-two. The famous Postellus, besides the dead languages, is said to have possessed so many living ones, that he might have made the tour of the Globe without an interpreter. Such wonderful stories, it must be allowed, have long passed with unobstructed currency. But a strange alteration or degeneracy must now have taken place among mankind, if these accounts be well founded. We meet with no persons at present professing themselves capable of such attainments; and I may add, that were such professors to be found, they must not expect to obtain credit without rigorous examination.

Notwithstanding the high pretensions of some others, Dr. Mackenzie ventures to maintain, that his countryman, Hepburn, was not only the greatest linguist of his own age, but, to use his own expression, of any age that has been since the creation of the world.

Vincentius Blancus, a noble Venetian, has, in his letters, mentioned him with great honour. And the learned Canonist, James Gaffarel, in his † Book of unheard-of Curiosities, has spoken of him in terms of very high commendation. We may, perhaps, safely conclude him to have been one of the first linguists in the annals of modern literature. With this measure of his fame, his most partial admirers may well be contented; since there are no possible means of deciding what individual com-

* Schema LXXII. Idiomatum, sive Virga Aurea, Romæ 1616. Quia Beata Virgo dicitur tot Annis in Vivis fuisse; et ille Numerus Discipulorum est Christi; et R. Cardinalium; et tot Mysteria in Nominis Dei.

† Published in Latin at Hamburg 1676.

petitor may claim the absolute supremacy against him.

Mr. Hepburn was at Venice in the year 1620, whither he had gone with an intention of translating some Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic writings. Here he died, in that or the following year. His portrait, it is said, is still shewn at the Vatican.

Although Hepburn's attainments in language were worthy of great admiration, I find no reason to believe that his mind was enlarged, or his understanding remarkably vigorous. He does not appear to have possessed that quick sense of remote but kindred objects; that active faculty of combining and felicity of expressing related ideas; or that intuitive discernment betwixt heterogeneous ones; those creative powers, in short, of thought or expression, by which original works, of whatever kind, are produced; those works in the contemplation of which alone taste ever recognizes the fascination of genius. From the nature of his performances it may be supposed, that he ranged at leisure through his intellectual stores without comprehending their most valuable use. He seems rather to have contented himself with the humble province of tenant than to have exerted the authority of lord or proprietor over his own literary stock. Its quantity, indeed, was very considerable; his fields were ample, but their produce, though abundant, boasted nothing uncommon but the nature of their weeds. What other idea of merit are we to gather from his scheme of seventy-two languages, above mentioned, though an object of wonder

among the mob of his learned contemporaries, or, indeed, from his attachment to that species of learning, which appears almost wholly to have occupied him, than that he was a great adept in the visions of the Rabbins, and that his imagination, when he meant to compose, teemed with nothing better than the idle reveries * and solemn puerilities of the Caballistic school?

After all, allow me to repeat, that the measure of his acquisitions was very extraordinary. It was highly honourable to himself and to his country, or rather to the whole republic of letters; to the prosperity of which his country has, for many ages, contributed such solid support. To have translated so many manuscripts from a † language with which few perhaps of the learned have, at any time, been equally familiar, claims the important merit of having unlocked a hidden magazine; the real value of which might not otherwise have been discovered. If he shall have prevented other linguists, who may fortunately have been better employed, from undertaking the same task, they are truly much indebted to his labour. And such readers as think their time too precious to be spent in the perusal of books which will teach them little worth knowing, are under signal obligations to those by whose diligence or research so useful a discovery may have been made. And the titles of almost all, or at least the greater part, of those which our celebrated linguist hath translated, will prove, that *Verbum sat sapienti*: To connoisseurs the title-page is enough.

* There are few persons versed at all in letters who, in the course of their reading, will not have met with some instances of these reveries, &c. Persons unacquainted with them may, for some ideas on the subject, be referred to the monstrous conceptions of the Jews relative to the great feast, at which the second Messiah, after the overthrow of their enemies, is to entertain the whole assembled race of Judah, from Abraham downwards, in the renovated City of Jerusalem, according to the Rabbies cited by Basnage. The first dish is to consist of the flesh of the female Leviathan, salted by God from the beginning of time, and preserved, say they, as an exquisite relish for that banquet of his Son. They are then, according to the Caballistic authority, to be regaled with the female Behemoth, which eats the grass of a thousand mountains in one day; and the flesh of the stupendous bird *Zis*, or *Bariubne*, whose extended wings obscured the sun; and lastly, with wine from the grapes of Paradise, reserved for that feast, &c. See Maurice's Ind. Ant. Sketch of Contents preceding his Second Dissertation, p. 175.

† The Hebrew.

CURIOUS REMARKS ON "BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES."

By DR. SWIFT, THE LATE LORD HARDWICKE, AND THE LATE SPEAKER ONSLOW. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 167.]

* * Those Passages marked N. P. are parts in the original Manuscript of Bp. BURNET'S History not printed.

BURNET, "CHARLES BERKLEY, p. 99. Earl of Falmouth, who without any visible merit, unless it was managing the King's amours, was the most absolute of all the King's favourites."

ONSLOW. "See the History of Lord Clarendon's Life, for part of this man's merit."

BURNET, p. 102. "The Earl, afterwards Duke of Rothes, married Earl Crawford's daughter. He had a ready dexterity in the management of affairs, with a soft insinuating address. He had a quick apprehension with a clear judgment. He had no advantage of education, no sort of literature, nor had he travelled abroad—all in him was mere nature."

N. P. "But it was nature very much depraved: for he seemed to have freed himself from all impressions of virtue and religion; of honour or good-nature. He delivered himself, without either restraint or decency, to all the pleasures of wine and women. He had but one maxim, to which he adhered firmly, "That he was to do every thing, and deny himself in nothing that might maintain his greatness, or gratify his appetites."

"He was unhappily made for drunkenness; for as he drank all his friends dead, and was able to subdue two or three sets of drunkards, one after another, so it scarce ever appeared he was disordered; and after the greatest excesses, an hour or two of sleep carried them all off entirely that no sign of them remained. He would go about business without any uneasiness, or discovering any heat either in body or mind. This had a terrible conclusion; for after he had killed all his friends, he fell at last under such a weakness of stomach that he had perpetual colics, when he was not hot within or full of strong liquor, of which he was presently seized, so that he was always sick or drunk."

BURNET, p. 176, speaking of the execution of the Marquis of Argyle—
SWIFT. "He was the greatest villain of his age."

N. P. "The Marquis of Argyle ended his days much better than those who knew him in the former part of his life, expected; concerning which the Earl of Crawford told me (Burnet) this passage:

"He was always on ill terms with him, and went out of town on the day of his execution. The Earl of Middleton, when he saw Crawford first after it was over, asked him, "If he did not believe his soul was in Hell?" He answered, "Not at all." And when the other seemed surprized at that, he said his reason was, "He knew Argyle was naturally a very great coward, and was always afraid of dying; so since he heard he had died with great resolution, he was persuaded it was from some supernatural assistance, for he was sure it was not his natural temper."

BURNET, p. 127. "The proceeding against Warriston was soon dispatched."

SWIFT. "Warriston was an abominable dog."

BURNET, p. 134. Of Bishop Leighton's character, "The grace and gravity of his pronunciation was such that few heard him without a very sensible emotion—his style, however, was rather *too fine*."

SWIFT. "A fault that Burnet is not guilty of."

BURNET, p. 140. "Leighton did not stand much upon it. He did not *think* orders given without Bishops were null and void. He *thought* the forms of government were not settled by such positive laws as were unalterable, but only by apostolical practices; which, as he *thought*, authorized episcopacy as the best form; yet he did not *think* it necessary to the being of a Church, but

he *thought* that every Church might make such rules of ordination as they pleased."

SWIFT. "Here's a specimen of style! *think!—thought!—thought!—think!—thought!*"

BURNET, p. 154, speaking of a proclamation for shutting up two hundred churches in one day—"Sharpe said to myself he knew nothing of it, yet he was glad it was done without his having any share in it, for by it he was furnished with somewhat in which he was no way concerned, upon which he might cast all the blame of all that followed; yet this was suitable enough to a maxim that he and all that sort of people set up—"That the execution of the laws was that by which all Governments maintained their strength as well as their honour."

SWIFT. "Dunce! Can there be a better maxim?"

BURNET, p. 160. "When the 2200,000*l.* per year was granted King Charles the Second, the King came afterwards to believe, that Lord Clarendon could have raised both his authority and revenue higher, if he had a mind to carry it further."

ONslow. "He himself (Clarendon) is silent to all this in the history of his life; but that may be accounted for without raising any doubt of the truth. If it be true of him, how much are we all indebted to him! That he did this great and lasting service to his country, I must own, has been, and is the universal persuasion."

BURNET, p. 162, speaking of the supposed safety of Sir Harry Vane, from the King's favourable answer to both Houses in his behalf—

ONslow. "So did every body at that time, and it was so designed. It was a medium to accommodate the difference between the two Houses upon his case. The Commons had expressly provided for the sparing of his life; the Lords did agree to that, and the Commons only yielded upon the proposal of this loyal address.—The words of the address, or rather petition, were, "That as his Majesty had declared he would proceed only against the immediate murderers of his father, they (*viz.* the Lords and Commons) not finding Sir Harry Vane or Colonel Lambert to be of that number, are humble suitors to his Majesty, that if they shall

be attainted, yet execution as to their lives may be remitted."

"The King's answer, as reported by the Lord Chancellor, was, "That his Majesty grants the desires of the said petition." It is true, in the next Parliament there was an address to prosecute them; Lambert was attainted as well as Sir Harry Vane, but his life was spared, and he lived several years afterwards in *prison*, and died a papist."

BURNET, p. 163. "John Goodwin and Milton did also escape all censure, to the surprize of all people."

SWIFT. "He censures even mercy."

BURNET, p. 163. "Milton was not excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and afterwards he came out of his concealment and lived many years, much visited by all strangers, and much admired by all at home for the poems he writ, though he was then blind; chiefly that of "Paradise Lost," in which there is a nobleness both of contrivance and execution, that though he affected to write in blank verse without rhyme, and made many new and rough words, yet it was esteemed the beautifullest and perfectest poem that ever was writ, at least in *our* language."

SWIFT. "A mistake!—for it is in *English*."

BURNET, p. 164. "The great share that Sir Harry Vane had in the attainder of the Earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs to the total change of Government, but above all, the great opinion that was had of his parts and capacity to embroil matters again, made the Court think it necessary to put him out of the way."

SWIFT. "A malicious turn—Vane was a dangerous enthusiastic beast."

ONslow. "The following letter I had copied from the original, and saw it the 24th of June, 1759:

"ONslow."

"Hampton Court, Saturday Afternoon.

"The relation that has been made to me of Sir Henry Vane's carriage yesterday in the Hall, is the occasion of this letter, which, if I am rightly informed, was so insolent as to justify all he had done, acknowledging no supreme power in England but a Parliament; and many things to that purpose. You have had a true account of all, and if he has given new occasion to be hanged, certainly he is too dangerous a man to let

let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way.

"Think of this, and give me some account of it to-morrow, till when I have no more to say to you."

"C——."

Indorsed in Lord Clarendon's handwriting,

"The King, 7th of June."

N. B. Sir Harry Vane was beheaded that day fortnight, on the 14th of June, 1662.

BURNET, p. 164. "When Sir H. Vane saw his death was designed, he composed himself to it with a resolution that surprised all who knew how little of that was natural to him. Some instances of this were very extraordinary, though they cannot be mentioned with decency."

SWIFT. "His lady conceived by him the night before his execution."

BURNET, p. 165. "Lord Clarendon would never make application to Mrs. Palmer, nor let anything pass the seal in which she was named. The Earl of Southampton likewise would never suffer her name to be in the Treasury books."

ONSLOW. "For which reason the husband was prevailed upon to accept of an Irish patent to be Viscount Castlemain, that the might be qualified to be a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Queen. She was not created Duchess of Cleveland till about 1670.

BURNET, p. 165. "But when the new Parliament was called a year after, in which there was a design to set aside the Act of Indemnity, and to have brought in a new one; the King did so positively insist on his adhering to the Act of Indemnity, that the design of breaking into it was laid aside."

ONSLOW. "In the interval between the two Parliaments, many persons obtained particular pardons under the great seal for what was included under the Act of Indemnity. My great-grand-father had one, which I have seen."

BURNET, p. 173. "The blame of the sale of Dunkirk was laid to the charge of the Earl of Clarendon, though his son assured me he kept himself out of that affair entirely."

ONSLOW. "In his opinion and advice was not in his actings—an unhappy

distinction of his which went to other matters, and made him to be called the author of many things he was really averse to."

BURNET, p. 178. "The Earl of Clarendon was for gaining the Dissenters, and got the King to make a declaration, soon after his restoration, concerning ecclesiastical affairs."

ONSLOW. "The Commons thanked the King for his declaration, and ordered in a bill at the motion of Serjeant Hale (afterwards the famous Chief Justice), as may be gathered from the Journals, for making it effectual. But this bill was dashed after the first reading. See Journals H. of C. Nov. 1660."

BURNET, p. 180, speaking of the Dissenters in Charles the Second's time looking for a new Liturgy, continues, "But all this was overthrown by Baxter, who was a man of great piety, and if he had not meddled in too many things, would have been esteemed one of the learned men of the age. He writ near two hundred books."

SWIFT. "Very sad ones indeed!"

BURNET, p. 182. "It was resolved to maintain conformity to the height, and to oblige all persons to subscribe an unfeigned assent and consent to all and every particular contained and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer."

ONSLOW. "In the sessions of Parliament 1663, a bill was sent from the Commons to the Lords for the relief of such persons as by sickness, or other impediments, were disabled from subscribing to the Declaration of Assent and Consent to the Book of Common Prayer, required by the Act of Uniformity.—The bill passed the Lords with a clause added to it, "declaring that the subscription of assent and consent, &c. should be understood only as to practice and obedience."—But the Commons rejected the clause, which the Lords not insisting upon, the bill passed without it.

"When this clause was first added by the Lords, some of them dissented against it, and entered their Protest in these words—

"Being destructive of the Church of England as established."

"This Protest was signed by the Duke of York, and followed by several Temporal Lords, but not one Bishop.—See Lords Journals, 26th July 1663."

(To be continued occasionally.)

THE

[377]

T H E
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 J U N E 1795.

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

The Landscape, a Didactic Poem, in Three Books, addressed to Uvedale Price, Esq. By R. P. Knight. The Second Edition. G. Nicoll.

WHAT pretensions this Poem has to the epithet *didactic* we have already said, in a former review*, that we could not discover; as it contains no instructions, either in art or morals, of more extensive utility than may be found in any other copy of verses of equal length. We except from this observation what relates to trees in the third book, which, however, furnishes but few, and those not very important, directions on the subject of planting. Even this part of the Poem is rather *descriptive* than *preceptive*; which indeed seems to be the proper epithet by which the work should have been distinguished.

This second edition contains a great quantity of additional prose, and several new lines in the poetical part. The chief object of both is the demolition of the Brunonian system of gardening, which now makes as much disturbance amongst the improvers of grounds as the Brunonian system of physic had excited, a little while before, amongst the sons of Æsculapius. In his prose, our author is very severe upon poor Repton, who deserves, in his judgment, no better appellations than those of *walk maker, scrub-planter, turf-cleaner, rural-perfumer*, and so forth. In the Poem, no notice is taken of him, that we recollect; so that he loses this chance, such as it is, of descending to future times. Brown, however, does not escape so happily, whose *innovating band*, according to Mr. Knight,

“First dealt his curses o’er this fertile land.”

Our author, in his prefatory Advertisement, justifies himself from the im-

putation of having pillaged Mr. Mason’s *English Garden* to decorate *The Landscape*; an imputation which, it seems, had been cast upon him by the writer of an Ode called *A Sketch from the Landscape* (which, by-the-by, he calls a *contemptible publication*); and he does this by a very singular species of defence. “He had never read Mr. Mason’s Poem, nor did he, at the time of writing, recollect its existence, though he now remembers to have heard it spoken of.” This certainly may be very true, and not the less true for being very improbable; for as Agathon says, as quoted by Aristotle, “it is probable that many things will happen contrary to probability.” But as Mr. K. was not obliged to make this, or any, defence, he had much better, in our opinion, have said nothing; the *culpable negligence* of which he pleads guilty for such an omission, being certainly as great a crime in one who sets himself off as a *didactic writer*, as the charge of *plagiarism*, which by the help of Hurd’s *Marks of Imitation* might possibly be proved against him, in the composer of an original poem. The defence may be true, as we said before; but does he expect it to be believed? Mr. K. like Brutus, is, no doubt, “an honourable man” in the private transactions of social life; but he is also an author and a poet; and most readers will be inclined to reason like the old Yorkshire Dean of a College, who, when a young man made a frivolous excuse for absenting himself from chapel, replied, with the genuine bluntness and dialect of the North, “*Scholars will ley.*”

The Advertisement concludes with a complimentary Sonnet by Sir Edward

* See Vol. XXV. p. 355.

Winnington, which, as our author justly infers, may very well console him for the satire he has felt from other quarters. It is, indeed, forcible and elegant, and deserves a yet wider circulation than even the celebrity of Mr. K.'s genius can give to it. We will, therefore, introduce it to our readers.

Who'er thy classic poem, Knight, hath read,
Where truth, and taste, and harmony,
combine ;

Where native sense, by manly science fed,
Speaks the full mind in every nervous line ;

Must hail, with patriot joy, th' approaching hour
When trammell'd Nature shall again be free ;

Shall spurn the dull improver's pedant pow'r,
And burst, luxuriant, into liberty.

So in thy favourite bard's immortal lays,
Bound's the fleet couiser to the well-known plain,

Exulting in the wanton current plays,
High lifts his head, and waves his flowing mane ;

His flowing mane, by barb'rous art unshorn,
Floats on a neck by no rude yoke oppress'd ;
While Nature's beauties all his limbs adorn,
And conscious freedom swells his ample chest.

O Liberty and Nature, kindred pow'rs,
Shed on this favour'd Isle your gen'ial beams !
Arch our high groves, and weave our tangled bow'rs ;

Pile our rude rocks, and wind our lucid streams !

Yet not to sylvan scenes alone confin'd,
Or on one favour'd spot be felt your sway ;
Exalt the noblest energies of mind,
And pour'er all the globe your intellectual day."

Mr. Knight has enlisted in his cause the powers not only of the pen but of the pencil; having introduced two drawings into his book, one of which exhibits a rural scene according to the mode of improvement recommended by himself and Mr. Price, and the other displaying the same scene fashioned agreeably to the system of Brown. It must be acknowledged, that this argument, such as it is, is very decisive in favour of the poet and his friend; the former view being abundantly more rich and interesting as a landscape. The dialecticians, however (as we suspect), will not be inclined to consider this display as very conclusive on the main question, but will rather

class it with that species of sophism called *petitio principii*, which sets out with taking the position for granted: it is the business of the reasoning to infer and to prove. For thus our author very logically argues. The style of ornament which is most interesting in landscapes, as represented on canvass, may be applied with equal advantage to the decoration of living scenery; which appears—not from an instance exhibited in some real habitation improved according to this rule, to which we might expect our author to refer us, but by a representation on paper of the two methods; of whose comparative merits in this way no man ever doubted a single instant.

But let us consider the materials, such as they are, which our author has condescended to give us, with a reference to matter of fact. The *new method* has considerably the best of it, as we have already observed, upon a superficial view; but whether the place according to the first engraving would be preferable for the purposes of habitation and enjoyment, is a point which requires farther investigation.

The *mansion patronised by our poet*, built conformably to the principles of architecture which were in fashion in the glorious days of Queen Bess, has, indeed, a very spirited and picturesque appearance; and its antagonist, having nothing to recommend it but the tame simplicity of modern buildings, appears very insignificant by its side. But a person who was likely to reside in one or other of these houses might be apt to consider a little about the accommodations within, and might doubt, whether the showy and varied front of the more ancient edifice was likely to compensate for the *windows that exclude the light*, and *avenues that lead to nothing*, which would probably discover themselves in the interior. The *bridge* also seems extremely slight and insecure, even when compared with its Chinese opponent; and we derive some part of our pleasure from observing, that it is only a man of paper that is passing over it. The *tree*, which has fallen in the *picturesque* engraving, however ornamental in the prospect, must be very incommodious to passengers, and to ladies would prove an insurmountable barrier. Probably our improver designs to detain his visitors in this favourite spot; where the three points of distance he recommends in his poem, which certainly cannot be made

appear on every spot of the grounds, are to be found in perfection. In one word, while one looks at these two scenes at one's leisure in a comfortable apartment, there cannot exist a moment for hesitation as to which deserves the preference; and our author will not find two opinions on the subject between him self and his most determined adversaries. But how he means to clear his paths for the purpose of convenient walking, when he places us upon solid ground, and to let in the sun and air among his thickly-planted trees, which, in a cold and wet climate like that of England, is of considerable importance, our improver has not deigned to inform us, and probably never will.

The second view appears to great disadvantage for want of the beautiful surface of *green* which would be found in reality and nature. This argument, indeed, will have no weight with our author, who has entertained a violent dislike to this favourite colour; and in consequence he vilifies and degrades it by every species of opprobrious distinction, calling it, *tawdry green*, *barfeful green*, *vapid green*, and so forth. And yet in the outlet of his Poem, when nature and experience had some weight with him, and he had not got the *new theory* quite so strongly rooted in his mind, he promises to teach, as one of his critics has well observed,

“ How best to bid the *verdant* landscape rise.”

In fine, this argument, drawn from powers of the pencil, when accurately and impartially considered, makes more against the *new theory of improvement* than it does in its favour, and may be considered as belonging to that mode of ratiocination mentioned by Swift; who, when he satirises the ladies for their logical blunders, says,

“ Their arguments directly tend
Against the cause they would defend.”

With respect to the poetry of the Landscape, it certainly contains several brilliant passages; but there is too great a uniformity, and indeed monotony, in the cadences, which renders it tiresome in reading. There is also occasional inattention to the rhyme, as well as to the metre. Thus, *frost* is made to rhyme to *clothe*; *crown* to *own*; *shine* to *Poulin*; and *brow*, in one place, to *below*, and in another to *grow*. The word *bowers* is

constructed with two long feet or syllables:

“ And orange bowers nod with golden fruit.”

In several places the elision is omitted, by which the structure of the line is entirely vitiated. *The other*, at length, is written for *t'other*:

“ Whilst the other gloomy with embowering
leaves”

Rivulet is put for *riv'let*, &c. &c. This practice, indeed, occurs so frequently, that it seems to be a construction on *lystery*.

In some lines, the composition is very little better than measured prose.

“ But here, on the same principle, bestow
Its skill on things, which here spontaneous
grow.”

In another passage a little farther back he thus soberly paceth the muse:

“ And if for gain they plant, the reason's
good,
Since all they want is quantity of wood;
But if with beauty they would charm the
sight,
Something is more requir'd than size and
height;
Which shewn in shapes thus formal, thin and
tall,
Make us regret they ever grew at all.”

The poet talks in one place of *shielding the senses from the cooling breeze*; as though this did not generate a refreshing sensation, but was an evil from which the senses required to be defended; and in another passage he discourses of climes,

“ Where heaven's all cheering light
Succeeds alternate to the glooms of night;”

as if there were any climes subjected to mortal reasoning or cognizance, where this vicissitude of light and darkness was not to be found.

The following lines, were not the concluding couplet in the way, might defy criticism:

“ Let me, retir'd from business, toil, and strife,
Close, amidst books and solitude, my life;
Beneath yon high-brow'd rocks in thickets
rove;
Or, meditating, wander thro' the grove;
Or, from the cavern, view the noon-tide beam
Dance on the rippling of the lucid stream,
While

While the wild woodbine dangles o'er my head,
 And various flow'rs around their fragrance spread ;
 Or where, midst scatter'd trees, the op'ning glade
 Admits the well-mix'd tints of light and shade,
 And, as the day's bright colours fade away,
 Just shews my devious solitary way ;
 While thick'ning glooms around are slowly spread,
 And glimm'ring sun-beams gild the mountain's head ;
 Then homeward, as I sauntering move along,
 The nightingale begins his evening song,
 Chaunting a requiem to departed light,
 That smooths the raven down of fable night."

Without objecting to the quick recurrence of the rhymes *head* and *spread* in so short a space as eighteen lines, which some of our readers may deem hypercritical, surely, if the *fable night* be so *downy* as our author represents, and as we, by the authority of no very unusual poetical licence of putting cause for effect, may be disposed to admit, how comes it that this *down* should require *smoothing*?

The song of the nightingale may be a very proper poetical machine to chase away all nocturnal annoyances ; but to employ it in stilling that which, by the poet's own expressions, is confessed to be already silent and quiet, is engaging it surely in bootless labour ; it is requiring *opus operatum*.

To the verses that follow no material objection can be made, and they exhibit a very animated glow of description.

"Bless'd is the man in whose sequester'd glade
 Some ancient abbey's walls diffuse their shade ;
 With mouldering windows pierc'd and turrets crown'd ;

And pinnacles with clinging ivy bound.
 Bless'd too is he, who, 'midst his tufted trees,
 Some ruin'd castle's lofty towers sees,
 Imbosom'd high upon the mountain's brow,
 Or nodding o'er the stream that glides below.
 Nor yet unenvy'd to whose humbler lot
 Falls the retired and antiquated cot ;—
 Its roof with reeds and mosses cover'd o'er,
 And honeysuckles climbing round the door ;
 While mantling vines along its walls are spread,

And clustering ivy decks the chimney's head.
 Still happier he (if conscious of his prize)
 Who sees some temple's broken columns rise
 'Midst sculptur'd fragments, shiver'd by their fall,
 And tottering remnants of its marble wall ;

Where every beauty of correct design,
 And varied elegance of art, combine
 With Nature's softest tints, matur'd by time,
 And the warm influence of a genial clime."

Here, however, the inattention to metrical construction, which we mentioned above, whether designed or accidental, appears in all the words printed in italics ; as *pierced*, *retired*, *clustering*, *sculptur'd*, *tottering*, *matur'd* ;—*brow* and *below* are made to rhyme also here, as they do in some other parts of the poem.

The following lines in the second book have been added since the first edition :

"But let not still the o'er-bearing pride of taste

Turn fertile districts to a forest's waste ;
 Still let utility improvement guide,
 And just congruity in all preside.
 While shaggy hills are left to rude neglect,
 Let the rich plains with wavy corn be deck'd ;
 And while rough thickets shade the lonely glen,

Let culture smile upon the haunts of men ;
 And the rich meadow and the fertile field
 The annual tribute of their harvests yield.
 Oft pleas'd we see, in some sequester'd glade,
 The cattle seek the aged pollard's shade ;
 Or, on the hillock's swelling turf reclin'd,
 Snuff the cool breeze, and catch the passing wind :

Oft too, when shelter'd from the winter's cold,
 In graceful groups they croud the litter'd fold ;
 Their varied forms and blended colours gay
 Mild scenes of simple elegance display,
 And with faint gleams of social comfort charm
 The humble beauties of the lonely farm.
 But never let those humble beauties try
 With the neat villa's tinsel charms to vie ;
 Or spoil their simple, unaffected grace,
 With frippery ornaments and tawdry lace ;
 For still to culture should its use belong ;
 And affectation's always in the wrong."

This passage is probably introduced by the author rather as a modification of the *new theory of rural improvement* than as a specimen of finished composition. A very long note, indeed, is subjoined to it, in which he assures his readers, that it is not a part of his system that the *convenient* and the *useful* should give way to the *picturesque* ; only he has endeavoured to prove, and still asserts, that ground which is sacrificed to *picturesque beauty* ought really to be *picturesque*. He adds, that in general, he believes, very small sacrifices are necessary :

far; for as he has stated in the text, the foreground is the proper place for picturesque decoration, which need not, therefore, ever be extended far from the eye.—The passage he alludes to is this :

“ To shew the nice embellishments of art,
The foreground ever is the properest part ;
For e'en minute and trifling objects near
Will grow important and distinct appear :
No leaf of fern, low weed, or creeping thorn,
But near the eye the landscape may adorn.”

Precepts such as the above afford the strongest presumption, that Mr. K. derives his science in gardening, not from the living scenery of nature, but from the schools and galleries of art. Where shall we seek “ the charming foreground ?” might we inquire in the language of the poet's shepherd invoking “ the kind Genius of the mountain,” that is the modern Improver ; “ in the grove, or by the crystal fountain ?” Mr. K. talks of the foreground as of a fixed and permanent object ; which is true indeed, but not in real landscape,

but only on the copper and canvas of the painter. The wanderer through the fields, “ open and coverd,” shifts his foreground with every step of progressive motion ; so, in order that the rule just cited may be observed, his leaf of fern, low weed, or creeping thorn, must advance with him.

In the postscript to this second edition our author finishes his labours with a renewal of the subject of Mr. Repton, whom he defends himself from the charge of *misquoting*, at least intentionally. That Mr. R. did not mean *mile-stones* by the terms *stones with distances upon them*, on which he thinks the family-arms of proprietors might be emblazoned, is sufficiently probable.—But whatever he meant is of no consequence to the public ; and neither he nor his antagonist will discover any abundance of good sense, if they suppose that a quarrel between two authors *de tribus lincis capinus* can produce in the breasts of any of their readers either solicitude or amusement.

H—R.

Transactions of the Royal Humane Society from 1774 to 1784 ; with an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations on Suspended Animation, to the Year 1794. By W. Hawes, M. D. Senior Physician to the Surrey and London Dispensaries, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound. Rivingtons, 1794.

THIS valuable publication, by permission, is dedicated to HIS MAJESTY, and contains an ample, copious, and interesting account of the Transactions of this Institution. The EDITOR observes, “ There are two objects to be accomplished by this work : the *one* is to enable the public to estimate the real good done by the HUMANE SOCIETY ; the *other* is to form such a collection of facts ascertained and collected in the practice of RESUSCITATION, as may furnish the medical investigator with data, that might enable him to prosecute its improvement, and thus render the art itself most eminently serviceable and extensively beneficial to mankind.” And surely no man, who dispassionately weighs the evidence exhibited before him, of the *uncommon success* with which the very laudable efforts of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS and OTHERS have been crowned, can hesitate a moment in acknowledging the infinite utility of a plan fraught with such *signal benefits* to distant generations. HIS MAJESTY, when presented with the Volume of

Transactions, we are informed, spoke of the Society in the warmest terms of approbation ; and we may indulge the pleasing hope, that when the *blessings of peace* return to this happy island, some parliamentary pecuniary aid will be granted to a charity, which stands as an *illustrative monument* of the skill and philanthropy of those who, in spite of the most obstinate prejudices, have raised it from *infancy to manhood*.

From the numerous Cases of Recovery so neatly arranged by the Editor, we shall select the two following, as appropriate to the present season of the year.

FIRST CASE

OF A YOUTH STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING, RESTORED TO LIFE BY JOHN MILWARD, ESQ.

“ On Sunday night, July 5, 1778, at half past ten, I was called to Peter Lucas, apprentice to Mr. Hicks, of White Lion-street.—The youth was brought home on boards, *to all appearance dead* from a stroke of lightning.

Upon

Upon examining the body I found it both stiff and universally cold, the fingers and toes contracted, eyes sunk, and countenance livid.

"I had his wet clothes immediately removed, and placed him between hot blankets. The assistants then used strong friction over the whole body. I made a large orifice in the basilic vein, and procured by slow degrees twelve ounces of blood. Volatiles were frequently applied to the nostrils, and rubbed on the temples; Cardiac Medicines were repeatedly attempted to be forced into the mouth, but he was incapable of swallowing.—Large vesicatories were applied to the whole spine, and to the feet,

"In half an hour, eight ounces more of blood was taken away; and, by the repeated use of volatiles, together with universal frictions, I perceived, at half past eleven, a very slight convulsive motion of the diaphragm, which was succeeded by a partial warmth and irregular pulsation. These happy and favourable signs of returning animation were soon followed by a very slow interrupted respiration;—about twelve he began to be capable of swallowing, and, by perseverance in the process of friction, with the use of volatiles, &c. for an hour longer, a regular pulsation ensued, the lungs again performed their office, and the natural heat was diffused. About one he spoke, though not articulately, and his mental faculties gradually returned.

"In the morning he had considerable fever, in great measure accounted for by the stimulus of the blisters, and the means employed: but, by the use of the antiphlogistic febrifuge plan, together with occasional laxatives, in the course of a week he was restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

" REFLECTIONS.

" 1. No external injury appeared, except a bruise along the right arm, which I presume he received from the first fall.

" 2. My patient knew nothing of what had happened but from his companion, who was not in the least affected.

" 3. He was walking near Hoxton when struck down by lightning; and before assistance could be procured an hour at least must have elapsed, all which time the apparently lifeless body was in the thunder-storm and a very heavy rain.

" The-Rev. SETH THOMPSON serves *—" That many in the dark age of ignorance and superstition, and not a few in these our more enlightened days of religion and philosophy, have looked up to the *warring elements* as visibly displaying the *anger of THE DEITY*: and on that account they have forborne to give assistance in such awful situations, as they deemed it a presumptuous attempt to restore any life, which GOD himself, they thought, with his own right hand, and in the midst of those terrors, had taken away.

" Perhaps it was the will of PROVIDENCE to give all men, by this striking instance, a full conviction, that the apparently-dead human body, even a long time after death, may still be capable of RE-ANIMATION.

" PERHAPS to lead them, by that conviction, to make themselves acquainted with all the proper means of RESTORING LIFE;—perhaps to shew the necessity of putting a stop to that pernicious custom of *premature interment*, which precludes all hope and possibility of a recovery.—Perhaps for some such reasons as these, undoubtedly for good and gracious reasons, a BEING of infinite mercy deferred his blessing on the various means employed for restoring life, in the case above, till after a long and persevering application."

SECOND CASE:

The following instance of Resuscitation proves most forcibly that the Faculty should never be discouraged, in their beneficent exertions and laudable pursuits of restoring life, by vulgar prejudices, or the opinions of speculators.

" To Dr. HAWES.

" SIR,

" About the beginning of July 1780, crossing the water of *Eden*, I accidentally saw a child in the bottom of the river. I instantly dismounted my horse, ran into the water, and laid hold of the boy, about seventeen months old. I laid him upon the warm sand and called out for help. A man, with others, came instantly to my assistance, and procured blankets, salt, spirits, &c. I had a female, and, by mere accident, also a male catheter in my pocket. The body was laid upon the blankets, with his head a little elevated, and I stripped off his wet clothes, chusing to begin to work directly where I was, as the day was

exceedingly warm, rather than run any risk by delay.—There was not the most distant appearance of life; every thing about him had the strongest marks of mortality.

“ I began with rubbing his left breast with salt; I next applied a little hartshorn to his nose and lips; I then chafed his temples with some aqua vitæ; and, finally, I introduced the female catheter into his mouth, and the male one into one nostril, blowing alternately with the one and the other. I persevered in rubbing, blowing, and chafing, for a quarter of an hour. Still there was no appearance of life: every spectator seemed convinced that my attempts were fruitless; and that it was impossible for man to do any service. They endeavoured at this time to dissuade me from making any farther attempts; but I silenced their clamours by telling them matters could not be worse, and I determined to persevere.

“ I resolved to open the jugular vein. In the mean time I renewed the friction with salt, camphorated spirits, &c. and inflated the lungs by means of the catheters; and, at length, I thought that I perceived a weak pulsation at the heart.—THIS ANIMATED ME IN THE DISCHARGE OF MY DUTY. By persevering for a minute or two longer, a feeble rattling in the throat was evident, and a weak quivering of the lips; the livid appearance in the countenance began to disperse; one of his eyes soon half opened; AND LIFE SEEMED WILLING ONCE MORE TO ANIMATE MY PATIENT'S LITTLE FRAME. I again applied volatiles to his nose and lips; ordering one of the spectators to rub his hands and feet with S. V. Camph. By this time he emitted a little curdled

milk which he had taken before the accident happened: an alvine passage also afterwards ensued; and now every thing wore a most favourable appearance. I ordered his mother to run home, strip, and go to bed; had the body wrapped in the blankets, and carried him to the house. A pair of blankets extraordinary was ordered to be put upon the bed; so that the heat of his mother soon warmed his system; he, after some time, fell into a profound sleep and profuse sweats.

“ It is impossible to say, with certainty, how long he remained in the water. But, if we may judge from the time he left his mother; the distance he had walked; the time I found him; and the situation he was in; I think he must have been at least ten minutes under water. It was about twenty minutes after I had begun before I was sensible of the least presence of life; and, I suppose, I had wrought with him about half an hour, or near that period, before I had him perfectly restored.

“ Thus have I endeavoured to give you a particular account of the discovery of the body, the appearances, the resuscitative process, and the return of animation.—I admire the PROVIDENCE which directed me to the spot at such a critical moment.

“ JAMES MACAULAY.”

These Cases, so minutely and circumstantially related, cannot fail of impressing the heart with the most exalted sentiments. They appeal by arguments unanswered and unanswerable to the understanding of every individual; they reflect a peculiar lustre upon that art, which, in the hands of able professors, is singularly conducive to the welfare and happiness of Society.

The Siege of Gibraltar. A Poem. By Captain Joseph Budworth, Author of
“ A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes.” 4^{to}. 1794.

OF this Poem the Author himself gives the following account:

“ The original of the following verses was destroyed, with many others, when Half-pay sounded its knell to the ambitious; and I really did not expect there had been one remembrance of them; but an inestimable brother Officer told me, a short time ago, he had preserved the copy I gave to him. Expressing a wish to see them, I read them with that pleasure so natural when we unexpectedly meet an old friend, and particularly if it relates to an interesting period of life. I became warm

as I went on. I was again besieged—I found my pen in my hand—I revised, corrected, added, and who could do otherwise, when I had to speak of great characters, now no more, who had been the soul of the defence, and the cause of the enemy's failure? Vanity, I trust neither unbecoming nor presumptuous, whispers, though more than twelve most chequered years have rolled along since they were written, the subject, stale as it is, will always meet a hearty welcome from my countrymen.”

Cap^t. Budworth, in “ The Siege of Gibraltar,” displays no small portion of genius;

his sensibility is ardent, and his description of what he saw and felt is clear, forcible, and impressive. A spirit of benevolence also prevails through the Poem, which reflects equal honour on the Author's feelings and heart.

Readers who are not military men, will probably think the Author's detail of operations somewhat too minute for poetry. Soldiers will naturally judge otherwise, and to them it is particularly addressed. We, though no soldiers, as candid critics make allowances for the prevalence in a mind of ideas

taken from objects about which it is most conversant.

Though the Poem is not altogether correct, as to literary composition; yet as the Author declares himself to be no scholar, we are surprized to find his inaccuracies so few. Upon the whole, it is superior to most of those ornamented Nothings which have of late been dignified with the name of poetry. Unharmonious sense is better than harmonious nonsense.

The Poem is illustrated by several useful and amusing Notes.

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. Second Edition. In Two Volumes 8vo. 12s. Faulder, New Bond-street. 1794.

[Concluded from Page 318.]

WE come now to the Second Part of this View of the Evidences of our Religion, the first chapter of which treats of Prophecy. In considering this subject, our author enlarges on the predictions of Christ concerning the destruction of Jerusalem; and his observations contain a full and sufficient answer to the assertions of Feret and other writers of impiety, who have maintained that the Gospel was not published before that catastrophe.

On the subject of the *morality of the Gospel*, Dr. P. has selected some remarks of the author of the *Internal Evidence of Christianity*, which, if not absolutely original, are concise, forcible, and just. However, they are within the reach of so many of our readers, that it may be unnecessary to quote them. They are followed by some reflections of his own on the stress which is laid by Our Saviour upon the regulation of the thoughts.

"There can be no doubt with any reflecting mind, but that the propensities of our nature must be subjected to regulation; but the question is, *where* the check ought to be placed—upon the thought, or only upon the action? In this question Our Saviour has pronounced a decisive judgment. He makes the controul of the thought essential. Internal purity with him is every thing. Now I contend that this is the only discipline which can succeed; in other words, that a moral system, which prohibits actions but leaves the thoughts at liberty, will be ineffectual, and is therefore unwise. I know how to go about the proof of a

point which depends upon experience and upon a knowledge of the human constitution, better than by citing the judgment of persons who appear to have given great attention to the subject, and to be well qualified to form a true opinion about it. Boerhaave, speaking of this very declaration of Our Saviour, "Whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath already committed adultery with her in his heart," and understanding it, as we do, to contain an injunction to lay the check upon the thoughts, was wont to say, "that Our Saviour knew mankind better than Socrates." Haller, who has recorded this saying of Boerhaave's, adds to it the following remarks of his own; "It did not escape the observation of Our Saviour, that the rejection of any evil thoughts was the best defence against vice; for when a debauched person fills his imagination with impure pictures, the licentious ideas which he recalls fail not to stimulate his desires with a degree of violence which he cannot resist. This will be followed by gratification, unless some external obstacle should prevent him from the commission of a sin which he had internally resolved on." "Every moment of time (says our author) that is spent in meditations upon sin, increases the power of the dangerous object which has possessed our imagination. I suppose these reflections will be generally assented to."

Dr. P.'s remarks on the severity and apparent impracticability of some of Our Saviour's precepts are very judicious.

"It

“It is incidental to this mode of moral instruction, which proceeds not by proof, but upon authority, not by disquisition, but by precept, that the rules will be conceived in absolute terms, leaving the application and the distinctions that attend it to the reason of the hearer. It is likewise to be expected that they will be delivered in terms by so much the more forcible and energetic, as they have to encounter natural or general propensities. It is further also to be remarked, that many of these strong instances which appear in Our Lord’s sermon, such as—“If any man will smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; If any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain;”—though they appear in the form of specific precepts, are intended as descriptive of disposition and character. A specific compliance with the precepts would be of little value; but the disposition which they inculcate is of the highest. He who should content himself with waiting for the occasion, and with literally observing the rule when the occasion offered, would do nothing, or worse than nothing, but he who considers the character and disposition which is hereby inculcated, and places that disposition before him as the model to which he should bring his own, takes perhaps the best possible method of improving the benevolence, and of calming and rectifying the vices, of his temper.

“If it be said that this expectation is unattainable, I answer, So is an perfection. Ought therefore a moralist to recommend imperfections? One excellency, however, of Our Saviour’s rules is, that they are either never mistaken, or never so mistaken as to do harm. I could feign a hundred cases in which the literal application of the rule, “of doing to others as we would that others should do unto us;” might mislead us; but I never yet met with the man who was actually misled by it. Notwithstanding that Our Lord bids his followers “not to resist evil,” and “to forgive the enemy who should trespass against them, not till seven times, but till seventy times seven,” the Christian world has hitherto suffered little by too much placability or forbearance. I would repeat once more, what has already been twice remarked,

VOL. XXVII. JUNE 1795.

that these rules are designed to regulate personal conduct from personal motives, and for this purpose alone.”

Our author says of the *negative* character of Our Lord’s discourses, that it entirely repels the suspicion of enthusiasm; and though the future happiness of the good, and the misery of the bad, which is all we want to be assured of, is directly and positively affirmed, yet there is no particular description of the invisible world. This is a topic on which enthusiasts dwell with a wild particularity. The Koran of Mahomet is half made up of it.

On the *originality* of Our Saviour’s character, Dr. P. observes, that as the Jews expected the advent of a person who should advance their nation to a supreme degree of splendour and prosperity, had Jesus been an enthusiast, his enthusiasm would probably have fallen in with the popular delusion. Had he been an impostor, he would have flattered the prevailing hopes which were to be the instrument of his attraction and success.

But what is better than conjectures is the fact, that all the pretended Messiahs actually did so. Josephus mentions many of these.—Some of them might be impostors, who wished to take an advantage of the state of public opinion. Others perhaps were enthusiasts, whose imaginations had been drawn to this particular object by the language and sentiments which prevailed among the Jews. There is a *very recent* *temple*, at present of great *public notoriety*, that such would be the pretensions of a *fool* or a *madman*. Why therefore Jesus, adds our author, if he was either an enthusiast or impostor, did not pursue the same conduct as they did, in framing his character and expectations, it will be found difficult to explain.

In the Chapter on the subject of *undesigned coincidences*, Dr. P. deduces a new and strong argument for the authenticity of St. Luke’s Gospel from a former work of his, the *Horæ Paulinæ*, which treats of the Epistles of St. Paul. Assuming nothing more than the existence of these Epistles as the work of their reputed author, they prove that Luke, or whoever was the writer of the Acts of the Apostles, was well acquainted with St. Paul’s history, and that he probably was, what he professes himself to be, a companion of St. Paul’s travels; which, if

D d d

true,

true, establishes, in a considerable degree, the credit even of his Gospel, because it shews that the writer, from his (time,) situation, and connections, possessed opportunities of true information concerning the transactions which he relates. There is little difficulty in applying to the Gospel of St. Luke what is proved concerning the Acts of the Apostles, considering them as two parts of the same history; for though there are instances of *second parts* being forgeries, I know none where the second part is genuine, and the first not so.

The third Section of the ninth Chapter, which discusses the article of the *propagation of Christianity*, states accurately the argument drawn from *miracles* for the truth of ours or any other religion, with reference more especially to Mahometanism.

“ The proper question is not, whether a religious institution could be set up without miracles, but whether a religion, or a change of religion, founding itself on miracles, could succeed without any reality to rest upon. I apprehend these two cases to be very different; and I apprehend Mahomet's not taking this course to be one proof amongst others that the thing is difficult, if not impossible, to be accomplished. Certainly it was not from an unconsciousness of the value and importance of miraculous evidence; for it is very observable, that in the same volume, and sometimes in the same chapters, in which Mahomet so repeatedly disclaims the power of working miracles himself, he is incessantly referring to the miracles of preceding prophets. One would imagine, to hear some men talk, or to read some books, that the setting up of a religion by dint of miraculous pretences, was a thing of every day's experience; whereas I believe, that, excepting the Jewish and Christian religion, there is no tolerably well-authenticated account of any such thing having been accomplished.”

Our author concludes this work with a *brief consideration of some popular objections*, and treats, in the first Chapter of this part, of the *discrepancies between the several Gospels*. He observes upon this head, that “ the usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety. This is what the daily experience of courts of justice teaches. When accounts of a transaction come from the mouths of

different witnesses, it is seldom that it is not possible to pick out apparent or real inconsistencies between them. These inconsistencies are studiously displayed by an adverse pleader, but oftentimes with little impression upon the minds of the judges. On the contrary, a close and minute agreement induces the suspicion of confederacy and fraud. When written histories touch upon the same scenes of action, the comparison almost always affords grounds for a like reflection. Numerous, and sometimes important, variations present themselves; not seldom, also, absolute and final contradictions; yet neither one nor the other are deemed sufficient to shake the credibility of the main fact. The embassy of the Jews to deprecate the execution of Claudian's order to place his statue in their temple, Philo. places in harvest, Josephus in seed-time; both contemporary writers. No reader is led by this inconsistency to doubt whether such an embassy was sent, or whether such an order was given. Our own history supplies examples of the same kind. In the account of the Marquis of Argyle's death, in the reign of Charles the Second, we have a very remarkable contradiction. Lord Clarendon relates that he was condemned to be hanged, which was performed the same day, on the contrary, Burnet, Woodrow, Heath, Echard, concur in stating that he was beheaded, and that he was condemned upon the Saturday and executed upon the Monday. Was any reader of English history ever sceptic enough to raise from hence a question, whether the Marquis of Argyle was executed or not? Yet this ought to be left in uncertainty, according to the principles upon which the Christian History has sometimes been attacked.

“ Dr. Middleton contended, that the different hours of the day assigned to the crucifixion of Christ, by John and by the other Evangelists, did not admit of the reconciliation which learned men had proposed; and then concludes the discussion with this hard remark: “ We must be forced, with several of the critics, to leave the difficulty just as we found it, chargeable with all the consequences of manifest inconsistency.” But what are these consequences? By no means the discrediting of the history as to the principal fact, by a repugnancy (even supposing that repugnancy not to be resolvable into different

Caesar into Gaul? Are the nations of the world into which Christianity hath not found its way, or from which it hath been banished, free from contentions? Are their contentions less ruinous and sanguinary? Is it owing to Christianity, or to the want of it, that the finest regions of the East, the countries *inter quatuor maria*, the peninsula of Greece, together with a great part of the Mediterranean coast, are at this a desert? or that the banks of the Nile, whose constantly renewed fertility is not to be impaired by neglect, or destroyed by the ravages of war, serve only for the scene of a ferocious anarchy, or the supply of unceasing hostilities? Europe itself has known no religious wars for some centuries, yet has hardly ever been without war. Are the calamities which at this day afflict it to be imputed to Christianity? Hath Poland fallen by a Christian crusade? Hath the overthrow in France of civil order and security been effected by the votaries of our religion, or by the foes? Amongst the awful lessons which the crimes and the miseries of that country afford to mankind, this is one; that in order to be a persecutor it is not necessary to be a bigot; that in rage and cruelty, in mischief and destruction, fanaticism itself can be outdone by infidelity."

We present to our readers the following extracts from the *concluding Chapter*.

"The rational way of treating a subject of such acknowledged importance as Christianity, is to attend, in the first place, to the general and substantial truth of its principles, and to that alone. When we once feel a foundation, when we once perceive a ground of credibility in its history, we shall proceed with safety to enquire into the interpretation of its records, and into the doctrines which have been deduced from them. Nor will it either endanger our faith, or diminish or alter our motives for obedience, if we should discover that these conclusions are formed with very different degrees of probability, and possess very different degrees of importance.

"This conduct of the understanding, dictated by every rule of right reasoning, will uphold personal Christianity, even in those countries in which it is established under forms the most liable to difficulty and objection. It will also have the further effect of

guarding us against the prejudices which are wont to arise in our minds to the disadvantage of religion, from observing the numerous controversies which are carried on amongst its professors; and likewise of inducing a spirit of lenity and moderation in our judgment, as well as in our treatment, of those who stand in such controversies upon sides opposite to ours. What is clear in Christianity we shall find to be sufficient, and to be infinitely valuable; what is dubious, unnecessary to be decided, or of very subordinate importance; and what is most obscure, will teach us to bear with the opinions which others may have formed upon the same subject."

"It hath been my care, in the preceding work, to preserve the separation between evidences and doctrines as inviolable as I could; to remove from the primary question all considerations which have been unnecessarily joined with it; and to offer a defence of Christianity which every Christian might read without seeing the tenets in which he had been brought up attacked or decried; and it always afforded a satisfaction to my mind to observe that that was practicable; that few or none of our many controversies with one another affect or relate to the proofs of our religion; that the rent never descends to the foundation.—The truth of Christianity depends upon its leading facts, and on them alone.

"In viewing the detail of miracles recorded in the New Testament, we find every supposition negatived by which they can be resolved into fraud and delusion. They were not secret, nor momentary, nor tentative, nor ambiguous, nor performed under the sanction of authority, with the spectators on their side, or in affirmance of tenets and practices already established. We find also the evidence alledged for them, and which evidence was by great numbers received, different from that upon which other miraculous accounts rest. It was contemporary, it was published upon the spot, it continued; it involved interests and questions of the greatest magnitude; it contradicted the most fixed persuasions and prejudices of the persons to whom it was addressed; it required from those who accepted it, not a simple indolent assent, but a change from thenceforwards of principles and conduct, a submission to consequences

quences the most serious and the most deterring, to loss and danger, to insult, outrage, and persecution. How such a story should be false, or, if false, how, under such circumstances, it should make its way, I think impossible to be explained. Yet such the Christian story was, such were the circumstances under which it came forth; and in opposition to such difficulties did it prevail."

"Whatever thought be, or whatever it depend upon, the regular experience of *sleep* makes one thing concerning it certain; that it can be completely suspended, and completely restored.

"If any one find it too great a strain upon his thoughts to admit the notion of a substance strictly immaterial, that is, from which extension and solidity are excluded, he can find no difficulty in allowing that a particle as small as a particle of light, minuter than all conceivable dimensions, may just as easily be the depository, the organ, and the vehicle of consciousness, as the congeries of animal substance which forms a human substance, or the human brain; that, being so, it may transfer a proper identity to whatever shall hereafter be united to it; may be safe amidst the destruction of its integuments; may connect the natural with the spiritual, the corruptible with the glorified body. If it be said that the mode and means of all this is imperceptible to our senses, it is only what is true of the most important agencies and operations. The great powers of nature are all invisible. Gravitation, electricity, magnetism, though constantly present and constantly exerting their influence; though within us, near us, and about us; though diffused throughout all space; overspreading the surface or penetrating the texture of all bodies with which we are acquainted; depend upon substances and actions which are totally concealed from our senses;—the Supreme Intelligence is so himself.

"But whether these or any other attempts to satisfy the imagination bear any resemblance to the truth; or whether the imagination, which, as I have said before, is the mere slave of habit, can be satisfied or not; when a future state, and the revelation of a future state, is not only perfectly consistent with the attributes of the Being who

governs the universe, but when it is more; when it alone removes the appearances of contrariety which attend the operations of his will towards creatures capable of comparative merit and demerit, of reward and punishment; when a strong body of historical evidence, confirmed by many internal tokens of truth and authenticity, gives us just reason to believe that such a revelation hath actually been made; we ought to set our minds at rest with the assurance, that in the resources of creative wisdom, expedients cannot be wanted to carry into effect what the Deity hath purposed; that either a new and mighty influence will descend upon the human world to resuscitate extinguished consciousness, or that amidst the other wonderful contrivances with which the universe abounds, and by some of which we see animal life in many instances assuming improved forms of existence, acquiring new organs, new perceptions, and new sources of enjoyment, provision is also made, though by methods secret to us (as all the great processes of nature are), for conducting the objects of God's moral government through the necessary changes of their frame, to those final distinctions of happiness and misery which he hath declared to be reserved for obedience and transgression, for virtue and vice, for the use and the neglect, the right and the wrong employment, of the faculties and opportunities with which he hath been pleased severally to entrust and to try us."

As we have given so ample and circumstantial a detail of these volumes, it will be unnecessary to detain our readers with any farther criticism; they are fully enabled, by what has been already stated, to judge of the merits of the work for themselves.

One thing, however, it is impossible they should know without having perused the book: that there are to be found in it many instances of heedlessness in the style, which ought not to have been permitted to continue to the second impression. "This, however recommending to us at present, did not by any means facilitate the plan then:"—"A change already taken place," for "which has taken place:"—"The writer, from his time," meaning, *the time* in which he lived, &c.—Such errors, it is true, are not likely to repress the ardour of purchasers, and in a long composition may have been easily

asily committed; but they might also have been easily corrected.

We are happy to find that Dr. P. has been rewarded by his Ecclesiastical Superiors, to some of whom he has been personally known but little, and to others, as he mentions in his Dedication to the present work, not at all, in a munificent and honourable manner for his learned labours. Such disinte-

rested patronage reflects equal lustre on him who receives the benefit, and on him who bestows it. It evinces a resolution of discharging an important trust faithfully and most beneficially, in the encouragement of laudable diligence, and the diffusion of Christian literature.

C. H.

LIFE of the RIGHT REVEREND JOHN EGERTON, LATE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

[Concluded from Page 293.]

SOME years before his death, his health not permitting him to go into the more distant parts of his diocese, he gave a commission to Dr. Law, then Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmaedagh, assisted by the Archdeacon, to visit and confirm in Northumberland, confining his personal attendance to the county of Durham.

The preferments in his disposal he gave with a truly pastoral care: with many of them he rewarded the provincial Clergy, on account of their learning and other merits.

In a remarkable instance, in which he wished to prefer a particular friend, he declined indulging his inclination, from a conviction, that the person he was desirous to promote, was not entirely orthodox in his tenets, making a covenant with himself, that his affection should not press upon his duty.

The manner and circumstances in which the two valuable pieces of pre-

ferment, of Sherborne Hospital *, and the First Stall †, were given to their present possessors, evinced, in the one instance, the disinterested liberality of the gift, and in the other, the high and sacred obligation of a promise operating upon his mind after the person to whom it was made had been long dead; at the same time that, by disappointing the application of an opulent relation ‡, from whom he had expectations, his Lordship lessened such hopes, as otherwise he might more reasonably have entertained.

The hospitality which he maintained at Durham and Auckland, well became his birth and station. Where men share freely of the luxuries they give, it may be difficult to assign the motives of the giver, and exactly to ascertain how much proceeds from genuine hospitality, and how much from the love of personal indulgence. Of his motives there could be no such doubt: his tem-

* "Of *Sherborne Hospital*." He allowed Dr. Dampier, the late Dean of Durham, to resign *Sherborne Hospital*, when his health was visibly declining, in favour of his son, partly to oblige a mutual friend, and partly out of regard to the Dean, and the deserved estimation he was held in at Durham.

† "And *the First Stall*." After the Duke of Newcastle's death, the Duchess of Newcastle requested his Lordship (at that time Bishop of Bangor) to prefer Dr. Cooper, if ever it should be in his power; and he promised that he would. Many years after her death, the First Stall became vacant, and he gave it to Dr. Cooper, who did not even expect it would be offered to him. A very near relation of the Bishop's was at that time within a few months of being of age to take priest's orders, and it might have been kept for him, as an intimate friend of his Lordship's, who was then a dignified clergyman, and has since been made a bishop, offered to hold it, giving a bond of resignation. His Lordship disapproved of bonds of resignation; but that consideration did not weigh with him in this particular case.

It may here casually be observed, that no man perhaps ever had a greater aversion to what in common discourse is called a job. He was too upright to condescend to obtain his ends by artifices or practices which in any view might have the appearance of collusion.

‡ "An *opulent relation*." The opulent relation was Safford Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, *Manor of Cheshire*, and one of the richest Commoners in England. The application was made after Mr. Egerton was old and infirm, had lost his only child, and might leave his property to whom he pleased.

peyance restrained him from partaking of what his liberality afforded to others, and he sat daily with a rigid abstinence, at a table supplied with every delicacy: he took care it should be regulated with the utmost taste: it was plenty under the controul of elegance. His attention, his manners and conversation gave an additional relish to the whole, and made the society of his house complete. Instead of setting apart particular days, as had been customary, his house was always open, always filled by his numerous relations and friends, and the nobility, clergy, and principal families of the diocese.

Such was the wise œconomy preserved by his Lordship, that the expence attending his hospitality and munificence was no obstruction to his well-directed benefactions. Besides many gifts and charities bestowed on indigent Clergymen and their families, and other deserving characters in distress, with a delicacy that gave them a double value, and which, during his life, were industriously concealed, he continued to his death all the bounties he had annually given in his two former dioceses of Bangor, and of Lichfield and Coventry, as well as all the numerous benefactions of his predecessors at Durham, increasing those to the Sons of the Clergy, whom he was particularly solicitous to support, and those to the Infirmary at Newcastle.

• To St. Ann's Chapel in Auckland, to the schools of Wolsingham, Norton, and many other places, he gave particular benefactions; and, whenever it was practicable, he made it a condition of his consent, upon the inclosure of waste lands, that twenty or thirty acres should be given to the living, where it was small, over and above the allotment to which it was entitled.

To the county, in general, he was a great benefactor, as well as to the copyholders in particular. He promoted the inclosure of Walling Fen in Howdenshire, which could never have been accomplished without his interposition, on account of the many opposite interests concerned in it, by which six thousand acres were drained and cultivated, and now present the agreeable and useful prospect of numerous farms and cottages, a new town, and a navigation *.

He applied to Parliament to exonerate the copyholders of Lanchester-fell, and Hamstee's-fell, of the Lord's right to the timber, a measure highly useful and liberal; in consequence of which, many trees are planted on a surface of nearly thirty thousand acres, and are become already ornamental to the country, and will in time be useful to the nation.

He consented to an act of parliament for enfranchising certain copyholders in the manor of Howdenshire, for the accommodation and convenience of the tenants, by enabling them to convey their lands with more ease and safety, and at the same time without prejudice to the Lord.

In the great flood of November 1771, the whole of the Bridge over the Tyne, between Newcastle and Gateshead, was either swept away, or so much damaged as to render the taking it down necessary. Of the expence of rebuilding it, the see of Durham was subject to one third, and the corporation of Newcastle to the remainder. Parliament enabled the Bishop to raise, by life annuities, chargeable upon the see, a sum sufficient for re-building his proportion. The Surveyors for the Bishop and Corporation disagreeing, the bridge is not rebuilt upon a regular plan, which was so contrary to his Lordship's wishes, that he offered to advance to the Corporation the amount of his one third, that they might undertake the management of the whole, and finish it uniformly; which proposal was not accepted. In the progress of this business, he not only consented that his expence should be enlarged, but likewise that his income should be diminished; for he agreed to the widening of the new bridge, by which the expences of re-building were increased; and then, to alleviate the losses of his tenants who had houses on the old bridge, he gave them full leases for building upon the new, without taking any fine; but as building upon the new bridge would impair the beauty of it, and be an inconvenience to the public, he gave up his own interests in the sites of the houses, on condition, that his tenants should have an equivalent on another spot, upon agreeing not to build upon the new bridge; and he then procured it to be enacted by parliament, that no

* Navigation, sec.] From Market Weighston to the Humber,

houses should, in future, be built upon the new bridge, though the renewal of the leases of the buildings that otherwise might have been erected thereon, would have produced him a considerable income.

The important rights of property, which had been long in dispute between the see and the respectable family of Clavering, were brought by his means to an amicable conclusion; and the rights of boundary, which his predecessors had long been litigating, were fully ascertained: and when, by authority of parliament, he granted a lease of the estates in question, for three lives, he gave the fine he received for the lease to his lessee of the mines, in consideration of the expences which were formerly incurred by him in defending the right.

It may truly be considered a no small proof of his moderation, that notwithstanding, for nearly seventeen years, he held the bishoprick of Durham, in which the rights of property are so various and extensive, the persons with whom he had to transact business so numerous, and in their expectations, perhaps, not always reasonable, he had during that whole period but one law-suit: and though there are in these times certainly no improper prejudices in favour of the claims of the Church, that law-suit was, by a jury of the county, determined in his favour. It was instituted to prevent the *onus* of repairing the road between Auckland-park and the river Wear from being fixed upon his successors, to whose interests he was always properly attentive.

He adjusted the quota of the land-tax of the estates in London belonging to the see, procuring to himself and his successors, an abatement of 13-20ths of what had been before unduly paid; and he greatly increased the rents of the episcopal demesnes at Stockton.

His additions and improvements at the episcopal palaces, offices and grounds, did equal credit to his taste and liberality. Exclusively of such as he made in the castle and offices at Durham, by sitting up the great breakfast-room, now used as a drawing-room, and by enlarging and repairing the stables, and their dependencies; at Auckland-castle,

where he chiefly resided, his improvements were equally well judged, and much more various and expensive. At the north-east entrance of Auckland-demefne, which, in the approach from Durham, opens the extensive and magnificent scene of the park and castle, he built a porter's lodge and a gate-way, and ornamented these with large plantations: and the new apartments at the south of the castle, which were begun by his predecessors, he completed, and made into a magnificent suite of rooms. The great room he fitted up, and new furnished the chapel. The steward's house, as well as the offices and stables, he enlarged, repaired, and altered into regular buildings; and he lowered the walls of the court and bowling-green, to the great beauty of the scenery from the house. With the monies arising from the sale of the rents and fines in Howdenshire, he bought the Park closes, the Haver closes, and other grounds adjoining to the park, with some houses and tenements in Auckland; he considerably extended the park wall, intending to continue it round the whole: the kitchen garden he greatly enlarged, and secured it by a stone pier from the river Gaunles: he built another stone pier and wall, to cover part of the park from the ravages of the river Wear; he embanked against the Gaunles in its whole course through the park, and formed in it many beautiful falls. He ornamented the park and demefne lands with various plantations, draining and improving the whole with much judgment, and especially the park farm, which he inclosed. All the grounds he kept in the very neatest order, employing the oldest and most indigent persons in the neighbourhood. In Belbourne wood, he cut several walks and ridings, and totally re-built the lodge-house and farm, which presents a beautiful object to the castle.

Notwithstanding all these expences, he was liberal and indulgent to his tenants, remitting many fines, and taking no more than one year's rent for a renewal of seven years, or one life: attempts, however, were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence *.

He

* Attempts were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence." A Gentleman applied to his Lordship to exchange a life, which he stated to be a very good one, and said, that the reason which induced him to make this request, was merely that he had a quarrel with the

He discharged all the duties of his high and arduous station with a steadiness that was very remarkable: he not only knew what was right, but acted firmly to that knowledge: though he set a proper value upon the opinions of mankind, no man was less under the influence of vain popularity; and when, upon reflection, he had thoroughly satisfied his own mind, regardless of the world and the world's law, he would never suffer the prejudices of others to supersede and cancel the higher obligations of what he conceived to be his duty. This firmness of disposition, advantageous in so many points of view, fitted him peculiarly for the administration of the great and various powers with which he was entrusted.

It is not always that men distinguished in public, appear to advantage in their private characters. We shall consider the life of our late Prelate in both these views, and each will throw a lustre upon the other. In the following sketch, we mean to delineate such select traits only as are not common to all other men, but were more peculiar in him.

His person was tall and well formed; it had both elegance and strength: his countenance was ingenuous, animated, and engaging. By nature, he was endowed with strong and lively parts, a good temper, and an active disposition. Descended from noble ancestors, and initiated, from his birth, in the most honourable connections, his manners and sentiments were cast, from an early age, in the happiest mould, and gave all the advantages of that ease and propriety of behaviour which were so very observable even in the most indifferent actions of his life.

In his address there was a peculiar mixture of dignity and affability, by

the man, and wished to have nothing to do even with his name; whereas the fact was, that the quarrel, if ever it had taken place, was certainly made up; and the man, whose life in the lease was desired to be exchanged, was dying, and was attended by a physician at the expence of the lessee.

“*When pressed by improper questions,*” &c.] The following are two instances, among the many that might be alluded to:—1^o a gentleman who indulged rather an unnecessary curiosity, in inquiring of him what he inherited from his father? what was his wife's fortune? and what was the value of his living of Ross? He answered to the first question, “not so much as he expected;” to the second, “not so much as was reported;” and to the third, “more than he made of it.”

“A Gentleman requiring of him the renewal of a lease, upon terms far short of its real value, and the Bishop refusing, the Gentleman assigned as a reason why the proposal ought to be accepted, that his Lordship was in such a declining state of health, as to render his life very precarious, implying that it was very improbable he should live long: upon this the Bishop very readily remarked, “Since that was the case, the Gentleman must be convinced, that his own interest was but a secondary consideration to him, and his principal object must be to do no injury to his successors.”

which he had the remarkable art both of encouraging those who were diffident, and checking those who were presumptuous.

The vivacity of his spirits, and conversation, and the peculiar propriety of his manners, made him universally admired and caressed.

His memory was accurate and extensive. In describing the characters, and in relating the anecdotes and transactions, with which he had been acquainted, he took particular delight; and this, when his health permitted, he did with much spirit, and often with the utmost pleasantry and humour; but scrupulously taking care; that the desire of ornamenting any narrative should never, in the smallest degree, induce him to depart from the truth of it. With so rare and happy a talent for description, with a mind stored with much information, and a memory very retentive, he was one of the most instructive and entertaining of companions: his conversation was enriched with pertinent and useful observations, and enlivened by genuine wit and humorous anecdote.

He had a very peculiar art of extricating himself with much immediate address from those little embarrassments which perplex and confound many, and which often occur in society from the awkwardness of others, or from a concurrence of singular and unexpected circumstances. When pressed by improper questions, instead of being offended with them himself, or giving offence by his replies, he had a talent of returning very ready and very dextrous answers.

In every sort of emergency, as well in personal danger, as in difficulties of an inferior nature, he shewed an un-

common presence of mind. He possessed a great reach of understanding, and was singularly gifted with a quick and ready judgement, deciding rightly upon the instant * when it was necessary. No man was better qualified, or at the same time more averse to give his opinion; which, upon many occasions, he found a difficulty in avoiding, its value being so well known, that it was often solicited by his friends; and, when he was prevailed upon, he delivered it rather with the humility of one who asked, than with the authority of one who gave advice.

In forming his friendships, he was as cautious as he was steady and uniform in adhering to them. He was extremely partial to the friendships of his youth, and made a particular point of being useful to those with whom he had been thus early connected.

It is remarkable, that there did not, upon any occasion, exist in his mind the least desire of revenge. Men who are open and entire in their friendships, are commonly so in their enmities; with him it was otherwise; for, though not without a sense of injuries, he was at all times forgiving. Happy in this disposition, his resentments of course were short, and his friendships lasting.

In all the domestic relations of life †, he was exemplary as a husband, a master, and a parent. Instead of holding over his children an authority founded upon interest, during his life he put them into possession of a great part of such fortunes as they would have inherited from him upon his death, willing to have their obedience proceed, not merely from a sense of duty, but from gratitude, and from pure disinterested affection.

Of civil, political, and religious liberty, he had formed just notions, and was firmly attached to the constitution in Church and State. He had an extensive knowledge both of men and such of which he studiously avoided any display. It may be said with the utmost truth, that in every action of his life, however deserving of praise, he rather declined than courted it; and whenever any thing that had a tendency to his commendation was accidentally introduced into conversation either by his friends or dependants, so far from thinking it his due, he appeared rather to suspect the one of partiality, and the other of flattery. This aversion to show and parade ran through the whole of his character, so much that the several public appearances and processions his station required, which might be considered as a part, and to many would have been a pleasing part of their duty, were irksome to him. The same freedom from ostentation was observable with regard to his literary endowments; and from that motive, as well as from his abhorrence of controversy, and perhaps also from a conviction that there were already too many writers, he was ever disinclined to write for the public ‡. His merit as a scholar was, however, well known, and properly estimated, by such of his private friends as were themselves distinguished by their erudition §.

In the early part of his life he was fond of those manly exercises which give strength and vigour both to the body and mind, without suffering them to interrupt his studies: a practice which, thus regulated, instead of being injurious, is serviceable to learning, and which men, eminent for their judgement, have lamented was not more cultivated and improved. His usual

* "Deciding rightly upon the instant, &c."] Θύσιω; μὲν δύναμι, μάλιστα δὲ βερυχότη; κατὰ τὸ δὴ ἔτος αὐτοσχιδιάζειν τὰ δεῦτα ἰγυῖλο.

THUCYDIDES DE THEMISTOCLE, lib. 1. sect. 138.

† "In all the domestic relations of life," &c.] His Lordship was married a second time, on the 31st of March 1782, to Mary, sister of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. who survived him without issue.

‡ "He was ever disinclined to write for the public."] He left nothing behind him in print, except three sermons; one preached before the Lords, the 11th of February 1757, being a general fast; another before the Lords, the 30th of January 1761; and a third before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the 18th of February 1763.

§ "By such of his friends as were themselves distinguished by their erudition."] Amongst many others, we may name Archbishop Secker, Benson Bishop of Gloucester, Butler Bishop of Durham, the late Lord Lyttelton, the late Lord Egremont, the late Mr. George Grenville, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, Mr. Ansty, Mr. Richard Owen Cambridge, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. J. Nourse, author of several pieces of poetry in Dodley's Collection, Dr. Cronall, Dr. William Dwyer, &c. &c.

relaxations were such as yet exercised
 Understanding: chess was his favourite
 amusement, and he played well at
 the game. The Greek and Latin
 languages were familiar to him. He
 spoke the French and Italian languages;
 and wrote and spoke his own with
 purity and precision. Of books he had
 a competent knowledge, and collected
 a good library. In every thing he had
 a pure taste. — In history, anecdotes,
 and memoirs, in the *belles-lettres*, in
 the arts and sciences, and in whatever
 else may be supposed to fall within the
 circle of polite education, he was by
 no means uninstructed.

But the feature which in him was as
 prominent as it is lovely, was a perfect
 union of dignity and humility. In so-
 ciety, with persons of his own rank,
 he maintained his equality; and in his
 intercourse with the inferior ranks of
 men, where vice did not forbid, he
 stooped with the utmost condescension
 to the lowest. To all who had any
 business or concerns with him, he was
 accessible and sincerely affable, and more
 especially to the inferior clergy.

Benevolent to man, and reverent
 towards God, he considered himself in
 the comprehensive view of one bound
 by the tie of fraternity to all men; and
 his whole conduct bespoke him only
 ambitious, as far as human frailty will
 permit, of humbly imitating HIM, who
 is the patron of all. By good works,
 he manifested the sincerity of his faith;
 "True religion," said he, in one of
 his discourses, "consists in the love of
 God and the love of our neighbour;
 not in an empty profession of love to
 God, but in such a love as will manifest
 itself by faith, obedience and adoration;
 and in such a love of our neighbour, as

must prove itself to be undissembled,
 disinterested, and productive of all so-
 cial virtues. But let us never be un-
 mindful," continued he, "that the first
 and great duty is the love of God, or
 piety; for it is this which must give
 life and spirit to the performance of
 every other duty: in fine, it is this
 which exalts our morality into christi-
 tianity, and it is christianity alone
 which can entitle us to a lasting hap-
 piness."

His health had been declining for
 many years, and though he was neither
 so old nor so infirm as to look upon death
 as a release, he lived as if he hourly
 expected it; striving however to pre-
 serve life by every proper means, va-
 luing the gift, and blessing the GIVER,
 but resigned at all times to yield it at
 his will. He considered his dissolution,
 not with the false pride of a stoic, but
 with the religious indifference of a
 Christian philosopher. To the last he
 retained his faculties, and reviewed the
 main transactions and occurrences of
 his life, gratefully acknowledging
 what happiness he had experienced,
 and how good God had been to him:
 and when the debt came to be paid, he
 resigned his breath calmly, and with-
 out a groan, and with such composure
 and expressions, as seemed to antici-
 pate, in ardent hope, the possession of
 a better country, and bespoke that the
 soul and body had agreed to part only
 for a time, as friends, to meet in truer
 and sublimer love.

He died at his house in Grosvenor
 Square, London, on the 18th of Ja-
 nuary 1787, and, by his own express
 desire, was privately interred in St.
 James's Church, under the commu-
 nion table, near his father.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXIX.

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

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 330.]

THE six last lines of Col. 1. P. 330,
 of our last DROSSIANA should run
 thus:

By instinct learned, by creation wise,
 Experience fatal to itself supplies:

The bard's high rapture sees with cold
 disdain, [vain;
 And hears the sage his wisdom pour in
 And sad calamity but vainly tries
 To purge the film from its distemper'd
 eyes.

FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES.

1731. They have found a way in the City to borrow 30,000l. for the Prince, at ten per cent. interest, to pay his crying debts to Tradespeople. But I doubt that sum will not go very far. The salaries in the Prince's family are 25,000l. a year, besides a good deal of expence at Clifden in building and furniture; and the Prince and Princess's allowance for their cloaths is 6000l. a year each. I am sorry there is such an increase of expence more than in former times, when there was more money a great deal. And I really think it would have been more for the Prince's interest, if his Counsellors had advised him to live only as a *great man*, and to give the reasons for it; and in doing so he would have made a better figure, and been safer; for nobody that does not get by it themselves, can possibly think the contrary method a *right one*."

"*Sarah Duchess of Marlborough's Opinions*," 12mo, p. 99.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,

In the year 1564 Buchanan made some elegant verses upon the Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley, and also on a diamond ring in the form of a heart, which Mary sent in the same year to Elizabeth Queen of England. They are published in an account of the life and writings of George Buchanan by Mons. Le Clerc, and may be thus translated:

This gem behold, the emblem of my heart,

Eron, which my Cousin's image ne'er shall part

Clear in its lustre, spotless does it shine,
As clear, as spotless, is this heart of mine!

What tho' the stone a greater hardness wears,

Superior firmness still the figure bears.

King James the First gave this ring to Sir Thomas Warner. It is now in the possession of his great-grandson.

MARTIN LUTHER,

This great man in his Table-Talk says, "The High Germans are more simple and more affect the truth than Italians, Spaniards, English, &c. which their languages do demonstrate. The French are otherwise than they speak, and speak otherwise than they mean.

My countrymen the Germans love drinking too much; they are possessed with a thirsty Devil called *Quass* and-

SIR GEORGE ETHERIDGE,

Sir George was Envoy at the Court of Ratibon, and wrote the following Letter from that City to Mr. DAYDEN:

"You know I am no flatterer, and therefore will excuse me when I tell you, I cannot endure you should arrogate a thing to yourselfe you have not the least pretence to: is it not enough you excell in so many eminent vertues, but you must bee a putting in for a vice, which all the world knowes is properly my province? If you persist in your claim to Lazines, you will be thought as affected in it as Montagne is when he complains of the want of memory. What soull has ever been more active then your own, what countrey, nay what corner of the earth, has it not travelled into? whose bosome has it not dyved into, and informed itselfe there so perfectly of all the secrets of mens hearts, that only the Great King whose image it bears knowes them better? I, whose every action of my life is a wittnes of my idleness, little thought that you, who have raised so many immortal monuments of your industry, durst have set up to be my rival: But to punish you I will distinguish. You have no share of that noble lazines of the mind, which all I write make out my just title to; but as for that of the body, I can let you come in for a snack, without any jealousy.

"Tho' I have not been able formerly to forbear playing the fool in verse and prose, I have now judgement enough to know how much I ventured, and am rather amazed at my good fortune then vain upon a little success, and did I not feel my own error, the commendation you gave me would be enough to persuade me of it. A woman who has been luckily thought agreeable, has not reason to be proud when she hears herselfe extravagantly praised by any undoubted beauty: it wou'd be a pretty thing for a man who has learned of his own head to scrape on the fiddle, to enter in the list with the greatest m^o in the science of musick; it is not to contend with you in writing, but to vie with you in kyndness that makes me send of your correspondence, and I hope my want of art in friendship will make

make you forgett the faults it makes
 commit in writing. I have not time
 to acquainte you how I lyke my
 I enjoyment; nature no more intend-
 Fine for a politician when she did you
 or a courtier; but since I am em-
 bark'd I will endeavour not to be
 wanting in my duty; it concerns me
 nearly, for should I be shipwrack'd,
 the season is too far gone to expect
 another adventure. The conversation
 I have with the Ministers here im-
 proves me dayley, more in philosophic
 than in policy, and shows me that the
 most necessaie part of it is better to be
 learn'd in the wide world, than in the
 gardens of Epicurus. I am glad to
 hear your son is in the office, hoping
 now and then by your favour to have
 the benefit of a letter from him. Pray
 tell Sr Henry these, his honesty and
 good understanding have made me love
 him ever since I knew him; if we
 meet in England againe he may find
 the gravity of this place has fitted me
 for his Spanish humor. I was so pleas-
 ed with reading your letter, that I was
 vexed at the last proof you gave me
 of your laziness, the not finding in your
 heart to turn over the peaper: in that
 you have had the better of me; but I
 will aiwayes renounce that darling sin
 rather than omitt any thing which
 may give you an assurance of my being
 faithfully and &c.

"GEO. ETHERIDGE."

Extract from an Original Letter of
 Mr. WIGMORE, Under Secretary of
 State, to Sir GEO. ETHERIDGE, co-
 pied from Sir George's Correspon-
 dence with the Scotch College at
 Ratisbon.

"Last night was buried Mad. Ellin
 Gwyn, the D. of St. Alban's mother.
 She has made a very formal will, and
 died richer than she seemed to be whilst
 she lived. She is said to have died
 piously and penitently; and as she dis-
 pensed several charities in her life time,
 so she left several such legacies at her
 death; but what is much admired is,
 she died worth and left to D. of St.
 Alban's, *vixis & modis*, about 1,000,000l.
 sterling, a great many say more, few
 less."

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

A Lady of high rank, and of ex-
 quisite discernment, observed of the
 difference between the wit of this No-

bleman and that of his contemporary
 Lord Bath, that the one was always
 striving to be witty, and the other could
 not help being so.

The following *Original Letter* of
 Lord Chesterfield, when he was only
 Lord Stanhope, will shew, that even in
 very early life he had that mean opinion
 of the Ladies, which might have been
 more readily forgiven him when he be-
 came old and peevish.

To BUBB DODDINGTON, Esq.

Dear Sir,

"WE have both had the luck we
 could have wished for; for I have had
 the happiness to receive your letters,
 and find by them that you have escaped
 the trouble of mine.

"Your last gave me some hopes of
 seeing you here this winter; but I am
 since informed, that I must be some
 time longer without that satisfaction.
 How far your public spirit may prevail
 I can't tell, and make you prefer your
 country's service to any other consid-
 eration; but setting that motive aside,
 I believe you would not be unwilling
 to see London again, nor like it the
 worse for coming from Madrid; the
 gravity and reservedness of the one
 may be very good preparation towards
 tasting the other.

"If you have a great turn to poli-
 tics, you will find here ample matter
 for the exercise of that talent; never
 were more speculations, and to less
 purpose, than now; for the mystery of
 State is become, like that of Godliness,
 ineffable and incomprehensible; and
 has likewise the same good luck, of
 being thought the finer for not being
 understood.

"As for the gay part of the town,
 you would find it much more flourishing
 than you left it. Balls, Assemblies,
 and Masquerades have taken place of
 dull formal visiting days, and the Wo-
 men are become much more agreable
 trifles than they were designed.

"I can't omit telling you that puns
 are extremely in vogue, and the licence
 very great; the variation of three or
 four letters in a word of six breaks no
 squares, insomuch that an indifferent
 punster may make a very good figure
 in the best companies.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant,

"STANHOPE."

August 20, 1716.

DR.

DR. BERKELEY.

This excellent Prelate was blest with a son of wonderful serionsness and solidity of mind, and of a most heavenly disposition, who died in his childhood. Master Berkeley once asked his father, what was the meaning of the words Cherubim and Seraphim, which occur in the Holy Scripture and the Service of the Church. The answer returned was, Cherubim is an Hebrew word signifying *Knowledge*; Seraphim is another word of the same language, signifying *Flame*; from whence it is inferred, that Cherubim are orders of Celestial Beings excelling in knowledge; the Seraphim celestial likewise, excelling in Divine Affection. The child replied, "I hope that when I die I shall be one of the Seraphim, for I had rather Love God than Know all things."

ABBE MAURY.

This intrepid and eloquent defender of the Rights of his Sovereign, in his Treatise upon Eloquence, has this excellent observation: "A la Cour on perd non seulement le bonheur, mais la faculté d'être heureux ailleurs."—"At Court one not only loses one's happiness, but even the power of being happy anywhere else."

Abbe Maury somewhere calls Telemachus, "Le Manuel des Souverains." It is surely a better book to put into the hands of Princes than into those of ordinary Masters and Mistres. It is more peculiarly directed to their high situation; it more particularly defines their duties, and prescribes their conduct.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

M. le Comte de Charost had two brothers, the Count of Bethune and the Archbishop of Tours. Cardinal Richelieu was one day complaining to him of the conduct of the Archbishop. "Does not your Eminence know (said the Count) that of many brothers the greatest simplicity is always brought up to the Church." "Many thanks to you, Sir, for the compliment," replied the Ecclesiastical Prime Minister.

The revenues of the Cardinal were about fifty thousand pounds a year, and he gave near seven thousand a year in

pensions to men of letters: he expended in that honourable manner the money which his table would have cost him, which he could not pretend to keep, as he was a great valetudinarian. Richelieu gave Desmaretz the sketch of his Comedy called *Les Visionnaires*.

FONTENELLE

was a man much liked in society. He was a man of pleasantry, and at the same time a man of indifference. A Lady one day asked Montesquieu how Fontenelle came to be so well received in company. "C'est parcequ'il n'aime personne," was the answer;—"because he has no strong attachments." Some one asked Fontenelle, one day, if he had ever written any epigrams. "Yes," said he, "I have had the folly to write many, but I never had the malignity to publish one." The Regent asked Fontenelle one day, what he was in general to think of the different verses that were addressed to him. "Sir," replied he, "that they are good for nothing; and ninety-nine times in a hundred you will think rightly."

GODEAU,

Bishop of Grasse, in one of his Poems, speaking of the art of medicine, says,
Cet art qui fait le meurtre avec impunité,
Et dans notre foiblesse accroit l'autorité.

The art of physick with a licence kills,
And keeps its empire by our fancied ills;

DESMARAIS.

One cannot help loving the character of the author of that excellent French Comedy *L'IMPERTINENT* for the following lines, which he wrote in answer to some one who desired to know what were his wishes and what his objects in life:

A peu de frais en verité
Les Dieux peuvent me satisfaire,
Qu'ils me laissent le necessaire,
Et qu'ils m'accordant la santé;
Je fais du reste mon affaire.

The Fates at small expence may blest
Me with each means of happiness:

When Mr. was dismissed being Prime Minister, he became ill, and sent for Sir William Duncanson, who asked the servant who came for him, what ailed his master? "He has a low complaint, Sir," was the answer. "I never in my life," replied he, "knew a Minister out of place without a bilious complaint."

Let them enough of money grant
 To keep me merely free from want,
 And in their kindness health supply,
 I care not what they else deny;
 From the resources of my mind
 Each other comfort I can find.

It was a favourite saying of Desmarteais, that if men of letters could be

brought to agree well together, in spite of their small numbers they would govern the world. To a friend of his who had wrote some satirical verses, he said, "Give up this scandalous and shameful manner of writing, if you wish to have any intimacy with me. If you write another satire, remember we break for ever."

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF DIVINES AND POETS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, May 15.

ON consulting the works of a Theological Writer admitted into every library, and highly applauded by our most approved Bibliographers, I was particularly struck with the instances in which he has been preceded by some distinguished votaries of the Muses, and followed by others. You perceive I am not alluding to the short-lived performances of our modern polemical champions. The author I mean is St. Augustin, the celebrated Bishop of Hippo, one of the most eminent and classical authors among the ancient teachers of the church, who is spoken of as having had much taste, in the earlier part of his life, for plays and poems.

In "The City of God," a headless race of men, "*sine ceruice, oculos habentes in bumeris,*" are spoken of indeed as only matter of tradition; but in the thirty-eighth of the "Sermons to his Brethren in the Desert," he expressly mentions, that on his going into Ethiopia to preach the Gospel, accompanied by other servants of Christ, he saw many such; "*vidimus multos homines ac mulieres capita non habentes, sed oculos grossos fixos in pectore, cetera membra equalia nobis habentes.*"

Our great dramatic bard Shakespeare introduces the Moor Othello relating how he won the heart of his beautiful Desdemona by the wonderful accounts with which he entertained her

"Of men whose heads
 Do grow beneath their shoulders."

Before the days of the above-mentioned Holy Father, Homer among the Greeks, and Virgil among the Romans, not to mention their herd of imitators, without undertaking such perilous voyages as the Saint, had much to relate concerning the form and manners of Polydame and his one-eyed brethren, whose remembrance they have perpetuated. Should poets be charged

with speaking at random, it is a sufficient justification of them, that Augustin both saw and conversed with men "*unum oculum tantum in fronte habentes.*" whom he represents as a distinct tribe, and takes care to inform us of their having virtuous High Priests; he mentions just before, his being at that time Bishop of Hippo, and his head, while he took up the pen, was evidently filled with sacerdotal ideas.

"The Elvira" of Mr. Mallet, a tragedy, performed with great applause in 1763, contained a sentiment on the unhappiness of Royalty, which once struck me as original; but I have since been enabled to trace it upwards, in retrograde order, to a period full three centuries distant, when it was mentioned as an old saying: perhaps some of your readers will be so kind as to inform me from what source it originally proceeds. In "Elvira" it runs nearly, if not exactly, thus:

"Did the beggar know
 The splendid misery that's lodg'd within
 The circle of a Crown, he would not stoop
 His palsied hand to lift it from the dust,
 And be its wearer."

In the third act of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Double Marriage," Fer-rand, the Tyrant of Naples, says to a Court Parasite,

"Didst thou but feel
 The weighty sorrows which sit on a Crown,
 Tho' thou should'st find one in the streets,
 Castruccio,
 Thou wouldst not think it worth the taking
 up."

In a Theological Miscellany collected by the Rev. Ed. Browne, and published in two volumes folio, London, 1690, under the title of "De Rebus Expectandis ac Fugiendis," occurs the following passage, in an harangue on the donation of Constantine, by Laurentius Valla, who died at Rome in 1457.

"Sapiens illud Regis dictum celebrari solet:

*quod quam ferunt traditum sibi diadema
 persequam capiti imponeret, re entum diu
 considerasse ac dixisse: O nobilem magis
 quam foucem pannum; quem si quis pe-*

*nitus agnosceret quam multis sollicitudini-
 bus periculisque ac miseris sis refertus, et
 bumi quidem jacentem vellet tollere.*

L. L.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS elegant building, now removed from Water-lane, Thames-street, to its present situation on Tower-hill, does credit to its architect, Mr. Wyatt, whose genius is said to have been cramped by the obstinacy of one who possessed some property adjoining.— The Society, to which it belongs, was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, Kut. Commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned Prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of “The Master Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement; in the Parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent.”

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and eighteen Elder Brethren; but the inferior members are of an unlimited number, for every master or mate expert in navigation may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the Elder Brethren, when removed by death or otherwise.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Elder Brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers:

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.
2. The examination of the masters of his Majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the River Thames; and the americing all persons who presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20*l*.
3. The setting the several rates of passage, and erecting light-houses and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of na-

vigation; to which light-houses all ships pay one halfpenny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the River Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea.

5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of 5*l*. for each offence.

6. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants service.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty, or the judgment of the Court of Admiralty.

To this Company belongs the Ballast Office for clearing and deepening the River Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed; and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

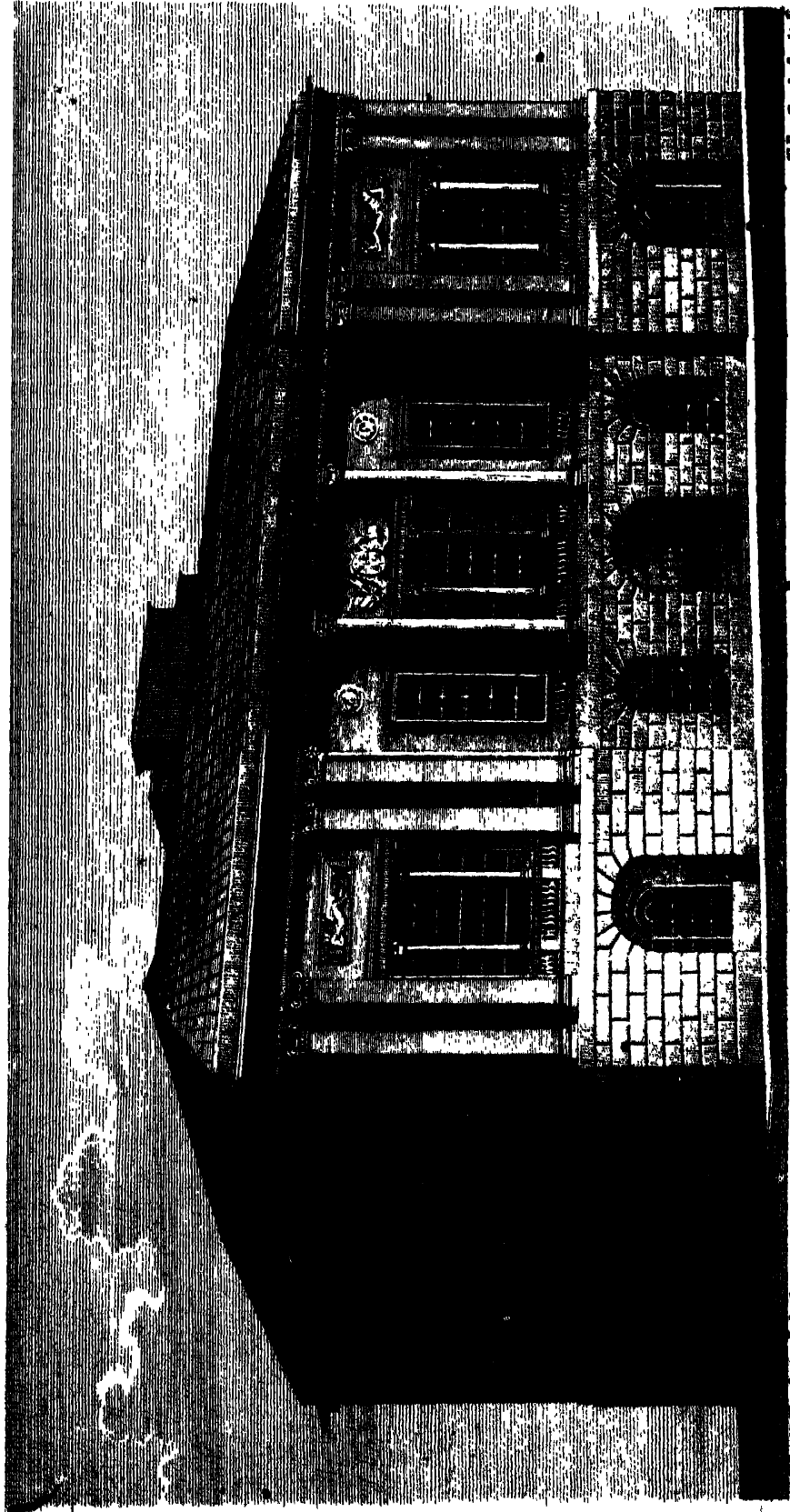
In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this Fraternity, they are by their charter impowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500*l*. *per annum*; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons to the like amount of 500*l*. *per annum*, clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this Company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about 6000*l*.

Their meetings are generally on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but their courts are not constantly fixed to a set time.

Among the curiosities preserved in the Old Hall of the Trinity House were a flag taken from the Spaniards by the brave Sir Francis Drake, whose picture is also there; a large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged, and two large globes; and in the parlour were five large drawings, curiously performed by the pen, of several engagements at sea in the reign of King Charles II.

European Magazine.



W. H. Sturt

TRINITY HOUSE, TOWER HILL.

O N P R O P H E C I E S .

[Concluded from Page 299.]

PROPHECIES have a wonderful effect upon the vulgar mind. Hence those whose province it has been to deceive have so frequently had recourse to them. The enlightened heathen nations (I mean Greece and Rome) had their auguries and their oracles. They have the same hold on the public mind among the barbarians; and the Mahometans, though the Alcoran appears to discountenance them, are greatly affected by them. Those of the Christian faith who, in their religious practice, have approached the nearest to Heathen Rome, I mean the Roman Catholics, have invariably suffered themselves to be deluded by pretended miracles and prophecies. For an excellence in one or other of these supernatural qualifications every saint in their calendar stands distinguished. Most of the vulgar predictions which have prevailed among the lower classes of the people in different parts of England, have been traditionally handed down from the Monkish times. The monasteries were very productive of miracles and prophecies; the latter were generally worded in a barbarous verse, either English or Latin, and couched in such ambiguous terms as easily to admit of very different applications. At the dissolution of the Abbeyes, there were a great number of prophecies by way of hindering the progress of the Reformation. But there were two that, according to the most credible authority, had a singular accomplishment. There was in *Wales* a large image, clumsily carved out of a tree, called *Darvel Gathberne*, of which an old prediction went that it should burn a *Forest*. To counteract this, the image was sent up in the reign of Henry the Eighth to London; where it was made a stake to burn a friar called *Forest*; who was condemned for denying the King's supremacy.

There was another prophecy in *Glastonbury-Abbey*, that a *Whiting* should swim on the *Torr*. The people believed from it that, one day or other, the sea should cover that part of the country. But in the same reign, the last Abbot of that abbey, called *Whiting*; for refusing to take the oaths of obedience to

the King, and to give up the abbey, was hanged on the top of the *Torr*.

After the establishment of the Reformation, the influence of popular predictions upon the public mind was very great, and oftentimes seriously alarming. What is more surprising is, that men of the most shining abilities were credulous in this respect. When the subject of Queen Elizabeth's marriage was considered, Lord Chancellor Burleigh, then Secretary Cecil, cast her nativity, by which he pronounced, that "the Queen had not much inclination to marriage; yet that her wedlock would be very happy to her: that she should be somewhat elder when she entered into matrimony: and that then she would have a young man, that was never before married: that she then should be in the thirty-first year of her age. that she should have but one husband. Then for the *quality* of the man: That he should be a foreigner: that (especially towards the middle of her age) she should not much delight in wedlock: that she should obey and reverence her husband, and have him in great respect: that she should arrive at a prosperous married estate; but slowly, and after much countel taken, and the common rumour of it every where, and after very great disputes and arguings concerning it for many years, by divers persons, before it should be effected; and then she should become a bride without any impediment: that her husband should die first: and yet she should live long with her husband; and should possess much of his estate. For *children*, but few, yet very great hope of one son, that should be strong, famous, and happy, in his mature age: and one daughter *."

Unfortunately for the Secretary's credit as a prophet, or an astrologer, her Majesty died in a good old age, without ever having had either husband or children.

In the reign of Charles the First, *enthusiasm* produced many prophets, or, what amounted nearly to the same thing, expounders and appliers of the scripture prophecies. One of the most

* Strype's Annals of the Reform, Vol. I. p. 1.

singular of these was Lady Eleanor Davies, wife of the celebrated Sir John Davies, King James's first Attorney-General in Ireland. She was the daughter of Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, and had, as was customary in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for females of quality, a learned education. In 1646, she published an account of herself, and the visions with which she had been favoured, under the title of "The Lady Eleanor, her Appeal. Present this to Mr. Mace, the Prophet of the Most High, his Messenger." In it she says, that she predicted the death of Sir John Davies three days before it happened, because he had destroyed a manuscript farrago of prophecies which she had delivered to Archbishop Abbot, and which that prelate, I suppose, prudently gave to her husband. She further relates, "About two years after the marriage of King Charles the First, I waiting on the Queen as she came from mass or evening service, All-Saints Day, to know what service she pleased to command me, the first question was, *When she should be with child?* I answered, *Oportet habere tempus*, interpreted by the Earl of Carnisle; and the next, *What success the Duke would have, who the Queen said was intrenching, and much forwardness in?*" [This was in his unfortunate expedition to the title of Rbf.] "Answered again, as for his honor, of that he would not bring home much, but his person should return in safety with no little speed; which to neither side gave content, satisfied not his friends, much less such as looked after his death.—Besides [shewing she should have a son] told the Queen, for a time she should be happy. *But how long?* said she. I told her, sixteen years; that was long enough. But by the King's coming-in, our discourse interrupted, saying, *he heard how I foretold my former husband of his death some three days before it.* Said I, I told him of a certain servant of your Majesty's, one extraordinary proper, &c. that forthwith was to come upon earnest business to me, and that he asked me the next day before his death, when I expected my gentleman. To which his Majesty replied, *That was the next way to break his heart*, who was pleased so much to commend my choice without expecting any. And so that time twelve months the Queen conceived of a son; and although had

forgotten me, yet some about her I informed, that her son should go to christening and burying in a day." And in such an unintelligible obscure manner does this English Sibyl declare her revelations, and the wonderful manner of their accomplishment, *ex post facto*. Yet whether it was from her quality, or from the complexion of the times, our *Pythoness* obtained a great celebrity, and was much consulted. At length, she ventured to pronounce such predictions as to the state of the kingdom, that it was found expedient to put a stop to her prophetic career, and she was accordingly committed to close confinement as a lunatic. The triumph of the rebellious party released her from durance after continuing in it two years, and she went on in great repute among the credulous in that turbulent period until the year 1652, when she died. The year preceding she published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Restitution of Prophecy; that buried Talent to be revived. By the Lady Eleanor." 4to. 52 pages.

But for downright unequivocal prediction, commend me to a fanatic of the same age, the noted Presbyterian *Christopher Lowe*, who was beheaded in 1641 for a plot against the rebellious Parliament. He had dreamt over Daniel and the Revelations to such a purpose as to prophesy boldly, that "Great earthquakes and commotions by sea and land should come on in the year 1779; that great wars should be in Germany and America in 1780." So far there is an odd appearance of verification. His next prediction stumbles, viz. "The destruction of popery, or Babylon's fall, in 1795." The next may be true of any year whatever, and in almost every part of the Christian world; he says, that "God will be known by many in the year 1795. This will produce a great man." Perhaps Richard Brothers is this great man, or, what is the same thing, his partizans may conceive him to be so. "The stars will wander, and the moon turn as blood, in 1800; Africa, Asia, and America, will tremble in 1803; a great earthquake over all the world in 1805; God will be universally known by all. Then a general reformation, and peace for ever, when the people shall learn war no more." From all this, it is time to prepare for the Millennium.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon, in his *Essays*, p. 135. ed. 1691, makes the

the following judicious observations upon these kinds of predictions: "My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the fire-side: though, when I say *despised*, I mean it as for belief; for otherwise, the spreading or publishing of them is in no sort to be *despised*; for they have done much mischief. And I see many severe laws made to suppress them. That that hath given them grace, and some credit, consisteth in three things: First, That men mark when they hit, and never mark when they miss; as they do generally also of *dreams*. The second is, that probable conjectures, or obscure traditions, many times turn themselves into *prophecies*, while the nature of man, which coveteth *divination*, thinks it no peril to foretel that which indeed they do but collect: as that of Seneca's verse [*Vident Anni, Secula feris, &c.* MFDFA, 374.]. For so much was then subject to demonstration, that the globe of the earth had great parts beyond the *Atlantic*, which might be probably conceived not to be all sea; and adding thereto the tradition in *Plato's Timæus*, and his *Atlantius* it might encourage one to turn it to a prediction. The third and last (which is the great one) is, that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event passed."

It is not so much to be wondered at, that in the extraordinary aspect of the present times this trait of fanaticism should also be found; but it is, indeed, surprising, that a learned and polished British Senator should fix his eyes with pleasure upon it, and that the weakest of all credulity should so far possess his mind as to induce him to fly in the face of common sense and decorum. The case of Richard Brothers has a pretty near parallel in the English history; I allude to the story of the prophet Hacket, who was executed for blasphemy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His narrative may not be unuseful at the present time.

William Hacket was born in Northamptonshire, of obscure parents. In his youth, it is said, he lived a very debauched life; but in his advanced years, he suddenly became a puritan of the strictest cast. Whether his enthusiasm got the better of his reason, or whether he was set on by a faction, he pretended to extraordinary visions and

revelations, in which he gave out some prophecies on the state of the nation, and the necessity of an ecclesiastical reform to avert the divine vengeance. He was joined, among others, by a gentleman of good family and fortune, called *Coppinger*, and by another person of the name of *Arbington*. These two men, from their close attendance on *Hacket*, persuaded themselves, that they also were inspired, and were the Prophets and Messengers of the Most High. They predicted, that the downfall of popery and the English Ecclesiastical Government was near at hand; that England for its crimes was to suffer, in the year 1591, the complicated evils of famine, pestilence, and war. *Hacket* proclaimed himself the Son of God, and the King of the Universal World. His two co-adjutors told their ignorant followers, "That Christ had appeared to them the night before, not in that body wherewith he dwelleth in the heavens, but with that principal Spirit wherewith he inhabiteth in *Hacket* more fully than in any other: and that *Hacket* was that very Angel which was to come before the Last Day with his fan and sheeps-hook to separate the goats from the sheep; and that he should tread down Satan under his feet, and totally subvert the kingdom of Anti-Christ."

Arbington advised *Coppinger* to anoint the King with the Holy Ghost in the name of the Lord *Jesus Christ*. *Coppinger*, with all lowliness kissing the floor thrice, and bending the knee with all reverence, came to *Hacket*, who put him back, saying, "You need not anoint me, for the Holy Ghost hath anointed me already. • Do ye my Commandments. Go and call through the City, that *Jesus Christ* is come with his fan in his hand to judge the world. If any ask where he is, show him this place; and if they will not believe, let them come and kill me, if they can. As it is most certain that God is in Heaven, so is it no less true, that *Christ* is now come to judgment." Upon this the Missionaries went to impart the glorious tidings. They mounted a cart in *Cheapside*, and there, to a great concourse of people, proclaimed what their master had commanded them; adding, that "they were two Prophets, the one of Mercy, the other of Judgment, given to *Hacket* as assistants in so great a work. And these things they affirmed on the salvation of their souls to be certainly true."

They also declared, " that *Hacket* was the highest and supreme Monarch, and that all the Kings of *Europe* did hold their kingdoms of him as his vassals: that he alone, therefore, was to be obeyed, and the Queen to be deposed." On this King *Hacket* and his colleagues were apprehended. The Monarch was hanged, drawn, and quartered the same year; *Copping* starved himself in prison; and *Arlington*, having received the Royal pardon, recovered his senses,

and published a recantation of his horrible errors *. They who have read *Brothers's* ridiculous Pamphlets, or his *Vindicator's* ridiculous Defences of them, cannot but instantly perceive the affinity between the two Messengers from God. As for Mr. Halhed, I shall make no comparison between either of *Hacket's* subalterns and him; but wish that, at last, he may also recover his reason, and publish a recantation.

W.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

THE Royal Assent was given by Commission to twenty-one Bills, of which the following were the public ones:—The Receipt Duty Bill, the Scotch Distillery Bill, and the Post-office Regulation Bill, the Mackerel and British Fishery Bills, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Registering Vessels' Bill, and the Stafford Militia Bill. The rest were private Bills.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The Duke of Norfolk prefaced his Motion respecting the situation of Earl Fitzwilliam, so hastily recalled from the Government of Ireland, at a very critical and momentous period, with a speech of some length; in which he detailed the history of the several changes of Administrations since the American war, and an eulogium on the Noble Earl's conduct while in Ireland; and concluded by moving " An Address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House copies of such letters as passed between the Secretaries of State's Office and Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; relative to the motives and reasons for the recall of that Nobleman in the midst of a most important Session of Parliament, and when the public supplies were granted with unexampled unanimity."

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and conjured their Lordships to consider the claims he had upon them. He had been charged with misconduct. He came forward to clear himself, and it was their Lordships duty to investigate the matter, and as one of their body to protect him, if in-

nocent. He therefore implored their Lordships to enter into the inquiry.— His fame, his honour, and his character lay at their feet.

The Earl of Mansfield took up the question at some length, and with his usual ability. He defended the measure of recall as the King's constitutional right, as a part of his prerogative. He deprecated the discussion of the question, as tending to no possible public good, but as likely to be productive of considerable mischief.

The Duke of Leeds was of opinion that, in justice to all parties, an inquiry should be instituted.

After which several Peers delivered their sentiments, and the question being loudly called for, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 25; against it, 100.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

This evening their Lordships decided finally on the Scotch appeal, wherein the York Buildings Company were Appellants, and Mackenzie and others Respondents. This cause, we understand, is of twelve years pending, and involves property to the amount of upwards of 100,000*l.* The effect of their Lordships decision reverses the judgment of the Scotch Courts, at the same time making allowances to Mackenzie, &c. for certain expences they have incurred.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Dutch Property, the Militia Family, and a few private Bills.

On the second reading of the Militia Drafting Bill,

The Earl of Radnor objected to the

* Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1591.

principle of this measure, as injurious to the Militia service. He thought the drafting Artillerists from this body for the Train must greatly weaken the former constitutional force, and that the Colonels must be hurt by it.

The Marquis Townshend was of a contrary opinion; he thought that the measure would benefit the military service in general, without hurting the Militia eventually.

The Marquis of Buckingham stated his objections to the Bill at some length. He said it would deprive the Militia of above 5000 of its best soldiers, at a pe-

riod when it was almost impossible to supply the deficiency.

Lord Mulgrave justified the principle of the Bill with great ability; his sentiments were those of the Noble Marquis. He said, that if every seaman could be drawn from the Militia for the use of the Navy, it was a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A short conversation then ensued between Lords Radnor and Spencer and the Marquis of Buckingham, when the House divided; for the Bill, 23 against it, 6; Majority 17.

H O U S E of C O M M O N S.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

MR. Lushington brought up a Petition from a Committee of West-India Traders, Merchants, &c. the principal object of which was, that the House would take such steps as its wisdom may direct, to prevent the vindictive spirit of retaliation which the proclamations of our late Commanders in the West-Indies are likely to excite.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of the various sums of money furnished to the Emperor, or to his Imperial Majesty's Commanders, with the dates of the said payments. Agreed to.

Mr. Barham said, he was deeply impressed with the importance of the motion he was about to make, and with the nature of the facts which prompted and authorized him to make it.

Many rumours and imputations had been floating on the public voice, prejudicial to the characters of our late Commanders in the West-Indies, and the object of his motion was, to examine into the truth or falshood of such reports.—Mr Barham next alluded to the various memorials presented to his Majesty's Ministers by the West-India Planters, and wished to know their opinions thereon; nor did he expect that Ministers would withhold the papers it was his intention to call for, as no well-grounded objection could be made to their production.—He should therefore move, That an humble Ad-

dress be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House Copies of the Proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, during their command in the West-Indies; also other papers, &c.

Mr. Manning seconded the Motion, and stated the alarms which these proclamations had excited. He highly commended the bravery and talents of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, previous to and in taking of the different Islands, but could not but think their subsequent conduct extremely objectionable, and proper to be examined into.

Mr. Dundas made a splendid eulogy on the characters and conduct of the meritorious and distinguished officers, which the present motion went to question and criminate. He sincerely wished that inquiry might take place, as he was sensible that the reading of a few papers would not only rescue the honour of the characters in question, but secure the laurels that adorned their brows.—He could not however think of letting the inquiry run into any great length, especially at the present late period of the session; and when it was impossible to bring to the bar of the House any testimony and vindication of the able officers in question, without deranging the plans of government, by detaining the time and attention of other officers who were on the point of engaging in public services of the utmost urgency and importance.

Mr. Fox said, he was in general a friend to enquiry, but in the present case

He has no specific charge adduced
either by the Hon. Mover or Seconder
of the Motion, upon which to ground
an enquiry.—If, however, an enquiry
is to be instituted for the honour and
satisfaction of the worthy officers so
unjustly aspersed, he wished it to be,
not such as the Right Hon. Gentleman
(Mr. Dundas) hinted at, a partial and
limited one, but a full, fair, and com-
plete enquiry.

Mr. Pitt said a few words, to depre-
cated further discussion of the business
in its present preliminary stage, when
papers were merely moved for, on
which might be grounded the pro-
priety or necessity of the enquiry pro-
posed.

The Motion was put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Sir John Frederick moved for the
second reading of the Bill for more ef-
fectually preventing the stealing of dead
dies, upon which

Mr. Mainwaring moved that the
House be counted, when twenty-two
Members only being present, an ad-
journment of course took place.

MONDAY, MAY 11

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
presented the Accounts relative to the
Prince of Wales's Debts—referred with
other papers to the Committee on the
King's Message.

The Call of the House, which was
fixed for this day, was productive of a
very numerous attendance. As soon as
the House was made,

The Speaker stated, that he felt him-
self indisposed, that he was appre-
hensive he should not be able to remain
any length of time in his seat; but he
hoped that on Wednesday next he
would be able to attend his duty. The
House then unanimously agreed to ad-
journ over until Thursday next

The different orders of the day being
then read over by Mr. Harsel,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Call of the
House be deferred to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Jekyll's Motion respecting Earl
Fitzwilliam was also discharged, and
fixed for to-morrow se'nnight—Ad-
journed.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

The House having resolved itself in-
to a Committee to consider of his Ma-
jesty's Message relative to the debts and
establishment of the Prince of Wales,
Mr. Boscawen in the Chair,

Mr. Pitt said. Two objects, he said,
were recommended in his Majesty's

message, which ought to be kept sepa-
rate one from the other. The first
was, to settle a suitable establishment on
their Royal Highnesses the Prince and
Princess of Wales; the second was, to
extricate his Royal Highness from the
embarrassing incumbrances to which,
for the present, he was unfortunately
subject.

With regard to the first object, the
addition to be made to the Prince's estab-
lishment, on account of the late happy
event of his marriage, Mr. Pitt said, he
flattered himself there would be a very
general and very cordial concurrence.
—The same principles, and the same
sentiments, which, he doubted not,
would prompt gentlemen to agree to
the first, would also in a great mea-
sure carry them to acquiesce in the
other.

Mr. Pitt said, he would not detain the
attention of the Committee on any fur-
ther preliminary observations, but come
immediately to the additional sum,
which it was his opinion should be
made to his Royal Highness's present
establishment; it amounted to 65,000l.
per annum, including the Duchy of
Cornwall; this sum he did not con-
ceive to be sufficient to maintain his
present dignity. His father and great-
grandfather enjoyed, under more ad-
vantageous circumstances, an income
of 100,000l. every thing in their days
was by one-fourth cheaper than at pre-
sent; and if gentlemen consulted but
their own feelings and private situation,
they would find the addition of one-
fourth of the above sum by no means
unreasonable; the amount therefore
of the establishment to be now granted
would be 125,000l. exclusive of the
revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall,
being only 25,000l. more than was en-
joyed 80 years ago by his Royal High-
ness's grandfather.

Mr. Pitt said, there were other ar-
ticles to come before the Committee of
Supply, such as 25,000l. for com-
pleting Carlton-House, which he pro-
posed should be ensured to the Crown;
27 or 28,000l. to defray the preparatory
expences of the marriage; and 50,000l.
as a jointure for her Royal Highness,
which did not exceed what was for-
merly granted on similar occasions.

The next head touched on by Mr.
Pitt, was the present incumbrances that
so much embarrassed his Royal High-
ness. The claims on him from his cre-
ditors amounted to 620,000l. exclusive
of

of certain sums for which he was security for two of his illustrious brothers, but which, by these great personages, were now put in a train of liquidation, and would not contribute to increase the burdens of the people.

On the nature and amount of these debts, Mr. Pitt dwelt with much becoming severity, and was of opinion, that the debts should be submitted to the investigation of a Secret Committee, or, if that was not sufficient, to a Parliamentary Commission.

To answer the desired end, something should be taken from the Prince's income, that an example of excess and prodigality might not be handed down to his successors, without being marked to the public by this defalcation. The plan, therefore, he would propose was, to vest in the hands of the said Commission the 13,000*l.* arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, to be converted into a Sinking Fund, at compound interest, together with 25,000*l.* from his yearly income to be placed in 4 per cents. by which the whole of the debts would be discharged in twenty-five years. Proper measures should also be taken to secure these payments, in case of the demise of the Crown, or of the Prince himself. Mr. Pitt said, he was ready to give any further explanation that might be required, and ended by moving, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a yearly sum, not exceeding 65,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make such additions to the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as may become the dignity assumed by him on the late happy event of his marriage.

Mr. Grey said, it was under the greatest anxiety he now rose to deliver his opinion on the present business, but he felt it his duty to the public to divest himself of all personal considerations. The addition now proposed he felt to be out of all proportion to the allowances heretofore enjoyed by the Prince; he thought the claim should be much more moderate, and he would propose as an amendment, that the addition be 40,000*l.* instead of 65,000*l.*—To a suitable allowance to the Princess, he had no objection.

Mr. Lambton was decidedly against any diminution of the sum proposed; he observed, that the arrangements he had proposed for restriction would in effect exile his Royal Highness from the

metropolis, and even from the Society of men of rank and fortune.

Mr. Curwen differed very widely from what had been advanced by the last speaker: when he considered the calamitous and oppressed state of the country, sinking under the load of accumulated taxation, he could not but consider the proposed sum as infinitely too large.

Mr. Fox said, that he agreed that a certain degree of splendour was requisite for the support of Monarchy; and Monarchy, he said, was an essential and necessary part of the Constitution of this country, and a part which was as deservedly dear to the lovers of it, as was that House itself.—He should not hesitate to declare he meant to vote for the larger sum proposed that night, which would be consistent with all his former opinions on that subject.—But the circumstances which seemed to him of the most important consideration, and that about which he felt the most difficulty, was the debts of his Royal Highness; these were stated to be about 620,000*l.* It was absolutely necessary, as well for the honour and ease of the Prince, as the credit and interest of the nation, that they be put in a state of liquidation. The plan proposed by Ministers, to set apart a sum of 25,000*l.* per annum for the payment of the interest, and to constitute the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, 13,000*l.* as a sinking fund, to pay the principal—this he must regard with disapprobation, if not with ridicule.

What he would propose on the occasion wanted to be set apart from the proposed income, is a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum, as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts, and to sell the Duchy of Cornwall, which it was imagined would produce about 600,000*l.* Of this he would appropriate a moiety to the farther extinction of debts, and allow the other half, 300,000*l.* to the Crown, or to the Prince of Wales, as an equivalent for the loss of the income of the Duchy. By this plan, perhaps, in the course of four or five years, his Royal Highness would be perfectly cleared; and then his remaining income during the interval, 60,000*l.* per annum, would not be sufficient to support the dignity of his rank.

He concluded with saying, that he would now vote for the sum proposed; but when the consideration of the

which should come before the House, he would move to the effect above mentioned.

After this several Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, when the Committee divided on Mr. Grey's Amendment, and there appeared, in favour of it, 91; against it, 260.—Majority, 169.

After the division the strangers were excluded. Two other divisions followed, the minorities of which were on the same side of the question as above.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Mr. Steele brought up the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee on his Majesty's Message, relative to an establishment for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on which a desultory conversation took place; after which the original Resolutions were put and carried, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.—Adjourned till

MONDAY, MAY 18.

General M'Leod said, that the measure lately adopted for granting an increase of pay to the army, to him, and to every sincere well-wisher of the Constitution, must appear illegal, unwarrantable, and truly unconstitutional. To him it appeared big with the most fatal consequences, for without adequately benefiting the army, it would most heavily, nay, doubly oppress the people; as, in the first instance, the people must pay the tax from which this extraordinary pay is to be raised; and in the second, they will have doubly to pay for provisions, as this measure will tend to raise the price, and increase the scarcity of every article to an amount not easily to be conceived.—He would therefore move, That the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of all the different circular orders issued at different times by the Commander in Chief, for granting an additional allowance to the army, without the advice or consent of Parliament.

Mr. Courtenay seconded the motion in a speech of much length, able argument, and ingenuity. The present measure, in the manner it was proposed was, he contended, a measure most dangerous to the Constitution, and fatal to the liberty of the country. The King, he asserted, had no right to make any pecuniary grant to the army. The army existed only by the authority of the House, and by that authority it was paid for the defence of

the nation. Were that not the case, the army would always look up to the Throne, and not to the Representatives of the People, and to the community at large, by whose sweat alone it was nurtured and maintained.—Upon the whole, it ought to be considered as a flagrant breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, which, while sitting, had no application made to it for sanctioning the measure of granting the money it required. As such, Mr. Courtenay could not but condemn it.

Mr. Fox did not wish to involve the question in any extraneous matter, or permit it to be justified by any pretended urgency. It was plain and simple, and turned upon this: whether during the sitting of Parliament any pecuniary donative or assistance should be granted to the army without the advice and consent of Parliament.

Mr. Pitt endeavoured to prove, that the measure so much objected to was neither illegal nor unconstitutional; it was only protracting, for a short time, to the soldiers while in quarters, what they otherwise would have enjoyed in camp.—The measure might be approved by a subsequent sanction of Parliament, as at present no exact estimate could be formed of the expence.

The Solicitor General said a few words against the Motion.

Mr. East followed on the same side; but gave his opinion, that a communication should have been made of the business to Parliament.

Sir William Pulteney observed, that in order to prevent the Motion from appearing on the Journals of the House, he would move the previous question; on which the House divided, when Sir William Pulteney's previous question being negatived, the House divided on Geo. Macleod's original Motion, Ayes, 22; Noes 67; majority against it, 45.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. Jekyll said, he never wished to trouble the House on subjects of a trite or trivial nature, nor was he much given to trouble the House at all.—The subject of his present motion he felt to be of that important magnitude, as seemed to entitle him to claim the patience and attention of the assembly he had the honour to address. He then observed, that he was neither personally nor politically connected with Earl Fitzwilliam, whose conduct and character

rafter were principally concerned in what he was about to say. Mr. Jekyll then proceeded to shew that the sudden and unaccountable recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from the government of Ireland was a measure replete with the most dangerous consequences, and called for the inquisitorial authority of that House, which, he trusted, could be exercised without infringing on the prerogative, which it was not his wish or intention to circumscribe. He endeavoured to prove that the recall of the Noble Earl was not to be attributed to any of the supposed censurable steps which he had taken, not even the Roman Catholic question, but to his removal of a few favourites of Ministers, a few monopolizing families; for this only was he recalled, and all the mischiefs attending and likely to result from his recall deliberately and barefacedly incurred. Mr. Jekyll, after expatiating on the long sufferings of the Roman Catholics, on their tried loyalty, and essential services to this country, lamented their being so unjustly, so impolitically, and so ungratefully treated. He reminded the House of what a similar conduct of insulting and irritating arrogance had produced in America.—He ridiculed the acquisition of the tin- sel Crown of Corsica, an island which we now seem to favour more than that of Ireland, from which we derived such large and substantial support. After severely animadverting on the corrupt system of Government pursued for so many years in Ireland, an intention to correct which was the real cause of Lord Fitzwilliam's recall, Mr. Jekyll concluded a very able speech by moving, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying for such parts of the correspondence between Earl Fitzwilliam and his Majesty's Ministers, during his administration of Ireland, explaining the grounds of his recall in the midst of a Session of Parliament in which such large supplies were granted, and when he was in the fullest confidence of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir William Milner seconded the Motion.

Mr. Powis highly disapproved of the asperity of invective introduced against Ministers by the learned Gentleman who made the Motion. The question, he said, ought to be discussed with coolness and fairness, if discussed at all; but for his part he could not see any

VOL. XXVII. JUNE 1795.

benefit arising from it, or from the inquiry it demanded, either to the country at large, or the individual more nearly interested in it.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable length, replete with argument and variety of matter, enforced what had been advanced by Mr. Jekyll. He then entered on a variety of arguments to prove that the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, viewed in all the circumstances that accompanied it, implied a serious charge, and impressed a great stigma on that Noble Earl's character and conduct.—He contended that the whole business was occasioned by the removal of Mr. Beresford and his associates in corruption, and went over all the grounds of objection that had been opposed to Lord Fitzwilliam's conduct, and removed them all with the most convincing and triumphant reasoning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in reply. He observed, that were it proper for the House to accede to the Motion of the Hon. Gentleman, it could form but a very imperfect estimate of the merits of the transaction; nothing less than the whole course of the correspondence could give the complete and necessary information.—The question involved considerations of the greatest delicacy and importance, as referring to matters which affected the connecting chain of the two kingdoms, and to others which solely rested with the independent Legislature of Ireland.—On the whole, he deemed the removal of the Noble Lord as an undoubted exertion of the Royal Prerogative, and casting no blame or stigma whatever on his character; and being attended with no important or public consequences, as therefore no fit subject for Parliamentary investigation; he therefore deemed it his duty to oppose the Motion.

Mr. Grey argued with much warmth and effect in support of the Motion.

Several other Gentlemen spoke, when the question being called for, the strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the gallery doors were kept shut; however the debate continued some time after, and terminated in the following division; for the Motion, 49; against it, 133; majority, 139.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Dent said, that from the advanced

vanced period of the present Session, the Committee appointed to examine into the abuses of the Public Offices could not come to any decision before the Session should be at an end; he therefore, by the instructions of the Committee, would now move that a copy of the minutes of their proceedings be laid before the House.

Mr. Long opposed the Motion, because much calumny had been industriously propagated on the subject.

Mr. William Dundas also opposed it, as only one witness (Mr. Bonnor) had been examined before the Committee.

Mr. Dent went into a long catalogue of the abuses that existed in the Post-Office, particularly respecting the management and sending of newspapers into the country, which loudly called for the scrutiny of the House. And here he detected and reprobated the interested practices of the Clerks of the Roads, who endeavoured to monopolize all the profits arising from pamphlets, newspapers, &c. transmitted to the country, of which there were transmitted at least 25,000 every night; this they had done in order to oppose and frustrate the attempts of newspaper hawkers, who they conceived to be their rivals, and the infringers of their privileges; the papers of the hawkers were consequently neglected and thrown aside, particularly when great questions were debated in that House, or any other business of importance was expected in the country.

Sir John Call wished the House not to come to any decision on the business in so thin an attendance.

On the question being put by the Chair, a division was demanded, but thirty Members only being present, an adjournment of course took place, without any decision on the subject.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

This day being fixed for Mr. Wilberforce's Motion on the subject of a Peace, the Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock, and having counted the House, the number of Members consisted but of 28; the House was of course adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. Wilberforce postponed his Motion till Wednesday next.

Mr. Fox, after a short introductory speech, in which he stated, that notwithstanding the great rise in the price of the necessary of life, the pay of

Military Officers remained the same as at the time of Charles II.; and advertent to the addition to be made to the pay of the common soldiers and militia officers, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching that his Majesty would be pleased to take into his gracious consideration the state of the pay of Subaltern Officers in his regiments of Infantry of the Line, and make such addition as his Majesty should think fit, and that the House would make good the same."

After a few words of opposition from Mr. Windham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Pulteney, and some short observations in favour of the motion by Gen. Tarleton and Gen. Smith, the question was put, the House divided, and there were for the question, 7; against it, 37. Majority against it, 30.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. East moved, that the Poor Removal Bill be now read a third time; upon which Lord Sheffield proposed as an amendment, that it be read a third time on the first of August next.—This amendment gave rise to a long conversation between Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. M. A. Taylor, who supported the Bill, and Mr. Jolliffe, Lord Sheffield, and the Master of the Rolls, who spoke in favour of the amendment; after which a division took place in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to support his Motion for an immediate Peace, or for at least an attempt being made, as soon as possible, to bring about a general pacification. He said, that every fresh deliberation, and every new examination of the present question, confirmed him more and more in the propriety and necessity that the motion he would this night have the honour to make, should be seriously considered, and not lightly opposed.—Mr. Wilberforce then took a retrospective view of the objects, the motives, and the probable consequences of the war in which we are now engaged; he anticipated the arguments which the Friends of the War might urge against his motion; and after exposing the perfidy of our Allies, and the instability of Continental connections, entreated Gentlemen to look to the internal situation of this country and of Ireland, where the taxes and high price of pro-

provisions bore so hard on the lower classes of the people, that they could no longer be expected to support with patience their daily accumulating burthens. Every consideration both of policy and interest, of humanity and religion, now induced us to seek for Peace; nor could he see any strong objection that could be urged against the proposition he would now make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France do not preclude Government from entertaining proposals of general pacification; or from attempting a negotiation for a Peace, provided the same may be effected on sure terms, and in an honourable manner."

Mr. Duncombe made a very spirited speech to second the motion, and enforce the arguments of Mr. Wilberforce.

The Secretary at War (Mr. Windham) rose in reply. He condemned the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman, as militating against the repeatedly declared sentiments and decisions of the House, and contended, that notwithstanding all the Hon. Gentleman had said, were the situation of France taken in the whole, we had at this moment a greater prospect of success than at any former period of the War—that the French were brought, by hard necessity, from that spirit of domination which had so long possessed them, to sue and endeavour to effect a Peace with those of other Powers with whom she was at War. He thought the distressed situation of France, together with the change of opinion that was gradually taking place there, would in the end, together with the glorious efforts of this country, be the means of effectuating a safe and honourable Peace, if not interrupted or opposed by the agitation of such propositions as the Hon. Gentleman now offered to the House. He concluded with moving the Order of the Day on the motion.

Sir Benjamin Hammet made a short but sensible speech in support of the arguments which fell from the last speaker. He confided implicitly in the honour and ability of the Minister to terminate the present contest in a safe and honourable manner; and paid many compliments to the Minister for his close and invariable attention to the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Fox, at considerable length, and with his usual eloquence and ability, supported the motion. He contended, that the disposition of France towards a general pacification should be met by this country, and that we should follow the sound policy of many of our Allies in making peace with her. The late conduct of France, as well as what passed during the mission of Sir Frederick Eden to that country, proved that she had no objection, and was even desirous to treat for peace with any of its opponents, let their form of Government be what it may.—The situation of this country, he insisted, required a speedy termination to hostilities. Much blood and immense treasures had been expended; our Allies had deserted us one by one, and what had we to shew for the whole? What were the fruits reaped by us? a part of the Islands of St. Lucie and St. Domingo, and the island of Martinique: but were not these paltry acquisitions counterbalanced by the calamitous situations of St. Vincent's and Grenada?—Much stress, it appeared, was laid on the commotions in Paris; let Gentlemen recollect the various insurrections, massacres, and internal Revolutions, which had taken place there since the beginning of the War, and see how little advantage the external enemies of France have gained by them. Her armies were uniformly victorious, and were animated by the spirit of repressing their enemies. It mattered therefore little to us, whether the Jacobins or Moderates had the ascendancy; whether Roberspierre or Tallien were the Dictator, England was alike opposed:—he thought that Peace was the only thing that could save us; the enemy seemed to make advances of that sort; it was our duty to meet them; and he would urge Peace even on the favourite grounds of Ministers themselves; for if ever a Counter-Revolution or the restoration of Royalty should take place in France, it would be at a time when she had no external enemy to take off her attention; and in this position he was well founded by reasoning from experience and facts.

After which several Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, when the House divided, and there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 86; against it, 201; majority, 115.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday next, previous to going into a Committee on the arrangements for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, he should move a proposition by way of instruction to the Committee, for setting apart a sum from the income voted for the liquidation of the debts.

Mr. Grey professed himself still of his former opinion, that no notice ought to be taken of the debts, and that every application for their payment ought to be resisted. He considered a positive refusal as the only answer which ought to be given to a proposition for the payment of debts which never ought to have been contracted.

Mr. Curwen said, that he considered as perfectly fair the notice which had been given by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He had voted for the larger sum, meaning to bring forward a proposition that the whole of the augmentation, 65,000*l.* should be applied to the liquidation of the debts. The remaining 60,000*l.* he should leave the Prince to dispose of as he pleased, without any limitation as to his not contracting farther.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that the present conversation was not strictly in order. By the notice which he had given, he did not intend, that on Monday next they should discuss what appropriation should be made for the payment of debts; but only whether there should be any appropriation at all.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, and that the account of the different sums of money granted at different periods to the Emperor, be referred to the same Committee.

The House having resolved itself accordingly,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

rose to state to the Committee the grounds on which he meant to offer, for their concurrence a proposition for a Loan to his Imperial Majesty, and entered into an accurate description of the advantages gained both to the Emperor and this country, by the mode pursued in raising the Loan;— and after saying, that unless Gentlemen required some particular explanation, he would not revive discussions which had already taken place, and were, at all events, fitter for another stage of the business, moved the following Resolution:

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that provision should be made for guarantying the payment of the dividend of 4,600,000*l.* provided by the Convention between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Great Britain on the 4th May 1795.”

Mr. Fox said, he would not repeat the arguments urged on former occasions, but would reserve what new observations he had to make for some future stage of the business, particularly the Report.—There were some reflections, however, which he could not withhold, and these regarded the Rescript lately published by his Imperial Majesty, which, if it was authentic, left us scarce a doubt but that a peace would be soon concluded between the Emperor, as head of the Empire, and the French Republic, which he did not seem to hesitate to acknowledge. A month, therefore, after our becoming security for the immense sum of 4,600,000*l.* to procure the co-operation of this powerful Ally, we might see ourselves and the common cause deserted by him, as by the other Powers, whose good faith and cordial co-operation we had heard on former occasions so highly extolled.

A desultory conversation then ensued, after which the House divided: Ayes, 72; Noes, 43; majority, 34.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

EPILOGUE

TO THE COMEDY OF
THE WELCH HEIRESS.

WRITTEN BY THE RIGHT HON. FIELD
MARSHAL CONWAY.

SPOKEN BY MISS FARREN.

With gloomy bedings for his banding
Day.

Our Author came to me the other day,

A boon to ask, tho' half afraid to break it;
He'd got an Epilogue and I must speak it.—
All means he said would try, if not too late,
Still to avert his dread, impending fate.
Sad visions, too, distract his anxious brain;
Rumours of ills that wait the scribbling train.
'Tis said, your taste for Comedy is flown;
That darling Child you once were proud to
own;

That

That SHAKESPEAR'S fires no more your
senses rouze ;

CONGREVE and VANBRUGH seldom fill the
house ;

While childish pageants stuff the croud'd
scene,

No mortal even guessing what they mean.

Fierce wars they wage, and dreadful battles
try,

With bloodless confict : all one knows not
why ;

Till by the friendly banners we are told,
There Macædon's, there Persia's Chief be-
hold !

Just as on signs th' informing words declare,
' This is the Red Lion, that is the Black Bear.'

Queens, and their Maids of Honour, wait
in vain,

Till their mute lovers shall their suit explain.
They'd often heard, indeed, from Greece and
Rome,

That love was blind, but ne'er that he was
dumb.

There too those motley, female-manly graces,
With almost all things naked but their faces ;

Those modern Picts, at whom we gaze with
wonder,

While their keen falchions cut whole ranks
afunder.

Great RUSTI-FUSTI'S triumphs thus we
greet ;

Six holy Roman Emp'rors breathless at her feet.
Nor less the neighb'ring Temples of APOLLO

With equal steps the bright example follow.

There b'ardless Warriors squeak each other's
doom,

And silken Vandals plan the fall of Rome ;

There Demigods by entrechats advance,

And Carthage flames, demolish'd in a dance :

Arms clash, loud thunders roar, and cha-
riots rattle ;

While jarring trumpets animate the battle.

Now, Critics, if you're angry, think on
these,

And spare the Bard who strives at least to
please :

Judge, and be judg'd, in anger just, I pray :
Audire alteram partem is fair play.

In such a cause, although the task be hard,

I'll be myself of counsel for our Bard ;

I've such authorities as none refuse,

FLETA'S and COKE'S and BLACKSTONE'S
of the Muses ;

FARQUHAR and ROWE, and WYCHERLEY
we boast !

And AVON'S mighty Seer, himself a host !

Yet, for I feel my female fears increase,
The' arm'd for war, yet still I wish for peace :

We own your pow'r, confess your wond'rous
sway,

Whom all our great dramatic realms obey :

No merit we can claim till you commend it,
Wit is not wit unless your taste befriend it :

From th' Author's anvil, a mere fluggish
mass ;

Your plaudits stamp the coin and bid it pass.

By your mild sentence, then, decide our fate ;

Far better to be good than to be great !

Like Britain's Monarch, act your gen'rous
parts,

And fix your empire in our grateful hearts.

MAY 12.

FIRST LOVE, a Comedy, by Mr. Cum-
berland, was acted the first time at Drury
Lane. The characters as follow :

Lord Sensitive, Mr. Wroughton.

Sir Miles Mowbray, Mr. King.

Frederick Mowbray, Mr. Palmer.

David Mowbray, Mr. Banister, jun.

Mr. Wrangle, Mr. R. Palmer.

Mr. Bustler, Mr. Suet.

Lady Ruby, Miss Farren.

Mrs. Wrangle, Miss Pope.

Mademoiselle Rolet, Mrs. Jordan.

The outline of the Plot is nearly as follows :
Frederick Mowbray's first love was de-
voted to an amiable young lady, but opposed
by his father Sir Miles Mowbray, who con-
trives an artifice to separate them, sends his
son to Italy, and intercepts all the letters ad-
dressed by the latter to his mistress during the
time he was abroad.—Conceiving that her
lover was unfaithful, the lady marries the
rich Sir Paul Ruby, and becomes a very
wealthy widow just at the time when Frede-
rick returns to this country.—During his re-
sidence at Padua, Frederick falls dangerously
ill, but is recovered by the endearing atten-
tions of Mademoiselle Rolet, a French Emi-
grant, whose parents were massacred in
France. Sensible of her kindness, and pity-
ing her forlorn state, Frederick solemnly pro-
mises to marry this Sabina Rolet on their ar-
rival in England. Meeting his brother David
accidentally, Frederick by his assistance pro-
cures the fair emigrant an asylum in the house
of Mr. Bustler, a Navy agent. While Sabina
is in this house Lady Ruby calls in order to
appoint Bustler her banker, and luckily
enters a room in which she finds Frederick
and Sabina. It soon appears that Frederick
retains his first love for Lady Ruby, though
he determines to fulfil his grateful engage-
ments with the unfortunate Sabina.

Lord Sensitive, a suitor to Lady Ruby, has,
it appears, passed through the ceremony of
marriage at Padua with Sabina Rolet, but
having gratified his wishes he cruelly abandons
her. Sabina secretly resolves not to profit by
the generous offers of Frederick, and more
particularly on perceiving the strong attach-
ment

ment that prevails between him and Lady Ruby. After several interviews between Lord Sensitive and Lady Ruby, in which the latter stings him to the heart with allusions to his conduct towards poor Sabina, he relents, and determines immediately to set off for Italy in order to do her justice, but is agreeably surpris'd in finding her under the roof with Lady Ruby; and he then, with every appearance of contrition for his perfidy, and of transport in regarding her, acknowledges her as his wife. Lady Ruby of course is united with her beloved Frederick, both professing that their first love continues in unabated force.

There is an episodical part relative to Mr. and Mrs. Wrangle, the latter of whom is the daughter of Sir Miles Mowbray, who forces her to marry a man not the choice of her heart. The general moral is, that parents should never cis's the dictates of a first love, as it is the genuine effusion of innocence and simplicity, and promises more than any other circumstance to secure conjugal felicity.

On the same evening, at Covent Garden, a new Ballet, entitled *THE T & THE PIG*, was represented the first time. Being thought by some as intended to treat the Clergy with disrespect, it produced some disapprobation.

MAY 29.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL; OR, THE GAME AT GOLF, a Dramatic Sketch of one act, was attempted to be performed at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mr. R. Palmer. This piece found the audience in so ill a humour that it was soon put an end to by a general condemnation of it. A new performer, Mr. Bew, son, as we are told, of a late bookseller, appeared for the first time on the stage in this piece, but was not able to turn the dislike of the audience from the performance.

The same evening *THE POOR SAILOR; OR, LITTLE BEN AND LITTLE BOB*, a Musical Farce, was performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Bernard, and met with a favourable reception.

JUNE 3.

THE SECRET TRIBUNAL, a Tragedy, by Mr. Popen, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. A German Novel, entitled "*Herman of Unna*" by Professor Kramler furnishes the materials of this Tragedy, and the Author has followed his guide without any material variation. The institution of a Secret Tribunal, which is described to have prevailed in Germany in the fifteenth century, forms the principal circumstance of the piece. This Tribunal not only decided the fate of

individuals, but over-awed the most despotic Governments by its decisions, which were executed with rigour, certainty, and dispatch.

The difficulty and dangers of a Young Lady, against whom this dreadful engine of usurped authority is employed by a miscreant who would obstruct her union with a favoured lover, and obtain his own purposes, are well described, and forcibly arrest the attention of the audience. The Play consists of a succession of scenes awful and impressive; the characters are drawn with a bold and spirited hand; and the general effect is such as the Author certainly intended. It was received with applause.

JUNE 9.

The Little Theatre in the Haymarket opened, under the direction of Mr. COLMAN, with a Prelude by the Manager, under the title of *NEW HAY AT THE OLD MARKET*. This occasional trifle is of too little importance to deserve much notice. It consists principally of sarcasms against the Winter Managers, and sneers against the successful Pieces of Mr. Cumberland. Some allusions to temporary circumstances are also introduced; and it concludes with a Song, not very brilliant, intreating public favour for humour, sense, and acting; qualities which it is modestly insinuated will be found exclusively the property of this Theatre.

BRANDENBOURG HOUSE.

JUNE 9.

THE TAMER TAMED, altered from Beaumont and Fletcher, was acted at this place; the part of Maria by the Margravine; and the other characters by Mr. Keppel Craven, Col. Arabin, and Mrs. Texier. After which *THE SLEEP WALKER*, from Pont de Ville, was represented as the after-piece, in which Mr. Texier evinced his usual comic powers.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the former by the Margravine and the latter by Miles Peter Andrews, Esq. were spoken by the Margravine on the occasion.

PROLOGUE.

'MID April showers, see fair Nature come,
Her variegated forms to reassume;
Enamel'd tints spread swiftly o'er the plain,
Bespeaking Flora's animating reign;
But should the lover of her gifts e'er cease
To pluck from earth the loathsome weed's in-
crease,
Unheeded might the rose or lily fade,
Beneath the rankest poison's baneful shade.
And Bards of old, in days when taste was new,
Scarcely 'twixt good and bad the difference
knew;

In one poetic nosegay they entwined
 All that could shock or charm the human
 mind:

So oft might antient plays adorn the scene,
 If prun'd from folly, or from wit obscene.
 Say, will ye not approve that humble toil,
 That stoops to weed her native country's soil;
 That snatches from Oblivion's ruinous hand
 Those sweets which should adorn a classic
 land?

On eagle's wings her hopes are fondly borne,
 That give you roses whilst she keeps the thorn.
 Oh! let them and her fears with candour
 rest,

By warm applauses in each English breast!
 That care her countryman's best smile e'er
 claims,

That brings to memory such honour'd names;
 'Tis Fletcher, Beaumont, she presents to view,
 Chastis'd by her, they meet reward from you!

EPILOGUE.

TO tame the savage rangers of the wood,
 Let them have store of stripes and little food;
 Lions and tigers are, by this expedient,
 Taught to jump over sticks, and growl obe-
 dient.

Wives, take the hint, employ this surest plan
 To tame that strange, eccentric rover—
 Man!—

On beauty, tenderness, place no reliance;
 Oppose their wish, and starve them to com-
 pliance.

Blows we must wave, lest stronger hands af-
 fail us,

But tongues are ours, these weapons never
 fail us.

The *fashion'd* Sir, who thinks his mate for life
 Is highly honour'd to be called his *Wife*,
 Yawns thro' the morning in his elbow chair,
 Sips his Souchong, and scarcely knows she's
 there;

At night, return'd from Pleasure's ceaseless
 toil,

His anxious wife receives him with a smile;
 A smile, alas! from eyes long us'd to weep;
 He stares, and yawns again, then falls asleep!
 Had she, with proper spirit, deign'd to look,
 And took a lesson from MARIA's book;
 Had she, the instant haughty spouse was gone,
 Order'd the coach, and drove thro' half the
 Town,

Shone at the Op'ra, grac'd the Pharo Table,
 Loft all she had, and more if she were able;
 Then, at sun-rising, thunder'd at her door,
 Th' astonish'd husband would have yawn'd
 no more.

Men are strange animals, we must confess,
 The more regards we shew, we find the less;
 Mawkish attentions seldom gain our end;
 Sport the *qui vive* a little, and they'll mend.

Some men there are, whose gentle minds im-
 part

The glad effusions of a feeling heart;
 To all around the glow of comfort give,
 And, blest themselves, for others blessings live;
 Ease with politeness, mirth with reason blend,
 Engear the husband and ensure the friend;
 Who, tho' the heirs of fortune and of birth,
 Their private virtues stamp their proudest
 worth.

If such, ye wedded fair, your envied lot,
 Oh! let MARIA's book be quite forgot,
 Adopt a different plan, pay love for love,
 And strive to equal what you must approve!

PROLOGUE

TO THE

MERCHANT OF VENICE,

PERFORMED AT MR. NEWCOME'S, AT
 HACKNEY, MAY 1795.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

FOR years long pass'd away, it in this
 school

Has been establish'd as an ancient rule,
 At *stated times*, by way of recreation,
 T' indulge us boys in *English* declamation;
 This tho' but rarely granted, I may say,
 And always cribb'd from evening hours of
 play,

Yet 'tis a respite (*entre nous* I speak)
 From our hard toils in *Latin* and in *Greek*.

On these old boards, vow'd but to SHAKE-
 SPEARE's name,

Our predecessors oft have gain'd just fame;
 By his strong painted glowing scenes inspir'd,
 To fill his noblest characters aspir'd.

With equal ardour, if not equal spirit,
 We now attempt to emulate their merits;
 And emulation still in youthful minds
 From an indulgent public favour finds.

To-night our Author brings before your
 view

A black, usurious, sanguinary Jew;
 Hated by all who Honour's paths respected,
 And *hating all* who had his crimes detected.
 Yet think not *Shakespeare* meant to throw dis-
 grace

On all the tribes of ISRAEL's scatter'd race;
 No—he too well great NATURE's depths
 could sound,

Saw good and bad of ev'ry sect were found;
 And *Jewish* bosoms, as we all must know,
 Can with the noblest *Christian* virtues glow.

Our Poet's piercing eye, to whom "'twas
 "giv'n

"To glance from Heav'n to earth, from earth to
 "Heav'n,"

Read all men's actions, and possess'd the art
 E'en to anatomize the human heart;

On

On his broad canvass boldly he design'd
The varying passions of the varying mind ;
In colours strong portray'd th' extremes of life,
The virtuous matron and the guilty wife ;
Painted what most can charm in blooming
youth,

The traits of innocence, of love, of truth,
We are all imperfect, view us how you may,
For clouds will oft' obscure the brightest day ;
Tis by the contrast strong of light and shade
The canvass breathes, and all distinction's
made.

If in old *Lear's* graceless race he shows
From minds deprav'd what vary'd misery
flows,

He Nature's rights reclaims, and cheers the eye
With sweet *CORDELIA's* filial piety.

Ever the champion of fair Virtue's cause,
From this night's play ore moral truth he
draws ;

In *SHYLOCK* and *ANTONIO* we may see,
That good and bad men never can agree.

Even as the northern and the southern poles,
Whose station'd points no earthly pow'r con-
trouls,

Ever remain oppos'd ; and where's the wonder,
Since a whole world must keep them still
asunder.

EPILOGUE,

SPOKEN IN THE CHARACTER OF PORTIA,
WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

SINCE by *BELLARIO's* hints and good
advice

I have been dubb'd a lawyer in a trice ;
Since I in *VENICE* have obtained my cause,
And to the State explained its ancient laws ;
Since I, my Lord *BASSANIO's* new-made
wife,

Have sav'd his bosom friend *ANTONIO's* life ;
Cancell'd old *SHYLOCK's* bond, nay, what
is worse,

Stripp'd off one half of his remaining purse ;
Faith I'm inclin'd to think, and shall be ever,
Women, whene'er they please, are wond'rous
clever :

In their own talents had they firm reliance,
They to the men might bid a bold defiance ;
First by their charms they'd make the world
adore them,

And then by conquest carry all before them.

Was it not arrogant in me to prate
Before the Duke's High Court at such a rate ?
In legal robe attired, and flowing wig,
To nod, seem sapient, stroke my band, look
big ?

These have their use, and catch the gen'ral eye,
As hold assertions often check reply.

Could we, like men, our eloquence display,
From their proud thrones we'd drive them
soon away ;

There's no *filk gown*, where speaking most a
trade is,

Would dare dispute with the *filk gowns* of ladies ;
Tho' not their equal in the art of pleading,
Nor (Heav'n be thank'd !) stor'd with such
musty reading,

Nor skill'd so well to trace law's mazy wind-
ings,

Drawn from *black-letter'd* books in *bideous*
bindings ;

Or play with words, or in or out of season,
"To make the worse appear the better reason ;"
Yet in plain argument we boast a tongue
Full as convincing and as glibly hung.

Retir'd to *BELMONT*, I shall oft' review
With joy my triumph o'er this cruel *Jew*.
What ! in such times, when men are grown
so rare,

Who could be found *one pound of flesh* to spare ?
Did I not right to make the miscant winch,
And not allow him of his claim *one inch* ?

Well—those who fight for *inches* have some
merit,

Nor will want clients while they keep their
spirit.

Scarce had I taken off my gown and band,
When a fresh brief was put into my hand :
Briefly I'll state, it comes as a petition
From *NEWCOMB's* Boys, who ask for their
admission.

[Here the curtain rises, and all the charac-
ters of the play appear in their proper
dresses.]

You've seen them stand forth in an arduous
cause,

If they've deserv'd you'll give them your ap-
plause ;

I am their humble advocate deputed
To say—and trust they won't be here NON-
SUITED.

P O E T R Y.

THE REQUEST.

FORM'D for pleasure is my fair,
Nature's youth, the Graces' air !
Her worth adorns her mind,
Her ways innocent, and kind,

Sweeter than the roseate morn,
When the dew-bespangled thorn,
Blooming met by Zephyr's wing,
Wafts the gentle gales of Spring.
Grant me, O ! almighty Jove,
Full fruition of my love.

O D E
FOR
THE MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1795.
BY HENRY JAMES DYE, ESQ.
PORT-LAUREAU.

I.

NOT from the trumpet's brazen throat
Be now the martial measure blown,
Mild CONCORD breathes a softer note,
To greet a triumph all her own;
Wasted on Pleasure's downy wings,
A nearer joy than conquest brings
Now soothes the ROYAL PARENT'S
breast;
By rosy wreaths of HYMEN bound,
A Nation's fervent vows are crown'd,
A much-lov'd SON is blest.

II.

While crowds, on this returning morn,
Their willing homage pay,
And shouts of heart-felt gladness born,
O'ercome the MUSE'S lay,
Amid the PEAN'S choral sound,
While dying Faction's shrieks are drown'd,
O SOVEREIGN of a PEOPLE'S CHOICE,
Hear, in that People's general voice,
The noblest praise that waits a Throne;
Their surest guard thy patriot zeal—
Thy public care their strength—they feel
Thy happiness their own.

III.

O Royal Youth! a KING'S, a Parent's pride,
A Nation's future hope!—again the tongue
That join'd the choir, what time by ISIS side
Her tuneful sons thy birth auspicious sung,
Now hails, fulfill'd by HYMEN'S hallow'd
flame,
The warmest wish Affection's voice could
frame:
For say, can FAME, can FORTUNE know
Such genuine raptures to bestow
As from the smiles of wedded love arise,
When heavenly Virtue beams from blushing
BEAUTY'S eyes?

IV.

Ne'er may the rapid hours that wing
O'er Time's unbounded field their ceaseless
flight,
To grateful BRITAIN'S MONARCH bring
A tribute of less pure delight—
Ne'er may the song of duty soothe his ear
With strains of weaker joy, or transports less
sincere,

EXTEMPORE on receiving an Account of
the Death of Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT,
who was choak'd by a Piece of Gristle.

LAST night we receiv'd,
You'll think we were griev'd,
An account of friend Thomas's death,

Vol. XXVII. JUNE 1795.

That a bit of gristle
Stick fast in his whistle,
And robb'd the good man of his breath,
Death surely shew'd his spite,
To kill a poor knight
Whose life was e'er harmless and pure;
Since such are his tricks,
Who dependance can fix,
Or tell how long we shall endure?

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.
IMITATED FROM SHENSTONE.

I.

YES, these are the meadows, the shrubs
and the plains,
Once the scene of my pleasures, the scene of
my pains;
Where oft with ELIZA I gaily did rove,
Who amply requited a parent's kind love:
"But be still, my fond heart, thy emotions
give o'er;"
'Tis impious to think thou shalt see her no
more.

II.

How oft in the corn-fields with her have
I stray'd,
And cull'd the wild flow'rets to please the
dear maid,
Who delighted tripp'd homewards the spoil
to divide
With a parent enraptur'd to walk by her side
But be still, my fond heart, thy emotions
oh cease!
The skies have reclaim'd her, and she is at
peace.

III.

What pleasure to view her mind daily expand,
Her sense to improve, and with wit at com-
mand!
For the Muses inspir'd her infantine lay,
But too soon droop'd the blossom, and have
fled away:
Yet be still, my fond heart, thy emotions re-
strain,
The bliss that surrounds her shall soften thy
pain.

IV.

With tender compassion all Nature she
view'd,
And to her in vain the distressed never su'd;
To her friends with affection her heart over-
flow'd,
While her soul with celestial piety glow'd.
Then be still, my fond heart, thy Creator im-
plore,
That again we may meet—and to kiss her no
more.

H & N

T

To SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.
 AUTHOR OF THE PLAZURES OF MEMORY,
 ON HIS ORDERING A NEW GREAT
 COAT CALLED A SPENSER.

SAM ROGERS, having long possess'd
 Old Edmund Spenser's witt,
 With garment call'd a Spenser now
 He doth himselfe besitt.

O precious Imps of Fame! Sam Rogers bids!
 Who chauncest Memorie in dulcet straine,
 Filling our eares and harts with such delight
 Extraneous'd we live past pleasures o'er
 againe;

This amplest theme, by other's mix'd in vaine,
 Was by the sacred sisters nyte with-held
 Immort' of guardon for thy brooves to gaine.
 * Sister, old Humber's * hard, and he who
 dwel'd *

Whydams in daintie Leafwees*, are by thee
 excel'd!

It mines boldlie then thyself againe
 Withouten bases †, bearing eye the name
 Of him who did on Mulla's banks surprize
 The listening worlde with Gberiana's fame!
 No Lord ‡, no Ladie, christen'd hath the same,
 His sours aloft who did so queintlie sing,
 And Lords and Ladies crouchen low with
 shade
 When they unequal competition bring
 To Poets—greater farre than Kesar or than
 King!

And could still Kirke none but Poets weare,
 How few such peerles garment mought in-
 vest,

Should it like Florimel's coye belt so rare
 Start from unworthis sides, "ungirt §, un-
 blis!"

But Spenser's genius is by thee possis'd!
 So, as in hollie writt yropt we read
 The Prophet's robe did with Elisha rest,
 Of cloth, or freckle, a Spenser make with
 speed,

And to a Spenser's high renowns estions suc-
 ceed.

ODE TO SUPERSTITION.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

TO some lone cave, fell Fiend! away,
 Where Darkness holds her silent sway,
 And sullen Night sits on her ebony throne;

* Mason's and Shensstone's Odes to Memory.

† Bases—any covering for the legs. GLOSSARY.

‡ I suspect the name of the garment in question was in fact unworthis, taken from Lord of Lady Spenser.

§ He on the man that did it first invent
 To shame us all, with this ungirt, unblis.

Britain, enlighten'd, scorns thy tale,
 Thou Ghost of ill, with visage pale;
 For REASON's brightest sun has long in splen-
 dor shone.

Or speed thee to believing ROME,
 Thy dear and first establish'd home,
 Midst crafty Priests whose piety is gain;
 There idoliz'd, deceive the poor,
 And shake thy chains from door to door,
 While trembling wretches move dejected in
 thy train.

There thin-fac'd PENANCE, dull and sad,
 For heinous crimes in sackcloth clad,
 Buys Absolution from the miscreant tribe;
 With rebel hand these plunders take
 ALL for the poor soul's forlorn sake,
 And guilt like virtue seems beneath the glit-
 t'ring bribe!

Infect no more this happy land,
 Prompting the murd'rer's bloody hand,
 Or aid th' assassin to destroy his friend;
 Enough of blood thy wiles have spilt,
 Thou curst fiend of endless guilt!
 But now the mask is off, and all thy treasons
 end.

No more shall fraud arrest the mind,
 Or priestly craft the senses blind,
 Lo! Ignorance expires at thy sight,
 FALSE ZEAL no longer loads the breast,
 REASON has prov'd it all a jest,—
 And Intellectual Thought emerges into light.

Then speed, thou Fiend of Error, haste!
 Thy venom'd darts are spent in waste;
 Plain is the way that leads to bliss on high;
 Fix'd Prejudice her spell disdains,
 Lo! broke are Persecution's chains,
 And scorning all thy art we view a real sky.

V E R S E S

Intended to have been addressed to

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,
 CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.
 on his Installation in 1794.

IN evil hour, and with unhallow'd voice
 Profaning the pure gift of Poesy,
 Did he begin to sing, he, first who sung
 Of arms and combats, and the proud array
 Of warriors on the embattled plain, and rais'd
 The aspiring spirit to hopes of fair renown

By deeds of violence. For since that time
The imperious Victor, oft, unsatisfied
With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest,
darts

To challenge fame and honour; and too oft
The Poet bending low to lawless power
Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea, and
brought

Streams, clearest of the Aonian fount, to wash
Blood-stain'd Ambition. If the stroke of war
Fell certain on the guilty head, none else;
If they that make the cause might taste the
effect,

And drink themselves the bitter cup they mix,
Then might the Bard (though Child of Peace)
delight

To twine fresh wreaths around the Con-
queror's brow,

Or haply strike his high-ton'd harp to swell
The trumpet's martial sound, and bid them on,
Whom Justice arms for vengeance: but alas!
That undistinguishing and deathful storm
Beats heaviest on the expos'd innocent;
And they that stir its fury, while it raves,
Stand at safe distance; send their mandate
forth

Unto the mortal ministers that wait
To do their bidding:—Ah, who then regards
The widow's tears, the friendless orphan's
cry,

And famine, and the ghastly train of woes
That follow at the dogged heels of War?
They in the pomp and pride of victory
Rejoicing, o'er the desolated earth,
As at an altar wet with human blood,
And flaming with the fire of cities burnt,
Sing their mad hymns of triumph, hymns to
God

O'er the destruction of his gracious works,
Hymns to the Father o'er his slaughter'd sons.

Detested be their sword, abhor'd their name,
And scorn'd the tongues that praise them!
Happier Thou,

Of peace and science Friend, hast held thy
course

Blameless and pure, and such is thy renown.
And let that secret voice within thy breast
Approve thee; then shall those high sounds of
praise

Which thou hast heard, be as sweet harmony,
Beyond this concave to the starry sphere
Ascending, where the Spirits of the blest
Hear it well pleas'd. For Fame can enter
Heaven,

If Truth and Virtue lead her; else forbid,
She rises not above this earthy spot;
And then her voice, transient and valueless,
Speaks only to the herd. With other praise
And worthier duty may she tend on Thee:
Follow Thee still with honour, such as Time

Shall never violate; and with just applause,
Such as the Wise and Good might love to
share.

E L E G Y.

A LONG the lawn, beside the dimpled pool,
When CYNTHIA lights her fleecy flock
to rest,

How sweet the harmony of evening's lull-
If calm serenity attune the breast.

Heart-cheering are the smiles of Nature's face
To him just snatch'd from off the bed of death;
The winds waft kisses to his warm embrace,
Ting'd with the fragrance of her vernal breath;

The blushing rose, and lily of the vale,
Are deck'd to captivate his longing eye,
The rustic music borne along the gale
Elates his soul to joyous melody;
But to the sorrowing breast of hopeless love
These only source of disappointment prove.

Ah! when our fondest wishes meet disdain,
Creation's seen through misery's murky gloom;
Pity adds keenness to the galling pain,
And hope rests only o'er the silent tomb.

W. H. H.

O D E

TO A BOOK OF CLEAN PAPER intended
POETICAL MISCELLANIES for the Year.

Written April 2, 1795, being the Author's
Birth-Day.

YE virgin leaves, so pure and fair,
And yet for any character,
Like spotless childhood, fit,
Would I could see what future strain,
The voice of coming joy or pain,
Shall in your page be writ!

For, true to Nature and the Heart,
The faithful Muse will ne'er depart
From Fate's revolving wheel;—
Light of my life! in weal or woe,
The sympathetic numbers flow,
To heighten or to heal.

Alas! the lays I sung erewhile,
To soothe, enliven, or beguile
A few eventful years,
A sad memorial now display
Of scarce one happy jocund day,
But many spent in tears!

Of Stars unkind, of partial Fate,
Of Poverty's oppressive weight
Laid heavy on my head,
Of others' sufferings, or my own,
All sensibility hath known,
From Love and Pity bred.

H h h

But, O! may ne'er the social Muse
 Her sweet acceding voice refuse,
 Whate'er my joy or woe!
 And thou, the guardian of the strain,
 Th' o'erflowings of my heart retain,
 And all its wanderings shew.

So in some happier day may I
 Review with no unpleasing sigh
 The trials I have past;
 Thence school'd, the meliorated mind,
 With conscious pleasure more refin'd,
 The blest reverse will taste.

R. J. M. S. S. S.

TRANSLATION

OF
 RACINE'S PLAINTE D'UN CHRETIEN.
 See viith Chap. Rom.

I.

MY God! what war my heart sustains!
 Distracted thus by diff'rent reigns,
 I seem two diff'rent men:
 Faithful to thee, while one prevails;
 As fails his pow'r, my duty fails;
 I soon revolt again.

II.

Rais'd by the one to things divine,
 I now my thoughts to heav'n confine,
 And deem all else as dross:
 And now, enslav'd to Sin's controul,
 To earth's low cares I bend my soul,
 Earth doth my thoughts engross.

III.

Exhausted thus by inward strife,
 I try to wake fresh pow'rs of life;
 But vain my efforts prove:
 I try;—yet, such my cruel fate,
 I still pursue the ill I hate,
 And shun the good I love.

IV.

Oh Grace divine! Oh heav'nly ray!
 Kindly thy soothing pow'r display,
 And give me peace within:
 Subdue the man, a foe to thee:
 Thy joyful vot'ry then I'll be,
 The slave no more of sin,

P. 170.

—Ay me! what may the rest sustain,
 That pass beyond the Indian main,
 Beneath the burning sun;
 Or, caught in Fortune's eddy, whirl'd
 At mercy of a merciless world,
 Or sunk to pine unknown!

While I, to whom no friendly ray
 E'er promis'd hope a fairer day,
 Sweet-beaming from afar,
 With these sad thoughts, the grievance prove
 Of harsh dependence, hopeless love,
 And Fortune's endless war.

Yet, Delia, tho' for Love and thee,
 Oft tun'd to woe my numbers be,
 I thee of nought accuse;—
 Thy Friendship bears a tender part,
 Nor scorns to warm, so true a heart,
 Tho' prudence Love refuse.

O could mine eye but penetrate
 The thick and awful veil of Fate,
 My future hap to see!
 I shudder while the past I mark,
 (A scene so desolate and dark)
 To think what yet may be!

Twice ten sad years and three have run;
 And now another is begun,—
 Begun in wonted plaint;—
 Alas! the tears that stain thy page
 Already but too well presage
 What it will yet present.

S T A T E P A P E R.

THE SPEECH of His Excellency the
 VICE-ROI DE CORSIQUE, delivered
 to the CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT
 at the Opening of the Session, the
 24th Day of Feb. 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

I am with unfeigned pleasure
 that I meet you this day in Parlia-
 ment, both because your Constitution,
 which the former happiness of Cor-
 sica enjoyed, is hereby consummated,

and because the full energy of your
 wisdom and authority is required at a
 period rendered doubly interesting by
 the establishment of a new Govern-
 ment, and by the continuance of the
 war.

You are charged not only with
 important, but arduous duties, since
 you must on the one hand secure your
 freedom to an independent nation, by
 a vigorous and courageous exertion in
 the war, and on the other, you must
 make

make provision for internal happiness and liberty, by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquility and peace.

“ For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which, being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

“ His Majesty, on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the Constitution pointed out, for completing the new system of your Government. He has been pleased to ratify in person the Constitutional Act which he had previously authorised me to accept in his name.

“ I have ordered the gracious Answer made by his Majesty to the Address of the late General Council, presented to him by Deputies from that Assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you a copy of the Commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the Constitutional Act. By the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive that the same sentiment prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

“ I am enabled with equal satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides at the same time in the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects for repelling the enemy, and defending, in the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmen-

tation so that National Corps is intended.

“ Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the Militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament in its wisdom to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects: for it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

“ Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these, is to provide sufficient Funds for the Public Service.

“ In the present circumstances of Corsica, His Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the Military Establishment; you have also the benefit of a great Naval force, without any expence; you have no Public Debt, and consequently no interest to pay on that account.

“ Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed, perhaps, exclusively by this Nation, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expences of the Public Service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of Government being burthenome to the People of Corsica, even in the present state of her resources.

“ A settlement of your Religious Establishment has been reserved for the Chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holiness the Pope.

“ To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wisdom and piety which will preside in your Councils, will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your Constituents, with the holy duties of Religion, the reverence due to its Ministers, and the sacred Rights of property.

“ The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different Tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as a decia-

a declaration of the Law itself, and other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the National Property, particularly of the woods and forests, the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the encouragement of industry in all its branches, the government and discipline of the Military, the encouragement of Navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the Naval resources of the Island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the Empire; the repair of Highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health, both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the conclusion of a Treaty for the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, Daughter of the

Duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the Person and Family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of His Dominions by an event so interesting to the happiness of His Majesty and that illustrious Prince.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am nevertheless confident in your patriotism, talents, and application; and I pray God so to bless and enlighten our Councils, and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first Parliament of Corsica an example to all succeeding ones, as well as to your Constituents of the present day, of disinterested, zealous, and above all, united exertion for the public good.

"It is by these means, and by the blessing of God, that I trust your Country will triumph over its foreign and domestic Enemies, and attain under the mild and equitable Government of His Majesty, the summit of National Prosperity and Happiness."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Coles, late of his Majesty's Ship Thames, dated Gisors, April 9, 1795, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THURSDAY the 24th of Oct. 1793, lat. 47 deg. 2 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22. min. W. standing upon a wind to the Southward, the wind at W. S. W. at half past nine o'clock, A. M. saw a sail bearing South; she hoisted a blue flag at the fore topmast head as a signal to a brig (as I suppose) that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French National Colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow gun, and then a broadside, when she wore, and all action commenced, which continued until twenty

minutes past two, P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the Southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her. All her masts and bowsprit were shot through in a number of places, all her stays entirely shot away, all the main rigging shot away, and was hanging by the ratlines (except two shrouds on one side, and three on the other), but, on examination, the eyes of these were shot away above the top. The main topmast rigging was still more damaged, and the mast shot through in three places. The main topsail yard was shot away in the slings by a double-headed shot, and the yard arms came down before the main yard; the lifts, braces, &c. being all shot away; the slings, both iron and rope, besides the gears of the main yard, were shot away; the yard hung by the trusses, about a third mast down; the main

sail

was cut to pieces, particularly the each ropes. The fore mast had received nearly the same damage as the main mast, with this difference, that the flings of the fore yard were not all cut away, so that the yard remained aloft; the fore topmast rigging, except one shroud on one side, and two on the other, was all shot away, with all the stays, back stays, lifts, braces, tyes, haulyards, &c. the bowsprit shot through in several places; all the bobstays and bowsprit shrouds were cut by shot and langrage; the jib stay and haulyards were cut away the first broadside. The mizen mast was so wounded, and the rigging so cut to pieces, that I was obliged to lower the gaff after the action, to prevent the masts going over the sides; the fore part of the top was entirely shot away. I cannot pretend to enumerate the shot that was received in the hull; most part of the gangways were shot away, the main deck before the main mast was torn up from the waterway to the hatchways, the bits were shot away and unshipped, six shot between wind and water on the starboard, and three on the larboard side; in short, when the enemy made sail, the ship was perfectly unmanageable, two guns on the main deck and one on the quarter deck were dismounted, almost all the tackle and breechings were carried away; in this situation I was obliged to put before the wind, to prevent the masts going over the side, as it began to freshen from the W. S. W.

Whilst we were thus employed, three sail (large frigates) appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our sails being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were crossed to serve both as stays and shrouds, and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuvre. Fearing they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and asked them if they should prove enemies, whether it would answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in; they were all of opinion that to engage with such a superiority of force could answer no other end than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all pos-

sibility of an escape. In this situation were we when the headmost passed us at a considerable distance (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state; shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broadside. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already engaged, we were incapable of further resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send our boat; I told him it was impossible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoist them out; he, in consequence, sent his on board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters that were on board, were sunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy his Majesty's ship *Thames* under my command; but I trust a Court-Martial will convince their Lordships and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ship, after some of her crew were sent on board the *Carmagnole*, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in *Brest* road the day following.

Enclosed, I forward a list of the killed and wounded, for their Lordships information.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded.

KILLED.—James Davies, James Walklett, Thomas May (Carpenter's Crew), Jacob Ways (Quarter-Master), James Nailor, Robert Barnard, John Lancaster, Christopher Coy, John Serres, (Captain's Servant).

WOUNDED.—George Robinson (Second Lieutenant), George Norris (Master), David Valentine (Master's Mate), James Dale (Midshipman), Grieve Doer, John Pilgrim, Peter Spring, John Want, George Dodd, John Smith (ad), James Holliday (Quarter Gunner), John Ripley, Robert Wright, William Elliot, David Box, William Balgry, Isaac Youl, Matthew Furnace.

MARINES.

MARINES KILLED.—James Knott.

WOUNDED.—William Greenhalgh, James Tootall, James Lomax, James Bury Jones, Thomas Jackson.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, dated Growville Bay, Jersey, May 11, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

I Have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that Sir Sidney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th instant at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th we discovered thirteen sail coming from the Northward along shore. I made the signal to weigh; the Squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running along shore to the Southward. About six o'clock the Melampus got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret (our gun boats not being arrived at the rendezvous) got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and a lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble on board this ship for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the Melampus in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the Squadron boarded them, and got them all off except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains under my direction upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the Lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy, does them infinite honour as officers, the first Lieutenant of the Melampus bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews and different ship companies acted with their usual courage.

The accompanying is a list of the killed and wounded on board the dif-

ferent ships, and also a list of the vessels of war and convoy taken.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most humble and obedient
Servant,
R. J. STRACHAN.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Melampus. 1 Petty officer and 7 seamen wounded.

Diamond. 2 Seamen wounded.

Hebe. Mr. John Leggatt (Surgeon), and 2 seamen wounded.

Nigel. Mr. Long, (2d Lieutenant), and 1 seaman wounded.

Syren. Mr. John M'Guffock (Midshipman) and 1 marine killed; and 2 seamen wounded.

List of Vessels and Prisoners taken.

1 Gun brig, 3 guns—18 pounders.

1 Gun lugger, 3 guns—18 pounders.

Had three men remaining on board.

List of the Convoy.

Tons	Burthens.	Cargo.
La Prosperite	80	Cordage.
La Montagne	200	{ Timber, lead, and tin plates.
La Catharine	200	Ship timber.
L'Hyrondele	220	{ Ship timber and pitch.
La Contente	250	Powder.
La Nimphe	120	{ Wood for firing.
La Bonne Union	150	
La Fantazie	45	Coals.
L'Alexandre	397	{ Ship timber, cordage, hemp, and cannon.
La Petit Neptune	113	Ship timber.

ARANJUEZ, MAY 6.

The Spanish army in Catalonia encamped on the 23d ult. General Urrutia's head quarters remained at Gerona.

On the 27th the enemy made an attack off the post of Vascara, and were repulsed with loss. They met with no better success in an attempt they made on the same day to force the posts of Besalu.

DIEPHOLTZ, MAY 9.

We have just heard that the Austrians have been successful, though not without the loss of 600 or 700 men, in driving the French from the post of Mombach, near Mayence, and on the height; before which place they will establish part of their army.

[SEEN AND THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Lyons, May 10. The inhabitants of this town had long observed with an indignant eye, that the ferocious assassins of the Jacobin party imprisoned here, whilst even in gaol, amused themselves with trying a guillotine contrived to chop off seven heads at once. According to law, they could only be punished with a few years imprisonment. One of these villains, who alone had procured the execution of thirty persons, having been tried on the 4th instant, and sentenced to be imprisoned for some years, the people assembled round the sessions hall, and burst out into murmurs and threats.

On the 5th, at eight o'clock in the evening, a mob proceeded to the prison called *Rouanne*, with a list of those who had acted a principal part in the horrid transactions which have taken place at Lyons. The gaol-keeper was obliged to give them a list of the prisoners confined in that prison; they set apart all whose cases seemed to belong to the cognizance of the ordinary courts of justice; the thieves were drawn up in one corner; an Emigrant taken into custody a few days since, and another condemned to ten years imprisonment for having harboured a priest, were set at liberty. This done, every Jacobin in the gaol was asked his name, and, as this called to recollection a number of denunciations and murders, he was executed on the spot. Twenty were in this manner dispatched in that prison. During the execution, the Representative Boisset arrived, unattended, and harangued the multitude in the name of *the Law*. A young man, mounting on a stone, replied, that *as the Law did not reach quite so far as Justice should go, he had better withdraw, since he had now performed his duty*. The Representative went away, and the troops of the line, as well as the National guards, remained indifferent spectators of what was going forward.

From the prison of *Rouanne* the mob proceeded to that of *St. Joseph*, where several Jacobins were executed in the same manner. The player Orfeuille, formerly President of the Tribunal of the Terrorists, Grandmaster, and the female Rouleau, his mistress, who the very day before had sworn to exterminate the whole quarter of *St. Pierre*, were of the number.

The mob afterwards repaired to the prison of *Recluses*. The Jacobins con-

finied in this gaol defended themselves, and set fire to the building, in a supposition that the mob would busy themselves in extinguishing the fire, and that this would afford them an opportunity of effecting their escape. But it happened otherwise; not the least attempt was made to check the conflagration, and all the Jacobins perished, either in the flames, or fell by the hands of the people.

About seventy-five Terrorists were massacred that day; and on the following, the 6th, came on the execution of those who had concealed themselves, or were overtaken in their flight.

Paris, May 21. This city, once the scene of every species of profligacy that the world calls pleasure, is now groaning under the severest scourge that Heaven in its wrath can inflict on man.

The famine which rages at this period having excited great discontents among the people, the Jacobins thought the moment was arrived for the overthrow of their opponents, and for the revival of the Constitution of 1793, which declares the sovereignty of the people, and ordains that a new Constitution shall be chosen every year.

With this view on Thursday the 20th a great number of hand-bills were circulated through the whole city, calling upon the people of both sexes and all ages to proceed in a mass to the Convention, to demand *Bread, the abolition of the Revolutionary Government, and the immediate establishment of the Constitution of 1793*. The cavalry and infantry were invited to join with the citizens, upon the plea declared at the beginning of the Revolution, that insurrection is the most sacred duty of the people, when the Government is tyrannical, and that Government is then tyrannical, when it suffers the people to die of hunger.

The day after the publication of these hand-bills the whole city was in a ferment. The Representatives assembled at seven in the morning in the Hall of the Convention, which was surrounded by an amazing concourse of people. A crowd of women burst into the galleries, crying out *Bread, Bread, and the Constitution of 1793*. These exclamations were accompanied with tokens of abuse and threatening gestures of the hands. The Convention ordered the guards to clear the galleries; a battle ensued; there was a general cry *To arms, To arms*; the clash of bayonets

and swords was heard at the hall-door. At length a great crowd rushed in; upon their hats were chalked the words *Bread, and the Constitution of 1793*. A Representative snatched off the hat of one of these men. Immediately the mob attacked him with their sabres. He fled towards the President's chair for protection; but before he reached it, a musket was fired at him, and he fell dead by the side of the President. The Representative Ferand ran to his assistance; but he also was instantly dispatched by the stabs of swords and pikes. The mob then cut off Ferand's head, and sticking it on a pike, carried it about the Hall. The military at last coming to the assistance of the Representatives, the populace were driven out, and some of them taken into custody. Several people were killed in the way.

Paris, May 25. This city presented yesterday the most horrid spectacle ever exhibited—more than one hundred thousand men appearing in arms, and half a million of insurgents rendered furious by the events that have occurred—but notwithstanding this, it was evident that the general wish was to support the Convention.

The disaffected Sections seemed to have acknowledged their mistake, and had obtained permission of the Convention to unite with those which had remained faithful. This did not answer the purpose of the leaders of the insurrection. These Chiefs had dictated the language to the insurgents, which was, "*Bread, and the Constitution of 1793*."—When these people were asked, Whether they knew what the Constitution of 1793 was, and whether it would give them bread? they answered that they could not read, but that they had been told, that under that Constitution the people were only to pay two or three sous per pound for bread.

They were told that they were ill-intentioned people who wished their ruin, and that they were those who wished to starve Paris who had held this language; for if the country people see that they are committing murders in this city daily, who is there would come to Paris to sell his merchandise? They answered, that they would not.

They were then asked, whether they were not made the instruments of persons who wished to revive the tyranny of Robespierre, and of Fouquier Tin-

ville? and warned them of the danger which they exposed themselves to in persisting in a plan, from which it would soon be too late to recede. This logick, simple as it was, failed of its effect; and on the evening of the 24th an event happened, which proves that the Jacobins have not lost the hopes of completely overturning the Convention.

A person of the name of Quicel, a Blacksmith's boy, convicted of having carried the head of Ferand, assassinated in the Convention, upon a pike, was condemned, in consequence of the decrees of the 22d and 23d of this month, to suffer death.

As he was conducting to the Place de Greve to be executed, a number of men and women rescued him, and carried him off to the Fauxbourgs. Immediately the united Committees ordered an armed force to disarm the Fauxbourgs; and for this purpose several regiments of the line united themselves to the National guards of Paris. The armed force sent into the Fauxbourg St. Antoine found no resistance till they arrived at the Barriere du Trone; but the appearance of the military having collected some of the inhabitants of this Fauxbourg, they attacked some of the advanced guard, and took from them several pieces of cannon.

The guard then thought it prudent to adopt measures of defence; they unpaved the principal street of the Fauxbourg; and it was soon observed with regret that the Commandant of this expedition had neglected the means of retreat, by which he was much exposed. A complete victory was however gained over the insurgents before night; the cannon of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine was taken, and sent to the Thuilleries; and Paris was once more restored to tranquility.

The assassin of Ferand was given up the same evening. In order to escape punishment, he attempted to cut his throat, and, failing in this attempt, threw himself from a window three stories high. He did not, however, kill himself, and was carried on a litter to the place of execution.

The death of the young King was represented in the Convention on the 9th day of June, to have arisen from a swelling in the right knee and the left wrist, accompanied by a fever. He died at a quarter past two in the afternoon of Monday, June 8.—Sevestre very pompously announced the

humanity

humanity of the Committee, in appointing Physicians to attend him. It is remarkable, that Dessault, the first Physician who attended him, died on the 10th.

In the same Sessions of the Convention a Member announced the following Articles of Capitulation proposed by Marshal Bender for the surrender of Luxembourg :

I. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer. Granted.—II. The garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field-pieces to each battalion. Answer. The garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the glacis, they shall lay down their arms, and take an oath not to serve against the Republic or her Allies, unless regularly exchanged.—III. There shall be granted eight covered waggons, which shall not be searched. Ans. Refused.—IV. The inhabitants of Luxembourg shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Ans. The liberty of faith is secured to them, they conforming to the laws of the Republic.—V. Their properties shall be sacred. Ans. The inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French nation. They shall be treated as other inhabitants of conquered countries.

By another Article it is expressly stipulated, that the Emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

The French Republic and the King of Prussia have concluded a second Treaty, which was signed at Basle, on the 16th of May. This second treaty is founded on the seventh article of the first, and relates solely to the German Empire. The conditions of it are, that such of the German States as withdraw their contingents, and refuse to furnish troops to the enemies of the French Republic, shall be deemed neutral, and shall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Prussia. The seat of war is to be removed from the North of Germany, and the former commercial communications are to be re-established on the right bank of the Rhine.

The Hamburg Gazette contains a long letter from Copenhagen, dated the 6th inst. giving a detail of the dreadful conflagration which broke out at three o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day. The fire broke out in the Old Holm, in the building which contained an immense quantity of ship

timber and other materials for the Navy, and proceeded with incredible rapidity and violence : actuated by a strong South-Easterly wind, it spread to the grand Naval Magazine, but happily not before the most important objects had been saved.

Whilst great exertions were made in this place to extinguish the fire, the steeple of St. Nicholas Church, situated at a great distance from the Holm, was seen in flames. This Church, in the conflagration of the year 1723, alone escaped from the flames. The whole of this beautiful edifice was rapidly consumed, and the flames spread to all the adjacent streets, destroying the whole of the Old Holm, the College of the Admiralty, the entire range of buildings belonging to it, all the houses situated along the Canal ; those on the Old Strand, and all the rest of that quarter of the town were soon reduced to ashes. The number of those houses amounted to several hundreds, amongst which were the habitations of the wealthy merchants Perchier, Erichsen, Cramer, Guestmeyer, the Apothecary Manthey, and of a great number of other respectable gentlemen.—The damages cannot yet be ascertained, but they are calculated to amount to several millions. The Prince Royal, the Prince of Hesse, and other illustrious personages were present, and encouraged the troops and inhabitants in their exertions to extinguish the fire ; but the large burning coals which were spread by the wind over the whole town, seemed at first to baffle all their zeal and activity. At last the Town-house was in flames, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Frauen church. The land troops and the sailors were very active in their endeavours for relieving the calamity. The latter happily were very numerous, on account of their having come thither to man the fleet which is preparing for sea. A great number of people have not only been wounded, but have even perished under the ruins of the destroyed houses.

The Synagogue of the Jews and the Orphan House have fallen a prey to the flames. The Assistance Hôpital (or Loan Bank) has escaped. The conflagration lasted for thirty hours. It was supposed to have originated in the over-boiling of a kettle of tar.

The second Postscript of the Letter mentions, that the fire had just happily been extinguished, the moment when the Mail was ready to depart.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 1.

A General Court was held at the East India House, to determine by ballot the following question, carried at the last Court, viz.

"That this Court do recommend, that the Court of Directors should apply to Warren Hastings, Esq. for a statement of the legal expences incurred by him in making his defence; and that, after having ascertained the same, by a full and satisfactory investigation, they do discharge the amount thereof, not exceeding the sum of 71,080l."

The ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued till six in the afternoon, when the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers; and about a quarter past eight, the Deputy Chairman, attended by some other Directors, entered the Court Room, and declared the numbers to be as follows:

For the question	-	544
Against it	-	244

Majority, 300

And on the 2d a General Court was held for determining by ballot the following question:

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that in consideration of the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq. and to mark the grateful sense entertained by this Company of the extensive benefits which they have received from those services, a grant of an Annuity of 5000l. from the 1st of January 1795, to issue from the Territorial Revenues, during the term of the Company's present exclusive trade, to Warren Hastings, Esq. his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, be prepared by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, for their approval and confirmation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament."

On calling up the votes the numbers were

For the question	-	508
Against it	-	210

Majority 298

On the 2d a General Court was held for determining by ballot the following question: "That it is the opinion of this Court, that in consideration of the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq. and to mark the grateful sense entertained by this Company of the extensive benefits which they have received from those services, a grant of an Annuity of 5000l. from the 1st of January 1795, to issue from the Territorial Revenues, during the term of the Company's present exclusive trade, to Warren Hastings, Esq. his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, be prepared by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, for their approval and confirmation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament."

Bally, in Corn-street, an amiable young woman, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a short conversation, presented one of the pistols to her head, and shot her instantly dead.

The noise of the pistol, and the smoke, greatly terrified the children in the school, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken into custody coming out at the door. The Mayor shortly after summoned his Jury, and a verdict of Wilful Murder was brought in against him. When before the Magistrate he behaved with much decency; and on being asked the cause of his committing so horrid a deed, said it was for *contemned love*;---and whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him both *here* and *hereafter*? he replied, that David having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, and been forgiven, he also hoped forgiveness. When the mistress of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, and that she should never see him more, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present. He is committed to Ilchester gaol for trial.

Brighton, June 14. The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from Seaford, in order to attend the execution of the two men who were condemned by a General Court Martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble.

On the march the regiment halted; and twelve men who had taken a part in the riot were called out;---when the Commanding Officer ordered them to fix their shins, and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the Officers were determined to hold them; and by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons, whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands.

The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided into two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of detachment.---On the rising ground above the valley, three thousand cavalry (or near that number) were posted; they were followed by all the horse ar-

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

tillery. The guns were pointed and match lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country.

After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note, Cooke, and Parish, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the Clergyman who had devoted his time so conscientiously to them, from the moment the sentence had been made known, that they were fully prepared to meet their fate. They approached the fatal spot not only with resignation, but with the fullest confidence of passing into a happy and eternal state of existence hereafter. They then kneeled down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness; when the one who was to drop the signal, said to his comrade—"Are you ready?" Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer-book; and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was instantly shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies.

Horsham, June 14. Sykes and Sansom, the two Oxfordshire Militia-men sentenced to be hung at the late Special Assizes at Lewes, for stealing flour at Blatchingdon, were executed yesterday at this place about one o'clock. They appeared very penitent, and desired the spectators to take warning by their untimely fate, and not to mix with, or become active in, any mob or public disturbance, as they themselves were insensible of the consequences at the time of committing the offence for which they suffered. The troops of the Yeomanry Cavalry raised in Sussex attended the execution. The High Sheriff was also present upon the awful occasion.

Birmingham, June 23. Yesterday about noon a mob of 1000 people assembled before the mill and bakehouse of Mr. Pickard, of Snow-hill, in this town, on account of the dearth of provisions, crying out, "A large loaf; are we to be starved to death?" and presently demolished the windows, window cases, shutters, and doors to the front of the bakehouse, which some of them entered. The acting Magistrates

of this town, W. Hicks, and W. Villiers, Esqrs. however, being informed of it, repaired to the place and called out the military; and the Riot Act being read, the mob were appeased, and order again restored, inasmuch that all the military, except a guard of twelve men, who were left at the mill, were ordered to their quarters, with directions, however, to lie on their arms, and assemble at the sound of trumpet. About eight o'clock at night the people became more riotous, and threw stones at the guard before the mill, upon which three were taken into custody, and escorted by a file of men to the dungeon.

As they were conducting thither, the escort were assailed with stones and brick bats, and a rescue apprehended; on which two of the soldiers fired, and killed one man of the name of Allen, and wounded another dangerously in the breast with a ball, who now lies in our hospital.—There are five in custody for being active in the mob.

A printed hand-bill, of an inflammatory nature, has been circulated in the streets this morning. The Magistrates have offered a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the author.

June 24. Tranquillity is restored to this town and neighbourhood. The King's Own Dragoons are returned to their quarters from Dudley, Stourbridge, and Bromsgrove, except about thirty men, who have been left at the latter place, on account of its being fair-day.

The following hand-bill was circulated in counteraction of a very seditious one calling the People to arms.

"Brother Artificers and Fellow Townsmen, For our own credit, safety, and happiness, let us reverence the Magistrates, and the laws of the land. Rioting can do no good, but may do much mischief, and increase the town-rates, already too heavy to be borne; and as there is no answering for the conduct of armed men, when insulted on their duty, my advice is, to keep out of the way. It is the sight of a large crowd of curious persons that encourages the real rioters, who would be afraid to act if left in the street by themselves. Let every peaceable man, therefore, stay in his own house, and there keep his servants and children, and my word for it, the rioting will immediately cease."

The latest bold which led to it Thursday night the 23rd, there is great reason to apprehend, will materially

check the progress of vegetation; and from the information already come to hand, very much mischief has been done among the flocks, just thorn of their wool, and deprived of that warm cloathing which from the unseasonable severity of the weather was then so peculiarly necessary. At Broadchalk, Wilts. near 2000 sheep perished, above half of which were the property of one farmer; and 120 at Downton: 120 were killed at Sreople-Langford, the greater part of which suffered from the hail-storm; Mr. Ruffel, near Shaftesbury, lost no less than 300; 60 were lost in Coombe and its neighbourhood; 100 at Placefarm, Swallow-Clift; and a great many at Codford, and on almost all the farms

around Salisbury Plain. In short, it is computed that one-fourth of the flocks in Wiltshire are destroyed by this sudden and unexpected calamity.

Substitute for Soap — The horse-chestnut contains a saponaceous juice, useful not only in bleaching, but also in washing linen and stuffs. Peel and grind them: then the meal of 20 nuts is sufficient for 10 quarts of water; either linen or woollen may be washed in the infusion without any other soap; it takes out spots of all kinds, rinsing the clothes afterwards in spring water.

The same meal steeped in hot water, and then mixed with an equal quantity of bran, makes a good food for hogs and poultry.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 10.

THE Rev. Henry B. Field, V car of Albrighton, near Wolverhampton.

13. At Newton, the Rev. Dr. John Main, minister of that parish, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

14. At Jackson Hall, Westmorland, Miles North, esq.

15. At Bath, David Moreau, esq.

John Sharp, esq. of Kington.

Mr. John Beard, attorney at law, Woodstreet, Cheapside.

16. Mr. John Hall, printer of The Newcastle Courant.

18. In the Borough, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers.

19. The Rev. John Gapp, stipendiary curate of Sprowston and Plumstead Magna, aged 35.

Mr. Samuel Freeman, Lead merchant, Mark-lane.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Anne Nares, third daughter of Sir George Nares, late Judge of the Common Pleas.

Nathaniel Cox, esq. Alderman of South Cominsard Ward, Norwich, in his 79th year. He was Sheriff in 1767 and Mayor in 1767.

20. Mr. Benjamin Potfield, of the Exchequer Office, Inner Temple, and one of the Deputy Registrars of the county of Middlesex.

In Ercot-street, Bath, the Rev. Thomas More, last male descendant of the great Sir Thomas More.

21. Mrs. Whitfield, wife of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield.

In Shelsford goal, the Rev. Samuel Perry.

22. The Rev. William Downe, Rector of Coston in Norfolk, aged 33.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Lately, the Rev. Jonathan Messenger, Rector of Mariton, near York.

23. At West Ham, aged 57, Henry Bucklee, esq.

Mrs. Ewer, wife of Walter Ewer, esq. of Kensington.

At Portsmouth, Capt. R. Fisher, of his Majesty's ship Powerful.

At Crouch End, Hornsey, John William Paul, esq.

The Rev. Edward Barker, Rector of Bacton in Suffolk.

At Wotton Underedge, Gloucestershire, aged 64, the Rev. D. Edwards, pastor of a Dissenting congregation there.

24. Joshua Coppinger, esq. Castle-street, Holborn.

Lately, at Postead, Suffolk, Daniel Austin, in the 100th year of his age.

25. Thomas Harris, esq. in Myrtle Place, Blackheath, in his 71st year.

Mrs. Bishop, wife of Nathaniel Bishop, esq. of Warbrook House, Everley, Hants.

At Pickwell, in Leicestershire, Edward Muxloe, esq. High Sheriff for that county.

Mr. Thomas Druce, merchant, of Winchester-street.

John Seager, esq. of Greenwich, in his 70th year.

Lately, at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Sir Nicholas Conway Cothurst, bart. Representative for the borough of Cloghnekelty.

26. Captain Thomas Allen, late Commander of the Albion East Indiaman.

At Pengwern Place, in Flintshire, Sir Edward Lloyd, bart. aged 85 years and six months.

Lately, at Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, nephew of the celebrated William Whiston.

27. At

17. At Hemel Hempstead, Mr. George Smith, distiller, Aldersgate-street.

At Berlin, in his 70th year, Count Ewald Frederick de Hertzberg, the celebrated Prussian Minister of State.

Lately, at Paris, Mons. Barthelemy, Author of "The Travels of Anacharsis in Greece," uncle of Barthelemy, the French Ambassador at Basle. He was Keeper of the Medals and Antiquities of the National Cabinet.

28. At Southwell, Dr. Ralph Heathcote, Prebendary of Southwell, and Rector of Sawtry All Saints, Huntingdonshire. (See p. 365)

Samuel Edmonds, esq. of Swanage in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Lately, Thomas Warren, esq. of Chelsea.

29. Mr. John Drew, of the East India House

At Eltham, in Kent, John Samuel Fatio, esq.

30. At Brompton, Mrs. Dyson, wife of Jeremiah Dyson, esq.

31. Mr. John Angley, merchant, Bread-street, London.

JUNE 1. Colonel Archibald Hamilton, at Petrivit, in Fifeshire.

2. At Twickenham, in her 85th year, Mrs. Carr, widow of the Rev. Robert Carr, late of that place.

At Little Hampton, Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Baker, Lecturer of St. George's Hanover square.

3. At Glasgow, Dr. James Williamson, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at that University.

At Bodmin, in his 75th year, George Brown, esq. Deputy Register of the Archdeacon's Court in the County of Cornwall.

Mrs. Vachel, wife of William Vachel, esq. of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire.

4. Mr. Thomas Williams, late of Tottenham Court, attorney at law.

At Rochester, in his 70th year, Thomas Nightingale, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs, and Collector to the Trinity House.

5. In St. James's Palace, aged 57, Charles Brietzcke, esq. late of the Secretary of State's Office.

Lately, at Kelfield, near York, the Rev. Edward Stillingfleet.

Lately, at Leeds, William Fearn, M. D.

6. Near Titchhurst, Sussex, Henry May, esq. late Captain of the 20th Foot.

7. John Smith, esq. Upper Tooting.

Lately, Sir James Douglas, the English Consul at Naples.

8. Captain Charles Nairne, Son of John Lord Nairne.

Major James Mercer of the Marines.

9. At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Mrs. Johnson, sister of Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester.

Lady Stepney, mother of Sir John Stepney, bart.

At Nunkeeling, in Holderness, in his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Carter, farmer, of that place, who had acquired a fortune of 20,000l. by his own diligence and industry.

10. At Truxton, near Andover, the Rev. John Harington, D. D. Rector of that place, and of Chalbury, Dorsetshire, Prebendary of Yatbury, Official to the Dean, and Surrogate to the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

At Stratford Place, John Gregg, esq. late of the Island of Dominica.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

11. In James-street, Westminster, aged 79, Thomas Jones, esq. F. A. S.

12. In his 35th year, Mr. James Fletcher, sen. formerly bookseller at Oxford.

At Hunston House, near Hitchin, Herts, Charles Hinde, esq. son of Colonel Hinde, late of the 21st Reg. of Guards.

Lately, Mr. Frederick Miller, of Prince's Street, Hanover-square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of University College.

13. At Canterbury, in his 26th year, John Jackson, esq. late an Alderman of that city.

14. At his daughter's, in Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, in his 88th year, the Rev. R. Flexman, D. D. many years minister of a Dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. He published a Sermon on the death of Dr. Amory in 1774, and was one of the Compilers of the Index to the Journals of the House of Commons.

17. At Cambridge, aged 81, the Rev. John Smith, D. D. F. R. S. Master of Gonville and Caius College, Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, and Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln. He proceeded B. A. in 1735 and M. A. in 1739, and was elected Master of his College in 1764, in which year he was admitted D. D. by Royal mandate. In 1771 he succeeded the late Dr. Long in the Lowndes's Professorship, and was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln in 1783.

Since the Account of General ST. LEGER, inserted in this Number, was printed, it has been announced that he has exchanged his Lieutenant-Colonelcy for Lord Pager's 80th Regiment of Foot.

I N D E X

TO VOL. XXVII. OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS, DEBATES, NAMES OF AUTHORS, ANECDOTES, &c.

- A** Bingham, Lord, sentence on, 137.
 Account of Mrs. Woffington, 3, 77. —
 Day, Thomas, 7. — Vallottin, Major, 41.
 — Dr. Darwin, 75. — Parsons, William,
 147. — Lord Howe, 219. — Bishop Egerton,
 291, 390. — General St. Leger, 434.
 — Dr. Heathcote, 436.
 Alexander man of war taken, 66. — Admiral
 Bligh's account of it, 132.
 All-Saints church, Southampton, account of,
 257.
 Assignats, plan for diminishing, 136.
 Authors. Neglect to which they are ex-
 posed, 162. — Their partiality to their
 brethren, 299.
 Barrere and his colleagues, report on, 210.
 — Banished, 282.
 Bathurst, Lord, account of, 107.
 Battles at Rommel-Waert, 58. — Waal crossed
 and recrossed, 59, 60, 62. — English re-
 treat, 131, 201, 208, 280.
 Bergen-op-Zoom surrendered, 133.
 Bourbon island, description of, 228.
 Boyne man of war burnt, 357.
 Bradbury, Tom, anecdote of, 304.
 Brothers, Mr. the prophet, account of, 212.
 Buchanan, George, life of, 9.
 Burlington, Captain, his success, 280.
 Burnet, Bishop. Observations on his history
 by Swift, Onslow, &c. 37, 157, 221, 374.
 Carrier executed, 66.
 Chastel, Peter, anecdote of, 232.
 Colpoys, Admiral, his success, 353.
 Court Martial on Austrian generals, 65. —
 On Captain Molloy, 355.
 Custom, an extraordinary one in Devonshire,
 232.
 Darwin, Dr. account of, 75.
 Day, Thomas, account of, 7.
 Deluge, Universal, essay on, 161.
 Derby, Earl, his declaration, 44. — Letter
 to Ireton, 46.
 Descartes letter to Bulzac, 85.
 Discobulus, account of, 221.
 Divines and poets, on their mutual obliga-
 tions, 398.
 Drossiana. — Fuseli, 33. — Verses to, ib. —
 Mortimer, 34. — Lord Mansfield, ib. —
 Bishop Burnet, 35. — William the III. ib.
 — Speech by him, 36. — Oliver Crom-
 well, ib. — Louis XVI. 37. — Booth,
 Lord Delamer, 81. — Mr. Hampden, ib.
 Francis Osborn, ib. — Lord Bacon, ib. —
 Dr. Johnson, 82. — James Harris, ib. —
 John Locke, 83. — J. J. Rousseau, ib. —
 George Herbert, ib. — Thomas Chubb,
 84. — Serjeant Pearce, ib. — Boerhaave,
 ib. — Samuel Clarke, 85. — Dr. Lang-
 horne, ib. — Charles I. 165. — Montecu-
 culi, 166. — Brissot, ib. — Sir Henry
 Slingsby, ib. — Christina, Queen of Swe-
 den, ib. — The Prince of Condé, 167. —
 Bishop Warburton, ib. — M^r Arnauld d'An-
 dilly, 168. — Thucydides, ib. — Regent
 Duke of Orleans, 253. — Philip de Comi-
 nes, 254. — Father Gihbert, ib. — Boi-
 leau, 255. — Charles II. ib. — Cardinal
 Fleury, 256. — Combalusier, ib. — Philip
 V. of Spain, 257. — Sir Robert Walpole,
 ib. 328. — Voltaire, ib. — Dean Swift,
 ib. — Nostradamus, 327. — Cardinal de
 Sardis, ib. — Earl of Warrington, 328.
 — Joshua Barnes, ib. — Mr. Gibbon, 329.
 — Fénelon, ib. — Beaumelle, 330. — P.
 Dumoulin, ib. — Dom. Noel Argonne, ib.
 Frederick, Prince of Wales, 396. — Mary,
 Queen of Scots, ib. — Martin Luther, ib. —
 Sir George Etheridge, ib. — Lord Chester-
 field, 397. — Dr. Berkeley, 398. — Abbé
 Maury, ib. — Cardinal Richelieu, ib. —
 Fontenelle, ib. — Godeau, ib. — Desma-
 rais, ib.
 Dyer, Chief Justice, case from his reports,
 312.
 East-India-house ballot, 67.
 Egerton, Bishop of Durham, account of, 291,
 390.
 Elizabeth, Queen, anecdote of, 232.
 Elphinston, Bishop, life of, 153.
 Faulkenor, Captain, killed, 206.
 Fire at Liverpool, 67. — At Copenhagen,
 429.

- Fouquier, Tinville, and others, condemned and executed, 354.
- French convention, debates in, 133, 209.
- Grave surrendered, 67.
- Guadaloupe attacked and retaken, 66, 201.
- Gustavus Adolphus, anecdote of, 304.
- Harris's history of Kent, remarks on, 226.
- Hastings, Warren, trial, 87, 331. — Acquitted, 339.
- Heathcote, Dr. account of, 434.
- Hepburn, James, Bonaventura's life, 369.
- Highway robbery, 67.
- Holland conquered, 134. — Account of the révolution there, 177.
- Hotham, Admiral, engagement with the French, 351.
- Howe, Lord, account of, 219.
- Jackson, Mr. convicted, 355. — Poisons himself, *ib.*
- Incision at the entrance of a wood, 184.
- Jones, Sir William, epitaph on, 112. — Eulogium on, by Sir John Shore, 222.
- Letters from Pope and Stephen Duck, 80. — From Descartes, 85. — From Washington, 220. — From Colonel Stedman, 259.
- Letlice, Mr. Liver by him, 9, 87, 153, 233, 305.
- Lushington, Mr. chosen member, 211.
- Mercury, the same as Aaron, 16.
- Mexico, a conspiracy at, 132.
- Mills, Mr. author of Bagatelles, 149.
- Molloy, Captain, trial of, 355.
- Montague, Wortley, a chain worn by him, 46.
- Murder at Bath, 429.
- Napier, Baron, life of, 305.
- Old Bailey, proceedings at, 138.
- Old Sarum antiquities discovered, *ib.*
- Paraclete, description of, 129.
- Parliamentary proceedings. — King's speech, 51. — Debate on address, 52. — The same in the House of Commons, 54. — On peace with France, 112. — The same in the Commons, 115. — Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, 117. — Army estimates, 118. — Carlisle petition, 119. — War, 120. — East-India Company's troops, 121. — Peace, *ib.* — Supplying the navy, 122. — Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, 185. — Austrian loan, 186. — Peace with France, *ib.* — Hastings's trial, 187, 331, 337. — Manning the navy, 189. — Austrian loan, 190. — Peace, 191. — Budget, 192. — Slave-trade, 195. — Manning the navy, 260. — State of the nation, 261. — Duty on wines, 262, 263. — East-India troops, 263. — Franking, *ib.* 338. — State of the nation, 265. — On Mr. Brothers, 266. — Thanks to Admiral Hotham, 331. — Hair-powder, 332, 333. — Lord Fitzwilliam's recal, 333, 404, 409. — Prince of Wales's establishment, 335. — Right of election, *ib.* — Captain Faulkenor's monument, 336. — Message on the Prince of Wales, 337. — On the misconduct in the West Indies, 405. — Prince of Wales's debts, 406, 412. — Increase of pay to the army, 408. — Police-office abuses, 409. — On peace, 411.
- Parsons, William, account of, 147.
- Peace, powers given by the Convention for concluding, 210. — Propositions for, 55.
- Pellew, Sir Edward, his success, 351.
- Poland, King, resigns his crown, 211.
- Political education, 5.
- Potatoes, on cultivation of, 149.
- Powder-mill blown up, 67.
- Powlett, Lord Henry, his success, 353.
- Proclamations in Holland, 134.
- Prophecies, on, 297, 401.
- Prussian treaty with France, 283.
- Riots at Paris, 282.
- Roman Catholics, meeting of, 284.
- Saint Jago prize determined, 137.
- Saint-Leger, General, account of, 434.
- Scrimmour, Henry, life of, 233.
- Sea fights, 58. — Jacobin taken, 203. — Action with Le Pique, 206.
- Sheriffs, List of, 139, 212.
- Sierra Leona, advices from, 136.
- Spain, advices from, 207. — Enormities committed by the French, 354.
- Stadtholder and family, arrival of, 67, 136.
- State-papers. — Letters from the Empress of Russia to the King of Poland, 151. — King of Poland to S. Gardiner, and answer, 152. — Speech of the Viceroy of Corsica, 420.
- Stedman, Col. letter from, 259.
- Strachan, Sir Richard, his success, 424.
- Straßburg, description of the cathedral, 8.
- Suwarrow, General, his operations, 64.
- Table-talk. Allen, Lord Bathurst, 107. — Roubilliac, 308. — Sir Joseph Yates, *ib.* — Sir Francis Blake Delaval, 309. — Marquis of Rockingham, *ib.* — Duchess of Kingston, 310. — Handell, *ib.*
- Teshoo Lama, interview with, 301.
- Thames, account of the loss of, 422.
- Theatrical Journal. — All's well that ends well, 48. — The Cherokee, *ib.* — Mago and Dago, *ib.* — Measure for Measure, *ib.* — Mr. Haymes, *ib.* — Mr. Ruffell, 123. — Miss Walcup, *ib.* — Mr. Wathen, 124. — The Mysteries of the Castle, *ib.* — Mrs. Cornelys, *ib.* — Miss Arne, *ib.* — Alexander the Great, *ib.* — Crotchet-Lodge, *ib.* — England preserved, 197. — The Wheel of Fortune, *ib.* — Life's Vagaries, 270. — Edwy and Elgiva, 271. — Windsor-Castle, 272. — The Telegraph, *ib.* — The Welch Heiress, 343. — Miss E. Wallis, *ib.* — The Irish Mimick, *ib.* — Mahomet and Edgar and Emmeline, 344. — The Bank-Note, *ib.* — The Adopted Child, 345. — The Deserted Daughter, *ib.* — Jack of Newbury, *ib.* — The Death of Capt. Faulkenor, 346. — Mrs. Townsend, *ib.* — Tithe-Pig, 414. — First Love, 413. — Poor Sailor, 414. — St. Andrew's Festival, *ib.* — Secret Tribunal, *ib.* — New Hay at the old Market, *ib.* — Tamer tamed, *ib.*
- Tiburon taken, 281.

- Tappe, La, monastery, described, 293.
 Trial the comedian, his villany, 211.
 Trinity-House, account of, 400.
 Tucker, Dr. his thoughts on war and peace, 86.
 Turkish Ambassador, his public entry, 137.
 Vallottin, Major, account of, 41.
 Victory over the Spaniards, 64.
 Wales, Princess of, her arrival, 285. —
 Marriage, 277.
 Warburton, Bishop, anecdote of, 227.
 Warren, Sir John Borlase, his successes, 279, 353.
 Washington, General, letter to Putnam, 220.
 Willon, Florence, life of, 87.
 Woburn-Abbey described, 152.
 Woffington, Mrs. account of, 3. 77.

B O O K S R E V I E W E D.

- A**NDERSON, Æneas, Narrative of the British Embassy to China in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, 4to — 318
 Anecdotes of some distinguished persons, chiefly in the present and two preceding centuries, 2 vol. 8vo — 252
 Belsham, William, Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to 1793, 4 vol. 8vo — 95
 Budworth, Captain Joseph, Siege of Gibraltar, 4to — 385
 Considerations on the present internal and external Condition of France, 8vo — 99
 D'Ivernois, Francis, Short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France to the Republic, 8vo — 169, 245
 Dundonald, Earl, Treatise shewing the ultimate Connection between Agriculture and Chemistry, 4to — 320
 The Elements and Practice of rigging Seamanship and Naval Tactics, 2 vol. 4to — 321
 Fosse, C. Journey, in the year 1793, through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland, 8vo — 29
 Gisborne, Thomas, Inquiry into the Duties of Man in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, 4to — 17, 101
 Hawes, William, Transactions of the Royal Humane Society from 1774 to 1784, with an Appendix, 8vo — 381
 Jackson, William, Thirty Letters on various Subjects, 8vo — 252
 Information concerning the Strength, Views, and Interests, of the Powers presently at War, 8vo — 98
 Knight, R. P. The Landscape, a didactic poem in three books, 4to — 377
 Lauderdale, Lord, Letters to the Peers of Scotland, 8vo — 95
 Letter from an Officer in India to his correspondent in England, 4to — 172
 Lettice, I. Translation of Hawkins Browne's Immortality of the Soul, 8vo — 323
 Lipscomb, J. The Canterbury Tales completed in a modern Versification, 3 vol. 8vo. — 26
 Lysons, Samuel, Etchings of Views and Antiquities in Gloucestershire, fol. — 98
 Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons, 8vo — 96
 Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley, 8vo — 21
 Paley, William, View of the Evidences of Christianity, 2 vol. 8vo. — 313, 384
 Poiwhele, Richard, History of Devonshire, fol. — 30, 248
 Price Uvedale, Letter to H. Repton, Esq. on the Application of the Practice as well as the Principles of Landscape-Painting to Landscape-Gardening, &c. 8vo — 238
 Pye, Mr. Commentary, illustrating the Practice of Aristotle by Examples taken chiefly from the modern Poets, 4to — 97
 Rivers, History of the Principal in Great Britain, vol. i. fol. — 174, 251
 Saint-Just. Report made by him to the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, 8vo — 242
 Yearlley, Ann. The Royal Captives, a fragment of a secret History, 2 vol. 12mo — 94

P O E T R Y.

A drefs spoken by Mrs. Siddons	344	The Loadstone and the Mirror	—	199
Armed Yeomen, song	—	The Maid of Corinth to her Lover Palemon,	—	276
Badcock, Mr. extempore Letter by	50	Ode for the new Year	—	49
Bevan, William Hibbs, Lines to the memory	—	— to Hope	—	199
of	—	— on the King's Birth-Day	—	417
Butterfly, Lines on	—	— to Superstition	—	418
The Choice	—	— to a Book of clean Paper	—	419
The Complaint	—	Prologue to Hamlet	—	127
Damon, pastoral	—	— to the Mysteries of the Castle	—	267
Darwin, Dr. his Verses on Prince Frederick's	—	— to England preserved	—	267
Death, 75. — Epilogue to his Zoonomia,	—	— to Crotchet-Lodge	—	268
	128	— to the Wheel of Fortune	—	268
Death of a young Lady	—	— to Life's Vagaries	—	271
Elegy by James Jennings	—	— to the Tamer tamed	—	414
— on Captain Robert Faulkenor	—	— to the Merchant of Venice	—	415
— by W. H. H.	—	Racine translated	—	420
Elegiac Pastoral	—	The Request	—	416
Epilogue to Hamlet	—	Rogers, Samuel, on his ordering a Spenser,	—	418
— to the Mysteries of the Castle	—	Song	—	127
— to the Wheel of Fortune	—	Sonnet to the Morning-Star	—	125
— to the Welch Heirefs	—	— on a Robin-Redbreast	—	ib.
— to the Tamer tamed	—	— to the River Moul	—	126
— to the Merchant of Venice	—	— by James Jennings	—	277
Epitaph on George Stockwell	—	— to Love	—	350
Four Cardinal Virtues	—	Soph's Room and Library	—	349
Fuseli, Mr. on his picture of Cataline	—	Stella, to	—	126
The Genius of Melancholy	—	Sudden Death of a female Friend	—	200
Hartley, Mrs. Lines to	—	200, 277	—	—
Hesiod's Description of the three Classes of	—	Mankind	—	330
Heysham	—	Heysham	—	275
Knight, Mr. Extempore on his Death	—	Knight, Mr. Extempore on his Death	—	417
Lines to Miss E. K.	—	Lines to Miss E. K.	—	328
— written in a book of Dean Swift's	—	— written in a book of Dean Swift's	—	350
		Whitehead's Inscription at Nuneham	—	49
		— Inscription to his Memory by	—	—
		Mason	—	50

I N D E X.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>A Boyne, 70
 Affleck, 68
 Aldridge, 359
 Allen, 430
 Alton, 140
 Alversleben, 359
 Amhurst, 139
 Ansell, 286
 Ancona, 214
 Ansley, 431
 Anstruther, 142
 Appleyard, 215
 Apsley, 140
 Arden, 213
 Aske, 71
 Ashwell, 287
 Aston, 213
 Athol, 214
 Atkinson, 286
 Aust, 141
 Austin, 430
 Badcock, 139
 Baddeley, 359
 Baker, 431
 Balguy, 141
 Ballard, 69
 Bangham, 286
 Barber, 142
 Barker, 141, 430
 Barung, 214
 Barlow, 142
 Bagnes, 358
 Barnett, 70
 Barret, 359
 Barry, 139
 Barrymore, 141
 Barthelemy, 431
 Bartolozzi, 357
 Battifcomb, 71
 Bayle, 358
 Bayne, 357
 Bayntun, 215
 Beadle, 70
 Bealey, 140
 Beane, 68
 Beard, 430
 Beaufoy, 359
 Beauvoir, 71
 Beccaria, 69
 Beftive, 214
 Bedingfield, 286
 Bell, 70
 Bennett, 214
 Benton, 286
 Berens, 70
 Beresford, 139, 213
 Berkley, 71
 Berney, 69
 Best, 286
 Bethell, 286
 Bettsworth, 71, 213</p> | <p>Bettison, 139
 Bevan, 212
 Biggs, 214
 Binfield, 430
 Birch, 287
 Bishop, 430
 Blackwood, 140
 Blagden, 143
 Blair, 143
 Blencowe, 287
 Bligh, 68, 142
 Blundell, 71
 Blunt, 213
 Boddington, 140, 213
 Bodfield, 430
 Bolton, 69
 Bond, 140, 212
 Boorn, 359
 Booth, 358
 Boswell, 359
 Bosworth, 214
 Boucher, 68
 Boucherott, 139
 Bourmaster, 68
 Bouverie, 71
 Bower, 143
 Bowes, 213
 Bowles, 7, 358
 Bowyer, 213
 Boyes, 358
 Boyfield, 140
 Brackenbury, 213
 Bradick, 69
 Bramston, 139
 Brander, 69
 Bree, 141
 Breton, 357
 Brewman, 68
 Brietzike, 431
 Broderick, 71
 Broke, 357
 Brooke, 140, 215
 Brough, 359
 Brown, 69, 431
 Browne, 68, 215
 Bruce, 214
 Buckler, 430
 Bulkeley, 139
 Bullard, 70
 Bullen, 140
 Burchall, 69
 Burgoyne, 68
 Burrard, 139
 Burton, 68, 141
 Butler, 68, 140
 Calmady, 68
 Cambridge, 140
 Camden, 212
 Cameron, 357
 Campbell, 70, 143, 213, 358</p> | <p>Carlisle, 142
 Carnac, 141
 Carr, 431
 Carter, 71, 359, 431
 Cassalis, 70
 Cathcart, 286
 Catley, 142
 Cazalet, 143
 Chamberlin, 141
 Chambers, 140
 Champneys, 140
 Chatham, 68, 213
 Cheap, 69
 Christie, 70
 Churchill, 213
 Clark, 71, 142, 214
 Clarke, 139, 212, 213, 214
 Clement, 69
 Clements, 215
 Clitherow, 140
 Clive, 70
 Cody, 143
 Coghlan, 141
 Cole, 214
 Colebrooke, 213
 Colemore, 143
 Coleraine, 71
 Colliber, 287
 Collier, 287
 Colman, 70
 Colthurst, 430
 Colville, 359
 Compton, 214
 Coney, 140
 Cook, 143, 286
 Cooper, 214
 Coppinger, 430
 Cornwallis, 139
 Cotton, 142
 Coufes, 141
 Couffmaker, 139
 Cow, 286
 Cowslade, 287
 Cox, 215
 Crookshanks, 214
 Crosbie, 140
 Cross, 65, 358
 Crowder, 142
 Cumming, 68
 Daer, 215
 Dalabere, 215
 Dalkeith, 213
 Dallas, 212
 Dalton, 68
 Daly, 287
 Daniel, 139
 Dashwood, 69
 D'Aubant, 213
 Daubensy, 69
 Davice, 141
 Davies, 71
 Davis, 71, 143, 213
 Davison, 69
 Dawson, 69
 Day, 140
 De Collofeau, 215
 Deey, 141
 Denne, 286
 Dennis, 215
 Devaynes, 142
 Dewar, 143
 Dickens, 70
 Dickefson, 359
 Diemar, 358
 Digby, 214, 215
 Dobson, 140
 Dodgson, 143
 Donne, 430
 Dormer, 68
 Douglas, 142, 431
 Doune, 140
 Dowling, 140
 Doyle, 140, 212
 Doyley, 142
 Drake, 143, 213, 359
 Drew, 214, 431
 Drewry, 140
 Druce, 430
 Drummond, 213
 Dunbar, 68
 Dundas, 139, 413
 Duntze, 143
 Durrant, 357
 Dyr, 69
 Dyfon, 431
 Eames, 359
 Eden, 68
 Edmunds, 431
 Edwards, 139, 143, 430
 Egerton, 71, 213, 215
 Eley, 141
 Ellis, 68, 69, 286
 Erskine, 286
 Evans, 70, 142
 Everard, 70
 Ewer, 430
 Eyre, 139, 287, 358
 Facio, 431
 Farquharfon, 358
 Farr, 70
 Farren, 359
 Farrer, 140
 Farrington, 212
 Fawcett, 142, 359
 Fearne, 431
 Fearou, 357
 Fellowes, 141
 Fielding,</p> |
|---|--|---|

I N D E X.

- Fielding, 213
 Filkin, 140
 Fisher, 430
 Fitzgerald, 143
 Fitzherbert, 215
 Fitzroy, 213
 Fitzwilliams, 68
 Fletcher, 431
 Flexman, 431
 Foley, 139
 Foote, 213
 Forbes, 140
 Forster, 143
 Foster, 142
 Fothergill, 70
 Foville, 358
 Foulkes, 139, 359
 Fournier, 357
 Fowle, 71
 Fowler, 286
 Fox, 287
 Foxlow, 358
 Franklin, 358
 Freeman, 139, 430
 Frye, 143
 Galbraith, 140
 Galway, 287
 Gambier, 213
 Gapp, 430
 Gardner, 286
 Gardner, 68
 Garençieres, 140
 Garmston, 286
 Garrioch, 215
 Garth, 213
 Garthshore, 357
 Geary, 286
 Gerard, 214
 Gibbes, 358
 Gibbs, 22
 Gibson, 68
 Gill, 142
 Glover, 215
 Goodere, 142
 Gould, 213
 Graham, 139, 212, 213, 358
 Grant, 142
 Grantley, 287
 Graves, 68
 Greathead, 139
 Greatorex, 359
 Green, 71, 139, 141, 143, 215
 Greenland, 214
 Greg, 431
 Gregg, 286
 Gresley, 141, 215
 Greville, 70
 Grey, 68
 Griffith, 71, 215
 Griffin, 143
 Grosvenor, 143
 Grove, 70, 139
 Haggatt, 143
 Hall, 430
 Halifax, 357
 Hamer, 357
 Hamilton, 140, 215, 431
 Hammond, 69
 Handford, 287
 Hanson, 139
 Harding, 139
 Hare, 212
 Harewood, 142
 Harman, 287
 Harpur, 139
 Harrington, 431
 Harris, 430
 Harrison, 69
 Hartley, 140
 Hartpole, 69
 Harvey, 139, 213
 Haslewood, 215
 Hatton, 286
 Haywood, 358
 Heathcote, 139, 431
 Heatley, 213
 Henschman, 287
 Henderland, 286
 Henderfon, 215
 Hennell, 141
 Henry, 68
 Hesklow, 213
 Henville, 70
 Hepworth, 431
 Herbert, 286
 Heron, 141
 Hertzberg, 431
 Hervey, 213
 Heywood, 143
 Hickey, 71
 Higford, 286
 Hill, 143
 Hillman, 286
 Hinde, 431
 Hodgkinson, 140
 Houghton, 215
 Holland, 213
 Holled, 71
 Holt, 287
 Holyoake, 139
 Homfrays, 215
 Hood, 68
 Hope, 68
 Hopkins, 358
 Horneck, 212
 Howard, 357
 Howe, 213
 Hunter, 143, 213, 286, 287
 Hutchins, 287
 Hutchinson, 69, 70, 142
 Hutton, 359
 Jackson, 70, 71, 214, 358
 James, 69, 215
 Jansen, 357
 Jenkinson, 213
 Jennings, 359
 Jervoise, 70
 Jenhoff, 213
 Inglis, 68
 Inman, 215
 Innes, 71
 Johnson, 431
 Johnstone, 213, 358
 Jones, 68, 71, 286, 358, 431
 Joyce, 140
 Ironside, 215
 Judd, 140
 Ives, 141
 Kay, 358
 Kearney, 140
 Kearsley, 214
 Keate, 215
 Kemble, 286
 Kennedy, 70, 358
 Kerr, 68, 69
 Key, 287
 King, 70, 358
 Kinloch, 214
 Kneller, 143
 Knightly, 139
 Lackington, 142
 Lampe, 71
 Lane, 287
 Langford, 71
 Langham, 143
 Lafcelles, 213
 Latham, 68
 Lawford, 215
 Leak, 214
 Lean, 213
 Le Blanc, 212
 Lee, 141
 Leicester, 212
 Leigh, 68
 Lennon, 141
 Lennox, 139
 Leslie, 70
 Lett, 141
 Lewis, 68, 139
 Lind, 358
 Lindsay, 213, 359
 Liebenrood, 71
 Lintal, 68
 Lipcomb, 70
 Little, 212
 Livingstone, 287
 Livius, 359
 Lloyd, 139, 142, 430
 Lodge, 71
 Long, 357
 Longman, 215
 Lookwood, 213
 Loveden, 68
 Lowe, 359
 Lowth, 358
 Lumsden, 142
 Lush, 71
 Lutterbach, 357
 Lynch, 140
 Lyfter, 358
 Macclesfield, 143
 Mackenzie, 213
 Mackworth, 213
 Macclaffian, 215
 Maclaurin, 357
 Maclean, 141
 Macnamara, 359
 Mahon, 214
 Maine, 430
 Mainwaring, 68, 358, 431
 Mann, 358
 Mansfield, 68
 March, 286
 Markham, 68
 Marlow, 213
 Marham, 71
 Martin, 287
 Mashiter, 358
 Massey, 141
 Maffingberd, 359
 Masters, 141
 Mauleverer, 214
 May, 431
 Mayhew, 71
 Maxwell, 213
 Medlicot, 359
 Mercer, 431
 Meredith, 143
 Mereweather, 213
 Merrington, 71
 Messenger, 430
 Methuen, 142
 Meyer, 71
 Meyrick, 141
 Middleton, 68, 142, 213
 Mierop, 140
 Miller, 431
 Mills, 68
 Milnes, 212
 Milton, 68
 Molle, 286
 Molyneux, 71
 Moody, 69
 Moore, 140, 141
 More, 430
 Moreau, 430
 Morgan, 69, 139, 140
 Mornington, 68
 Morrice, 357
 Morris, 140
 Morthead, 212, 213
 Mortlock, 357
 Morton, 71
 Mountague, 139
 Mount-Edgcombe, 143
 Mulligan, 142
 Murray, 68
 Murren, 357
 Muxloe, 139, 430
 Myddleton, 68, 287
 Nairne, 431
 Nares, 430
 Nash, 70
 Needham, 213
 Nelthorpe, 139
 Nesbit, 213
 Newbery, 139
 Newcastle, 359
 Newcombe, 139
 Newhall, 71
 Nichols, 359
 Nightingale, 431
 North, 430
 Northcote,

Northcote, 287
 Noysekielkiki, 358
 Yowell, 287
 Obeirne, 139
 O'Brien, 141
 Ogilvie, 68
 Oliphant, 71
 Olive, 140
 Oliver, 287, 358
 Ormsby, 140
 Owen, 215
 Packington, 358
 Pabry, 213
 Paine, 359
 Parker, 286
 Parnell, 286
 Parry, 130, 213, 286
 Parsons, 143
 Paul, 430
 Pearce, 69, 359
 Peckham, 71
 Peckham, 213
 Peckham, 213
 Peckham, 286, 358
 Peckham, 287
 Perkins, 358
 Perry, 142, 430
 Perry, 287
 Phelan, 141
 Phillimon, 143
 Phillips, 141
 Pickwith, 143
 Pigott, 71, 213
 Pittman, 359
 Plunket, 359
 Poling, 69
 Ponsonby, 68
 Poole, 70, 358
 Pope, 286
 Porter, 212
 Poter, 70
 Powell, 143
 Prewcott, 68
 Prewton, 140
 Prince, 358
 Pybus, 68, 213
 Pye, 287
 Rankin, 286
 Rathband, 142
 Ratcliffe, 140
 Rawle, 68
 Raymond, 143
 Rees, 139
 Remington, 359
 Rice, 215
 Richards, 142
 Ridgway, 142
 Rigby, 69, 71
 Rigby, 357
 Rivers, 214
 Rob. rt., 140
 Roberdeau, 215
 Roberts, 68, 141
 Robertson, 68, 71
 Robinson, 357
 Roe, 430
 Roland, 68
 Rolt, 215
 Romer, 286
 Rook, 213
 Rose, 214
 Rofs, 212, 213, 358
 Rowden, 71
 Rowles, 286
 Roding, 286
 Ruffell, 69
 Sainsbury, 359
 Saint-John, 286, 357
 Saint-Leger, 213
 Saint-Quintin, 139
 Sampson, 140
 Sanders, 358
 Sanderfon, 68
 Savage, 357
 Savary, 143
 Saunders, 141
 Saunderson, 357
 Sawbridge, 68, 214
 Scott, 140
 Seabright, 215
 Seager, 430
 Seel, 143
 Sefton, 71
 Settree, 214
 Seymour, 213
 Shaftoe, 139
 Shairp, 430
 Sharp, 215
 Shaw, 68
 Sheldon, 143
 Sherard, 141
 Simpson, 287
 Sinclair, 359
 Skelton, 358
 Skinner, 357
 Skrean, 139
 Slade, 142
 Smith, 68, 140, 358, 430, 431
 Smorthgait, 140
 Sneyd, 71, 141
 Snow, 140
 Somerville, 359
 Soudes, 286
 Southgate, 142
 Southhouse, 215
 Sparrow, 357
 Spence, 68, 213
 Stables, 142
 Stanley, 214
 Stanton, 357
 Stapel, 358
 Stephen, 143
 Stephens, 142, 213
 Stephenson, 286
 Stepney, 431
 Stevens, 213
 Stevenfon, 141
 Steward, 143
 Stewart, 69, 215
 Stileman, 287
 Stillingfleet, 431
 Stone, 213
 Strettel, 215
 Strickley, 214
 Stuart, 212
 Swinnerton, 139
 Swinton, 357
 Sykes, 212
 Syraes, 143
 Syng, 140
 Talbot, 358
 Tarbutt, 140
 Tarleton, 357
 Tatterfell, 214
 Taylor, 214, 215
 Temple, 359
 Templar, 286
 Thellufon, 140
 Thom, 71
 Thomas, 215
 Thompson, 142, 143
 Thorn, 287
 Thorowgood, 69
 Thoyts, 139
 Toller, 215
 Tooley, 358
 Tournay, 287
 Traill, 69
 Tralie, 213
 Tucker, 357
 Tuffin, 142
 Tupper, 142
 Turner, 357
 Turton, 139
 Tyers, 357
 Tyrrel, 286
 Tyfon, 68, 143
 Upton, 141
 Vachell, 431
 Vane, 142
 Vassall, 215
 Villiers, 141, 213
 Viney, 142
 Wainwright, 359
 Wakeman, 214
 Wldron, 139
 Walke, 70, 143, 213
 Wallace, 71
 Wallis, 142
 Walsh, 215
 Walton, 213
 Ward, 68, 142
 Warren, 431
 Watfon, 214
 Webb, 243
 Wedgwood, 70
 Welch, 141
 Weller, 287
 Wells, 215
 West, 359
 Weston, 287
 Wharton, 69
 Whiston, 430
 Whitbread, 139
 White, 140
 Whitehead, 215
 Whitfield, 140, 430
 Whitmore, 70, 287
 Whyte, 212
 Wight, 71
 Wigfell, 359
 Wiloy, 287
 Wilford, 213
 Willet, 71
 Williams, 431
 Williamfon, 68, 431
 Willoughby, 68, 141
 Wilmott, 357
 Wills, 140
 Winder, 286
 Winstanley, 286
 Winston, 287
 Witherpoon, 69
 Wolff, 287
 Womley, 69
 Wood, 140, 358
 Wooding, 215
 Woodrow, 140
 Worleley, 287
 Wright, 70
 Wynch, 140
 Wynne, 68, 139
 Yerbury, 286
 York, 139
 Yorke, 140
 Young, 68

L I S T
O F
B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M

December 27, 1794, to June 23, 1795.

A.

ANDREWS, James, Alton, Hants, tallow-chandler, grocer, and seedsmen, Jan^r 13.
Archdald, Adam, Hatton-wall, St. Andrew, Holborn, bedstead-maker, Feb. 28.
Angell, Edward, Shoe-lane, London, cabinet-maker, March 31.
Archer, John, Birmingham, victualler, April 7.
Ashton, Nathaniel, Wrexham, Denbighshire, innkeeper, April 11.
Adams, Stephen, Buckland, Denham, Somersetshire, clothier, May 2.
Atkinson, William, Bishopgate-street, linen-draper, June 9.

B.

Bennett, Thomas, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, tanner, Dec. 30.
Bruerton, William, Durlaston, Staffordshire, buckle-chape-forgem, Jan. 3.
Burdley, Moses, Manchester, victualler, Jan. 3.
Budd, James Dicker, Birmingham, haberdasher, Jan. 6.
Baker, Charles, West-street, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, grocers and seedsmen,
Jan. 17.
Bucknall, Thomas, Davensry, Northampton, draper, Jan. 24.
Betts, James, Putney, Surry, innholder and liquor-merchant, Jan. 24.
Bush, John, Shepherd's Market, May-fair, painter and glazier, Jan. 31.
Boreham, Stephen, Haveril, Suffolk, butcher, March 7.
Birch, John Rix, Wingfield, Suffolk, money-scrivener, March 10.
Bennet, Charles, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, boot-maker, March 10.
Ball, William, Kington, Herefordshire, butcher, March 10.
Browning, John, Oxford-street, Middlesex, carpenter and builder, March 14.
Barber, John, Manchester, joiner and house-builder, March 17.
Brittan, Joshua, Spalding, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, April 4.
Bagnall, James, Nottingham, silk-dyer, April 7.
Bethell, William, Covent-garden, fruiterer, April 18.
Billings, Joseph, Taunton, Somersetshire, linen-draper, April 21.
Beard, John, Primrose-street, Bishopgate-street, worsted-kein-dyer, April 28.
Bland, Thomas, Surry-street, Strand, bill-broker, April 28.
Bishop, John, the younger, late of Broad-Somerford, Wiltshire, then of Stroud, Gloucester-
shire, dealer, April 28.
Bailey, James, Grubb-street, London, bricklayer, May 2.
Blake, Mary, Frankford, Somersetshire, clothier, May 2.
Boulton, Thomas, Bruerton, Staffordshire, rope-maker, May 5.
Bitter, Henry, Lothbury, London, merchant, May 12.
Brindle, James, Middle Temple, London, money-scrivener, May 12.

Bedfon,

I N D E X.

Bedson, George, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, May 16.
Brown, John James, and Brown, William, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, glass-grinders, May 16.
Bates, Simeon, Bunhill-row, Old-street, watch-maker, May 19.
Bentley, Peter, Pancrass-lane, Bucklersbury, mason, May 19.
Bray, John, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, lighterman, May 23.
Burr, Joseph, Derby-street, May-fair, horse-dealer, May 30.
Boardman, Benjamin, Norwich, hatter, June 6.
Burgefs, Francis, Newbury, Berkshire, sack-maker, June 6.
Bradford, Samuel, Sotwell, Berkshire, upholsterer, June 9.
Barratt, John, Worsley, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, June 9.
Best, George, Exeter, merchant, June 13.
Bayley, John, Manchester, plumber, June 16.
Badley, William, Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, bookseller, June 16.
Burrows, William, Lincoln, grocer, June 23.
Bartlett, James, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, June 23.

C.

Carpenter, John, Oxford-street, Middlesex, dealer in porter, Jan. 17.
Conner, Dennis, late of Chelmsford, Essex, then of Wine-Office-court, London, brandy-merchant, Jan. 17.
Crowth, Christopher, Spen, in Birstall, Yorkshire, merchant and malster, Jan. 24.
Cartwright, Noah, Okehampton, Devonshire, innholder, Jan. 24.
Churchill, Mary Elizabeth, Bath, milliner, Feb. 3.
Cave, Joseph, Walcot, Somersetshire, carpenter and builder, Feb. 3.
Careless, George, King's-Head Yard, Southwark, corn and seed factor, Feb. 7.
Gairncross, William, Ship-yard, Wardour-street, Soho, cabinet-maker, Feb. 7.
Cam, Thomas, Dudley, Worcestershire, victualler and fender-maker, Feb. 10.
Cole, John, Chippenham, Wilts, hatter, Feb. 14.
Cotterell, Joseph, Walsal, Staffordshire, linen and woollen draper, Feb. 17.
Carne, Charles, Helfstone, Cornwall, mercer, Feb. 21.
Clarkson, Thomas, Burr-street, Wapping, ship-owner, Feb. 28.
Cross, William, Manchester, linen-draper, Feb. 28.
Campden, John, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, coach-master, March 28.
Cunnington, William, Moulton, Lincolnshire, miller, March 28.
Court, Thomas, Oxford, hayge-master, April 4.
Cook, John, Gloucester, dealer and chapman, April 21.
Cope, Joshua, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, broker, May 5.
Cole, John, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, shopkeeper, May 9.
Cookley, Hector, Applebury, Presteign, Radnorshire, apothecary, May 9.
Corbet, Robert, and Affleck, Samuel, Liverpool, merchants, May 16.
Chantry, Thomas, Bathweck, Somersetshire, architect, May 19.
Cawthra, Joseph, Guiseley, Yorkshire, merchant, May 23.
Curtis Johanna, Bristol, tavern and coffee-house keeper, June 9.
Crouch, James, the younger, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, innholder, June 9.
Cotes, Robert, Dormington, Hereford, grazier, June 16.
Croasdell, Henry, Cecil-street, Strand, tailor, June 16.
Cumming, Alexander, Rotherhithe, hosier, June 23.

D.

Davis, Thomas, Priors-Leigh, Salop, shopkeeper, hawker, and pedlar, Jan. 17.
Dyke, Joseph, Birmingham, tin plate-worker, Feb. 24.
Davenport, Francis, Marsden, Yorkshire, clothier, April 14.
Dakin, Elizabeth, and Dakin, Thomas, Liverpool, sail-cloth-manufacturers, April 21.
Dennison, Thomas, Rickergate, Cumberland, spirit-merchant, April 28.
Dearlove, John, jun. Knarsborough, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer, May 9.
Dickins, John, Gray's Inn, Middlesex, money-scrivener, May 16.
Dean, Matthias, Reading, Berks, money-scrivener, May 23.
Downs, John, Peldon, Essex, shopkeeper, May 26.
Devey, John, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, upholsterer, May 30.
Davies, William, Liverpool, slater and plasterer, May 30.
Dibb, William, jun. Otley, Yorkshire, dealer, June 6.
Diggins, Stephen, Doddefcombes-Leigh, Devon, carpenter, June 6.
Dudley, Thomas, Tamworth, Staffordshire, baker, June 16.
Drew, Thomas, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, surveyor, June 20.
Daniel, James, Stockport, Chester, hat-manufacturer, June 20.

I N D E X.

E.

Emanuel, Michael, College-street, Portsea, Hants, watch-maker and finisher, Jan. 20.
 Ellis, William, Sudbury, Suffolk, wool-factor, Jan. 24.
 Elwell, Thomas, Walmer-lane, Birmingham, coal-merchant, Feb. 14.
 Emblin, John, King-street, Westminster, victualler, Feb. 24.
 Errington, Joseph, Kilburn-wells, Middlesex, coach-master, March 24.
 Ewer, Walter, Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury, merchant, March 31.
 Elliott, Thomas, Lincoln, hosier, April 21.
 Eglis, Robert, and Eglis, Lawrence, Sheffield, merchants, April 21.

F.

Farror, Isaac, Bedford, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, Jan. 17.
 Freeman, Tristram Babsfylde, Strand, Middlesex, printfeller, Jan. 20.
 Foster, William, Old Bond-street, victualler, Feb. 7.
 Faulkner, William, and Faulkner, George, Manchester, cotton-spinners, Feb. 14.
 Fluke, Isaac, Manchester, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, Feb. 28.
 Felton, Samuel, late of Drayton, in Hales, Salop, then of Curzon-street, London, scrivener, March 31.
 Ford, James, St. Paul's Church-yard, upholsterer, April 18.
 Foster, James, Newington-causeway, Surry, hosier, May 9.
 Francis, William, Fenchurch-street, London, stopfeller, May 16.

G.

Goundrey, John, Orange-street, Bloomsbury-square, sea-dealer and grocer, Jan. 24
 Gould, John, Candwell, Leicestershire, sheep-jobber, Jan. 27.
 Gouldsmith, Thomas, Duke's Court, St Martin's Lane, hosier, Feb. 7.
 Gamble, John, Willoughby-Waterlefs, Leicestershire, money-scrivener, Feb. 7.
 Gill, Stafford, Lambeth-marsh, Surrey, dealer in horses, Feb. 10.
 Grimwood, Joseph, Bury-St-Edmonds, innkeeper, Feb. 14.
 Gough, William, King's Wood, Wilts, maltster and baker, Feb. 14.
 Gregory, John, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, collar maker and saddler, Feb. 14.
 Gilman, John, Furnival's Inn, London, and Pitfield-street, Hoxton, money-scrivener, Feb. 14.
 Gill, Thomas, the elder, High-street, Lambeth, hog-butcher, March 3.
 Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, March 7.
 Gibbs, Joseph, the younger, New Sarum-Wells, glover and breeches-maker, March 10.
 Guy, James, Fleet street, London, linen-draper, March 17.
 Goodwin, Thomas, Aldersgate-street, London, linen-draper, March 28.
 Gilson, Thomas, Fenchurch street, London, woollen-draper, April 25.
 Griffin, John, the younger, Clare-court, Drury-lane, butcher, April 28.
 Gray, John, St. George the Martyr, Southwark, common brewer, May 2.
 Gillham, George, Caring-cross, victualler, May 9.
 Giles, William, Swansea, Glamorganhire, ironmonger, May 16.
 Gilding, Francis, Aldersgate-street, London, cabinet maker, May 23.
 Griffin, John, Fareham, Hants, draper, May 30.
 Gough, Richard Drope, Souldern, Oxfordshire, drover, June 2.
 Greenwood, John, and Cooper, Thomas, Manchester, whalebone-cutters, June 2.
 Gowland, James, Hutton-in-the-Hole, Laffingham, Yorkshire, innholder, June 6.
 Gurner, John, St.-Philip-and-Jacob, Gloucestershire, dealer, June 13.
 Gill, George, the younger, Horbury, Yorkshire, grocer, June 16.
 Gerrard, William, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, stone-cutter, June 20.

I N D E X.

H.

- Hall, John, Worcester, porter-brewer, Jan. 27.
 Haynes, Walter, Worcester, porter-brewer, Jan. 27.
 Haynes, Samuel, Worcester, porter-brewer, Jan. 27.
 Healy, John, Manchester, watch-maker, Jan. 31.
 Hooper, Bryant, Upper Titchfield-street, Mary-la-bonne, tailor, Feb. 7.
 Henshaw, William, Liverpool, coach-owner and vintner, Feb. 7.
 Harris, William, Birmingham, button-maker, Feb. 10.
 Holland, Thomas, New South-End, Prittlewell, Essex, builder and black-maker, Feb. 17.
 Hawkes, John, Yardley, Worcesterhire, dealer in cattle, Feb. 17.
 Holt, William, Tottenham, Middlesex, apothecary, Feb. 17.
 Heughen, Gilbert, late of London-street, Greenwich, then a prisoner in the King's Bench, perfumer and hardwareman, Feb. 24.
 Hague, Jonathan, Walkley, in Sheffield, merchant and cutler, Feb. 28.
 Heath, Thomas, Tottenham-Court-road, Middlesex, smith, March 3.
 Hill, William, Birmingham, broker, March 7.
 Hibner, Philip, West Ham, Essex, dyer and umbrella-maker, March 7.
 Henley, William, Newton-Busfel, Devonshire, merchant, March 14.
 Hafwel, Henry, Nicolas-lane, London, painter, March 24.
 Hollinshead, Thomas, Kingsland, Middlesex, cow-keeper, April 11.
 Hemming, Edward Hughes, Bromsgrove, Worcesterhire, mercer and draper, April 18.
 Hoakley, Robert, Chester, merchant, April 18.
 Howarth, William, Halifax, Yorkshire, chymist, April 28.
 Hill, Thomas, Surry street, Blackfriars-road, hatter, May 2.
 Hughes, John, Bristol, linen-draper, and Mills, William, of the same city, linen-draper, May 5.
 Hopkins, Joseph, Sudbury, Gloucestershire, dealer and chapman, May 9.
 Hair, John, Spur-street, Leicester-square, merchant, May 16.
 Hawkins, Matthew, Manchester, upholsterer, May 19.
 Hiseocks, James, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, May 19.
 Hallett, Frederick, Bath, cheesemonger, June 20.
 Hazell, Francis, Sydenham-common, victualler, June 23.

J.

- Isaac, Jacob, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields, merchant, Jan. 3.
 Jones, Richard Stayner, East Wickham, Kent, brickmaker, Jan. 3.
 Irving, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chymist and druggist, Jan. 10.
 Jones, William, Brighthelmstone, music-teller, Jan. 13.
 Jones, Thomas, late of King David's Fort, St. George's, Middlesex, then of Upper Shadwell, master-mariner, Jan. 20.
 Jelly, John, Bath, money-scrivener, Feb. 7.
 Jones, Richard, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant, March 7.
 Johnston, James, St. James's, Westminster, brewer, March 21.
 Jones, William, Stockport, Chester, house-builder, April 21.
 Jardine, John, Maryport, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, May 19.
 James, Margaret, and Smith, Matthew, Great Ryder-street, Westminster, bricklayers, May 19.
 Johnson, Robert, St. Alban's Street, Westminster, money-scrivener, May 26.
 Jaques, John, the elder, and Jaques, John, the younger, High Holborn, chimney-piece-makers, June 6.

K.

- King, John, Precot-street, Goodman's Fields, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 3.
 King, Robert Frederick Eagle, Little Clacton, Essex, brickmaker, Feb. 4.
 King, John, Newcastle, Staffordshire, liquor-merchant, Feb. 14.
 Knight, Edward, Brick-lane, Old-street, sail-cloth-manufacturer, March 3.
 Kenworthy, William, Quickwood, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer and clothier, March 7.
 Kenworthy, James, Quick, Yorkshire, dyer, April 11.

I N D E X.

Kusia, Leopold, Oxford-street, Middlesex, furrier, April 11.
 Kenyon, Thomas, Pike-Low, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, April 25.
 Kavana, Michael, Old Change, London, calico-glazer, May 5.
 King, Edward, Gower's Walk, Church-lane, Whitechapel, horse-dealer, May 9.

L.

Langdale, John, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 27.
 Lawrence, William, Builth, Brecon, maltster, Dec. 30.
 Lawrence, John, Builth, Breconshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 3.
 Lear, John, Strand, Westminster, victualler, Jan. 6.
 Long, Benjamin, late of Cherfield, Hants, then of Winchester County-Gaol, liquor-merchant, Jan. 6. Superseded May 16.
 Lavender, John, Stourbridge, shoe-maker and shopkeeper, Jan. 24.
 Langwith, John, Grantham, builder, Feb. 4.
 Lovatt, William, New Mills, Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxfordshire, paper-maker, Feb. 7.
 Lowe, Joseph, Chester, breeches-maker, Feb. 14.
 Lyddal, Ebenezer John, Bunhill-row, money-scrivener and schoolmaster, Feb. 14.
 Lord, Edmund, Mill-Cross, in Crompton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 28.
 Landale, Charles, St Martin's in the Fields, Leicester-fields, tailor, March 3.
 Ludlam, William, Queen-street, London, merchant, March 14.
 Loton, John, Bridge-street, Westminster, hosier, March 24.
 Longcroft, George Moody, Havant, Hants, money-scrivener, March 28.
 Lovett, Thomas, Bath, statuary, April 4.
 Lee, Edward, Crawley, Sussex, innholder, April 11.
 Long, Samuel, Bristol, hooper, April 25.
 Lucas, George, Beach-Farm, near St. Alban's, Hants, chapman, April 28.
 Longman, James, and Broderip, Francis Fane, Cheapside, musical-instrument-makers, May 26.
 Lea, John, Bollington, Cheshire, tanner, June 9.
 Lea, John, and Lea, Samuel, Bollington, Cheshire, tanners, June 9.
 Lloyd, Edward, Manchester, plumber, June 16.

M.

Middleton, William, Norminton, Yorkshire, miller, Dec. 30.
 Messer, John, Rådford, Oxfordshire, dealer, Jan. 3.
 Malins, John, Vauxhall, Surry, plumber, Jan. 17.
 Miller, Jeremiah, Catharine-court, Tower hill, merchant, partner with Gurdon Jason, Miller, and William Armstrong, of Jamaica, merchant, Jan. 20.
 Moulden, Thomas, Colchester, shopkeeper, Jan. 24.
 Maclean, William, Gosport, Hants, shopfeller, Jan. 31.
 Mort, John, late of Fore-street, London, then prisoner in Ludgate, callenderer and glazer, Jan 31.
 Masley, William, Market-Drayton, Salop, shopkeeper, Jan 31.
 Morgan, John, Short's Gardens, Drury-lane, corn-chandler, Feb. 28.
 Marston, John, Birmingham, rope and packthread maker, March 7.
 Moses, Ephraim, Goulston-square, Whitechapel, merchant, March 10.
 Massey, Thomas, Snow-hill, London, stationer, March 14.
 Macras, Colin, Orange-street, Leicester-square, printer, March 14.
 Moore, Daniel, Middlewich, Cheshire, mercer and linen-draper, March 17.
 Morton, George, Long-Acre, Middlesex, coach-maker, March, 24.
 Mollins, Joseph, West Coker, Somersetshire, sail-cloth-maker, April 18.
 Murray, John, Sherborne-lane, merchant, April 18.
 Moses, Thomas, Bath, linen-draper, April 21.
 Meinel, George, Mill-lane, Southwark, Spanish-leather-dresser, April 28.
 May, Obora, Salcott, Essex, miller, May 2.
 Marshall, Aaron, Haddington-Key, Yorkshire, merchant, May 5.

Mac Donald, James Arthur, Osborne-street, St. George, Middlesex, money-scrivener, May 12.
 Moggan, David, Lanvehangel-Geneur-Glyn, Cardiganshire, dealer, May 12.
 Mitchell, John, Barnes, Surry, carpenter, May 16.
 Monon, William, St. George the Martyr, Surry, carpenter and builder, May 16.
 Mawe, John, Bishop-Hatfield, Hertfordshire, innholder, May 23.
 Maurice, John, Oxford-street, linen draper, May 23.
 Macke, Francis Joseph, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Middlesex, upholsterer, May 23.
 Mills, Thomas, Westerham, Kent, innkeeper, June 6.
 Matthews, Richard, Llandilloc, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper, June 20.

N.

Nashey, Philip, Addle-street, Aldermanbury, merchant, Jan. 3.
 Nicol, Peter, late of Long-Acre, then a prisoner in the Fleet, whitesmith, Jan. 17.
 Nash, George, Cleveland-street, Pancras, livery-stable-keeper, Jan. 24.
 Northbroke, Charles, Piccadilly, stable-keeper and hackncyman, Feb. 14. Superfeded March 7.
 Newbald, William, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, merchant and ship-owner, Feb. 28.
 Norton, George, Ipswich, silversmith, April 25.
 Napper, Nathaniel, the younger, Birdham, Suffex, grazier, April 25.
 Napper, Nathaniel, the elder, Birdham, Suffex, grazier, April 28.
 Nuttall, Thomas, and Smethurst, John, Salford, Lancashire, brewers, May 12.
 Nelson, John, Manchester, scrivener, June 23.

O.

Osborne, John, jun. Gainsborough, druggist and brandy-merchant, Jan. 3.
 Olive, James, Bath, shoe-maker, Jan. 6.
 Oldham, John, Manchester, grocer, May 12.

P.

Phillips, Thomas, Stourport, Worcestershire, coal-merchant, Dec. 30.
 Parsons, John, Chichester, innholder, Dec. 30.
 Paty, Thomas, Byrchall, Joseph, and Tombs, Joseph, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 17.
 Pollard, James, Northwram, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstapler, Jan. 24.
 Pratt, Jonathan, Portland-street, Mary-la-bonne, plasterer, Jan. 27.
 Poulden, Robert, John-street, near Oxford-street, dealer in porter, Feb. 17.
 Parker, Thomas, Fenton-wall, Middlesex, timber-merchant, Feb. 17.
 Parkin, John, Sheffield, cast-steel-maker, March 7.
 Partridge, Benjamin, Hales-Owen, Salop, grocer and roller of metal, March 17.
 Platt, Edward, Redruth, Cornwall, linen-draper, March 17.
 Perks, George, Alcester, Warwickshire, mercer and draper, March 17.
 Parker, Robert, Milthorpe, Westmorland, cotton-manufacturer, April 4.
 Prockter, Edward, Sheffield-street, Clare-market, tallow-chandler, April 4.
 Pettley, John, Lavenham, Suffolk, innholder, April 4.
 Parr, James, Manchester, innkeeper, April 4.
 Pearson, John, Pennington-street, Middlesex, victualler, April 11.
 Parker, John, Wapping-High-street, Middlesex, sail-maker, April 28.
 Pifer, Henry, Thavies-inn, Holborn, watch-maker, May 2.
 Perron, Charles Francis, Duke-street, Westminster, perfumer, May 2.
 Purvalls, Joseph, High-street, Mary-la-bonne, stable-keeper, May 9.
 Pearce, William, Chifwick, Middlesex, carpenter, May 16.
 Pope, Simon, Hampstead, Middlesex, stock-broker, May 16.
 Poole, Henry, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger, May 30.
 Phillips, John, Kenchester, Herefordshire, grazier, May 30.
 Priestley, John, Halifax, Yorkshire, worked-manufacturer, June 2.

Parker,

Parker, Samuel, Oxford-street, St. George's, Hanover-square, Apothecary, June 5.
 Perkins, Abraham, Birmingham, varnish-maker, June 16.
 Peake, John, Turnmill-street, St. James, Clerkenwell, pawnbroker, June 20.

R.

Roberts, Robert, Little Ruffel-street, Covent-garden, linen-draper, Jan. 3.
 Russell, James, Cambridge, liquor-merchant, Jan. 3.
 Robinson, Thomas, Little Hampton, Suffex, wine-merchant, Jan. 13.
 Rogers, William, Kingwinford, Staffordshire, corn-chandler, Feb. 7.
 Remington, Robert, Maidstone, Kent, shoe-maker, Feb. 14.
 Rathbone, Charles, Manchester, timber-merchant and house-builder, Feb. 14.
 Rutherford, William, Earle-house, Wooller, Northumberland, jobber, Feb. 17.
 Rees, William, and Borradaile, Henry, Bucklersbury, drapers, Feb. 21.
 Reader, John, Pailton-Monks, Kirby, Warwickshire, victualler, Feb. 21.
 Robinson, Joseph, Upper Thames-street, London, wine-merchant, March 3.
 Rossiter, Richard, Liverpool, hatter, March 17.
 Rainy, William, Lawfence-lane, London, warehousman, March 24.
 Read, John Gould, Trovbridge, Wiltshire, clothier, April 4.
 Robinson, Thomas, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, victualler, May 9.
 Rycroft, William, Leadenham, Lincolnshire, butcher, May 16.
 Rand, Richard, Great Tey, Essex, miller, May 26.
 Rayder, Francis, Newman-street, Middlesex, merchant, June 2.
 Read, James, late of Chatham, then of Rochester, money-scrivener, June 6.
 Roe, John, Ombersley, Worcesterhire, horse-dealer, June 13.
 Randell, Eleanor, Stourport, Worcesterhire, barge-owner, June 13.

Savory, William, Newbury, Berks, apothecary, Dec. 30.
 Savory, William, Newbury, Berks, apothecary, Jan. 3.
 Stanford, otherwife Brown, Thomas, Castle-Donnington, Leicestershire, baker, Jan. 10.
 Stennet, John, Long-aile, Moorfields, butcher, Jan. 10.
 Seaman, John, Mendleham, Suffolk, apothecary, Jan. 17.
 Symonds, William, Davies-street, Berkley-square, butcher, Jan. 17.
 Shephard, Walwyn, Boswell-court, Carey-street, money-scrivener, Jan. 24.
 Stevens, Horatio, Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 27.
 Scott, John, Wells, Somersetshire, victualler, Jan. 27.
 Skinfild, Thomas, Bristol, timber-dealer and victualler, Jan. 31.
 Seager, Stephen, Birmingham, grocer, Feb. 4.
 Scott, Adam, and Robson, John, Maid-lane, Southwark, brewers, Feb. 14.
 Stephens, Edward, Park-street, St. George, Hanover-square, carver and gilder, March 3.
 Sykes, Joseph, Holt-Laith, in Lingards, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, March 3. Su-
 perfeded May 19.
 Sarell, Philip, Exeter, dealer, March 21.
 Swire, John, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, March 31.
 Scholes, George, Oldham, Lancashire, shopkeeper, April 7.
 Simpson, Joseph, the younger, Birmingham, coal-merchant, April 18.
 Sill, Thomas, the younger, Heworth-shore, Durham, potter, April 18.
 Shaw, James, Tonge-with-Haulgh, Lancashire, and Shaw, William, and Boyes, John,
 Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, April 21.
 Spiller, James, and Fownes, John, Minories, London, hosiers, April 28.
 Shuttleworth, Daniel, Ludgate-street, hosier, May 5.
 Smith, Thomas, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor, May 9.
 Spear, Richard, Plymouth, brush-maker, May 9.
 Seaman, John, Iron-gate, Middlesex, victualler, May 9.
 Smith, Richard, Whitchurch, Salop, money-scrivener, May 12.
 Shaw, James, Martin's Lane, Middlesex, dealer and chapman, May 16.
 Skelton, Benjamin, Greenwich, Kent, shopkeeper, May 23.
 Samuel, William, High Holborn, coach-maker, May 23.

Simpson,

Simpson, Joseph, jun. Birnam, and Hatton, Henry, Westrosvich, Staffordshire, coal-merchants, May 30.
 Smycher, Joseph, Bath, hatter, June 6.
 Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, June 20.
 Sugey, William, St. Martin's Court, Westminster, hosier, June 23.

T.

Tatton, James, Egham, Surry, innholder, Dec. 30.
 Thorn, Richard, and Nunez, Abraham Israel, Goswell-Street-road, tanners, Dec. 30.
 Tombs, Joseph, Abingdon, Berks, banker, Jan. 13.
 Thornton, Robert, Airton, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 17.
 Tomlinson, James, Stamford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, Jan. 17.
 Thomas, Francis Mills, No. 24, Oxford-street, glass-manufacturer, Jan. 20.
 Tate, John, late of Hadley, then of Highgate, carpenter and builder, Jan. 24.
 Tripp, John, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, victualler, Feb. 21.
 Tyler, Peter, Ancaster, Lincolnshire, builder, Feb. 21.
 Thornton, William Church, Garforth, Yorkshire, dealer in cattle, March 10.
 Thorburn, James, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper, March 17.
 Tudor, Anne, Madeley, Salop, vintner, March 24.
 Turner, George, Salford, Lancashire, beer-brewer, April 4.
 Taylor, James, Cheapside, London, hardwareman, April 4.
 Triquet, S. P. Charterhouse-square, Middlesex, scrivener, April 11.
 Thompson, Thomas, Manchester, innkeeper, April 11.
 Tidmarsh, Frances, Great Surry-street, Surry, dealer, April 18.
 Topping, Timothy, the younger, Parker's Row, Dock-head, Surry, merchant, April 25.
 Fowler, Thomas, Mafborough, Rotherham, cornfactor, May 12.
 Gibbs, Thomas, Chittern, St. Mary, Wiltshire, wine-merchant, May 12.
 Thaine, Simon, Kentish-town, Middlesex, victualler, June 6.

U.

Underhay, William, late of Newton-Abbot, in Wolborough, in Devonshire, then a prisoner in St. Thomas Apostle, Devonshire, merchant, Dec. 27.
 Underwood, Thomas, Castle-street, Leicester-fields, victualler, June 23.

V.

Vaughan, Walter, Drury-lane, Middlesex, butcher, Feb. 21.
 Vasey, George, Bath, hosier, Feb. 21.
 Vaughton, William, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, linen-draper, April 14. Superfeded May 16.
 Vaughan, John, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, saddler, May 23.
 Vinicombe, William, Orchard-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, builder, May 26.

Wilburn, Elizabeth, Rotherham, Yorkshire, linen-draper and haberdasher, Dec. 27.
 Waterfield, Daniel, Little James-street, Holborn, Jan. 6.
 Wilkes, Mary, Blockley, Worcestershire, milliner, Jan. 13.
 Ware, Robert, York, flax-dresser, Jan. 13.
 Wheeldon, Edmund, Haffing-house, Hartington, Derbyshire, dealer, Feb. 7.
 Wyer, Thomas, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 17.
 Williams, John, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, slop-feller, Feb. 21.
 Withers, William, Cannon-street, London, upholsterer, Feb. 21.
 Warden, George, late of Lisbon, then of Strand, merchant, Feb. 24.
 Witchlow, John, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, horse-dealer, March 3.
 Wall, James, New Bond-street, Middlesex, hatter, March 7.

Watts,

Wace, Thomas, Hampton, Middlesex, brewer, March 7.
 Warral, Henry, the younger, Sheffield, grocer, March 7.
 Woolman, Richard; Pwllhelly, Carnarvonshire, merchant, March 10.
 Winfor, Thomas, the younger, Chard, Somersetshire, innholder, March 21.
 Waugh, Michael, and Price, John, Leeds, bookellers and stationers, March 28.
 White, Joseph, the elder, Staines, Middlesex, innholder, March 31.
 Webster, Henry, Fleet-street, London, stationer, March 31.
 Wild, William, Manchester, suttian-manufacturer, April 18.
 Waring, John, Birmingham, japanner, April 18.
 West, Joseph, Drury-lane, tailor, April 18.
 Washott, Thomas, Tufton-street, Westminster, carpenter, April 18.
 Williams, John, Queen-street, Drury-lane, linen-draper, April 21.
 Wilson, Josiah, Banbury, Oxfordshire, innkeeper, April 21.
 Woolley, John Thomas, Bishopsgate-street, saddler, April 25.
 Westmorgland, Martin, East-lane, Bermondsey, Surry, brewer, April 25.
 Wright, James, New-street, Covent-garden, victualler, April 28.
 Wilson, Stephen, Wood-street, Chesfide, silkman, May 9.
 Wigley, William, Oxford-street, Middlesex, hofier, May 12.
 Wilson, George, and Buchanan, Robert, Lambeth-hill, London, wine-merchants, May 12.
 Weaver, John, North Curry, Somersetshire, dealer and chapman, May 19.
 Webster, Walter, Smithfield, London, hay and straw salesman, May 23.
 Walton, John, Montacnt, Somersetshire, dealer, May 26.
 West, Francis, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, horse-dealer, May 30.
 Weale, Thomas, Hereford, linen-draper, June 2.
 Wade, James, Camberwell, Surry, coach-master, June 9.
 Williams, Griffith, Tooley-street, Southwark, cheesemonger, June 9.
 Wilkinson, William, and Jordan, Richard, Rotherhithe, builders, June 13.
 Whitehead, Thomas, Loadhill, Yorkshire, clothier, June 23.

Y.

Yeoward, Richard, Ironmonger-lane, linen-draper, Jan. 20.
 York, William, Melford, Suffolk, innholder, Feb. 21.
 Yeo, Thomas, Clifton, Gloucestershire, dealer, March 10.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

The Cathedral-Church of Strasburg	—	Frontispiece.
Portrait of Mrs. Woffington	—	Page 3
Portrait of Dr. Erasmus Darwin	—	75
View of the Convent of the Paraclete	—	129
Portrait of Mr. Parsons	—	147
View of Woburn-Abbey	—	152
Portrait of Earl Howe	—	219
View of New Church, Southampton	—	257
Portrait of Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Durham	—	291
View of the Convent of La Trappe	—	293
Portrait of General St.-Leger	—	367
View of the new Trinity-House	—	400

